



**United Nations
Peacekeeping Missions
Maritime Task Force
Manual**

2nd Edition 2024





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Foreword

We are delighted to introduce the second edition of the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Maritime Task Force Manual - an essential guide for maritime formation commanders and staff deployed in the maritime operational environment in peacekeeping Missions. This Manual is also an important reference for maritime contributing countries and maritime planners at the United Nations Secretariat.

United Nations peacekeeping has evolved significantly in complexity since inception. Peacekeeping Missions are now deployed into new domains and environments that are increasingly hostile and unstable. Indeed, contemporary peacekeeping operations are confronting asymmetric conflicts and contending with non-state armed groups over large swaths of territory on land—and sometimes at sea. The operational realities and the unique capabilities associated with the sea, as distinct from land and air efforts, created the demand for a United Nations maritime component.

To meet emerging challenges in the United Nations maritime operational environment, the Department of Peace Operations in collaboration with military experts from several member states, have developed the second edition of the UN Peacekeeping Missions Maritime Task Force Manual. The effort was undertaken to support the operational readiness preparation of maritime contingents and enhance the performance of United Nations Maritime Task Force. The revised document consolidates relevant guidance and recommendations on the employment of United Nations Maritime Task Force elements, capabilities, and functions, into a single, coherent reference.

In recognition of the excellent work done by everyone involved in this project, we would like to express our gratitude to member states who volunteered and devoted so much of their time, energy, and expertise in updating this Manual. Further, I extend my appreciation to the Office of Military Affairs for initiating and delivering this Manual.




Jean-Pierre Lacroix

Under-Secretary-General
for Peace Operations



Preface

I am honoured to present the second edition of the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Maritime Task Force Manual. This revised manual provides a comprehensive guidance on the planning, deployment, and integration of Maritime Task Force (MTF) elements within UN peacekeeping operations.

As maritime forces play an increasingly vital role in complex, multidimensional peace operations, this Manual highlights their growing importance. It incorporates operational feedback, best practices, and lessons learned from the field to ensure that MTFs remain adaptive and mission-ready in challenging maritime environments.

This second edition is the product of a rigorous and collaborative process, bringing together subject matter experts from several Member States, UN field missions, as well as peacekeeping practitioners specializing in maritime operations. Their invaluable contributions have strengthened this document's practical relevance and application.

I extend my deepest appreciation to all Member States, field missions, and contributors who dedicated their time and knowledge to refining this Manual. I am confident it will significantly enhance our collective capacity to maintain peace and security worldwide.



Major General Cheryl Pearce
Acting Military Advisor
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Purpose and Scope

This Manual describes the capabilities, and the performance required from the United Nations (UN) Maritime Task Force (MTF) in support of UN Mission¹ and Force Headquarters². Always scalable in size, modular in function and mission-tailored, the UN MTF's size and composition depend on the mandate, size, composition, and requirements of the UN Mission it supports and the physical characteristics of the Mission area. In UN MTF operations, a common understanding of terms, standards and procedures is crucial to Mission success. Many maritime nations are already familiar with international maritime procedures and processes but may be unaware of the standards required to interoperate with other maritime components as part of a combined UN MTF. This manual is designed to meet that need.

Maritime Contributing Countries (MCCs)³ and their deploying contingents will benefit from this document (as will their national military/naval staff, training facilities and maritime elements). Further, the Manual will enable MCCs to better support the reorientation of their maritime elements from national tasks to a fully integrated joint operations in UN peacekeeping Missions. MCCs experienced in peacekeeping operations can use this Manual to supplement and complement their national manuals while new entrants to UN peacekeeping or UN MTF can use this Manual as a guide to develop and deploy their own maritime elements.

This Manual does not replace national military doctrines of individual Member States or MCCs. Accordingly, this Manual does not address any national tactics, techniques, and procedures as that remain the prerogative of individual Member States.

This Manual provides UN MTF Commanders and subordinate leaders with guidance on planning, preparing, and executing assigned tasks. Chapter 1 explains the concept of employing a UN MTF and its military components within the Mission. Chapter 2 provides greater detail on the capabilities and tasks expected of the UN MTF. Chapter 3 describes the organization of a UN MTF. UN MTF Commanders and staff can plan and manage their unit support requirements based on the information provided in Chapter 4, while Chapters 5 and 6 provide guidance on training and evaluation to enable the UN MTF to achieve and maintain enhanced operational performance (operational efficiency).

In addition to being a guide for MCCs and their contingents, this Manual provides a uniform benchmark to guide UN Headquarters and field Mission planners on the employment of UN MTF capabilities and functions. Thus, this Manual is designed to be used as a reference document by UN planners developing the Force Requirements and/or Statement of Unit Requirement (SUR) which together with Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), between the UN and MCC provides the basis for the deployment of a UN MTF.

UN planners will find the descriptions of capabilities, tasks, and organization of a UN MTF helpful as they tailor a unit to mission requirements and the standards described in Chapters 2 and 3.

¹ Throughout this document, a capital M in the word "Mission," as in, "the UN Mission", is used to distinguish the word as a UN peacekeeping *organization*; as opposed to a small "m", as in, "a military mission" indicating a *task or operation*.

² This manual will also apply *mutatis mutandis* to formed units deployed to field missions under the purview of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA).

³ The term, "Maritime Contributing Countries (MCCs)", first came into established use at UN Headquarters in 2006 with the creation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) Maritime Task Force. Used in official UN documents, MCC refers to those countries contributing naval vessels and crews, not land forces, for UN service.



The broad range of tasks assigned to UN peacekeeping operations has expanded significantly in response to shifting patterns of conflict, evolving and emerging threats. As the nature and domain of armed conflict expands, maritime operations must be capable of extending the range of UN military options. The maritime environment is strategically important for enforcing agreements, protecting borders, and resupplying peacekeepers. Maritime operations can also significantly strengthen the security of the peace process and provide safety for humanitarian and development partners. The presence of a sustained maritime capability provides senior UN leaders operational flexibility and effective options for addressing peacekeeping challenges.

This Manual is based on UN guidance reflecting lessons learned, feedback from field missions, and input from peacekeeping practitioners experienced in UN MTF operations. This Manual should be read in conjunction with other UN policies and manuals for a comprehensive understanding of UN standards, policies, and procedures related to peacekeeping operations. Moreover, all aspects of the Mission concept can be thoroughly studied in the UN Capstone Doctrine⁴. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this Manual. In the event of inadvertent discrepancies between this Manual and the decisions of the General Assembly, the latter shall prevail.

History

This Handbook replaces the first edition of the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Maritime Task Force Manual (September 2015).

References

The manual should be read in conjunction with relevant UN guidance to obtain a comprehensive understanding of standards, policies and procedures related to the roles of the MTF in support of peacekeeping operations.

All United Nations guidance documents, referenced in the MTF Manual are available, for UN personnel, at the:

- **Policy and Practice Database**
<https://unitednations.sharepoint.com/sites/PPDB>
- **Knowledge Gateway**
<https://unitednations.sharepoint.com/sites/APP-Gateway>

The Knowledge Gateway is the main reference for all guidance documents related to construction/civilian engineering.

and publicly available at the

- **Peacekeeping Resource Hub**
<https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org>

⁴ See: United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, Principles and Guidelines (UN Capstone Doctrine)



1. Employment Concept for the UN Maritime Task Force

This chapter describes the conceptual background of the UN MTF, how the MTF integrates with other Mission components and actors as well as the roles and employment concept of a UN MTF. The UN MTF enables UN land and air operations by providing access and projecting operations from the sea. The UN MTFs play an active role in shaping the operational environment by providing presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security, and humanitarian assistance.

1.1 Fully Integrated with the UN Ground Force

The UN MTF is intended to be a fully integrated part of UN Mission's military component when deployed. In addition to the extant ground and air military capabilities that typically constitute the UN peacekeeping Force, the MTF adds a critical third dimension to the Force Commander's operational resource to enable an effective and comprehensive execution of mandated tasks. This is critically important to mission accomplishment considering that "half the world's population live within 60 kilometres of the sea and three-quarters of all large cities are on the coastline".

1.2 Advantages to the UN Ground Force and Mission

A UN MTF has the ability to quickly arrive at a crisis area in the maritime area of operation (AO), presenting a timely and meaningful international response. A UN MTF can remain on location in the AO for extended periods of time, subject to available resupply at-sea or port. Also, MTF can avoid direct contact with local actors (if so directed) while still conducting patrols at a distance by sea or air, providing Command, Control and Communications (C3) to enhance situational awareness and Force protection for both ground and naval forces.

Further, MTF can monitor and enforce UN sanctions and embargoes⁵ and ensure compliance with specific political arrangements vital to mission success. If directed to engage local actors, a UN MTF can conduct operations that span a wide spectrum of requirements and environments. If authorized, and in coordination with the UN ground Force Commander, a UN MTF can interdict threat actors on land or sea, undertake constabulary roles monitoring cease-fires in coastal areas, and ensure compliance with maritime lines of demarcation.⁶

A UN MTF can patrol inside and outside the territorial waters⁷ if the State lacks its own maritime capability, and support capacity building for emerging States. Additionally, the UN MTF can provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. The MTF is not limited to maritime effects at sea. MTF vessels can provide advanced platforms for military aviation, communications, fire, and medical support to the ground force. These maritime capabilities strengthen the Force Commander's capability with enhanced deterrence, situational awareness, medical resources, and military transportation thereby helping to sustain operations and the execution of mandated tasks on shore and at sea.

⁵ UN-authorized warships fulfilled this function at the Mozambican port of Berri and the Arabian Gulf.

⁶ Constabulary functions were performed by Maritime Forces in Cambodia, the Gulf of Fonseca and during the UNTEA operation in West New Guinea/West Irian.

⁷ During the UNTAC mandate in Cambodia, naval forces deployed on coastal and river patrols to eliminate arms smuggling. Naval aircraft can deploy from vessels to enforce no-fly zones. Naval forces were also deployed in East Timor in a similar capacity under UNTAET, while East Timor was still a state-in-waiting and had no standing naval capability to protect its newly acquired territorial seas and offshore resources.



The UN MTFs can serve as a critical C3 platform in support of UN operations ashore. This C3 role is particularly important if the land-based communications infrastructure is limited or non-existent.

1.3 Interoperability with Other Mission Actors

A UN MTF is expected to be interoperable with its military and non-military counterparts, including international, regional, governmental, and non-governmental organizations. All UN MTF activities in the area of maritime operations are conducted in accordance with international law, including all applicable treaties, customary law, and any relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

1.4 Key Roles

UN MTFs have the capacity to execute any operation at sea as well as enhance ground operations by providing presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security as well as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

- **Presence**

The presence of a UN MTF is a key enabler of regional stability, providing credible maritime power to meet Force objectives and supporting peace and security activities on land. The UN MTF can act on indications and warnings and provide a timely response to prevent, deter and resolve conflict at, or coming from, the sea that may also affect land operations. The UN MTF plays an active role in shaping the operational environment and supports humanitarian efforts and disaster relief operations.

- **Deterrence**

The UN MTF provides credible deterrent options to address prevailing security challenges and can conduct deterrence operations to ward off potential threats. Effective deterrence operations require a comprehensive approach to achieve innovative and efficient use of maritime power. Such operations include maintaining the ability to present a credible and effective response to potential threats.

- **Sea Control**

Sea control is a precursor to and necessary ingredient in any successful maritime operation. Sea control is achieved primarily through the demonstrated use of maritime assets, and by maintaining superior capabilities over the surface, subsurface, and airspace within the area of maritime operations. Sea control is established through joint and/or combined maritime operations designed to secure the use of the sea by the UN MTF and prevent its use by threat actors. As such, the UN MTF can be expected to carry out sea control operations to secure UN freedom of action, enable projection of peacekeeping forces ashore or facilitate the safe and uninhibited flow of commercial shipping.

- **Power Projection on Land and at Sea**

The UN MTF can be organized to shape, influence and control the operational environment on land and at sea. Capable of deploying early and rapidly in the development of a potential crisis, the MTF can project power at sea and at ashore and by that support peace and security activities on land. The UN MTF can also provide C3 capabilities to forces projected ashore. The timely, strong presence of maritime power is a clear signal of international resolve that can be sustained for extended periods while remaining poised to respond at short notice to any emergent threat.

- **Maritime Security Operations**

The vast size and complexity of the maritime domain create uniquely critical security challenges that affect UN Forces on land and sea. Terrorists, pirates, and transnational criminals may capitalize on national or regional instability and use legitimate maritime merchant traffic to mask their activities. These illicit activities pose a credible threat to UN Mission safety and rebuilding efforts, thus adding to the challenges faced by all UN peacekeeping forces. As such, the UN MTF may be tasked to conduct maritime security operations to achieve the conditions for safe and secure environment. Examples of maritime security operations include but are not limited to missions to counter piracy, mitigate threats from sea mines and prevent illegal trafficking of weapons. Maritime security operations involve close coordination amongst governments, the private sector, as well as international and non-governmental organizations to maintain situational awareness and conduct maritime interception/law enforcement operations.

- **Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief**

Episodic natural or human-caused disasters often result in catastrophic levels of human suffering and destruction. With the preponderance of the world's population concentrated near the seas, oceans and major waterways, the UN MTF is an effective and responsive option for providing humanitarian assistance and disaster relief as it can operate for prolonged periods providing for example crucial medical capabilities and facilities, logistical and technical support as well as tactical air- and sealift and limited strategic sealift. Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief encompass various proactive and reactive activities increasingly performed by maritime forces to reduce human suffering including support to civil authorities, humanitarian and civic assistance, developmental assistance, and selected aspects of security assistance.

1.5 Rules of Engagement and Use of Force Directives

At the beginning of a Mission, a technical directive is issued by UN headquarters to each uniform component. This directive provides specific instructions governing the use of unarmed and armed force in pursuit of the Mission's mandate. For the military component, the directive is known as the Rules of Engagement (ROE)⁸. The Force Commander/Head of the Military Component is responsible for ensuring that members of the Force including naval component/UN MTF are appropriately trained, familiarized, and comply with the spirit and technical elements of the ROE. UN MTF ROE may be separate from the ground Force ROE depending on the role of the Mission. While ensuring understanding, application and compliance with the ROE is the responsibility of commanders at all levels, the Force Commander and/or UN MTF Commander is ultimately responsible for the enforcement of MTF ROE.

⁸ <https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org>



1.6 Command and Control

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), as Head of Mission, has overall authority over all aspects of the Mission, including the Mission's military component. The SRSG exercises operational authority over all UN peacekeeping operations, including naval and ground military forces, as well as police and civilian personnel. As such, the Force Commander, or Head of Military Component reports to the SRSG.

The UN Force Commander or Head of Military Component exercises operational control of the Mission's military component. The UN MTF Commander, when delegated, exercises UN operational control over all UN MTF elements.

2. Capabilities and Tasks of the UN Maritime Task Force

This Chapter explains in depth the capabilities of the UN MTF and specific tasks the UN MTF can conduct in support of the total UN military effort on land and sea. The capabilities of the UN MTF depend on the type and role of the naval platforms in use. National maritime elements join the UN MTF with a range of capabilities offering the UN MTF Commander considerable operational flexibility. The capabilities required for the various UN maritime tasks are based on the Security Council mandate for each Mission.

2.1 Core Capabilities

The core capabilities are communicated to the Member States considering participation in the UN Mission by means of a Force Requirement or SUR. A UN MTF typically provides the following core capabilities:

Command, Control and Communications (C3) for Operations at Sea (and Land)

- Exercising effective command and control of all UN Maritime Force elements (and if applicable, maritime elements on land) using dependable, responsive, and dynamic conventional C3 equipment adapted to peacekeeping environments. This capability is applicable to select command maritime platforms to include but not limited to flag ships.
- Establishing clear chain of command and control with responsibility and accountability for all subordinate elements, and allocation of resources in accordance with the task.
- Maintaining effective control of ongoing operations in accordance with plans, directives, and policies, and directing events through the timely issuance of orders to deliver required effects.
- Maintaining voice and data communications between UN MTF ships and shore through SATCOM (primary), voice HF (secondary), voice VHF and UHF (tactical).

Firepower in Support of Operations on Land and Sea

- Provided in accordance with ROEs.
- Having organic and attached lethal and non-lethal weapons to protect, deter, dominate, or mitigate likely threats on land and sea in coordination with the ground forces.
- Self-sufficiency in organic sensors to control and direct firepower, by day and night, 24/7 in their area of maritime operations.

Manoeuvrability and Area Dominance

- Conducting maritime patrols, maritime interdiction operations, maritime and air surveillance to dominate the area of maritime operations, monitor and verify peace arrangements, maintain visible presence in areas of potential threat and support the Mission security framework by providing a Recognized Maritime Picture.⁹

⁹ The Recognized Maritime Picture is a plot compiled to depict maritime activity. The term “recognized” is used to indicate that the picture has been evaluated prior to its dissemination. In other words, rather than having stations simply pass data between themselves, there is a central authority to whom data is forwarded for compilation,



- Exercising unimpeded, safe, and secure freedom of movement by day and night, 24/7 in the area of maritime operations in coordination with other military components on ground.

Independent Situational Awareness

- Integrating and optimizing technological support to gain tactical and operational advantage and to support timely and coherent decision-making to further Mission objectives.
- Maintaining 24/7 situational awareness for planning and executing peacekeeping tasks, force protection, and protection of civilians.
- Acquiring, processing, analysing, and passing tactical information proactively between ship to ship, and ship to shore.

Sustainment

- Undertaking operations by day and night, 24/7 in a designated area of maritime operations to perform Mission-essential tasks.
- Being fully self-sufficient at least 50% of the task time (to include food, water, accommodation, hygiene and sanitation, mobility resources, repair and recovery, preventive maintenance, onboard medical support, welfare, and waste management).
- Supporting and accomplishing UN MTF operations through timely, effective, and enduring provisioning, stocking, and replenishment.

2.2 Maritime Platform-Unique Capabilities in Support of Ground and Maritime Operations

Beyond the UN MTF's required core capabilities, the following are the UN MTF's key surface vessels and aviation assets and their platform-unique capabilities:

- **Flagship**

The flagship is typically designated for the UN MTF Commander who must exercise command and control over allocated assets within the area of maritime operations. The flagship must be capable of functioning as the Command, Control, Communications and Computers (C4) node for the UN MTF and, if required, provide the same capability for the UN ground Force. The flagship designation is usually assigned to a surface vessel able to meet these requirements.

- **Surface Ship**

Surface ships (destroyers, frigates, corvettes, patrol vessels) can be tasked to perform a multitude of maritime tasks, given the versatility of their organic capabilities. These tasks can be categorized as follows:

evaluation and dissemination as a *recognized* picture – a Commander's evaluation of what is happening in a given area.



- Maritime security operations (e.g., patrolling, Vessels of Interest (VOI) interdiction, Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) of suspected vessels, escort, and protection operations.
- Surveillance and information sharing.
- Interaction and capacity building.
- Search and Rescue Operations.

- **Sealift Ship**

Due to the specific function and technical outfitting required, sealift ships are typically used exclusively for logistical and personnel transport in support of land operations or UN MTF ships in the area of maritime operations.

- **Auxiliary/Replenishment Ship**

Due to its specific function, physical/technical outfitting and design, this ship category is used for the resupply of UN MTF ships in the area of maritime operations.

- **Hospital Ship**

The hospital ship can provide advanced, on-scene medical care for the entire UN Force, including ground Forces stationed ashore, as well as those UN MTF personnel afloat. Hospital ships have the distinct advantage of providing medical care from a relatively safe location and serve as a temporary medical haven for personnel waiting for follow-on medical evacuation. The hospital ship is also capable of supporting humanitarian assistance, disaster relief and personnel evacuation/ relocation operations.

- **Mine Counter Measure Vessel**

Specific to its type, Mine Countermeasures Vessels (MCMVs) perform mine clearance, serving a vital force protection function for ground and maritime forces and their operations and sealines of communication necessary for resupply. MCMVs may also serve as surveillance and info-sharing platforms. Depending on their technical outfitting MCMVs may also be considered as platform to support underwater operations such as diving operations.

- **Air Assets**

Vessel or shore-based helicopters, Uncrewed Aircraft System (UAS) and maritime patrol aircraft offer valuable capabilities for both ground and MTFs. Air assets are well-suited to function in surveillance/information gathering, patrolling, providing overwatch for interdiction operations, transporting personnel and material, providing fire support, and supporting search and rescue operations and sharing roles. They may be used in conjunction with UN ground as well as maritime forces in the execution of CASEVAC/MEDEVAC.

2.3 Tasks of the UN Maritime Task Force

The typical tasks are listed below and will be explained in subsequent paragraphs:

- Supporting Land Operations.
- Protecting Installations.
- Protecting Shipping in Transit.
- Sea Mine Clearance.
- Search and Rescue.
- Interdicting Vessels of Interest.
- Information Sharing.
- Stabilization Operations.
- Capacity Building.
- Personnel Relocation.

2.3.1 Supporting Land Operations

Neutralizing Threats from Coastal Areas

Ground forces may be threatened by instability ashore or threats from coastal areas that can be better addressed by maritime platforms. The UN MTF undertakes tasks that anticipate, identify and if authorized, neutralize such threats. Tasks include surveillance and monitoring activities conducted by surface vessels or aircraft, information-sharing with land units, firepower support, and medical support or evacuation in the event of casualties ashore. Military planners designate the area of maritime operations in relation to land operations and note the:

- Possible maritime threats to the land operation and likely areas of influence from the maritime domain in relation to designated patrol or monitoring sectors.
- Types of support required (surveillance, patrolling, C3 capabilities, logistics, etc.) in relation to the distance needed to position UN MTF elements off coast.
- Navigational hazards near the coast.
- Legal implications and authority of the mandate to operate within the host state's territorial waters and airspace (if applicable).

Command and Control Support

The UN MTF Commander ensures efficient information and communications linkages are established with the ground force to enhance mutual situational awareness and timely reaction to threats. Flagships/designated ships with the requisite C4 capabilities may be tasked as command platforms to provide those services for the force, while other vessels, if equipped with organic aircraft, may be tasked to perform protection or patrol missions.

Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR)

The UN MTF can also play a significant role in supporting humanitarian efforts and disaster relief operations. In addition to specialized hospital ships, all UN MTF vessels possess a medical capability according to their size and function. Ships with the necessary storage and sealift capacity can be used to carry medical supplies and lifesaving goods (e.g. food, water, etc.) to coastal areas and ports nearest to disaster-affected areas.

Logistics Support to Land Operations

The UN MTF can comprise logistics platforms for the transport of personnel, equipment and supplies required to sustain operations on land and sea. Amphibious ships, together with their supporting amphibious crafts, are well suited for roles requiring the landward projection of supplies and logistics. The UN MTF with its respective ships/vessels can also support land operations by providing a sea-based logistic support acting as offshore logistics depot in cases where the affected area on land is unsafe and/or has been severely damaged and is nonfunctional.

2.3.2 Protecting Installations

The UN MTF can protect threatened coastal and offshore installations of the UN ground force, UN Mission, and/or host nation. Protecting installations promotes the affected nation's economic development and transition to normalcy. In the aftermath of conflict, threats of sabotage and attack on key installations can destabilize a vulnerable state. Protecting installations is accomplished using a layered defence system that gains reaction time and provides a calibrated response to potential attack. The layered defence system involves surface ships guarding assigned sectors, augmented by aircraft providing quick response and suspicious vessel identification.

The UN MTF will normally conduct wide area surveillance with the intent of gaining a comprehensive maritime picture. More focused maritime surveillance aims at establishing intent and identity to expose suspicious vessels and activity. The protected area may be divided into zones to aid maritime forces in escalating their response against vessels approaching an installation. UN MTF responses can include:

- Visual and audio hailing.
- Warning off using flares and/or guns.
- Interception of suspicious vessels.
- Neutralization of hostile vessels (when required and if authorized).

2.3.3 Protecting Shipping in Transit

Protecting shipping in transit ensures the safety and security of vessels as they pass through waters threatened by piracy on the high seas or armed robbery within a state's territorial waters¹⁰. Acts of piracy and armed robbery endanger seafarers and disrupt navigation and commerce. In addition to theft of vessels or cargo, these criminal acts may result in physical harm, hostage-taking, or the loss of life. Pirate attacks have widespread ramifications preventing humanitarian assistance and increasing the cost of future shipments to the affected areas.

¹⁰ See: <https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Security/Pages/PiracyArmedRobberydefault.aspx>

The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides the framework for repressing piracy under international law.¹¹ In cases of armed robbery against ships within the internal or territorial waters of a given state, the primary responsibility for enforcement falls on the host State. However, in the event the host State requires assistance in securing its territorial waters, the UN Security Council may issue a mandate for the UN MTF to provide assistance.

The protection of shipping in transit is achieved by the establishment of Maritime Security Patrol Areas. Surface ships and aircraft assigned to patrol these Areas deter hostile elements by showing UN presence and responding to distress calls or reports of suspicious activity. Significant emphasis is placed on gaining a comprehensive maritime situation assessment, as well as monitoring “hotspots” where piracy and robbery usually originate. Follow-on tasks upon notification of suspicious activity can include:

- Interdiction of suspicious vessels.
- Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) of suspected vessels.
- Escort of a distressed vessel (by UN MTF vessels and/or Vessel Protection Detachments).¹²

To strengthen the peacekeeping effort, the UN MTF reaches out to mariners in the AO and encourages them to adopt good practices that significantly increase their protection against pirates and armed robbers.¹³ The UN MTF interacts with the local shipping community to obtain an appreciation of maritime patterns over time. Given the typical vastness of the area of maritime operations, the occasional false alarm or gap in surveillance can be overcome by leveraging international assistance to provide complete coverage.

2.3.4 Sea Mine Clearance

Sea Mine Clearance is the removal or detonation of sea mines from an area to eliminate the threat it poses to marine life and activity. Minesweepers and/or mine hunters best serve this purpose and may be augmented by naval divers or autonomous underwater vehicles to conduct the search, removal, and/or detonation.

It can be crucial for UN MTF elements to collate information such as underwater topography, type of mines and any information on potentially mined areas to analyse and narrow the mine clearance survey area. Depending on the size of the operating area and the resources available, the UN MTF Commander may decide that it is not feasible to conduct extensive mine clearing operations. If mine clearance cannot take place immediately, or total clearance is impossible, the mined area should be marked and safe routes recommended to the wider maritime community to allow safe transit through the affected area.

¹¹ Ibid see Articles 100 to 107 and 110 of the convention.

¹² An Autonomous Vessel Protection Detachment (AVPD) may also operate on board the vessel without an escort of a naval ship.

¹³ See: IMO, Best Management Practices West Africa, Best Management Practices to deter Piracy and Enhance Maritime Security off the Coast of West Africa including the Gulf of Guinea (March 2020)

<https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Security/Pages/PiracyArmedRobberydefault.aspx>

2.3.5 Search and Rescue

A Search and Rescue (SAR) operation is defined as the search for and provision of aid to people who are in distress or imminent danger either on land or at sea. SAR operations may occur on an ad-hoc basis, but the UN MTF Commander should make it an integral part of operations planning, given that UN operations at sea face inherent risks. Under the UNCLOS, Flag States, Coastal States and Masters of ships all have an obligation to render assistance to persons found in distress at sea. Depending on the location, it can be expected that numerous vessels and aircraft will join in the SAR operation within the UN Mission area.

SAR operations typically occur in four phases: detection, localization, identification, and rescue. The assets involved can range from surface ships to auxiliary support vessels, commercial rescue vessels, maritime patrol aircraft and helicopters. With additional assets augmenting existing forces, clear command and control and efficient use of resources are needed to ensure the effectiveness and timeliness of the search. On-scene commanders should seek information from all possible sources to determine the search area.

2.3.6 Interdicting Vessels of Interest

Vessels of Interest include those not respecting maritime lines of demarcation, as well as those suspected of contravening UN mandates. Interdicting vessels of interest deters and denies such activities from using the UN area of maritime operations and contributes to the area's stability and security. When interdicting vessels of interest, the UN MTF Commander leverages other UN or non-UN elements working with the UN MTF to consolidate resources and share information. The UN Task Force Commander must establish a clear protocol for managing illegal items seized and abide by appropriate legal obligations in the aftermath of an interdiction, seizure, and arrest.

When interdicting vessels of interest, the UN MTF can use various techniques: Assist and Approach Visits, Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS);¹⁴ and Interdiction Patrols.

The UN MTF Commander provides a clear intent and ROE for each technique used. Assist and Approach Visits are vessel visits under the vessel Master's consent. These visits establish UN MTF presence in the area of concern and elicit valuable information on the local situation. In the event of any suspicious activity, a Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (without the vessel Master's consent) might be conducted on suspicious vessels. If prolonged monitoring and pattern of life analysis indicate, UN MTF elements may conduct Interdiction Patrols along known or suspected smuggling routes.

¹⁴ *Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS)* is an internationally recognized term used by police and military forces, including but not limited to navies, marine, riverine and maritime services, for actions and tactics designed to secure hostile vessels engaged in terrorism, piracy and smuggling; as well as to conduct customs, safety and other inspections. VBSS is conducted without the suspicious vessel Master's consent. When interdicting vessels of interest, UN Maritime and Riverine Units use VBSS tactics only when specifically authorized by the Force Commander, Mission Rules of Engagement and mandate.

See as well: UN Peacekeeping Missions Military Riverine Unit Manual regarding protecting shipping in transit.

2.3.7 Information Sharing

Surveillance, acquisition, and analysis of information are essential functions of a UN MTF. Information gathered must be effectively disseminated and fed into the larger information sharing network. The extensiveness and effectiveness of this network is a critical capability for UN maritime operations.

The UN MTF Commander and his staff develop an information acquisition and management plan. (Information Acquisition Plan) Information gathered by UN Mission ground units and UN MTF assets flows to the UN MTF Headquarters and is analysed by the staff to develop trends and formulate assessments. This information guides future operations and builds a more comprehensive situational awareness with adjacent units, land operations centres.

Specific information sharing tasks include:

- Information acquisition through surveillance and monitoring of areas of interest.
- Collation of information with own forces.
- Analysis of information to provide threat assessments and patterns of activity in the area of maritime operations.
- Dissemination of information to guide future operations planning.
- Constant collaboration with other stakeholders to build a comprehensive situational awareness of the area.

2.3.8 Stabilization Operations

This task is primarily focused on maintaining secure conditions during the post-conflict phase, and for ongoing humanitarian efforts to sustain the basic needs of the affected State. Assistance to stabilization operations by the UN MTF can entail maritime operations within the host State's territorial waters or Exclusive Economic Zone to guard its maritime resources from exploitation.

This is usually provided to host States that do not have their own maritime enforcement capabilities. In conjunction with the UN World Food Program, UN MTFs may also provide protection of vessels transporting critical food supplies via the area of maritime operations. Specific tasks include:

- Escorting vessels (particularly ships in support of the World Food Program).
- Patrolling.
- Maritime Enforcement Operations.

These tasks are primarily defensive in nature. UN MTF elements should be prepared for encounters with actors harassing shipping, engaged in illegal activities (e.g. fishing, underwater mining, drilling, or piracy/armed robbery) or other resource exploitation activities. The UN MTF Commander must coordinate with local authorities, UN ground force and Mission elements ashore when executing such tasks. The UN MTF Commander through the Force Commander or as delegated, might also leverage regional authorities and agencies to establish a network for communications and support.

2.3.9 Capacity Building

The UN places significant importance on the development of local capacities. The so-called “light footprint” approach advances the concept that UN personnel and activities should be limited to those that are appropriate to local needs and limited to the minimum required. Under the light footprint concept, the UN provides just enough capacity building so that local nationals can assume responsibility as soon as possible.

The UN MTF Commander should help build local capacity by focusing on developing the host nation’s maritime capability. Capacity building efforts should be suitable to the nation’s needs, appropriate to its culture, and sustainable by its resources once the UN withdraws.

During the post-conflict period, maritime forces and naval personnel may be tasked to strengthen the capacity of the affected State to govern its territorial waters and carry out maritime enforcement tasks effectively. Efforts at capacity building should seek to involve the affected State’s agencies in the implementation of the UN mandate and increase the capacity of the affected State’s forces for eventual assumption of security control of the territorial waters and area of maritime operations. Depending on the existing situation and status of the affected State, the level of involvement may differ.

The potential capacity building activities range from individual, team and then to system level knowledge and technology transfer. Depending on the skills and knowledge of the respective country, it may be necessary to start with individual skills and knowledge.

Individual Level Training. Individual level training packages may be customized according to the needs identified by the host State and the expertise available in the UN MTF. Training may take the form of: Individual training is usually done through lectures, e-learning, self-directed learning (e.g., task books), practical hands-on exercises, simulators (e.g., vocational trainers/computer-aided packages) and shipboard training (on-the-job training). The focus is on generating competent and professional individuals in their specific roles.

Lectures or workshops by experts on, for example, the UNCLOS, legal and policy matters, maritime security, and enforcement. Theory and practical lessons, for example, on the handling of equipment, VBSS techniques, investigation and detainment procedures, or medical and casualty management.

Team Level and Task-Specific Training. Team level training is usually conducted through shipboard training, simulation centres or shipboard simulation. The focus is on team dynamics and procedural competency to function as an operationally ready unit. This level of training aims at sharing and transferring knowledge through observation, exposure, and progressive “hands-on” experience. This training may be attained through:

- Table-top exercises and discussions to develop processes, for example, on incident management workflow, force-level reporting processes and coordination with operations centres.
- Visits to facilities and Vessels to demonstrate UN MTF /UN organization, operational processes, and experience.
- Combined sea riding team for knowledge sharing.
- Combined work-up exercises both ashore and at sea between the UN MTF and the host State’s agencies.

System Level Knowledge Transfer. This area of capacity building provides expertise and consultation to build practical and sustainable systems in training, logistics and operations. Activities include, but are not limited to:

- Train-the-Trainer programs to allow the affected state to attain self-sustainability in training and generation of operational forces.
- Consultation in the development of organizational structures, command and control systems and workflow processes.
- Consultation in the development of support structures, for example, logistic support chain, maintenance and information sharing networks.

Technology Transfer. When appropriately authorized, the UN MTF may provide technological solutions to improve the operational capability of the affected state's agencies. Examples include:

- Information sharing networks to support the establishment of the Recognized Maritime Picture between Force Headquarters and maritime elements at sea.
- Information sharing processes and technological tools, such as network chat and file sharing applications to aid these processes.
- Common communications infrastructure and technology to support interoperability between the UN MTF and the designated State agencies.

The following are examples of the training topics/courses that build on each other.

- **Common Sailor Skills**
 - Seamanship.
 - Firefighting and Damage Control.
 - Weapons Handling.
 - Bridge Watch Keeping.
- **Vocational Skills**
 - Navigation.
 - Communications.
 - Weapons.
 - VBSS procedures.
 - Engineering (mechanical and electrical).
 - Supply / Logistics.
- **Type-Qualification Training Skills**
 - VBSS Techniques.
 - Officer of the Watch/ Bridge Supervisor/ Engineering Technician Qualification.
- **Team Level Training.**

Team level training is usually conducted through shipboard training, simulation centres or shipboard simulation. The focus is on team dynamics and procedural competency to function as an operationally ready unit.

- **Component Level Training**

- Deck Operations.
- Firefighting and Damage Control.
- Weapon Handling.
- Visit, Board, Search and Seizure.
- Search and Rescue.
- Replenishment at Sea.
- Information Centre Operations.
- Establishing and Sharing Recognized Maritime Picture and Common Operational Picture.
- Medical Evacuation.

- **Command and Whole-Ship Level Training.**

This level of training is conducted at the Task Force, Group and Unit levels either at sea, through naval tactical training or by command post exercises. The competencies addressed are in the areas of command and control, information and workflow, rules of engagement, decision-making, evaluation of plans and contingencies. The focus is to ensure individual maritime elements are able to execute assigned tasks and work as a MTF, Group or Unit to achieve mission success. Other types of training for capacity building at this level include:

- Mission-Oriented Training.
- Scenario-Based Training.
- Task Group or Task Force Level Training.

2.3.10 Personnel Relocation

The UN MTF may be required to relocate personnel to a secure area when lives are in danger due to conflict or disaster. Coordinating relocation operation with the host country and other entities will be made by the UN at the appropriate levels. It is essential that the UN MTF Commander receives timely and adequate information on the mode of relocation and transfer plans. Relocation through maritime means can be the most efficient method, especially when large numbers of personnel are involved, but it requires a great deal of planning and preparation.

Typically, there are two modes of maritime relocation:

- **Military Forces-Led Relocation.** Conducted when, in higher threat scenarios, land or maritime forces transfer ashore to conduct security operations and lead the relocating personnel to transportation and safety. In this scenario, military units also provide extraction and transportation support.
- **Maritime Forces-Assisted Relocation.** Conducted when there is an agency ashore managing the situation, and maritime forces provide logistical and transportation support.

Depending on the size of the operation, the assets required should be scaled to handle the extraction, transfer, and accommodation of the affected personnel. Typically, auxiliary, or amphibious vessels are best suited for this task being able to provide accommodation, medical facilities, and other services. Surface vessels may also be included for force protection if the affected area is unstable or in a state of conflict.

3. Organization of the UN Maritime Task Force

The generic organizational structures presented in this chapter are intended as planning baselines. These structures are adaptable and modifiable in accordance with Mission-specific requirements. Depending on the scope of the Security Council Mandate, the UN MTF organizational structure and characteristics will vary from Mission to Mission to achieve the desired end state.

3.1 Organizational Planning Considerations

Organizational considerations include the key peacekeeping capabilities required, number of concurrent tasks, the operational environment, and the geographical dimension of the area of maritime operations. Maritime planners must also consider Vessel availability and occupancy rate and, if necessary, consider using alternative assets. Planning should be based on deployment capabilities such as endurance, equipment (e.g., sensors and communication) and weapon system and not necessarily focus on the type of Vessel. When calculating the number and types of assets needed for a UN MTF, planners should look for:

- A strong UN MTF presence, in terms of both quality and quantity, to deter challenges to the Mandate and ensure force protection.
- An effective mix of onshore elements and offshore vessels tailored to the needs of the Mission.
- Adequate coverage of the area of maritime operations.
- Cost-effectiveness and availability of various assets for tasks like area surveillance, location, identification, tracking and hailing. These tasks can also be done by a combination of Vessels, aircraft, uncrewed aerial vehicles, satellite imagery, and coastal radars.

3.2 Organizational Structures for Two Types of Maritime Operations

There are two types of UN MTF staff organization based on whether the UN MTF operation will be either “In Support of Land Operations” or “Stand-Alone”. Depending on which of the two models is chosen, planners MTF should focus on *capabilities* needed rather than on types and numbers of Vessels. The Vessels with the desired capabilities are later identified during the force generation process in response to specific Mission Mandates, requirements and offers from UN Member States offering to participate in a particular maritime operation.

3.3 “In Support of Land Operations” Organizational Structure

When tasked to be in support of land operations, the UN MTF is primarily focused on assisting another civil or military component ashore in the achievement of its objectives. As such, the UN MTF Commander supports the other Component Commander to achieve the mandate. Accordingly, the UN MTF shore liaison element is subordinate to the component staff element that is directing the operation. The chart below (Figure 1) depicts a template for a UN MTF staff organization in support of an overarching UN land operation.

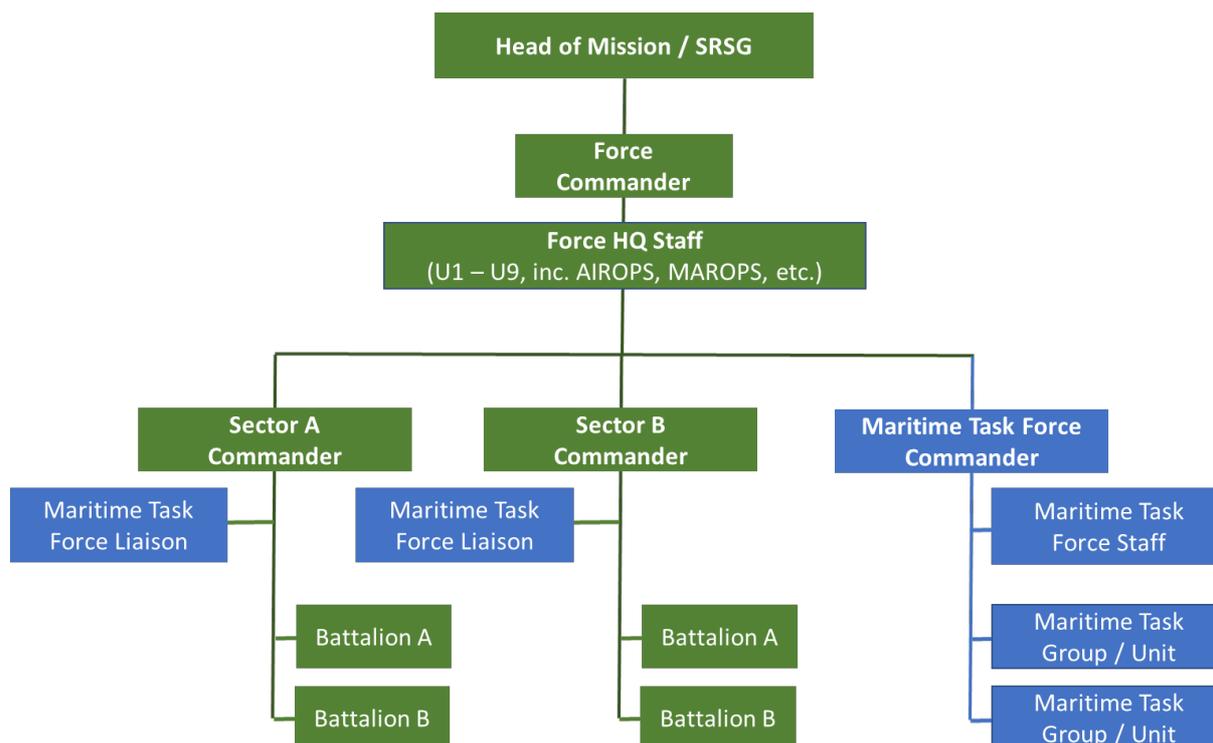


Figure 1: UN MTF In Support of Land Operations

When operating in support of a land operation structure, the UN MTF includes a Task Force Headquarters with a Task Force Commander, Task Force shore liaisons and Task Force staff, including all usual staff elements. To support with naval expertise at all levels and ensure integration of maritime activities, maritime expertise is represented at the UN Force Headquarters by the Maritime Operations (MAROPS) element (see Figure 2). The MAROPS is not part of the MTF but provides the Force Commander with the required maritime expertise, especially concerning mid to long-time planning by consulting the MTF on a regular basis.

The Naval Operations Centre (**NOC**) monitors maritime operations and supports the Head of Mission/Force Commander with situational awareness from UN MTF operations (See Figure 2). Additionally, the NOC facilitates liaison with host government agencies on maritime issues. The NOC also provides a shore-based UN MTF Headquarters C4 capability for commanding UN MTF elements at sea.

The NOC can be established independent from the Maritime Operations Centre (MOC)/ Joint Operations Centre (JOC), if co-locating is not possible due to space limitations or operational restrictions (e.g. availability of a data-feed for the generation of the Recognized Maritime Picture, etc.). In that case a daily continuous exchange of information to build up situational awareness within the Force Headquarter must be ensured. Figure 2 illustrates the integration of maritime planning and operations elements within the Mission/Force Commander’s staff.

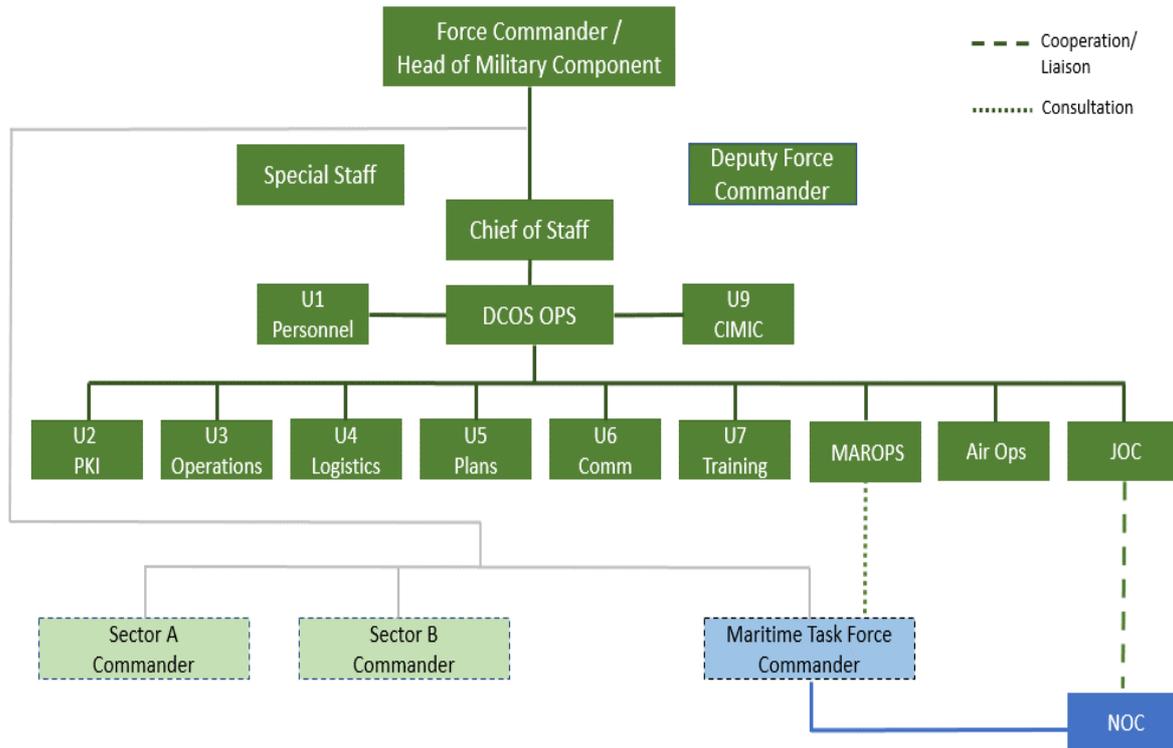


Figure 2: UN MTF Elements within the Mission/Force Commander's Staff

3.4 Considerations for Command Posts Afloat or Ashore

The UN MTF Commander must have the flexibility to establish the command post either afloat or ashore, depending on the Mission situation. Each location has its advantages and disadvantages:

- Command posts ashore support closer integration with the Mission Headquarters and host government agencies. This model is beneficial for an evolving Mission or for Missions in the start-up phase where consultation with Mission Headquarters/host government is frequent and ad-hoc.
- Command posts afloat provide forward command presence in the area of maritime operations and are preferred for complex maritime Missions requiring close command supervision. UN MTF Command posts afloat are also appropriate when a UN Mission is predominantly a maritime operation or is in a steady-state and consultation with Mission Headquarters is less frequent but regularly scheduled. The command post afloat model requires a Flagship that must be suitably equipped to support the UN MTF Commander functions at sea. See the section on Flagships in Chapter 2 of this manual.

3.5 “Stand-Alone” UN Maritime Operation Organizational Structure

A “Stand-Alone” UN Maritime Operation Task Force structure is appropriate when a UN Mission has military objectives that are *fully or predominantly maritime* in nature. In this scenario, the UN MTF forms the bulk of the military component in the UN peacekeeping force, and the UN MTF Commander may concurrently serve as Force Commander/Head of Military Component.

At the UN MTF Headquarters, the Chief of Staff (COS), who might also serve as the Deputy UN Force Commander, assists the UN Force Commander and coordinates the MTF staff.

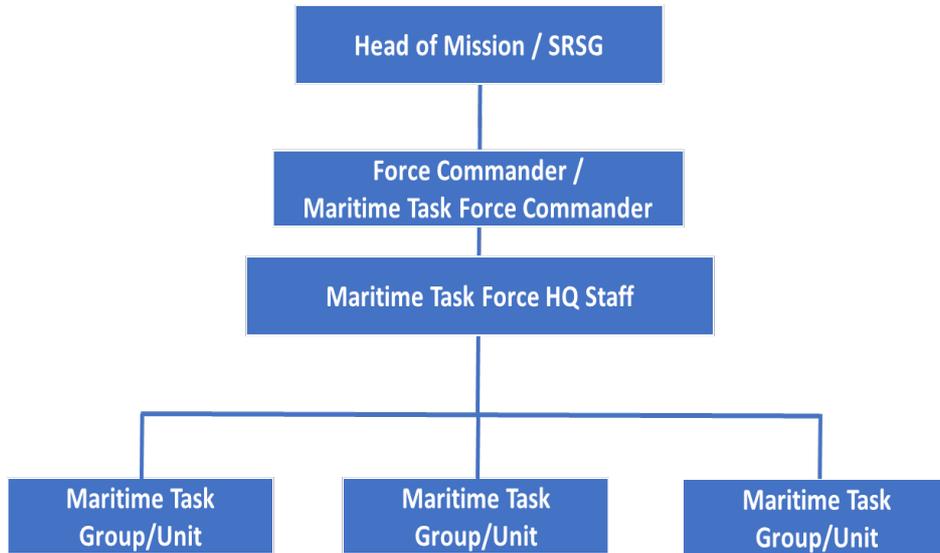


Figure 3: UN MTF for Stand-Alone Maritime Operations

3.6 UN MTF Headquarters Staff

The chart in Figure 4 illustrates the structure of a UN MTF Headquarters for “In Support of Land Operations” followed by a brief description of each element. The structure of the “Stand-Alone” UN MTF Headquarters is similar although it might be augmented by additional cells to cover responsibilities that might be required when the MTF Commander is also the Force Commander.

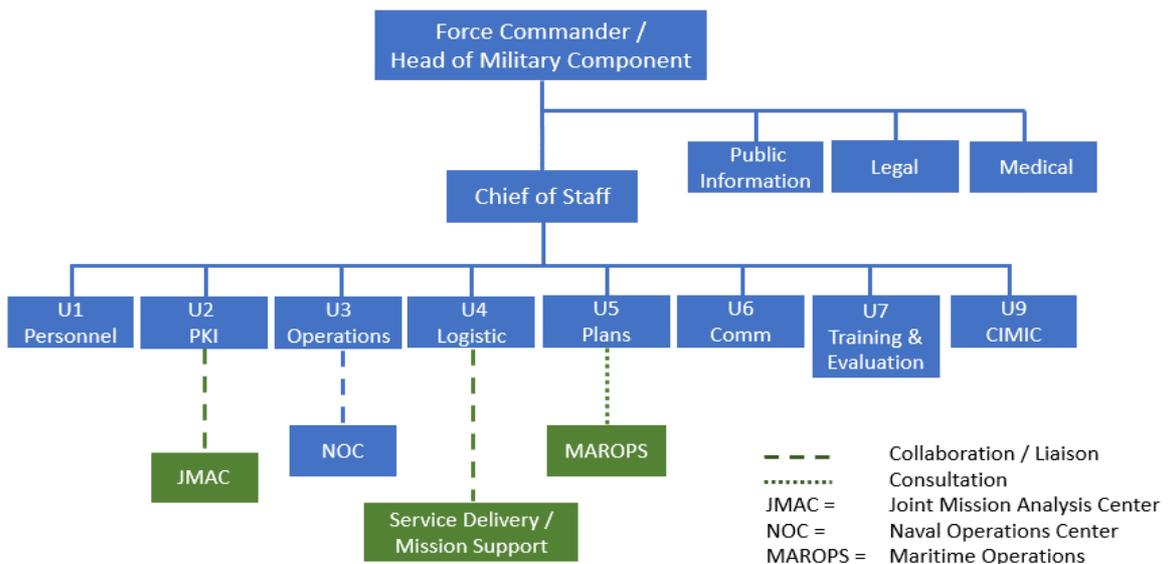


Figure 4: UN Maritime Task Force Headquarters Staff



3.6.1 Personnel Office (U1)

The Office provides personnel administration and serves as a liaison between subordinate units and the headquarters on personnel issues such as staffing, medal eligibility, visa applications, and commendation letters. The personnel officer should be supported by at least one personnel assistant, but the actual size and composition of the section will depend on UN MTF requirements.

3.6.2 Peacekeeping-Intelligence Section (U2)

The UN MTF Peacekeeping-Intelligence Section is responsible for planning, acquiring, and analysing peacekeeping-intelligence (PKI) pertaining to the threat in the operating area, in support of the UN MTF's Mission objectives. The Section also provides the UN MTF with meteorological forecasting¹⁵ and manages the charts and relevant geographic grid references used for maritime operations. Where necessary and available, the host Nation's meteorological services can be the primary option for providing weather information in the area of maritime operations. The Section is staffed by a head analyst, a deputy head analyst (who may reside in the Force U2 to facilitate integration of maritime activities) and two additional PKI analysts. PKI sharing is a critical part of any maritime operation. The Peacekeeping-intelligence Section maintains close links with the Force U2/Mission JMAC for integrated PKI sharing and mission analysis.

3.6.3 Operations Section (U3)

The Operations (OPS) Section coordinates and controls the UN MTF's current operational activities within the area of maritime operations including air movements, conducts liaison with JOC/MOC through the NOC and processes immediate requests from subordinate units. The UN MTF OPS Section works closely with the UN MTF Plans Section (U5) to manage the UN MTF's operations, plan future operations, and facilitate UN MTF unit training evaluations. The OPS Section should be headed by a Chief Current Operations (COPS), staffed by a Watch Captain/ Assistant and a team of watchkeepers split into different shifts/watches to ensure 24/7 operability. The watch maintains the Recognized Maritime Picture and integrates and disseminates information from multiple sources for command situational awareness. The watch also establishes and maintains liaison with adjacent Task Forces, if any, and with Force/Mission Headquarters (MOC/JOC) for coordination and control of activities (via the NOC).

Naval Operations Centre (NOC)

The NOC functions on a 24/7 basis, monitoring and reporting current maritime operations. It is staffed with at least three separate watches, each consisting of a Watch Captain and Assistant. On a daily basis, the NOC provides briefing to Force Headquarter Staff, Chief U3 and MAROPS prior to the daily Force Commander's brief. When the UN MTF Headquarters is situated ashore with the Mission/Force Headquarters, the UN MTF Operations Cell assumes the functions of the NOC.

¹⁵ The U2 obtains meteorological forecasting for air operations from the Mission's Aviation Section, and from the Maritime Task Force's own Aviation Section, if present. Planners must consider the distances between land and maritime areas of operations, as well as the differing weather patterns over land and sea, and ensure that the MTF has its own meteorological forecasting capability, if required. If properly equipped and staffed, ships at sea can produce their own weather forecasts.

For a UN MTF Headquarters afloat, additional personnel are required to staff the NOC ashore to sustain it on a 24/7 watch cycle to meet Mission requirements. A 3-person watch team (the minimum required for one shift; to ensure continuous operability at least two shifts are required.) is described at Annex A.

Naval Aviation

Naval aviation requirements¹⁶ for organic helicopters, UAS and maritime patrol aircraft are explicitly requested when seeking maritime asset contributions from UN Member States. As numerous aviation assets operate in the area of maritime operations, there is a need for centralized airspace management and air operations planning for safety, flight deconfliction and efficient use of air assets. During the Mission start-up phase, it is vitally important to establish the aviation safety framework including aircraft control procedures and air tasking cycle management.

As shown in Figure 5, all military aviation assets in direct support of UN military operations, including those in the area of maritime operations, are centrally coordinated by the AIOPS Section at Force Headquarters (if existing) or at the MTF Headquarters if that is the Mission’s senior military headquarters. The Chief Aviation Officer in Mission Support will also be involved.

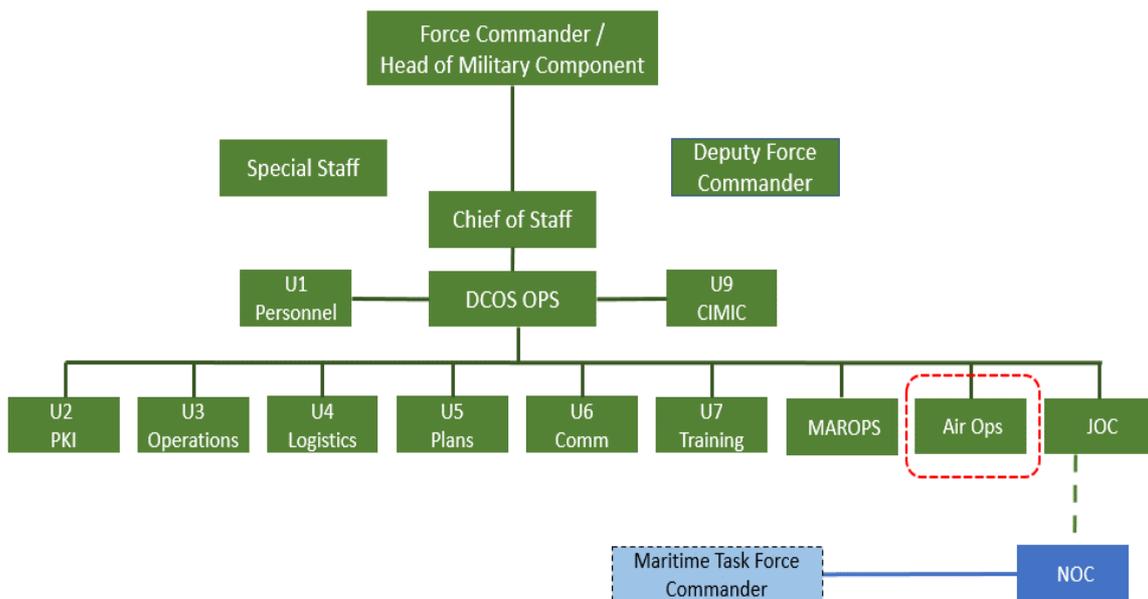


Figure 5: Centralized Military Aviation Control at Mission Headquarter Level

¹⁶ See: DOS Aviation Manual (currently 2020.24)

for specific requirements to transport weapons on board UN-chartered aircraft. All planned aviation-related activities, such as transportation by air (including medical and casualty evacuation), reconnaissance, selection of temporary helicopter landing sites, etc., must be coordinated with the Mission Aviation and Movement Control elements to meet specific requirements stipulated in the respective Aviation, Movement Control and Aviation Safety policies, manuals and SOPs.



The NOC embedded within the MOC/JOC, and the UN MTF Operations Section (U3) at the UN MTF Headquarters, coordinate closely with the Mission/Force Headquarters AIROPS Section to determine aviation asset availability for maritime operational response, and to highlight potential gaps in coverage. (Manpower requirements to establish a UN MTF element within the Force Headquarters AIROPS Section will depend on Mission requirements.)

When assigned to UN military operations, maritime patrol aircraft, UAS and organic helicopters can be employed for surveillance missions to obtain information consistent with approved Priority or Critical Information Requirements. The MAROPS Branch coordinates the employment of maritime aviation assets with AIROPS.

3.6.4 Logistics Office (U4)

The Logistics Office (LOG) oversees logistics requirements such as replenishment and repair services, port facilities and medical support to ensure the UN MTF has the wherewithal to accomplish its mission. The UN MTF LOG is staffed by a logistics officer and a logistics assistant. The LOG coordinates with the offices of the Mission Chief of Service Delivery and the Mission Support Centre for centralized logistics planning and supply management (via Force headquarters U4). The logistics officer also serves as the UN MTF Finance Officer.

3.6.5 Planning Cell (U5)

The UN MTF Planning Cell (PLANS) is responsible for operational analysis, short-term future operations planning, Operations Order development and regional capacity building. The PLANS should be staffed by a Chief Future Operations (FOPS), and a team of officers serving as FOPS planner, Air Ops planner, Regional Cooperation Officer (RCO) and Knowledge Management Officer (KMO). The UN MTF U5 PLANS coordinates with UN MTF Peacekeeping-Intelligence (U2) and Operations Sections (U3) to ensure that UN MTF elements, including air assets, are available and suitably employed to minimize gaps in coverage and respond quickly to dynamic situations. PKI requirements are factored into surveillance flights to support overall Mission objectives. As the future operations cell of the UN MTF, the PLANS cooperates with parallel planning cells in other staff elements to identify situational and requirement changes and recommend plans adjustments.

Maritime Operations Branch (MAROPS)

The Force Headquarter **MAROPS** staff is responsible for planning mid- to long-term future maritime operations. The MAROPS is not part of the UN MTF but will consult on a regular basis to adequately advise and support the Force Commander on the capabilities of the MTF, particularly regarding joint operations, plans and communications, and coordination with host government agencies. Personnel for the MAROPS Branch should be sourced in addition to the MTF staff. An example of a 2-person MAROPS Branch (not sufficient for 24/7 operations) and its functions are described in Annex A.

3.6.6 Communications Section (U6)

The Communications Section (COMMS) maintains UN MTF communications, UN ITS services and communications protocol during operations. It provides communications troubleshooting and preventative maintenance and focuses on ensuring the availability of reliable voice and data communications between ships, the Force/Mission Headquarters, and the UN MTF Headquarters. The Section is staffed by a COMMS officer and a team of COMMS assistants.

3.6.7 Training and Evaluation Cell (U7)

The Training and Evaluation Cell develops training plans and evaluations in accordance with UN and internationally accepted standards for the UN MTF Commander. The cell conducts training to maintain UN MTF unit skill levels up to Task Force level and integrates new units into the UN MTF. Should the UN mandate require, the Training and Evaluation Cell plans and executes training for host or designated nation forces as part of the UN MTF's capacity building efforts. The size of the Training and Evaluation Cell takes into account the existing expertise and resources available to the UN MTF.

3.6.8 Civil-Military Cooperation Cell (U9)

The Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) Cell builds confidence in the UN MTF by coordinating with local authorities and/or regional agencies through the Mission/Force Headquarters for community and humanitarian outreach. The CIMIC cell contributes to situational awareness, assessments, and reports regarding the civil maritime environment. The size of the CIMIC Cell will depend on the civil maritime engagement and coordination objectives of the UN MTF. CIMIC can involve cooperation, guidance, advice, and assistance to merchant shipping. UN MTF operations and merchant shipping, needs to be deconflicted. For that reason, cooperation, guidance and assistance and the enhancement of safety and security for merchant ships are vital to Mission success. As appropriate, the CIMIC Cell or the MAROPS Branch coordinates with military organizations such as Naval Cooperation and Guidance for Shipping (NCAGS), Allied Worldwide Navigation Information System (AWNIS) and the Maritime Security Centre – Horn of Africa (MSCHOA) as well as civil organizations such as Information Fusion Centre (IFC) e.g. Singapore or International Maritime Organization (IMO) to gain information and build rapport with the merchant maritime industry and foster cooperation with UN MTF guidance and actions at sea.

3.6.9 Public Information Office

The Public Information Office (PIO) generates support and understanding for the UN Mission amongst the local population and international community. The PIO coordinates with other Mission components and plans for appropriate engagement activities with the local population at sea and if feasible ashore through confidence-building measures, community engagement, media management and key leadership engagements. Where needed, the PIO employs local interpreter/language assistants. The PIO is supported by a public information team, the size and composition of which depends on UN MTF and Mission requirements to further media outreach efforts. The PIO should be equipped with reach back communications to the Force/Mission Chief of Public Information so that the office can be kept informed of the public information strategy, media trends relating to the Mission and submission of press releases.

3.6.10 Legal Cell

The Legal Cell is responsible for providing the UN MTF Commander legal counsel on operational issues. The Legal Cell represents the UN Maritime Task Force on legal issues and actively consults the Mission Force Commander's legal advisors. The UN MTF's ROE must be sufficiently robust and legally sound to ensure that the UN MTF retains its credibility and freedom of action in implementing the UN mandate. Clear and comprehensive ROE define the exact operational limits of the UN MTF and give the UN MTF Commander greater control in higher risk operations. The ROE also guide the UN MTF Commander on the appropriateness of different levels of force available to achieve mandated maritime objectives. Mission ROEs are issued by UN Headquarters.



3.6.11 Medical Cell

The Medical Cell is responsible to the UN MTF Commander for all medical operational matters. The Medical Cell may be required to plan and co-ordinate medical support for the UN MTF, oversee maintenance of medical support, develop medical training policies and standards, and ensure the compliance of UN MTF units with internationally accepted standards. The size and capability of the Medical Cell depends on Mission requirements.

UN MTF units may be deployed for extended periods of time in the area of maritime operations. Given the uncertain availability of reliable medical and dental facilities in the area of maritime operations, comprehensive pre-deployment medical screenings are needed to ensure that participating personnel are fit for deployment. Mission Forces must ensure that medical teams are self-sufficient to provide primary medical support and emergency care.

Robust medical support is essential to Mission success and ensures that the UN MTF can conduct its duties in a dynamic Mission environment. Detailed planning for medical support is required for pre-deployment medical preparations, ready access to Level 2¹⁷ surgical facilities, and subsequent transfer to Level3 or4 medical facilities.

¹⁷ See: Medical Support Manual for United Nations Field Missions

A description of UN Level 1 to4 medical facilities is available in in this document.

4. Support for the UN Maritime Task Force

Chapter 4 describes the support for the UN MTF, elaborating on what support will be provided by the UN and what support the MTF must provide for itself. The UN MTF is expected to meet the requirement for uniformed personnel, self-sustainment, equipment and services according to the terms of the MOU and Letter of Assist (LOA) between the UN and the MCC in accordance with the applicable standards of Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) Manual.¹⁸ The deploying contingent is also required to have and maintain the necessary resources and personnel to support itself administratively and logistically for the duration of the Mission.

4.1 Support Expectation

In accordance with the UN COE Manual, the UN may provide selective logistical support to UN MTF vessels. In general, UN MTF vessels and associated maritime services are subject to LOA terms and conditions making logistical support the responsibility of the MCC. Logistical support can be from a limited number of approved ports. Thus, the UN MTF is expected to meet the typical requirements of self-sustainment in accordance with national norms, the terms of the Force Requirement and existing MOU or LOA signed by the UN and respective MCC.

To avoid having UN MTF personnel arrive unprepared to sustain themselves or their operations, MCCs and their contingents must be clear on what support will be provided by the UN, and what support they must provide for themselves. Special attention should be paid to the detailed requirements for rations, water, shelter, medical and supplies both aboard maritime vessels and for any MTF elements that may be stationed ashore.

4.2 The UN Maritime Task Force Commander's Role

Before deploying to the UN Mission's operational theatre, the UN MTF Commander must ensure that they can deploy, sustain, and regenerate their Force. The Commander should consider the implications of casualties, consumption, materiel loss and resupply lead time, and plan, allocate and balance resources accordingly. A UN MTF Commander should also evaluate the risks to, and security of their sustainment equipment and capabilities, communication nodes and links, and adapt their plans to reduce the impact of unavoidable constraints on the resources readily available. The Commander should carefully consider UN and MCC guidelines for determining further sustainment requirements.

4.3 Self-Sustainment

Ships at sea must be capable of self-sustainment in standard life and operational support needs depending on support arrangements and distribution responsibilities stipulated in the Force Requirement/SUR, MOU, or LOA. Typically, contingents (afloat and ashore) are required to be self-sustained in the following areas:

- Catering.
- Communications¹⁹.

¹⁸ See: Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions. The current version is available through the UN digital library system (Currently, A/78/187 dated 21 August 2023)

<https://digitallibrary.un.org>

¹⁹ Internal communication within a contingent is the responsibility of the MCC. Contingents should come with suitable equipment for their internal communications establishing contact from their contingent headquarters to



- Office.
- Electrical.
- Minor engineering.
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal²⁰.
- Laundry and cleaning.
- Accommodation.
 - Accommodation for Vessel Crew: The crew is accommodated on board a ship. The MCC is to ensure adequate accommodation, storage, sanitary and medical facilities etc.
 - Accommodation for Ashore Components: The UN Mission will strive to provide UN standard accommodation after the initial six-month period in COE tentage; failing which the UN Mission will pay a penalty rate of reimbursement until prefabricated accommodation can be provided.
- Tentage²¹ (see immediately below).
- MTF Basic fire-fighting equipment.
- Fire detection and alarms.
- Medical: (Buddy First Aid Kit (BFAK), Communal First Aid Kits and Level 1 support).
- Miscellaneous general stores (bedding, furniture).
- Internet access.
- Morale & Welfare items.

4.4 Sustainment Support

If the UN supports an ashore element of the UN MTF, the sustainment support is provided through coordination between the UN MTF and the (Ground) Force Headquarters, if present. The UN MTF must therefore liaise with the Force Headquarters logistics structure (including the DCOS Operations and U-1 PER), as well as the Mission's Office of the Director/Chief of Mission Support. UN MTF life support and operational requirements may be satisfied by the Mission's Director or Chief of Mission Support through the Office of the Chief of Service Delivery, if stipulated in the Force Requirement/SUR, MOU, or LOA.

their respective countries and each of their subordinate Sections, Teams and Detachments afloat or ashore. MCCs are also responsible for providing email and internet access for personal or welfare purposes.

²⁰ For the internal area of UN MTF components/bases ashore to ensure security within the premises of allocation. Does not apply to mine clearance activities.

²¹ Tentage must include flooring and the ability to heat and cool as appropriate, netting at doors, windows and the inner/outer fly of tents. Double-layered tents with metal pipe frames are recommended due to conditions in the field. It is also recommended to mount the tents on cement or wooden foundations to ensure their stability. This does not apply for Deployable accommodation.

If determined that the UN Mission will provide some level of sustainment support, the Director, or Chief of Mission Support²² acquires and provides the supported elements of the UN MTF food, fuel and water for it and all other Mission components aside from the initial self-sustainment requirement specified in the Force Requirement/SUR, MOU, or LOA. If arranged in writing by MOU or LOA with the MCC, the UN may provide the following items and services:

- Food rations (storage, food preparation and sometimes transportation is a contingent responsibility).
- Bulk raw water (or access to bulk raw water). MCC contingents are responsible for purification, storage, and transport.
- Bulk fuel.
- Strategic movement of COE and personnel from the home country to the Mission AO, if not part of a sea-going vessel.
- Main supply route, road/other infrastructure upkeep and mine clearing. Minor engineering and routine upkeep is a TCC and MCC responsibility. Details are provided in the applicable MOU.
- Blood and blood products (e.g., blood plasma)
- Casualty Evacuation/Medical Evacuation (CASEVAC/MEDEVAC)²³ transportation and support for movement of sick and wounded personnel to appropriate medical facilities.²⁴
- Road transport for shore liaison elements and administrative activities.

4.5 Medical and CASEVAC/MEDEVAC Support

During the planning phase of each operation, special attention must be given to medical support and CASEVAC/MEDEVAC capabilities, procedures, and timing with the appropriate staff officers at UN MTF Headquarters, who will coordinate, as appropriate, with Mission/Force Headquarters.

The UN is responsible for providing CASEVAC/MEDEVAC transportation and support for the movement of sick and wounded personnel to medical facilities beyond Level 1.²⁵

²² If the UN MTF or elements thereof are receiving logistical support from the Mission, UN MTF personnel should know that the UN logistics support concept in Mission is based on the integration of UN-owned, contracted and contingent-provided resources. All Mission support or service functions, regardless of their origin, are considered common to the Mission's needs and fall under the responsibility of the Director or Chief of Mission Support (DMS), who coordinates logistics for all components and segments of the Mission. In peacekeeping operations, tasking authority for UN-owned assets and services is vested in the DMS/CMS. Only the DMS/CMS has the authority to commit Mission financial resources for operational purposes, including making contractual arrangements for the use of local resources and services.

²³ See: UN Medical Support Manual for United Nations Field Missions

Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC) entails the evacuation (by air or land) of a casualty from the site of injury to the closest medical facility. This category of patient transfer shall be conducted within 1 hour of injury. Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) entails the evacuation of a casualty between two medical facilities; either within the Mission area (in-theatre) or out of Mission area. MEDEVAC should be conducted depending on the medical urgency.

²⁴ See: UN Medical Support Manual for United Nations Field Missions

For comprehensive guidance on medical operational, logistical and administrative guidelines for Member States, UN Headquarters and Field Missions

²⁵ Not all ships in the UN MTF are capable of providing their own Level 1 Hospital. In such cases, the MTF Commander will arrange for Level 1 Hospital support from another Task Force vessel.

UN Force/Mission CASEVAC/MEDEVAC assets and Level 1, 2 or 3 installations will provide medical support (if not available aboard ship) and should train with the Mission's MTF. CASEVAC/MEDEVAC training is aimed at interoperability with enablers, such as air²⁶ and ground transportation assets. When aerial CASEVAC/MEDEVAC assets are not available or appropriate, alternate CASEVAC/MEDEVAC may be arranged using Force or Mission assets and procedures.

4.6 Major Engineering Support

Before deployment, UN-MCC negotiations should include any UN MTF requirement for major military engineering, such as port facility improvement, if appropriate. Early identification of major engineering requirements is essential to reach full operational capability as soon as possible, especially when UN MTFs are establishing their presence in new locations. Major military engineering tasks are a Mission responsibility and included in the Mission's master engineer plan.

4.7 Responsibility for Port Facilities and Provisioning

Designated Maritime Ports of Call (DMPCs) are required for resupply of food, fuel, and water. MCC logistically support their vessels if the UN and MCC determine that adequate DMPCs are close to the UN area of maritime operations and the DMPCs possess the capacity to meet all vessel support requirements. When MCC assume responsibility for providing their own logistical support, the Mission's Director or Chief of Mission Support is not involved in supporting UN MTF vessels.

Logistical capability, military, legal and political considerations need to be taken into account in the selection of DMPCs. DMPCs should be relatively close to the UN area of maritime operations to reduce time off-mission. A limited extension of UN privileges and immunities is allowed for transit purposes. The UN carefully reviews options and, together with MCC, identifies a small number of appropriate ports of call that meet the basic requirements for vessel replenishment. Available DMPCs should be confirmed during the Technical Assessment Mission before the start-up of a peacekeeping Mission.

If a port does not possess all the required logistical facilities, the UN Mission may provide the required logistical support to the UN MTF by means of commercial contracting. Alternatively, the UN may coordinate for the needed logistical support by arrangement with MCCs. If no commercial contractors are available, or the service levels of the contractors are not accepted by MCCs, the provision of food, fuel and water might also be sourced directly from the Mission's shore-based stores through appropriate land and sea transportation. Ships of the UN MTF will then be replenished at sea while at anchor or underway. Logistical support to a UN MTF is a complex undertaking and requires additional specialist skills within the Mission support structure.

²⁶ See: DPO/DOS Aviation Manual (currently 2020.24)

All planned aviation-related activities, such as transportation by air (including medical and casualty evacuation), reconnaissance, selection of temporary helicopter landing sites, etc., must be coordinated with the Mission Aviation and Movement Control elements to meet specific requirements stipulated in the respective Aviation, Movement Control and Aviation Safety policies, manuals and SOPs.



Whether or not the UN is providing logistical support, MCCs and their contingents must be quite clear on what support will be provided by the UN, and what support they will provide for themselves to avoid having the UN MTF arrive unprepared to sustain itself. Key documents such as the Force Requirement or SUR and any MOU or LOA between the UN and MCC provide the specifics of what to expect. Therefore, when negotiating MOUs and LOAs, the UN and MCC should give special attention to the detailed requirements and responsibilities for providing food, fuel, water, supplies, accommodation, information technology, communications, transport, office space and medical support for the UN MTF command post and liaison elements located afloat and ashore.

4.8 UN Headquarters Sustainment Support

4.8.1 Coordinated Force Generation and Logistics Planning

The Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and Department of Operational Support (DOS) at UN Headquarters provide dedicated support to peacekeeping field Missions in the areas of Mission planning and oversight, Force generation, human resources and general administration, logistical support services, communications and information technology, verification, and financial reimbursements.

Amongst these support responsibilities, the close coordination of the Force generation and logistics planning processes is an essential requirement. This coordination occurs as soon as the MCC has been identified for a specific Mission. Problems that the MCCs may face in equipping or supporting their contingents are identified and staffed for resolution at UN Headquarters. Problems are assessed based on a combination of the data given by the MCC and inspections carried out by DPO and DOS personnel.

DOS also recognizes that many Member States do not possess all of the equipment needed for a particular UN Mission and have therefore put in place mitigating logistical arrangements such as the purchase of UN-Owned Equipment and/or “wet and dry leases” (see paragraph 4.10), MOU and LOA (see paragraph 4.12).

Moreover, the Mission Support Plan is the basis for identifying resources that may be re-deployed from other locations (e.g., UN Logistics Base Brindisi or other field Missions) to support Mission deployment. Additionally, the Mission Support Plan forms a basis for negotiations with potential MCC on provision of COE that each individual MCC is required to bring to the Mission along with any applicable self-sustainment services.

4.8.2 Communications and Information Technology Support

Equipment for communications between the Mission, Force Headquarters and the UN MTF is provided by the UN Mission, to ensure that the UN MTF has integral, secure, military-grade communications within the Force or Mission’s communications network. At the Mission-level, the UN establishes strategic communications links, providing geospatial information and enabling information exchange throughout the respective Mission.

The UN Mission also provides access to the UN network and telephone system at the contingent headquarters level. National, operational, and internal tactical communications aboard ship and within a national contingent, and any welfare information technology such as internet, is to be provided as COE by and the responsibility of the MCC and its contingent, as defined by the respective MOU between the UN and the MCC.

4.9 Equipment Support and Ownership

When a nation deploys a UN MTF element, the inherent responsibility for Vessel and equipment sustainment rests with the nation. This may include the supply of specialist spare parts or maintenance expertise. The Force Requirement/SUR, LOA and MOU should be consulted for details on what support can be expected from the UN, and what support the deploying contingent's nation is expected to provide. Unless the UN funds acquisition beforehand, a nation contributing a UN MTF element that deploys with its own equipment retains ownership of that equipment. Having deployed to the UN Mission, the provider nation, in close coordination with the Mission's Director or Chief of Mission Support, may determine ownership arrangements to meet either host nation, UN or coalition partner agreements.

Responsibility for costs associated with deployment and re-deployment are established as part of the UN agreement with the respective MCC. When the UN provides a nation with equipment for its UN MTF responsibilities or assists in obtaining the said equipment, the ownership of that equipment is determined by the UN in conjunction with the nation using the equipment prior to the completion of the operation.

4.10 Wet and Dry Lease

In case the MCC provides ashore element as an integral part of the maritime contingent, it can deploy contingent owned major equipment in support of administrative and logistical activities on the ground. In order to ensure that personnel and equipment being offered by Member States come with the required capability, there are a number of options for the provision of major equipment and its support. These options come under the headings of "wet lease" and "dry lease", and the option chosen is linked to the rate of reimbursement.

Under **wet lease** arrangements, a contingent deploys with its COE and is responsible for its maintenance and support. Typically, the preference for all parties is for the straight wet lease arrangement. This arrangement can be achieved in one of two ways:

- The maritime contributor provides the platforms/Vessels and equipment, related minor equipment, workshop support, spares, and maintenance personnel. The troop or maritime contributor is reimbursed at set rates.
- One maritime contributor provides the major equipment and a second party, under a bilateral arrangement, provides the support. In this case, the troop or maritime contributor deployed to the Mission area and operating the equipment is reimbursed by the UN. The second party is reimbursed, if at all, by bilateral arrangement without UN involvement or responsibility.

Under **dry lease** arrangements, a contingent deploys with its COE, but the UN arranges for its support. This arrangement can be achieved in a number of ways:

- The maritime contributor provides the equipment, and the UN takes responsibility for the support, spares, and maintenance. The troop or maritime contributor receives reimbursement, but at the dry lease rate.
- The maritime contributor provides the equipment, and the UN arranges with another Member State to provide the support. The former receives reimbursement at the dry lease rate and the latter on scales laid down for maintenance and support.
- The maritime contributor provides the equipment, receives reimbursement at the dry lease rate and the UN provides the support via commercial contractor.

4.11 Verification and Reporting Procedures

In view of the financial and operational significance of ensuring that contingents are correctly equipped, DPO arranges to conduct **Pre-Deployment Visits (PDVs)**/inspections before deployment. PDVs are usually conducted once the maritime contributor and UN Headquarters reach an MOU/LOA agreement. This MOU covers personnel, major equipment, and self-sustainment while the LOA covers the Vessel (s) and associated maritime services. Both documents are contractual statements of what each of the respective parties will provide and be responsible for.

Once participants in the UN MTF deploy to the Mission area, an **Operational Usage Report (OUR)** is certified by the senior Mission management to verify a vessel's presence at sea or in a DMPC. The OUR provides a day-by-day record of every vessel and its presence in the UN area of maritime operations, days in harbour and transfers. The OUR enables the UN Logistic Division as well as the Uniformed Capabilities Support Division of DOS to review the status of each UN MTF vessel. It may occur, that an OUR reveal an overlap of vessels when a replacement vessel arrives some days before the transfer of responsibility. These overlapping periods will be identified by UNHQ's Movement Control to prevent over-payments by checking the days to be reimbursed on the basis of the respective LOA and UN MTF tracking tables.

4.12 Financial Reimbursement

The determination of financial reimbursement to UN Member States for COE (major equipment and self-sustainment) is established through the COE Working Group and UN legislative bodies. Major equipment not listed in the COE Manual will be treated as a "special case".

Maintenance of this special case equipment is a MCC responsibility if the equipment is under wet lease. In accordance with the COE Manual, any special minor equipment or consumables not covered by the standard self-sustainment rates may be categorized as "unique equipment". These items will be reimbursed according to bilateral special case arrangements between the UN and the MCC. The MOU covers the reimbursement of the crew and COE costs.

The reimbursement for the maritime assets (Vessels and on-board helicopters) is covered by LOA according to UNHQ-established rates per vessel and on-board helicopter type/class established through the MTF Working Group comprised of representatives from MCCs, UN Mission Support Centre (MSC) and MAROPS, DOS and the Office of Military Affairs (OMA). Thus, two documents with different approval, verification and reimbursement procedures cover the contribution of a single vessel. The regulations governing the use of the MOU, and the LOA are summarized below.

Memorandum of Understanding

The MOU is designed to cover reimbursement for personnel costs, major equipment, and self-sustainment costs. The COE Manual regulates all policies and procedures the reimbursement and control of COE in UN Missions, including the liabilities, responsibilities, and reimbursement in the case of loss or damage of equipment due to hostile action or Force abandonment²⁷.

²⁷ See: Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions.



Letter of Assist

The UN may meet specific assets and/or support requirements not available under COE framework or through commercial contract. These support requirements may be met by a contracting method known as a LOA, by which the UN acquires special supplies or services from a Member State. LOAs are used when:

- An MCC deploys, rotates, or repatriates its personnel and equipment using its own capacities.
- A special need arises for essential equipment or services that are not available through normal sources of supply.
- The items or services required by the Mission are not covered by an MOU.
- An MCC contributes vessels or/and aircraft to a Mission.

The LOA is intended to cover items like Vessels, aircraft or radar systems that are not listed as standardized items in the COE manual. The LOA stipulates that the MCC bears liability. The procedure to establish the LOA ensures that the UN Procurement Service and the Headquarters Committee on Contracts have the opportunity to evaluate the reimbursement rates offered to the contributing country. The LOA is specific, and time bound with any changes requiring an amendment to the original LOA. The LOA is reviewed by the UN Headquarters Committee on Contracts before approval by the UN Controller.

4.13 Status of Forces Agreement

From a logistical perspective, the Status-of-Forces Agreement (SOFA) specifies the terms of support provided by the host State to the UN Mission, as well as the legal rights of the UN Mission's personnel and operations. DPO, in coordination with DOS, is responsible for negotiating SOFAs with the host State. SOFAs codify relations between the UN Mission and host State describing the rights, privileges and immunities of the Mission and its personnel and the Mission's obligations to the host government.

SOFAs govern the legal status of military and civilian personnel deployed to the Mission in the host State and specify the legal immunity for UN personnel with regard to the settlement of claims, the modalities for the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction over military and civilian Mission members, as well as provisions relating to freedom of movement, taxes, customs, immigration controls, radio frequencies, flight clearances and permission to wear uniforms and carry weapons.

4.14 National Support Elements

With prior UN approval, Member States providing military personnel to UN Missions may augment those personnel with a National Support Element. Member States may choose to organize National Support Elements to provide their deployed contingents administrative and logistical services by national standards of support that may exceed or differ from the UN requirement.

A National Support Element includes personnel and equipment *in addition* to those agreed to by the UN and Member State under the terms of the applicable MOU, and/or as described in the SUR or Force Requirement for the specific field Mission. As this augmentation is over and above UN requirements, the UN offers no reimbursement or financial liability for National Support Element costs, deployment, rotation, or self-sustainment.



Nonetheless, for purposes of legal status, National Support Element personnel are considered part of the Member State's military unit contingent.

The total personnel strength of the National Support Element may be specified in the remarks of the applicable MOU between the UN and Member State and shall be reasonably proportionate to the strength of the contingent unit concerned.²⁸

²⁸ See: Policy on National Support Element

5. Training for the UN Maritime Task Force

This Chapter is intended to assist UN MTF Commanders and subordinate commanders in their professional obligation to achieve the training and operational readiness of the personnel under their supervision. The Chapter explains the training responsibilities and expectations, training requirements and specifies the professional military training recommended.

The UN fully recognizes the MCCs sovereignty and prerogatives when it comes to the maritime training of their personnel and maritime elements. However, the MCC training is the foundation upon which UN MTFs can add and adapt to the UN peacekeeping context. The training requirements mentioned in this Chapter are task-oriented and not necessarily unique to UN peacekeeping.

The intent is to provide maritime contingent commanders and subordinate leaders a consolidated list of important topics as they prepare their maritime elements for UN deployment and during deployment.

Commanders and subordinate leaders should develop these training topics in greater detail to suit the needs of their maritime elements.

To meet the need for greater detail in UN Mission-specific training, Specialized Training Materials (STMs) are developed by DPO to provide peacekeeping training goals for MCCs participating in UN operations.²⁹

5.1 Training Responsibilities and Expectations

Under General Assembly Resolution 49/37 of 9 December 1994, Member States are responsible for the pre-deployment training of all military and police personnel provided to UN peacekeeping operations. Training shall be provided in conformity with UN Peacekeeping Pre-deployment Training Standards. Training, regardless of subject, is a command responsibility at every organizational level.

Military commanders and supervisors have a professional, legal, and moral obligation to ensure their personnel and maritime elements are trained to accomplish their missions. National military training is ideally within the parameters set by the UN as articulated in this Manual (to promote effectiveness and interoperability), and therefore may only require a deploying unit to undergo some additional training to gain greater familiarity with UN peacekeeping and the specific requirements of a particular Mission.

DPO's Integrated Training Service (ITS), part of the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division at the UN Headquarters, provides peacekeeping training standards for UN peacekeeping training, based on developed doctrine and policies, lessons learned and best practices. The required training standards are disseminated by ITS to all peacekeeping training partners, including Member States and Field Missions.

Planners should take into consideration training requirements as they develop timelines for deployment and maritime vessel rotation so that maritime elements can receive the necessary training before they deploy.

²⁹ see: <https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org/en/training/stm/maritime>



Upon arrival in the Mission area, the Force Headquarters is responsible for producing train-the-trainers' courses for induction training conducted under contingent arrangements. Individual and especially collective UN MTF training should also focus on interaction with different Mission elements, partners and other actors present in the AO.

5.2 Training Requirements

UN MTF training should be based on Mission requirements contained in the SUR, Concept of Operations, etc. The UN Infantry Battalion Manual (UNIBAM) discusses common UN military unit training at length and should be studied by all maritime elements deploying for peacekeeping Missions.³⁰

Key professional qualities for MCC training focus include military planning, the ability to integrate and orchestrate diverse sources of specialist personnel and equipment, communications skills (both oral and written), the development of a versatile and flexible mind-set, cultural awareness and sensitivity, language skills, and knowledge of the UN communications and information technology system.

Descriptions of generic UN peacekeeping training, including the various training phases such as Pre-Deployment Training, Induction Training, Ongoing or In-Mission Training (a command responsibility vital to ensuring the maintenance of operational effectiveness) and on-the-job training are covered in the UN Infantry Battalion Manual.

The overarching principles of UN peacekeeping described therein are applicable to all military maritime elements regardless of specialty. While some maritime training may vary according to national goals and resources, there are fundamental training requirements that should be addressed when preparing to deploy to a peacekeeping Mission. Training requirements for UN MTFs include:

- Mission Specific ROE.
- Core Pre-deployment Training Material (CPTM) and relevant Specialized Training Material (STM)
- Protection of Civilians (POC).
- Mission-specific equipment and SOPs.
- The Legal Framework of UN Peacekeeping Operations.
- UN Core Values: Integrity, Professionalism, Respect for Diversity.
- Gender (Integrating Gender Perspectives into maritime operations).
- The Women, Peace, and Security Agenda, UNSCR1325 and its follow-on resolutions.
- Protection and Promotion of Human Rights and the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.
- Child Protection.
- Protection against conflict-related sexual violence.
- UN Conduct and Discipline.
- Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

³⁰ See: United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual

- Environment and Natural Resources protection.
- Mis and Dis-Information, Mal-information and Hate Speech.
- Personal Safety and Security in the Field. Mission-specific geographic and environmental conditions whose unique physical and operational characteristics present certain operating challenges for effective operations (i.e., communications, ship handling, etc.).
- Mission-specific guidance obtained from documents issued by DPO's Office of Military Affairs, such as the Force Requirement or SUR and Guidelines to TCCs and MCCs, the ITS Pre-Deployment Information Packages, and Field Mission documents such as the Force Commander's Training Directive.
- Observations resulting from reconnaissance by the incoming UN MTF Commander and staff to the Mission area.
- Lessons learned from the outgoing UN MTF.
- Awareness training on asymmetric threats, particularly the use of IEDs.
- Force Protection for military components.
- Mental Health Awareness Training

5.3 Specific Training Recommended for MTF

MCCs are encouraged to develop leaders who are capable of working within a wider civilian/military operating structure and environment. Beyond mastering specific technical subjects, UN MTF leaders should be capable of orchestrating all maritime unit functions to achieve a coordinated application of unit assets.

The ability to work with other nationalities is a fundamental requirement in UN operations. Language training³¹ and Mission-specific cultural familiarization could be incorporated into the MCC's long-term professional military curriculum, not just its pre-deployment training. Preparing key contingent members to communicate in the English and/or French languages allows them to integrate their unit into the overall Mission. Moreover, it is essential to assign at least two bi-lingual radio operators to all ships' radio rooms.

MCCs are encouraged to work with DPO's ITS to develop classroom instruction and command post exercises that will provide UN peacekeeping orientation that can then be added to MCC-specific military professional training.

The MTF Commander must ensure that crew and personnel are aware of the legal basis for the use of force by peacekeepers that resides in the mandate of the respective peacekeeping Mission and reflected in the relevant resolution(s) adopted by the Security Council. Troops must be well-versed with the Mission-specific ROE. Therefore, the focus on training for the use of force must always be consistent with the principles of gradation, necessity, proportionality, legality, distinction, precaution, humanity, and accountability.

³¹ Since English and French are the two languages most frequently required in UN Missions, it is highly desirable for UN MTF personnel to be proficient in English and/or French languages (written and oral).



5.4 The Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM)

The LCM helps communicate training gaps, identifies training opportunities, and facilitates training partnerships to improve the coordination of training and capacity-building efforts, including through financial, logistical and equipment support. It matches MCCs deployed and registered in the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) with Member States willing to provide support for further bilateral or, where relevant, multilateral engagement. Therefore, the UN MTF Commanders should identify areas where additional training or capacity-building support is needed and communicate such information to national authorities responsible for managing their country's contribution to UN peacekeeping operations. This information can then be shared with the LCM for appropriate follow-up with training and capacity-building providers.

6. Evaluation of the UN Maritime Task Force

The evaluation of UN MTF units is a critical process that occurs both during the preparation phase and during deployment. The Pre-Deployment training is designed to ensure that units meet the necessary standards to pass a series of evaluations. The Pre-Deployment training should be oriented to the successful attainment of the performance standards needed to pass the required evaluations. In addition, mission evaluations aim to assess whether the initial training levels have been maintained, if the unit is operationally effective, and to identify any necessary adjustments within the mission area or for future rotations. These evaluations are conducted at various stages of the preparation and deployment in the Mission area, and include three types of evaluations:

- Self-certification/Pre-deployment Self Evaluation as provided in the Operational Readiness Preparation Policy (2024)³²
- Military Skill Validation during Pre-Deployment Visit (PDV) or Pre-Rotation Visits (PRV)
- In-Mission Evaluation by FHQ/SHQs.

Evaluations are useful to MCCs, their contingent commanders, UN planners and the Force leadership as they organize, train, equip, deploy and employ contributed military personnel. MCCs conduct their evaluations (reinforced by Force and Sector Headquarters evaluations) for the purpose of assessing and monitoring the state of individual and collective training, and to verify the level of equipment performance and maintenance. Above all, the purpose of formal evaluation is to assist MCCs and military contingents in meeting national and UN standards of operational performance.

6.1 Self-certification/Pre-deployment Self Evaluation

This evaluation aligns with the UN Operational Readiness Preparation Policy and Operational Readiness Preparation Guidelines³³, which outline a framework, including timelines for the evaluation and self-certification of UN Military units provided by MCCs in accordance with SURs, the COE Manual, and other UN PK Missions Military Unit Manuals (UNMUM).

Evaluations should follow an integrated, multi-tiered system progressing from individual soldiers to commanders and from teams and platoons to larger formations like companies and battalions/task forces, respectively the equivalents in maritime Forces. This approach assesses each level for task completion and its contribution to operational effectiveness. These evaluations-oriented manner to systematically build expertise and integrate capabilities, ensuring collective efforts align with the mission's strategic objectives and yield measurable outcomes.

MCCs should utilize detailed Tasks, Standards, and Indicators (TSI)³⁴ checklists on operational readiness, with a focus on Peace Operations in general and UN MTF tasks in particular, to identify those unit capabilities that need improvement. Early identification allows performance or equipment shortfalls to be addressed before they accentuate further. Annex B provides the TSIs to be used for this purpose.

³² <https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org>

³³ <https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org>

³⁴ The most recent Tasks, Standards, and Indicators (TSI), are available on

- Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System website (<https://pcrs.un.org>)
- Peacekeeping Resource Hub (<https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org>)

6.2 Military Skills Validation (MSV) during Pre-Deployment Visit (PDV) or Pre-Rotation Visits (PRV)

The purpose of formal pre-deployment/pre-rotation evaluation (refers to MSVs conducted under PRV/PDV) is to assist MCCs and military contingents in meeting national and UN standards of operational performance/effectiveness. The existing level of training & readiness is validated against clearly measurable and quantifiable standards that are specific, achievable, realistic, and time-bound in nature to help MCCs to identify shortfalls in readiness at an early stage, so that they can take mitigative efforts before deployment to the mission.

The operational readiness of UN MTF units is evaluated based on distinct criteria such as Mission requirements, organizational structure, operational standards, the capability to perform mission essential tasks (MET) or mandated tasks, standards achieved in training, as well as administrative and logistics standards. This evaluation will analyse task-oriented activities at each level within the military contingent to include individuals, task-oriented groups, and commanders.

A military unit is expected to be well trained and qualified in basic military skills and conventional military tactics, techniques, and procedures according to specific national military standards prior to concentration for peace operations training. DPO-organized Pre-Deployment Visits (PDV)³⁵ is an independent evaluation prior to a unit's initial deployment to the Mission area. Pre-deployment evaluations by the MCC and DPO/DOS may include validation of the unit's ability to:

- Ensure timely assembly, grouping, and equipping of the UN MTF unit in accordance with the SUR and MOU.
- Conduct Mission-specific, task-oriented, individual, and collective tasks/capabilities.
- Identify shortcomings and take corrective measures for capability enhancement.

Military Skills validation (MSV) during the Pre-rotation Visits (PRV) is primarily focused on certain repeated or severe underperformance issues noted during the in-mission evaluation of previous rotations in the mission areas. Such an MSV validates the level of mitigative efforts by TCCs in subsequent rotation for performance improvement.

6.3 In-Mission Evaluation by FHQs/SHQs

After deploying to the Mission area, the UN MTF unit is responsible for a wide range of critical tasks to enable the successful implementation of the Mission mandate. These evaluations will encompass some of the tasks laid out in this Manual, depending on the SUR. In-Mission Evaluation, therefore, should aim to analyse task-oriented activities with dual focus of achievement of tasks and their effects in an effects-oriented manner. The evaluations should cover each level within the military contingent to include individuals, groups, and commanders.

The evaluations will be conducted on the order of the Force Commander and will be carried out by the Force/Sector Headquarters evaluation team, which will also use the Task Standards and Indicators (TSIs) as outlined in Annex B.

The UN MTF performance evaluation report may inform and recommend Force or UNHQ-level decision making as to the future participation of an MCC in UN Missions. For doing so, evaluations should include:

³⁵ See: SOP on Planning and Conducting Pre-deployment and Pre-rotation Visits

For the In-Mission Evaluation by the Force Commander, U7 should collaborate with other staff functions in the Force HQ, to bring in operational effectiveness perspective into the evaluations. This leads to tailored evaluation for different contingents. The U7, in close coordination with the NOC and/or MAROPS staff, should plan for the evaluation in accordance with the performance evaluation standards/TSIs set by UNHQ. U7 should also consider Mission context and prevailing operational environment, which is geared to the specific local conditions and challenges³⁶. Detailed TSIs for the UN MTF unit is attached Annex B to this Manual in addition to the websites mentioned in section 6.1 above.

6.4 Role of UNHQ and Mission leadership in Performance Evaluation and Improvement

DPO/DOS promote evaluation, operational readiness, and commitment to UN standards with a flexible and accommodative approach by:

- Guiding, assisting, facilitating, or supplementing TCC efforts in evaluation.
- Providing training assistance through the ITS.
- Guiding and assisting emerging TCCs (and other TCCs on request), focusing on basic military training, output requirements and technology-related issues.
- Providing an Operational Advisory Team from DPO/DOS to guide and assist emerging TCCs (assistance on request for other TCCs).
- Providing the Missions and TCCs, strategic guidance and oversight by conducting a PDV to verify that provisions of the SUR/MOU are met, and the contingent is ready for deployment.

The Mission leadership supports evaluation by coordinating and providing the following assistance:

- Informs MCCs of mission-specific performance goals for the UN MTF Unit, pre-deployment preparation requirements and Mission-oriented task requirements.
- Coordinates pre-deployment reconnaissance, organizes in-Mission induction training through Integrated Mission Training Centres (IMTCs), provides the training-of-trainers courses (a FHQ responsibility), provides UN MTF support, and defines unambiguous operational tasks, roles and responsibilities for the UN MTF units that provide a basis for evaluation.
- Carries out in-Mission operational performance and capability evaluation of the contingent as and when required. Provides and coordinates the required resources and staff to conduct evaluations and centralized, technical on-the-job training to strengthen evaluated shortfalls.
- Monitors Performance Improvement Plans (PIP) developed by the Unit Commander based on the performance evaluation.
- Guides and supports MCCs and UN MTF units to improve shortfalls, adopt midcourse corrections and take action with the Mission command and staff on evaluation findings. Develops a Mission-specific UN MTF training plan and oversees the required training to improve the evaluated operational readiness.
- Performance evaluation of the Unit Leadership at all levels.

³⁶ See: SOP on Force and Sector Commander's Evaluation of Subordinate Military Entities in Peacekeeping Operations



6.5 Evaluation Standards (TSIs)

Annex B delineates the TSIs essential for conducting thorough self-evaluation and MSVs. These TSIs assess performance by aligning with established guidelines and UN military standards, ensuring activities meet recognized benchmarks for effectiveness and compliance. Given the dynamic nature of operational environments, these TSIs may be refined and updated. It is, therefore, imperative to consult the most current version of the TSI, which can be accessed through the:

- Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System website (<https://pcrs.un.org>)
or the
- Peacekeeping Resource Hub (<https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org>)



Annex A - Key Positions and Functions of the UN Maritime Task Force Headquarters Staff

Position	Functions of the Peacekeeping-Intelligence (PKI) Staff U2
Head Analyst U2	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Coordinates with UN MTF Operations Section to determine the Mission's Priority Information Requirements (PIR).2. Plans and coordinates information gathering and analysis activities between the UN MTF and Mission Headquarters staff.3. Provides daily mission analysis briefs to the UN MTF /Force Commander as needed.4. Serves as UN MTF Security Officer.
Deputy Head Analyst U2	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Serves as Head Analyst during his/her absence.2. Coordinates through JMAC information management activities between the UN MTF and Mission Headquarters.3. Provides UN MTF Mission analysis briefs to the UN MTF /Force Commander as needed.4. Generates and disseminates Mission analysis products from JMAC to the UN MTF Headquarters.
Information Analyst U2	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prepares and updates Mission analysis products.2. Prepares Mission analysis briefs to the UN MTF Commander.

Position	Functions of the Operations Staff U3
Chief Current Operations U3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leads UN MTF watch-floor operations and ensures watch competence in controlling UN MTF maritime elements and crisis management. 2. Advises UN MTF Plans on the planning and conduct of maritime operations. 3. Provides daily operations briefs to the UN MTF /Force Commander when needed.
Watch Captain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Serves as Chief Current Operations in his absence. 2. Monitors and directs maritime activities. 3. Coordinates with the NOC/JOC to seek the UN MTF /Force Commander permission for specific UN MTF actions. 4. Provides operations briefs and updates to the UN MTF /Force Commander as needed. 5. Responds to maritime incidents as per SOP and on the UN MTF Commander's instructions.
Watch Assistant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintains the Recognized Maritime Picture and assists the Watch Captain in sustaining UN MTF watch-floor operations. 2. Prepares operations briefs to the UN MTF Commander.

Position	Functions of the NOC Staff
Lead Watch Captain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develops SOPs for NOC maritime operations monitoring. 2. Leads NOC operations and ensures watch competence. 3. Monitors current maritime situation and reports UN MTF ROE requests to UN MTF Commander. 4. Coordinates with MAROPS to provide input for daily reports to the UN MTF /Force Commander.
Watch Captain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitors current maritime situation and reports UN MTF ROE requests to the UN MTF Commander. 2. Provides operations briefs and updates to the UN MTF /Force Commander as needed. 3. Coordinates with the JOC for integrated response to maritime incidents in accordance with SOP and UN MTF /Force Commander instructions.
Watch Assistant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintains the Recognized Maritime Picture (RMP) and assists the Watch Captain in sustaining NOC operations. 2. Prepare operations briefs to the UN MTF /Force Commander.

Position	Functions of Planning Staff U5
Chief Future Operations U5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinates with MAROPS to develop OPORDS for maritime missions. 2. Oversees planning work conducted by the PLANS Section. 3. Provides operational forecasts to UN MTF Commander and Force Commander as needed.
Future Operations Planner U5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Serves as Chief Future Operations in his absence. 2. Produces critical command messages such as Operation Orders and tasking. 3. Coordinates force flow arrangements. 4. Develops and refines operational responses to developing threats.
Air Planner	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintains oversight of air asset availability and employment. 2. Coordinates with UN MTF Information Management to generate daily Air Tasking Order.
Regional Cooperation Officer/Knowledge Management Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develops regional cooperation plan for UN MTF Commander in consultation with Mission Headquarters. 2. Coordinates Key Leadership Engagements such as cross-deck visits and courtesy calls for the UN MTF Commander. 3. Coordinates capacity-building efforts with host government agencies, including planning work for combined training and operations. 4. Collates Mission drivers, accomplishment indicators and lessons learned for knowledge management, and supports Mission Headquarters' operational analysis of Mission effectiveness.



Position	Functions of the MAROPS Staff
Chief Maritime Operations	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Assists in developing maritime policy and plans, and coordinates operations between the UN MTF and Mission Headquarters staff.2. Coordinates with UN MTF Plans to oversee Operation Orders (OPORD) and Fragmentary Orders (FRAGORD).3. Provides MAROPS briefs to the UN MTF /Force Commander as needed.4. Provides expertise to the Headquarters in all maritime areas.
Liaison Naval Officer (Operations)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Serves as Chief MAROPS during his absence.2. Performs UN MTF force generation planning with Mission Headquarters.3. Develops OPORDs and FRAGORDs in coordination with the UN MTF Plans staff.4. Develops the regional cooperation plan in coordination with UN MTF Plans staff.5. Provides MAROPS weekly and monthly operations summary.6. Maritime Air Operations experience is preferred.

Annex B - UN Military Performance Standards for Maritime Units Functions and Tasks, Standards, and Indicators³⁷

UN Military Maritime Unit Function 1: Situational Awareness, Command, and Control.

Description: Situational Awareness, Command and Control covers the way the UN Maritime unit and commanders at all levels assess the security situation, lead, direct, and control subordinated units and staff.

Condition: Situational Awareness, Command and Control is to be assessed throughout all operational phases from planning through to execution. Communications and information technology aimed at increasing situational awareness to be assessed as well.

UN Military Maritime Unit Function 1: Situational Awareness, Command and Control			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
F 1.1			
Situational Awareness	F 1.1.1	The unit/ship demonstrates awareness in its AO and its potential impact on unit operations to achieve the mandate.	1. The unit has identified the navigational hazards and weather factors and determined how these impact/affect its own operations.
			2. Incoming information related to Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) and Explosive Ordnance (EO) along Sea Line of communications (SLOC) is also visually depicted on maps, charts, and overlays. (Comment: Check Situation and Incident Maps)
			3. The unit commander receives peacekeeping-intelligence assessments from the MTF HQ and updates the unit's security information.
			4. The unit receives information or assessments on the accessibility of the main ports in its AO.
	F 1.1.2	The unit/ship demonstrates awareness of the human terrain in its AO.	1. The unit analyses threat actor(s) and analyses the most likely and dangerous courses of action against MTF unit or ships.
			2. The unit has identified and depicted in an overlay all locations of Host Nation Maritime Security Forces and institutions (including structure, capabilities and contact details of key personnel).
	F 1.1.3		1. The unit monitors territorial waters SLOC in its Area of Maritime Operations (AMO).

³⁷ The most recent Tasks, Standards, and Indicators (TSI), are available on

- Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System website (<https://pcrs.un.org>)
- Peacekeeping Resource Hub (<https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org>)

		The unit/ship maintains situational awareness.	<p>2. The unit maintains an updated situational awareness and takes necessary steps to keep itself fully aware of the latest situation in the AMO/ Ports of Call (in close coordination with MTF N2/FHQ J2).</p> <p>3. The unit operates identification friend or foe (IFF) /selective identification feature (SIF) equipment.</p> <p>4. The unit has AIS receive capability at minimum and warship AIS where possible to establish proper Maritime Situational Awareness (MSA) and Common Operational Picture (COP).</p> <p>5. The unit commander/staff are fully aware and implement the MTF Information Acquisition Plan (IAP) and keep a register of RFIs.</p> <p>6. The unit has its own threat assessment, and it is updated accordingly.</p>
F 1.2			
Planning	F 1.2.1	The unit/ship has identified and analysed key factors of the Operations Environment.	1. The unit/ship has identified the key physical terrain and weather factors and determined how these impact/affect it including communications and IT support.
			2. The unit/ship has determined the assets available to the unit to implement the assigned tasks.
			3. The unit/vessel coordinates with MTF N2 to receive Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence support to achieve the military objective in the AMO.
			4. The unit (vessel) while being in the AMO provides operational inputs to the MTF-HQ in order to maintain a solid, updated common operational picture.
			5. The unit has clarity on the operational deployment of units to be supported and any impending operations.
	F 1.2.2	The unit commander (Commanding Officer) has developed a plan to effectively implement assigned tasks.	1. The plan has a clear purpose and addresses all aspects of the mission/ mandate, higher HQs guidance, and tasks.
			2. The plan describes the tasks that the MTF Unit/ship will execute with critical timings (when actions will be executed), lists resources to accomplish the task and requests for additional resources, if required.
			3. The plan quantifies any future logistic requirements based on past logistic activities and planned operations.
			4. The plan is sufficiently flexible to respond to unanticipated situations (surface threat, air threat, attack while in harbour etc.).
			5. The plan is aligned with UN policy, levels of risk, own Force Protection considerations (threat assessment).

			6. Contingency plans (surface and air threats) are rehearsed regularly.
F 1.3			
Command and Control	F 1.3.1	The unit commander exercises effective command and control.	1. The unit commander exercises sound and timely decision-making. The unit establishes command hierarchies that clearly assign responsibility and accountability for all subordinate elements.
			2. Guidance and orders are clear, simple, concise, and based on developed plans and/or situation development.
			3. The unit has a C3 capability that is interoperable and will enable them to conduct operations in their designated theatre of operations. They shall be able to communicate effectively with higher headquarters and formation.
			4. The unit commander enables and encourages leaders at all levels to take the initiative during operations.
			5. The unit commander ensures that assigned tasks are understood, supervised, and accomplished (conducts briefing, debriefing, and operational rehearsals).
			6. The unit commander and staff ensure that CONPLANS (OPGEN, OPTASK) are updated, and operations are conducted accordingly. (Comment: Check the documents and interview with staff members.)
	F 1.3.2	The unit commander organizes command and control of all subordinate and attached elements.	1. The unit commander establishes command hierarchies that clearly assign responsibility and accountability for all subordinate elements (crew members).
			2. The unit commander assigns clear tasks and conveys objectives to subordinate units/vessels.
			3. The unit commander establishes a clear chain of command for the successful accomplishment of all operations.
			4. All operations including Force Protection and security tasks are well planned and conducted (including force protection when the ship is berthed).
F 1.3.3	All operations are conducted in accordance with documented orders.	1. Orders are based on guidance received from higher HQs (MTF HQs) or situation developments. Orders are clear, concise, and achievable.	
		2. Correct sets of orders (OPORD, FRAGO etc.) are used.	
		3. Plans and Orders are coordinated with other staff functions and inputs are incorporated.	
		4. The distribution of written orders to subordinated units is documented.	

			5. All incoming/outgoing orders are documented and filed. (Comment: Conduct a spot check.)
	F 1.3.4	All operations are continuously monitored.	<p>1. Locations and operations of all subordinated units/vessels are properly displayed on the Charts.</p> <p>2. Situation updates of subordinated units/vessels are recorded in the Operations Log.</p> <p>3. All incoming reports (routine and situational) contribute to the unit's situational awareness.</p> <p>4. The unit commander directs events through the timely transmission of orders and responds quickly to emerging threats/ situational developments e.g. through execution of rehearsed contingency plans.</p> <p>5. Boat operations (e.g. patrols, including admin) are tracked through a real-time tracking system (GPS) or radio checks at waypoints/reporting points/locations. The movements are marked on the Situation Map/Chart.</p> <p>6. The commanding officer and his staff continuously monitor and assess the unit's logistic support situation and progress made, adjusting the scheme of manoeuvre, as required.</p> <p>7. The unit has standard operating procedures (SOP) to harmonize staff work and standardize the reaction to and reporting of situations.</p> <p>8. All subordinate commanders/staff officers clearly understand their roles and responsibilities and react to situations (hostile/non-hostile, technical) in accordance with relevant SOPs.</p>
	F 1.3.5	The Combat Information Centre (CIC) Centre is operational 24/7.	<p>1. The Combat Information Centre (CIC) is set up to monitor the unit's daily operational activities 24/7.</p> <p>2. The vessel has standardized bridge and CIC management procedures in place. The duty roster for watchkeepers is in place and up to date and the duty officer and the operator on duty follow the shift change procedure. All Duty officers are aware of procedures for monitoring and controlling operations.</p> <p>3. The vessel has a display on the bridge and CIC showing the operational situation in the AMO. Navigational and other operations maps/charts are updated accordingly on deck and CIC.</p> <p>4. Mobile Operations of the unit (e.g. vessels out of the port) are tracked through a real-time tracking system (GPS), or radio checks at waypoints/reporting points. The movements are marked on the Situational/Navigational Maps/charts in the CIC.</p> <p>5. Procedures and processes in the CIC are outlined in an SOP.</p>
	F 1.3.6	The unit has implemented	1. All unit members understand the mandate of the Mission.

		measures to ensure compliance with Mission specific ROEs.	<p>2. The unit command team is amenable to national limitations and caveats including national and mission Rules of Engagement (ROE). (Comment: Spot check of minimum 5% of unit strength.)</p> <p>3. The unit commander ensures that ROEs are understood and applied correctly by all unit personnel.</p> <p>4. All unit personnel have been issued with a mission-specific ROE pocket card and every personnel carries it with him/her. (Comment: Spot check of minimum 5% of unit strength.)</p> <p>5. Application of ROEs based on the specific task and the likely threat scenarios are always part of order briefings on all levels.</p> <p>6. ROE cards are translated into the native language of all personnel.</p>
	F 1.3.7	The unit has established a process to continuously improve its effectiveness.	<p>1. The maritime unit conducts After-Action Reviews (AAR) with team members after completion of each task and identifies Lessons Learned (What worked, what did not work, recommended training, equipment, or supplies required).</p> <p>2. Sub-unit/vessel commanders deliver a debrief to the unit commander on the result of the task execution.</p> <p>3. Findings of after-action reviews and debriefings are recorded and used to identify best practices and make necessary adjustments (e.g. revised tactics, techniques, and procedures).</p> <p>4. Best Practices and Lessons Learned are shared with higher HQs for distribution to other units.</p> <p>5. Performance improvement plans and measures taken are recorded and reported to higher HQs.</p>
F 1.4			
Communication	F 1.4.1	The unit has established and maintained effective, reliable, and secure communications networks.	<p>1. The unit operates & maintains a VHF/UHF/HF command, control, and communications network, down to the sub-unit/vessel level.</p> <p>2. The communications architecture is designed to cater for all operational tasks and contingencies.</p> <p>3. The communications architecture supports command and control of the entire unit, situational awareness, secure link with MTF-NOC (Naval Operation Centre), and coordination with neighbouring units/vessels and internally. Primary, alternative (including SATPHONE), command, and emergency means of communications during each operation and for static duties are clearly defined in the commander's orders.</p> <p>4. Communication channels are operational at all times (24/7) within the unit.</p>



			5. There is continuous, timely, and accurate information sharing between subordinate units and the Maritime Task Force HQ.
	F 1.4.2	Personnel of the Maritime unit conduct effective radio communications.	<p>1. Radio communication procedures are outlined in a unit SOP and aligned with UN procedures. As per SOP, signal instructions are issued and it includes details of code words, radio net diagrams, and frequency (Primary, Alternative channels, CASEVAC channel etc.) management issues during operations and static duties. (Comment: The SOP includes guidelines for transmitting phonetic alphabet and numbering and procedure words.)</p> <p>2. Radio communications with higher HQs is conducted in English based on UN procedures.</p> <p>3. The unit personnel at all levels transmit messages that are clear and brief.</p> <p>4. Radio checks are conducted before the conduct of each task with all stations involved in the task.</p> <p>5. The unit commander's orders to conduct tasks (verbal or written) always include Primary, alternative, command, and emergency frequencies (including SATPHONE).</p> <p>6. All section/cell leaders are able to use basic radio equipment in service in their unit and to operate them according to the internationally recognized procedure.</p>
F 1.5			
Use of force and compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law.	F 1.5.1	The unit personnel demonstrate a clear understanding of ROE principles. (Comment: Conduct Interviews with personnel of all ranks)	1. Sailors can explain the principle of Self-Defense.
			2. Sailors can explain the principle of Use of Force other than in Self-Defense.
			3. The command team has a deep knowledge of the mission's ROEs
			4. All unit personnel have been issued with a mission-specific ROE pocket card and every personnel carries it with him/her. (Comment: Spot check of minimum 5% of unit strength.)
			5. Soldiers/Sailors can explain the principle of avoidance of collateral damage.
			6. Soldiers/Sailors can explain the principle of rules and instructions to deal with detainees.
	F 1.5.2	The unit has implemented frequent ROE training for all unit personnel.	1. Scenario-based training is conducted based on likely mission-specific incidents.
			2. Training is conducted monthly and documented (incl. participants).
			3. Training is conducted separately for unit key leaders/ subordinated commanders and soldiers.
F 1.5.3	The unit protects itself and others	1. The unit has undergone appropriate shore-based determined and, where relevant, be fitted with onboard degaussing equipment.	

		<p>depending on the UNSCR mandate.</p>	<p>2. The unit ensures compliance with standing international orders on environmental protection and contribute to the resolution of issues of the IMO Maritime Environment Protection Committee.</p> <p>3. The unit has an effective damage control organization, including alternate command centres, communications, and multiple watertight/ damage control sections.</p> <p>4. The unit controls major damage in order to ensure the maximum degree of survivability.</p> <p>5. The unit prevents and controls fire and flood in all degrees of readiness.</p> <p>6. The unit provides firefighting, rescue, and assistance parties to other units.</p> <p>7. In port, at anchorage, and in choke points, the unit takes measures necessary to ensure unit safety and prevent sabotage and countering terrorism.</p> <p>8. The unit is capable of naval mine avoidance through design or any other means.</p> <p>9. The unit provides an appropriate level of IED (Improvised Explosive Device), W-IED (Waterborne Improvised Explosive Device) protection.</p> <p>10. The unit identifies and employs appropriate controls and measures to mitigate meteorological, geographical or disease and health hazards.</p>
	<p>F 1.5.4</p>	<p>The unit engages targets in accordance with self-defence or as the UNSCR/ mandate requires.</p>	<p>1. The unit contributes to the Recognized Air Picture (RAP).</p> <p>2. The unit closely monitors and reduces Infrared (IR), radar cross section, radiated noise, electronic emissions and visual characteristics to the absolute minimum to minimize the enemy's ability to detect, classify and attack any contact</p> <p>3. The unit has the capability to operate in a hostile and dense electronic countermeasures (ECM) environment.</p> <p>4. The unit has an electronic support measures (ESM) capability.</p> <p>5. The unit detects, identifies, and tracks air targets using ship-based sensors, during day/night and clear/adverse weather.</p> <p>6. The unit is fitted to the maximum extent possible with air and missile self-defence/protection capability including CHAFF system. (if required).</p> <p>7. The unit is capable of warning off submarines (if required).</p> <p>8. The unit contributes to the Recognized Maritime Picture (RMP).</p>



			<p>9. The unit detects, identifies, and tracks surface vessels using radar, during day/night and clear/adverse weather.</p> <p>10. The unit uses surface weapons for self-defence (e.g. gun arrangement).</p> <p>11. The unit is equipped with a threat warning receiver and capable of self-protection using decoys and deceptive measures and/or jammers.</p> <p>12. The unit is capable to reduce all facets of own signature.</p>
F 1.5			
	F 1.5.5	The unit upholds human rights, the principles of international law including the Laws of Armed Conflict during the planning and conduct of operations.	<p>1. The unit incorporates considerations of international law including the Laws of Armed Conflict into the planning of operations.</p> <p>2. The unit conducts regular training on Laws of Armed Conflicts, Human rights, and international humanitarian laws. (Comment: Check with training records (schedule and attendance).)</p> <p>3. The unit personnel exercise individual self-defence in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. (Comment: Check against ROE reporting of the unit.)</p> <p>4. There is no record of human rights violations of the unit.</p>
F 1.6			
Caveats	F 1.6.1	The unit has supported the planning and conduct of all tasks assigned by higher HQs	<p>1. The maritime unit commander has never refused a task or the timely execution of it, which was in line with the SURs (e.g. because of National regulations/ policies.)</p> <p>2. The maritime unit has never imposed limitations or restrictions when conducting or planning for an assigned task (within SUR).</p> <p>3. The maritime unit has never refused to conduct a task (within SUR). The unit has never conducted tasks against the explicit guidance of higher HQs.</p> <p>4. When receiving instructions from national authorities in violation of Para 53 of AC 2 policy, the unit immediately informed their United Nations chain of command.</p>
UN Military Maritime Unit Function 1: Situational Awareness, Command and Control (Overall Assessment):			
Observation & Recommendations			

UN Military Maritime Unit Function 2: Personnel, Administration and Self-Sustainment Equipment.

Description: The Personnel and administration section is responsible for personnel administration, welfare, morale, motivation, and maintaining conduct and discipline in the unit. The section ensures adherence of the UN code of conduct and supports the commander to maintain and manage Conduct & Discipline related issues. Self-Sustainment/Logistics is a must-be function for every military unit deployed in the field. A sustainment section/element has all the functions to enable the Military Maritime Unit to function properly. These include maintenance, equipment, and supply/catering.

UN Military Maritime Unit Function 2: Personnel, Administration and Self-Sustainment Equipment.			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
F 2.1			
Personnel/ Administration	F 2.1.1	Personnel administration of the unit is guided by Mission SOPs.	1. UN Military Maritime unit SOPs are written in Mission official language and MCC national language.
			2. Personnel reporting procedures are covered in UN Military Maritime unit SOPs.
			3. Conduct and discipline procedures are covered in UN Military Maritime Unit SOPs.
			4. The contingent leave policy is covered in UN Military Maritime Unit SOPs.
			5. The SOP includes how many consecutive days can the vessel operate 24/7 in the AMO before it needs replenishment and crew rest.
			6. The unit is fully staffed in accordance with the crew list in order to fulfil the UN Mission. The personnel should also be qualified by having the required education to man their post.
			7. Job descriptions are available for all functions in the unit. (Comment: Are the Job Descriptions in the English language, put into the UN template, using the current naming conventions, and containing the necessary pre-deployment skills? Has every single member of the Unit signed a personal copy of their job description?)
	F 2.1.2	UN Military Maritime Unit maintains, reports, and records the operational strength status of the unit.	1. Daily/Weekly unit strength reports are provided to Sector/ Force HQs.
			2. The personnel section maintains the clear status of all unit personnel including the deployed locations.
			3. Subordinate units report the daily strength status of all soldiers/sailors.
4. The personnel section reports critical shortfalls regarding personnel to the unit commander.			
5. The unit's authorized strength is in line with the MOU.			

			6. The unit's operational strength (actual strength) (MML, i.e.75%) in line with the specific field missions SOP is maintained at all locations of the UN MTF Unit.
			7. Repatriations/rotations of personnel before the end or at the end of the normal tour of duty are correctly recorded and documented.
F 2.1.3	The unit/ship meets UN-specific gender strategy requirements.		1. An appropriate percentage of all deployed contingent personnel are females (10% in2023, and 15% in 2028). Ref.: Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2028, DPO.
			2. Female soldiers/sailors are employed and operating in the unit as per their assigned function. (Comment: Question for female sailors/soldiers.)
			3. The unit has a trained Gender Focal Point /Adviser.
			4. Commanders are aware of and implement the FC's Gender-responsive document and conform to its intent.
			5. The unit leadership ensures gender training and awareness is being conducted in regular intervals. (Comment: Question for gender advisor/Focal point)
F 2.1.4	Physical requirements are in place according to UN gender strategy.		1. Separate accommodation, showers, and toilets are available for female personnel.
			2. Women's ablution and washrooms are in close distance to their accommodation.
			3. Suitable accommodation for women to allow full access, able to travel and operate in all areas in the mission is available.
			4. Women have access to female sanitary products and there are disposal points for sanitary products in the ablutions.
F 2.1.5	Contingent personnel meet UN-specific requirements. Ref.: COE Manual Chapter 9 Annex A.		1. The contingent has no personnel under 18 years of age.
			2. The contingent has no personnel older than 55 years of age (excluding ranks above Lt Col/Cdr/Senior Warrant Officer).
			3. The unit has enough personnel to communicate in the Mission language (English or French) to accomplish its tasks. (Comment: The crew of the unit shall include, at minimum, 5% of personnel who are fully fluent in English, including the Vessel Commanding Officer, the Second in Command (Executive Officer), Operation Officer and Navigation Officer and a further 10% personnel who are versed as "nautical English".)
			4. Personnel on the platoon level can communicate in the Mission language (e.g. English).

F 2.2			
Conduct & Discipline and SEA prevention	F 2.2.1	Understanding of SEA prevention and UN standards of Conduct. (Comment: A minimum requirement 5% of the overall contingent strength must be questioned.)	1. All unit members questioned can explain the UN standards of conduct.
			2. All unit members questioned can explain the prohibitions against SEA and sexual relationships with members of the local population.
			3. All unit members questioned demonstrate awareness of the possible consequences of SEA for troops, victims, the TCC and mission/UN.
			4. All unit officers and senior NCOs (Staff sergeants and above), and all other unit members questioned, know, and can explain the process/procedure appropriate reporting channels for reporting suspected misconduct.
			5. All unit personnel carry the “No Excuses” card and the “Ten Rules: Code of Conduct for Blue Helmets” translated into the unit’s native language.
			6. There are visible awareness-raising messages (e.g. posters, regular townhalls) regarding SEA prevention and the UN Code of Conduct present in the unit.
	F 2.2.2	The unit/ship includes deployed personnel authorized and trained to serve as National Investigation Officers (NIOs). (Comment: The unit may authorize NIO from another unit deployed in same mission from same MCC.)	1. The NIO is formally authorized to obtain DNA samples of contingent members who are alleged to have committed SEA for criminal, military judicial, or administrative action. (Comment: Authorization needs to be documented.)
			2. The NIO is formally authorized to obtain DNA samples of contingent members against whom there is a claim for paternity and/or child support. (Comment: Authorization needs to be documented.)
			3. The NIO is formally authorized to obtain DNA samples of mothers and children as relevant to their investigations. (Comment: Authorization needs to be documented.)
			4. There is a written document that the NIO has received training on UN code of conduct, including SEA.
			5. The units of over300 strength are required to authorize2 NIOs, for units below 300 strength1 NIO.
	F 2.2.3	The unit/ship commander has control measures to prevent misconduct (violations of UN standards of conduct, including the zero-tolerance policy on SEA).	1. The unit commander and all sub-unit/vessel commanders maintain a record showing they communicate on conduct and discipline to those under their command on a regular basis (at least monthly), including on the standards related to SEA.
			2. The unit and sub-unit/vessel commanders demonstrate that they are actively monitoring the plan and measures to mitigate the risk of misconduct.
			3. The unit commander maintains records and decisions of all disciplinary cases in the unit.

			4. The unit commander and sub-unit/vessel commanders have a clear understanding of the procedure to deal with/administer the violation of conduct and discipline and SEA cases.
			5. Appropriate action has been taken to address the violation of conduct and discipline and SEA cases. (Comment: N/A if no case)
	F 2.2.4	Unit personnel adhere to UN standards of conduct and discipline incl. SEA.	1. During the reporting timeframe, no contingent member has been repatriated as a result of disciplinary issues.
			2. During the reporting timeframe, no violation of the UN standards of conduct of a current contingent member is documented.
			3. During the reporting timeframe, the maritime unit commander and personnel cooperated during investigations. (Comment: N/A if no investigations)
			4. The unit commander conducts their own investigations on cases of misconduct and penalizes contingent members that are found guilty (in accordance with authorization by national law). (Comment: Records to be presented. N/A if no cases.)
			5. All cases of misconduct allegations and investigations are documented incl. the outcome (sentence). (Comment: Records to be presented. (N/A if no allegations or investigations))
F 2.3			
Welfare	F 2.3.1	The unit has the required equipment, infrastructure, and processes to provide effective welfare for its members.	1. Welfare measures are covered in UN Military Maritime Unit SOPs.
			2. Recreational space/ facility is available.
			3. Entertainment facility, TV, religious facilities, library, indoor/outdoor sports areas are available. (Comment: How does the unit account for Welfare items? Carry out a 10-item check of items on the Welfare account.)
	F 2.3.2	The unit has implemented procedures to ensure the welfare of its members.	1. The unit has documented leave plans as per UN regulations for the contingent. (Comment: Does the unit have a system for registering and planning annual/compassionate/recreational leave?)
			2. All unit and sub-unit/vessel commanders have implemented and documented a duty system allowing for rest and recuperation.
			3. The unit has an appointed unit/contingent welfare officer responsible for unit welfare.
			4. The unit welfare officer has developed and a documented welfare plan and program for unit members (e.g. game nights, sport competitions, movie nights).

			<p>5. The unit has a system in place to inform all personnel (e.g. current situation, incidents, upcoming events) to avoid speculation, rumours, and frustration.</p> <p>6. The unit has established a designated counsellor for contingent members to raise problems and concerns.</p>
F 2.4			
Unit's logistic planning.	F 2.4.1	The unit develops a logistics support plan and outlines the logistic support requirements.	1. The unit develops (Logistic Officer) the unit's logistic support plan. (key requirements of UN and national responsibility are considered in the own plan).
			2. The logistic/supply officer develops unit's logistic situation reports and updates the unit commander on the logistic situation of the unit.
			3. The requirement to maintain adequate stock levels is outlined in the commander's order. (including POL, water, rations, ammunition, Recovery & Maintenance, Material and Equipment, Transportation, Medical Support)
			4. Logistic report requirements are outlined in order.
			5. The supply section of the unit provides recommendations on improvement of the logistic situation to the commander.
	F 2.4.2	The unit sustains for the duration of the UN Mission.	1. The unit is stocked to a level required to sustain maximum designed combat operations, including ammunition, medical and stores outfit, and operational spares. The required combat load and logistic material must be embarked or appropriately positioned.
			2. The unit restores vital mobility and warfighting capabilities after sustaining damage.
			3. Units whose mission is achieved by means of embarked aircraft is capable of providing service and maintenance up to and including intermediate level for all aircraft authorized to be embarked, and cross-servicing of other UN aircraft to the maximum extent possible.
			4. The unit is capable in accordance with the size of unit of providing initial medical support for personnel, treating battle casualties during hostilities, and providing first aid.
			5. The unit has a first aid and casualty treatment facility.
		6. The unit coordinates with higher HQ for casualty evacuation including Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC).	
		7. The unit is capable of conducting a minimum of seven days self-sustained operations (regarding required supplies besides fuel) or longer if resupplied.	

F 2.5			
Equipment readiness.	F 2.5.1	Weapons, ammunition, and Personal Protective equipment are available and serviceable.	1. All Sailors are equipped with combat helmets and life jackets.
			2. Ammunition stored and accounted for as per specified storage conditions. Ammunition batch/lot record is being maintained properly.
			3. Safety arrangements (spraying/ flooding system) in magazine/ammunition storage is adequate and checked at regular intervals.
			4. A registry for all ammunition in the national language with copies available in the mission language is maintained.
			5. The condition and shelf-life of ammunition are in accordance with UN standards.
	F 2.5.2	The Military Maritime Unit has the ability to maintain communications assets.	1. The unit has a maintenance team for maintaining and repairing communications and IT equipment.
			2. The unit conducts periodical basic maintenance of communications and IT assets.
			3. The unit has procedures to coordinate for spares as/if required.
			4. The unit sets procedures to liaise with FTS for major repair and maintenance.
	F 2.5.3	The unit is fully equipped with all equipment and is capable of conduction operations regard to Seamanship and Navigation.	1. The unit is equipped with its Mission Essential Equipment. Comments: Standard is also proved via COE Inspection (last COE inspection report to make sure no shortfalls are reported).
			2. The unit is able to conduct towing.
			3. The unit is able to conduct person overboard recovery.
			4. The unit is able to conduct abandoning ship. (comment: evaluators can observe the drill only).
5. The unit conducts: safe and precise navigation under all conditions of weather, visibility, and traffic density.			
6. The unit conducts Steering gear and gyro breakdown procedures.			
7. The unit is capable of underway or alongside replenishment at sea (abeam and/or astern) of stores, fuel, and other liquids by all appropriate methods (if required).			
8. The unit conducts Navigation in swept channels (if required).			

			9. The unit conducts Search and Rescue (SAR) and SUBLOOK/SUBMISS/SUBSUNK operations (if required).
			10. The unit conducts hoist operations (if required).
			11. The unit is fitted with a satellite navigation system.
F 2.5.4	Military Maritime Unit equipment supporting assigned tasks are available and serviceable.	1. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) (as per DOS KPI categories) is available and serviceable.	
		2. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of IDENTIFICATION (as per DOS KPI categories) are available and serviceable.	
		3. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of NIGHT OBSERVATION (as per DOS KPI categories) is available and serviceable.	
		4. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of OBSERVATION (as per DOS KPI categories) is available and serviceable.	
		5. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of POSITIONING (as per DOS KPI categories) is available and serviceable.	
		6. Equipment supporting assigned tasks are enough to perform all assigned tasks without limitation. (Comment: Evaluators provide comment when the equipment shortfalls result in negative impact on conduct of operations.)	
F 2.5.5	The unit is equipped to conduct effective Command and Control of operations.	1. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of OFFICE (as per DOS KPI categories) are available and serviceable.	
		2. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of VHF/UHF/HF/FM (as per DOS KPI categories) available and serviceable.	
		3. Command and Control related equipment is enough to perform ALL assigned tasks without limitation. (Comment: Evaluators provide comment when the equipment shortfalls result in negative impact on conduct of operations.)	
F 2.5.6	Food and water are properly stored and maintained.	1. The Military Maritime Unit orders the supply of fresh, frozen, chilled, and dry rations based on the mission-specific cycle (e.g.: 30/60 days) and provides them to subordinate units/vessels.	

		<p>2. Storage for deep freeze (when required), cold (7 days) and dry food is available at each contingent location and food storage facilities include appropriate temperature monitoring and control devices.</p> <p>3. The food items and rations are separated, segregated, and stored appropriately in date order to allow for stock rotation with updated temperature logs.</p> <p>4. Separate static water storage for drinking and bulk water is provided for a minimum of three days of water per person.</p> <p>5. Each person/sailor of the UN Military Maritime Unit receives a minimum of 4.5 l of drinking water per day and has access to treated bulk water for cleaning, shower, ablutions, and other uses (80 l/3 days).</p> <p>(Comment: Check mission-specific standards in the Mission Support plan)</p>
F 2.5.7	The Catering procedures are maintained properly.	<p>1. Stock book is kept, and contents are accurate.</p> <p>2. Logistics Officer understands the rations demands process.</p> <p>3. The Unit reports stocks replenishment requirements in a timely manner.</p> <p>4. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of CATERING (as per DOS KPI categories) are available and serviceable.</p>
F 2.5.8	The UN Military Maritime Unit has the necessary equipment available and serviceable to provide effective Personnel Support, Accommodation and Storage.	<p>1. Personnel Support, Accommodation and Storage (Self-Sustainment - accommodation, bedding, electrical, cleaning, furniture, minor engineering, defence stores, basic firefighting, fire detection and alarm, welfare, internet access) equipment are enough to perform ALL assigned tasks without limitation.</p> <p>(Comment: Evaluators coordinate with COE unit and verify their reports during the evaluation. Evaluators must provide comment when the equipment shortfalls result in negative impact on conduct of operations.)</p>

F 2.6			
Medical support	F 2.6.1	<p>The Maritime unit has the required levels of equipment and supplies to ensure basic medical support.</p> <p>(Comment: The unit is capable in accordance with the size of unit of providing initial medical support for personnel, treat battle casualties during hostilities and provide first aid.)</p>	1. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of COMMUNAL FIRST AID category (as per DOS KPI categories) is available and serviceable.
			2. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of BUDDY FIRST AID (BFA) category (as per DOS KPI categories) are available and serviceable.
			3. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of HIGH-RISK AREAS (EPIDEMIOLOGICAL) category (as per DOS KPI categories) are available and serviceable.
			4. 100% of unit personnel deployed with a first aid kit. (Comment: Conduct spot checks.)
			5. 100% of tourniquets are available in all first aid kits. (Comment: Conduct spot checks.)
	F 2.6.2	<p>The medical team/personnel record the personnel's health issues and provides regular Buddy First Aid refresher training to unit personnel.</p>	1. Medical team/personnel regularly liaise and coordinates with medical facilities (Level I or II) for the concerned health issue (including regular medical checks, sick call, and medical concerns) of the units' personnel. Comment: Check the medical records (sick calls, emergency calls, and regular checks)
			2. The unit provides medical training (Buddy First Aid, Casualty Evacuation, and healthcare policies and procedures are included) at least every 3 months to all unit personnel. (Comment: Training should be conducted during pre-deployment training and be recorded. Check with training plan and records.)
			3. Training includes the application of Tourniquets for Extremity Haemorrhage, Airway Management procedures and techniques, Fracture Immobilization, Burns, Bites and stings, Casualty transportation techniques, CASEVAC procedures. (Comment: Check with training plan and records.)
			4. The unit coordinates with higher HQ for casualty evacuation including Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC).
	F 2.7		
Environmental Management	F 2.7.1	<p>The unit has implemented effective environmental measures related to Water and Wastewater management in the</p>	1. The unit maintains records of (daily/weekly/monthly) water consumption (in L), ideally via the use of meters. (Comment: Please also note if water meters are in place or not.)
			2. The unit maintains records of data on (daily/weekly/monthly) water abstraction (in L), if applicable (e.g. boreholes), ideally via the use of meters. (Comment: Please add frequency of records in Comment field e.g. quarterly.)

		Permanent Operating Base.	<p>3. The unit reports data on water consumption and/or abstraction (in L) to Mission Support, as per the requested frequency.</p> <p>4. The unit demonstrates the implementation of water conservation measures (harvest water, use treated wastewater, etc.) as per the Mission Support Directive. (Comment: List examples of best practices implemented.)</p> <p>5. The unit demonstrates no record of septic tank overflow events. (Comment: Note: how quickly overflow events were fixed if/when reported)</p>
	F 2.7.2	The unit has implemented effective environmental measures related to Solid and Hazardous Waste Management in the Permanent Operating Base.	<p>1. The unit maintains records (daily/weekly/monthly) of the amount of general waste produced (in Kg), as requested by Mission Support.</p> <p>2. The unit reports data on the generation of general solid waste (in kg) to Mission Support, as per the requested frequency.</p> <p>3. The unit demonstrates proper segregation of general waste in color-coded bins (e.g. composting, paper, plastic, metals, etc.)</p> <p>4. The unit demonstrates proper hazardous waste management practices (e.g.: hazardous waste inventory, proper handling, and storage in place), as per the Mission Support Directive.</p> <p>5. The unit demonstrates proper management of medical waste at Level 1 hospitals (incl. medical waste segregation and incineration process in appropriate medical incinerator), as per the Mission Support Directive.</p> <p>6. The unit demonstrates efforts to take action on waste management of non-functional COE and expired materials by actively communicating with the concerned Mission units (COE, PDU, Environment, FMU, etc.) and/or show plans for repatriation of non -functional COE.</p>
	F 2.7.3	The unit has implemented effective environmental measures related to Energy management in the Permanent Operating Base.	<p>1. The unit maintains records of (daily/weekly/monthly) electricity demand (in Kwh), ideally with the use of meters, as requested by Mission Support.</p> <p>2. The unit maintains records of (daily/weekly/monthly) generator fuel use (in L), ideally via the use of meters, as requested as Mission Support.</p> <p>3. The unit reports data on electricity demand (in Kwh) and generator fuel use (in L) to Mission Support, as per the requested frequency.</p> <p>4. The unit demonstrates containment basins with berms are positioned under fuel storage, gensets and used POL storage to prevent soil contamination, oil separators are provided to the basins and to concrete floors beneath the generators.</p>



			<p>5. Emergency containment measures are immediately undertaken, using spill kits as appropriate, to reduce as much as practicable discharges to the environment and any such incidents are immediately reported to Mission Support/Environment Unit.</p> <p>6. The unit demonstrates best practices to reduce fuel and electricity consumption, and realize energy efficiencies (e.g.: generator synchronization, reduced vehicle idling, turning off ACs, Replacement of conventional bulbs with LED). (Comment: List the examples of actions.)</p>
UN Military Maritime Unit Function 2: Personnel, Administration and Self-Sustainment Equipment. (Overall Assessment):			
Observation & Recommendations			

UN Maritime Unit Task 1: Supporting Land Operations

Description: An MTF unit may be tasked to neutralize threats from coastal areas to the Ground forces. Tasks include surveillance and monitoring activities, information-sharing with land units, firepower support, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and logistic support.

UN Military Maritime Unit Task 1: Supporting Land Operations			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
T 1.1			
The UN MTF coordinates with Land forces for supporting their operations.	T 1.1.1	The unit is capable of being deployed worldwide conducting combat/peace supporting/enforcing operations as an integrated part of a UN naval task group.	1. The unit secures automatic response to external electronic interrogation by military and civilian ground and airborne interrogators.
			2. The unit counters conventional/unconventional/irregular/asymmetric security surface/air threats with appropriate means (such as small calibre rapid fire gun armament, non-lethal weapons) for self-defence purposes.
			3. The unit detects, identifies, and tracks surface vessels by day/night and in clear/adverse weather timely (at sufficient range), and engaging targets with appropriate means (such as gun armament, embarked helo/aircraft etc.) for self-defence.
			4. The unit detects, identifies, and tracks air targets by day/night and in clear/adverse weather timely (at sufficient range), and engaging targets with appropriate means (such as gun armament, short range surface to air missiles etc.) for self-defence.
			5. The unit detects, locates, tracks, and identifies in dense electromagnetic (EM) environment, airborne and surface EM emissions (such as radar, IR, laser etc.) and react manually or automatically with appropriate self-protection measures (such as deploying countermeasures, conducting jamming, using evasive manoeuvres).
			6. The unit operates organic and nonorganic helicopters, with at least one embarked helicopter (if required).
			7. The unit is capable of speeds and sea keeping ability suitable for expected role in theatre. Comment: The evaluator has to define speed and sea state and check with SUR and LOA.
	T 1.1.2	The UN Maritime Task Force has	1. The maritime unit coordinates and develops coordination plans and/or situation development with ground forces.

		<p>coordinated with ground forces.</p>	<p>2. Maritime ensures all operations of the naval units are coordinated and integrated with ground assets.</p> <p>3. The UN MTF unit/ship commander and staff ensure that the CONPLANS (OPGEN, OPTASK) are updated, and operations are conducted accordingly.</p> <p>4. The UN MTF unit/ship commander is capable of establishing and operating a Supporting Arms Coordination Centre (SACC) to plan, coordinate, and control all organic and nonorganic fires (land, air and sea) within the AOO.</p>
	<p>T 1.1.3</p>	<p>The UN Maritime Task Force has established Logistics Support to Land Operations.</p>	<p>1. The UN Maritime Task Force has established a Logistics Officer (Support & Enabling Branch) and developed a logistic support plan. (Key requirements of UN and national responsibility are considered in the plan).</p> <p>2. The Logistic Officer developed the units' (naval and ground) logistic situation reports and updates the UN Maritime Task Force commander on the logistic situation of the units.</p> <p>3. The requirement to maintain adequate stock levels within the naval units and to provide transportation as required to the ground assets is outlined in the UN Maritime Task Force's order (incl. POL, water, rations, ammunition, Recovery & Maintenance, Material and Equipment, personnel, Medical Support).</p> <p>4. Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief measures are included in the Logistic Support Plan.</p> <p>5. It is considered in the logistic plan the possibility that The UN Maritime Task Force can also offer an offshore logistics depot in cases where the affected area on land has been severely damaged and is nonfunctional.</p>



T 1.2			
The UN MTF provides necessary support to the land operations.	T 1.2.1	The unit is able to support the land campaign.	<p>1. The unit conducts offensive, defensive actions and enables land forces tactical activities.</p> <p>2. The unit acquires information and targets by different means of acquisition within the Infantry Battalion AOI.</p> <p>3. The unit contributes towards the Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (RSOI) of other units.</p> <p>4. The unit conducts operations in a joint and combined expeditionary environment.</p> <p>5. The unit provides an appropriate level of force protection to ground forces.</p> <p>6. The unit contributes to the Common Operational Picture (COP) through the dissemination of information and peacekeeping-intelligence.</p> <p>7. The unit provides Naval Gunfire Support (NGS) to land forces (if required).</p> <p>8. The unit projects the landing forces ashore using organic rotary-wing aircraft and landing crafts (if required).</p>
	T 1.2.2	The UN MTF has neutralized/diminished threats from Coastal Areas.	<p>1. The unit conducts surveillance and monitoring activities.</p> <p>2. The unit shares information with land units.</p> <p>3. The unit provides firepower support, medical support, or evacuation in the event of casualties ashore.</p> <p>4. The unit verifies possible maritime threats to the land operation and likely areas of influence from the maritime domain in relation to designated patrol or monitoring sectors.</p> <p>5. The unit verifies the existence of navigational hazards near the coast.</p> <p>6. The unit verifies legal implications and authority of the mandate to operate within the host state's territorial waters and airspace.</p> <p>7. The unit provides logistic support to the land forces if needed.</p>
UN Military Maritime Unit Task 1: Supporting Land Operations (Overall Assessment):			
Observation & Recommendations			



UN Maritime Unit Task 2: Protecting Installations

Description: The UN MTF can protect threatened coastal and offshore installations of the UN ground force, UN Mission, and host nation. Protecting installations is accomplished using a layered defence system that gains reaction time and provides a calibrated response to potential attack. The layered defence system involves surface ships guarding assigned sectors, augmented by aircraft providing quick response and suspicious vessel identification.

Conditions: The UN MTF will normally conduct wide area surveillance with the intent of gaining a comprehensive maritime picture. More focused maritime surveillance aims at establishing intent and identity in order to expose suspicious vessels and activity. The protected area may be divided into zones that serve as triggers to aid maritime forces in their response against vessels approaching an installation.

UN Maritime Unit Task 2: Protecting Installations			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
T 2.1			
Planning and preparation	T.2.1.1	The unit commander and staff conduct mission and security analysis.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The unit has acquired enough detailed information about the operation area including weather conditions, intelligent reports, and maps of coastal areas. (for host nation) 2. The unit analyses threat actor(s) most likely and most dangerous courses of action against UN MTF and Installations. 3. The commander and staff conduct map reconnaissance, mission rehearsals, and other mission preparation. 4. The unit conducts detailed briefings and coordination between concerned shareholders and teams (Logistic support, Support from Land Forces, Aviation supports, coordination for CASEVAC/MEDEVAC etc). 5. The Unit has and rehearses contingency plans for possible hostile actions such as infiltration and various attacks (sniper, guided missile attacks etc)
	T 2.1.2	The unit Commander ensures his/her capacity to carry out the task.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The unit shall possess a sufficient mix of sensor and weapons as per SUR. 2. The unit shall have: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Safety boats or RHIB. b. Capability for hailing and boarding operations. c. Capability for participating in Air operations. d. Capability to operate as Command and Control (C2) platform for maritime and air surveillance. e. Sufficient Boarding Team/ Navy SOF Team. 3. The unit has the capability to SATCOM with voice and internet access.



			4. The unit has the capability to conduct day/nighttime observation/operation in all weather conditions.
	T 2.1.3	The unit commander issues order to provide protection of installation.	<p>1. The order includes type of mission, General security situation/threat analysis, AO, and time of operation.</p> <p>2. The order includes concept of operations incorporating commander's intent, execution, and tasks of the sub-units/vessels.</p> <p>3. The order describes Command and control measures including reporting instructions and communication methods.</p> <p>4. The order includes logistic support and coordination (logistics support, CASEVAC/MEDVAC, and other support) and special instructions.</p>
T 2.2			
Conduct of Task	T 2.2.1.	Conduct of protecting installations.	<p>1. The unit performs reconnaissance and surveillance in the given area (installations) on a 24-hour basis with its sensors and facilities.</p> <p>2. The unit shall also have security measures against ground threats such as 24-hour surveillance on assigned sectors and avenues of approach without leaving any blind spots, sniper teams on key positions and fortifications on weak areas.</p> <p>3. The unit shall have a layered defence system carried out by surface ships guarding assigned sectors, augmented by aircraft providing quick response and suspicious vessel identification.</p> <p>4. Contacts detected are hailed by the unit and identified as hostile, friend or suspicious and all activities are reported to the command centre.</p> <p>5. Vessels identified as hostile are neutralized. (When required and if authorized according to ROEs.)</p> <p>6. The unit shall establish an identification method and control system for entering and exiting the installation. This could be as simple as a daily changing password system or ID card.</p> <p>7. The ground teams performing ground surveillance on different positions shall all have sufficient weapon systems in order to neutralize different types of ground threats.</p>



After Action	T 2.3.1	The unit reports the result of the task after mission.	1. Unit commanders deliver a debriefing (a summary of what happened in the area of maritime operation).
			2. Best practices and lessons learned are identified, recorded, and documented.
			3. All reports to higher HQ must be accomplished on time.
UN Maritime Unit Task 2: Protecting Installations (Overall Assessment):			
Observation & Recommendations			

UN Maritime Unit Task 3: Protecting Shipping in Transit

Description: Protecting shipping in transit ensures the safety and security of Vessels as they pass through waters threatened by piracy on the high seas or armed robbery within a State’s territorial waters.

Conditions: The host State has required assistance in securing its territorial waters and the UN Security Council has issued a Mandate for the UN MTF to provide assistance.

UN Maritime Task Unit Task 3 – Protecting Shipping in Transit			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
T.3.1			
Planning and preparation	T.3.1.1	The unit maintain situational awareness	1. The unit monitors territorial waters and POL in its AMO/ Security Patrol Area and maintains an updated situational awareness.
			2. The unit coordinates with MTF N2/ FHQ J2 for receiving situational awareness.
			3. The unit commander has acquired enough detailed security information (recent and significant activity in the AMO/ Security Patrol Area such as pirate incidents, “hotspots” etc.
			4. The unit has its own threat assessment and updated accordingly. The maritime unit staff conduct its mission analysis for information critical to the mission's success such as general security situation/threat analysis, weather conditions, AO, obstacles and safety and security.
			5. The unit analyses threat actor(s) most likely and most dangerous courses of action against merchant shipping.
	T.3.1.2	The unit has identified and analysed relevant factors of the Operations Environment.	1. The unit has identified the weather factors and determined how these will impact/affect the safety of navigation and operation.
			2. The unit has identified all limitations (constraints/restraints) of the ship (s) being escorted
			3. The unit has determined the assets available to the unit to implement the assigned tasks.
			4. The unit has identified other international actors and relevant national authorities that may affect the operation.
T.3.1.3	The unit commander has developed a plan and issued an order to effectively implement the task.	1. The order is fully aligned with the Military Maritime Task Force plan and describes the subtasks that the Unit will execute.	
		2. The order includes a contingency plan to respond to unanticipated situations (surface threat, air threat, pirate threat, CASEVAC, SAR etc.) taking into account the existing ROE.	

			<p>3. The order must contain annexes regarding the maritime tasks that can be provided by a unit as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Interdiction of suspicious vessels, b. Visit, Board, Search and Seizure of suspected vessels, c. Escort of a distressed vessel. (Comment: a. Interdicting Vessels of Interest)
			4. The order describes critical timings (when certain actions will be carried out) and communication plan (comms with MTF, internal, between unit and the escorted ship (s)).
			5. The order describes the alert status of weapons, machinery, radar emissions, helicopter etc. and specific activity of the departments of the unit (Navigation, Weapons etc.).
			6. The order includes appropriate logistics support, and necessary coordination (aviation, CASEVAC etc.)
T 3.2			
Conduct of Task	T.3.2.1	Conduct of shipping protection operation.	1. Shipping protection operation is carried out according to the general procedure as ordered.
			2. The unit commander gives orders/ instructions to the captain (s) of the escorted ship (s) (security, reporting instruction, communication methods etc.)
			3. The unit communicates with the escorted ship (s) every one hour or whenever is necessary
			4. The unit follows the specific procedures for unexpected events according to the contingency plan in order to deal with them professionally.
			5. The unit interacts with the ships in its patrol area to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Obtain latest information. b. Encourage them to adopt practices that significantly increase their protection against pirates and armed robbers.
			6. The unit provides acquired, processed, analysed tactical information between ship to ship, and ship to shore.
	T 3.2.2	At the end of the escort	1. The unit communicates with the ship (s) being escorted in order to give information of what happened, any recommendations etc.)
		2. The unit commander gives orders/instructions for further activities.	



After Action	T 3.3.1	The unit reports the result of the task after the escort operation over.	1. The operations officer of the unit delivers a debriefing (a summary of what happened)
			2. Best practices and lessons learned are identified, recorded, and documented (What worked, what did not work, recommended training, equipment, or supplies required).
			3. All reports to higher HQ must be accomplished on time.
			4. Performance improvement plans and measures taken are recorded and reported to higher HQs.
UN Maritime Task Unit Task 3 – Protecting Shipping in Transit (Overall Assessment):			
Observation & Recommendations			

UN Maritime Unit Task 4: Sea Mine Clearance

Description: Sea Mine Clearance is a Naval Mine Countermeasures (NMCM) operation intended to achieve a high probability of countering any sea mine in a given area, route, or channel. It is a process of rendering safe, neutralizing, recovering, removing, or countermining sea mines. All methods for preventing or reducing damage or danger from sea mines.

Conditions: NMCM Units are divided into surface vehicles, airborne vehicles, and sub-surface vehicles. These vehicles may be crewed or uncrewed, remotely controlled, or autonomous (full or semi), single or multi-role, specially designed and built, adapted, or converted, reusable or expendable, large, or small. Whatever the type of NMCM unit the NMCM equipment fitted to it should be designed and built to withstand repeated shocks from underwater explosions of a high order. The unit may be just a carrier or an NMCM system, it may be considered a part of the system or the complete system itself.

UN Maritime Unit Task 4: Sea Mine Clearance			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
T 4.1			
Planning	T.4.1.1	Assessing the threat	1. Information may be obtained from a number of sources (appearance of sea mines, forces at sea, sea mine lookouts, special agencies, adjacent commands etc.).
			2. A more detailed knowledge of the threat (types of sea mines), their locations, the extent and density of the minefields etc., will be required. In many operations this is obtained by MIE (Mine Investigation and Exploitation) and exploratory tasks, and by information provided by specialized divers.
	T 4.1.2	Assessing the available NMCM capabilities against the threat.	1. The basic concept is to integrate the conduct of operations, so as to make full use of the information available, and to maximize co-operation between various NMCM forces.
			2. Initial planning must be based upon the best information available, and the resultant general plan must be sufficiently flexible to change as new information becomes available.
			3. There will seldom be sufficient knowledge of the environment, or of the sea mines. Also, NMCM assets will rarely be so flexible as to allow their immediate assignment to a task most suited to their particular capability.
	T.4.1.3	Determining the NMCM objective.	1. A thorough knowledge of the environment is necessary to make a reasoned choice among the alternative NMCM units/ techniques, and to specify the objectives and considerations for the collaboration of NMCM forces.

			2. Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) should be used to update the information provided by Maritime Environmental Information Centres (MEIC) such as Underwater Data Centres, Mine Warfare Data Centres (MWDCs), Hydrographic Offices, etc.
T 4.2			
Conduct of Task	T.4.2.1	The unit conducts basic minesweeping.	1. The unit uses minesweeping techniques when the bottom is rock, stone, shingle, coral, fouled by debris, or if sea mines are buried (in mud, sand or weed), or stealth mines or low target strength sea mines are present, or if the environmental conditions are poor. Minesweeping may also be more effective when the sea mine settings are known, and sufficient minesweeping equipment is available.
			2. The unit determines influence of stable environmental factors on minesweeping operations.
			3. The unit determines the order of use of stages in minesweeping
			4. The unit calculates the performance values of selected minesweeping technique.
			5. The unit conducts the minesweeping operation.
	T 4.2.2	Mine hunting.	1. Units determine the suitability of environmental conditions for mine hunting operations.
			2. The unit chooses the most appropriate detection and/or classification system. The operating parameters of the hunting system, the environmental and local operational area conditions and the NMCM objective should be taken into consideration when selecting the best available system.
			3. For effective mine hunting, it is important to achieve the lowest possible navigational error in the time allowed. Consideration should be given to providing adequate navigation facilities to take full advantage of the detection system selected.
			4. Selection of the Appropriate Disposal Technique should be based upon considerations of the NMCM objective, the physical environment, compatibility with the search technique selected, and the Risk Directive Matrix in force.



	T 4.2.3	The unit coordinates with EOD for their further action.	<p>1. The unit shares a threat environment with the EOD unit.</p> <p>2. The unit closely coordinates (joint plan and execution) operations with the EOD unit in a contaminated environment. (Comment: Such as protective clothing and associated equipment for a contaminated environment like CBRN material.)</p> <p>3. The unit coordinates with the EOD unit for the Recover and Evaluation of EO.</p>
After Action	T 4.3.1	The unit reports the result of the task after NMCM operations completed.	<p>1. NMCM TU Commanders deliver a debriefing (a summary of what happened on the convoy).</p> <p>2. Best practices and lessons learned are identified, recorded, and documented.</p> <p>3. All reports to higher HQ must be accomplished on time.</p>
UN Maritime Unit Task 4: Sea Mine Clearance (Overall Assessment):			
Observation & Recommendations			

UN Maritime Unit Task 5: Search and Rescue (SAR)

Description: SAR is defined as ‘the use of an aircraft, surface craft, submarines, specialized rescue teams and equipment to search for and rescue personnel in distress on land or at sea. SAR operations are normally conducted in a permissive environment, are usually reactive in nature and require little or no action by the survivor.

Conditions: The scope and scale of SAR operations vary widely. Due to the use of rescue forces in a threat environment, detailed peacekeeping-intelligence, careful planning and co-ordination, risk analysis and rapid, reliable, and secure means of communication are essential to success. UN SAR operations may be undertaken both within, by day or night, in all weather conditions, and over land and water. Nations should be able to provide elements of the SAR force in the knowledge that standardized procedures will enable combined joint operations. SAR forces may be earmarked for specific missions or situations and be either pre-positioned or maintained at a high degree of readiness.

UN Maritime Unit Task 5: Search and Rescue (SAR)			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
T 5.1			
Planning and Preparation	T.5.1.1	The unit has ability to access sufficient intel data and has sufficient preparation before any SAR incident.	1. The unit has acquired detailed info (nature of distress, search objectives, type, and method of search to be used etc.) about SAR ops via appropriate intel command line and has the ability to process data and make decisions in accordance with preplanned actions.
			2. The unit has the ability to act in a SAR group that may include Rescue Coordination Centres as well as different types of ships.
			3. The unit is aware of comms procedures and frequencies to be used for control, reporting and contact with other search forces as well as frequencies to be guarded for transmissions from survivors, air traffic control procedures and frequencies.
	T.5.1.2	The unit commander and staff conduct mission analysis	1. Upon receipt of the mission, the military maritime unit commanders direct the staff to conduct a mission analysis for information critical to the mission's success.
			2. The unit ensures vessels capabilities (including the availability of required specialized equipment, such as helos, rescue vessels, etc.) and specific skills the crew may require are identified.
	T 5.1.3	The unit ensures its availability to receive warnings about emergency incidents that will be confirmed and	1. The unit ensures that the crew and the appropriate equipment are able to receive and analyse received distress signals (Urgent lifesaving, search for injured survivors, urgent medical evacuation rescue of persons from a potentially hazardous situation standby for a potential hazardous mission, etc.).
2. The unit analyses the AO and the nature of the terrain and identifies the potential threats.			

		initiate SAR procedures.	<p>3. The unit obtains information and analyses on nature of the situation which demands SAR (Sea rescue, fire rescue, flood rescue, etc.).</p> <p>4. The unit develops search and rescue plans that must be prepared and rehearsed in advance.</p> <p>5. The unit coordinates appropriate support planning for maximum search endurance (including logistics support, and aviation support, MEDIVAC/CASEVAC, and other supports).</p>
T 5.2			
Initial Response and Mobilization of Means	T.5.2.1	Upon the confirmation of the occurrence of a maritime accident, the unit is able initiate a response without any additional order from and dispatch suitable assets of rescue, security, and safety on the spot.	1. The unit has the ability to confirm the SAR incident via appropriate tools/channels and passes the information to command chain.
			2. The unit is able to assume On Scene coordinator duty.
			3. The unit is to send periodic situation reports to higher echelons and relevant SAR entities.
			4. The unit ensures the ability to record and maintain details of SAR operations.
			5. The unit provides details of the incident, such as weather and sea conditions of the area, status of distressed vessel/person, any actions are taken, future plans or recommendations for appropriate assistance on the scene.
	T.5.2.2	The unit conducts search and rescue operations within a Task Group.	1. The unit is well aware of search plan variables (best search patterns for individual cases, required number of SRUs, time available, ground speed, track spacing, sweep width, coverage factor, and probability of detection).
			2. The unit is ready to allocate SRUs to search areas while partitioning the search area by allocating appropriate efforts.
			3. In case of an encounter with possible survivors, the unit has the ability and facility to recover and accommodate in an appropriate way. The unit also has essential medical treatment services on board as well as MEDEVAC helo in standby.
			4. The unit has the ability to operate different types of rescue vessels simultaneously.
			5. The unit executes communications among all supported units and assets.



After Action	T 5.3.1	Standing down, Reconditioning, Debriefing and Evaluation	1. After completion of SAR ops, the unit conducts a debriefing and evaluates the ops in order to provide future lessons learned.
			2. The unit submits the reports (timely reports and accomplishment reports) to higher HQ on time.
			3. Best practices and lessons learned are identified, recorded, documented, and shared with higher HQ.
UN Maritime Unit Task 5: Search and Rescue (SAR) (Overall Assessment):			
Observation & Recommendations			

UN Maritime Unit Task 6: Interdicting Vessels of Interest (VOI)

Description: VOI is a general combination of Critical Contact of Interest (CCOI), Contact of Interest (COI), and Vessel of Collection Interest (VOCI). A VOI can be further specified by type, indicating why UN is interested in the vessel. Interdicting VOI enables capability which seeks to deliver the required Information Superiority in the maritime environment to achieve a common understanding of the maritime situation in order to increase effectiveness in the planning and conduct of operations.

Conditions: The unit employs a full range of gathering information about VOI from organic to national, and sometimes even to international assets capabilities to get a starting point for interdiction. The starting point can be deliberate or opportunity-based and can focus on a known area, person, facility, organization, or some other type of signature.

UN Maritime Unit Task 6: Interdicting Vessels of Interest (VOI)			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
T 6.1			
Planning and Preparation	T.6.1.1	The unit analyses the information from the database. Also, the unit detects and locates the contact.	1. The unit checks the list of VOI on the database (Note: The Database is operated and managed by a designated UN centre which is also in charge of systematically checking the input).
			2. The unit acquires enough detailed information from database about VOI. (Comment: Database stores all information acquired by assets including the reports provided by cooperating civilian vessels transiting in voluntary reporting scheme (VRS) areas.)
			3. The unit monitors all anomalies via tools such as AIS (Automatic Identification System) that the VOI (Vessel of Interest) may display.
			4. The unit analyses the recognized maritime picture in order to locate the VOI which may enter its patrol area. The unit provides appropriate information to the MTF HQ based on the analysis.
			5. The unit conducts threat assessment based on its own acquired information and analyses threat actor(s) most likely and most dangerous courses of action of the VOI.
	T 6.1.2	The unit reports the contact and provides information to higher HQ.	1. The unit reports designated VOI to the appropriate command via formatted message.
2. The unit tracks and monitors VOI.			
3. For vessels that have been located through sensor-based systems or maritime air (organic or direct support) at the designated surface, the unit shall be close to visual range if tactically practical to do so.			
T 6.1.3	The unit commander	1. The order describes a clear and concise statement of what the unit must accomplish the task.	
		2. The order describes the specific action of the unit.	

		issues the order for the task.	<p>3. The order describes command and control measures including reporting instructions and communication methods.</p> <p>4. The order includes the required logistic support arrangements and coordination instructions.</p>
T 6.2			
Initial Response and Mobilization of Means	T.6.2.1	The unit conducts hailing and query.	1. Even if there is no intention to conduct boarding, the unit hails and queries VOI.
			2. The unit uses VHF Bridge to Bridge (BTB) for hailing and queries and does not use hailing inside any nation's territorial waters unless specifically authorized.
			3. The unit follows the instructions (legal obligations) for conducting merchant vessels to queries/hails. (Comment: In some cases, merchant vessels are instructed not to give information on cargo or passage over VHF due to commercial confidentiality. Also, the merchant vessel masters are not legally obliged to respond to queries/hails, and they cannot be forced to do so.)
	T.6.2.2	The unit conduct of boarding	1. If the intention is to conduct a boarding, the unit maintains visual contact and awaits supplemental Direction and Guidance (D&G).
			2. The unit conducts a boarding in accordance with the appropriate process (Flag State Consent). (Comment: The unit should be aware that each time a ship is considered as a candidate for boarding, the Flag State Consent (FSC) process request must be followed.)
			3. The assigned Boarding Party (BP) is able to communicate with the crew (VOI) and keep detailed records properly. (Comment: The BP and the boarding ship are to keep detailed records of the event that clearly specify location, timings and personnel involved and must include a log of events. This record is necessary in order to counter any allegations of damages or improper conduct on behalf of the BP. It is to include a document to be signed by the master of the vessel, indicating his vessel, personnel and cargo have been treated properly and he has no complain with respect to the boarding.)



T 6.3			
After Action	T 6.3.1	The unit reports the result of the task after the accomplishment.	1. The unit delivers a debriefing (a summary of what happened) to relevant authorities in accordance with chain of command.
			2. The unit submits the reports (timely reports and accomplishment reports) to higher HQ on time.
			3. Best practices and lessons learned are identified, recorded, documented, and shared with higher HQ.
UN Maritime Unit Task 6: Interdicting Vessels of Interest (VOI) (Overall Assessment):			
Observation & Recommendations			

UN Maritime Unit Task 7: Information Sharing

Description: Acquisition and analysis of information are essential functions of a UN MTF, Information gathered must be effectively disseminated and fed into the larger information sharing network, to build a comprehensive situational awareness of the AOO.

UN Military Maritime Unit Task 7: Information Sharing			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
T 7.1			
Information collection and management plan	T 7.1.1	The unit conducts information collection and proper data management.	<p>1. The unit acquires information, conducts peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance, and/or reconnaissance, and analyses the data, and fuses it into a relevant and timely product.</p> <p>2. The unit conducts Peacekeeping-Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance (PKISR) through appropriate information acquisition capabilities and/or non-organic data feeds, analytical tools, and a robust CIS capable of handling and disseminating information at the appropriate classification levels.</p> <p>3. The unit analyses information to provide threat assessments and patterns of activity in the area of maritime operations and make peacekeeping-intelligence reports to MTF COM and other entities.</p> <p>4. The unit builds a comprehensive situational awareness with adjacent units, and MTF-NOC.</p> <p>5. The unit monitors territorial waters, POL and included ports in AMO/ Patrol Area. The unit identifies operational peacekeeping-intelligence requirements and requests peacekeeping-intelligence support.</p> <p>6. The unit acquires peacekeeping-intelligence information (SPKI/EPKI/CPKI), MASINT, ACINT) during day/night and clear/adverse weather, with appropriate on-board sensors.</p> <p>7. The unit deploys on-board correlating, fusing, managing of own sensor data and imagery with those received from organic airborne systems (crewed or uncrewed) and other sources, and exploiting/ disseminating this information as part of the overall PKISR picture to meet end-user information/peacekeeping-intelligence requirements. (if required).</p>
	T 7.1.2	The unit has disseminated the Information gathered effectively and fed into the larger information sharing network.	<p>1. The unit disseminates information to guide future operations planning.</p> <p>2. The unit collaborates with other stakeholders constantly to build a comprehensive situational awareness of the area.</p>



UN Military Maritime Unit Task 7: Information Sharing (Overall Assessment):
Observation & Recommendations

UN Maritime Unit Task 8: Stabilization Operations

Description: Stabilization Operations is primarily focused on maintaining secure conditions for the conduct of stabilization operations during the post-conflict phase, and for ongoing humanitarian efforts to sustain the basic needs of the affected state.

Conditions:

1. Possible changes to the overall national stability will not significantly affect UN Forces commitment and capability to implement their task.
2. Local population will maintain its acceptance of UN Forces presence in its AO and not seek to obstruct UN forces operational activities.

UN Maritime Unit Task 8: Stabilization Operations			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
T 8.1			
Planning and preparation	T 8.1.1	The unit maintains the situational awareness ³⁸ .	1. The unit monitors territorial waters, POL and included ports in AMO/ Patrol Area and maintains an updated situational awareness.
			2. The unit acquires detailed security information (recent and significant activity in the AMO/ Patrol Area such as harassing shipping, illegal fishing, pirate incidents, “hotspots”, smuggling of arms and arms-related materials, engagement in illegal fishing or other resource exploitation activities).
			3. The unit coordinates with MTF N2/ FHQ J2 for receiving situational awareness.
			4. The unit analyses threat actor(s) most likely and most dangerous courses of action against merchant shipping.
			5. The unit has its own threat assessment, and it is updated accordingly.
	T 8.1.2	The unit has identified and analysed relevant factors of the Operations Environment.	1. The unit has identified the weather factors and determined how these will impact/affect the safety of navigation and operation.
			2. The unit has identified all limitations (constraints/restraints) of the unit and of other ship (s) included in the task.
			3. The unit has determined the organic assets available to the unit to implement the assigned task.
			4. The unit has identified other international actors and relevant national authorities that may affect the operation.

³⁸ Situational awareness is critical to understanding, preventing, and responding effectively to acts of violence. Commanders at all levels must keep abreast of evolving operational situations to better and anticipate emerging threats, opportunities and the possible consequences of United Nations actions.

	T 8.1.3	The unit commander issued an order to effectively implement the task.	<p>1. The order is fully aligned with the Military Maritime Task Force plan and describes the subtasks that the Unit will execute.</p> <p>2. The order describes the unit's capacity to enhance ground operations by providing presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security as well as humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>3. The order includes a contingency plan to respond to unanticipated situations (surface threat, air threat, CASEVAC, SAR, pirate threat, illegal fishing, and other resource exploitation activities taking into account the existing ROE).</p> <p>4. The order must contain annexes regarding the maritime tasks that can be provided by a unit as follows: a. Procedures regarding escorting vessels, b. Patrolling areas in order to establish safe and secure environment, freedom of movement and preserve the Sea Lines of Communications, c. Maritime Enforcement Operations (VBSS).</p> <p>5. The order describes critical timings (when actions will be executed), lists resources to accomplish task and requests for additional resources, if required. The order describes Command and control measures including reporting instructions and communication methods (comms with MTF, internal, between unit and merchant shipping).</p> <p>6. Required logistic support arrangements are coordinated with higher HQs for the requirements. The order describes the alert status of weapons, machinery, radar emissions, helicopter etc.</p> <p>7. The order describes the specific activity of the departments of the unit (Navigation, Weapons etc.).</p> <p>8. The unit commander ensures that the order is briefed, and contingency is rehearsed before the execution of the task.</p>
T 8.2			
Conduct of Task	T 8.2.1	Conduct of Stabilization operation.	<p>1. The task is carried out according to the general procedure as ordered.</p> <p>2. The unit commander gives orders/instructions to the captain (s) of the escorted merchant vessel (s) (security, reporting instructions, communication methods etc.).</p> <p>3. The unit communicates with the escorted merchant (humanitarian) vessel (s) every one hour or whenever is necessary.</p>



			<p>4. The unit follows the specific procedures for unexpected events according to the contingency plan to deal with them professionally.</p> <p>5. The unit interacts with the ships in its patrol area to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Obtain the latest information, b. Encourage them to adopt practices that significantly increase their protection against pirates and armed robbers. <p>6. The unit provides acquired, processed, and analysed tactical information between ship-to-ship, and ship-to-shore.</p>
T 8.3			
After Action	T 8.3.1	The unit reports results after the task is completed.	<p>1. The Operations officer of the unit delivers a debriefing (a summary of what happened) on the result of the task execution.</p> <p>2. The unit submits the reports (timely reports and accomplishment reports) to higher HQ on time.</p> <p>3. Best practices and lessons learned are identified, recorded, documented, and shared with higher HQ.</p>
UN Maritime Unit Task 8: Stabilization Operations (Overall Assessment):			
Observation & Recommendations			

UN Maritime Unit Task 9: Capacity Building

Description: The UN places significant importance on the development of local capacities. One of the main challenges for the UN MTF Commander is the need to balance local expectations of rapid UN-provided benefits with the more limited goal of helping the population build its own capacity. The UN MTF Commander should focus on the establishment of a balanced capacity (when directed) to develop a host nation maritime capability suitable to the nation's needs, appropriate to its culture, and sustainable by its resources once the UN departs. Activities range from individual to team to system level knowledge and technology transfer. Main principle should be the transition from TRAIN via ADVICE to ASSIST.

UN Maritime Unit Task 9: Capacity Building			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
T 9.1			
Support building the host nations maritime capacity	T 9.1.1	The unit has provided individual-level training packages according to the needs identified by the host state and the expertise available in the UN Maritime Task Force. (Comment: Check the training plan, records, and instructors' qualification.)	1. The unit provides lectures or workshops by experts on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea or legal and policy matters concerning maritime security and enforcement.
			2. The unit provides theory and practical lessons on the handling of equipment, boarding techniques, investigation and detainment procedures, and medical and casualty management.
			3. The unit focuses on generating competent and professional individuals in the following topics: Seamanship, Firefighting and Damage Control, Weapons Handling, Bridge Watch Keeping, Navigation, Communications, Weapons, Boarding, Engineering (mechanical and electrical), Supply / Logistics, Boarding Techniques, Officer of the Watch/ Bridge Supervisor/ Engineering Technician Qualification.
	T 9.1.2	The unit has provided team-level and task-specific training packages according to the needs identified by the host state and the expertise available in the UN Maritime Task Force.	1. The unit aims at sharing and transferring knowledge through observation, exposure, and progressive "hands-on" experience.
			2. The unit shares and transfers knowledge about table-top exercises to develop processes on incident management workflow, force-level reporting processes and coordination with operations centres.
3. The unit forms combined sea-riding teams for knowledge sharing.			
			4. The unit executes combined work-up exercises both ashore and at sea between the UN Maritime Task Force and the host state's agencies.
			5. The unit executes team-level training in the following topics: Deck Operations, Firefighting and Damage Control, Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS), SAR, RAS, Information Centre Operations, Establishing and Sharing RMP and COP, MEDEVAC.



	T 9.1.3	The unit has provided system-level knowledge transfer packages according to the needs identified by the host state and the expertise available in the UN Maritime Task Force.	1. The unit provides expertise and consultation to build practical and sustainable systems in training, logistics and operations.
			2. The unit provides Train-the-Trainer programs to allow the affected state to attain self-sustainability in training and generation of operational forces.
			3. The unit provides consultation in the development of organizational structures, command and control systems and workflow processes.
			4. The unit provides consultation in the development of support structures, logistic support chains, maintenance, and information-sharing networks.
	T 9.1.4	The unit has provided technology transfer packages according to the needs identified by the host state and the expertise available in the UN Maritime Task Force.	1. The unit provides technological solutions to improve the operational capability of the affected state's agencies.
			2. The unit establishes information-sharing networks to support the establishment of the Recognized Maritime Picture between Force Headquarters and maritime elements at sea.
			3. The unit provides information-sharing processes and technological tools, such as network chat and file-sharing applications to aid these processes.
			4. The unit establishes common communications infrastructure and technology to support interoperability between the UN Maritime Task Force and the designated state agencies.
UN Maritime Unit Task 9: Capacity Building (Overall Assessment):			
Observation & Recommendations			

UN Maritime Unit Task 10: Personnel Relocation³⁹

Description: UN Maritime unit (s) may be required to relocate personnel to a secure area when lives are in danger due to conflict or disaster, especially when large numbers of personnel are involved. There are two modes of maritime relocation:

- **Military Forces-Led Relocation.** Conducted when, in higher threat scenarios, land or maritime forces transfer ashore to conduct defensive operations and lead the relocating personnel to transportation and safety. In this scenario, military units also provide extraction and transportation support.
- **Maritime Forces-Assisted Relocation.** Conducted when there is an agency ashore managing the situation, and maritime forces provide logistical and transportation support.

Conditions:

1. Possible changes to the overall national stability will not significantly affect UN Forces commitment and capability to implement their task.
2. Local population will maintain its acceptance of UN Forces presence in its AO and not seek to obstruct UN forces operational activities.

Ref.: UNIFIL HOM POL 21-20 – SOP Crisis Management Procedures, dated 13 October 2021

UN Maritime Unit Task 10: Personnel Relocation ⁴⁰			
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators
T 10.1			
Planning and preparation	T 10.1.1	The unit maintains the situational awareness ⁴¹ . (Note: Also applicable for the preparation of an auxiliary or sealift vessel)	1. The unit monitors territorial waters, POL and included ports in AMO/ Patrol Area and maintains an updated situational awareness.
			2. The unit acquires detailed security information (recent and significant activity in the AMO/ Patrol Area such as harassing shipping, illegal fishing, pirate incidents, “hotspots”, smuggling of arms and arms-related materials, engagement in illegal fishing or other resource exploitation activities).
			3. The unit coordinates with MTF N2/ FHQ J2 for receiving situational awareness.
			4. The unit analyses threat actor(s) most likely and most dangerous courses of action.
			5. The unit has its own threat assessment, and it is updated accordingly.

³⁹ The number / gender/ age and all relevant information concerning the personnel to be relocated will be provided by the MTF

⁴⁰ COM MTF is responsible of determining vital points, areas, routes, embarkation points and the way of the personnel embarkation (port, anchorage).

⁴¹ Situational awareness is critical to understanding, preventing, and responding effectively to acts of violence. Commanders at all levels must keep abreast of evolving operational situations to better and anticipate emerging threats, opportunities and the possible consequences of United Nations actions.

			6. The unit has collected essential planning information including assessing potential hostage threats, and determining the number, categories, and medical status of evacuees etc.
	T 10.1.2	The unit has identified and analysed relevant factors of the Operations Environment. (Note: Also applicable for the preparation of an auxiliary or sealift vessel)	<p>1. The unit has identified all limitations (constraints/restraints) of its own and necessary support in coordination with sealift vessel (s), Boarding Team/Navy SOF team.</p> <p>2. The unit has identified the weather factors and determined how these will impact/affect the safe of navigation and operation.</p> <p>3. The unit has determined the organic assets available to the unit to implement the assigned task.</p> <p>4. The unit has identified other international actors and relevant national authorities that may affect the operation. Based on the findings, the unit determines the cooperation for the relocation tasks.</p> <p>5. The unit has identified sea deployment evacuation and withdrawal routes and analysis the conditions.</p> <p>6. The unit has identified On-site embarkation sites and capacities.</p>
	T 10.1.3	The unit commander has developed and issued an order to effectively implement the task. (Note: Also applicable for the preparation of an auxiliary or sealift vessel)	<p>1. The order is fully aligned with the Military Maritime Task Force plan and describes the subtasks that the Unit will execute.</p> <p>2. The order describes the unit capacity to enhance ground operations by providing presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security as well as humanitarian assistance.</p> <p>3. The order includes a contingency plan to respond to unanticipated situations (surface threat, air threat, asymmetric threat, CASEVAC/ MEDEVAC, SAR, other resource exploitation activities taking into account the existing ROE.</p> <p>4. The order contains annexes regarding the maritime tasks that can be provided by a unit as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Procedures regarding escorting vessels, b. Patrolling areas in order to establish safe and secure environment and freedom of movement, c. Maritime Enforcement Operations, d. Coordination with sealift vessels, e. Coordination with the Boarding Team/Navy SOF team, f. Coordination with the HN authorities and other involved parties,

			<p>g. Coordination for the reception and onward movement.</p> <p>5. The order describes critical timings (when actions will be executed) and vital points, number of personnel to be evacuated, lists resources to accomplish task and requests for additional resources, if required. The order describes Command and control measures including reporting instructions and communication methods (comms with MTF, internal, between unit and merchant shipping).</p> <p>6. Required logistic support arrangements are coordinated with higher HQs for the requirements. The order describes the alert status of weapons, machinery, radar emissions, helicopter etc.</p> <p>7. The order describes the specific activity of the departments of the unit (Navigation, Weapons etc.).</p> <p>8. The unit commander ensures that the order is briefed, and contingency is rehearsed before the execution of the task.</p>
	T 10.1.4	The unit commander ensures the preparation of an auxiliary or sealift vessel.	<p>1. The commander of the sealift vessel appoints a team responsible for the relocation operation (embarkation team).</p> <p>2. The commander of the sealift vessel appoints: a. A liaison officer to coordinate plans with diplomatic missions, HNs, and other civilian agencies. b. A translator (if needed). c. A team of females responsible for searching women and children (if required).</p> <p>3. The sealift vessel commander ensures the readiness of the vessel and its personnel to carry out the task and rehearsed the contingency plan.</p> <p>4. The auxiliary or sealift vessel is prepared to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. medical support (doctors, nurses, medicine), including emergency medical treatment, b. special care for infants, pregnant women, elderly, and disabled, c. food and water, d. accommodation, toilets and shower, dining spaces, e. e. a range of personal hygiene and support items for EP males, females, children, and babies (baby food and juice, soap and shampoo, toilet paper, Diapers, Toothpaste and toothbrushes, feminine hygiene supplies, towels, trash bags, sheets, and blankets, washing buckets and powder) <p>5. The auxiliary or sealift vessel must take into account the following recommended guidelines for interaction with evacuees:</p>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Evacuees who interfere with or obstruct the task may be restrained with the minimum force required and detained by proper authorities, b. Depending on the situation, personal baggage may be limited, c. Baggage will be searched for firearms, explosives, ammunition, or items declared to be restricted items, d. d. Assist in establishing provisions for searching women, children, and disabled or injured.
T 10.2			
Conduct of Task	T 10.2.1	Conduct of Relocation operation.	1. The task is carried out according to the general procedure as ordered.
			2. The unit commander gives orders/ instructions to the captain (s) of the escorted auxiliary or sealift vessel (s) (security, reporting instructions, communication methods etc.).
			3. The unit communicates with the escorted auxiliary or sealift vessel (s) regularly or whenever is necessary.
			4. The unit follows the specific procedures for unexpected events according to the contingency plan to deal with them professionally.
			5. The unit provides acquired, processed, and analysed tactical information proactively between ship-to-ship, and ship-to-shore.
			6. The unit coordinates with local authorities and UN Ground Forces and Mission elements ashore.
	T 10.2.2	Conduct of the sealift operation	1. The embarkation team establishes the reception/registration centre with the assistance of the SOF team. (Comment: The embarkation team is responsible for the: a. registration, b. screening, baggage search-personal items c. briefing of the personnel to be relocated)
			2. The embarkation team provides assistance to the diplomatic mission's identification and enrolment of the entitled relocation personnel.
T 10.3			
After Action	T 10.3.1	The unit reports results after the task is completed.	1. The Operations officer of the unit delivers a debriefing (a summary of what happened) on the result of the task execution.
			2. The unit submits the reports (timely reports and accomplishment reports) to higher HQ on time.
			3. Best practices and lessons learned are identified, recorded, documented, and shared with higher HQ.



UN Maritime Unit Task 10: Personnel Relocation (Overall Assessment):
Observation & Recommendations

Annex C - References

All United Nations guidance documents, referenced in the IED TM Handbook are available for personnel inside the UN system at the

- **Policy and Practice Database (DPO)**
<https://unitednations.sharepoint.com/sites/PPDB>
- **Knowledge Gateway (DOS)**
<https://unitednations.sharepoint.com/sites/APP-Gateway>

The Knowledge Gateway is the main reference for all guidance documents related to construction/civilian engineering.

and publicly available at the

- **Peacekeeping Resource Hub**
<https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org>

As reference numbers are changing when guidance documents are reviewed, it is recommended to consult the above-mentioned sites for the latest and current version of all respective documents.

- 2008 Generic Guidelines for Troop Contributing Countries Deploying Military Units to the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions (under revision).
- 2008 United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines
- 2008 United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, Principles and Guidelines (UN Capstone Doctrine)
- 2010.01 Mission Start-up Field Guide for Mission Managers of United Nations Peace Operations
- 2010.20 Policy on Training for all UN Peacekeeping Personnel.
- 2015.12 Medical Support Manual for UN Field Mission.
- 2015.16 Policy on Operational Readiness Assurance and Performance Improvement.
- 2015.17 National Support Element Policy.
- 2016.24 Guidelines on Force Protection for Military Components
- 2018.14 Waste Management Policy for UN Field Missions (Policy)
- 2018.29 Operational Readiness Preparation for Troop Contributing Countries in Peacekeeping Missions (Guidelines).
- 2019.03 Policy on Weapons and Ammunition Management
- 2019.23 Policy on Authority, Command and Control in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.
- 2019.36 Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence Handbook.
- 2020.01 United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual/
- 2021.02 Environmental Management Handbook for Military Commanders in Peace Operations.

- 2021.03 Guidelines on Force Protection for Military Components of United Nations Peacekeeping Missions.
- 2022.01 Environmental Policy for Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions.
- 2022.02 Waste Management Handbook for Peace Operations and Special Political Missions
- 2023 United Nations Policy on Integrated Assessment and Planning (IAP).
- 2024.06 Policy on Operational Readiness Preparation
- 2024.10 SOP on Planning and Conducting Assessment and Advisory Visits (AAVs)
- A/78/187 Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions.
- Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
- DOS The Way Forward: Environment Strategy for Peace Operations 2023-2030
- DOS/2020.24 Aviation Manual

The current version (A/78/187 dated 21 August 2023) is available through the UN digital library system: <https://digitallibrary.un.org>

- United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS), Security Management Operations Manual (SMOM) (revised, 30 September 2020).
- United Nations Security Management System, Security Policy Manual (revised, 1 May 2017).

Maritime-Specific References

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

This document defines the rights and responsibilities of nations with respect to their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources.

http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf

International Maritime Organization (IMO) Documents

- IMO, Best Management Practices to deter Piracy and Enhance Maritime Security off the Coast of West Africa including the Gulf of Guinea (March 2020)

This document provides best management practices to assist merchant vessels to avoid, deter or delay piracy attacks in the High-Risk Area as defined in the document.

<https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/OurWork/Security/Documents/BMP%20West%20Africa.pdf>

List of International Maritime Organization Maritime Security Documents

- This list provides the various IMO-promulgated documents applicable to maritime security.

<https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Security/Pages/Default.aspx>

Annex D - Glossary

Affected / Designated State(s)

State(s) upon whose territory persons or property are affected by a disaster. This term is used regarding Humanitarian Assistance / Disaster Relief and is the accepted term found in the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent "Introduction to the Guidelines for Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance" (2017).

Armed Robbery

Other than an act of piracy, any unlawful act of violence or detention or any act of depredation, or threat thereof, directed against a ship or against persons or property on board such a ship, within a State's jurisdiction over such offenses (as defined in UN resolution A.1025: Code of Practice for the Investigation of the Crimes of Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships).

[https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/KnowledgeCentre/IndexofIMOResolutions/AssemblyDocuments/A.1025\(26\).pdf](https://wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/KnowledgeCentre/IndexofIMOResolutions/AssemblyDocuments/A.1025(26).pdf)

Area of Influence

A geographical area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations by manoeuvre or fire support systems, normally under the commander's command or control.

Area of Interest

That area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by opposing forces that could jeopardize mission accomplishment.

Area of Maritime Operations

An operational area defined by the force commander for maritime forces. Areas of operation do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the UN Force Commander but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces.

Coalition

Applies to a task force composed of two or more nations that is based on ad-hoc (non-treaty) multinational efforts and is normally crisis action in nature.

Commander's Critical Information Requirement

A comprehensive list of information requirements identified by the commander as being critical in facilitating timely information management and the decision-making process that affects successful mission accomplishment. Two key subcomponents are friendly force information requirements and (FFIRs) priority information requirements (PIRs).



Commander's Intent

The commander's vision describing the desired end state conditions. It is a concise expression of the purpose of the operation, not a summary of the concept of operations. Together, with the strategic commander's warning order, the commander's intent is the initial impetus for the planning process. The commander's intent helps subordinates pursue the desired end state conditions without further orders, even when operations do not unfold as planned. The commander's intent provides focus for all subordinate elements. The intent statement is usually written.

Deny

Withholding information about force capabilities and intentions that adversaries need for effective and timely decision making. To hinder or prevent the opposing force from using terrain, space, personnel, supplies, or facilities.

Deploy

The movement or relocation of forces and materiel to desired operational areas.

Disaster Relief

Assistance to help ease the effects of natural disasters or human-caused events.

Embargo

A sanctioning prohibition on the import or export of specified goods into/out of a specific country.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

A UN agency facilitating intergovernmental cooperation on international shipping issues. It promotes the adoption of the highest practicable standards in maritime safety, efficiency of navigation and prevention and control of marine pollution from ships. The Organization is also empowered to deal with international administrative and legal matters related to these purposes.

Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO)

Actions encompassing seaborne measures to divert, disrupt, delay, seize, or possibly destroy designated items or personnel into or out of a nation or specific area.

Maritime Security Activity

All efforts initiated by nations, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations to coordinate a safe maritime environment.

Maritime Security Operations

Operations by the appropriate civilian or military authorities and multinational agencies that enforce or secure a maritime environment to enforce laws, protect citizens, and safeguard national and international interests.



Operational Level

The operational level links the tactical employment of forces to strategic objectives. It is the level at which campaigns and major operations are planned, conducted, and sustained to accomplish strategic objectives in theatres or areas of operations. Activities at this level link tactics and strategy. It is at this level that military strategy is implemented by assigning missions, tasks, and resources to tactical operations.

Participating Nation

A nation that is part of e.g. a multinational effort or part of the UN MTF command structure. A participating nation is always a contributing nation. However, a contributing nation is not necessarily a participating nation since they may be contributing via other means and other organizations that are not part of the formal multinational effort or MTF command structure.

Piracy

Any illegal act of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private ship or a private aircraft, and directed: (i) on the high seas, against another ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on board such ship or aircraft, (ii) against a ship, aircraft, persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State, any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship or aircraft, any act of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described above (as defined in Article 101 of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea - SOLAS).

Reach Back

The ability to access information from sources not forward deployed to negate the requirement of deploying those sources of information, the use of technology that enables a commander to access information from sources distant from his location.

Seize

A tactical mission task that involves taking possession and occupation of a designated area by using overwhelming force.