

## **Summary of the Action Plan to Implement the Report on Improving Security of Peacekeepers**

### **1. Actions at the Field Level:**

#### **a. By end January 2018:**

- Commence safety and security audit of all deployments and Main Supply Routes (MSR) enhancing physical security measures as required within current resourcing priorities;
- Analyze political strategy and engagement to determine linkages to security problems;
- Enhance operational readiness, and execute proactive operations;
- Identify contingents/units/officials with significant performance issues.
- Confirm and report on Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) shortfalls identifying critical equipment that impact on safety and security; and on formal/informal operational “caveats” to Headquarters;
- Submit mission-specific training requirements for dissemination to Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries (T/PCC);
- Review in-mission training guidance/methodologies to address operational needs; and
- Review medical support arrangements in high-risk locations with the goal of meeting the 10-1-2 concept.

#### **b. By end February 2018:**

- Review operational deployment/mission footprint, including during strategic reviews;
- Develop/revise mandate implementation plans and threat analysis;
- Analyse and institute improved centralized/integrated planning and coordination between UN components (civilian, military, police) and national entities.
- Strengthen command and control arrangements at all levels;
- Strengthen Joint Operations Centre and Joint Mission Analysis Centre role and functions;
- Institute enhanced force protection measures in priority operational deployment locations;
- Undertake proactive/integrated operations to dominate vulnerable areas/security zones;
- Organise specialised in-mission training/exercises to address performance issues;
- Conduct troops to task review for logistics support activities in all high-risk missions; and
- Prioritise provision of defence stores and enabling capacity for high-risk deployment locations.

#### **c. By end May 2018:**

- Re-adjust mission footprint/deployments to optimise operational effectiveness;
- Develop and implement improved situational awareness and generate actionable tactical intelligence;
- Establish integrated and coordinated surveillance and response measures;
- Stress-test mission operational and contingency plans;
- Support Headquarters level pre-deployment verification activities;

- Submit report on progress of implementation and outstanding issues;
- Analyze and simplify in-mission procedures for timely provision of support services;
- Complete safety and security audit of all deployments and MSR; and
- Identify mission specific additional capabilities (night vision, counter improvised explosive device [IED], protected mobility, etc.).

**d. June 2018 and beyond:**

- Undertake peacekeeping intelligence-led operations primarily for the security of uniformed personnel and protection of civilians;
- Take measures to bring perpetrators of attacks, including those against UN peacekeepers, to justice;
- Deploy contingents/units only after confirming readiness through verification exercise;
- Review COE reimbursement mechanism and propose to Member States to tie reimbursement rates to performance; and
- Ensure sustained quality/timely logistics support to enhance operational effectiveness.

**2. Actions at Headquarters level:**

**a. By end January 2018:**

- Issue guidance to missions on operational readiness, mindset and proactive actions;
- Engage with T/PCCs to improve military/police skills and mission-specific training;
- Engage with those Member States providing capacity building to strengthen pre-deployment training delivery to T/PCCs;
- Promulgate and disseminate Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC) Policy;
- Communicate publicly on the report and actions being taken;
- Include performance history in the Military Capabilities Studies conducted in support of Strategic Reviews; and
- Apply stringent scrutiny of all contingents and units to be generated.

**b. By end February 2018:**

- Review strategic guidance documents and issue directives to the five high-risk missions;
- Reform force generation and selection process based on revised baseline standards;
- Identify additional military capability requirements in consultation with missions;
- Engage with T/PCCs to make-up COE shortfalls and address caveats;
- Engage with capacity-building Member States to address shortfalls/deploy specialized equipment;
- Review and strengthen pre-deployment verification methodologies/assessments;
- Strengthen IED Threat Mitigation project (MINUSMA specific);
- Issue T/PCC guidelines and facilitate external training support for identified T/PCCs;
- Implement healthcare quality and patient safety standards in Level I/1+/II/III facilities.
- Promulgate generic CASEVAC Standard Operating Procedures (SOP); and

- Visit five high-risk missions to gauge key challenges faced by missions in implementing the Action Plan.

c. **By end May 2018:**

- Initiate the replacement of officials, contingents and units that lack the capacity to implement the mission mandate;
- Identify additional capabilities (night vision, counter IED, protected mobility, etc.);
- Restructure Force/Police Headquarters in coordination with high-risk missions;
- Organise workshop at Entebbe for mission implementation teams (March 2018);
- Develop guidance on mobile peacekeeping operations in coordination with missions;
- Support identified T/PCCs and field missions through enhanced Mobile Training Teams;
- Commence pre-deployment verification for deployments to high-risk missions; and
- Carry out health-risk assessments in all high-risk missions.

d. **June 2018 and beyond:**

- Generate only mission capable and fully verified contingents and units;
- Strengthen selection, training and mentoring system for senior mission leadership; and
- Identify sourcing solutions for additional capabilities (night vision, counter IED, protected mobility, etc.).