



Guidelines

December 2018

Operational Readiness Preparation for Troop Contributing Countries in Peacekeeping Missions

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Effective date: December 2018
Contact: Office of Military Affairs/DPKO
Review date: December 2020

**DPKO/DFS Guidelines on
Operational Readiness Preparation for Troop Contributing Countries
in Peacekeeping Missions**

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A. PURPOSE

- 1. This document provides Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and aspiring TCCs with practical guidances on the minimum individual standards and the pre-deployment training required to meet operational readiness expectations before deployment in peacekeeping missions.
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B. SCOPE

- 2. The Operational Readiness Assurance and Performance Improvement Policy (December 2015) requests TCCs to certify their units' operational readiness before they deploy in peacekeeping missions. The certification applies to the operational preparation and the conduct and discipline. In terms of operational preparation, it is specified that units should be prepared to fulfil their tasks under the provisions of the Mission-specific Concept of Operations, Rules of Engagement and Operations Order. Units should also have delivered the United Nations pre-deployment training and been tested through self-evaluation and field exercises. The present guidelines focus on the operational preparation and provide TCCs with specific UN standards for the preparation of individual soldiers as well as for the delivery of pre-deployment training. The guidelines do not cover conduct and discipline and human rights screening procedures aspects, specified in the United Nations Policy on Human Rights Screening of United Nations Personnel and other UN documents.
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C. RATIONALE

- 3. The preparation of soldiers and the training of units are TCC responsibilities and are conducted in accordance with national standards, requirements and regulations. Before being engaged in peacekeeping operations, soldiers and units must go through a specific process allowing appropriate preparation for modern peacekeeping missions. The DPKO/DFS Operational Readiness Assurance and Performance Improvement Policy (December 2015) presents the life

cycle of units in peacekeeping in four phases: shaping, preparation, delivery and learning. The shaping and preparation phases are critical to bring soldiers and units to the right level of operational readiness before deployment. These two phases involve actions from Member States and the UN Secretariat. When Member States are requested to prepare their soldiers and units, the UN Secretariat must provide TCCs with clear standards both in terms of individual requirements and training. To support TCCs in their preparation, the present guidelines define the minimum military skills and level of performance required to become an effective peacekeeper. They also specify a minimum pre-deployment training program to be delivered by TCCs to all units before deployment.

D. GUIDELINES

D.1 Minimum individual requirements before being a peacekeeper

4. Achieving good operational readiness requires officers and other ranks to meet minimum standards long before engaging in peacekeeping. Such standards are usually used when TCCs are shaping their units. The indicative tables in **Annex A** show what are realistic requirements at individual level in this respect.
5. Beyond the individual standards, TCCs must also ensure that units are able to deliver tasks detailed in the relevant UN military standards (United Nations Military Unit Manuals, United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual, etc.).

D.2 Pre-deployment training

6. To ensure troops are able to deliver mandated tasks in challenging environments, TCCs must deliver appropriate pre-deployment training. In delivering this training, TCCs will also improve safety and security of their troops.
7. The table in **Annex B** presents a typical pre-deployment training curriculum. It is divided in sequences, from didactic lessons to field exercise including all required topics. During the predeployment training, TCCs should place emphasis on collective training and organize actual field exercises. In Annex B, the timeframe for the different sequences is indicative and depends mostly on national specificities and level of operational readiness already met.
8. The pre-deployment training curriculum builds on the already existing UN Core Pre-deployment Training Materials (CPTM) – **Annex C** – These materials are available on-line (<http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community/Training>). They are intended to provide all peacekeeping personnel (military, police and civilian) with a shared understanding of the basic principles, guidelines and policies of UN peacekeeping to ensure that UN peacekeeping operations can function effectively in a coherent manner. Additional documents and reference materials are available in United Nations Peacekeeping resource hub (<http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>).
9. Including specific lessons learned from units previously deployed is also a useful way to adapt the training to specific national needs.

E. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Evaluation: The structured process of examining activities, capabilities and performance against defined standards or criteria.

Force/Sector Headquarters Training Branch in UN field missions: U7

Military Contribution: Any given military individual or formed military contingent provided or identified for contribution to a peacekeeping operation with the UN.

Operational Readiness Assurance: A structured process of critical examination to verify that a military contribution is mission capable in order to assure the UN and Troop Contributing Countries that the contribution is at the agreed level of readiness.

Performance: Performance of a military contribution is often measured by conducting and delivering successfully mandated tasks, as determined by the Security Council, UN Secretariat, Troop Contributing Countries and Members States, Host Nation (host government and population) and other UN Mission stakeholders; performance is also measured by the conduct displayed by the troops while on deployment.

Preparation phase: Based on the foundation skills established during the Shaping Phase, peacekeeping competencies can be added, shifting the emphasis to UN standards and practices while maintaining and improving basic military skills.

Shaping phase: Shaping is conducted by Members States and involves in-depth training and preparation in all military unit aspects including personnel, equipment, doctrine and policy. This phase includes basic military skills foundation training (including the capability of operating in an asymmetric environment) upon which peacekeeping competencies can be added.

Quality Assurance: An overarching process to support continuous improvement, focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled. Quality assurance from a military perspective is a continuous and proactive process aiming at better military outcomes through more efficient and effective use of resources.

F. REFERENCES

Superior References

United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/49/37, "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects" (1995)

United Nations Peacekeeping: Principles and Guidelines, DPKO-DFS (2008) ("Capstone Doctrine")

C34 Reports 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2015

United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/307, "Cross-cutting issues," (25 June 2015)

DPKO/DFS Operational Readiness Assurance and Performance Improvement Policy (December 2015)

Related Policies and References:

United Nations Force Headquarters Handbook, November 2014

Eleven United Nations Military Unit Manuals (UNMUM) 2015-2016

United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual (UNIBAM), Volumes 1 & 2, August 2012

United Nations Policy on Screening of Human Rights Personnel, December 2012

Medical Support Manual, December 2015

Standard Operating Procedure on Force Commander's Evaluation of Subordinate Military Entities in Peacekeeping Operations, January 2016

"Resource Hub," recently developed for Member States to access UN documents including the Military Unit Manuals at: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>

DPKO policy directives include Contributing Country Reconnaissance Visits, Ref.2400/MIL/POL/0503, 5 October 2005

Pre-deployment Visits, Ref.2400/MIL/POL/0502, 5 October 2005

G. CONTACT

44. The DPKO point of contact for these guidelines is the Policy and Doctrine Team in the Office of Military Affairs.

H. HISTORY

45. These guidelines replace and supercede previous guidelines on Operational Readiness Preparation for Troop Contributing Countries in Peacekeeping Missions (2016). These guidelines shall be reviewed two years from the date of approval.
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DATE OF APPROVAL:

APPROVAL SIGNATURES:



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Dec 12 2018



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Annex A

Minimum individual requirements before being a peacekeeper

| Subject | Required Minimum Standards | Suggested Minimum Duration of Training |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Service and age | <p>Officers must be active serving members of the defence forces of that country. Minimum service of an officer should be 1 year on the date of deployment in a peacekeeping operation. Minimum age – 18 years and maximum – 55 years.</p> <p>For officers of the ranks of Lieutenant Colonel and above, the limits of maximum age can be further relaxed.</p> <p>Non- Commissioned Officers/Equivalent Ranks (NCOs/Equivalent Ranks) and Soldiers must be - active serving members of defence forces of that country. Minimum service of a soldier should be one (1) year on the date of deployment in a peacekeeping operation. Minimum age – 18 years and maximum – 55 years.</p> <p>For certain non-combatant, specialist's categories like engineer equipment operators, medical/nursing specialists, these age requirements can be further relaxed on case by case basis.</p> | N/A |
| Physical and Medical fitness | All military personnel should be able to successfully perform the national physical efficiency test in relation to his/her age, according to the TCC regulation. Medical standards, physical conditions, immunization and HIV testing criteria to be followed as set out in "Generic Guidelines for TCCs deploying Military Units" and "DPKO/DFS Medical Support Manual". | N/A |
| Basic First Aid | Officers/NCO/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers should be able to perform the following tasks: alert the supporting medical facility of the casualty; identify the nature of the injury; effectively stop bleeding, perform basic airway management, be able to avoid hyper and hypothermia and be able to move the casualty without further injury. | 1 Day (to be checked during the final training phase prior to deployment) |
| Communication | <p>Officers should be able to use basic radio equipment in service in their units and to operate them according to the internationally recognized procedure, including the CASEVAC request ("9 liner") in English/French.</p> <p>Key personnel including selected NCOs/Equivalent Ranks should be able to use basic radio equipment in service in their units and to operate them according to the internationally</p> | ½ Day (to be checked during the final training phase prior to deployment) |

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| | recognized procedure, including the CASEVAC request (“9 liner”) in English/French. | |
| Skill at arms | <p>Officers should be able to make a group of 10 inches at 25-meter range and be able to hit 50% of bullets on the target (range silhouette) from 25 m with service pistol.</p> <p>NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers should be able to make a group of 10 inches at 100-meter range and be able to shoot 50% of bullets on the target (range silhouette) from 300 meters with rifle. Soldiers should be able to use night vision devices (if equipped) with their weapons, and zero personal weapons accurately.</p> | <p>At least three firing sessions</p> <p>(to be tested during the final training phase prior to deployment and in field missions on the authorized weapons)</p> |
| Navigation skills | <p>Officers should be proficient in land navigation, map reading and the use of GPS.</p> <p>NCOs/Equivalent Ranks should have knowledge in land navigation, map reading, and selected personnel should be able to use the GPS.</p> | ½ Day |
| Conduct and Discipline | <p>Officers need to be knowledgeable of UN standards of conduct requirements, familiar with reporting procedures regarding possible misconduct and informed about their duties to monitor their observance within their units.</p> <p>NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers need to be informed of the “dos” and “don’ts” with regards to conduct and discipline, their obligation to report possible misconduct and about the consequences if they fail to respect the UN standards of conduct.</p> | CPTM |
| Adherence to Human Rights and humanitarian law | Officers, NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers must have adequate knowledge of the mandatory reporting requirements relating to human rights violations, Sexual and Gender Based Violence, Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, grave violations against children, indications of human trafficking and other illegal activities in accordance with legal requirements. | CPTM |
| Rules of Engagement (ROE) | <p>All military personnel should be fully aware of the ROE applicable to the peacekeeping mission</p> <p>All to carry ROE card.</p> | <p>CPTM</p> <p>(knowledge to be tested during the field training or any time after deployment)</p> |
| Protection of Civilians | Before deployment to a UN mission with a Protection of Civilians mandate, Officers must demonstrate understanding of the core concepts of the protection of civilians mandate in UN peacekeeping and the military role in protecting civilians. | Comprehensive POC Training materials |

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| <p>Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</p> | <p>Officers need to be knowledgeable of UN standards of conduct requirements, familiar with reporting procedures regarding the UN 'zero tolerance' policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and informed about their duties to prevent, monitor and ensure compliance within their units, as well as duties to report all acts of alleged sexual exploitation or abuse within their unit. They should lead by example. They must be aware of the prohibition of any kind of sexual abuse or exploitation of individual members of the local population. All officers should be aware of all current UN policies and guidelines on sexual exploitation and abuse.</p> <p>NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers need to be knowledgeable of UN standards of conduct requirements, specifically regarding the UN 'zero tolerance' policy on sexual exploitation and abuse. They must be aware of the prohibition of any kind of sexual abuse or exploitation of individual members of the local population.</p> | <p>CPTM</p> <p>"No excuses" card to be carried by all personnel</p> <p>All personnel to do the SEA e-learning programme relevant to rank</p> |
| <p>Environment and Natural Resources</p> | <p>Officers should be aware of the UN policies and guidelines regarding good environmental management in daily operations.</p> <p>NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers must be aware of the need to respect the environment and use natural resources responsibly in line with relevant UN policies and guidelines, and the COE manual.</p> | <p>CPTM</p> |
| <p>Personal Safety and Security in the Field</p> | <p>Officers should be aware of the personal safety and security awareness measures and reminded of their duty to have them enforced within their units.</p> <p>NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers should be briefed about measures to be taken concerning their personal safety and security in the field.</p> <p>Officers, NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and soldiers should be trained on IED and UXO Threat Mitigation Awareness.</p> | <p>CPTM</p> <p>National material</p> <p>Testimony from former peacekeepers</p> <p>Exercise to verify the level of proficiency</p> |
| <p>Road Safety and Driving (Driving in difficult Conditions)</p> | <p>Officers should be aware of the road safety principles and the need to have them constantly enforced.</p> <p>NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers must be trained to be able to drive safely. Safety applies to the driver, his passengers and the local population.</p> <p>All drivers should be able to drive designated vehicles in cross country conditions and must be trained to drive safely in all kinds of threat environment, including IEDs.</p> | <p>Throughout the training session</p> <p>Skills to be checked during the training phase prior to deployment and skills may be formally tested in theatre.</p> |

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| Occupational Safety and Health | <p>All military personnel should be trained on general field hygiene, including water purification, prevention of climatic injury - and instructed about their duties to have those measures respected within their units.</p> <p>All military personnel should have knowledge and understanding of DPKO/DFS/DPA policy on Field Occupational Safety Risk Management (2012).</p> | Field Occupational Safety Risk Management Policy ½ Day (Knowledge to be checked prior to deployment) |
| HIV/AIDS | All military personnel should have a clear understanding about the risks of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV and their prevention. | CPTM |
| Stress Management | <p>Officers should be able to detect signs of stress within their units and resources/methods of treatment</p> <p>NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers should be informed about how to respond to stress</p> | CPTM |
| UN Core Values: Integrity, professionalism, Respect for Diversity | <p>Officers must be aware that they represent the UN and therefore must adopt an irreproachable attitude, also setting an example while exercising their leadership control upon their unit's behaviour.</p> <p>NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers must be aware that they represent the UN and therefore must adopt an irreproachable attitude.</p> | CPTM |
| Gender | All military personnel need to be able to perform their tasks in accordance with the "DPKO/DFS guidelines on integrating gender perspective into the work of UN military in Peacekeeping Operations." | CPTM |
| Work with an interpreter | All officers/ selected NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and soldiers should be able to work effectively with an interpreter to (1) collect information, (2) impart instructions/information, and (3) conduct a meeting. | |
| Special to Arm Skills | | |
| Sentry Duties | <p>Commanders (Officers and NCOs/Equivalent Ranks) must be able to organise and supervise sentry tours, provide clear orders to deal with incidents</p> <p>Soldiers should be able to hold an efficient guard tour – including a proper reaction to incidents in line with the ROE of the mission.</p> | ½ day (to be checked during the final training phase prior to deployment) |
| Patrolling | Commanders (Officers and NCOs/Equivalent Ranks) must be able to organise and supervise patrols, provide clear orders to deal with incidents. | ½ day (to be checked during the final |

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| | Soldiers should be able to conduct an efficient patrol - including a proper reaction to incidents | training phase prior to deployment) |
| Observation post duties | Commanders (Officers and NCOs/Equivalent Ranks) should be able to organise and monitor the proper functioning of the network of observation posts, including reaction to incidents Soldiers should be trained on observation skills, reporting procedure and crisis management | ½ day (to be checked during the final training phase prior to deployment) |
| Anti-Ambush skills | Officers should be trained in passive and active techniques to prevent ambushes and able to implement them NCOs/Equivalent Ranks and Soldiers should have received proper anti-ambush training | ½ day (to be checked during the final training phase prior to deployment) |
| All Specialized/ Technical skills of the personnel of the units including Special Forces, Aviation, FHQ Support, Recce, Signal, Logistics, Military Police, Riverine, Engineer, Maritime and Transport | Besides basic military skills, all ranks should be able to perform the duties pertaining to their respective technical specialties while being able to maintain a level of self-protection and the ability to react to incident. Military personnel of all types of military units should be able to perform all duties and tasks as specified in respective United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual (UNIBAM) and United Nations Military Unit Manuals (UNMUMs) | Daily training |

Annex B

Pre-deployment training for units

Objective 1: Overview of United Nations peacekeeping for all units

| Goal | Training Audience | Training Material | Indicative minimum duration |
|--|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Knowledge of UN basics, including organs & structure; knowledge of UN peacekeeping, including principles and decision-making processes | All personnel | Core Pre-deployment Training Materials (CPTM) module 1 National material Testimony from former peacekeepers | 3 days (minimum) |
| Knowledge of Peacekeeping mandated tasks, including partners and priorities | All personnel | CPTM module 2 National material Testimony from former peacekeepers | |

Objective 2: Establishment and functioning of UN Peacekeeping Operations for all units

| Goal | Training Audience | Training Material | Indicative minimum duration |
|--|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Cultural and Gender awareness, concepts of how to reach-out to local population | All personnel | National material Testimony from former peacekeepers | 1 Day + Sessions for officers, NCOs |
| Being aware of all potential mandated tasks | All personnel | CPTM Module 2 National Materials | 1 Day + Sessions for officers, NCOs |
| Knowledge on Protection of Civilians, child protection, Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV), and human rights including mandatory reporting requirements | All personnel | CPTM Module 2 / Specialized Training Materials (STMs) and Comprehensive Protection of Civilians Training Materials (CPOC) National material Didactic courses and exercises while training in the field, drill | 2 days |
| Knowledge on International Humanitarian Law and human rights law including mandatory reporting requirements | All personnel | CPTM Module 1 National material | 1 day |

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| Familiarisation on coordination with civilian components | Officers | Testimony from former Commanders, Doctrine, FHQ Manual, UNIBAM etc. | 1 Day |
| Familiarisation with relevant DPKO-DFS policies, guidelines and SOPs | Officers | UNIBAM, UNMUMs, ORA Policy, POC policy & guidelines, Child protection policy, CRSV, Gender guidelines, Environment, SOP on evaluation | |

Objective 3: Values, Behaviour and Conduct

| Goal | Training Audience | Training Material | Indicative minimum duration |
|--|-------------------|--|---|
| Knowledge on proper behaviour to represent the UN with dignity, respect for UN core values, diversity, and natural resources | All personnel | CPTM Module 3 National material Didactic courses and exercises while training in the field, drills | 2 days (to constantly be tested while training on infantry or specialised skills) |
| Knowledge of “Zero tolerance Policy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.” | All personnel | CPTM Module 3 National material Didactic courses and exercises | 2 days (to constantly be tested while training on infantry or specialised skills) |
| Full awareness on safety and security, health and basic first aid | All personnel | CPTM Module 3 National material Didactic courses and exercises while training in the field, drills | 2 days (to constantly be tested while training on infantry or specialised skills) |

Objective 4 (a): Effective mandate implementation for Infantry-type units

| Goal | Training Audience | Training Material | Indicative minimum duration |
|---|-------------------|---|---|
| Operationalisation of CONOPS and SUR | Officers | CPTM National material Didactic courses and exercises while training in the field, drills | 2 weeks (to be tested while training on infantry or specialised skills) |
| Operationalisation of Rules of engagement | All personnel | | |

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| Operationalization of Protection of Civilians, child protection and CRSV | All personnel | Testimony of previous military commanders CPOC training materials | 1 Week Knowledge to be tested in the final exercise |
| Coordination with police including public order management | All personnel | Joint exercise if feasible | 2 Days |

Objective 4(b): Effective mandate implementation for non-infantry units

This table proposes an adapted timing for non-infantry units. These units follow a specific programme partly overlapping with infantry-type units, but mainly focused on their own training objectives. TCCs can also refer to the existing UN Military Unit Manuals (Special Forces, Aviation, FHQ Support, Recce, Signal, Logistics, Military Police, Riverine, Engineer, Maritime, Transport and EOD).

| Goal | Training Audience | Training Material | Indicative minimum duration |
|--|---|---|---|
| Operationalisation of CONOPS, SUR and Rules of Engagement | Special Forces, Aviation, FHQ Support, Recce, Signal, Logistics, Military Police, Riverine, Engineer, Maritime, Transport and EOD | CPTM National material Didactic courses and exercises while training in the field, drills | 2 weeks (to be tested while training on specialised skills) |
| Operationalisation of Protection of Civilians, child protection, CRSV and human rights and International Humanitarian Law including mandatory reporting requirements | Special Forces, Aviation, FHQ Support, Recce, Signal, Logistics, Military Police, Riverine, Engineer, Maritime, Transport and EOD | CPTM CPOC National material Didactic courses and exercises while training in the field, drills | 1 week (to be tested while training on specialised skills) – may overlap with topic below |
| Becoming operational through Role Specific Training for the UN operational environment | All personnel | Respective UNMUM Specialized Training Materials (STMs) (under development) STM on environment (Under Development) | 5 days (minimum) |

Objective 5: Collective Training and Exercises

| Goal | Training Audience | Training Material | Indicative minimum duration (each topic can be integrated in a wider training session)/Remarks |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>For the initial rotation, TCCs should prepare scenario based collective exercises based on mission specific SUR, CONOPS and Operation Orders and present it to OMA-FGS for review.</p> <p>Subsequent rotations should draw from TCC experience. Exercises must be both day and night.</p> <p>Units and individuals must be exercised at increasing levels of complexity – section, platoon, company, battalion for evaluating basic personal and collective military skills of the units and all personnel.</p> <p>The units/officers and individual soldiers should be able to conduct following military operations/skills, <i>inter alia</i>, mentioned in UNIBAM, SUR and CONOPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Tactical movement (b) Patrol (c) Convoy/VIP Escort (d) Effective shooting skills (e) Manning Observation Posts (f) Manning Check Posts (g) Cordon and Search (h) Communication skills (i) Force protection measures (j) First Aid and Casualty Evacuation <p>Commanders should be able to analyse the given scenario, plan, coordinate, brief the troops and conduct operations.</p> | <p>All personnel (adapted depending level of responsibility),</p> | <p>UNIBAM National material Testimony from former peacekeepers</p> | <p>Four (4) weeks for training</p> <p>Mission Management Working Group (MMWG) in OMA will review the TCC developed scenario-based exercises to confirm their alignment with the SUR, CONOPS, Operation Order and other relevant documents and recommend to OMA leadership for approval or inform the TCC for necessary adjustments in the exercises, if required. FGS will coordinate this review. ITS and PDT will be invited in MMWG review of the exercises for training, policy and doctrine related inputs.</p> |

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| <p>Troops should be able to perform their individual responsibilities as briefed to accomplish operations.</p> <p>All personnel should also be able to visualize, plan and react to various contingencies</p> | | | |
| <p>Scenario based Exercises, <i>inter alia</i>, on Protection of Civilians, child protection, CRSV, public order management (including crowd control), human rights and gender.</p> <p>Officers should be able to analyse the situation, plan, coordinate, brief the troops and conduct operations.</p> <p>Troops should be able to perform individual and collective responsibilities as briefed to accomplish operations.</p> | <p>All personnel (adapted depending level of responsibility)</p> | <p>CPTM National material Testimony from former peacekeepers CPOC STM on Child Protection STM on CRSV STM on Gender (under development)</p> | <p>Exercise (verification of level of proficiency)</p> <p>Three (3) weeks for training</p> |
| <p>Base/Camp Protection</p> <p>Construct a 2-man fighting position with overhead cover.</p> <p>Establish sectors of fire, dig position, construct overhead cover and lay simple obstacles (e.g. wire)</p> <p>Prepare range card</p> | <p>All troops, senior leaders</p> | <p>National resources</p> <p>Terrain selection with realistic sectors of fire; pre-cut lumber; empty sandbags; sand; and crew-served weapons</p> | <p>Throughout the training session</p> |
| <p>Movement, deployment and operation of crew-served weapons</p> <p>All personnel of respective supporting sub-units should be able to move, deploy, lay and operate crew served weapons.</p> | <p>Respective officers and troops</p> | <p>National resources</p> | <p>Two (2) weeks for training</p> |
| <p>Note: Military personnel of all types of military units should be able to perform all duties and tasks as specified in respective UNIBAM and UNMUMs</p> | | | |

ANNEX C

Core Pre-deployment Training Material

CPTM Module 1: An Overview of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

| Lesson number | Topic | Indicative Minimum Duration |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Introduction to United Nations Peacekeeping | 1 day |
| 2 | Spectrum of Peace and Security Activities | |
| 3 | Principles of United Nations Peacekeeping | |
| 4 | Legal Framework for United Nations Peacekeeping | 1 day |
| 5 | Security Council Mandates in Practice | |
| 6 | How Peacekeeping Operations Work | 1 day |
| 7-8 | Working as One in the Mission and Mission Partners | |

CPTM Module 2: Mandated Tasks of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

| Lesson number | Topic | Indicative Minimum Duration |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | An Overview of Mandated Tasks | 1 day |
| 2 | Peacebuilding Activities | |
| 3 | Human Rights | 1 day |
| 4 | Women, Peace and Security | |
| 5 | Protection of Civilians | |
| 6 | Conflict Related Sexual Violence | 1 day |
| 7 | Child Protection | |
| Learning activity | Actions for Peacekeeping Personnel | |

CPTM Module 3: Individual Peacekeeping Personnel

| Lesson number | Topic | | Indicative Minimum Duration |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | |
| 1 | UN Core Values and Competencies | | 1 day |
| 2 | Respect for Diversity | | |
| 3 | Conduct and Discipline | | |
| 4 | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse | | 1 day |
| 5 | Environment and Natural Resources | | |
| 6 | Safety and Security for UN Personnel | | 1 day |
| 7 | Personal Security Awareness | | |
| 8 | Health | | |
| 9 | HIV/AIDS | | |
| 10 | Stress Management | | 1 day |
| 11 | Road Safety | | |
| 12 | Basic First Aid | | |
| | | | |

Training Graphics for Troop Contributing Countries

