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**United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission In The
Central African Republic**



MINUSCA

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**Mission Multidimensionnelle Intégrée Des
Nations Unies Pour La Stabilisation En
République Centrafricaine**

MINUSCA FHQ

IN MISSION OPERATIONAL READINESS ASSESSMENT OF COGBAT-3

14-16 MARS 2017

References:

1. UN/DPKO, Standard Operating Procedures, Force and Sector Commander's Evaluation of Subordinate Military Entities in Peacekeeping Operations, dated January 2016
2. MINUSCA Operational Readiness Assessment Office Note, dated 18 March 2015
3. MINUSCA Operational Readiness Assessment FC Directives, dated 07 December 2015
4. UN/DPKO OMA MPS/MINUSCA SUR for Infantry Battalion, dated 24 June 2014
5. UN/DPKO DFS/United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual Volumes I & II, dated August 2012

Annex:

Specific Assessment by FHQ Cells Representatives.

1. General

An Operational Readiness Assessment Team from FHQ, led by LCOL Moussa Diop MBOUP, Chief U3 Operations, traveled to BERBERATI in Sector West at CONGO Battalion HQ compound to assess the Operational Readiness of COGBAT as directed by Force Commander. The team performed an in depth In Mission Operational Readiness Assessment (ORA) of COGBAT 3 on 14 – 16 March 2017.

The unit was evaluated through a transparent and rigorous process conducted in the spirit of objective assessment. The aim wa, not only to verify its ability to perform the specific tasks required in the Statement of Unit Requirement, but also to advise the Battalion Commander and Staff for improvement.

2. Composition of the Team

The assessment team was comprised of members from the FHQ:

Team Leader	Chief U3
Members	Representatives from U1, U2 intelligence, U4 logistics, U6 communications, U7 training and U8 engineering.

3. Modus Operandi

The team was divided into different groups in order to evaluate their counterparts in the battalion. The focus was to be both on documentation and procedures, as well as on physical demonstration of establishment of checkpoint, conduct of patrolling and engagement of the standing QRF in order to assess the operational readiness of the battalion. The team was also to physically inspect operational, logistical, communication and engineering equipment of the battalion and visit the compound, storage areas, workshops, etc. However, due to lack of vehicles, the evaluation team was not able to visit the POBs and TOBs deployed by the battalion in MBAIKI, CARNOT and AMADA GAZA. In addition, the battalion was evaluated through interviews with security stakeholders such as the Head of BERBERATI Field Office, the Political Affairs Officer and the coordinators of CLA Teams and OCHA. These interviews allowed the team to measure the perceived impact of COGBAT’s fulfillment of its security duties in the AoR.

The battalion capacity and the battalion HQ were to be valued according to generic checklists (Reference to Annex).

4. Evaluation Criteria

The unit was assessed as per the following grading and values:

Marks	Grading
5	Excellent
4	Very Good
3	Good
2	Average
1	Below Average

LCOL Moussa Diop MBOUP
Chief U3 Operations
FHQ, MINUSCA
(Chief of ORA Team)

OPERATIONAL READINESS ASSESSMENT OF COGBAT-3

14-16 March 2017

1. **General.** The security situation in COGBAT AoR was assessed as calm overall, excluding cattle rustling incidents related to transhumance activities, especially along the AMADA GAZA GAMBOULA axis. However, most stakeholders estimated that the security situation was deteriorating from a previous state of stability and that COGBAT does not report a majority of the incidents. Anti Balaka armed gangs, led by local leaders called “NISS” and “Tout Couleur” have reportedly established bases in AMADA GAZA and are imposing illegal taxation on cattle herders. These criminal groups routinely perpetrate exactions against Fulanis herders, causing, in turn, tensions between Christian and Muslim communities. In addition, FDPC armed elements in the ABBA BABOUA area routinely prey on the populations in order to feed themselves and criminal gangs cross the border with Cameroon to abduct young Fulanis in the area of NOUFOU.

The assessment team concluded from interviews with the above mentioned security stakeholders that COGBAT opposes no meaningful preventive action or reaction to these security issues. INGO representatives, OCHA and CLA coordinators and the Head of Office expressed dissatisfaction in the battalion’s performance and complained about the Battalion leadership’s unwillingness to communicate.

The battalion’s major operational tasks relate to patrolling its AoR, providing escorts to UN logistic convoys, protecting sensitive installations such as BERBERATI airport and UN premises and securing specific activities (VIP visits, cultural events, etc.).

2. **Summary of findings.**

The assessment team rated the overall readiness of the battalion as **AVERAGE**. This rating results primarily from command authority failure, low morale and, most importantly, logistic shortcomings.

- ✓ Command authority is the principal weakness of the battalion. Mistrust and disputes have strained the relationships between the Battalion Commander, on the one hand,

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and his deputy and company commanders, on the other hand. The Battalion Commander has taken disciplinary measures against at least two of his company commanders and relieved them from their command responsibilities. Consequently, discipline standards are not enforced and most of the personnel spend the day in idleness and unfitting military attire. The assessment team noticed no proper camp security nor perimeter defense.

- ✓ The battalion moved from its previous premises to a new camp that is still in the process of installation. Most of the equipment supporting command and control, communications, medical treatment and food processing has remained in the previous camp, further weakening the readiness of the unit. Deployment in the new camp is yet to be completed in terms of accommodation, ablution units, kitchen and electric power supply.
- ✓ The battalion does not have a strong posture in its AoR in part because of a low ratio between troop strength and size of AoR. From 750, the personnel of the battalion went down to 630 after one of its companies has been repatriated on disciplinary grounds.
- ✓ **The logistics of the battalion is very strongly impacted by a deficit in equipment and by lack of spare parts for an old vehicle fleet.**
- ✓ The battalion is not sufficiently equipped and most of its major equipment, especially vehicles, is unserviceable or limited in numbers. Vehicle maintenance is ineffective due to unavailability of spare parts and qualified personnel. Given the important size of the AoR, long distances between POBs/TOBs and poor road conditions, this situation renders the unit incapable of performing correctly its mandated tasks.
- ✓ COGBAT displayed a good Communication and IT equipment holding capacity and Serviceability state as required by the MINUSCA MOU. Their primary Means of Communication is HF for long range rear link Communication and VHF for short range internal communication and during patrols.
- ✓ Having relocated from their old camp to the new camp, however, the battalion has no internet facility installed in the new camp making it very difficult to send and receive emails within and outside the battalion for command and control and situation updates.

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- ✓ The battalion has no Air to Ground radios making it very difficult to communicate with air assets when the need arises.
- ✓ Most vehicles have not been fitted with both HF and VHF radios hence posing a huge challenge for troops to communicate as they go for both short range and long range patrols, solely relying on HF radios that may not support a longer battery life.
- ✓ PABX switchboard was also not installed in the new camp despite having the equipment with them. Installation was however underway.
- ✓ The Operational Readiness of the battalion in terms of arms and ammunition capability is good. Most of the armaments and ammunition in the covered area are found operationally fit and suitable to perform the assigned.
- ✓ The soldiers do not seem physically fit and well aware of their individual tasks, code of conduct and ROEs.
- ✓ The Battalion Headquarters is not well organized and equipped. However, the staff is well trained and aware of standing directives, guidelines and procedures.
- ✓ COGBATT possesses satisfactory intelligence/operational capability, which is manifested in generally calm situation in BERBERATI, however it needs to improve SOPs with regards to intelligence collection, record maintenance, liaison with civil/MINUSCA elements and security of own men/ material.

6. **Overall Standard**. Assessing all the qualitative and quantitative factors and evaluation parameters it is found that in most of the cases the performance of the battalion is evaluated as **average**.

3. **Recommendations**.

- The serviceability levels of the unit's equipment should be improved as a matter of priority and additional vehicles deployed.
- The installation of the unit camp should be completed as soon as possible and adequate water and electric supply provided.
- The battalion should set up a robust QRF with sufficient vehicles and means for long range communication.
- The battalion must intensify patrols in terms of scope and tempo in order to deter exactions by the armed groups, especially on the AMADA GAZA

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GAMBOULA axis and provide Sector and Force Headquarters with accurate information and protect the civilians.

- The Engineering Section should prioritize and speed up the repair of roads and bridges between the POBs/TOBs in the AoR.
- The unit must enforce discipline and uniform standards and improve the command atmosphere.
- The battalion should maintain a reserve stock of 7 days of supply.
- MINUSCA must provide protective materials including barbells and concertinas to complete the passive defense on all the static positions of the Battalion.
- The battalion was advised through U6 branch to make a request for ground to Air Radios as it is the only battalion that has not signed for these radios.
- The battalion was also advised to quickly liaise with Sector West HQ G6 and CITTS for the installation of internet facility from the old camp to the new camp.
- Emphasis was also placed on the installation of HF and VHF mobile radios on all operational vehicles.
- COGBATT needs to improve intelligence staff work for better threat assessment.
- More frequent interaction between COGBATT and BERBERATI civil administration/other elements of MINUSCA can help in improving operational output.
- Organization of refresher training in CDT including SEA.
- Organization of training on procedures for installation and use of equipment.
- Continue to remind troops about compliance with the rules of engagement and discipline.
- Improve English language proficiency of the staff.
- The perimeter of the camp must be immediately fenced with concertina and barber wire in temporary basis till permanent fencing is made.
- Engineering unit must construct main gate and permanent duty post around the camp.
- Lighting system needs to be established around the camp.
- The space allocated to BN HQ is not enough for maintaining parade ground and sports ground for the troops.
- There are some UN CORIMEC toilets stored inside the camp which are unused and must be handed over to the unit.
- U7 should conduct some SEA awareness training to the BN HQ.
- Leftover food should be properly managed and centrally destroyed.
- MP must control the unnecessary movement of troops around the camp without proper dress code.
- The boring of a well inside the camp should be accelerated so that troops do not need to go outside the camp in order to collect water.
- More sentry /guard posts are need to be manned for proper security of the camp.
- Sector HQ must inspect the camp periodically.

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- 1 x EOD qualify personnel level 2 at Bn level is inadequate to support the real operations. The requirement should be at least 1x EOD level 3, and 2x EOD level 2 and with sufficient equipment.
- CIED awareness/ introductory module should be provided on duty training to all sappers at Battalion Level.
- Engineering Platoon commander should be able to plan and execute basic construction and minor engineering projects, such as defense construction, observation posts and entry control points (ECP) in new allocated location in compliance with safety standard mentioned in Battalion operational manual.
- Requests of field defense material must be sent to FHQ U8. The U8 will work in coordination with the DMS to plan and execute Force Protection engineer support for CONGBATT.
- Water treatment plant to be installed for Bn HQ according the commitment of Regional Office Berberati. This commitment will include construction of septic tank, kitchen facility, and installation of abolition units.
- Entry/Exit points or posts must be manned and equipped to control and regulate entry and exit to and from the base camp or outpost. Radio communications, crew served weapon systems, and barriers must be emplaced to conduct mandatory entry or exit point security operations. The other tracks must be blocked immediately.
- The Engineering Equipment plants stated in MOU should be verified with COE section to identify the discrepancy.
- The Bn must be self sustained electrically, and must supply stable power supply to section level, including observation posts and or other element. Bn HQ must have minor engineering works capability in order to enhance the unit's infrastructure. The Battalion must be self sustained and have the capacity to handle tasks as follows, but not exhaustive: Field defense construction, Limited construction of light structure, Minor electrical repairs and replacement, Minor repair to plumbing and water systems, Maintain all accessory tools, supplies and workshop equipment.
- The Proper firefighting plan and escape route should be put in place at designated location. A fire risk assessment to determine the requirements of fire safety and adhere to those requirements specific to the case should be clearly identified. The firefighting equipment must be localized in easy accessibility.

In Mission Operational Readiness Assessment of COGBAT-3

14-16 March 2017

Personnel Cell Assessment (U1)

Objectives

The visit objectives for U1 representative were as following:

- a. To inspect the U1 personnel issues of the contingent.
- b. To observe the welfare and recreational facilities of the contingent.
- c. To inspect the SEA prevention measures taken by the contingent and general awareness of troops to prevent it.

Scope of Inspection Report

3. This inspection report is prepared based on following factors:
 - a. Key areas of inspection.
 - b. Critical issues that need to be focused on.
 - c. Recommendations.
 - d. Conclusions.

Keys Area of Inspection

3. The key areas of inspection consist of following broad points:
 - a. Issues related to U1 personnel.
 - b. Welfare and recreational facilities of the contingent.
 - c. SEA prevention measures and general awareness of troops to prevent it.

Issue related to U1 personnel

4. U1 representative from FHQ interacted with Battalion SO 1 (Personnel) officer Captain Ekoula Sylvain Lex Martial after the initial briefing. Personal related documents where observed and inspected followed by the physical inspection of the camp. Following are the primary issues inspected:

- a. **Strength of Battalion.** 629 (including 10 female military personnel). 120 personnel from CONGO Batt 2 and 1 From Congo Batt 3 were repatriated to home country on SEA cases and their replacement is still vacant.

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b. **Deployment of Personnel** .The Bn HQ is deployed to Green Field camp since 28th Feb 2017 but still 1x Section of troops and medical unit is present in the old camp. Following location is the current deployment of the Batt

- i. Berabarati BN HQ: 187
- ii. Berabarati COB: 88
- iii. Carnot: 34
- iv. Nola: 30
- v. Mbaiki: 108
- vi. Sibut: 53
- vii. Bossembele: 90
- viii. Yaloke: 39

Total: 629

c. **Reports/Returns**. Regular reports on DSR, Weekly reports and Nominal list of the contingent were sent on regular basis to higher HQ. However, recording of the reports and returns sent by the contingent were not properly recorded and filed. There is also no connection to MINUSCA Internet, dect phone in the camp which is creating a problem for maintaining their day to day office work and establishing a prober chain of communication to the higher HQ. Contingent officers are using the old location for getting these facilities.

d. **Security of the Camp**: Although the Bn HQ was shifted to new camp, the perimeter fencing, lighting arrangement of the camp, provision of main entry and exist gate, guard posts, elevated guard post still do not exist. The security of camp is below the UN standards. Most of the troops are still living in tents. The public roads that goe through the camp towards the town in not properly guarded and the civilian population can easily get access to the camp due to lack of proper perimeter fencing. Only two guard posts were observed in the entire battalion perimeter. One guard post in the main entrance is opened and no barriers were in place in the entrance gate. There was no fortification of the guard post. Guards were just standing in the entrance gate with lack of SOP, no vehicle and personnel movement logbook and lack of proper communication equipment. Similarly, other guard posts were in front of containers where weapons were stored. There is also no records of weapon IN/OUT cards, record book and fortified position for the guards. The guards were using the tree sheds for their duty. Proper fortified main gate with barriers is required for the Battalion HQ and 8 10 fortified guard posts and 3x elevated posts are required to cover the approximate 800 meters of

contingent perimeter. Major engineering works are required to meet the standards. Pictures below explain the state.



(Pic 1. Main Entrance of the camp) (Pic 2. Troops accommodation)



(P.3 Perimeter wire of Camp)



(P.4 Guard post at main gate)

Welfare and recreational facilities of the contingent

5. Since the contingent has been deployed in new location, personal administration of the troops are still in process of settlement. Following points are observed regarding welfare and recreational aspect of the troops.

- a. **Leave Policy:** Troops were sent on leave back to their home base on the UN Leave policy.

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b. **Sports/Canteen facilities:** Even though contingent has resources of sports equipment like football and volleyball, there is no provision of proper field for these sports. Similarly contingent do not have canteen for buying daily stuff for the troops. Troops are using local markets to purchase their daily stuff like soaps, toothpaste, undergarments, and recharge cards for mobile, which is causing frequent movement of troops to local markets that may likely cause unnecessary movement of troops.

c. **Communication Facilities:** There was no provision of communication facilities like internet, cyber café, library for the troops. Troops were using the internet facilities on their own by mobile data.

d. **Hygiene and Sanitation:** Toilets and bathrooms for troops are the major issues inside the camp. Soldiers are using the field toilets inside the new camp with lack of proper water supply depriving them from routine baths and washing of clothes. There is no proper ablution unit inside the camp.



(P5. Open toilets for troops)

e. **Mess /Dinning Hall /Kitchen facilities of the Contingent:** Since the BN HQ has been shifted to new location, there is no provision of proper Mess/Dinning facilities for the troops .There is also no provision of kitchen inside the camp .Troops are using open ground for cooking the food.

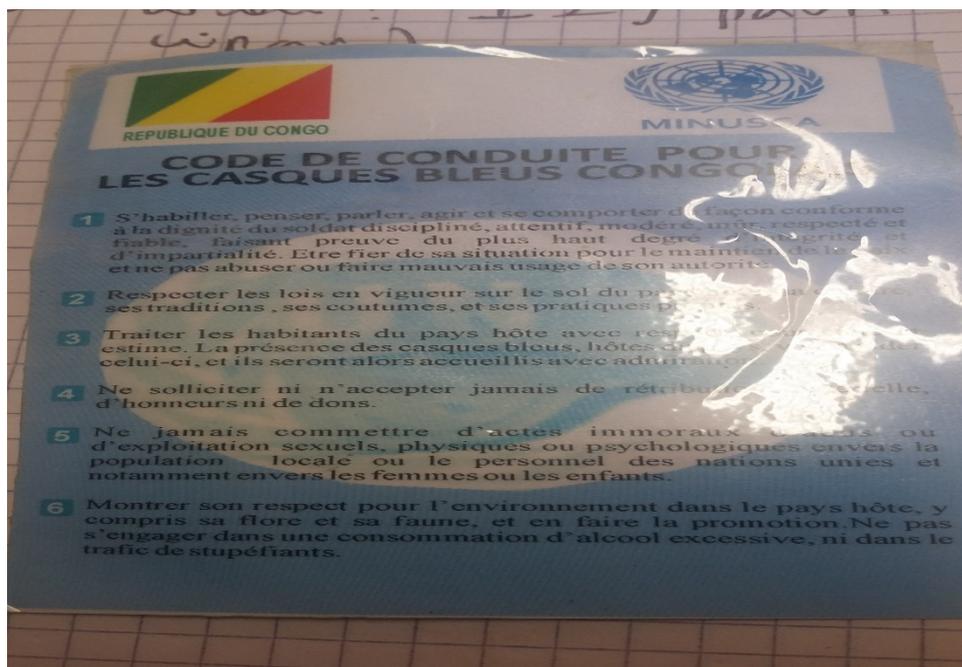




(P6. Dinning Hall, kitchen of troops)

SEA Prevention Measures and General Awareness of Troops:

6. All members of the battalion have taken a 3 month pre deployment training before their deployment in CAR. They have been issued with UN Blue Cards, which state the mandatory steps for SEA prevention and must be carried with themselves when outside of the camp. Officers were fully aware of FC directives on prevention of SEA. However following are flaws observed in reinforcement of measures to thwart SEA:



(P7. Blue card issued to troops)

a. The new Green field camp do not have perimeter wall, is not properly fenced and closed to public movement and is not well covered by guards/duty.

b. The main entrance gate of the camp is not well guarded and covered by appropriated barriers. The roads inside the camp are not constantly monitored.

c. Frequent movement of troops are observed between new camp and old camp without proper briefing and presence of move commander.

d. No proper camp boundary, sentry posts and lighting system in perimeter of the camp.

e. Leftover food was seen around the camp and is not properly disposed of.

g. Not enough sentry posts to cover the perimeter of the camp.

h. Food was not cooked centrally for all troops rather it was distributed on individual basis.

i. Sports and recreational activities were not frequently practiced due to unsettlement of new camp.

j. In/Out movement of troops is not kept well recorded by maintaining proper log /Record Book in the main gate.

k. Water point is approximately 500 m away from new camp and troops need to go frequently to collect water which may lead to unnecessary contact with civilian population.



(P. 8 left over food around the camp)





(P.8 Multiple entry points in/out camp)

Conclusion

The ORA visit made by FHQ joint team was very helpful in allowing for inspection of the various aspects of the camp. Since the contingent HQ has been shifted to new camp, there are major issues that still need to be finalized, especially in terms of engineering works. Mission Support Center must provide necessary support to the troops including electricity, internet, toilets, bathroom, water supply and CORIMEC for accommodation of the troops. If these issues are not urgently solved, the operational functioning of the unit will be reduced and troop's morale will be reduced since monsoon season is approaching soon.

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Battalion Headquarters Assessment Criteria

Battalion HQ Assessment Personnel and Administration Staff Branch (S1)	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
Does the Branch have a clear picture of the strength status and structure of the battalion?	4	
Is the Branch planning and conducting arrangements as needed (medal parade, handover, leave, etc.) for the battalion?	2	
Does the Branch keep records of performance evaluation forms for Experts on Mission (EOM) and SO of the battalion?	2	
Is there an updated job description for each SO of the Battalion?	2	
Is the Branch managing Battalion welfare and recreation activities?	1	
Are SOPs developed for the administrative tasks within the Battalion?	3	
Is training conducted on the various SOPs?	3	
Are reports and returns conducted according to the existing BR?	3	
Do reports and returns follow the format listed in the SOPs and/or UN manuals and handbooks?	3	
Does the Branch act as the lead for implementing Screening and Human Rights and Due Diligence Policy in the Battalion?	3	

Infantry Battalion Capability Standards and Criteria

Legal Aspects	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
Are all personnel sensitized to abide by International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Laws?	3	
Do all personnel understand the local laws of the host nation, their customs, traditions and practices?	3	
Are all ranks sensitized about the provisions, contained in the SOFA, ROE, MOU and all other mission specific UN Policies/SOPs, etc.?	2	
Does the unit have an effective internal oversight mechanism to monitor conduct of personnel, report possible misconduct or serious misconduct, carry out necessary investigations, discipline the involved individuals in order to ensure judicious disposal of cases?	2	

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Does the Battalion Commander fully understand his/her specific role/obligation under the overall UN legal mechanism concerning conduct and discipline matters?	2	
Have the important relevant rules and regulations been interpreted in national language for easy understanding of the soldiers?	4	
Welfare: Does the unit maintain high standards in?	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
Recreational facilities and arrangements (sports/games facilities, TV and music systems, reading materials, etc.).	1	
Quality and variety of food.	2	
Living conditions (bathing and toilet facilities, laundry, lighting and ventilation, communications and Internet facility, etc.).	1	
Quality of personal dress and equipment.	2	
Management of individual finances.	3	
Provision of Internet, ISD and mailing facilities for the troops.	1	

Morale and Motivation: Do the unit personnel maintain high standards in?	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
Conduct and discipline as per UN standards (with minimal indiscipline cases).	2	
Maintain cheerful disposition.	2	
Display pride, self-respect, camaraderie and esprit de corps.	2	
Good camp layout (Perimeter fencing, accommodation, field kitchen arrangements, hygiene and sanitation arrangements including ablutions, etc.).	2	
Operational readiness and equipment management.	2	
Establish good rapport and gain reputation amongst locals.	2	

Detention			
Task Specific Capability	Capability Standards	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
C3 and interoperability	The commanders, staff and operational elements are aware of Policy and modalities of detention and handover. Liaison and coordination with the police and civil administration and host military carried out. Reporting as per laid down channel and timings have been carried out.	5	

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Tactical information	Unit has developed adequate human sources from the community. Unit organized to acquire and process information from multiple sources.	3.5	
Civic Interaction	Establish rapport and contact with local populace and leaders to manage after effects of detention carried out. Unit able to get information, early-warning and support from the locals in effecting detention of wanted people.	4	
Detention	Unit has a clear operational plan of action executed by the staff and various operational elements. Coordination with relevant agencies or actors carried out. Operational teams have police representatives and means of taking under custody.	4.5	
Holding	Unit has adequate detention facility (separate for men and women). Detention cells have specified facilities. Detainees provided with specified amenities and recreation facilities.	4	

Intelligence Cell Assessment (U2)

General COGBATT currently deployed on southern extent of BERBERATI town, (sector west) is present in the area for about 7x months. Security situation in BERBERATI is generally calm however potential threat exist in Amada Gaza due to aBlk presence. Inspection was carried out between 14 16 mar 2017. Detailed inspection points are following;

- a. **Command During course of inspection it was assessed that desired levels of command exercise from battalion top lacks thus seriously effecting functioning of battalion.**
However officers and troops of battalion are capable and willing to perform assigned tasks from MINUSCA.
- b. Intelligence Collection plan/source management S2 was asked to produce intelligence collection/source management plan of COGBATT, which was not available. U2 rep guided S2 of COGBATT to prepare said plan for important info acquisition.
- c. Reporting to higher headquarters S2 was asked to share record of previously sent, scheduled/flash reports, which was partially available. U2 rep advised S2 to maintain soft/hard copies of said reports, in separate folders. S2 was also advised to plot reports on map for better threat assessment.
- d. Command direction for acquisition of Information S2 was asked to produce record of command direction for acquisition of information, which was not available. U2 rep advised S2 to separately maintain said record.
- e. Liaison with neighboring units. COGBATT was inquired regarding availability of liaison mechanism with neighboring elements of MINUSCA (UNPOL, MILOBs, BANBATT, CAMBATT), which was not available. COGBATT was advised to establish sustained liaison with neighboring MINUSCA elements for better coordination.
- f. Threat assessment/situational awareness. S2 was asked to share records of situational awareness/threat assessments, which were partially available. S2 was advised to continuously maintain and update threat assessment record/maps, to avoid untoward incidents.
- g. Availability of Intelligence staff COGBATT was asked regarding availability of intelligence staff, it was shared that 14x intelligence people including 7x officers were present in battalion. COGBATT was advised to effectively utilize available intelligence staff for intelligence collection/ source management.
- h. Availability of databases COGBATT was inquired regarding maintenance of data bases for better evaluation, which were not available. S2 was advised for proper compilation of databases.
- i. Info on AGs S2 was asked regarding availability of data, on AGs in AOR including strength, command structure, dominant areas, and equipment. Data was partially

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available and COGBATT was advised to improve said data through effective intelligence collection plan.

- j. Security of own men and equipment COGBATT is deployed in an open area without adequate perimeter security and soldiers on protection duties, lack adequate security mindedness. U2 rep advised COGBATT to implement placement of adequate sentries, coupled with smaller QRFs at deployment areas, for better response to untoward situation.

Military Information Staff Branch (S2)	Evaluation	Remarks
	1 2 3 4 5	
Does the Branch support the Commander with military intelligence (INTEL) for achieving military objectives in the Battalion?	2	
Is the Branch providing INTEL to G3/G5 planning on time? [Crosscheck with G3/G5.]	3	
Is the Branch providing the required input to the Military Operations Centre in a timely manner? [Crosscheck with the Military Operations Centre.]	2	
Is the Branch coordinating with the SHQ and other integrated Mission components?	3	
Is the commander's critical information request directing the INTEL cycle?	3	
Does a sufficient collection plan exist?	2	
Are Requests for Information used?	3	
Is there a plan for source utilization and management?	2	
Is the Branch maintaining an updated situational awareness?	3	
Are threat assessments conducted?	3	
Are SOPs developed for procedures regarding INTEL in the Branch and within the Sector?	3	
Are the SOPs known by all SO in the Branch?	4	
Is training on all SOPs conducted?	3	
Are reports and returns conducted according to the existing BRs and SOPs?	3	
Do reports and returns follow the format listed in the SOPs and/or UN manuals and handbooks?	4	
Is the collection plan updated as required?	3	
Do subordinate units use the collection plan for their collection?	3	
Is the Branch coordinating INTEL collection in the Sector?	3	
Is coordination conducted with SHQ, neighboring entities?	2	
Is the Branch doing forward-looking INTEL analysis?	3	
Is the Branch coordinating INTEL with the Sector's human rights element?	2	

Summary of Performance (S2)

S2 Sec of COGBATT shown average standard of operational readiness throughout the inspection. They have limited number of Intelligence Staffs (including an interpreter) and Intelligence section is performing their tasks in an average manner. The sector

does not has a specific SOP to deal with the information. Operation room is not maintained appropriately. Mapping of armed group and information board was not found updated. Filing system also needs improvement.

FHQ, Operation Branch (U3)

Summary of Assessment (S3)

COGBAT 3 faces operational shortcomings in logistic and command authority that translate into unsatisfying operational performance.

- ✓ Unserviceability of most of the battalion vehicles has negatively affected patrolling performance and capacity to quick reaction.
- ✓ Convoy escort missions also represent challenges that are difficult to meet. Often, escorts reach rendezvous point well after the prescribed time and usually face breakdowns along the road.
- ✓ The battalion does not have the ability to dominate its AoR or to react to incidents of exactions perpetrated by armed groups.
- ✓ An alert exercise involving sending a QRF to patrol BERBERATI revealed serious problems in that area. The QRF of 7x persons only managed to exit the camp only after more than one hour.
- ✓ The battalion has a poor reporting performance, often failing to report incident at all or doing so in an incomplete manner after several requests from the SHQ.

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Infantry Battalion Capability Standards and Criteria

Battalion Staff Capabilities and Responsibilities	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
Does the staff have skills and capability in planning, organizing, directing, coordinating and controlling the operational and logistics activities of the battalion both during normal times and during crisis?	4	Yes
Does the staff have adequate communication, office support and reporting infrastructure and equipment to obtain/disseminate reports and information from subordinate units and to submit accurate and timely reports to higher HQ?	3	Yes. However, the equipment needs to be consolidated in the new camp.
Is the staff capable of processing requests for, coordination and employment of force multipliers (e.g., attack helicopters, utility helicopters etc.)?	4	Yes.
Does the battalion have a centralized monitoring system and coordinating mechanism to control operational and logistics activities and movements?	4	Yes
Are the respective section staff personnel well trained in their role, understand the responsibility in the mission organizational structure and competent to function in a multinational, multi cultural and multi linguistic peacekeeping environment effectively?	4	Yes, through pre deployment training and operational experience.
Does the staff have the initiative and dynamism to plan and coordinate operational and administrative support to the battalion?	4	Yes
Does the staff disseminate/share relevant information with all static and mobile elements in real time frame to ensure awareness?	3	Yes
Have each section of the staff prepared a plan for execution and deliberated on contingency planning?	1	Contingency plans are not developed.
Does the staff follow UN conventions on correspondence and mission SOPs?	2	The battalion needs to improving reporting, especially

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		comprehensiveness and timeliness of flash reports.
Does the staff maintain expertise in establishing liaison and interface with other stakeholders in the AOR and the local population to coordinate and integrate activities?	2	Communication with security stakeholders needs improvement.
Does the staff ensure the functions of planning, organizing and directing activities in the battalion effectively?	4	Yes
Does the staff have an effective personal documentation procedure including details of personal particulars, the will, next of kin, health, discipline, finances, etc.?	4	Yes
Battalion Level Operational Capabilities Criteria	Evaluation	Remarks
	1 2 3 4 5	
Are all the subordinate units and the battalion as a whole been trained, equipped and capable of performing the operational and nonoperational METs as specified in the CONOPS and OPORD?	2	Equipment is lacking in quality and quantity.
Are all commanders (up to platoon) and the Battalion HQ staff qualified, trained and proficient in planning, coordinating, directing and controlling execution of MET in peacekeeping environment effectively?	2	Equipment is lacking in quality and quantity.
Is the Battalion HQ capable of deploying and sustaining a temporary Tactical Command Post (TCP) by road or by air for minimum 14 days?	3	Yes
If earmarked as force reserve, have the battalion tactical groups been trained, equipped and capable of executing mission level tasks as per CONOPS and OPORD to restore any adverse situation?	2	Equipment is lacking in quality and quantity.
Does the battalion maintain operational readiness to detach two companies for limited duration within 72 hours to deploy/conduct tactical operations anywhere in the mission area?	2	Equipment is lacking in quality and quantity.
Are the reserve sub units prepared to deploy outside the Battalion AOR under separate command and control arrangements for limited duration?	3	Yes

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<p>Does the battalion QRF Company have the capability to maintain readiness to move?</p> <p>Within two (02) hours to operate anywhere in the battalion AOR.</p> <p>Within six (06) hours anywhere in the mission AOR.</p> <p>Within 24 hours for Inter Mission Cooperation (IMC).</p>	<p align="center">2</p>	<p>The QRF platoon do not have the necessary personnel and equipment in vehicles.</p>
<p>Has the battalion trained and equipped the reserves (including QRF) and a platoon per company be to be air transported for deployment or to undertake tactical operations?</p>	<p align="center">2</p>	<p align="center">No</p>
<p>Does the battalion maintain a trained and resourced platoon QRT to undertake special tasks including heli borne operations in mission area within two (02) hours?</p>	<p align="center">2</p>	<p align="center">No</p>
<p>Does the battalion maintain minimum a platoon QRT at each ICG level as battalion reserve to be deployed anywhere in the battalion AOR?</p>	<p align="center">2</p>	<p align="center">No</p>
<p>Are the Battalion Command Group and the staff capable and organized to exercise tactical control of additional two companies and the force multipliers for specific operation?</p>	<p align="center">3</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>
<p>Do all static and temporary bases of the battalion maintain capacity to absorb minimum 50 percent additional elements under the operational control and provide logistics support?</p>	<p align="center">2</p>	<p align="center">No</p>
<p>Is the battalion organized and maintain readiness to execute operational re deployment or relocation within its integral resources?</p>	<p align="center">2</p>	<p align="center">No</p>
<p>Is the Battalion Operations Centre organized, equipped and active to coordinate, monitor, control and respond to operational challenges?</p>	<p align="center">4</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>
<p>Does the battalion maintain an effective system of acquiring tactical information and maintaining situational awareness?</p>	<p align="center">4</p>	<p>Yes, however, given vast AOR with understrength manpower at times it poses difficulty in effectiveness.</p>

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Does the battalion have early warning systems and mechanisms in place to facilitate pre-emptive actions?	2	No
Does the battalion have capability to provide protected/motorized mobility to all operational elements and weapon systems of the battalion?	2	No
Are the infantry platoons of the battalion trained and equipped to undertake LRP for minimum of seven days?	2	Equipment is lacking in quality and quantity.
Is the battalion trained, organized and planned to undertake minimum five (05) composite joint patrols with other mission components or civilian experts for specific or as part of outreach and engagement?	2	Equipment is lacking in quality and quantity.
Is the battalion planned and organized to establish eight (08) Checkpoints (CP) and undertake fourteen (14) section level/six (06) platoon level (or a mix of both) patrolling activity in a 24 Hour cycle?	2	Equipment is lacking in quality and quantity.
Is the battalion organized, trained and coordinated for joint operations with other national contingents, host country security forces and UN Formed Police Units.	3	Yes
Is the battalion capable of establishing effective information sharing and partnerships with mission components?	2	No. The battalion has limited communication with other stakeholders.
Is the Battalion Command Group, staff, subordinate commanders and earmarked troops organized and capable of carrying out extensive outreach and engagement of the local population?	2.	No. The battalion has limited communication with other stakeholders.
Are all subordinate units trained to handle civil unrest? Does the battalion maintain crowd control equipment for strength of two companies?	3	Yes.
Is the battalion capable of undertaking environmental baseline studies when establishing camps?	2	No

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Is the battalion capable to conduct After Action Reviews process IOT identify, capture and share best practices and lessons learned through among its maneuver elements and higher HQ?	4	Yes, however, needs to focus more on Sharing best Practices and lessons after any incident
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UN Infantry Battalion Capability Standards for Tasks

Patrolling				
Task	Specific	Capability Standards	Evaluation	Remarks
Capability			1 2 3 4 5	
Force Protection		Company/Battalion QRF is prepared to support patrol defense /extraction. Patrol reviews ROE and route and rehearses actions if attacked prior to initiation of patrol. Patrol personnel provide for all around 360 degrees defensible security, 24 hour a day, under all weather and light conditions. Patrol has rehearsed SOPs for defense and evacuation.	3	Yes
Sustainment		Patrol personnel have adequate supplies, potable water, ammunition, fuel, and transportation to sustain itself for the duration of the patrol and in all threat levels.	4	Yes
C3		Company commander determines requirements for the patrol and verifies requirements with the battalion staff. Progress of patrol is monitored utilizing patrol boundaries, phase lines, key terrain, and contact points. Patrol has an established chain of command with clear lines of C2. Patrol maintains constant, reliable, redundant, and secure communication with the next superior authority and other adjacent battalion patrols as the situation dictates.	4	Yes.

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	<p>Radio and telephone transmissions are encrypted or encoded as required. Interpreters are attached to the patrol who can communicate in the local language and dialect, and the patrolling unit's language.</p>		
Protect Environment	<p>Patrols should not degrade the environment or living conditions of the local population through containment of oil spills, water, wastewater and proper waste management.</p> <p>Wildlife is prohibited to buy/sell. Bring empty (plastic) water bottles used during patrols back to camps for proper disposal (Do not throw away bottles/wraps directly into nature).</p>	5	No action is done by the patrol to degrade the environment or living conditions of the local population.
Mobility	<p>Patrol leaders, through digital or conventional map reconnaissance identify tentative patrol routes, rally points, contact points, and phase lines and patrol leaders brief company commander of these locations prior to initiation of patrol.</p> <p>All patrol plans and routes are briefed by the patrol leader to the stay behind commander and /or appropriate staff members.</p> <p>Patrol uses formation and appropriate technique of movement, adjusting the technique as required by mission, threat, time, terrain, troops available, and civil considerations.</p> <p>Patrol locates and plots minefields and obstacles along the route.</p>	4	Patrols are well planned/coordinated and briefing done before and after every patrol.

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Civil Interaction	<p>All patrol members should be sensitive (including gender sensitive) and respectful to local norms and customs.</p> <p>Patrol members should present a professional and alert posture.</p>	3	Yes.
Interoperability	<p>Patrol has on call capability to support other battalion missions and assets including: other patrols and battalion/company activities protect or detain individuals act as a communications relay for long range battalion communications.</p>	3	Yes.
Information	<p>Company commander and leaders involved with patrol, gain and maintain situational awareness using information that is gathered from battalion staff, company situational awareness teams, maps, information summaries, situation reports, and other available information sources.</p> <p>Patrol members are debriefed by key staff members and/or the commander as appropriate immediately after each patrol in order to extract and consolidate pertinent information relevant information and answers to PIR.</p> <p>Patrols should maintain all around 360 degrees observation under all weather and light conditions throughout the duration of the patrol.</p> <p>Patrol members should pay special attention to children and signal disturbances (such as child soldiers) to the Battalion's Child Protection Officer.</p>	4	

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Firepower	Patrol has capability to defend itself in all threat conditions against all feasible threat COA's. Patrol has coordinated air and indirect fire support targeting with battalion assets.	4	POBs do not meet the requirements except BN HQs.
Monitor, verify and report	Patrol personnel should provide timely, accurate and relevant reports to higher HQ. Information reported is verified by multiple sources and documented through imagery and other forms of electronic media.	2	Process of information collection and reporting needs improvement throughout the chain of command.
Operate and maintain equipment	Patrols should initiate operations with 100 percent operationally capable equipment. Patrol maintains spare parts, batteries, electrical supply and water purification capabilities. Patrol members are trained to use, maintain and repair their equipment at the operator level.	2	The serviceability level of vehicles and equipment in general is low.

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Outreach and Engagement				
Task	Specific	Capability Standards	Evaluation	Remarks
Capability			1 2 3 4 5	
C3 and interoperability		<p>Battalion and Company HQ have an integrated policy and SOP on outreach and engagement.</p> <p>Effective liaison and coordination with civil administration and local police/host military carried out.</p> <p>Effective communication measures with redundancy with all participants and control HQ established.</p> <p>All actions centrally monitored, controlled and executed.</p>	2	<p>Communication with security stakeholders (other mission components, INGOs and local administrative authorities needs improvement).</p>
Force Protection		<p>Troops interacting with local population adequately protected.</p> <p>Other troops on military tasks adequately protected with body armor against all kinds of threat.</p> <p>Actions to counter IED/Sniper/armed threat taken care of.</p> <p>Troops have weather and terrain specific clothing.</p>	4	<p>Adequate protection measures are always taken.</p>
Mobility		<p>Adequate capability for rapid movement as per situation by foot, surface transport or by air.</p> <p>Have required protected mobility based on the operational environment.</p>		Not evaluated
Firepower		<p>Force equipped with necessary personal and support weapons for measured response in use of force (as per ROE).</p>	4	Yes
Sustainment		<p>Have the ability to self sustain logistically for the duration of operations.</p>	2	No

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Tactical Information	Battalion organized to acquire and process information from multiple sources to establish a reasonable belief to conduct search operations.	3	LRP scope and tempo to be improved.
Civic Interaction	Establish rapport and contact with local populace and leaders to help smooth conduct and carry out constructive psychological engagement.	2	Communication with security stakeholders (other mission components, INGOs and local administrative authorities needs improvement).

Checkpoint			
Task Specific Capability	Capability Standards	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
C3 and interoperability	<p>CP commander knows the task and methodology of execution as per battalion SOP.</p> <p>CP commander aware of ROE and implications of host national law.</p> <p>CP command and control set up well coordinated and efficient.</p> <p>CP personnel, equipment and procedures in consonance with interoperability requirements of the mission and necessary coordination with other elements been carried out.</p> <p>Liaison and coordination with civil administration and local police/host military been carried out.</p> <p>All actions centrally monitored, controlled and executed.</p>	4	Battalion maintains SOP, ROE and Codes of Conduct whenever it establishes CP.

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Force protection	Troops adequately protected with body armor against all kinds of threat. CP adequately protected against likely threat prevailing in the AOR (against armed threat, small arms, VBIED or Vehicle based suicide bomber etc.).	3	Troops are protected against minor attacks.
Mobility	Adequate capability for rapid movement as per situation with organic transport. Protected mobility (APCs) deployed in location as reserve, based on the operational environment.	2	
Firepower	Adequate Support Weapons (deployed on ground and mounted on vehicle to deal with any untoward situation.	3	Support weapons like LMGs are provided in every CP
Sustainment	Troops and attached elements self contained logistically for the duration of operations (food, water, medicines, weather protection, temporary shelter, ammunition, batteries, etc.). The routine administration requirements taken care of, if it is required to be there for longer periods.	4	Troops employed for CP are logistically self contained.
Tactical Information	Battalion organized to acquire and process information from multiple sources to establish a reasonable belief to establish CP. Information Databank is maintained.	4	CPs are established as and when required based on the threat perceptions. No permanent CP is manned by the battalion except those established in major town exit.

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Civil interaction	Carried out prior and post contact with local populace and leaders to establish close rapport or to gain information?	5	Yes
Techniques and procedures	<p>Personnel trained to search vehicles and frisk suspected personnel.</p> <p>Personnel capable of handling arrest and detention</p> <p>Personnel capable of handling an explosive laden vehicle or able to confiscate contraband material.</p> <p>Key personnel have functional vernacular language skills.</p> <p>CP personnel capable of handling emergency drills and casualty care and evacuation.</p> <p>UN identification marks installed in the CP.</p>	4	

Critical infrastructure and asset protection			
Task Specific Capability	Capability Standards	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
C3 and interoperability	<p>Liaison and coordination with civil administration and relevant agency carried out.</p> <p>C3 aspects defined, coordinated and implemented.</p> <p>Communication measures with redundancy with all participants and control HQ established.</p> <p>All actions centrally monitored, controlled and executed.</p>	3	Communication with security stakeholders (other mission components, INGOs and local administrative authorities needs improvement).
Force protection	<p>Troops adequately protected with body armor against all kinds of threat.</p> <p>Actions to counter threat to the installation taken care of.</p>	4	Yes

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	Internal responses and external support in terms of reinforcement catered for.		
Mobility	Force provided with adequate transport for operational and logistics sustainment.	2	No
Firepower	Force equipped with weapon systems and other combat equipment as per threat analysis. Are the troops briefed and rehearsed for measured response in use of force (as per ROE)?	4	Yes
Sustainment	Have the ability to self sustain logistically for the duration of deployment?	4	Yes
Tactical Information	Unit has adequate situational awareness and constant flow of information from the vicinity to provide early warning. Unit organized to acquire and process information from multiple sources.	4	Yes
Civil interaction	Establish rapport and contact with local populace and leaders to help smooth conduct and to obtain information.	2	Communication with security stakeholders (other mission components, INGOs and local administrative authorities needs improvement).

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Convoy and Escort			
Task Specific Capability	Capability Standards	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
C3 and interoperability	<p>Movement tactically organized, centrally coordinated, controlled and monitored by the Battalion HQ (Movement Control) or the designated COB.</p> <p>All UN/security elements on the route alerted and response coordinated. Communication means (HF, VHF, and Satellite) on move, within the convoy, with HQ, aviation elements, reserves and other static and mobile entities en route tied up.</p>	4	Yes
Tactical information	<p>Battalion organized to acquire and process information from multiple sources to obtain early warning of an impending situation and analyze local sensibilities.</p> <p>Community liaison teams providing real time inputs to help better situation awareness.</p> <p>Has good knowledge of the belligerent's organizational profile, tactics, capabilities and availability of local support.</p>	4	Yes
Mobility	<p>Ensure 100 percent serviceability of all vehicles, inspection and preventive maintenance carried out, adequate spares, repair and recovery coordinated.</p> <p>Convoy grouped with APCs, strengthened vehicles, mine protected vehicles, etc. for protected mobility.</p> <p>Have motorized and heli borne reserves for quick response. Necessary reconnaissance of route (including alternative routes) carried out.</p>	2	Serviceability levels are low.

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Firepower	Escorts have integral personal and support weapons to address 360 degree protection and have the ability to call and direct indirect fire/attack helicopter fire. Escorts trained to respond in a measured and calibrated manner as per ROE.	4	Yes. Escorts are always supported with support weapons like MG and LMGs.
Force protection	Vehicles strengthened against small arms fire and IED/Mine blasts, etc., troops have adequate weapons and protective clothing and grouped/supported by additional weapon platforms (APCs and Attack Helicopters) and surveillance means. Battalion cater for immediate medical support, casualty evacuation and coordination with hospitals in chain/in the vicinity	4	
Interoperability	Coordination of movement and sharing of information with humanitarian agencies and NGOs carried out. Liaison with local police authorities established for dealing with adverse situations. Brief all personnel and rehearse drills especially when composed of civilians from multiple agencies.	2	Communication with security stakeholders (other mission components, INGOs and local administrative authorities needs improvement).
Sustainment	Have the ability to self sustain logistically for the duration of operations.	4	Yes
Provide convoy escort	Escort adequately equipped, trained and briefed. Command, control and communication coordinated. Escorts spaced out at the head, middle and at tail as per requirements; vehicles have UN identification and distinguishing signs.	3	Unit maintains their own Convoy SOP and MSR escort SOP.

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	<p>Drills for commencing the move and halt coordinated.</p> <p>Have protected mobility to overcome obstacle, ensure security of personnel, vehicles and assets being transported and respond operationally as per Mission SOPs.</p>		
Handling of situations	<p>Have envisaged threat and rehearsed reactions to deal with various contingencies.</p> <p>Cognizant of the vulnerabilities and the effect (positive or negative) of an operational engagement on the overall peace process.</p> <p>Execute immediate action tactical drills to secure the convoy when halted and capable of responding as per ROE.</p> <p>Has the capacity to analyze the situation, report to HQ, negotiate and de escalate the situation and involve outside influence to resolve the issue while maintaining tactical balance.</p> <p>Capable of receiving and employing reserves and local/UN Police in dealing with the situation. Tend to casualties/damages if any.</p>	3	<p>Unit practices various emergency drills to meet the contingencies. Unit also maintain integral recovery vehicles and recovery APCs to meet any emergency.</p>

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Operating base			
Task Specific Capability	Capability Standards	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
Force protection	<p>Base personnel provide for all around 360 degree outside and inside defensible security, 24 hours a day, under all weather and light conditions.</p> <p>Base force (including QRF) has rehearsed SOPs for base defense and evacuation.</p> <p>Base commander establishes a QRF (QRF element designated, primary and alternate positions established for the QRF, QRF knows routes to places of employment, QRF control measures established, conditions for employment established, link up procedures coordinated).</p> <p>Base commander maintains capability to reinforce or support patrols with fires IAW ROE, higher HQ guidance, and base SOP.</p> <p>Entry control points are designed, manned, and equipped to control all ingress and egress to the base as well as prevent penetration by IEDs and VBIEDs.</p> <p>Presence patrols inside and out of the base actively patrol for gaps in base defense.</p> <p>Operation base equipped with surveillance cameras, CCT V, etc., for day and night close monitoring.</p>	2	The only QRF is less than 20 elements and no base defense plan or perimeter protection are established.
Operate and maintain equipment	<p>Base equipment is at a minimum maintained 90 percent operationally capable.</p> <p>Base maintains spare parts, batteries and electrical supply.</p>	2	

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	Base personnel are trained to use, maintain and repair equipment at the operator level.		
Sustainment	<p>Base personnel and their relief force have adequate supplies, potable water, ammunition and transportation to sustain themselves for an established amount of time in all threat levels.</p> <p>Adequate firefighting and first aid materials are on site.</p> <p>UN environmental guidelines in regards to the disposal of all waste/wastewater are followed, same for energy/fuel management.</p> <p>Soldiers maintain a sanitary and healthy camp. Base has an established fire alert and control system (which may simply consist of night guards).</p>	2	
C3	<p>Operational base has an established chain of command with clear lines of C2 (especially with a multinational base).</p> <p>Base maintains constant, reliable, redundant and secure communication with the next superior authority and other bases as the situation dictates.</p> <p>Radio and telephone transmissions are encrypted or encoded as required.</p> <p>All battalion and affiliated base personnel understand actions to take upon established alerts, signals and contingencies.</p>	4	All the POBs/TOBs are connected with HF communication sets.
Protect Environment	Base occupation and maintenance should not degrade the environment or living conditions of the local population through containment of oil spills, water, wastewater and proper waste management.	5	All POBs/TOBs comply with protecting the environment or

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			living conditions of the local population.
Mobility	<p>Battalion forces and support assets have unencumbered access to base.</p> <p>Base forces maintain freedom of movement in their area of operation.</p> <p>Base maintains adequate fuel, lubricants and spare parts to support mobile operations for a minimum of two weeks without resupply.</p>	3	
Interaction with local population	<p>Operation base leaders and soldiers are sensitive to local customs and people living in AOR by attending local events, supporting quick impact projects (QIP), and regularly sharing information.</p> <p>Base has established rapport and communication with local actors, belligerent factions, and non UN organization in the AOR.</p> <p>Base Commander is sensitive and respectful of local community's environmental interests and concerns and takes active measures to ensure the local environment is not degraded by base activities.</p> <p>Base Commander supports Quick Impact Projects, other community projects, and environmental improvement initiatives in the local community with base assets as authorized by higher HQ.</p> <p>Civil military plans and informational programs involving the base are coordinated with the peacekeeping operations force staff and relevant civilian components and local authorities, IOs, NGOs and PVOs in order to assess their impact and avoid counterproductive results.</p>	5	Communication with local communities is limited and mistrust has accumulated between the population and the battalion.

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	Base commander is available for open dialog local authorities, IOs, NGOs and PVOs.		
Interoperability	Base has capacity to support other battalion missions and assets including: support patrols, act as a supply depot, protect or detain individuals, act as a communications relay facility, serve as a medical dispensary, serve as a negotiation center for interaction with local actors, or support other activities required by the battalion.	3	
Information	<p>Base Commander and leaders gain and maintain situational awareness using information that is gathered from battalion staff, company situational awareness teams, maps, information summaries, situation reports and other available information sources.</p> <p>Commander ensures base security patrols understand priority information requirements and reporting procedures.</p> <p>Company leaders review battalion MIPAOR data and provide changes impacting MIPAOR to the battalion information officer/staff (see Chapter XX Situational Awareness for MIPAOR capability standards).</p> <p>Company information gathering network across company AOR (key leaders in government, community, religious affairs, factions, etc.) identified and habitual relationships established. Information with key leaders is shared.</p> <p>Key leaders informed of prohibitions and restrictions in regard to operation base and AOR.</p> <p>Reconnaissance and surveillance routes and positions established.</p> <p>All patrols and CIMIC teams debriefed as required.</p>	3	Information chain down to section level needs to be more effective and prompt.

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Firepower	<p>Base has capability to defend itself in all threat conditions against all feasible threats.</p> <p>Base has coordinated air and indirect fire support targeting with battalion assets.</p>	4	All bases are not effectively fenced all around with barbed wire concertina (UN Pattern).
Observation	Base OPs allow all around 360 degrees observation and monitoring, 24 hours a day, under all weather and light conditions.	2	
Monitor, verify and report	<p>Base personnel provide timely, accurate and relevant reports to higher HQ.</p> <p>Information reported is verified by multiple sources and documented through imagery and other forms of electronic media.</p>	2	Battalion do not send timely and comprehensive reports.
Male and female facilities	Base has separate and functioning lodging and latrine facilities for males and females.	3	
Evacuation Plan	<p>Coordination for road and air evacuation established.</p> <p>Rendezvous and Rally Points known to all personnel.</p> <p>Rehearsals of plan conducted</p>	5	All the POBs/TOBs have easy entry and exit route. All OBs have Helipad/airfields.
Produce and protect water source	<p>Water source protected 24 hours a day, in all weather and light conditions.</p> <p>Water from source protected by sanitation and filtering measures. Water testing conducted on a regular basis.</p> <p>Civilian population does not compete with or is not excluded from limited water resources.</p>	3	No OB of the unit uses UN specified water source. All POBs/TOBs are using local water source with integral Water Purification Plants.

Logistics Cell Assessment (U4)

Despite the commitment of the logistic support staff and a good organization, COGBAT 3 does not have an adequate logistic capability.

- Rations and drinking water

ECOLOG contractor provides the majority of the POBs/COBs of the Congolese battalion, which are situated on its convoy routes for the delivery of rations and water (MBAIKI, BODA, BERBERATI, YALOKE, CARNOT). This opportunity relieves largely the BERBERATI HQ which do not have to resupply NOLA and AMADA GAZA; BOSSEMBELLE resupplies from YALOKE. All the POBs/TOBs of the Congolese battalion are provided with food every 14 days (with preservation of a buffer stock of 3 days) and provided with water (BW) every 28 days. The battalion does not make arrangements for a reserve stock (no CRPS and no drinking water).

- Sanitary water

Since its move from POTO POTO camp to the integrated camp 'Green Field', no running water for sanitation is available for COGBAT. Water is being supplied to the camp by a 1 000 liters truck, for lack of a water tank truck or a tank trailer. After having drilled a well, BERBERATI Field Office is installing a water distribution system. This system, which seeks to compensate for the lack of logistics resources, is also used by TOBs and COBs.

- Fuel supply

The battalion do not have the required equipment is using the same system as for sanitary water. No issue was reported about support provided by TRISTAR society. MINUSCA supplies the battalion with 35 000 liters of fuel and sufficient lubricants.

- Equipment and material

The battalion does not have all earmarked COE. There are significant gaps in equipment dedicated to self support.

Essentially lacking are:

- Flatbed, truck recovery (whit crane), tanker truck (fuel and water);
- Ablutions containers, ammunitions storage container;
- Forklift, generators up to 150 KVA.

The battalion reports an operational technical availability of 60 %; however, a detailed study highlights an even more worrisome situation.

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Concerning the staying equipment, the level of operational technical availability is weak.

BERBERATI	Available	16%	33 VEHICLES USABLE (12 JEEP ; 11 TRUCKS ; 4 PKVS AND 6 OTHERS)
55 vhs + 03 trailers	Maintenance*	44%	
240 PAX	Unavailable	40%	
MBAIKI	Available	7%	5 VEHICLES USABLE (2 JEEP ; 2 TRUCKS AND 1 PKVS) THE DETACHMENT HAS NO CAPACITY TO EVACUATE THE PRESENT ENTIRE STRENGTH ON SITE
15 vhs	Maintenance*	27%	
100 PAX	Unavailable	67%	
BODA	Available	0%	4 VEHICLES USABLE (1 JEEP ; 2 TRUCKS AND 1 PKSV)
09 vhs + 01 trailer	Maintenance*	44%	
26 PAX	Unavailable	56%	
CARNOT	Available	33%	2 VEHICLES USABLE (1 JEEP AND 1 AMBULANCE) THE DETACHMENT HAS NO CAPACITY TO EVACUATE THE PRESENT ENTIRE STRENGTH ON SITE
03 vhs	Maintenance*	33%	
24 PAX	Unavailable	33%	
NOLA	Available	17%	3 VEHICLES USABLE (2 JEEP AND 1 PKSV) THE DETACHMENT HAS NO CAPACITY TO EVACUATE THE PRESENT ENTIRE STRENGTH ON SITE
06 vhs	Maintenance*	50%	
30 PAX	Unavailable	33%	
AMADA GAZA	Available	0%	1 VEHICLE USABLE (1 JEEP) THE DETACHMENT HAS NO CAPACITY TO EVACUATE THE PRESENT ENTIRE STRENGTH ON SITE
01 vh	Maintenance*	100%	
20 PAX	Unavailable	0%	
BOSSEMBELE	Available	30%	6 VEHICLES USABLE (2 JEEP ; 3 PKSV AND 1 TANKER) THE DETACHMENT HAS NO CAPACITY TO EVACUATE THE PRESENT ENTIRE STRENGTH ON SITE
10 vhs	Maintenance*	30%	
90 PAX	Unavailable	40%	

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YALOKE	Available	29%	5 VEHICLES USABLE (3 JEEP ; 1 TRUCK AND 1 PKSV)
07 vhs	Maintenance*	43%	
39 PAX	Unavailable	29%	
SIBUT	Available	100%	1 VEHICLE USABLE (1 PKSV) THE DETACHMENT HAS NO CAPACITY TO EVACUATE THE PRESENT ENTIRE STRENGTH ON SITE
01 vh	Maintenance*	0%	
60 PAX	Unavailable	0%	
BANGUI	Available	0%	
07 vhs	Maintenance*	29%	
	Unavailable	71%	
COGBAT	Available	15.93%	
	Maintenance*	38.94%	
	Unavailable	45.13%	

*Maintenance = those vehicles are awaiting maintenance (drainage + change of filters + exchanges of tires for some). These vehicles should not be used any more, but in the absence of spares spare parts, they continue to keep running.

Those vehicles are vulnerable and susceptible to break down at any moment especially as they count a strong average mileage: 300 000 km for Jeep and 80 000 km for trucks.

The battalion has a lack of resources for recovery and handling. The situation will only get worse.

Indeed, a large number of the vehicles are from donations from friendly nations (USA / FRANCE / CHINA / etc.) and consumable parts for maintenance as well as parts for repairs do not exist. Thus, the nation of CONGO is not capable of satisfying the support of a part of the deployed vehicles.

Nevertheless, an effort for the maintenance of TOYOTA vehicles should be made by the TCC. 13 HILUX model vehicles could recover their full capacity. On its side, France has made a commitment to support vehicles lent to CONGO. A plan to repair some vehicles is being developed and will allow CONGO to get back 6 or 7 light trucks.

The conjugated efforts of CONGO and France will double the technical availability and increase it at approximately 33 %.

To satisfy the UN standard of 90 % of technical serviceability, the government of CONGO will have to complete and renew the whole park.

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- **Logistic Support Company**

The battalion's Logistic Support Company duly conducts logistic management; this unit is well seized (around 140 people with the engineering section) and the personal qualified, but all needed capacities skills are not represented (no specialized technician to operate the Water Treatment Unit, nor a technician to maintain fridges and freezers).

The unit has setup no workshop, despite the need for a dedicated working environment.

- **Weapons and ammunitions**

The individual and collective armament is stored in a dedicated container. Administrative and technical supervision is executed properly.

Ammunitions are stored in a sea container, which is not adapted for this type of storage because of high temperatures in the hot season. Furthermore, it is not protected at all against pyrotechnic risk. A secure and well ventilated hard shelter is of an urgent need. Ammunitions are for the most part of ill assorted origin because they originate from donations. Actually, packaging is not referenced and losses of ammunitions may not be noticed.

- **Fire security and Environment**

Fire safety should be improved. The battalion has the necessary equipment but a real firefighting plan must be elaborated and regular exercises planned and continued.

The battalion must work closer with the Regional Administration Office to find a solution for waste treatment and prevent soil pollution from technical ingredients.

Logistics Staff Branch (S4)	Evaluation	Remarks
	1 2 3 4 5	
Is the Branch providing logistics support in cooperation with administration in the SHQ?	1	Language barrier.
Is the Branch capable of maintaining logistics support to the Sector during crises?	1	Language barrier/Lack of equipment.
How is the coordination with S2, S3 and S5?	3	
Does the Branch have the overall view on existing logistics operations and terrain Management in the Sector?	1	

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Is the Branch monitoring and synchronizing logistics support in coordination with other entities such as Service Delivery Division, etc.?	4	
Is the Branch acting as the coordinating body between Bn HQ and the Coys?	3	
Does the Branch participate in planning operations and is it capable of providing the required logistics advice?	2	
Does the Branch have the manpower to support ongoing operations in the Military Operations Center?	1	
Is the Branch maintaining situational awareness for logistics and can it provide a common logistics picture for the commander and Military Operations Center?	2	
Is there an overall plan for storage in the Battalion?	2	
Are SOPs developed for procedures regarding logistics operations in the Branch, the HQ and in the Battalion?	3	
Are the SOPs known by all SOs in the Branch?	3	
Is training conducted on the various SOPs?	3	
Are reports and returns conducted according to the existing BRs and SOPs?		Not assessed.
Do reports and returns follow the format listed in the SOPs and/or UN manuals and handbooks?	2	
Is there a plan for POC (how will logistics (LOG) support it)?	1	
Is the plan known by the SOs?	1	
Is there a plan developed for CIMIC and LOG support for it?	1	

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Are the staff members familiar with the LOG support plan for CIMIC?	1	
Is the Branch providing guidance on UN policy on environmental matters?	1	
Is coordination conducted with SHQ, neighboring entities and Missions?	2	
Is the Branch doing forward looking planning coordinated with S2 and S3?	3	
Summary of Performance	2.00	
Logistics Capability U4	Evaluation	Remarks
	1 2 3 4 5	
Is the unit carrying or in possession of the required number of personnel, arms, ammunition, equipment, accessories, spares, unit stores and expendables as per MOU and mission requirements?	2	Lack of COEs (recovery and handling)
Are the COBs configured for independent and self sustained logistics capability (Food, water, accommodation, hygiene and sanitation, transport, medical, etc.)?	3	
Has the unit streamlined procedures for daily logistics sustenance and routine replenishment as per mission logistics plan within integral resources?	3	Could be improved
Does the unit maintain field kitchen facility with adequate running and reserve rations (dry and fresh rations, MRE/composite emergency rations etc.) as per specified quantity and have grease traps?	3	
Does the unit have an efficient system of daily sustenance of water to include water plant, storage facility and supply system for providing potable drinking/cooking/sanitation water in	2	Storage capabilities but no plant

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specified quantity as per the COE Manual 2011 and TCC guidelines of 2008?		
Does the unit maintain capability to install field water pump and provide temporary water supply for its companies and platoons until main supply is provided/restored?	1	
Does the unit have a system in place for wastewater treatment prior discharge?	3	2 WTU
Does the unit have a system in place for waste segregation?	2	To be improved
Does the unit have containment basins under all fuel tanks and fuel collection points?	1	Too be realise
Does the unit carry out turnover of rations and ammunition on a periodic basis?	1	
Have the unit and subordinate units equipped with temporary field accommodation stores (tents, etc.) to support itself logistically for short duration?	4	
Does the unit has adequate and safe storage facilities for ration, water, FOL, general and ordnance stores, ammunition, mechanical transport stores, engineer stores, etc.?	2	
Does the unit have reserve stocks of water, food, emergency ration, medicines, spares (for weapons, equipment and vehicles), and general and ordnance stores, FOL, etc.?	1	
Has the unit carried out necessary scheduled preventive maintenance of all operational stores and have adequate maintenance and reserve spares?	2	
Does the unit have required capability to carry out repairs (in situ and mobile) and recovery of vehicles?	2	Waiting for recovery trucks delivery

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Are all the weapons, instruments and equipment inspected, zeroed/calibrated?	4	
Are all the troops equipped with necessary protective clothing (protective vest and helmet)?	4	No crowd control equipment
Does the unit maintain a movement control organization to plan and organize move of personnel?	4	Non observed
Are the personnel and unit finances properly accounted for and judiciously used?	3	Dedicated budget on demand
Does the unit have an effective system of personal documentation and administration?	4	
Does the unit maintain an efficient postal service?		Non observed
Has the unit carried out remedial actions as suggested in the quarterly COE inspection in the mission area?	2	
Does the unit maintain an updated load list and list of dangerous cargo list?	1	
Does the unit maintain 10 percent additional equipment, vehicles, stores to cater for unserviceable stores/equipment out of action until replenished?	1	
Has a detailed load table for personnel baggage, unit equipment and stores been worked out as per	2	
UN parameters?		
Does the unit carry/in possession of required ammunition for peacekeeping operations?	4	
Is the unit carrying/in possession of minimum 10 percent reserve of all equipment and stores over and above the agreed upon quantities as per MOU to cater for unforeseen equipment out of action/un serviceability/breakdown etc.?	1	

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Does the unit maintain reserve stocks in the following category:	2	
Water		
Dry ration		
Composite ration/MRE		
Expendable stores		
FOL		
Spares (weapon, equipment and vehicle) –		
Medicines		
Does the unit have separate facilities accommodation, ablutions, etc. for women?	2	Non observed
Summary of Performance	2.36	
Water Arrangements	Evaluation	Remarks
	1 2 3 4 5	
Does each COB have a water treatment/purification plant (1,000 liters per hour to 2,000 liters per hour) with sedimentation, filtration and disinfecting process or reverse osmosis and adequate storage and distribution facility (COE /UNOE)?	1	2 realised but no technician to serve
Does the unit have trained personnel in treating and testing raw water (meet WHO standards and fit for human consumption)?	1	

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Does a COB maintain three (03) days intake storage and 5,000 liters of output storage?	1	
Does the unit have minimum two (02) days bottled water as reserve stock?	1	
Does the unit have water storage capacity (with acceptable food grade materials) of minimum 170 liters per person?	5	
Does the unit have adequate water tankers and trailers for self sustainment of the COBs?	1	Only bladders
Does the unit engineer section have the capability to provide water points with field pumps?	4	
Does each COB have a proper wastewater collection/treatment/disposal system (Special case)?	1	non observed
Summary of Performance	1.88	
Personal and Crew Served Weapons U4	Evaluation	Remarks
	1 2 3 4 5	
Are the weapons inspected and certified by the armorer for serviceability (barrel, firing and safety mechanisms)?	5	
Has greasing and oiling of the weapon parts been carried out?	4	
Does the weapon have necessary accessories (day and night sights, laser aiming pointers, sling, magazines, cleaning kit, tool kit with additional firing pin, muzzle cover, spare batteries for sights, etc.)?	3	

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Have all weapons zeroed, day and night sights adjusted/calibrated and batteries (including spares) charged?		
Are the weapons equipped with authorized ammunition in good condition (new lot and not rusty)?	2	
Are the weapon index card/history sheet been maintained?	3	
Is the weapon given on charge of an individual for maintenance and accountability?	4	
Are the weapons and ammunition kept under proper storage?	2	Not enough space; storage too rough
Summary of Performance	3.29	
Mechanical Transport	Evaluation	Remarks
	1 2 3 4 5	
Have all vehicles been painted in white overall and display black UN letters on all four sides and on top prominently?	4	
Have all the national markings been removed from the vehicles?	4	
Are the vehicles of the agreed pattern (including 4 x 4) and category as per MOU?	4	
Are the vehicles fitted with HF radio sets for communication?	2	
Are the vehicles inspected and certified for serviceability (electrical, fuel supply and transmission system) and road worthiness?	2	
Are the vehicles modified against small arms/IED threats as per mission requirements?	2	only original amenities
Are the vehicles fitted with a GPS?	1	Only few vhls

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Are the vehicles equipped with fast moving spares, spare tires, pickaxe and shovels, spare FOL, spare water, emergency lighting arrangements, breakdown indicators, first aid kit and the repair tool kit?	2	
Are the vehicles fitted with speed governors, rear view mirrors, rear sensors, fog lamps, indicators and alarm for left/right turns and reverse?	4	
Have the tire rotation, wheel alignment and headlight adjusting been carried out?	2	
Are the vehicles' fuel tanks topped up, greasing as per correct grade carried out, battery in good condition with correct level of distilled water, brake fluid, engine oil, radiator water levels topped up, tire pressures and condition checked?	1	
Are the vehicles provided with tow hook and tow chain/winch facility for self recovery?	2	Only few vhls
Do the vehicles undergo daily, weekly and periodic maintenance tasks as part of preventive maintenance checks and the records maintained?	2	
Are the vehicle log books and car dairies maintained properly?	4	
Are the vehicles on charge of an individual peacekeeper for responsibility, accountability and safe driving?	2	
Are the odometers (vehicles) and hour reading meters operational in all vehicles and generators to efficiently track fuel consumption? (For efficient record of fuel consumption, UN may install FUEL LOG on all contingent vehicles and equipment.)	4	
Summary of Performance	2.63	

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Fire Protection	Evaluation	Remarks
	1 2 3 4 5	
Does the unit have a fire alarm system and possess adequate firefighting equipment?	4	
Does the unit have SOP on fire fighting with clearly spelt out responsibilities and drills?	2	Fire plan must be set up
Does the unit carry out regular firefighting practices?	1	To be improved
Does the unit carry out regular inspection to identify fire hazards and institute remedial measures?	2	To develop
Does the unit have fire points established near ammunition magazine, FOL dump and armory, battalion stores and other key areas?	2	
Summary of Performance	2.20	
TOTAL Summary of Performance	2.39	

Annex 7
Training Cell Assessment (U7)

Summary of Performance

COGBAT 3 completed 80% of mandated training and continues to implement the annual training plan.

The contingent has received extensive training before its deployment in the CAR from ACOTA (Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance) and UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research), and also after deployment, by some Sections of MINUSCA

Primary Tasks: POB TOB, ROE, HR, CDT including SEA, Minimum use force, Introduction to First AID, Armament, Conduct of Escort, Alarm Scheme Practice, Maintenance, Children Protection, MINUSCA Communication Equipment, Protection of Civilians, Camp Defense, Safety of Personal, The ten Rules of Conduct of the Blue Helmet, Care of Wounded/Injured/Sick person MINUSCA Mandate, Check point/Roadblocks/Searches, Hygiene and Sanitation Protection of Refugees Camps, Counter Ambush and Malaria Awareness).

Shortcomings:

The battalion encounters the following problems:

- ✓ Staff unavailability reduces the number of participants during training;
- ✓ Lack of electronic support on certain topics related to training;
- ✓ Difficulty over the barrier language.

U7 Training Requirements and Standards	Evaluation 1 2 3 4 5	Remarks
Has the battalion conducted basic individual and collective infantry training up to and including company level, with special attention for weapons training (small arms, heavy machine gun/small cannon turret weapons, and short and medium range anti-tank weapons), basic cordon and search procedures?	5	
Are the sub-units trained in the use of helicopters?	4	

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Have the unit conducted briefings on the Rules of Engagement (ROE) to be observed by the Mission, rules of impartiality and honesty, rules for behavior and techniques on how to react when being obstructed by hostile elements, etc.?	4	
Has all personnel been imparted instructions on the mandate and organization of the Mission and the area of operations?	4	
Have all personnel been imparted instructions on geographical, historical and cultural background of the local inhabitants and the neighboring countries, including the origins of the current situation, religious aspects, customs and taboos, etc.?	4	
Has the unit received pre-deployment training on conduct and discipline for military personnel?	4	
Have the unit conducted induction training on conduct and discipline for military personnel, including information on mission-specific rules and regulations or the obligations towards national and local laws and regulations, and conducted specific training on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and the UN 'zero-tolerance' policy in this regard?	4	
Has the unit conducted exercises in short and longer term manning of operational checkpoints and patrol missions (including the use of night vision equipment), basic communication and voice procedure training?	4	
Has all personnel been briefed and imparted instructions on how to manage the environment properly in their daily operations?	1	Lack of training program on management of environmental issues.
Have all the personnel undergone practical and operational human rights training aimed at providing military peacekeepers with an understanding of their human rights roles and responsibilities in UN peacekeeping operations?	4	

Engineering Cell Assessment (U8)

Summary of performance:

Despite of non-availability of engineering equipment, performance of the CONGBATT Engineers Platoon in execution of minor engineering tasks remained astounding. In general, Engineer Platoon is organized and sappers are well aware of safety and security procedures to execute assigned task in support of Contingent Commander (CC) operations at Bn level.

The average score of CONGBATT Engineer platoon is 4 or 85 %

Improvement Points

1. EOD / CIED for own safety in term of personnel, can be performed procedurally in cognizance with UNMAS and MINUSCA technical Standard for safety and guidelines.
2. The Engineering platoon has full capacity to handle minor engineering tasks as follow:
 - a. Field defense construction
 - b. Limited construction of light structure
 - c. Minor electrical repairs and replacement
 - d. Minor repair to plumbing and water supply systems
 - e. Maintaining all necessary tools
 - f. Supplies and mobile support to the AORs where entire and / or part of contingent is operating
3. The Battalion HQ, itself, has good capability to erect prefab structure that is totally installed at several applications such as pharmaceuticals, medical room, office facility and accommodation for soldiers. During the inspection period, 120 personnel were accommodated in compliance with UN Standard and other 60 were not accommodated as per standards, as the shifting process from ex-camp to the Greenfield was underway.

Areas of Concern

Often, the challenge during the initial installation of a new camp is lack of infrastructure and facility. Typically, installation for a new UN camp Berberati does not adequately take into account the BN size requirement and importance of engineering needs during the shifting phase. Delays in the material relocation from ex-camp to new Greenfield and undulations and cuttings which were not initially catered for are badly hampering progress of construction work. Ground preparation work currently being performed by Indo Engineers Coy will have lasting effect for COGBATT's overall capabilities in operation.

Relocation is underway along with Prefab installation. However, this new site still does not meet the minimum requirement. It still lacks the basic necessity for the life of a troop

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in compliance with UN standard operating Procedure. Especially the water point; the showers; the toilet; the cooking point and the refectory protection system.

During the critical shifting phase, it requires strong commitment of Bn Cdr to fulfill the critical gaps.

1. Currently, there have been a lot of tracks and entrance into camp, which are also being used by local populace.
2. Secured earthen berm perimeter have been currently present but 6 foot HESCO barrier wall that covers 360 degrees of the perimeter of the Berberati base are not available.
3. Concertina or barbed wire placed on top of the earthen berm or Hesco barrier wall have been uninstalled.
4. Only Entry point is presently to be manned without a guard post at Greenfield.
5. Owing to the shifting process being underway, cooking, meal preparation and eating sites are not yet installed to ensure proper feeding and sanitation for the occupying unit at Bn level.
6. Ablution units are still lying up at container yard and are not yet installed due to lack of lifting plants at Bn Level. The troops are using temporally latrines without any cleared markers of male/female latrines. This is potential indication with the great risk of being accused of Sexual abuse and exploitation (SEA).
7. CONBATT personnel have to continue to travel 200 or even 300m with plastic jerry can to fetch water for bathing and cooking from a natural water stream. Thus, the risk of contamination and exposure to cholera and other eventualities cannot be discarded. Water and waste disposal sites are recommended to prevent and limit the spread of infectious diseases, insects, and rodents.
8. The main concern which are considered with regard to fire safety requirements are
 - a. Means of escape
 - b. Means for fighting fire
 - c. Means for giving warning in case of fire and
 - d. Any dangerous substances stored, used or handled. Those are not available at BN level
9. Nine engineering equipment plants stated in MOU, dated 01/04/2015, supposed to be held in Bn level to support the camp improvement. Those items are unavailable at current site.

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Military Engineering Team	Evaluation 12345	Remarks
Is the Engineering Team providing coordination and is it facilitating engineering (ENGR) advice to the CCdr and other entities in Bn HQs	5	
Is the Engineering Team support CCdr plans and programs?	5	
How is the coordination with S2, S3, S4 and S5?	5	
Does the Engineering Team have a common operational picture on mines, IEDs and Explosives Remnants of War (ERW) in the AOR?	4	Standard weapon of Armed group n Bn AOR.
Does the Engineering Team plan, coordinate, implement and monitor counter-IED, de-mining and EOD tasks within the military force in the Bn	4	
Is the Engineering Team monitoring and synchronizing ENGR support on a daily basis?	5	
Does the Engineering Team participate in planning operations and is it capable of providing the required ENGR advice?	4	
Does the Engineering Team have capability for supporting operations in Bn level	5	
Is the Engineering Team maintaining an updated ENGR situational awareness?	4	
Is the Engineering Team have the required personnel to conduct the Engineering activities in the Bn level?	4	
Are SOPs developed for procedures regarding ENGR operations in the Engineering Team , the HQ and in the force?	4	
Are the SOPs known by all operational in the Engineering Team?	3	
Is training conducted on the various SOPs?	3	
Are reports and returns conducted according to the existing BRs and SOPs?	4	
Do reports and returns follow the format listed in the SOPs and/or UN manuals and handbooks?	00	Engineering use their own format procedure to report and return
Is there a plan for POC and how will Engineering Team support the CC plan?	4	Sub-engineering group commander based at respective TOB Mbaiki, Boda,Noal, Carnot, Yaloke and Bossembele. Those are POCs of Engineer

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Is the plan known by the SOs?	3	
Is the Engineering Team familiar with the CC plan for supporting CIMIC?	5	
Is the Engineering Team providing guidance on UN policy on environmental matters?	5	
Is coordination conducted with Bn HQ, neighboring entities and Missions?	4	
Is the Engineering Team doing forward-looking planning, coordinated with S2, S3, S4 and keeping S5 updated?	4	
Overall Evaluation	85	