

Military Division
Department of Peacekeeping Operations



United Nations Stand-by Arrangements System
Military Handbook
Edition 2003

UNITED NATIONS STAND-BY ARRANGEMENTS SYSTEM
MILITARY HANDBOOK
EDITION 2003
GENERAL

1. Purpose and Scope

This document describes the operation of United Nations Stand-by Arrangements System (UNSAS) for military capabilities. Stand-by arrangements for civilian police are the responsibility of the Civilian Police Division (CPD) and arrangements for civilian personnel are the responsibility of the Personnel Management and Support Service (PMSS) / Office of Mission Support (OMS) of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). These are to be described separately, by the above-mentioned Division and Service.

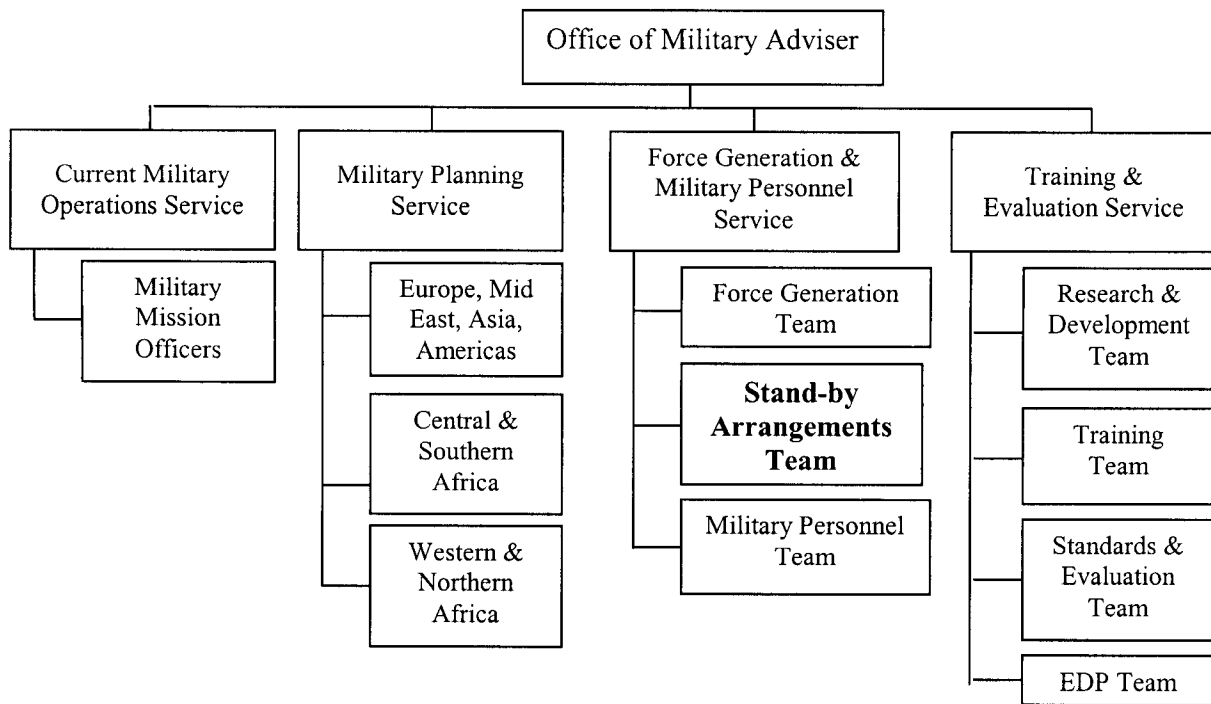
A consolidated document, including the Civilian Police Stand-by Arrangements will be circulated by the end of 2003.

2. Stand-by Arrangements Team (SAT)

Military aspects of UNSAS are managed by the SAT, in the Force Generation and Military Personnel Service (FGS) / Military Division (MD) / DPKO, and it is responsible for:

- a. Promoting UNSAS, via consultations with all Member States (MS) including in-country exploratory discussions with government officials
- b. Establishing and maintaining contact with participating and potential members to UNSAS
- c. Providing United Nations Headquarters (UNHQ) planning officers with specific MS stand-by resources that could be made available
- d. Controlling and coordinating the completion of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Stand-by Arrangements with new participants, and following up on agreements for the maintenance of stand-by capabilities for peacekeeping operations (PKO)
- e. Assisting MS in structuring their Stand-by Arrangement contributions
- f. Conducting annual briefing to MS on UNSAS
- g. Conducting briefings and providing advice on Stand-by Arrangements, upon request
- h. Preparing annual report to the Secretary-General on UNSAS
- i. Maintaining the UNSAS database and ensuring the availability of updated information on pledges from the MS
- j. Coordinating, together with Training and Evaluation Service (TES) the training of staff from MS on the Mission HQ "On-Call List"
- k. Facilitating to match equipment from one MS with troops from another
- l. Maintaining, reviewing and updating the UNSAS "Tables of Organization and Equipment".

Military Division / DPKO Organizational Chart



3. Background

The primary purpose of the United Nations (UN) is to maintain international peace and security. From the time of its foundation, the UN has recognised the requirement of troops to be available to the Security Council (SC) to respond rapidly to threats to the international peace (Chapter VII / UN Charter)¹.

In his “Agenda for Peace”, in 1992, the Secretary-General stated a requirement for troops to be available to the UN at short notice, capable of intervening quickly and efficiently where and when necessary.

The Panel on UN Peace Operations (A/55/305 – S/2000/809), known as Brahimi Panel, made recommendations on the use and improvement of the UNSAS. The General Assembly has endorsed a requirement to be able to establish a traditional² peacekeeping mission within 30 days and a complex³ mission within 90 days of a SC Mandate. The experience of the last few years suggests that UN should assume a strategic deployment capacity sufficient to start two new missions per year, one “traditional” and one “complex.”

¹ Article 43 “All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security...Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.”

² It would consist of approximately 5,000 troops (50 per cent self-sustaining), 100 substantive staff, 200 military observers and civilian police, 200 administrative (international and local) staff.

³ It consists of 10,000 troops (25 per cent self-sustaining), 300 substantive staff, 1,000 military observers and civilian police, and 1,000 administrative (international and local) staff. It was assumed that these missions were to be deployed in areas with limited local infrastructure at a frequency of one traditional and one complex mission per year.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for the UN to obtain such troops at short notice. With the essential planning data provided by MS and once the mission planning process has commenced and contributions confirmed, the remaining phases of mounting an operation can be visualized. The result is that, not only the planning is enhanced, but the induction and deployment of resources and units to the mission area is facilitated. In this regard therefore, the UNSAS provides the initial consultation process by giving clues to mission planners on what the MS may contribute.

4. Basis Documents for SAT referring to UNSAS

- a. An Agenda For Peace (A/47/2777 – S/24111), dated 31 January 1992
- b. An Agenda for Further Change (A/57/387), dated 9 September 2002
- c. Progress Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations Stand-by Arrangements for Peacekeeping S/2000/194, dated 8 March 2000 (The Report for 2002 is to be issued soon, upon approval by the Secretary-General)
- d. Brahimi Report (A/55/305 – S/2000/809), dated 21 August 2000
- e. Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Report of the Panel on UN Peace Operations (A/55/502 – S/2000/1081), dated 20 October 2000
- f. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Panel of UN Peace Operations, Report of the Secretary-General (A/55/977), dated 1 June 2001
- g. Resources Requirements for Implementation of the Report of Panel on UN Peace Operations, Report of the Secretary-General (A/55/507) dated 27 October 2000
- h. Comprehensive Review of the Whole Question of Peacekeeping Operations in All Their Aspects, Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
 - i. A/56/863, dated 11 March 2002
 - ii. A/49/681, dated 21 November 1994
 - iii. A/48/403 – S/26450, dated 14 March 1994
- i. Manual on Policies and procedures concerning reimbursement and control of contingent-owned equipment of troop-contributors participating in peacekeeping missions (COE Manual, 2002 Edition).
- j. Statement by the President of the UN Security Council (S/PRST/1994/22)

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

5. Concept

The UNSAS is based on conditional pledges by MS to contribute specific resources within agreed response time and restrictions into UN PKO. One of the most important conditions is that the final decision whether to actually deploy the resources or not remains a national decision.

The purpose of stand-by arrangements is to have a precise understanding of the forces and other capabilities a MS will have available, at a given state of readiness for movement from the home country, if it agrees to contribute to a PKO. Such an understanding facilitates the organisation's efforts in mission planning and the actual force generation process and also contributes to its rapid deployment of resources.

In addition, it places the participating Government in a better position to plan and budget for a possible contribution to a PKO, to train and prepare its personnel and, if necessary, to arrange for the acquisition of the necessary equipment required for peacekeeping duties.

6. Employment

The system consists of arrangements negotiated between the UN and individual MS. The resources agreed upon remain on "stand-by" in its home country.

Once deployed, the normal period of employment of military personnel is six months for formed units and one year for individual observers and liaison officers. After this period, the units / personnel will be repatriated.

MS retain responsibility of stand-by resources until they physically leave their home country.

7. Command and Control

During their period of assignment to the UN PKO, personnel made available by MS remain in their national service but under Operational Command of the UN.

8. Funding

The MS assume all costs as long as resources remain on stand-by in their country.

The UN pays for the deployed elements that meet the requirements as soon as they embark for the mission area or if they are required for briefings at UNHQ prior to deployment.

Reimbursement is carried out according to "Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning Reimbursement and Control of Contingent Owned Equipment (COE) of Troop Contributing Countries Participating in Peacekeeping Missions" (COE Manual, Edition 2002), issued by the MOU and Claims Management Information Section (MCMS) / Finance Management Support Service (FMSS) / OMS / DPKO.

9. Resources

The UNSAS is a system that deals with resources, both military and civilian and both personnel and materiel, provided by the governments in order to facilitate the rapid deployment of all the resources needed in a PKO.

The military resources required are:

- a. Military elements, units / sub-units (personnel and equipment organized and trained to

fulfill a task or mission).

- b. Individual military personnel, to fill military staff officer, observer or liaison officer positions. This includes a Mission HQ "On-Call List" to fill staff posts in the military component of mission headquarters rapidly when a new mission is established.
- c. Material and equipment, including the required support organization and self-sustainment capabilities.
- d. Support services (air, naval and terrestrial assets).

10. Logistics

Logistic support for PKO is normally the responsibility of the UN. UN normally provides food, water and POL. However, stand-by forces being rapidly deployed must be self-sustained until the UN support is established.

All formed contingents are to bring levels of stock holdings to the mission area for minimum of 90 days. This time is needed by the UN in order to finalize civilian contracts. The provisions stipulated into "Guidelines on Levels of Ammunition for Peacekeeping Operations" will apply.

11. Reports

Information regarding contributions to UNSAS is used by military planners to propose the most appropriate capability to meet the operational requirement of the UN and to plan deployment. To do this effectively, information must be up to date. A system of quarterly reporting is used to ensure that the information held by the Secretariat is up to date. The format for this report (required by the end of each quarter) is at Annex A.

From time to time contributions to the system may temporarily be unavailable due to commitments elsewhere or other issues. These contributions cannot remain part of the system, so they should not be reported in the quarterly return form, unless a new date when the unit (individual) might be available again, is mentioned.

12. The new UNSAS Structure

Category*	Subcategory	Remarks	Documents
Individuals	Mission HQ On-Call List	Response Time (RT): 7/14 days. MS bid for Posts in the HQ.	Note Verbale (NV)
	UNMOs	RT: Up to 90 days.	
	Staff Officers		
	Specialists		
Grouped Personnel	Rapid Deployment Level	RT: within 30 / 90 days at Air/Sea port of Embarkation (APOE/SPOE).	NV, Load Lists MOU / COE.
	Conventional Stand-by	RT: Up to 180 days at APOE/SPOE.	Generic MOU

Note: *Contributions from Regional / International Organisations fall in any of the above-mentioned categories.

13. UNSAS Levels of Commitment - represents a position on the UNSAS scale of contributions dedicated to the system. There are three conventional levels of commitment by MS to UNSAS and a level of rapid deployment.

14. Conventional Levels

- a. **Level 1.** It is the provision of a list of capabilities describing what kind of resources may be made available. This list could include the size, strength, and response time of the pledges.
- b. **Level 2.** It is the provision of more detailed information on contributions by completing the Planning Data Sheet(s). These Data Sheets are detailed inventory lists describing the contribution, including the organization of the units, a list of major equipment, level of self-sufficiency, and data on individuals.
- c. **Level 3.** A generic MOU on Stand-by Arrangements with the UN. This document specifies resources provided, response times, and conditions for employment. Also attached to the MOU are technical data or requirements regarding contributions. MOUs are the preferred form of agreement for the UN.

15. Rapid Deployment Level (RDL)

Resources pledged by MS in this level can be deployed to a UN Mission within 30/90 days of a SC Mandate, **following the appropriate government approval**. It enables both the Secretariat and the MS to save time through detailed pre-deployment planning and preparation of a draft MOU.

The units (consisting of an agreed suite of equipment and personnel and capable of fulfilling certain tasks) will be deployed into an environment commensurate with the unit's ability to deal with the existing level of threat.

Prior to acceptance of an RDL commitment, DPKO may deploy a staff assistance team to the MS, in order to verify the equipment pledged, the training of personnel and the level of self-sustainment.

More details are available in the Annex B "RDL - Terms of Reference".

16. The Military "On-Call List"

The Brahimi Panel recommended⁴ that an "On-Call List" of military officers, be created with teams trained to establish the military component of a UN field mission headquarters.

The Military "On-Call List" is an UNSAS component, comprising pledges from MS and Regional / Sub-Regional or International Organizations (R/IO) meant to rapidly deploy individuals, in order to form the nucleus of a new Mission HQ, or to fill vacancies / replace individuals in on-going missions.

MS are requested to indicate the positions for which they would provide personnel in a generic mission headquarters.

⁴ Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations - A/55/305 - S/2000/809, dated 21 August 2000

The military “On-Call List” consists of the following groups:

- a. **Group One** (Core Planning Team) consists of nine key staff planners. These personnel will augment the DPKO planning effort during the initial stage of a new mission and shall be activated within seven days. After receiving the Note Verbale (NV) by the Permanent Mission (R/IO), the personnel belonging to this group will deploy from the home country to MD/DPKO, in New York. Subsequently, they will deploy to the mission area.
- b. **Group Two** (the remaining staff members) will complete the formation of the new mission headquarters and be activated within fourteen days notice, after receiving the NV by the Permanent Mission. After activation, this group will deploy from their home country to the mission area, or a designated staging area.
- c. **Group Three** is a separate pool of individuals consisting of UN Military Observers (UNMO), Staff Officers and Military Experts on Missions, already pledged by MS in UNSAS. These personnel will be activated according to the agreed response times. The job descriptions for Military Experts on Missions are shown in Annex C (Joining Instructions for the On-Call List, posts 130 to 131).

The Groups One and Two are to be use only for establishing new missions led by DPKO; Group Three will be used for replacements or staffing ongoing missions led by DPKO or Department of Political Affairs.

The MS (R/IO) are requested to ensure that the pledged personnel for the military “On-Call List” are fluent in English and/or proficient in another UN official language (both written and oral), have at least two years driving experience and are in possession of valid national or international driving license, are in good health and are available for deployment within a certain time. They are also requested to ensure that the candidates fulfil the criteria for the posts according to the job descriptions circulated for each post.

It is understood that actual deployment requires the MS’ approval.

17. Procedures for Contributing to UNSAS

The procedures for placing a proposed contribution on the database is shown below:

a. Phase 1. Offer and Consideration

- i. Offer by MS to contribute to UNSAS.
- ii. Consultations with Secretariat staff (MD, CPD and OMS) regarding the exact capabilities required and being offered. Secretariat staff will determine the Level of Commitment offered.
- iii. If offer appears suitable for RDL, following the integrated planning process, and the completion of required documents, the Secretariat and the MS will exchange NV acknowledging the MS entry into the RDL. A draft MOU and if required, a draft LOA on deployment of personnel and equipment will be prepared to facilitate rapid deployment. After MS appropriate governmental approval for deployment to a UN PKO, COE negotiations will take place based on the previously agreed upon draft MOU, culminating in a MOU signed by both parties as per the COE Manual. DPKO will accept units into the RDL as organized for the tasks for which they have been trained.

- iv. For units offered to one of the three conventional levels of commitment (List of Capabilities, Planning Data Sheet or MOU) the pledge is placed in the database as provisional until a visit verifies suitability. Offers cannot progress unless the requested documents are provided.
- v. For the “On-Call List” the offer is placed in the database.

b. Phase 2. Follow Up Training and Assistance

- i. For all units and individuals, training standards and other training material will be provided by DPKO. A UNSAS Assistance Team (UNSAAT) may deploy to the MS.
- ii. As a result of visits, equipment deficiencies may be noted. If the provisional contributor is unable to provide the equipment, the Secretariat will attempt to arrange bilaterally or to identify suitable UN owned equipment. Once this happens the contributions will be fully accepted into the system.

18. Callout

The following is the concept for activation of contributions to the stand-by arrangements (callout) when a new mission is likely, i.e. when planning has reached an advanced stage with a clear concept:

- a. MD examines UNSAS database and clears potential MS contributions with the Office of Operations (this happens in the early phases of planning). Potential troop contributors with significant pledges to the system, particularly those at RDL are consulted regarding the operational concept for the military component. This is without prejudice to the prerogative of the SC and to the essential independent specialist advisory functions of the Military Adviser.
- b. MD forwards warning requests to MS to meet the operational requirement. This includes callout of selected individuals on Group One of the Mission HQ “On-Call List”. At this stage Group Two of the Mission HQ “On-Call List” is placed on seven days notice and, names and personal details are requested.
- c. Selected Group One Mission HQ “On-Call List” staff deploy to New York to be briefed on planning and to complete operational and tactical level planning.
- d. If MS respond positively to the warning request for UNMOs and / or units, UNSAAT deploy and assist the MS in meeting the specific mission requirements. This includes training, and advice regarding equipment and self-sustainment (if applicable). Units and individual UNMOs are placed on 28 days notice to move. Units and individuals in the Reception Phase (apart from the “On-Call List”) are placed on 21 days notice.
- e. When it is clear that the SC will consider a Report of the Secretary-General (that will lead to a Mandate to establish a new mission), Group Two of the Mission HQ “On-Call List” is called to a concentration (staging) area (e.g. UN Logistic Base - Brindisi).
- f. On issue of the Mandate. Group One staff join Group Two staff in the concentration (staging) area and deploy into the mission area within seven days.
- g. For a traditional mission, reception units deploy to the mission area within 21 days and the main body deploys within 28 days.
- h. For a complex mission, depending on the security situation, the force, including HQ

may concentrate outside the mission area for further administrative and logistic preparation, as well as individual and collective training. The military component may deploy into the operational area prior to 90 days.

19. Training.

The primary responsibility for the training of personnel in the performance of peacekeeping duties remains with MS. To facilitate standardization, training guidelines for specific UN tasks and objectives are published by the Secretariat.

Due to the nature of the task, and the short timeframes involved, the UN conducts training in UN staff procedures for individuals on the Core Planning Team (Group One) / Mission HQ "On-Call List". DPKO will conduct two training courses yearly. The criteria for participation are as follow:

- a. Balanced geographic representation
- b. The personnel attending the course should not retire or be promoted the following two years
- c. After completion of the course the officer to be available on the On-Call list for minimum one year
- d. Fulfillment of posts' criteria, according to the "Job Description Table"
- e. Experience in at least one peacekeeping mission

20. Regional Arrangements

Regional Arrangements play a crucial role in maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the UN.

The C-34 has urged the strengthening of cooperation between UN and relevant regional arrangements and agencies, in accordance with their respective mandates, scope and composition, to enhance the capabilities of the international community in the maintenance of international peace and security.

UNSAS assists the MS to enhance their capacity in peacekeeping and to serve as a focal point in this regard. There is a good communication, contacts and cooperation with many R/IO.

Within the context of follow-up to the C-34 Report, an initiative that could facilitate rapid deployment of hospitals has been developed.

21. Coherent Brigade Units

The Secretariat recognizes that close cooperation between the UN and regional arrangements helps to bring together motivation and knowledge of local actors with international support and resources that enhance concerted efforts for the promotion of peace.

To further reduce the response times and achieve better cost-efficiency, sub-regional arrangements would be one solution.

The Secretary-General has encouraged the creation and identification of peacekeeping forces through regional partnership arrangements and recognized that coherent units that utilize common procedures will enhance the ability of the UN to respond to crisis. These coherent brigade units could be built up on sub-regional basis for certain geographical areas of responsibilities close to their planned points of embarkation. This will significantly reduce the response times and create the real rapid deployment capacity. It also helps to arrange sufficient and effective training for these resources in the composition in which they also will be deployed, if so required. These coherent units being closer to their designated areas of operations will also reduce the costs for the UN. There are already some examples of efforts to create sub-regional peacekeeping formations.

22. Level Two Hospital Initiative

The project concept is based on encouraging R/IO to become involved in cooperation with the UNSAS. The UN would provide a Level Two Hospital to a designated lead nation in a R/IO. The R/IO will coordinate the training of staff on the hospital equipment. The desired end state is a Level Two Hospital staffed by personnel from some or all of the MS of a R/IO having had co-ordinated training. The staff should be deployable to a UN Peace Operation under the UNSAS and with Strategic Deployment Stocks (SDS) equipment.

The hospitals have been donated to the UN by Sweden, and will remain UN owned.

They will be upgraded with technical equipment paralleling SDS standard. Hospital infrastructure includes catering, accommodation and hygiene facilities at a basic level.

Costs associated with the Project will be the responsibility of the appropriate R/IO, or a specific mentor (sponsor).

Both the UN and the R/IO will have a number of responsibilities, as mentioned in the Level Two Hospitals - Project Description (Annex D).

The Secretariat will informally consult with R/IO, and provide briefings. Interested R/IO will obtain consensus from their members, and designate a lead nation. Informal consultations will determine specific responsibilities. The normal COE process will be followed. COE negotiations will lead to a MOU that will be signed between R/IO and lead nation and another one between UN and R/IO. NV will be exchanged between the UN, the R/IO, and MS. Following deployment of the hospital training will be conducted on a regular and agreed basis, under the auspices of the R/IO.

The final decision whether to actually deploy the hospital/hospital staff by the R/IO remains a UN decision.

The hospital/hospital staff may be deployed only following a SC Mandate in support of a Peace Operation, or UN mandated humanitarian operation/natural disasters relief. In this case, the R/IO shall deploy with hospital drawn from the SDS (or in exceptional cases) with the hospital pre-deployed. Costs related to a UN Peacekeeping / Humanitarian Operation will be supported by UN.

Relocation of the hospital/hospital staff within UN Peace Operation area is UN responsibility and will follow to negotiations between UN and R/IO. Cost of Relocation to UN peacekeeping operation will be UN responsibility.

R/IO might decide the relocation of the hospital to another lead nation, following consultations with UN, only. Relocation of hospital for training reasons, inside the R/IO is allowed, following UN approval. These Costs will be R/IO responsibility.

Relocation of staff for training purposes is an internal issue of R/IO.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Further details regarding the required capabilities are available on UNSAS web page: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/rapid/sba.html>

Email contact is: UNSAS@un.org

Address: United Nations, Stand-by Arrangements Team, 801 UN Plaza, Room U-200, New York, NY 10017, USA

Annexes:

- A. UNSAS Quarterly Status Report Form
- B. Rapid Deployment Level - Terms of Reference
- C. Mission Headquarters On Call List – Job Description
- D. Level Two Hospital - Project Description

GLOSSARY

Asset: An individual or a unit (military or civilian) possessing useful or valuable quality.

Contingent: means all formed units, personnel and equipment of the TCC deployed to the mission area under the Memorandum of Understanding.

Contingent Owned Equipment (COE): It means major equipment and consumables, deployed and operated by the TCC in the performance of PKO.

Dry Lease: It means a COE reimbursement system where the TCC provides equipment to the Mission and the UN assumes the responsibility for maintaining the equipment.

Embarkation Point: An area in which final preparations for embarkation are completed and through which assigned personnel and loads for craft are prepared.

Enabling Units: Those resources (military or civilian units, or sub-units) required to enable the deployment of a PKO and perform those functions commonly required in peacekeeping missions, regardless of the size or mandate of the mission. The timely availability of strategic air- and sea- lift capability is critical for the success of rapid deployment. These resources include units for movement control, communications, terminal support, air-traffic control, aircraft load/unload, petroleum handling, water processing units and others.

Letter of Assist: An official document (contract) between the UN and a Government (through the Permanent Mission), meant to obtain goods and services that are:

- Not provided under a MOU
- Not commercially available
- Military pattern
- Specific dietary requirements

(UN) Memoranda of Understanding: An agreement (contract) between the UN and a MS providing troops or support to a PKO.

“On-Call List”: A UNSAS component, comprising pledges from MS and R/I O, meant to deploy individuals rapidly, either to form the nucleus of a new mission headquarters, or to fill vacancies / replace individuals in on-going missions.

Planning Data Sheet: A form (introduced in order to facilitate the preparation of a preliminary MOU) that requires information on capabilities, organisation, movement data, details of self-sufficiency and a list of major equipment for the units, in accordance with the COE Manual.

Pre-mandate commitment authority: Secretary-General’s financial authority to commit funds for procurement purposes, before the adoption of a mission mandate. The General Assembly has authorized (resolution 49/233 A) the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to \$50 million to start-up or to expand a PKO, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

Protective Battalion: A neutral nation unit, consisting of about 800 personnel, entrusted by belligerent with the protection, in territory of the interests of the belligerent and its nationals. It is to be placed between the belligerents to prevent military conflict. It may be part of a brigade or a separate unit.

Resource: The means available (elements, units/sub-units, material, equipment, services) to achieve an end.

The resources that are pledged by MS for UNSAS are of three main categories:

- Operational units (air defence, armoured, artillery, HQ, infantry, marines, naval units reconnaissance and Special Forces)
- Support units (air services, communications, engineers, food and catering services, health services, logistics, maintenance, movement control, navy auxiliary, police, supply and transportation units)
- Individuals (mainly military observers, military staff officers, civilian police and military / civilian specialists).

Response Time: The time that elapses between the receipt of a formal request (i.e. NV) from the UN, by the Permanent Representative of the MS concerned, and the moment when the national resources are ready for deployment at a specified point of embarkation.

Factors that determine the response time: readiness of resources, timely political decision, administrative preparations undertaken by UNHQ and the UN Mission.

Self-sufficiency: It means a logistics support concept for troop contingent in a peacekeeping mission whereby the contributing state provides some specific or all logistics support to the contingent on a reimbursable basis.

Sustainment categories: Support arrangements, provided by the UN or a TCC, based on per person/month rates: Catering, Communications, Office, Electrical, Laundry and Cleaning, Tentage, Accommodation, Medical, Minor Engineering, EOD, Observation, Identification, NBC, Field Defence Stores, Bedding, Furniture, Welfare and Unique Services.

Staff Assistance Visit: A UN team that is to ensure a pledged unit to UNSAS meets the standards of services and levels of equipment (major equipment, training, the level of self-sustainment).

Stand-by: Readiness for duty or immediate deployment. A person or unit ready to be deployed in an emergency.

Staff Officers: Officers who perform staff functions (such as planning and administration) for a commander. The high-level officers report directly to Chief of Staff.

Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA): An agreement signed with a host and / or neighbour countries regarding the status of the national contingent in the mission area.

Strategic Deployment Stocks (SDS): A strategic quantity of UN owned equipment authorized by the General Assembly to be stored and maintained in the UN Logistic Base Brindisi, Italy for use in peace operations.

Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOE): The list of standard stand-by force components. This document provides guidelines on tasks, organizational structure, size and equipment, including the number of vehicles, of the types of units typically deployed in today's PKO. These tables are models and guidelines for MS in the UNSAS or for those considering joining the System for future PKO.

Troop Contributing Country (TCC): A country contributing equipment, personnel, or services to a UN PKO.

United Nations Stand-by Arrangements Assistance Team (UNSAAT): A team of experienced staff deployed to assist MS in all the steps of contributing to UNSAS, including pre-deployment activity, once called out. Prior to callout for a specific mission their activity is funded by DPKO funds available to assist rapid deployment. On callout for a specific mission their activity will be funded by the mission budget.

Wet Lease: It means a COE reimbursement system where the TCC provides and assumes responsibility for maintaining and supporting the deployed major items of equipment, together with the associated minor equipment.