

United Nations Field Support

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Overview

- > Our environment
 - > Who we are
 - > Where we work
 - > What we do
- > Strategic reforms
- > DFS priorities
- > Operational needs



We now operate in places where there is little peace to keep and no peace agreement to support.





The threats confronted are transnational and asymmetric





Expectation of peacekeeping supporting mandates of protection of civilians and extension of state authority have never been higher.





The need to provide adequate security and support to our Peacekeepers, staff, and those we support in increasingly hostile environments is greater than ever.





Budgetary pressures are now greater than ever.



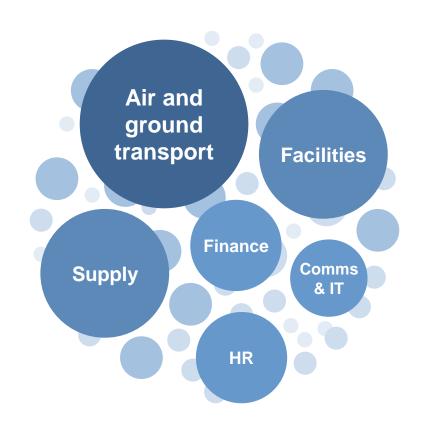


Who we are

DFS is a service provider for missions

Core field support services

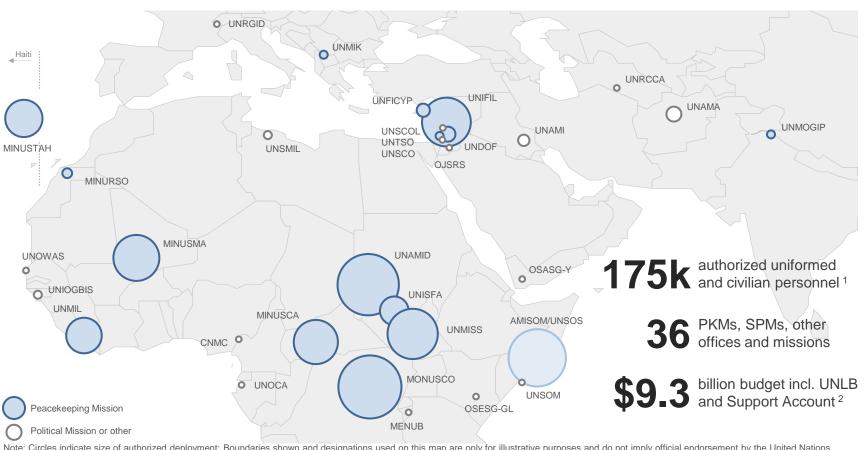
- ➤ DFS provides support services to enable UN peacekeeping and political missions to deliver on their mandates by drawing on - and integrating - UN equipment and personnel, military assets and commercial partners.
- ➤ Part of DPKO until 2007/08, DFS was created to better respond to the growing scale and complexity of UN field operations.
- ➤ DFS is led by USG Mr. Atul Khare and the Directors of Mission Support are our representatives in the field.





Where we work

In total, DFS supports 36 operations in 30 countries

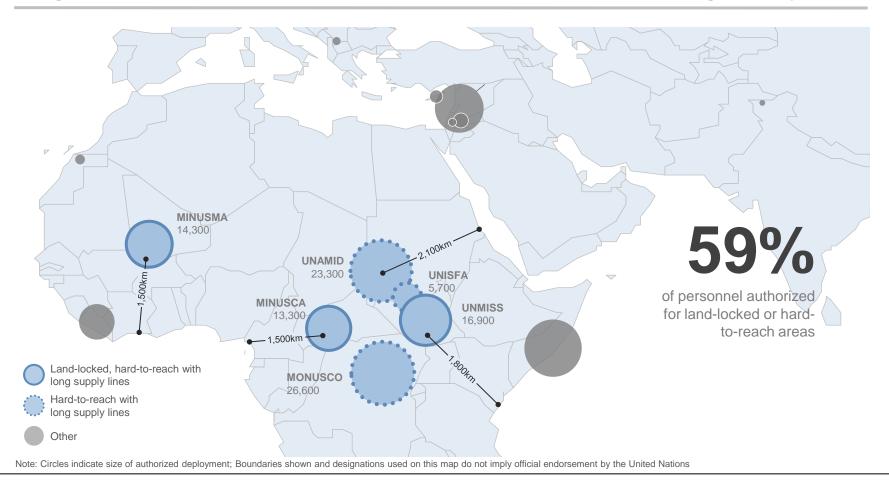


Note: Circles indicate size of authorized deployment; Boundaries shown and designations used on this map are only for illustrative purposes and do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations



Operating environments are more remote

Largest ops are now in remote / hard-to-reach areas with long supply lines





What we do









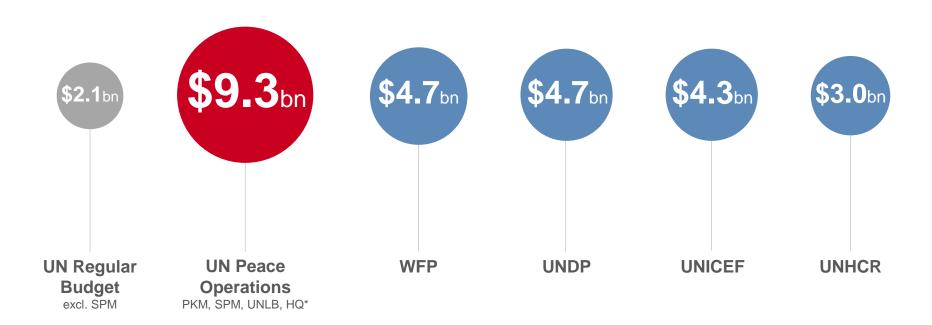








Peace ops are largest activity of the UN system



Source: Peace operations include PKMs, SPMs, Support Account and UNLB, preliminary figures subject to change; UN agency figures according to 2013/14 annual reports

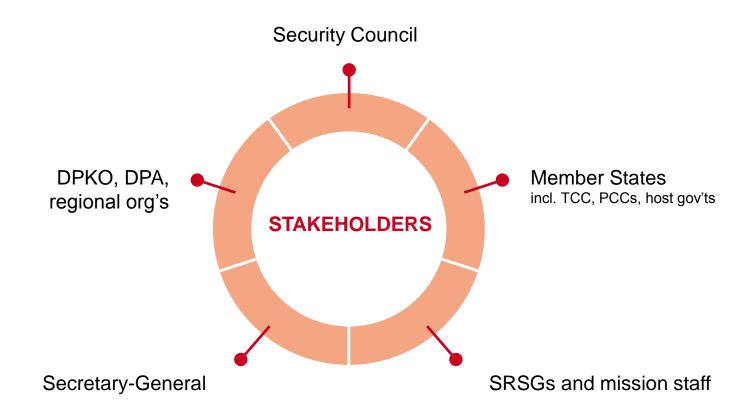


Strategic Reforms



DFS wants to be highly responsive

DFS wants to be highly responsive to stakeholder demands

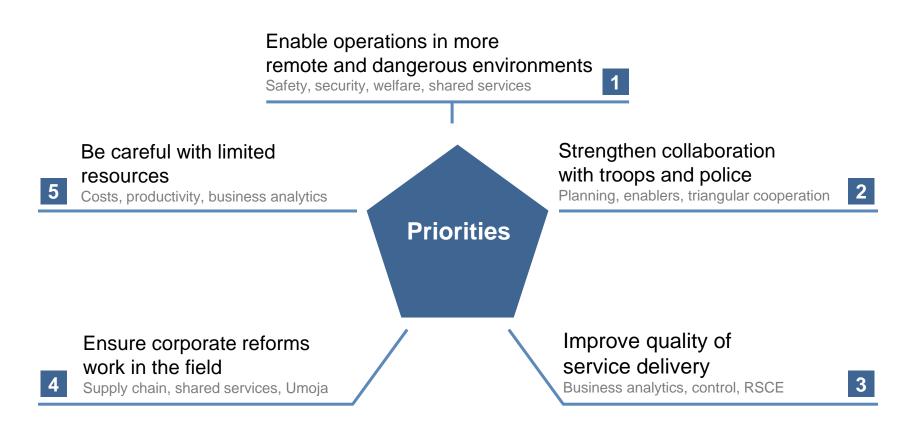


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Our priorities

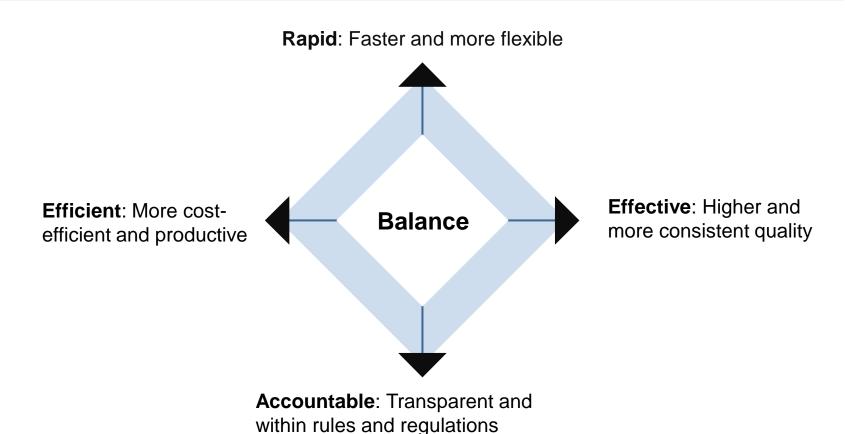
Working in a more volatile, dangerous, remote and austere environment





The strategic goal for DFS

Providing a balanced response to competing stakeholder expectations



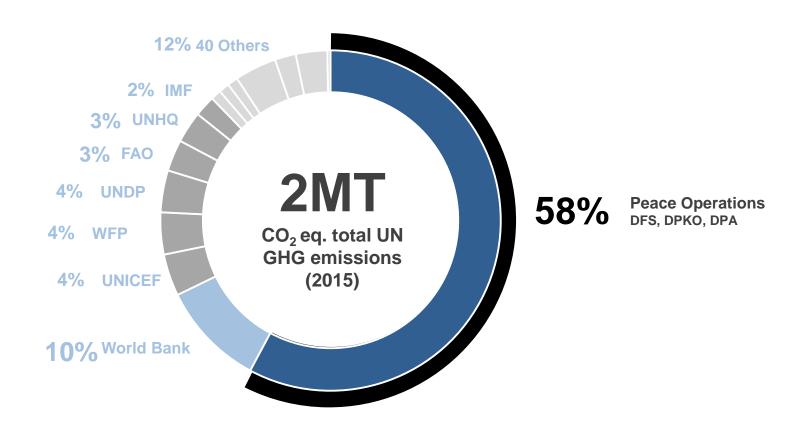
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Priority: Environmental Impact Reforms



UN system-wide climate footprint - 2015 58% of total UN greenhouse gas emissions from peace operations



Source: Greening the Blue Report (2015)



DFS ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY

A strategy with 5 pillars and a 6.5-year time horizon

Five Strategy Pillars













Operational Needs





Vehicles



All Terrain Vehicles for short range, inter-camp transport



Aviation – Commercial needs

CASEVAC Air Ambulance Helicopter Services (day / night / NVD capable)





Fixed Wing – Passenger and Cargo









Power Generation

- Low Maintenance
- Environmentally Friendly
- Alternate solutions wind / solar





Sewage and Waste Management Solutions





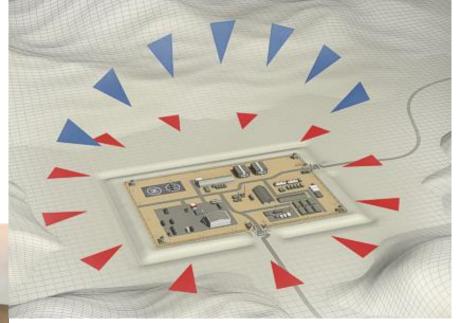
Connectivity

- Internet over satellite connectivity 20 Mbps download / 5 Mbps upload
- Hand held and car installable communications for satcom
- PTT over SatCom for rapid deployment
- Reliable power "green" power sources for 24/7 ICT

Safety, Security and Surveillance













Safety, Security and Surveillance

- Sense / Warn Systems (Rocket/ Mortar / artillery radar detection, camp alert)
- Ground movement radar surveillance systems
- Aerostat surveillance
- Mobile / fixed cameras
- CCTV systems
- Night Vision cameras
- Counter UAS systems
- Any technologies for the improvement of camp / convoy protection





UAVs / Surveillance – Contract, LOA, COE, UNOE

Variety of types/different conops/same purpose















UAVs / Surveillance – Contract LOA, COE, UNOE

- Class III BLOS (Sat data link)
 - Strategic assets in nature
 - > Require full integrated C2 structure, including data processing and analysis structure
 - Require great amount of logistic support (rwy, infra, maintenance, manpower, security, etc.)
 - Military is the main user.
 - > Currently LOA probono (TCC) and Commercial Contracts
 - Future. LOAs with TCC (Normally technically supported by the industry)
- Class II LOS (Line of Sight)
 - Operational/tactical assets
 - Versatile and flexible.
 - Ideal for hostile and austere areas
 - Small logistic footprint
 - Currently LOAs
 - Future, LOAs with TCC and commercial contracts (the UN look for turn key)
- Class I (Mini/Micro)
 - Tactical level
 - Versatile, easy to operate, cost-efficient
 - > Currently LOAs, COE and UNOE.
 - > Future LOAS, COE, Commercial service contract, lease or UNOE.



UAVs - COE, UNOE- ICTD/DFS

Payloads (Surveillance and Reconnaissance)

- Current Electro Optical (EO)/ Infrared (IR)
- ➤ Future Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)
- ➤ Future Options:
 - ➤ Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR): Foliage penetration, Topographic/Bathymetric Map Production
 - Hyper/Multi Spectral: HME production, gas/chemical leaks, concealment camouflage and deception (CCD) detection
- ➤ Other applications;
 - ➤ Medical supply (including blood transport and delivery)
 - ➤ Cargo delivery/air drop
 - Disaster relief/ Search and Rescue



UAS IN PKO CHALLENGES

- Common Operational Picture
- Integration of different types into the same C2 structure
- Logistic support
- Operations on hostile and austere environments-turnkey solutions
- Lack of regulatory framework-host nations caveats

CHALLENGES NEED SOLUTIONS-UN OPEN TO THE MARKET (PRIORITY UNFRR)



Thank you!