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ABSTRACT

Sri Lanka being a member of the UN plays a pivotal role in contributing troops for UN peacekeeping missions since 1960. Sri Lanka Air Force presently operates its aviation contingent in UN Mission in South Sudan and UN Mission in Central Africa Republic. Sri Lankan government is keen on expanding its contribution more towards UN peacekeeping missions, as it greatly contributes to the foreign exchange flow of the country. However, with the complexities in the environment and the numerous challenges facing, SLAF has found it difficult to maintain the continuous flow of aircraft spares to the mission and the same has affected the ultimate income to the country. This dissertation finds out the facts that are critical in timely supplying of spares to UN deployed Aviation Units and aimed to recommend possible solutions to sustain the deployed Aviation units deployed in UN missions in the long run and to plan for the future missions in more effective manner. This study was based on mixed method, having questionnaire designed to collect qualitative and quantitative data followed by semi-structured interviews with expert officers who are professionally engaged in the subject. The study found 'Deliver' process, 'Planning and Forecasting process and 'availability of suppliers' have impacted the timely supply of spares to the UN deployed Aviation Units and those areas to be improved to sustain the missions in the long run.

Keywords: UN Mission, Supply of Spares, Aviation Units, Logistics