Current and Emerging Uniformed Capability Requirements for United Nations Peacekeeping

UN Department of Peace Operations

November 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The partnership between the Secretariat and Member States has had a considerable boost since the launch of the Secretary-General’s Action for Peacekeeping; however, critical capabilities are still in short supply, requiring renewed and additional Member State commitments to address current and future gaps. Offers for well-equipped medium utility and attack helicopters are in need, with special attention to safety issues that govern these assets. This paper contains a dedicated section on these safety requirements, to further guarantee pledges of reliable, capable and safe air assets.

The United Nations Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2028 has set the following goals for female contribution by the end of 2019: 16% of military observers and staff officers; 21% of individual police officers; 5.25% of military contingents and 9% of formed police units. The targets for 2020 will require Member States to continue to work hard to generate and deploy more female personnel to our field missions. A complete breakdown of the current status and the upcoming goals is laid out on page 7.

The survey sent to Member States on the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System and the Uniformed Capability Requirements Paper brought some important feedback highlighted in Annex B (page 12). The Secretariat will take all comments into consideration and work in collaboration with T/PCCs to continuously improve the utility of both platforms.

Even with currently lower levels of overall military and police peacekeeping deployments, it is a joint responsibility of the Secretariat and Member States to stay at high levels of readiness and preparedness for any future needs, either within existing missions or possible future ones. A summary of units registered in and deployed from the PCRS and is available in Annex A (page 11).

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1 This paper has been updated since the last version was issued in August 2019. It is revised on a quarterly basis to reflect changes in requirements and new commitments made by Member States. Information is subject to change.
I. THE EVOLVING PEACEKEEPING ENVIRONMENT

The overall context in which UN peacekeepers are deployed has not changed significantly, yet remains complex and dynamic. Enhancing force protection for mobile and stationary forces, improving the full integrated trauma-care chain and conducting operations with direct support from peacekeeping intelligence are high priorities for peacekeeping. Improved situational awareness is also needed to feed vital information into the military peacekeeping intelligence cycle. To meet this need, engagement platoons are required as an integrated part of pledged infantry battalions. This new capability will help collect the information that allows missions to better provide security to civilians and peacekeepers.

The Uniformed Capability Requirements Paper is one part of a scope of work that includes the strategic generation of critical capabilities; the conduct capacity-building through training and mentoring, including for mission leadership; the introduction of new technologies to improve efficiency and protect personnel and facilities; and the expansion of engagement with T/PCCs to address capability shortfalls, develop interoperability, encourage a proactive mindset, and remove or pre-disclose all operational caveats.

II. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

A key focus of DPO-DOS in 2019 and for the foreseeable future is the implementation of the Action Plan to Improve the Security of United Nations Peacekeepers. The plan focuses on the need for enhanced performance in all areas of uniformed personnel preparation to improve the safety and security of peacekeepers and reduce fatalities.

The most important pre-deployment training requirement is for T/PCCs to fully train their contingents in accordance with the guidance issued by the UN Secretariat and to certify that they have done so as part of the force and police generation process. With regard to individually deployed uniformed personnel, Member States must ensure that staff officers have the requisite military and language skills to function effectively at the Force (division) and Sector (brigade) level. The Police Division, together with ITS, is revising training curricula to be in full compliance with the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing (SGF), called the United Nations Police Training Architecture Programme.

The Secretariat will continue to be proactive in identifying needs and, through the LCM, bring together Member States that provide significant capacity-building and training support to assist in the deconfliction of activities. The LCM sent Member States a survey to relay their capacity-building and capacity-receiving activities. Thirty-two Member States have responded so far. All other Member States that are engaged in bilateral capacity building are encouraged to share details of their programmes with the LCM, which is jointly managed by the ITS and the Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell. While the LCM has received significant information on military capacity-building activities, it has received much less information regarding police capacity-building activities. Member States are
encouraged to share details of their capacity-building activities directed toward police-contributing countries.

Looking to the remainder of 2019, the following support is needed to strengthen performance:

- Specific and targeted pledges of training support, delivered in T/PCC home locations, focused on training of trainers in critical unit skills such as operating in an IED environment or counter-ambush drills. Individual skills also need enhancement – particularly with regard to first aid training (in accordance with UN standards), as well as staff officer duties in both core military areas and areas specific to peacekeeping. The aim of externally-delivered training programmes should be to build national capacity, rather than to train contingents or individuals who will deploy. Recipients of these programmes should ensure they use the support to build their own self-sustaining training capacity and undertake to train both men and women in these critical skills. ITS is the point of the contact for this issue, as well as the Division of Healthcare Management and Occupational Safety and Health (DHMOSH) for first aid trainings.

- Translation of various training materials into the six official languages. It is preferred that Member States assume this responsibility themselves using national resources. ITS is the point of contact for this issue. Upcoming priorities will be the new material for military observers and peacekeeping military intelligence.

- Offers to host 50/50 male/female courses with all female participants being fully funded. A two-week course (UNMO or staff officer) should be preceded by a one-week female-only session which focuses on military skills and driving. Attendance should be linked to a commitment by participating TCCs to deploy the trained female personnel.

- Funding and dedicated slots for T/PCC officers to participate in UN-recognized national training courses.

- Offers to host UN courses. A priority is the continued delivery of the Military Staff Officers course and the Comprehensive Protection of Civilians course for both military and police participants. Offers of support could range from the provision of training facilities through to full funding of all costs, including those of participants. By the end of 2019, new course material will be available for military observers and for peacekeeping military intelligence. Early indications of Member State willingness to host these courses would help with planning for 2020.

- Member States are urged to ensure that UN guidance and training materials reach the hands of those involved in the preparation of uniformed personnel and units. Interaction with T/PCC training institutions shows that not all training institutions receive new materials which are distributed via the Permanent Missions.

- Member States with resources and/or expertise related to heavy engineering and medical are encouraged to join the Triangular Partnership Project as Supporting Member States and contribute funding, trainers and equipment such as heavy engineering equipment, maintenance equipment, well-drilling equipment, pre-fabricated bridges and medical simulation center equipment.
In addition to the provision of professional training for both military and police personnel, there are mission-specific pre-deployment training requirements that need special attention, including by Member States providing pre-deployment training to T/PCCs under bilateral arrangements:

- **MINUSMA**: C-IED; mine awareness; UXO awareness; first aid; French language; working with an interpreter; request for close air support from attack helicopters (forward air controllers); request for CASEVAC using utility helicopters in accordance with UN SOPs.
- **MINUSCA**: urban operations; joint military-police operations; French language; working with an interpreter; firefighting within a camp environment; protection of civilians.
- **MONUSCO**: jungle operations, including navigation; French language; working with an interpreter.
- **UNAMID**: firefighting within a camp environment; working with an interpreter.
- **UNMISS**: working with riverine units; protection of civilians.

* Member States willing to provide support to these areas are encouraged to engage directly with ITS, as well as to register their pledges through the PCRS website: https://pcrs.un.org.

### III. MISSION-SPECIFIC UNIT GAPS

Field Missions continually revise their capability requirements, either to adjust to new challenges, strengthen existing capabilities or adjust to available resources. Currently, **MINUSMA faces several critical gaps of military units. The below list of mission-specific critical gaps remains dynamic and will change.** Member States are recommended to contact DPO’s Force Generation Service and/or Police Division for real-time updates or for more details, and then engage the PCRS manager to register the pledge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Capability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MINUSMA</td>
<td>1 x Medium Helicopter Unit (Gao) (in October 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Medium Armed Utility Helicopter Unit (or 1 x Medium Helicopter Unit and 1 x Attack Helicopter Unit) (Mopti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x Medium Armed Utility Helicopter Unit (or 1 x Medium Helicopter Unit and 1 x Attack Helicopter Unit) (Kidal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x ISR Unit (Timbuktu) (in December 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUSCA</td>
<td>1 x Attack Helicopter Unit (or 1 x Medium Armed Utility Helicopter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFIL</td>
<td>1 x Corvette with Utility Helicopter (in December 2020)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. GENERAL CAPABILITY GAPS

This section highlights trends and capability requirements for the preparation and generation of future units and individuals to be deployed to new or existing missions. These critical capability areas will require the sustained engagement and contributions of Member States, and should guide their future work:

- **Units that are agile and offer flexibility** to missions (Rapid Deployable Units, Force Reserve Companies, Special Forces, Formed Police Units, Quick Reaction Forces and Attack or Armed Utility Helicopters) are required for larger area domination as authorized troop ceilings decrease. These are necessary for contributing to the provision of a secure environment for the protection of civilians, to facilitate humanitarian access and to protect themselves and mission personnel. Missions such as MONUSCO and MINUSCA have already deployed such units.

- **Peacekeeping-intelligence-led operations** have become more critical as UN missions expand into complex environments facing multiple threats. Military and police activity must be shaped by focused, coordinated and accurate intelligence to ensure effective operations. In the context of peacekeeping intelligence, it is critical to use information acquired from human sources more effectively, which will require adequate nomination and training. This will also require technologies and language capabilities that facilitate the acquisition, management, analysis and dissemination of peacekeeping intelligence to support timely decision-making within a coordinated mission-wide intelligence architecture. The following capabilities allow missions to provide this function, as well as Situational Awareness:
  
  - Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) units, along with specialized personnel, equipment and tools; and
  - Trained and experienced intelligence officers to be deployed in U2s and JMACs.

- The importance of **effective enabling units** (e.g. multi-role engineers, transport, signals, aviation, airborne ISR, and medical) to a mission cannot be overstated. This has been a critical point for missions in regions with limited transportation infrastructure and scarce local resources. Improved medical care, especially night-flight-capable aviation assets for CASEVAC/ MEDEVAC and AMET and forward surgical modules, is an obligation when peacekeepers are asked to operate 24 hours per day in dispersed and high-risk environments. Cost effective and efficient airborne ISR capabilities, either unmanned or manned, and easily integrated into the mission’s intelligence structures are required to provide continuous 24/7 ISR support to peacekeepers and UN personnel in general. Capable and effective engineering, ground and air transport have always been the backbone of a well-functioning mission and will continue to be so. Transportation units with integrated force protection elements, remote self-loading and unloading capabilities and rapidly deployable engineering construction units with airfield rehabilitation expertise are required. Complex environments also require modern and capable signals elements that facilitate secure, interoperable communications throughout the mission area. Enabling units must be capable of protecting themselves autonomously. With the increasing number of demanding tasks, missions are not always able to spare infantry units or FPUs to protect military enabling units.

- **Force Protection** remains a top priority in the face of malicious attacks against UN personnel. The following gaps have been identified with regard to Force Protection, including base
defence:
a. A standardized command, control and coordination structure inclusive of military and police.
b. An independent communication structure to support a multi-component Base Defence Plan.
c. Night vision surveillance equipment and tactical drones to maintain detection capability, area transparency and situational awareness.
d. Generation and deployment of Combat Convoy companies / battalions.
e. Advanced IED detection systems, including ground penetrating radar and hand-held explosive meters, electronic countermeasures and other alert systems linked to area or mission-wide peacekeeping intelligence resources.
f. Mine-resistant vehicles. After the revision of the Statement of Unit Requirements (MINUSMA shows a shortfall of approximately 200 mine-resistant vehicles).
g. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)/IED disposal/Weapons Intelligence Teams and combat engineering.
h. Indirect fire detection and warning systems integrated with bases’ C3-systems (operations centers) and increased accommodation protection measures (MONUSCO and MINUSMA could benefit from more of these assets).

• **Technology.** To ensure that peacekeeping operations are able to work safely and effectively in their evolving operating environments, the UN and Member States are seeking to modernize UN and contingent-owned force protection, survivability and duty of care systems, equipment and supporting structures. Modernization in communications, CASEVAC/ MEDEVAC, and force protection measures are some of the notable areas where the use of technology is essential. Technology such as Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), sense and warn systems such as counter-mortar radar alert systems, satellite imagery, visual surveillance equipment and remote sensors have become necessities for uniformed personnel to perform their tasks effectively in peacekeeping missions.

  - Secure and interoperable information management and communications systems, including microwave, fibre-link and beyond line-of-sight communications;
  - Aerial data and geospatial information including the near real-time sourcing and dissemination of satellite imagery. Aerial visualization, including monitoring platforms with mounted radar surveillance technology;
  - Command, Control and Communications structure (C3) capable of independent mandate implementation and force protection operations at unit, sector and mission levels.

• **Environmental** commitments of Member States to sound management and support for environmentally-responsible solutions to, inter alia, support the deployment of units trained in environmental awareness and, where applicable, relevant technical knowledge to fulfil contingent roles and responsibilities with regard to good environmental stewardship; encourage the deployment of contingent-owned equipment (COE) that can minimize environmental impact; and facilitate the provision of technical expertise by Member States. As per the 2020-2030 Climate Action Plan (UNSCAP), the Secretariat has committed to reduce

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2 The UN’s Office of Information and Communication Technology (OICT) would like to enter into agreements with Member States to access satellite imagery during times of crisis as well as explore options for standby arrangements to access experts and information from Member States’ geospatial information centers.
absolute carbon emissions by 45% by 2030 and to reduce per capita electricity consumption by 35% by 2030. This goal can only be met through redoubling efforts in the field. The focus for the coming period will continue on the reduction in consumption including through behavioral change; increased efficiency in power generation; and continued transition to self-generation of electricity through renewable sources. T/PCCs are expected to monitor their fuel consumption, electricity production and consumption, and report their collected data to the Environment Unit to support them in measuring the mission performance and progress through the Mission-wide Environment Action Plan (MEAP).

Awareness campaign materials for energy conservation should be used to reinforce how all categories of personnel can actively and individually act to support in meeting the collective objectives in environmental responsibility.

Good practices from the field show significant impact. In UNIFIL, the arrangements for the COE generators of the Nepalese Battalion were studied and suggestions were made to revise the MOU to reflect enhanced generator configurations (both sizing and synchronization). This process resulted in the replacement of the existing 14 non-efficient generator sets, with a centralized power house consisting of three synchronized generators, leading to fuel savings of approximately 46,000 liters per year (representing 125 Tons of CO2 eq, which equates to the emissions of approximately 25 passenger vehicles for a full year).

- **French-speaking troops and police**, as a large number of peacekeepers are deployed in Francophone environments. In these missions, the United Nations lacks the capability to deploy sufficient uniformed contingents that can effectively interact with the local population, a critical element of the protection of civilians and early peacebuilding. MINUSCA, in particular, requires more individual francophone military and police officers.

- **Gender**. Achieving the goal of 17% women staff officers and military observers in the field by December 2020 requires nominations from Member States of suitably qualified and trained personnel. The rate has increased steadily from 6.4% in July 2017 to the current rate of 15.3%. According to the Secretary-General’s Gender Parity Strategy, the UN will reach 25% by 2028. Missions with the lowest rates of individual female military personnel – and therefore the greatest need – are MONUSCO (14.6%), MINUSCA (12.3%), UNIFIL (9.3%), and MINUSMA (9.0%). The majority of military units deployed by the UN are infantry, which is traditionally an area with very few women. The 2020 target of 6.5% women in military units will be difficult; however there has already been an increase from 3.7% in July 2017 to 5% in September 2019. The introduction of the requirement for Engagement Platoons in infantry units, which should have a minimum 50% composition of women troops, will help reach this goal.

The Police Division has set the targets of filling 10% of personnel in FPUs with women by December 2020. As of July 2019, the target was met, with 10.1% women deployed across FPUs. Disaggregating the gender target in FPUs by mission, UNMISS with 19.5% women
deployed, MONUSCO with 12.9% women deployed, and MINUSMA with 10.1% women in
FPUs already exceeded the target, while MINUSCA with 8.7%, and UNAMID with 6.9% are
below target.

• **Leadership.** The men and women nominated by Member States to serve in senior military and
deputies face momentous challenges in implementing ambitious mandates. As such,
they must be of the highest quality in terms of relevant operational experience, training, and
ethics. In addition, such leaders must have the proper mind set to successfully navigate the
challenging operational and political terrain of a multidimensional peacekeeping operation.
Such qualities are no less important in the men and women chosen by Member States to serve
as contingent commanders of their deployed units.

• **Staff Officers.** The ongoing selection of high caliber individual officers with the appropriate
skill sets is a persistent challenge for UN peacekeeping. The UN currently deploys
approximately 3,400 individual military officers in peace operations as staff officers and
military experts on mission (UNMEMs). There is a continuous requirement in peacekeeping
for experienced and qualified officers in the fields of, *inter alia*, military planning, intelligence,
UAS (including operations, data exploitation and analysis), C-IED, aviation officers, logistics,
GIS and Image Analysts, defence sector reform and civil-military liaison. MINUSMA, for
instance, has a significant need for intelligence staff officers, but not enough officers with the
training and experience required for the operational environment have been put forward.

V. AVIATION (FIXED AND ROTARY WING) REQUIREMENTS

Aviation is one of the most critical specialized and high-performing capabilities
deployed to peacekeeping. Its multiple functions contribute to mandate delivery
through operational and logistics tasks, including support to the safety and security of
peacekeepers. Currently, there are 13 military Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), 70
military rotary wing and four military fixed wing aircraft operating in eight missions
contributed by 17 Member States. The categories of the aviation assets deployed are:
class II and III UAV; attack, armed, medium utility, and embarked helicopters; and,
tactical airlift aircrafts.

Despite these already deployed assets, well-equipped aviation assets are in high
demand and short supply. Member States have not offered, or kept at a high level of
readiness in the PCRS, the types and quantities of aviation assets that allow missions to
fully meet their needs.

The aviation capabilities required for peacekeeping operations can carry out mandated
tasks in a large spectrum of operational environments. In this regard, the military
aviation assets constitute double-hatted critical enablers for the Force as much as for
the mission support and are expected to provide vital capabilities especially for air
mobility, time sensitive reaction, CASEVAC in hot spot, air support to ground forces,
deterrence and operation on unprepared and unsecured airfields and landing sites. The
enhanced capability of night flying with NVG is required to be able to support ground
forces’ 24/7 operations, taking advantage of the technology in the current operational
scenarios. Additionally, the use of Forward Looking Infra-red (FLIR) enables the Force
to collect information to improve the operational situational awareness to protect
peacekeepers and civilians. Present and future peacekeeping will demand more tactical armed, and airborne ISR (rotary and fixed wing) aviation. The employment of UAS and remotely piloted aircraft system (RPAS) in support of the ISR mission plans is also a necessity for most missions.

Specific standards are set for aircrews to adequately perform missions’ operational tasks. The operational environment requires military aviation units to carry out operations in, for example, dusty conditions (special attention to brown out), tropical and high-altitude situations (limitation in maximum take-off power), confined areas, extremely poor weather conditions, with limited navigational aids (including for night operations), and in mountainous areas.

Military medium utility helicopters are also required to be able to carry out operations with sling, winch, NVG, weapons for self-defence or close air support, armed troops, among others. The aircrew language proficiency level constitutes a relevant aspect, since aviation assets share the same airspace with a variety of military units, civilian and commercial operators and interact with the local Air Traffic Controllers.

Today’s management and safety oversight practices have been moved toward a systems approach that concentrates more on control of processes rather than single efforts targeted toward extensive inspection and remedial actions of the pilots. A well-developed system to manage aviation safety and a strong relationship with the oversight of such system provide an excellent place from which tasking of military air assets can take place. Effective safety management begins with the system design, consisting of the organizational structures, processes, and procedures, as well as the people, equipment, and facilities used to accomplish United Nations missions. The task descriptions should completely explain the interactions among military units, air assets in sufficient detail to identify aviation hazards and perform risk analyses while operating in an integrated manner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A breakdown of operational and support processes for military air transportation providers include:</th>
<th>Aviation safety attributes must be documented and implemented for the tasking of civilian flight operations including:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Flight operations; (b) Mission tasking/mission control/flight following; (c) Maintenance and inspection; (d) Cabin safety (as applicable for civilian flight operations tasking) (e) Ground handling and servicing; (f) Cargo handling; and (g) Training.</td>
<td>(a) Aviation Safety specific responsibility and authority for accomplishment of required activities; (b) Procedures to provide clear instructions for military units to follow; (c) Aviation safety oversight functions which provide organizational and supervisory controls; and (d) Measures of both the processes for their documentation and implementation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The basis of aviation safety and security is through a robust safety culture in military aviation units regardless of military or civilian flight tasking. Aviation safety culture builds on values, beliefs, mission goals, performance measures, and sense of responsibility to its staff and to the personnel served.
ANNEX A
CURRENTLY PLEDGED CAPABILITIES

The PCRS is the sole entry point to commit uniformed capabilities to UN peacekeeping and it supports the Secretariat’s decisions on selection for deployments. The status of pledges in the PCRS (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 and RDL) is shown in the table below. Level 1 indicates an acceptable pledge for a formed unit in the system. Level 2 indicates a successful AAV and that the unit assessed is deemed available for a potential deployment. Level 3 indicates that the pledged capability has the contingent-owned equipment and personnel in alignment with a specific or generic UN military/police statement of requirement (SUR) and this equipment is accurately reflected in a load list. In addition, the Member State has agreed on a specific timeframe for readiness and identified the port of embarkation, but not final commitment to deploy. A unit at the RDL has been pledged and verified as ready for deployment to any UN field mission within 60 days of a formal invitation from the Secretariat. A registered pledge is one that doesn’t need to progress through the different PCRS Levels (e.g. Staff Officers, IPOs and training pledges).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of units</th>
<th># of units in PCRS Level 1</th>
<th># of units in PCRS Level 2</th>
<th># of units in PCRS Level 3</th>
<th># of units in PCRS RDL</th>
<th>Deployed/Deploying units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Battalions</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Company/Platoon</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recce Company</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Force Units/ groups</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force Protection Company</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Reaction Force (Coy)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISR units</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer Companies/ Platoons</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demining/EOD Units</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals/ Medical Teams</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utility Helicopter Units</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack Aircraft/Helicopter Units</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Aircrafts</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmanned Aerial Systems</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>MP Companies/ teams</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Companies/platoons</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log/Transport Companies/Units</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formed Police Units</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Guard Units</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Units</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Lift</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 registered pledges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Pledges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21 registered pledges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>139</strong></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 The figures represent all pledges that were confirmed by T/PCCs in the PCRS website on 06 November 2019. If not yet done, we request that T/PCC confirm all pledges for the current UN Peacekeeping Fiscal Year (2019-20) in the PCRS website.
ANNEX B

PCRS AND UCRP SURVEY RESULTS

To better understand the needs of Member States and improve the services provided to them, the Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell conducted a survey on the PCRS and the Uniformed Capability Requirements Paper (UCRP). The purpose of the survey was to obtain feedback from T/PCCs on the PCRS process, its value, and how it contributes to the strategic force generation process, as well as to assess the extent to which the UCRP provided adequate guidance for T/PCCs’ preparation for future contributions of military and police capabilities.

A geographically diverse group of 61 Member States responded to the survey, including 13 of the top 15 T/PCCs. The replies were well balanced among troop and police contributors and the largest financial contributors. The survey results were positive across all regions and MS constituencies (see figure to the right).

Related to the PCRS, 85 per cent of the respondents said their country sees value in the PCRS and 97 per cent agreed that DPO provided clear, comprehensive information and guidance on registering and renewing PCRS pledges. The same percentage agreed that AAVs were beneficial in assessing and improving the generation and readiness of the pledged capabilities. Thirty-three per cent of respondents felt there should be a limit to the number of units on the PCRS. The Cell will continue to keep Member States informed of the processes, requirements, and benefits of the PCRS.

**NOTE**: For pledge registration please visit the PCRS website: https://pcrs.un.org. PCRS registration issues may be directed via email to pcrs.manager@un.org **