Executive Summary

The Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States, continues to work towards the common objective of enabling a faster and more qualified deployment of military and police units to field missions. The Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) starts a new cycle on 1 July 2022, which will require Member States to confirm all their existing pledges in the PCRS website.

We continue to have a critical shortage of utility and armed/attack helicopter units. As well, the number of available Infantry Battalions at advanced levels in the PCRS is insufficient for future selection processes. Quick Reaction Forces at company level continue to be an important capability requested by field missions, and a mid-term need for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) units, both ground and aerial, is foreseen, especially for UAS systems. The graphic on page 5 presents the immediate gaps and projected requirements, permitting Member States to assess the possibility of contributing to these specific missions with exiting PCRS pledges or new offers to be submitted.

To illustrate the comparison between ideal and existing number of pledged military and police units in the PCRS that would be required to allow a consistent and informed decision-making process for selection of uniformed capabilities to new or existing missions, see the table on page 11 and the graphic on page 12. T/PCC support will be critical not only to receive new pledges, but also to replenish the PCRS with pledges at Level 2 and above.

On 29 June, a UN Peacekeeping Ministerial follow-up meeting was held for Member States to provide progress updates on the implementation of the pledges made last year. The implementation of these commitments will be key to making progress in A4P+ and to improve the ability of our missions to respond to current and future challenges. At this meeting, Ghana was announced as the host of the 2023 UN Peacekeeping Ministerial.

The UN Chiefs of Police Summit (UNCOPS) is scheduled to take place on 31 Aug and 01 Sep 22 at the UNHQ, while the Chiefs of Defense Conference (CHODs) has been postponed, most likely for 2023.
I. THE EVOLVING PEACEKEEPING ENVIRONMENT

The safety and security of peacekeepers are directly impacted when environments become less stable. Also impacting this safety are less tangible, newer threats such as when a mission is targeted through misinformation, disinformation and hate speech. The Secretariat is working with missions, Member States and outside experts to better understand and counter such threats.

To address the military and police requirements in these operational environments, we continue to focus our efforts on the strategic generation of critical capabilities, the coordination of capacity-building through training and mentoring, and the introduction of new technologies. The recent 6th Partnership for Technology in Peacekeeping International Symposium conducted in Republic of South Africa from 21 to 24 June 2022 is an example of opportunities provided to Member States to verify where technology solutions and innovation could be used to benefit of their troops and police, laying the foundation for practical engagements and initiatives in the short horizon.

II. TRAINING

Training is a shared responsibility between the Member States and the UN Secretariat. It is the UN Secretariat’s responsibility to provide policies, standards and training materials, but Member States are relied upon to host the rollout and aid in the dissemination of these new and updated materials.

The United Nations Infantry Battalions (UNIBAT) Specialized Training Materials (STM) have been officially released to all Member States. The UNIBAT STM are intended to provide troop-contributing countries with a comprehensive training package that combines the conceptual, legal, and operational frameworks for Infantry Battalions and Companies, and other UN Military Units with Infantry capabilities, i.e., UN Special Forces units. The STM also include, among others, relevant aspects of the Protection of Civilians, Peacekeeping Intelligence, Force Protection and encompass small exercises, as well as a more comprehensive scenario-based exercise, which can be run at the end of the training to strengthen participants’ understanding on how to operate these units in UN Peace Operations. The UNIBAT STM can be downloaded from the UN Peacekeeping Resource Hub: https://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community/training/STM/Battalions. ITS will roll out these training materials to national instructors by conducting three Training of Trainers (ToT) courses during the second semester of 2022.

Throughout the second semester of 2022, and in partnership with Member States, DPO will continue delivering the National Investigation Officer (NIO) ToT courses. The aim of the NIO TOT is to build Member State capacity to train NIOs deploying to UN peace operations. Effective NIO investigations are an essential element in the United Nations and Member States' commitment to respond to allegations of serious misconduct. Three more courses are planned during the second semester of this year.
Also, during the second semester of 2022, DPO will also deliver training to PCCs in the new Individual Police Officers STM and two job specific police training programmes. The aim is to build Member State capacity to train UN Police in accordance with the standards.

Member States are strongly encouraged to ensure that national instructors attending DPO-led courses are trainers who will remain in training functions for at least 12 months after attending the course. Participation in these course carries out the responsibility to disseminate these materials nationally.

Throughout 2022, we will continue developing new training materials and revising existing packages. We would also be grateful if T/PCCs could provide pledges of qualified Subject Matter Experts (SME) to support the development of training materials in the following areas: UN Staff Officers; Military Signals Units, Military Engineers Units; Force Protection for Military and Police Units; and Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials.

To increase the usability of the Pre-deployment Training (PDT) materials, we request Member States to support the translation of the new packages into the official United Nations languages. Additionally, pledges to host and/or financially support, entirely or partially, DPO-led courses are also needed.

OMA, ITS, UNITAR, and the Gender Unit recently launched a self-paced Military Gender Advisor online course. This course is a critical resource for future candidates for the positions of Military Gender Advisor and/or Military Gender Focal Point. Applicants can do the course at their own pace and have two months to complete it (from registration to completion). The only requirement is to have access to a computer and the internet. Below are French and English language versions of the course:

(English) Military Gender Advisor Online Training | UNITAR

(French) Conseiller(ère) Militaire en Matière de Genre Formation En Ligne | UNITAR

II. CAPACITY BUILDING

The Secretariat is looking for Member States to offer training and capacity-building assistance (technical, financial, logistical (infrastructure) and equipment) to current or potential T/PCCs that can be coordinated by the Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM). Member States looking to provide these partnerships can contact Mr. Herbert Loret (loreth@un.org).

The LCM has released earlier this year the “Deployment Review” mobile app, a mobile application designed to make a knowledge sharing methodology accessible to all military and police personnel, training centres and academies. The app is available in both English and French. The LCM is seeking partners to translate this tool into Arabic, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. For more information and to download the Deployment Review app, click here.
We invite Member States to share or update, on a voluntary basis, their 2022 police and military peacekeeping related training and capacity building calendars with the LCM to deconflict training and capacity-building activities. A specific template is accessible in the PCRS [here](#).

The Department of Operational Support’s Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP) continues to strengthen the engineering, medical and technological capacities of uniformed peacekeepers in 2022 through the development of new technology and remote learning initiatives, as well as continuous implementation of several in-situ courses. The TPP Telemedicine Project continues to be piloted in MINUSMA, MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNMISS in cooperation with DHMOSH and OICT. With site-specific COVID-19 mitigation measures in place, in-situ training on engineering has continued in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2022: Heavy Engineering Equipment (HEE) Operator Courses were successfully conducted from January to March and from March to April; an HEE Maintenance Course is underway in Brazil from May; and an HEE Operator Course in French is scheduled to start in Morocco in July. UN C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance) Academy for Peace Operations (UNCAP) is also actively conducting in-situ courses at RSC-Entebbe, Uganda. In 2022, the first Micro-UAS Remote Pilot Course and the 7th edition of the UN Peacekeeping Women’s Outreach Course were held in March; and a Micro-UAS Training of Trainers (TOT) Course as a mobile training to MINUSCA was successfully conducted in May. The TPP, in collaboration with DHMOSH, also took the project forward with regard to medical training in 2022: the Field Medical Assistants Course (FMAC) TOT (Virtual Workshop) was remotely implemented in April; and FMAC (second pilot course) and FMAC TOT (in-person session) were also successfully implemented in Entebbe, Uganda, in June.

The TPP will continue to actively provide engineering, medical, and C4ISR training in English and French in 2022 through multiple training options (in-situ, remote, and mixed delivery) while exploring opportunities to further address capability gaps in airfield/runway rehabilitation and to address the gender gap in UN peacekeeping. Member States interested in training and partnership opportunities in key peacekeeping capability areas including, but not limited to, engineering, medical, C4ISR, airfield/runway rehabilitation, and environmental management through TPP can contact Mr. Takakazu Ito (itot@un.org). For more information, the English and French versions of the TPP Fact Sheet are provided below:

(English) [Fact Sheet of the Triangular Partnership Programme](#)

(French) [Fiche d’Information du Programme de Partenariat Triangulaire](#)

### III. MISSION-SPECIFIC UNIT GAPS

Member States are encouraged to fill outstanding mission-specific gaps through pledges in the PCRS and agreeing to an expedited Assessment and Advisory Visit prior to a final selection and invitation for deployment. The list

![Field Medical Assistants Course (FMAC) in Entebbe/Uganda](#)
of mission-specific gaps remains dynamic and will change as T/PCCs make pledges and they are accepted for deployment, or the missions revise their requirements. In most cases, once a requirement is received from a mission, the pledges at PCRS Levels 2 and above are the ones used to inform the selection process for deployment.

MINUSMA and MINUSCA are currently the missions with gaps for which no relevant PCRS pledges are available, or pledges available did not meet the missions’ requirements, or T/PCCs with pledges do not wish to deploy. There are also projected future needs MINUSMA will have starting Dec 22. 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. The below table provides the current gaps in these missions that require pledges from Member States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINUSMA</th>
<th>MINUSCA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 x MUH units with AMET (Kidal); 1 x Armed Helicopter unit (Kidal); 1 x Attack Helicopter unit (Gao); 1 x Airfield Support unit (Timbuktu – Dec 22); 1 x Mec Inf Recce Coy (Gao - Jun 23); 1 x Mec Inf Coy (Bamako – Nov 23); 1 x Mec Inf Recce Coy (Gao – Dec 23)</td>
<td>1 x QRF Coy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: Gaps are only removed from this list when existing pledges are officially accepted by DPO

With travel restrictions eased, more in-person strategic Assessment and Advisory Visits (AAV) are planned to be conducted. Focus will be given to critical capabilities that were pledged and the need to elevate them in the PCRS. As a reminder, only after a successful AAV will a unit be considered for a new deployment selection process. We urge Member States to advance pledges so the early interaction and exchange of information can be done,
allowing the Secretariat the necessary visibility of the offers and giving the Member States specific UN peacekeeping knowledge that is crucial for the quick generation of qualified uniformed capabilities.

The Secretariat is now also seeking air transportation services on a reimbursable basis under a Letter of Assist (LOA), for one Medium Fixed Wing Cargo aircraft each, in support of UNSOS, UNMISS, MONUSCO and MINUSCA (and possibly other UN Missions). The air transportation services may be provided by state-owned aircraft (military or government). For UNSOS, the aircraft will be based in Mogadishu, Somalia (main operations base). For UNMISS, the aircraft will be based in Juba, South Sudan (main operations base). For MONUSCO, the aircraft will be based in Entebbe, Uganda or Goma/Kinshasa, DR Congo (main operations base). For MINUSCA, the aircraft will be based in Bangui, CAR. The services are expected starting September 2022 or soon thereafter. Air transportation services to be performed shall mainly include logistical re-supply. The following capabilities are required: the aircraft shall be capable of payload of a minimum 10 tons; aircraft preferably capable of transporting minimum one 20 Foot ISO container weighing minimum 10 metric tons; and it is desirable that the aircraft is capable of transporting Diesel and Jet A1 in bulk fuel tanks/bladder tanks to remote locations within the Mission’ AOR.

IV. GENERAL CAPABILITIES

This section highlights trends and capability requirements for the preparation and generation of 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. The dynamic operational scenario, difficult terrain, and poor host nation infrastructure in many of our missions require specific high-end military and police capabilities with quick tactical response to threats, especially in support of the protection of civilians

Cross-cutting requirements

- **Safety and Security** of peacekeepers and Force Protection remains a top priority in the face of malicious attacks against UN personnel. The following operational gaps that impact the safety of our forces have been identified in several missions, including base defence:

  - Day and Night-vision surveillance equipment and tactical drones with real time inter-link to maintain detection capability, area transparency and situational awareness.
  - 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.
  - Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)/IED Disposal/Weapons (including jammers), Intelligence Teams and combat engineering.
Mine-resistant vehicles are still in demand in MINUSMA as part of the SURs and are becoming more important in other missions. The 2021 MINUSCA Military Capability Study has also recommended the replacement of APCs with MRAPs or Mine Protected Vehicles throughout if possible, but certainly in areas of high explosive ordnance threat.

Accommodations that are gender responsive are needed, as recommended by the gender-responsive camp layout guidance material developed by the Department of Operational Support. For more information, please visit: https://www.un.org/en/delegate/engineering-enhancements-advance-gender-parity-field.

With the evolving communications scenario in our field missions, there is a need for the generation of qualified military and police public information officers to work in support of the UN’s efforts to increase its strategic communications and the release of reliable information by our missions and to contribute to counter disinformation and misinformation activities that are becoming a threat to the delivery of our mandates.

- **Agility and flexibility** when responding to threats related to protection of civilians with **well trained and equipped Rapid Deployable Units, Force Reserve Companies, Special Forces, Quick Reaction Forces, Recce Companies and Rapid Response Police Units are required for larger area domination**. These are necessary for contributing to the provision of a secure environment for the protection of civilians, to facilitate humanitarian access and to protect peacekeepers themselves and other mission personnel. Missions such as MINUSMA, MONUSCO and MINUSCA are examples where larger units have been reorganized into smaller units such as QRF Coy. Some missions have also noticed that standard armoured personnel infantry carriers are not entirely suitable for urban areas, narrow streets and mountainous terrain. Smaller vehicles, such as high-mobility light tactical vehicles (HMLTV) and reconnaissance vehicles, are more suitable and, in some cases, already part of units’ SURs. Missions and TCCs impacted by heavy rainy seasons; like UNMISS, may explore and study the use of all-terrain utility task vehicles to enable greater mobility during those periods.

- **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 collect and use gender-responsive information acquired from human sources more effectively,
which will require adequate nomination and training. **We maintain the need for trained and experienced intelligence officers to be deployed in U2s, JMACs, and within all military and police units.**

- **The deployment by T/PCC of renewable energy systems**, such as solar photovoltaic systems and hybrid solar-diesel generator systems, improves energy autonomy and the self-sustainment capacity of field units, by reducing the use of diesel fuel and petroleum-based lubricants, and minimizing security risks related to fuel convoys. The deployment of renewable energy power generation capacity has a positive effect on the safety, security and health of peacekeepers, and reduces troop noise exposure and the environmental impacts of contingents. The COE Manual allows for the reimbursement of renewable energy systems and T/PCC are encouraged to deploy such system in main operating bases and during temporary deployments to improve energy autonomy. The Department of Operational Support is available to support T/PCC in the technical assessment of renewable energy solutions.

- **Technology and innovation** are key to addressing challenges related to mandate implementation and force protection. Units with embedded operational capacity and **modern equipment such as unmanned aerial systems (UAS) with short runway operations or vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) type**, surgical mobile and high-mobility light tactical vehicles are critical to allow troops to safely circulate in their areas of operations to deliver mandated tasks particularly protection of civilians.

- **French-speaking troops and police.** In many missions, the UN lacks the capability to deploy sufficient uniformed contingents that can effectively communicate with the local population, especially in francophone countries. The ability to speak one or more local languages is a critical element of the protection of civilians and peacebuilding. MINUSCA, in particular, requires more francophone military officers.

**Military Units**

- **Aviation** is one of the most critical specialized 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. Well-equipped aviation assets are in high demand and short supply. **The categories of the aviation assets deployed are: class I, II and III UAS; fixed wing and rotary wing manned ISR aircraft; attack, armed and medium utility helicopters; and tactical airlift aircrafts.** Member States have not registered many of these assets in the PCRS. While each unit’s technical requirements are specific to its respective SUR, as a general rule, due to the particular operating conditions and hostile environment in which we deploy, UN aviation units are required to be equipped and be capable to operate with: i) night flying capability, including night vision
sensors; ii) aviation transponder with mode S (TCAS II) and; iii) Ground proximity avoidance systems (GPWS) and/or terrain avoidance and warning system (TAWS). Regarding our Airborne ISR units, the UN normally requires a capable HD day/night Electro-Optical/Infra-Red camera and optional additional sensors such as Synthetic Aperture radar with ground moving target indicator (SAR/GMTI) and Signal Intelligence sensors (SIGINT). The UN has limited number of military UAS pledged by Member States and is currently outsourcing its needs through commercial civilian contractors.

- **Other military capabilities** that are needed currently in our missions or are very likely to be needed in the near future are: quick reaction forces at company level; recce units at company level; and EOD/EIDD units. One relatively new requirement is the inclusion of an Engagement Platoons in all infantry units deployed in missions with Protection of Civilians mandates. The Engagement Platoon must have a minimum 50% women.

- **Staff Officers.** 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), military engineering, C-IED, aviation, logistics, GIS and Image Analysts, defence sector reform and civil-military liaison. The UN follows defined and thorough administrative procedures prior to selection and deployment. Hence, submitting complete nomination packages on time is critical to properly assessing professional standards, competencies and experience for the posts. TCCs need to ensure that nominated officers have met the stipulated professional standards as per the job description and have undergone pre-deployment training/MILOB and Staff Officer courses. Nominations of Staff Officers able to use French language are encouraged in Francophone countries (MINUSMA, MINUSCA, MONUSCO).

**Police units**

The operational environment in which field missions operate requires specific police capabilities. PCCs should consider pledging well-trained and equipped Formed Police Units with embedded SWAT teams. There is a current need to have an additional pledge of at least two Francophone FPUs to meet future requirements. The Secretariat is also looking to receive at least one pledge of a Rapid Response Police Unit (RRPU). K-9 capabilities; mini drones due to their utility in public order management as well as possibly base defense; and, finally, riverine units or teams of experts in police maritime operations as part of Formed- and Police Guard units, are also current and future needs.
Logistic enabling units

The importance of effective enabling units (e.g. multi-role engineers, transport, signals, aviation, 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. **Transportation units with integrated force protection elements, and engineering construction and combat units are required.** 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.

Women, Peace and Security

The full, equal and meaningful participation of women at all levels in the UN’s military and police components, both as individuals as well as part of formed contingents, remains an operational priority. It is anchored in the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, the shared commitments of Member States through the Action for Peacekeeping Plus (A4P+) Initiative and is part of the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy (UGPS). At present, there is still a significant imbalance in gender parity in the military component. Diverse teams enhance capability and effectiveness of operations. As such, this imbalance is considered a capability gap.

For April 2022, the UGPS target of 19% for Individual Uniformed Personnel was met overall (21.54%). Unfortunately, TCCs were unable to close the gap for the troops/contingent target of 9%, with a decrease observed from February onward. Only 5.85% of all troops/contingent personnel were women in April 2022. In absolute numbers 3,693 women were serving as troops, compared to the total number of 63,160 troops deployed. This is a ratio of about 16 men per 1 woman. Attention and efforts on increasing the number of women deployed in contingents in different units and functions will be required by all contributors. A point of concern is the disparity in the share of women deployed across missions. While in some missions UGPS targets are achieved and even surpassed, in other missions, the share of women deployed as Individual Uniformed Personnel is only about 10.97% and the share of women deployed as part of contingents is as low as 4.24%. As of 31 May 2022, United Nations Police has surpassed the targets set for 2025 in the categories of Individual Police Officers and contracted posts in field missions and HQ. The figure for Formed Police Units currently stands at 14.3%, within reach of the 2025 goal of 15%. Deployments of gender-integrated units, comprising at least 32 women across all functions, including command, are desirable. Missions are meanwhile strengthening gender-responsive infrastructures to accommodate additional women police officer personnel.
V. PCRS PLEDGES

The PCRS is the recommended and preferred entry point to commit uniformed capabilities to UN peacekeeping. The system supports the Secretariat’s selection process for deployments and targeted strategic engagement. The status of pledges in the PCRS (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 and RDL) is shown in the table below. Level 1 indicates a pledge of a unit that includes all the required information. Level 2 indicates the completion of a successful AAV, and that the unit assessed is deemed available to take part of a selection process for a potential deployment. Level 3 indicates that the pledged capability has the contingent-owned equipment (COE) and personnel in alignment with a specific or generic UN military/police statement of requirement (SUR) and the COE is accurately reflected in a load list with an agreed specific timeframe for readiness. Level 3 does not mean a T/PCC has made a final commitment to deploy. A unit at the RDL has been pledged and verified as ready for deployment to any existing or new UN field mission within 60 days of a formal invitation from the Secretariat. A “Registered” pledge (e.g. for Staff Officers, IPOs and training pledges) is one for which the various PCRS Levels are not relevant. The Guidelines for the PCRS and the RDL are currently undergoing their regular revision process. The new guidance will be formally communicated to all T/PCCs prior to roll-out.

The below table presents the current pledging situation of the various types of units. The graphic in page 12 presents the overall PCRS pledges from Level 2, 3 and RDL when compared with requirements for a medium-to-large scale mission. Please note that for some critical capabilities there are insufficient numbers available to inform a successful selection process taking into consideration relevant criteria such as the Member State’s willingness to deploy, Host Nation’s acceptance, geographical diversity, language skills, etc.

<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>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Company/Platoon</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recce Company</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Force Units/groups</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force Protection Company</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Reaction Force (Coy)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISR units</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineer Companies/Platoons</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demining/EOD Units</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals/Medical Teams</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utility Helicopter Units</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack/Armed Helicopter Units</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport Aircrafts</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unmanned Aerial Systems</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>MP Companies/teams</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signal Companies/platoons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Log/Transport Companies/Units</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Formed Police Units</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Guard Units</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naval Units</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Lift</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Training Pledges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>74</td>
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</table>

* Data as of 20 Jun 22
Overall capacity of PCRS pledges from Level 2, 3 and RDL vs. requirements for a medium-to-large scale mission