Executive Summary

The Peacekeeping landscape continues to change due to evolving political and security situations within our area of deployments but also internally within our Troop and Police Contributing Countries. New military requirements arise from these changes and also from other logistic challenges the Secretariat faces with commercial providers to our field missions. Besides these new demands, some uniformed capabilities shortfalls persist in the missions. As such, the collaboration with Member States needs to be enhanced to allow the Secretariat to provide the necessary tools to the field missions so they can deliver mandated tasks through a faster and more predictable deployment of military and police units to field missions. A new annual cycle for the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) started on 1 July 2022, and some Member States still have yet to confirm their existing pledges in the PCRS website as required.

Critical shortages of utility and armed/attack helicopter units continue to negatively impact the delivery of our mandates and the safety and security of our peacekeepers. Government-provided solutions for logistic requirements are also needed by missions. This edition of the UCRP includes a discussion of whether light attack fixed-wing aircrafts could be a possible option to fill gaps of armed/attack helicopter units.

Besides current aviation gaps, there is also a lack of Infantry Battalions at advanced levels in the PCRS and one additional battalion is required for the Rapid Deployment Level of the PCRS. Quick Reaction Forces at company level continue to be an important capability requested by field missions. Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) to disable and defeat explosive devices and to reduce the threat imposed by Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) are also important capabilities to be provided by TCCs. Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) units, both ground and aerial, are foreseen, especially for UAS systems as the UN has a limited number of military UAS pledged by Member States and is currently outsourcing its needs through commercial civilian contractors.

A comprehensive table of critical pledges at different levels of the PCRS is available on page 11 so Member States can have a clear understanding of exiting pledges and where their support is needed for a future deployment.

In terms of recent events, the UN Chiefs of Police Summit (UNCOPS) took place from 31 Aug to 1 Sep at the UNHQ, and the Secretariat looks forward to Member States implementing the commitments made during the event. The 6th Partnership for Technology Peacekeeping International Symposium was hosted in Pretoria, South Africa in June 2022 and revealed the role of technology in Peacekeeping as well as where Member States support is needed.
I. THE EVOLVING PEACEKEEPING ENVIRONMENT

When peacekeeping missions’ political and security environments deteriorate it directly impacts the safety and security of peacekeepers. When there no clear or effective state authority within an area of operations and when some areas are controlled by armed groups, Blue Helmets became direct targets of these groups and increased mis- and disinformation campaigns 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 and to provide safety and security to peacekeepers, 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.

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 and training of trainer courses will be conducted through 2022 and 2023. Member States are encouraged to send trainers to attend these courses. 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 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.

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. These courses will be delivered in the remainder of 2022 and throughout 2023.

DPO will continue to deliver training to PCCs on the new Individual Police Officers STM in 2022 and 2023. The first French version of the course will be delivered in early 2023. In addition, DPO will rollout “Community-oriented Policing”, “Police Capacity-building and Development”, and “Police Monitoring, Mentoring and Advising” courses through 2022 and into 2023. The aim is to build Member State capacity to train UN Police in accordance with the standards.

In the coming months, DPO will develop training materials for Force Protection for Military and Police Units. A call for Member States to provide subject matter experts to help develop this material has been sent to Permanent Missions. Also in development are new Formed Police Unit pre-deployment training materials. Our goal is to release these by June 2023. Member State police experts will be invited to participate in the development of these 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.

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 courses brings with it the responsibility to disseminate these materials within one’s national training structures.

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. The French and English language versions of the course can be found here:

Military Gender Advisor Online Training or

Conseiller(ère) Militaire en Matière de Genre Formation En Ligne.

III. 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 (loret@un.org).
In this regard, as was requested by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) in its 2020 report (A-74-19), DPO has published newly approved standard operating procedures (SOP) on Member State-provided Military Mobile Training Teams (MTT), which entered into force on 1 September 2022. A Member State-provided Military MTT is a technical assistance team composed of training experts provided by one or more Member State(s) and deployed to a United Nations peacekeeping operation on an exceptional basis and in coordination with the United Nations Secretariat to address training requirements needed for the effective delivery of mandated tasks. The LCM will soon begin to establish a roster of suitable Member State personnel that are available to deploy as part of an MTT. The call for nominations will be published in an upcoming edition of the UCRP. To download the SOP from the Peacekeeping Resource Hub, click here.

In order to support and strengthen the LCM’s coordination activities, including matching T/PCCs in need of assistance with those willing to provide support, the LCM has circulated its third annual training and capacity-building survey to ask Member States about their offers or needs for training and capacity-building activities. We would be grateful if Member States could complete the online survey and submit responses by 15 October 2022. For access to the survey, please click here.

The Department of Operational Support’s Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP) aims to enhance peacekeepers’ capacities through the provision of training and operational support with four distinct projects: 1) Engineering, 2) Medical, 3) C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers (C4), Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR)) and camp security technologies and 4) Telemedicine.

The TPP will continue to provide engineering, medical and C4ISR training in English and French 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.

The TPP welcomes the active participation of Member States in training in key peacekeeping capability areas including, but not limited to, engineering, medical, C4ISR, airfield/runway rehabilitation and environmental management through the participation of trainees, the deployment of trainers, the provision of funds and other in-kind support. Member States interested in training and partnership opportunities can contact Mr. Takakazu Ito (itot@un.org). For more information, please consult the TPP Fact Sheet in English or French.
IV. 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 (mission-specific) prior to a final selection and invitation for deployment. The list 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.

MINUSMA, MONUSCO 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.

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 were required as of September 2022. Air transportation services to be performed 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 missions’ AOR.

V. 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.

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.
• Other military capabilities that are needed currently in our missions or are very likely to be needed in the near future are: infantry battalions at higher levels in the PCRS, 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. Military units with mine-resistant vehicles and APCs can strengthen the safety and security of peacekeepers, but smaller vehicles, such as high-mobility light tactical vehicles (HMLTV) and reconnaissance vehicles, may be more suitable; missions impacted by heavy rainy seasons, like UNMISS, may study the use of all-terrain utility task vehicles to enable greater mobility during those periods.

• 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. With the evolving communications scenario in our field missions, there is a need for the generation of qualified military 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. 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 such as combat convoy units, 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 FPs to protect military enabling units.

Cross-cutting trends

- **Safety and Security** of peacekeepers and Force Protection remains a top priority in the face of malicious attacks against UN personnel. The following technical equipment that impact the safety of our forces have been identified in several missions:
  - Day and Night-vision surveillance equipment and tactical drones with real time inter-link to maintain detection capability, area transparency and situational awareness.
  - 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.

- **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. **There is a persistent 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 systems in main operating bases and during temporary deployments to improve energy autonomy. The Department of Operational Support is available to support T/PCCs in the technical assessment of renewable energy solutions.

- **Responsible wastewater management** is a critical component of the “do no harm” principle. To ensure responsible wastewater (blackwater from ablution facilities and greywater from field showers and field kitchens) during temporary deployment conducted outside UN bases (self-sustainment phase), the deployment by T/PCCs of portable ablution equipment, such as portable field toilets/shower/washbasins, portable ablutions facilities (self-propelled or trailer-mounted) including sewage holding capacity, portable field latrines superstructures, field toilets, and chemical toilets, is encouraged.

- **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.

**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 May 2022, the UGPS target of 19% for Individual Uniformed Personnel was met overall (21.18%). Unfortunately, TCCs were unable to close the gap for the troops/contingent target of 9%. Only 5.9% of all troops/contingent personnel were women in May 2022. In absolute numbers 3,759 women were serving as troops, and as compared to the total number of 63,627 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, as the target to be achieved by 2023 will be 10% women deployed in unit/contingent and 20% for women deployed as IUP. 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 4.42%.

As of 31 July 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 14.7%, 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. In the effort to increase
women participation, T/PCCs are requested to plan and avail gender-responsive infrastructure to create an enabling environment.

VI. LIGHT ARMED FIXED-WING AIRCRAFTS

The evolving peacekeeping scenario with multiple threats, demanding tasks and increasingly lower resources, makes the Secretariat think in all possible ways to identify the best available solutions for mandate implementation considering the safety and security of our peacekeepers, protection of civilians and associated costs of our operations.

Lately, field missions have approached the UNHQ, in particular OMA, with ideas and possible actions to mitigate pressing requirements related to air to ground fire support and reconnaissance capabilities. For example, the former Force Chief of Staff, MINUSMA recommended in his recent End of Assignment Report for the UNHQ to study the use of fixed wing (turbo propelled) aircrafts to fill the gap of the missing pledges for Attack Helicopters and Armed Surveillance and Reconnaissance Helicopters in that mission. Although this idea has been floated in the past few years, there has been little discussion among TCCs or field missions in this regard.

The purpose of this special section in the UCRP is to highlight important considerations to allow TCCs to consider the possibility of pledging these assets in the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System so more can be evaluated and alternatives solutions made available to UN leadership for selection and decision making.

Understanding that the current requirements and the main priority for the UN are for attack/armed/ISR helicopters, Member States have not been formally requested to pledge and generate these capabilities. The aviation capability required for this type of unit is described in the UN Military Aviation Unit Manual and the Secretariat is working on a draft Statement of Unit Requirements for fixed-wing attack/armed aircraft units, with the possibility of multiple roles, such as aerial patrol armed reconnaissance and close air support. Nevertheless, considerations for future preparation and generation of this capability seems more urgent than ever.

This new capability could be a force combat support enabler, as it can provide more robust, precise and effective fire power and has a longer range for the required types of combat and combat support roles as compared to attack helicopters. The light attack/armed aircraft as a multirole platform could provide a more cost effective and multifunctional solution to some missions. Employment of a range of weapons with a more precise targeting system at a safer distance maximizes the kinetic strike potential while bringing considerable support and security for the ground troops and stronger deterrence effects. Several TCCs already have fully developed, battle-tested and readily available airframes in their armed forces, which may allow for a quick response to UN needs.

Member States interested in exploring these capabilities for UN deployments are requested to contact the Strategic Force Generation Cell in the Office of Military Affairs for further discussion and interaction with other UN entities.
VII. 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 below table presents the current pledging situation of the various types of units. **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># of deployed units in the Cycle (22/23)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Battalions</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry Company/Platoon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recce Company</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Force Units/ groups</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force Protection Company</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick Reaction Force (Coy)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</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>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demining/EOD Units</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals/ Medical Teams</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility Helicopter Units</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack/Armed Helicopter Units</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Aircrafts</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmanned Aerial Systems</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP Companies/ teams</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Companies/platoons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log/Transport Companies/Units</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formed Police Units</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</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>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Lift</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Pledges</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>116</strong></td>
<td><strong>66</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total pledges registered in the PCTS as of 20 Sep 22. Ideally, the PCRS should have 120 pledges at level 1, 75 at level 2, 20 at Level 2 and 14 at RDL, to enable a proper selection process for a new medium to large scale mission.