



## Current and Emerging Uniformed Capability Requirements for United Nations Peacekeeping

UN Department of Peace Operations

April 2020<sup>1</sup>

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Secretariat continues to work alongside Member States to implement shared commitments as part of the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping agenda. In the spirit of Action for Peacekeeping, during the COVID-19 crisis, all Member States, including troop and police contributing countries and host governments, are urged to maintain solidarity and provide the necessary support to enable our missions and personnel to protect the health and safety of all peacekeepers and to perform tasks in line with mandate implementation.

Despite the COVID-19 crisis, our peacekeeping missions continue to work to evolve and adapt to better implement their mandates. MINUSMA's Adaptation Plan envisions the transformation and relocation of a number of units and the generation of additional capabilities to establish a Mobile Task Force composed of rapidly deployable units, helicopters units and ISR assets. A MINUSMA force generation conference has been postponed and will now be held virtually on 19 May. In MONUSCO, Lt Gen (Ret.) dos Santos Cruz led an independent assessment of the mission's response to the high number of attacks against civilians. The Report recommended coordinated actions to improve the mindset, capabilities and mobility of the MONUSCO Force Intervention Brigade to better address the unconventional threat faced.

Importantly, this past quarter witnessed the first employment of units from the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) Rapid Deployment Level (RDL). An armed medium utility helicopter unit and a quick reaction force company that were registered and verified at the RDL were selected and generated in a rapid manner to be deployed to MINUSCA.

This edition of the Uniformed Capability Requirements Paper includes a special section on UN peacekeeping mission requirements for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) units. It is an opportunity for Member States to get more familiar with the objectives and standards of these assets. A summary of units registered in and deployed from the PCRS and is available in Annex A (page 11).

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<sup>1</sup> This paper has been updated since the last version was issued in January 2020. 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 limitations imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic have added another challenge to the already extremely demanding and complex environment in which UN peacekeepers are deployed. To improve our ability to protect, our Missions have established mitigation and contingency plans to maintain operational effectiveness. Mitigating measures such as mandatory pre-and post-deployment quarantines are in place to ensure that our uniformed personnel are virus-free, and to reduce the risk of peacekeepers as contagion vector, while maintaining operational capability. Contingency planning has been conducted to ensure that our missions are prepared should they face scenarios that would further impact their operations.

To enhance Medical Support and CASEVAC/MEDEVAC, the Department of Operational Support has taken measures to secure necessary life-support supplies including personal-protective equipment and ventilators to support the medical response in Level 2 and Level 3 hospitals. Based on demand, additional ventilators have been ordered. The Department of Operational Support has also strengthened the isolation and casualty and medical evacuation capabilities in field missions to better manage changes brought about by COVID-19. Antibody test kits have also been ordered to support peacekeeping missions. Field duty stations will be served with test kits as they become available and in coordination with the Chief Medical Officers of the duty stations.

As this crisis evolves, it is clear that ongoing improvements to the medical infrastructure in field missions are important, particularly to the full integrated trauma-care chain. Other areas requiring continued improvement include: force protection for mobile and stationary forces, especially those deployed in temporary locations; the use of technology equipment and services; and our ability to conduct operations with direct support from peacekeeping intelligence. Improved situational awareness is key for success when resources are reduced and need to be properly employed.

To address the military and police strategic requirements in this operational environment, we focus our efforts in the generation of critical capabilities; the conduct of 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 continuing focus of DPO-DOS in 2020 is the implementation of the Action Plan to Improve the Security of United Nations Peacekeepers which focuses on enhancing performance to improve the safety and security of peacekeepers and reduce fatalities.

The most important T/PCC pre-deployment training requirement is to fully train 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. For

individually deployed uniformed personnel, T/PCCs must ensure that they have the requisite professional and language skills to function within their roles in a peacekeeping operation. To this effect, the Police Division, together with the Integrated Training Service, launched the United Nations Police Training Architecture Programme in late 2018.

The Department of Operational Support, through its Triangular Partnership Project (TPP), has commenced designing engineering on-line or remote training to be conducted in late 2020/early 2021.

The Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM) will facilitate partnerships between T/PCCs and Member States to provide support to address short- and medium-term needs and to help build sustainable national systems. The LCM will work to deconflict training and capacity-building activities. To achieve this, we invite Member States to share, on a voluntary basis, information regarding their bilateral capacity-building and training activities in support of T/PCCs deploying to peacekeeping operations. The LCM can also share the latest mission-specific training needs with Member States providing pre-deployment training to T/PCCs under bilateral arrangements. For LCM information, please contact [loreth@un.org](mailto:loreth@un.org).

In 2019, an LCM-conducted survey identified a T/PCC requirement for the UN to help in developing guidance material to capture lessons learned from T/PCC deployments to strengthen their ability to improve their own preparation and operational effectiveness. Member States are requested to share with the LCM their SOPs, guidance and tools used within their national systems to review deployment experiences and capture lessons learned and gaps. As requested by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/74/19), the LCM will facilitate discussion with Member States and the Secretariat to consider a standardized approach and legal status of training support activities deployed in peacekeeping missions, such as mobile training teams.

Looking to the remainder of 2020, 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 basic 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 this training should be to build national capacity, rather than to train contingents or individuals who will deploy. ITS is the point of the contact for this issue.
- Medical training is a priority. In addition to the Basic First Aid Course (BFAC), together with the TPP, the Division of Healthcare Management and Occupational Safety and Health (DHMOSH) has developed the United Nations Field Medic Assistant Course (UNFMAC). The course teaches how to deliver life-saving advanced first aid to sustain life for up to an hour, until medical help arrives. A first pilot course was conducted in October 2019 with Member State support. The training was supported by state-of-the-art trauma mannequins to

demonstrate the best possible look and feel of a real injury. This course is a critical step to build an integrated trauma care chain.

- 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 UNPOL.
- Participation in the initial trainer certification workshop of the United Nations Police Training Architecture Programme and pilot training course foreseen before the end of 2020, as well as support to the rollout of the Programme.
- Offers to host 50/50 male/female courses with all female participants being fully funded. Attendance should be linked to a commitment by participating TCCs to deploy the trained female personnel.
- Offers to host UN courses. For 2020, the priorities are the military observers and the peacekeeping military intelligence courses.
- Member States with resources and/or expertise related to engineering, medical and signals are encouraged to join the Triangular Partnership Project and the Signals Academy as Supporting Member States and contribute funding, qualified trainers (including those fluent in English and French) and associated equipment.

### III. MISSION-SPECIFIC UNIT GAPS

Field Missions continually revise their capability requirements, either to adjust to new challenges, strengthen existing capabilities or adapt to available resources. **MINUSMA faces several critical gaps of military units to implement its Adaptation Plan, and other missions are carrying out the recommendations of assessments and reviews. 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.

Mission	Capability
MINUSMA	Kidal – 1 x Medium Utility Helicopter Unit with integrated AMET; 1 x Armed Helicopter Unit; 1 x UAS Unit
	Timbuktu - 1 x UAS Unit
	Gao - 1 x Medium Utility Helicopter Unit with integrated AMET; 1x Attack Helicopter Unit; 1 x Forward Surgical Team
	Mopti - 1 x Medium Utility Helicopter Unit with integrated AMET; 1 x Armed Helicopter Unit; 1 x Special Forces Unit; 1 x Forward Surgical Team; 1 x Level 2 Hospital

Mission	Capability
MONUSCO	3 x Quick Reaction Forces Company (FIB)
MINUSCA	1 x Attack Helicopter Unit (or 1 x Medium Armed Utility Helicopter)
UNIFIL	1 x Corvette with Utility Helicopter (in December 2020)

**IV. GENERAL CAPABILITY GAPS**

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:

- **Units that are agile and offer flexibility** to missions (Rapid Deployable Units, Force Reserve Companies, Special Forces, Quick Reaction Forces and Formed Police Units) 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 MINUSMA, MONUSCO and MINUSCA are examples where larger units have been reorganized into smaller units such as QRF Coy and in some opportunities, there has been a new demand for high mobility light tactical vehicles (HMLTV) as part of these units SURs.
- **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. A special section of this document will focus on Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) units, and we maintain the need for 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, 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. 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.

- **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. 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 the 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.
- **Force Protection** remains a top priority in the face of malicious attacks and civilian unrest against UN personnel. The recent MONUSCO report recommendations are a clear example. The following gaps have been identified with regard to Force Protection in several missions, including base defence:
  - Standards of location, layout and size for bases including for temporary deployments as well as additional resources for temporary deployments exceeding timelines catered for as per SUR/MOU.
  - A standardized command, control and coordination structure inclusive of military, police, and co-located civilian components.
  - An independent communication structure to support a multi-component Base Defence Plan.
  - Night vision surveillance equipment and tactical drones with real time inter-link to maintain detection capability, area transparency and situational awareness.
  - Generation and deployment of the full complement of Combat Convoy companies / battalions in IED risk areas, i.e., MINUSMA.
  - 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.
  - Mine-resistant vehicles are still in demand in MINUSMA.
  - Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)/IED disposal/Weapons Intelligence Teams and combat engineering.
  - 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,<sup>2</sup> visual surveillance equipment and remote sensors have become necessities for uniformed personnel to perform their tasks effectively in peacekeeping missions.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

- 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** and related responsibilities for uniformed components continue to be mainstreamed, aimed at facilitating the deployment of better prepared units and individuals. The most recent examples worth mentioning are:
    - Key guidance on pre-deployment preparedness for pandemics. Under the current COVID-19 pandemic and related challenges, missions are preparing contingency plans that include strong support from uniformed components in order to ensure mission business continuity amidst restrictions to travel and movements. The priority areas are to manage risks related to medical waste and wastewater. More than ever, implementing all UN guidance on these topics is critical, including WHO guidance as well as supplementary technical guidance developed by UNGSC/UNEP-REACT (*Practical guideline for UN peacekeeping missions on the handling, storage and disposal of Covid-19 infected wastes including personnel protective equipment*). These guidance materials can be found on the PCRS website, under Resource/Environment/folder on COVID 19.
    - All unit commanders must understand their role to reduce their mission's environmental footprint throughout the mission lifecycle. To support this task, DPO/OMA is leading the development of a Handbook on Environmental Management planned for release in June 2020 with the scheduled HoMCC (Heads of Military Components Conference);
    - The ongoing work from DOS/OUSG/Environment Section to develop a pocket guide on the environmental duties of peacekeepers; each mission will soon be able to share it with incoming units, but also before deployment upon request.
    - Before deployment, police personnel are expected to gather information and build their knowledge related to any mission-specific Police Commissioner Directive on Environmental Management, as well as the generic United Nations Police Environmental Management Framework adopted in November 2019. The Framework comprises the four commitment areas of (i) do no harm; (ii) promoting compliance with international and national frameworks; (iii) exercising community partnership and outreach; and (iv) facilitating mission governance.
    - Member States should also build their capabilities based on good practices currently in progress in our field missions by other Member States. A good example comes from UNAMID, where the Chinese Engineering Company is providing valuable liquidation support for environmental clean-up activities before site/camp handover. A set of pre-deployment technical training materials for future incoming troops are being developed in collaboration between the mission and UNGSC/ETSU on specific remediation topics such as, inter alia, remediation of contaminated soil, dewatering and backfilling of oxidations ponds, and desludging of septic tanks.

- **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 officers.
- **Gender.** The goal of 17% women staff officers and military observers in the field by December 2020 was already achieved in Jan 2020, but it is crucial for OMA to continue seeking nominations from Member States of qualified and trained personnel. The rate has increased steadily from 6.4% in July 2017 to the current rate of 17.8%. 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 UNMISS (15.7%), UNIFIL (12.4%), and MINUSMA (10.5%). The majority of military units deployed by the UN are infantry, which is traditionally an area with fewer women. The 2020 target of 6.5% women in military units is ambitious; however, there has already been an increase from 3.7% in July 2017 to 4.9% in February 2020. 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, with a target of 15% expected in 2025, and finally reaching 20% in 2028. As of February 2020, the 10% target for 2020 is met, with 11% women deployed across FPUs. Disaggregating the gender target in FPUs by mission, UNMISS with 19% women deployed, MONUSCO with 13% women deployed, and MINUSMA with 11% women in FPUs already exceeded the target, while MINUSCA with 9%, and UNAMID with 7% are below target.

- **Leadership.** The Secretariat has undertaken a number of initiatives to select and prepare prospective candidates to serve in military and police senior leadership positions. The UN Secretariat faces the challenge of finding and rapidly deploying leaders who possess the requisite mix of skills, knowledge of the operating environment, political judgment, and physical and mental stamina. Senior mission leaders therefore require knowledge of constantly evolving UN peacekeeping doctrine, policy, and practice in areas such as authority, command and control, the use of force, the roles of police and military components, crisis management, and the protection of civilians. 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 mindset 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.** 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.

The UN follows well-defined procedures for vacancy announcements, receiving nominations, selection and deployment of all individually recruited military personnel. These procedures

have been established to ensure that all individually recruited military personnel are of the highest quality and deployed in time to avoid operational gaps in the missions. Further, these procedures involve various administrative aspects prior to deployment and need sufficient time for those administrative procedures to take place. 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. Further, certain important posts require a more detailed validation process, including interviews, for the candidate at mid-level to senior MSO/UNMEM.

- **United Nations Police mid-term requirements.** Current types of FPU pledges in the PCRS do not necessarily respond to envisaged future challenges. At present, most of the available FPUs are Anglophone and with a limited SWAT capacity. Member States are requested to explore their resources and work the Strategic Force Generation Cell and the Selection and Recruitment Section/PD to pledge in the PCRS Francophone FPUs, Police Guard Units, Protection Support Units, Police Canine Units, Police Riverine Units, and more SWAT capacity. These are the projected critical assets that PD would like to avail on stand-by for possible future deployment/reinforcements.
- **Specialized Police Teams.** SPTs consist of UN individual police officers and/or United Nations civilian policing experts from one or several Member States with dedicated expertise to strengthen a specific capacity of a host country police or other law enforcement agency. Built on a project-oriented approach with defined objectives, activities, outcomes and timelines, progress and achievements are measurable and clearly outlined, enabling PCCs undertake targeted recruitment in accordance with the job descriptions of each project. Requests for SPTs are based on a missions' capacity gap analyses and advertised by the Police Division. Given the concept's success, it is anticipated that missions' future requests for SPTs will include the fields of intelligence-led policing, public order management, forensics, SGBV, training and curriculum development, climate security and environmental crimes, community policing, and serious organized crime. The utilization of multi-disciplinary expert police teams is mentioned in several reviews, reports and resolutions, including S/RES/2185 (2014), S/2016/952 and S/2018/1183. Guidelines exist on SPTs (Ref. 2019.34), and the concept is regulated in the revised SOP on Assessment for Mission Service of Individual Police Officers (Ref. 2019.19).

## **V. INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE (ISR) REQUIREMENTS**

The growing complexity of UN peacekeeping missions and the increasing challenge in delivering against mandates has created a need for greater situational awareness. The evolution of peacekeeping intelligence and the codification of a peacekeeping intelligence policy has created some clarity for the UN in how we can address this gap and is providing an opportunity to deploy new capabilities into peacekeeping missions.

The UN has employed Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) for a number of years with some success. Their utility is well understood, and they bring value to the missions that they support.

The development of peacekeeping intelligence related handbooks and training enhance missions' ability to successfully employ UAS.

Over the past year we have seen an increase in the appreciation of what can be achieved with capabilities such as UAS along with the recognition that Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) assets now form a critical element to the baseline of what missions need for success. We are seeing missions start to plan their budgets with ISR in mind, which represents a trend in how peacekeeping missions are evolving.



Of note, the MINUSMA mission has developed the Force Adaptation Plan with this in mind, and Member States are well aware of the requirement for a significant increase in ISR. Other missions are developing their ISR Statement of Operational Requirement, which describes their ISR gaps and what is required to address them.

The growing demand for ISR in peacekeeping missions can be met by Member States' contributions and the Secretariat remains available to discuss opportunities. Such capabilities can come in the form of Long-Range Reconnaissance, UAS, manned airborne ISR or more technical ground-based sensors. There will be a growing demand for ISR in missions and given the complexity and the time it takes to generate such capabilities, starting the process of pledging now allows both UNHQ and Member States time to ensure a mutual understanding of the requirements and capabilities.



## 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.<sup>3</sup> 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).

Type of units	# of units in PCRS Level 1	# of units in PCRS Level 2	# of units in PCRS Level 3	# of units in PCRS RDL	Deployed/ Deploying units
Infantry Battalions	19	7	4	2	9
Infantry Company/Platoon	8	1	-	-	3
Recce Company	-	1	-	-	-
Special Force Units/ groups	8	1	-	1	3
Force Protection Company	8	2	2	1	1
Quick Reaction Force (Coy)	10	2	1	1	1
ISR units	2	-	-	-	-
Engineer Companies/ Platoons	15	5	3	1	6
Demining/EOD Units	7	1	-	-	-
Hospitals/ Medical Teams	14	5	4	1	5
Utility Helicopter Units	7	4	-	-	3
Attack Aircraft/Helicopter Units	2	1	-	-	2
Transport Aircrafts	6	1	-	-	9
Unmanned Aerial Systems	3	3	-	-	1
MP Companies/ teams	12	2	2	-	-
Signal Companies/platoons	4	3	1	1	-
Log/Transport Companies/Units	4	1	1	-	2
Formed Police Units	14	13	2	2	4
Police Guard Units	2	-	-	-	-
Naval Units	6	-	-	-	-
Air Lift	6 registered pledges				
Training Pledges	22 registered pledges				
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>49</b>

<sup>3</sup> The figures represent all pledges that were confirmed by T/PCCs in the PCRS website on 20 April 2020.

**\*\*NOTE:** For pledge registration please visit the PCRS website: <https://pcrs.un.org>. PCRS registration issues may be directed via email to [pcrs.maager@un.org](mailto:pcrs.maager@un.org) \*\*