



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

The 2025 Berlin UN Peacekeeping Ministerial will be a critical occasion for the renewed declaration of support for UN peacekeeping and for Member States to show their intent to adjust to new demands and requirements. In preparation, two events have already taken place: the Montevideo preparatory meeting discussed ideas in areas related to training, capacity building, protection of civilians and UN police and the Jakarta preparatory meeting

focused on the future of peacekeeping, new models and related capabilities. The last opportunity to help shape the Berlin Ministerial will be from 15 to 16 April 2025 in Islamabad, where issues related to safety and security, technology and partnerships will be discussed. Member States are encouraged to participate at the appropriate level.



Jakarta Peacekeeping Ministerial Prep Meeting 4-5 February 2025

An updated Peacekeeping Ministerial Pledging Guide will be available in April. The guide will include a template of the Pledge Form and PowerPoint slide to be used to display pledges at the event. Member States are requested to use those templates when submitting their Ministerial pledges. These forms are also available on the PCRS website (pcrs.un.org). Contact the Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell as needed to clarify any questions and communicate pledges.

The following pages outline the current and emerging uniformed capability needs for UN Peacekeeping, including with regards to training and capacity-building, mission specific unit gaps, general uniformed capabilities that are in demand and a special paragraph on Counter-UAS capabilities.

Annex A (page 8) is an updated list of current uniformed pledges made in the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) and **Annex B** (page 9) displays the PCRS pledges at Levels 2 and above for each capability category against the estimated number of units required for a new medium size mission. These lists support identification of military and police capabilities that are low in supply and should be prioritized in Member State planning for future pledges to the PCRS. If questions remain, please reach out to the PCRS managers at pcrs.manager@un.org.

I. TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The UN seeks active collaboration from Member States to fortify capacity building and pre-deployment training efforts. We aim to receive pledges from Member States in several areas:

1. **Hosting and Funding Training Activities:** Member States are encouraged to fund and host training activities, which may include the provision of venues, accommodation, meals for international participants, inland transportation, and conference services, including for the newly revised CPTM (see para 3 also below).
2. **Nomination of Subject Matter Experts (SMEs):** For 2025, SMEs from Member States must support the development of new training materials on integration and joint tactical planning for military and police. SMEs will also be needed to assist in the creation of Counter UAS (C-UAS) training materials, Strategic Communications for T/PCC personnel, Environmental Management for T/PCC focal points, pending the approval of appropriate policy and guidance, where necessary.
3. **Selection and Provision of National Trainers for UN-led Train-the-Trainer (TOT) Programs:** Member States are encouraged to fund, host, and nominate qualified national trainers for participation in TOT programs. These trainers will later disseminate the materials nationally. Priorities for 2025 include TOTs on the newly revised CPTM, addressing misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech (MDH) threats for military and police commanders (new RTP); UN Infantry Battalions (new STM); UN Staff Officers (new STM); UN Military Observers (new STM) and various training programs for UN Police. Additionally, subject to funding and in coordination with the Conduct and Discipline Service, ITS plans to conduct a TOT to roll out new training materials on conduct and discipline for military and police commanders.



Trainers from diverse nations participate in the Training of Trainers on the UN Staff Officers Specialized Training Materials (UNSO STM) at the UN Global Services Centre, Brindisi, enhancing readiness for peacekeeping operations.

4. **Supporting the UN Senior National Planners Programme:** Member States are encouraged to carefully select and nominate the most suitable candidates for this program. The target audience includes decision-makers and planning officers responsible for the national deployment of contingents. Participants will be introduced to the UN's administrative and technical procedures and the complexities of negotiating, planning, preparing, deploying, supporting,

sustaining, and withdrawing national contingents in UN Peace Operations.

5. **Translation of Training Materials:** Member States are requested to assist in translating training materials, particularly those related to new developments, into at least the six UN official languages to ensure accessibility for all T/PCCs.
6. **Supporting AI Initiatives for Pre-Deployment Training:** ITS is developing AI models to enhance Scenario-Based Exercises and Table-Top Exercises (SBE TTX) as part of the Pre-Deployment Training for T/PCCs. Member States are encouraged to provide funding or in-kind contributions to support these developments.
7. **Addressing Capability Gaps:** The Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM) of the Integrated Training Service (ITS) engages troop-and police-contributing countries (T/PCCs) and training and capacity-building providers to communicate training gaps, match opportunities to identified needs, and facilitate capacity-building

partnerships to improve the performance of uniformed UN peacekeepers. To discuss offers or requests for training and capacity-building assistance, please contact the LCM at dpo-lcm@un.org and peacekeeping-training@un.org.

The **Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP)** enhances uniformed peacekeepers' capacities for UN Peacekeeping Operations, as well as African Union Peace Support Operations, through the provision of training and operational support in 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 is also working with the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to provide cross-pillar training that integrates Explosive Hazard Awareness Training (EHAT) into engineering and medical pillar courses in line with broader A4P+ objectives to improve safety and security outcomes for UN peacekeepers. As part of these efforts, the TPP conducted a cross-pillar, cross-national training pilot in Cambodia in late 2024. This integrated training combined EHAT, the Field Medical Assistants Course (FMAC), and Heavy Engineering Equipment (HEE) operations into a scenario-based final exercise. Moreover, in partnership with UNMAS, TPP launched the All-Arms Search Course (AASC) counter-improvised explosive devices (C-IED) training in February 2025. Furthermore, the TPP has adapted its courses to meet African Union (AU) Peace Support Operations (PSO) training requirements, with the first AU PSO-customized FMAC and FMAC Training Of Trainers (TOT) integrating EHAT launched in February 2025. The TPP is also working towards expanding thematic training areas, to include mainstreaming environmental considerations in peacekeeping and peace support operations.



Participants from AU TCCs take part in FMAC TOT practical exercises

The TPP welcomes the active participation of Member States in training in the abovementioned key peacekeeping capability areas, as well as, but not limited to, C-IED, environmental management, and women, peace and security (WPS) mainstreaming. Member States are encouraged to actively participate in TPP trainings by nominating trainees, notably female participants, deploying trainers, hosting facilities, and providing equipment, funding and other in-kind support. Member States interested in training and partnership opportunities, or interested in pledging support to the TPP, can contact Mr. Takakazu Ito (itot@un.org). For more information, please consult https://www.un.org/files/240701_TPP_Factsheet_EN_final.pdf the [TPP Informational Video](#) and the [TPP Fact Sheet](#).

II. MISSION-SPECIFIC UNIT GAPS

All units required by field missions have been selected from the PCRS and presently there are no mission-specific gaps.

The PCRS Rapid Deployment Level (RDL) is critical in allowing the Secretariat to promptly respond to any new immediate requirements from existing missions and to support plans for the quick start-up of a new mission. Verification Visits are in the planning phase so units can be elevated to RDL by end of June 2025. Following the deployment of the Level 2 hospital to MINUSCA from the RDL, Member States with Level 2 Hospitals pledged in the PCRS at Level 2 and above will soon be asked to pledge to the RDL to replace the deployed capability.

For Member States willing to contribute in the future to the RDL, the generic statements of unit requirements are available for reference on the PCRS website, and the Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell is ready to support in this process. We encourage all T/PCCs to read and familiarize themselves with the 2023 RDL Guidelines.

III. GENERAL CAPABILITIES

As peacekeeping missions evolve, it is critical that military and police capabilities offered to the UN not only address trends and future needs but also can adapt to existing capability gaps or new short-term requirements.

In line with the recently issued 2025 Peacekeeping Ministerial Pledging Guide, the following section outlines the military and police capabilities that are seen as necessary for current and likely for future peacekeeping missions. These types of units serve as the backbone for mandate implementation or for the safety and protection of peacekeepers.

Air Assets



Jordanian Medium Utility Helicopter Unit deploying to MONUSCO

Attack, armed helicopters units are critical deterrent capabilities for field missions in the delivery of their mandates. **Utility Helicopter Units** are often one of the most critical specialized capabilities deployed to peacekeeping. Medium utility helicopter (MUH) units can carry out multiple functions to contribute to mission's mandate delivery, including troop insertions/extractions, aerial escorts, quick reaction force response, passenger transportation, medical transportation (CASEVAC/MEDEVAC) air reconnaissance, support for airmobile operations, search and

rescue (SAR), combat SAR (CSAR), patrol, observation and monitoring, troop movements, logistic support, aerial resupply and cargo re-supply. Well-equipped MUH units are in high demand and short supply.

Tactical Transport Fixed-Wing Aviation Units are very important elements to provide flexibility and rapid response, extend the missions' footprint, and increase the missions' ability to support components deployed in locations that cannot be sustained by roads. **Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)** are needed in the mid to long-term as critical Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) tools that are part of the UN peacekeeping-intelligence (MPKI) architecture and also to minimize risk in logistic activities. Key for supporting ground units is **Class 1 micro-UAS**, which are lightweight and compact in nature. These can be deployed and re-deployed easily to observe incidents in real time, monitor safe demilitarized border zone, detect civil intrusions into buffer zones, detect/deter illegal activities, conduct surveillance of opposing forces positions, help protect peacekeepers and map/record terrain changes. The Secretariat is studying the use of UAS for delivery of cargo and medical supplies, emergency response or environmental monitoring.

Countries that cannot provide these capabilities for a long period of time may partner with other Member States on a rotational mechanism model. This would be required to be pledged and communicated as soon as possible for better understanding and to allow time for the conduct of the necessary assessments.

Military Ground Forces

Quick reaction forces (QRF) at company level have been in high demand, as more than 10 new QRFs were generated in the last three years. QRFs give the Force and Sectors the ability to quickly intervene in contingency situations and allow planned operations to be reinforced. **Infantry battalions** remain as the backbone of most military components in any large UN peacekeeping mission. Due to the nature of evolving threats, the need for robust posture and the importance of guaranteeing conditions for safe implementation of mandates, most of these battalions are now composed of two mechanized companies, which demands a larger number of wheeled armored personnel carriers (APCs). To allow the configuration of operational elements to conduct different types of tasks, most QRF and infantry battalions' Statement of Unit Requirements (SUR) require high-mobility light tactical vehicles (HMLTV) and reconnaissance vehicles for their units.



Joint Pakistan Inf Batt and Chinese QRF Coy patrol in UNISFA

Force Protection and Mandate Implementation

Some capabilities are required for both force protection and safety and security of peacekeepers, as well as to better implement mandated tasks with high end capabilities in higher threat environments. T/PCCs must be capable of adjusting their units or generate independent units. **Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Units/capabilities** are required to contribute to the missions' overall capacity to respond to an increasing EOD threat, especially from Improvised Explosive Devices (IED), impacting freedom of manoeuvre and the safety and security of peacekeepers. **UNIFIL** have requested additional EOD capabilities that are being supported by deployed TCCs. Disposal of unexploded ordnance, improvised explosive devices, booby-traps and abandoned ordnance would be some of the tasks. **Counter Rocket, Artillery and Mortar Capability (C-RAM)** has been requested recently to detect and/or destroy incoming rockets, artillery, and mortar rounds in the air before they hit their ground targets, or simply provide early warning to UN personnel. **Counter UAS Systems (C-UAS)** with hard and soft kill capabilities for effectively responding to increasing incidents of drones overflying military bases are a short to mid-term requirement both for military and police units. The Policy on **Integration of Capabilities for Defence of Bases**, for both military and police units' bases was published in January 2023 and requires T/PCCs to plan for several requirements, including base defense sensors and smart camp fundamentals. Level 1 hospitals, Buddy First Aid Kits (BFAK) and First Aid Kits with quality components and adequate sizes are a responsibility of T/PCCs to help protect their peacekeepers deployed to field missions.

Engineering Units

Military engineering units play a crucial role in United Nations peacekeeping operations, contributing to the mission's success and creating conditions for successful mandate implementation. Engineering units are responsible for constructing and maintaining critical infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and airstrips, which are essential for the mobility of peacekeeping forces and the delivery of humanitarian aid amongst other tasks.

These types of units may also play a role in transition phases in support of humanitarian and development agencies and support to host authorities and local populations. Besides regular horizontal and vertical works, additional capabilities with EOD and bridging capacity are being requested from these units.

Police



FPU protecting a school

Formed Police Units (FPU) are the core of uniformed police capabilities in UN missions. They should be equipped with relevant capabilities, such as SWAT, rapid reaction, canine and/or riverine elements (e.g., two FPUs at rapid deployment level require SWAT capabilities, one of them being francophone). A platoon size of women in each FPU remains essential.

Guard Units (GU) and Rapid Response Police Units (RRPU) protect mainly UN personnel and facilities. Rapid Response Police Units are smaller police contingents (about 60 to 80 strength), highly specialized and quickly deployable to support specific mission requirements. As the RRPUs are

not capable to deploy in full self-sustainment, they will require sustainment and logistic support from other units already deployed.

Specialized Police Teams (SPT) are specialized assets, usually provided by one or two PCCs, used in community-oriented policing, environmental (rule of law) crimes, public order management, border policing, protection of civilians, cattle raiding, SGBV, CRSV, forensics and forensics explosives exploitation. The use of SPTs provides the opportunity to target specific areas of concern in different missions.

Current deployed formed police units still require compatible satellite phones, unmanned aircraft system micro (multicopter), force protection surveillance equipment, day and night cameras for camp security, inside base surveillance dome camera (360° + thermal view), armored personnel carriers (APC) wheeled ambulance/rescue, and all-terrain vehicles light.

IV. COUNTER UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM (C-UAS)

In the March 2022 Uniformed Capability Requirements Paper, the Secretariat communicated to Member States that C-UAS would soon become a widespread requirement for troop and police units deployed in UN peace operations. Three years later, this prediction is now a reality and both Member States, and the Secretariat will have to work to ensure our personnel enjoy the protection of these capabilities for their safety and mandate implementation.

The increasing availability of UAS, particularly Class I (micro and mini) systems, has been driven by technological advancements, lower costs, and varying regulatory oversight. This accessibility has led to growing security concerns, especially in conflict zones where hostile elements can exploit UAS capabilities.

Non-state armed groups have progressively utilized UAS for surveillance, disruption, and even direct attacks on UN peacekeeping missions, posing significant risks to operational safety and effectiveness. In response to these threats, there is a pressing need to develop C-UAS capabilities to mitigate both kinetic and non-kinetic threats posed by unauthorized UAS activity in UN operational environments.

In response to the evolving threat posed by UAS, DPO has established a working group to develop a UN policy on C-UAS. The forthcoming "C-UAS Guidelines" will outline uniformed capability requirements while also providing a framework for policy, training, and tactical employment of C-UAS in peace operations. These guidelines will serve as a framework for the generation and effective deployment of C-UAS capabilities in UN missions, enhancing their ability to address emerging UAS threats.

As part of the development of the C-UAS Guidelines, a workshop was held at SWISSINT, Stans, Switzerland, from 5 to 11 February 2025. The primary objective was to gather insights and relevant information from Subject Matter Experts to advance the guidelines. The workshop brought together 25 participants from various UN regions, including Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, North America, and Latin America, along with representatives from UN missions. This diverse participation ensured a broad range of perspectives and expertise to support the development of the C-UAS Guidelines.

Moving forward, the C-UAS Guidelines will be the main reference to generate and employ C-UAS Capability in UN Missions. The deployment of C-UAS systems will need to be agreed between the UN and the host country, which may require updating the Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA). The Secretariat will work to incorporate basic C-UAS awareness into the Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials, similar to the way Explosive Hazard Awareness Training (EHAT) is included for C-IED. But Member States will play the key role in making sure all their uniformed personnel are properly trained in this subject before deploying to a peacekeeping mission.

In missions with a high UAS threat, C-UAS capabilities may be initially deployed as UNOE or through system contracts to enable timely deployment, while additional or supplementary capabilities are likely to be asked to be provided by T/PCCs under the COE in a hybrid approach. Between the two mitigation techniques, soft kill methods (jamming and spoofing) may be the more suitable option for UN PKO operations compared to hard kill methods (kinetic intercept and directed energy weapons). These requirements will be reflected in the mission specific Statement of Unit Requirements in due time.



C-UAS Guidelines Development Workshop, SWISSINT, Switzerland

ANNEX A

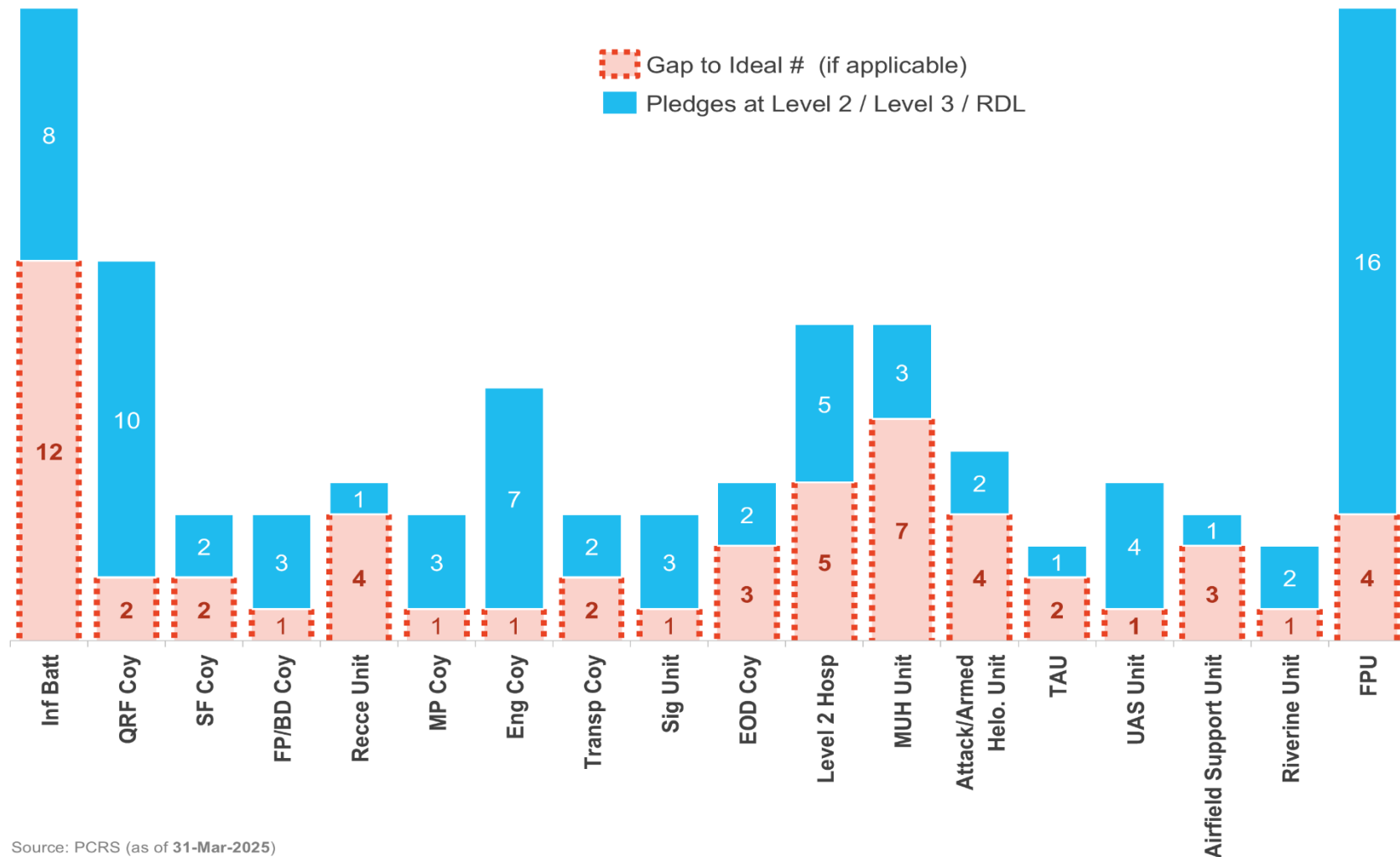
CURRENTLY PLEDGED CAPABILITIES

The PCRS is the sole entry point to commit uniformed capabilities to UN peacekeeping. The system supports the Secretariat's selection process for deployments. The status of pledges in the PCRS (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 and RDL) is shown in the table below. **Level 1** indicates that a pledge of a formed unit with all the required information was accepted in the system. **Level 2** indicates the pledge received a successful AAV and that the unit assessed is deemed capable for a potential deployment within **180 days from the acceptance of an invitation**. **Level 3** indicates that the pledged capability has the contingent-owned equipment and personnel in alignment with the generic UN military/police statement of requirement (SUR) and this equipment is accurately reflected in a load list and is estimated ready for deployment within **120 days from the acceptance of an invitation**. 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 (e.g. for Staff Officers, IPOs and training pledges) is one for which the various PCRS Levels are not relevant. For questions on the status of a pledge contact pcrs.manager@un.org.

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	# of deployed units in the Cycle (24/25)
Infantry Battalions	26	6	1	3	-
Infantry Company/Platoon	9	2	-	-	-
Recce Company	3	1	-	-	-
Special Force Units/ groups	9	2	-	-	-
Force Protection/HQ Sp Company	10	3	1	-	-
Quick Reaction Force (Coy)	26	14	2	3	-
ISR Aerial units/ UAS	8	3	1	-	-
Engineer Companies/ Platoons	17	6	1	1	-
Demining/EOD Units	15	2	-	-	-
Hospitals/ Medical Teams	15	5	1	1	-
Utility Helicopter Units	6	3	-	-	1
Attack/Armed Helicopter Units	-	1	-	1	-
Transport Aircrafts	5	2	-	1	-
MP Companies/ teams	9	2	-	1	-
Signal Companies/platoons	4	2	-	1	-
Log/Transport Companies/Units	4	2	1	-	-
Formed Police Units	15	12	5	2	-
Police Guard Units	2	-	-	-	-
Air Lift	5				
Maritime Units	7				
Training Pledges	84				
Total	183	68	13	14	1

* as of 31 March 2025.

Current PCRS pledges vs ideal number of pledges



Source: PCRS (as of 31-Mar-2025)

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Member States with multiple pledges of the same capability at Level 2, 3 or RDL were counted as one available pledge.