



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

At a crucial moment for the United Nations and for Peacekeeping, the UN Peacekeeping Ministerial 2025 in Berlin highlighted the uniform, strong support of Member States and the importance of maintaining peacekeeping as a key tool of multilateralism. More than 1,000 participants from 135 Member States gathered in Berlin, Germany on 13-14 May, including 52 Ministers and 28 Deputy Ministers, as well as 11 regional and international organizations representatives. Member States uniformly expressed their strong political support to UN Peacekeeping. 56 Member States pledged uniformed capabilities, of which 39 pledged 81 new military and police units, including infantry battalions, quick reaction force companies, explosive ordnance disposal units, airlift capabilities and helicopter units.



2025 Berlin UN Peacekeeping Ministerial Conference

During this period, the United Nations and Member States must maintain the readiness to address any new requirements arising from exiting missions or possible new ones. In this context and as part of the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) annual cycle framework, Member States are requested to ensure pledges remain valid and available for future selection processes. In this sense, Member States must renew their pledges in the PCRS website, regardless of the level of the pledge. A system generated notification was sent to the Member States' official users at the beginning of June. After reviewing the pledge in the PCRS website, a confirmation button will be available, and the user should choose the next UN peacekeeping fiscal year to confirm the pledge. There is no need to create a new pledge or upload documents that were previously uploaded.

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, and general uniformed capabilities that are in demand.

Annex A (page 7) is an updated list of current uniformed pledges made in the PCRS and **Annex B** (page 8) 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
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, and 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 and nominate qualified national trainers for participation in TOT programs run regionally/globally. 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 “Addressing Misinformation, Disinformation, and Hate Speech (MDH) Threats” Reinforcement Training Material (RTP) in Vienna, Austria, enhancing their readiness to support 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 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 six UN official languages to enhance accessibility for all T/PCCs.
6. **Supporting AI and e-Learning Initiatives for Pre-Deployment Training:** ITS is developing AI models to enhance Scenario-Based Exercises and Table-Top Exercises (SBE and TTX) as part of the Pre-Deployment Training for T/PCCs. ITS is also considering issuing parts of suitable STMs and RTPs as e-learning. Member States are encouraged to provide funding or in-kind contributions to support these developments.
7. **Addressing Capability Gaps:** The Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM), managed by 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, safety and security of uniformed UN peacekeepers.

Member States and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to use the LCM Online System (LCMOS), including the Global Peacekeeping Training Schedule and the new MarketPlace feature launched in March 2025. Through this platform, they can post and/or search for training and capacity-building opportunities and strengthen collective information-sharing and direct collaboration to support partnerships in the field of peacekeeping.

To discuss offers and training matters with ITS, please contact: peacekeeping-training@un.org.

To register for the LCM Online System or to discuss your offers or requests for training and capacity-building assistance, please contact the LCM at dpo-lcm@un.org.

The **Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP)** enhances uniformed peacekeepers' capacities for UN Peacekeeping Operations, as well as African Union Peace Support Operations, through training and operational support across 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. Over the past year, TPP has been working closely with the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to provide cross-pillar training that integrates Counter-Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED considerations) into engineering and medical pillar courses in line with broader A4P+ commitments and enhance the safety and security of UN peacekeepers. As part of these efforts, the TPP has also been working with Member States to enhance its pool of trainers. The Republic of Korea hosted the first Training of Trainers (TOT) of Explosive Hazard Awareness Training and IED Threat Mitigation. Additionally, the Republic of Korea hosted TPP's first Heavy Engineering Equipment (HEE) Operators' Basic course in East Asia. This course is part of TPP's intent to provide phased training approaches with future opportunities for successful course graduates to join advanced courses, upon their Member States' nominations and commitment to deploy to Peacekeeping Missions. As part of its efforts to expand its geographical and thematic reach, the TPP is also set to launch two eLearning courses focused on construction process management and environmental management in peacekeeping and peace support operations.



Participants take part in a practical exercise during TPP's first HEE Operators' Basic course in East Asia

This June, TPP will mark its tenth anniversary at its upcoming Stakeholders' Workshop, hosted by the Government of Kenya and co-chaired by the Government of Switzerland. The Workshop will bring together Member States to help chart TPP's future based on identified capability gaps and UN and AU peace operations requirements. This also follows the Peacekeeping Ministerial where a record number of Member States pledged support to the TPP.

The TPP welcomes the continued 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 women participants, deploying trainers, hosting facilities, and providing

equipment, funding 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 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 for units to be elevated to RDL were all completed by the end of June 2025. Following the upcoming deployment of the Level 2 hospital at RDL to MINUSCA, Member States with Level 2 Hospitals pledged in the PCRS at Level 2 and above will 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 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

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 in supply.



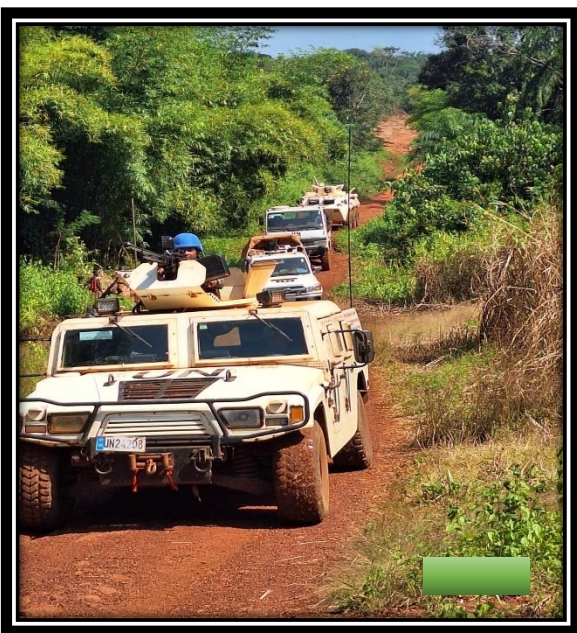
MINUSMA Medium Utility Helicopter Unit

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



MINUSCA High Readiness Protection Battalion

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. To enhance mobility during the rainy season in South Sudan, Composite Infantry Battalion SUR has been revised to include All Terrain Vehicles Heavy, which are being deployed to UNMISS.

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 generating 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. In response to the increasing presence of unexploded ordnance and remnants of hostilities, additional EOD teams and Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance (EOR) teams have already been deployed by TCCs to UNIFIL. 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. Ground Surveillance Radars and Long-Range Cameras have been identified as essential assets to enhance persistent monitoring, improve early warning, and support situational awareness along sensitive areas in UNIFIL. **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.



Bridge construction in MINUSCA

Police

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 as part of 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 of deploying in full self-sustainment, they will require sustainment and logistic support from other units already deployed.



FPU QRF

Currently deployed formed police units still require compatible satellite phones, unmanned aircraft system micro (multirotor), 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. Some PCCs will require support to augment COE so that they meet the renewed statement of unit requirements in line with mission challenging mandate and enhance safety and security and protection tasks. The gap may be addressed directly bilaterally with concern PCCs where United Nations Secretariat can facilitate.

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.

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 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.

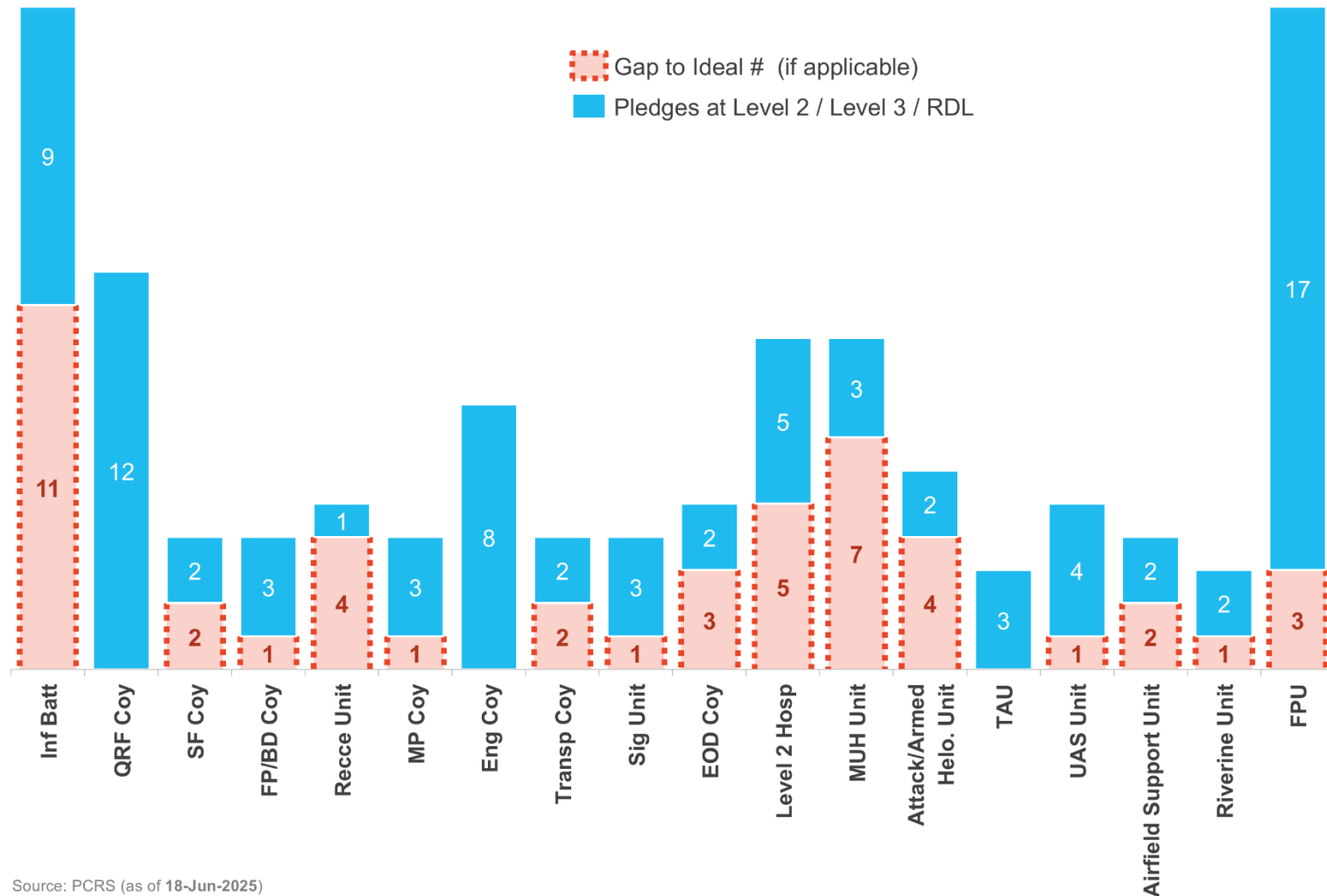
Type of units	# of units in PCRS Level 1	# of units in PCRS Level 2	# of units in PCRS Level 3	# of units in PCRS RDL	# of deployed units in the Cycle (24/25)
Infantry Battalions	26	6	2	3	-
Infantry Company/Platoon	10	2	-	-	-
Recce Company	3	1	-	-	-
Special Force Units/ groups	9	2	-	-	-
Force Protection/HQ Sp Company	7	3	1	-	-
Quick Reaction Force (Coy)	17	10	2	3	-
ISR Aerial units/ UAS	6	3	1	-	-
Engineering Companies/ Platoons	16	6	2	1	-
Demining/EOD Units	15	2	-	-	-
Hospitals/ Medical Teams	14	4	1	1	-
Utility Helicopter Units	6	4	-	-	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	13	5	2	-
Police Guard Units	2	-	-	-	-
Air Lift	5				
Maritime Units	7				
Training Pledges	81				
Total	168	65	15	14	1

* as of 30 June 2025.

ANNEX B



Current PCRS pledges vs ideal number of pledges



Source: PCRS (as of 18-Jun-2025)

UNITED NATIONS | Department of Peace Operations

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