

## 2021 Seoul UN Peacekeeping Ministerial

### Pledging Guide

#### Introduction

Since the first Peacekeeping Summit in September 2014, UN Member States have gathered regularly at Head of State/Government and Ministerial level to voice their individual and collective support for UN peacekeeping. At each of these meetings, Member States have made significant commitments of their country's resources to strengthen the capacities of current and future peacekeeping operations. The many uniformed capabilities pledged through the Ministerial process have allowed the UN to create the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS), including populating the roster of the Rapid Deployment Level with verified units that are on standby to deploy within 60 days.

All military and police units that are selected to deploy to peacekeeping now go through a comprehensive PCRS process to assess and prepare those capabilities prior to deployment. The significant number of pledges of bilateral training and capacity-building support made at the Ministerial conferences has enabled the Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM) to engage capacity-building providers and help coordinate support to Troop and Police Contributing Countries (T/PCCs). The Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP), a separate training program launched as a direct outcome of the first Peacekeeping Summit, is continuing to expand its scope of training provided to T/PCCs and its geographical reach. Strong support for the Women, Peace, and Security agenda in the Ministerial process and, in particular, enhancing the number and role of women peacekeepers has, among other goals, led to clear gender targets and numerous commitments to increase women's participation in peacekeeping, as well as institutional developments like the Elsie Initiative.

While pressing military and police capability, gender and training needs remain, the focus of the Ministerial meetings has broadened to include the agenda for strengthening peacekeeping effectiveness and impact through Action for Peacekeeping+ (A4P+). At the 2021 Seoul UN Peacekeeping Ministerial, medical capacity building and technology will also be featured as cross-cutting themes. The objectives of the Ministerial include enhancing peacekeeping capacities, including through effective partnerships, incorporating technological developments in peacekeeping, improving the environmental footprint and facilitating medical capacity-building of peacekeepers. Women, Peace, and Security will also be discussed during all sessions of the meeting. The 2021 Ministerial will be an opportunity for Member States to make specific and concrete pledges on this broader range of issues in line with their Action for Peacekeeping commitments and A4P+ priorities.

#### Timeline

A number of events lead up to the Seoul UN Peacekeeping Ministerial on 7-8 December 2021. All of these events are opportunities for Member States to learn more about UN peacekeeping

needs as well as discuss among themselves ideas for possible pledges to be made at the Ministerial. A timeline of related events follows.

**3 & 10 November 2020** – Preparatory Conference on Sustaining Peace, co-hosted by Bangladesh, Canada and the United Kingdom (Virtual)

**6 July 2021** – Information Briefing on the Ministerial (Virtual)

**21-22 July 2021**– Preparatory Conference on Partnerships for Performance and Accountability, co-hosted by Rwanda and the United States (Virtual)

**August 2021 (TBD)** – Release of the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of UN Peacekeeping

**1-2 Sept 2021** – Preparatory Conference on Partnerships and Training and Capacity Building, co-hosted by Ethiopia, Indonesia and Japan (Virtual)

**25-26 October 2021** – Preparatory Conference on Protection of Civilians and Safety and Security, co-hosted by the Netherlands and Pakistan (Virtual)

**7-8 December 2021** – 2021 Seoul UN Peacekeeping Ministerial

### Pledging process and focal points

Pledges in all cases should be guided by and specifically respond to the needs defined by the United Nations. A pledge by a Member State should be **a commitment from the highest political level with a tangible and concrete outcome** that will be implemented in a specific timeframe. Pledges typically involve personnel, financial or technical contributions to United Nations peacekeeping and can be in the form of bilateral or triangular partnerships. In consideration of the 2021 Ministerial’s thematic focus, Member states are also encouraged to provide pledges that contribute to the A4P+ priority areas, including medical capacity building and technology, as well as creating or strengthening effective bilateral or triangular partnerships. In the case of capacity building pledges, these should support an identified need which will lead to or improve an existing contribution to peacekeeping. Ideally, capacity building pledges should aim to build self-sustaining national capacity in a current or potential T/PCC and be delivered in the T/PCC’s national training institution. Herbert Loret ([loreth@un.org](mailto:loreth@un.org)) is available to discuss potential capacity-building programs and pledges with Member States through the Light Coordination Mechanism, and Takakazu Ito ([itot@un.org](mailto:itot@un.org)) is available to discuss training options and partnership opportunities through the Triangular Partnership Programme.

A **comprehensive and prioritized pledge guide** in line with A4P+ and inclusive of medical capacity building and technology will also be disseminated as a reference for Member States to explore pledge opportunities. It builds upon the series of **White Papers** prepared to provide background information and outline prospective areas for further support ahead of the respective preparatory conferences. These papers mention concrete proposals for Member State support to peacekeeping, including possible pledges. These include White Papers on Impact-Driven Peacekeeping Partnerships for Capacity Building and Training (June 2020), on Sustaining Peace (October 2020) and on Improving the performance and accountability of UN peacekeeping

operations (July 2021). An expanded Concept Note with areas requiring further support in the areas of safety and security and protection of civilians is being prepared ahead of the October prep conference. A white paper is also being prepared that provides information about a project on UN Smart Camps and how Member States can support that project. A white paper of the Ministerial's cross cutting issues, medical capacity building and technology, will also be available in due course as a reference for Member States to explore related pledge possibilities. The forthcoming peacekeeping technology strategy – the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of UN Peacekeeping – will be a further resource to highlight emerging needs and guide Member States on potential pledges related to technology.

Further, a comprehensive accounting of **uniformed capability requirements**, including training and capacity-building, is updated quarterly and can be found on the PCRS website [here](#).

In line with highlighting medical capacity building, one of the Ministerial's cross-cutting issues, the Division of Healthcare Management and Occupational Safety and Health (DHMOSH) in the Department of Operation Support has produced a set of **proposals for priority medical projects** that require further support from Member States. The proposals and further information are available upon request.

The co-chairs of the Ministerial process, especially the host country, have key roles to play in encouraging pledges through outreach to other Member States, particularly with those in their region, in addition to hosting meetings such as preparatory conferences. Ministerial co-chairs meet to help guide the substantive direction of the Ministerial process and discuss intended objectives and concrete pledges.

Member States are encouraged to discuss pledges with the Secretariat well in advance of the Ministerial. The Strategic Force Generation Cell (SFGC) is available to coordinate any discussions with relevant Secretariat experts regarding potential pledges. Please contact Adam Smith ([smith57@un.org](mailto:smith57@un.org)) and Ivo Werneck ([werneck@un.org](mailto:werneck@un.org)) for this purpose. The SFGC also maintains a list of focal points across DPO, DOS and DMSPC for Member States to discuss their pledges in more detail.

### Steps and requirements for registering pledges

In previous Ministerial conferences, pledges were collected by the host and the UN. These were shared live via social media once the announcement was made by the Member State. A list of all pledges has also been shared on the conference website. This process will be followed again for the 2021 Ministerial.

Further to the announcement, Member States must confirm pledges of uniformed capabilities (ahead, during or after the Ministerial) by registering them with the United Nations in the PCRS. The PCRS allows the registration of pledges of military or police units, individual personnel, or capacity building contributions. Detailed information should be provided by email and Note Verbale to the Strategic Force Generation Cell for all other pledges. Member States are requested to provide updates to the SFGC when the pledge is implemented.

The comprehensive pledge list is organized in line with the preparatory meetings and planned sessions of the Peacekeeping Ministerial, and A4P+, which is the new implementation strategy for A4P<sup>1</sup>. Pledges in support of the cross-cutting themes of the Ministerial (technology and medical support) are also clearly identified.

This list will be revised and updated on an ongoing basis. For the latest version, please visit the [PCRS website](#).<sup>2</sup>

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**1. Capabilities and mindset**

As outlined in A4P+, significant efforts have been undertaken to collectively improve uniformed capabilities and reduce the number of units with critical capability gaps. The June 2021 [Current and Emerging Uniformed Capability Requirements Paper](#) identifies units that enable mobility and are in high demand and low supply, such as helicopter units, unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) units, and quick reaction force companies. Capabilities and mindset are crucial for mandate implementation. Significant steps have also been taken to assess and improve peacekeeping performance, protection of civilians and community engagement, including better use of technology and on use of data, as outlined,

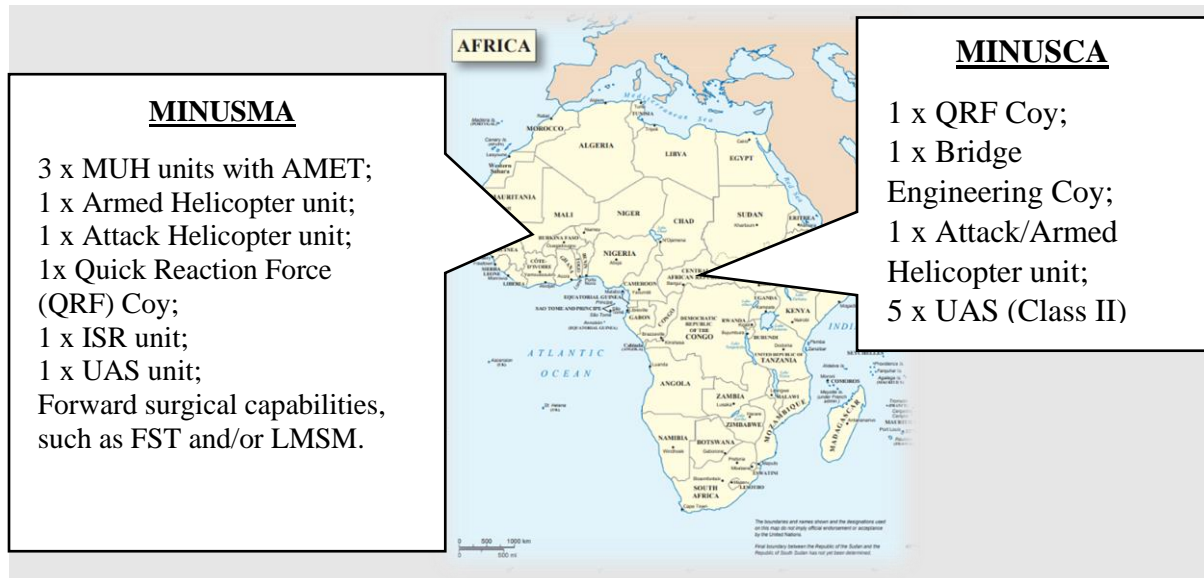
<sup>1</sup> The seven priority areas of A4P+ are: 1) ensuring collective coherence behind a political strategy, 2) enhancing strategic and operational integration, 3) doing our utmost to make sure our operations have the appropriate capabilities and mindset, 4) delivering accountability for our peacekeepers, including for attacks against them, 5) upholding the accountability of all peacekeepers – civilian, military and police, 6) enhancing strategic communications, and 7) keeping constructive engagement and cooperation with host countries at the core of our efforts. A4P+ also has three cross-cutting themes: specifically accelerating implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, doing more to move towards data-driven and technology-enabled peacekeeping, as well as strengthened partnership and cooperation with Member States and other peacekeeping partners.

<sup>2</sup><https://pcrs.un.org/Lists/Resources/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2FLists%2FResources%2F05%2D%20Peacekeeping%20Ministerial%20Process%2F2021%20Peacekeeping%20Ministerial&FolderCTID=0x012000933CE8C8F7724166BEB36AF2F3B7E59800A60778FC4299A8478C8A9C625785BE77&View=%7BBA3B3224%2D08C9%2D4D00%2D897F%2D85D87221488C%7D>

among others in the IPI [White Paper on Improving the performance and impact of UN peacekeeping operations.](#)

### **Uniformed capabilities**

- **Unit pledges:** Member States can provide mission-specific pledges in the PCRS and go through an expedited Assessment and Advisory Visit (AAV) process to confirm the readiness and preparedness of the pledged unit against the Statement of Unit Requirements prior to a final selection and invitation for deployment<sup>3</sup>. Pledges that respond to critical mission-specific gaps are of the highest importance. These include:
- **MINUSMA unit pledges:**
  - 3 x **Medium Utility Helicopter (MUH)** units with aeromedical evacuation team (AMET);
  - 1 x **Armed Helicopter** unit;
  - 1 x **Attack Helicopter** unit;
  - 1x **Quick Reaction Force (QRF)** Company;
  - 1 x **Fixed-Wing Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR)** unit;
  - 1 x **Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)** unit
  - **Forward surgical capabilities**, such as forward surgical teams (FST), an organic part of Mobile Task Force units, and/or 2 x stand-alone Light Mobile Surgical Modules (LMSM).
- **MINUSCA unit pledges:**
  - 1 x **Quick Reaction Force (QRF)** Company;
  - 1 x **Bridge Engineering** Company;
  - 1 x **Attack/Armed Helicopter** unit;
  - 5 x **Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS, Class II)** units.



- **Unit pledges:** Member States are also asked to pledge the following high-end capabilities with quick tactical response to threats, especially in support of the protection of civilians:
  - quick reaction forces at company level;
  - recce units at company level;

<sup>3</sup> Member States are requested 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.

- medium utility helicopter units with night operations and CASEVAC/MEDEVAC capabilities;
  - attack and/or armed helicopter units with night operations capabilities;
  - unmanned aerial systems (UAS) with short runway operations or vertical take off and landing (VTOL) type,
  - surgical mobile capabilities and Explosive Ordnance Disposal / Improvised Explosive Device Disposal (EOD/IEDD) units at platoon or company levels.
- **Police:** Member States should consider pledging well-trained and equipped Formed Police Units with embedded SWAT teams, K-9 capabilities, riverine units and Police Guard units. Francophone units are in particular demand.
  - **Rapid Deployment:** The Secretariat requires special attention and support from T/PCCs with units registered at PCRS Level 2 and above to pledge their units to the Rapid Deployment Level. Pledges of equipment support to assist T/PCCs to maintain units on the RDL would also facilitate this process.
  - **Equipment:** In addition, missions require particular equipment deployed as part of the maneuvering units to support better mandate implementation and the safety and security of troops. Member States are therefore asked to provide or enable T/PCCs to provide Armed Armoured Personnel Carriers (APCs) with stronger blast protection/mine resistance and High-Mobility Light Tactical Vehicles.
  - **Gender/Protection:** Member States should pledge to include dedicated **Engagement Platoons/Teams** that have a 50/50 men/women composition in all Infantry Battalions and Companies that are trained and deployed in line with the requirements in the UNIBAM<sup>4</sup>. Capacity providers to pledge support to TCCs to train and establish EPs..
  - **Gender:** All T/PCCs are asked to pledge to achieve the Secretary-General's Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy targets for 2022 and deploy a minimum women representation of 19% of UNMEM and SOs; 9% of contingent troops; 23% of IPO; and 12% of FPU.
  - **Flexibility:** Member States to pledge units with explicit authorization to be deployed across the country of operation, as well as work with the Secretariat to ensure that this flexibility is reflected in MoUs.
  - **Language training:** Invest in language skills of uniformed personnel for formed units, as well as deploy translators in contingents.

### Performance

- **Uniformed individual personnel:** Pledge personnel critical for POC performance in key Force and Police Headquarters staff officer positions (e.g., Chief U-2, Chief U-5, Military PIO/Chief Information Operations, Police Chief of Staff, Police Chief of Operations, Military Gender and Protection Advisor (MGPA), etc.) for at least one year and with the required knowledge of UN policies and procedures, understanding of integrated missions and the local context.
- **Military gender and protection advisors:** pledge to deploy Military gender and protection advisors (MGAPs) with the required knowledge and training on gender, CRSV, POC and child protection and pledge to sponsor their regular training. Women's Protection Advisory capacity: pledge to promote and fund increased recruitment of Women's Protection Advisors as key leverage for sustaining and improving missions' delivery of the conflict-related sexual violence mandate.
- **Training:** Host specialized training for staff officers on assessment, planning and evaluation.
- **Training:** Pledge specialized training for staff officers and police on assessment, planning and evaluation. Capacity providers to offer dedicated courses for performance evaluators / validators to increase the base of staff officers in TCCs with skills in evaluating the performance of military capabilities in line with UN standards.

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<sup>4</sup> 2020.01 United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual (UNIBAM): <http://dag.un.org/handle/11176/401024?show=full>

### **Protection**

- **Training:** Pledge to seek Training Recognition for POC and Child Protection courses.
- **Training:** Member States that have Training Recognition in POC and Child Protection courses to work with top T/PCCs which do not have Training Recognition to build their capacity prior to requesting it from ITS.
- **Training:** Nominate qualified women to protection courses and pledge to deploy them in operational roles.

### **Community engagement**

- **Individual personnel:** Pledge to deploy government-provided personnel (GPP) with country-specific anthropological or similar expertise, relevant to the conflict and the communities involved, to support the analysis and design of community engagement approaches that contribute to local peace initiatives and reconciliation and social cohesion interventions.
- **Language training:** Invest in language skills of uniformed personnel, both for formed units and seconded officers, as well as deploy translators in contingents.

## **2. Accountability to peacekeepers**

A4P and A4P+ place accountability at the heart of our shared efforts. Efforts to deter crimes against peacekeepers, to improve the safety and security of peacekeepers, strengthen medical support and ensure the wellbeing of our personnel, including by developing and implementing system-wide mental health and wellbeing strategies for both uniformed and civilian personnel. While progress has been achieved more needs to be done, among others, to support troops in improving their emergency medical care practices and in using technology.

### **Accountability for serious crimes against peacekeepers**

- Member States, particularly host and contributing countries, to generate additional political, financial, and operational support to bring to justice perpetrators of criminal acts against peacekeepers.
- Member States to sanction armed groups that have committed crimes against peacekeepers to weaken those that target and attack UN peacekeepers and civilians alike.
- Those that have not done so to pledge to become parties to the 1994 Convention on Safety of UN and Associated Personnel and its Additional Protocol including domestic ratification.
- Pledge to deploy experts with peacekeeping operations that can assist host country authorities in the investigation and prosecution of these cases.

### **Safety and Security**

- Member States to support efforts to improve camp defence and perimeter security, including through making camps smarter, and enhancing environmental and energy sustainability<sup>5</sup>.
- **Equipment: Night vision surveillance equipment and tactical drones** to maintain detection capability, area transparency and situational awareness.
- **Equipment: Advanced IED detection systems**, including ground penetrating radar and hand-held explosive analysers and vapor detectors, electronic countermeasures and other alert systems linked to area or mission-wide peacekeeping intelligence resources.
- **Equipment: Counter Drone/UAS systems** with the capability to detect, identify and take countermeasures in view of the recent incidents of UAS/Drones overflying UN bases in Mali.

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<sup>5</sup> Specific technology-based environment-oriented pledges could help to improve water, wastewater treatment and sanitation systems, the digitization of monitoring and analysis of water, fuel, and electricity consumption, all-day (day and night) UAS surveillance for camp defence and perimeter security, and solar panels for energy sustainability and reduction in fuel consumption.



- **Technology training:** Strengthen technological awareness and data capture and management training for all uniformed personnel.
- **Counter improvised explosive devices (IED) units:** Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)/IED disposal/Weapons Intelligence Teams and combat engineering.
- **Counter IED equipment:** Two sets of training equipment for EOD/IEDD teams to enable UNMAS “train-the-trainer” programs in TCCs.
- **Counter IED equipment:** Two sets of EOD / ammunition training aids for UNMAS Mobile Training Team based in Entebbe.
- **Counter IED equipment:** Support by equipment and capacity providers to work with T/PCCs to fill the gap of mine-resistant vehicles that are still in demand in MINUSMA as part of the SURs.
- **Counter IED equipment:** Support by equipment and capacity providers to work with T/PCCs to provide vehicle mounted electronic countermeasure (Jammers) against remotely activated IEDs as well as Man portable high-power electronic countermeasures. (CELL/GPS/JAMMER)
- **Counter IED information:** Support from Member States to populate IED and technology related information within SMART IED Threat Mitigation Technology Roadmap.
- **Counter IED expertise:** Member States could pledge an intelligence analyst to analyze all the IED reports from the field and open-source research to maintain currency on IED threat; track trends, component/precursor migration to predict evolving threat and prevent increased casualties (peacekeepers and civilians) – as part of the Threat Mitigation Advisory Team in NY/HQ. EOD officer for UNMAS Threat Mitigation Advisory Team in New York/HQ.
- **Counter IED expertise:** Member States could pledge a Francophone officer to support UNMAS Mobile Training Team based in Entebbe to enhance “train-the-trainer” programs in francophone countries.

#### **Strengthening medical support to peacekeeping missions<sup>6</sup>**

- Pledge to support the Secretariat to implement the development of a digitally supported (app based) casualty tracking system.
- Pledge to support the roll out and extension of the Electronic Health Record System (Earthmed) to TCC Level 1+, 2 and 3 healthcare facilities.
- Pledge to support the Secretariat to develop a clinical adverse event reporting system.
- Pledge expertise for the development of a Mental Health Strategy for Uniformed Personnel.
- Pledge to support the development of an eLearning platform to address issues of Women's Health.
- Ensure that appropriate provisions of welfare and recreation facilities are made available for military and police personnel.
- Pledge to support the development of a disease surveillance system capacity/capability for field Missions
- **Medical training:** Pledge to support development of Trauma training for Level I medical personnel.
- **Medical training:** Pledge to help the development of Standardized Training of Aero Medical Evacuation Teams (AMETs)
- **Medical training:** Offer training of trainers for Basic First Aid Training (BFAC; in accordance with UN standards); UN Field Medic Assistant Course (FMAC).

#### **UN Peacekeeping Technology and Digital Transformation**

Digital technologies offer new opportunities to enhance the safety and security of peacekeepers, improve situational awareness, strengthen field support, and facilitate mandate delivery. The new Strategy for the Digital Transformation of UN peacekeeping aims to drive innovation, maximize

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<sup>6</sup> Detailed project proposals are available upon request. An outline of each project was provided to Member States interested in supporting medical in peacekeeping in a briefing on 22 June 2021.



the potential of current technology, address disinformation and hate speech, and ensure responsible use. The strategy is currently being finalized, therefore, the pledges listed here may be subject to change and interested Member States are invited to reach out to the Secretariat to discuss their interests in this area. Member States can support the implementation of the strategy through:

- **Training:** There are numerous training-related needs that can be met through the sponsoring of workshops, tabletop exercises and other fora, as well as the provision of train the trainers on: responding to misinformation / disinformation in conflict settings; specific cyber threat intelligence; cybersecurity preparedness; the use of digital technologies for data-driven approaches to improve situational awareness and early warning; the responsible use of digital technologies and data, to include data privacy and ethics; the criticality of data analytics and general data literacy for incoming commanding officers and senior mission leaders; and advanced analytics capabilities, including external data and regional assessment/analysis capabilities.
- **Expertise:** Provide expertise (through JPOs, gratis personnel, and ad hoc expert support) in a number of areas, such as but not limited to: machine learning techniques, such as natural language processing; cybersecurity experts; support in monitoring and analysis capabilities to enhance situational awareness to promote timely responses to threats (e.g. counter-hostile information experts); C-IED technologies, tactics, techniques and procedures; and the design of training for strategic communications personnel, including Military Public Information Officers to address misinformation and disinformation threats, as well seconding qualified officers with expertise in analysing mis- and disinformation in a digital environment.
- **Partnerships:** Partner with other Member States to improve pre-deployment and in-Mission training on data-driven tools to identify, analyze, and prioritize threats to civilians, as well as to peacekeepers; integrate data management and the use of existing data tools in pre-deployment training for military observers, military staff officers and individual police officers; offer advanced IED detection systems, including ground penetrating radar and hand-held explosive analysers and vapor detectors; offer electronic support countermeasures and other alert systems to provide early warning of attacks against peacekeepers; offer night vision surveillance equipment and tactical drones to maintain detection capability, area transparency and situational awareness; offer mine-protected APCs; offer multi-partner deployments to overcome existing capability gaps in expertise or/and equipment.

### **UN Smart Camp**

The forthcoming White Paper on UN Smart Camps provides the Concept and details opportunities to support UN Smart Camps, with funding, as well as with technical solutions and expertise. As part of the process, a detailed list of projects which Member States can support is being developed, including in the areas of transportation, facilities and infrastructure, food and fuel, healthcare, security, information and communication technology and environment. For a prioritised list of gaps and more information on required support, please contact the Secretariat.

### **3. Accountability of peacekeepers**

As emphasized in A4P+, UN peacekeeping must keep increasing its own accountability to Member States and to the populations it serves.

#### **Conduct and Discipline**

- Advance the facilitation of paternity and child support claims by appointing paternity focal points at the national level to take an active role in working across Ministries and Departments, and in coordination with the Secretariat, to advance paternity and child support claims.
- Member States are asked, where they have not already done so, to sign on to the voluntary Compact between the Secretary-General and Member States on the commitment to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse.

## Environment<sup>7</sup>

Member States are asked to help reduce the carbon footprint through adapting the type of contingent-owned power generation equipment that is deployed by T/PCCs<sup>8</sup>. As listed in the [June 2021 Uniformed Capability Requirements Paper](#), potential environmental pledges include:

- **Unit pledges:** Member States with formed units can pledge to pilot a deployment with renewable energy capacity at one or more locations (a table of options in terms of solution design is available upon request, and DOS can provide assistance in selecting appropriate locations);
- **Capacity building:** Pledge to provide bilateral capacity-building support to one or more T/PCCs for the T/PCCs to deploy with renewable energy capacity; and
- **Equipment:** Contribute a large scale (~MW scale) hybrid or autonomous photovoltaic and battery system to provide power to several co-located T/PCC units and/or UN civilian staff in large UN sites.

## 4. Strategic communications

As recognized in A4P+, strategic communications play an enabler and multiplier effect across all mandated areas and in support of A4P. The following communication and community engagement areas can be supported by Member States.

- **Police personnel:** Increase contribution of community-oriented policing advisers, one of the highest sought-after IPO skills in the missions, as well as Specialized Police Teams, especially women.
- **Military personnel:** Member States to deploy well-trained and experienced military public information officers.
- **Comms Training:** Integrate strategic communications scenario-based trainings for all unit command staff to ensure it is considered during decision-making, operational planning, conduct of operations, as well as during the debrief and report. Capacity providers to pledge support to T/PCCs in developing and rolling out such training elements.

## 5. Strengthened partnership with Member States and other peacekeeping partners

Partnership is at the heart of A4P and A4P+. In this regard, increasing the number of women peacekeepers should be approached as both an urgent and long-term effort.

### Capacity building

Specific recommendations, discussed in more detail in the IPI [White Paper on Impact-Driven Peacekeeping Partnerships for Capacity Building and Training](#), that could and should guide TCC/PCCs and capacity providers towards greater mutual accountability and sustainability include:

- **Capacity building:** Announce capacity building pledges in support of other Member States that create sustainable force generation, training, deployment, and learning structures and procedures. These efforts should be in line with the recipient's needs and tailored to generate future performance and mandate delivery improvements.
- **Capacity building:** Announce capacity building pledges that can be delivered through the Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP) in key peacekeeping capability areas including, but not

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<sup>7</sup> DOS can provide detailed options for deploying renewable capacity, technical support to Member States in scoping and analysis to identify pilot opportunities, as well as in system solutions and engineering design. Discussion can also be facilitated on reimbursement modalities, transportation, training, and other considerations. A detailed document with specifications and approximate costs is also available. Please contact [dos-ousg-envs@un.org](mailto:dos-ousg-envs@un.org) for more information.

<sup>8</sup> Renewable energy solutions can increase self-sustainment capacity of T/PCCs and UN camps and reduce the need for fuel supply convoys, thus relieving the burden on escorts and convoy protection (especially in areas with asymmetric attacks).

limited to, engineering, medical, C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance), air operations, aircraft management and airfield/runway rehabilitation.

- **Capacity building / equipment:** Provide equipment and support to enhance the T/PCC's ability to maintain it, supporting the professional development of cadres and creating training structures, both physical and conceptual.
- **Capacity providers** should consider joining existing training partnership programs such as the TPP or forming joint capacity building and training partnerships: two or more Member States, possibly leaning on one framework partner, could establish multinational capacity building and training offers, on regional or global level.
- **UN training and capacity building partnerships actors:** Support the Triangular Partnerships Programme (TPP) and the Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM) to facilitate and further coordinate training and capacity building activities between T/PCCs and Member States to provide technical, financial, logistical and materiel support to address short- and medium-term needs and assist them to help build sustainable national systems.

### **Training**

One important condition for peacekeepers to perform well is a commitment from Member States to deploy units that have been subjected to mission-specific pre-deployment training based on lessons learned from previous deployments, reconnaissance visits to missions, the tasks and concept of operations described in mission specific Statement of Unit Requirements, as well as a self-assessment of their own training baseline for each contingent. As listed in the June 2021 [Current and Emerging Uniformed Capability Requirements Paper](#), need for support in specific training areas exists:

- **Police training:** PCCs are encouraged to pledge to conduct the regional rollout of the new Individual Police Officers Standard Training Material (STM) in three different events/regions: Africa; Asia and Southeast Asia/Pacific; and Latin America.
- **Hosting trainings:** Member States national training institutions are asked to host Trainers of Trainers rollout of new and revised training materials, in particular, the peacekeeping military intelligence and UN infantry battalion Specialised Training Materials (STM) from one European Member State, two African Member States, one Latin American Member State, and two Asian Member States.
- **Hosting trainings:** Member States are also asked to host and financially support 50/50 male/female UN Military Observer course and 50/50 male/female UN Staff Officer course.
- **Training expertise:** Member States could also pledge qualified subject matter experts to support the development of thematic training materials, in particular for the UN Force Protection Specialised Training Materials (STM).
- **Language training:** Member States should pledge to invest in French language training and 'working with language assistants', in particular for leadership positions, as more than half of peacekeepers serve in francophone operations.
- **Training translation:** Member States are further asked to consider pledging translation into Arabic, French and Spanish of military and police training materials.

## **6. Women, Peace and Security**

As noted in A4P+, the Secretariat will endeavor to fully integrate the Secretary-General's call to action for accelerated implementation of the WPS agenda in the peacekeeping context<sup>9</sup>. All pledges listed here are also included in the respective sections above in which they fit.

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<sup>9</sup> In addition to being a core imperative, its transformative impact on the UN peacekeeping agenda must be fully seized to resolve conflict, strengthen people-centered approaches, and drive sustainable, inclusive and long-lasting peace outcomes.

- **Gender:** All T/PCCs are asked to pledge to achieve the Secretary-General's Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy targets for 2022 and deploy a minimum women representation of 19% of UNMEM and SOs; 9% of contingent troops; 23% of IPO; and 12% of FPU. Pledges to increase women peacekeepers in operational and uniformed leadership positions are also welcome. Pledge to support efforts to accelerate women's full, equal, and meaningful participation in peacekeeping contexts.
- **Unit pledges:** Member States should pledge to include dedicated **Engagement Platoons/Teams** that have a 50/50 men/women composition in all Infantry Battalions and Companies that are trained and deployed in line with the requirements in the UNIBAM. Capacity providers to pledge support to TCCs to train and establish EPs.
- **Training:** Nominate qualified women to protection courses and pledge to deploy them in operational roles.
- **Hosting trainings:** Member States are also asked to host and financially support 50/50 male/female UN Military Observer course and 50/50 male/female UN Staff Officer course.

## 7. Sustaining Peace

Based on the IPI commissioned [White Paper on Sustaining Peace and UN Peacekeeping](#), three clusters of pledges have been identified:

- **Offers of expertise and support** for (1) specialized substantive areas such as inclusive political processes, the provision of justice, local dispute resolution, governance, rule of law, SSR, and basic service delivery; and (2) strategic planning capabilities at the mission and headquarters levels.
  - **Financial and technical assistance** to UN missions and stakeholders that partner with UN peacekeeping operations in support of peacebuilding and development priorities.
- Sustaining Peace: Options for Support to New and Ongoing Missions**
- **Police:** As policing can contribute to sustaining peace in both ongoing missions and transition settings, Member States could
    - Pledge IPOs and SPTs for current missions and mission transition settings, in line with needs identified by the Police Division and
    - Provide funding for the deployment of SPTs or the development of training packages that the UN could use to help national police forces develop and sustain this expertise where it is not possible to deploy specialists.
  - **Rule of law:** To support to standing capacities for the rule of law, Member States could
    - Provide UN standing capacities more civilian and uniformed personnel with rule of law expertise, including on police, justice, corrections, SSR, and DDR, and

### **Sustaining Peace: Options for Support to Transitions**

- **Expertise:** To enhance the political analysis and situational awareness of UNCTs, Member States should support or fund the transfer of capacities from departing missions to RCOs.