

Pledging Guide for the 2025 Berlin United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial

Introduction

Leading up to the 80th anniversary of the United Nations and marking the 10-year anniversary of the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping, the UN Peacekeeping Ministerial 2025 in Berlin will serve as a high-level political forum to discuss the future of peacekeeping and for Member States to express and demonstrate their political support. It will also provide a platform for delegations to announce substantial pledges in support of closing capability gaps and adapting peace operations to better respond to existing challenges and new realities, in line with this pledging guide. The UN Peacekeeping Ministerial 2025 will thereby contribute to increased safety and security for peacekeepers deployed and foster overall mission effectiveness. Member States are encouraged to arrange partnerships where appropriate, for instance in training and capacity-building.

The uniformed capabilities pledged through the Ministerial process have allowed the UN to, inter alia, 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.

Timeline

Three key events lead up to the 2025 Berlin UN Peacekeeping Ministerial 2025 in Berlin. These are opportunities for Member States to learn more about UN peacekeeping needs and discuss ideas for possible pledges¹.

- **10-11 Dec 2024** – Preparatory meeting on Capacity-building, Partnerships and the Future of Peacekeeping, co-hosted by Japan, the UK and Uruguay in Montevideo. [Click here for the invitation, agenda, concept and logistics note, as well as the summary of the meeting.](#)
- **4-5 February 2025** – Preparatory meeting on the Future of Peacekeeping, New Models and Related Capabilities, co-hosted by Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Netherlands and USA in Jakarta. [Click here for the invitation, agenda, concept note, and logistics note.](#)
- **15-16 April 2025** – Preparatory meeting, titled Towards a safer and more effective peacekeeping: Use of technology and Integrated approach, co-hosted by Pakistan and the Republic of Korea in Islamabad. [Click here for the concept note and logistics note.](#)

Pledging process and focal points

Pledges should respond to the needs defined by the United Nations in this guide. A pledge by a Member State should be **a commitment from the highest political level with a tangible and concrete outcome** that can be tracked and will be implemented in the near term. **Requests for financial contributions are not covered in the pledging guide.**

Pledges typically involve personnel or technical contributions to UN peacekeeping, most notably pledges of uniformed units that will be registered in the PCRS. Capabilities deployed or pledged prior to or during the 2023 Accra UN Peacekeeping Ministerial should not be pledged again. Pledges can also be in the form of bilateral or triangular partnerships. Capacity building pledges should aim to build self-sustaining national capacity in a current or potential Troop or Police Contributing Country (T/PCC) and be delivered

¹ 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 in their region, in addition to hosting preparatory meetings.

in the T/PCC's national training institution.² 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 discussions between Member States and relevant Secretariat experts across the Department of Peace Operations (DPO), the Department of Operational Support (DOS) and the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance (DMSPC) for more detailed discussions of pledges. Please contact Adam Smith (smith57@un.org) and Ivo Werneck (werneck@un.org) and copy Germany as host BMVgUNPKM2025@bmvg.bund.de for this purpose.

A comprehensive list of **uniformed capability requirements**, including training and capacity-building, is updated quarterly and can be found on the PCRS website [here](#). All the requirements are also included in this pledging guide.

Steps and requirements for registering pledges

As in previous Ministerial conferences, pledges are collected by the host and the UN. During the Ministerial, pledges are shared live via social media once the announcement is made by the Member State. Generally, pledges should refer to commitments made or initiated in the six months leading up to the Ministerial or following the Ministerial. A list of all pledges is shared on the conference website and will be circulated to Member States. A pledge implementation meeting will follow approximately six months after the Ministerial for Member States to update on the implementation.

Detailed information for all pledges should be provided in advance of the Ministerial to the Strategic Force Generation Cell and no later than 6 May. Member States are asked to fill out and send a pledge template in Word (see below) as well as a PowerPoint pledge slide that will be displayed during the meeting ([link to both here](#)). Member States should confirm pledges of uniformed capabilities (ahead of, during or after the Ministerial) by registering them in the PCRS. The PCRS allows the registration of pledges of military or police units, individual personnel, or capacity building contributions.



UN PEACEKEEPING MINISTERIAL 2025 **MEMBER STATE PLEDGE FORM**

Contribution Category	Pledge description
Uniformed capabilities	
Peacekeeping Training, Capacity Building, and Partnerships	
Safety and Security of Peacekeepers, including medical	
Conduct	
Environment	
Women, Peace and Security	
Technology	
Strategic Communications and Information integrity	
Funding	
Other	

² Herbert Loret (loret@un.org) is available to discuss potential capacity-building programmes and pledges with Member States through the Light Coordination Mechanism, and Takakazu Ito (itot@un.org) is available to discuss training options and partnership opportunities through the Triangular Partnership Programme.

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Comprehensive list of potential pledges

as of April 2025

Future of Peacekeeping

At the request of Germany and the other co-chairs of the UN Peacekeeping Ministerial process, DPO commissioned an independent study on “[The Future of Peacekeeping, New Models, and Related Capabilities](#)”. Launched in the C34 on 1 November 2024, the study is intended to serve as food for thought leading into the Berlin Ministerial. The study’s vision for UN peacekeeping is a politically focused, people-centered, modular tool that can unite the Security Council around effective multilateral responses to a broad range of threats and challenges. The study offers 30 plausible models to inform thinking related to future UN missions.

The models describe a mix of longstanding peacekeeping tasks; how those traditional tasks might be performed in different ways in changed contexts and with new technologies; and propose novel activities for future UN peacekeeping. Each of the peacekeeping model lists some specific capabilities. In some areas, the UN currently lacks the necessary expertise and capabilities, which will require additional generation efforts. Nevertheless, the study highlights that the UN is uniquely positioned to generate them from a broad set of partners, including its Member States. This iteration of the pledging guide focuses on current needs and gaps related to existing peacekeeping missions.

Peacekeeping Ministerial Preparatory Meetings

Preparatory meetings held in advance of the Ministerial help Member States advance discussions on relevant issues related to the Ministerial, and notably, potential pledges that could make a positive impact in these areas. Meetings held in Montevideo (December 10-11) and Jakarta (February 4-5) highlighted critical issues requiring Member State support.

In Montevideo, discussions focused on the need for flexible, inclusive, and well-coordinated training initiatives, capacities for proactive scenario and contingency planning, and greater efforts to create safe, respectful, and enabling environments for all peacekeepers, particularly women. A session on Protection of Civilians noted the importance of continuous learning to enhance the effectiveness, and that limitations in resources remain a concern. On the future of policing and rule-of-law mandates, participants pointed to gaps in resources and capacity, particularly in the provision of specialized personnel and skills, while noting the growing use of and need for Specialized Police Teams. For the summary of the prep meeting [click here](#).

The discussions in Jakarta were focused on the future of UN peacekeeping and key elements of the independent study, including on capabilities and success factors highlighted in the study. The need for dedicated and integrated planning (and assessment) capacities at UNHQ, mission HQ and sector levels was a recurring theme in several of the panel discussions. These capacities would allow UN peacekeeping to be more proactive, responsive, effects driven, and adaptable. Other capabilities that participants viewed as crucial included aviation, cyber domain capabilities, technologies that can be leveraged for base defence and peacekeeping-intelligence purposes, and data analytics. Panellists and participants also agreed that peacekeepers, including women peacekeepers, with the right skill sets for effective community engagement were critical to mandate implementation and the perception of missions.

On 15-16 April, the third and final preparatory meeting will take place in Islamabad, co-hosted by Pakistan and the Republic of Korea, focusing on safety and security, technology, the role of regional organizations, partnerships and performance for more effective peacekeeping, as well as peacekeeping, prevention and peacebuilding.

Collective coherence and political support

The ultimate objective of peacekeeping is to support a durable political agreement that outlasts the presence of peacekeepers. Success therefore depends on the political will and support of that parties and UN Member States. Through A4P, Member States committed to stronger engagement to advance political solutions to conflict and to pursue complementary political objectives and integrated strategies, including at national and regional levels, within respective mandates and responsibilities. This kind of political support for current and future missions is required more now than ever. Similarly, peacekeeping missions also need predictable and sustainable financing, which requires all Member States to pay their assessed contribution in full and on time.

Uniformed Capabilities

Mission-specific uniformed capability requirements

Unit pledges: Currently all units required by field missions have been selected from the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) and there are no existing mission specific gaps. Whenever a requirement from a field mission cannot be fulfilled by existing pledges in the PCRS, it becomes a critical mission-specific gap. When this unusual situation occurs, Member States can provide mission-specific pledges in the PCRS and go through an expedited Mission Specific Assessment and Advisory Visit

(AAV) process to confirm the readiness and preparedness of the pledged unit against the Statement of Unit Requirements (SUR) prior to a final selection and invitation for deployment.

PCRS Rapid Deployment Level (RDL) gaps

Member States will be invited to pledge units for the **RDL cycle of 2020/26/27** in October 2025. Units pledged and elevated to the RDL provide the Secretariat the ability to respond to missions' emergency or contingency requirements with military and police units ready for deployment within 60 days after an invitation is sent. The Secretariat encourages Member States from all regions to nominate units for the RDL to maintain a geographically diverse pool of units available for rapid response. T/PCCs with units registered at PCRS Level 2 and above are requested to pledge their units to the Rapid Deployment Level.

RDL Workshop

Member States are requested to host and provide support to conduct a RDL workshop to address existing and potential lack of knowledge and understanding across Member States, missions and UNHQ stakeholders of the methodology, advantages and challenges of generating, selecting and deploying military and police units that are placed at the PCRS RDL.

General uniformed capability requirements

Member States are also asked to pledge the following high-end capabilities that are seen as critical to enable any existing or future peacekeeping missions to fulfil their mandates³. All that we do, and effective protection of civilians in particular, requires uniformed capabilities with the right mindset, training and equipment, including for increased mobility and more effective early warning and response.

- **Aviation units:** Well-equipped aviation assets are in high demand and short supply.
 - **Attack and armed helicopters units** will provide close air support (CAS), transport of Quick Reaction Force (QRF), Show-of Presence, Show-of-Force, armed escort, armed overwatch, armed reconnaissance, and combat resupply to support efforts to counter negative action, protect civilians and ensure that peacekeepers are protected **Medium utility helicopter units** (MUH) are one of the most critical specialized capabilities deployed to peacekeeping. MUH units can carry out multiple functions to contribute to mandate delivery through operational/ tactical and logistics tasks, including support to the protection of civilians and the safety and security of peacekeepers.
 - **Fixed wing airlift aircrafts** (such as Ilyushin 76, Hercules, C-130 and Antonov 124) are important air assets Member States can contribute either as a military unit to be deployed or an on-call / when needed service provided to the UN by the government to address strategic, operational or tactical requirements, as needed. They can potentially service multiple UN missions through a regional basing, providing flexibility and rapid response, extend the missions' footprint, and increase the missions' ability to support their components deployed in remote locations.
 - Countries that cannot provide these capabilities for a long period of time, may partner with other Member States and suggest to the Secretariat a unit based on a rotational mechanism model.

³ 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.

- **Infantry Battalions:** these units are the backbone of most military components in UN peacekeeping missions.
 - Infantry battalions with at least two mechanized companies requiring a larger number of wheeled armoured personnel carriers (APCs) are needed currently or very likely in the near future. These vehicles must be armed with 360 degrees of protection for the gunner (infantry carriers). Terrain conditions also require that in many situations the 6x6 model is preferred, although in some missions the road infrastructure is more favourable to 4x4 vehicles.
 - To allow the configuration of operational elements to conduct different types of tasks, some missions are starting to also require **high-mobility light tactical vehicles** (HMLTV) and **reconnaissance vehicles** in their SUR.
 - Additional capabilities are also often needed, such as an EOD Search and Detect element, portable and/or mounted jammers, a reconnaissance capability with mini drones (UAS), Level 1 hospitals and proper Buddy First Aid Kits (BFAK); and, more recently, **Counter Drone/UAS systems** with the capability to detect, track, identify, and mitigate the threat.
 - All infantry units deployed in missions with Protection of Civilians mandates must have an **engagement platoon**, which should consist of 50% women.
 - TCCs with infantry units on the PCRS should engage with the SFGC to take steps to place these units at **higher levels in the PCRS**, including through an AAV.
- **Quick reaction forces** at company level. These units have been in high demand, as more than ten new QRFs were generated in the last three years. QRFs give the Force and Sectors the ability to quickly intervene under contingency situations and allow planned operations to be reinforced. They conduct operations that require a high level of mobility with a decisive response. QRF Coys are independent units and must have the proper resources, Command and Control and logistic capabilities to plan and execute their quick employment anywhere in their area of responsibility to either temporarily reinforce an already deployed unit or to operate alone. Many tasks that these units conduct are similar to those of an infantry battalion, but as QRFs do not control a specific area, they must have an enhanced ability to collect and receive information and to quickly plan their employment with their own logistic means. QRF Coys assist other UN forces, providing deterrence and responding decisively to threats to the population and UN personnel and assets. The same equipment-related observations made above for infantry battalions also apply to QRF Coys.

Contingent-owned equipment (COE) requirements

- **Armoured Personnel Carriers (APCs):** Missions require particular equipment deployed as part of the manoeuvring units to support better mandate implementation and the safety and security of troops. Capacity-building Member States are therefore asked to enable T/PCCs with Armed APCs with a higher level of blast protection / mine resistance.
- **Night vision surveillance equipment and tactical drones** to maintain detection capability, area transparency and situational awareness.
- Pledge to deploy with or provide to other T/PCCs **all-terrain vehicles** (particularly UNMISS).

Requirements related to unmanned aerial systems (UAS)

- **UAS and Airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (PKISR):** Help develop and implement a comprehensive UAS and Airborne ISR Data Management and Analytics programme across UN peace operations.
- **UAS / Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS):** Support implementation of a UAS logistics support programme, spearheading the use of UAS for delivery of cargo and medical supplies, emergency response or environmental monitoring.

Requirements related to Counter Drone/Unmanned Aircraft Systems

- With increasing threats from hostile UAS, there is a need to deploy counter drone / UAS capability in UN peacekeeping for the safety and security of peacekeepers. In addition to equipping and training contingents, a need exists for:
 - **Counter Drone/Unmanned Aircraft Systems** (counter UAS4) with the capability to detect, track, identify, and mitigate the threat.
 - Advice on the development and implementation of a **UN counter-UAS strategy** including the development of regulatory framework; development and / or provision of training, provision of certified counter-UAS systems adapted to the different mission requirements and facilitation of partnerships to be able to provide access of different counter UAS related expertise and capability to the UN when needed.

Military bridging requirements

- Some missions are constantly challenged due to the roads and bridges conditions, the impact that the weather has on them and their trafficability due to flooding, the limited national capacity to maintain them, and the disruption created by armed actors impact the ability to protect civilians, provide humanitarian assistance, and sustain UN presence, especially when large bodies of water need to be transposed. To overcome these challenges, Member States are requested to support the UN with engineering troops (minimum platoon level) that are capable of deploying and setting military bridges as UNOE or as part of its own COE.

Engagement platoons

- Capacity providers can pledge support to TCCs to train and help them establish and deploy **Engagement Platoons / Engagement Teams** in all future rotations.

Language requirements

To operate effectively in missions, including to protect civilians, T/PCCs must invest in **language skills of contingent personnel**, as well as deploy interpreters and real time translation and transcription tools.

Staff Officers

TCCs are asked to provide uniformed individual personnel in key Force Headquarters staff officer positions for at least one year, e.g., Chief U-2, Chief U-3, Chief U-5, Military Public Information Officer/ Chief Information Operations, Military Gender and Protection Advisors. 12-month deployments of staff officers will ensure greater familiarity with the operating environment, leadership continuity and mission effectiveness. For relevant roles, staff officers with data/geospatial analysis expertise are also needed. Gender expertise is required also in U2, U5 and U3 planning positions. There is also the requirement for UAS expert/analyst and C-UAS experts analyst as staff officer in the Force Headquarters, as well as C-IED expert as IED Threat Mitigation Staff Officer.

- **Military advisors:** Pledge to deploy Military gender advisors. Pledge to deploy military protection advisors. Such advisors should have the required knowledge, experience and specialized training on gender, CRSV, POC and child protection, and pledge to sponsor their regular training.

Police requirements

- Police units with adequate **French language capabilities** to address current gaps (minimum of 50% French capacity when the mission language is not English).
- **IED Awareness Training:** PCCs should be supported in integrating IED awareness into their pre-deployment training programs.

⁴ The UN efforts currently are threefold, with a focus on T/PCCs and the equipment, training and expertise required for contingents to counter UAS. An additional focus is on a systems contract for access to existing technology, operated by the UN. An additional need is listed below, namely a focus on the regulatory framework and a common approach to counter UAS.

- **Police capacity providers** can provide support to police-contributing countries on IPO pre-deployment training on child protection, focusing in particular on deployments to MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNMISS.
- **Police capacity providers** to support **the delivery of** police pre-deployment training, including preparation for AMS/SAAT and AOC/FPAT exercises, job-specific courses for IPOs, UNPOL Commanders courses as well as training on interviewing skills for women officers and to support the expansion of training infrastructure.
- PCCs to commit to nominate at least 80% of women police officers cleared through the **UNPOL Command Cadre programme**, to vacancy announcements against specific posts in missions and UNHQ.
- **Formed Police Units (FPUs):** PCCs to apply the FPU policy requirements on female police officers' representation which is the equivalent to one platoon size (approximately 20-50 women) across all functions including command.

Justice and Corrections requirements

Enhanced visibility and support for criminal accountability initiatives undertaken by Peacekeeping Missions is needed. Member States are encouraged to support the production and distribution of documentaries and other strategic communications materials that showcases criminal accountability efforts within peacekeeping mission. Member States are also asked to support the annual Corrections Officer Recruitment Exercise to roster highly qualified men and women corrections officers through gender-sensitive recruitment and assessment methodologies. Support to the implementation of the United Nations Trailblazer Award for Women Justice and Corrections Officers is also welcome.

- Member States are requested to nominate **anglophone and francophone corrections⁵ as well as justice⁶ government-provided experts**. The nomination of women would be particularly welcome.
- Member States are requested to nominate and commit to providing to the UN, **rapidly deployable experts**, including **corrections experts⁷** for time-bound deployments with substantive and operational experience⁸.
- **MINUSCA:** Member States are requested to nominate francophone international magistrates for secondment to the Special Criminal Court in Bangui, Central African Republic. Supported by the

⁵ Needed expertise includes management of high-risk groups including organised crime, armed groups, and violent extremism, as well as experts in psychology and mental health.

⁶ Needed expertise includes digital investigations, forensic analysis, prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence, victim and witness protection, and military justice, including military armaments and ballistics.

⁷ Language requirements include English-, French-, Arabic-, Spanish- and Portuguese. Expertise is required in the following areas: prison security, including information and peacekeeping-intelligence, use of force / interventions, handling high security prisoners, risk assessments, mediation, and prison demilitarization; prevention of and addressing violent extremism/radicalization and implementation of disengagement strategies; anti-corruption / accountability, including oversight mechanisms in prisons; juveniles in conflict with the law; development of research reports, studies or analyses on various corrections areas ; alternatives to incarceration; strategic prison planning including plans related to prison staffing, budget, recruitment, training, rehabilitation / maintenance; prisoner rehabilitation and reintegration programming; policy and regulation: development of policies, decrees, SOPs, budget plans, prison acts; management and digitalization of prison records; strategic prison assessments; corrections capacity building; and corrections programme / project management.

⁸ Language requirements include English-, French-, Arabic-, Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking. Expertise is required in the following areas: international criminal, humanitarian law and human rights law; implementation and/or interpretation of Sharia legal system (Islamic law); implementation of anticorruption laws and policies; constitutional and legislative reform; criminal justice responses to violent extremism; criminal justice responses to sexual violence in conflict, including the application of survivor-centric investigation techniques and guidelines, transnational organized crime, environmental crimes, the illegal exploitation of natural resources, trafficking in persons, natural resources, or weapons; prosecution of financial crimes and asset recovery; collection, analysis and use of forensic/scientific evidence in criminal justice processes and; regional and international judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

UN, the SCC is a national court that addresses war crimes and crimes against humanity as part of broader transitional justice initiatives.

- **MINUSCA:** Member States to provide essential equipment required for operational prison functions of government-provided experts, including shields, protective gear, helmets, slash- and stab-proof vests, gloves, metal detectors and batons.
- Member States are requested to host the **UN Conference on Corrections** in Peacekeeping as a platform to strengthen corrections support within UN settings and identify areas of collaboration.
- Member States are requested to provide expertise to assist developing operational guidance for peacekeeping to combat overcrowding in prisons in post-conflict and resource-poor settings.

Accountability for serious crimes against peacekeepers

- Member States are asked to support missions with experts on a temporary basis that can assist host country authorities in bringing alleged perpetrators of crimes against peacekeepers to justice. This includes the deployment of specialized personnel who can assist national authorities in the investigation and prosecution of these cases, or in the provision of transport, communication or forensic equipment to facilitate those processes.

Strategic and operational integration

As UN peacekeeping strives to increase political coherence with partners, tangible progress is needed in tandem on internal strategic and operational coherence. Member States are asked to support integrated planning capacities at HQ and mission levels, in particular through the deployment of experts with planning and training expertise. Pledge to host and organize a workshop for mission military and civilian planners. Provide technical support for the design and delivery of strategic planning training modules that can be tailored to different target audiences in peacekeeping settings, with a focus on strengthening strategic and operational planning.

Accountability to peacekeepers

Safety and security of peacekeepers

Based on the “**Action Plan for improving Security for Peacekeepers**”, regular workshops are held for missions to update on action plan implementation, identify new and emerging threats, and identify practical solutions to mitigate the security risks faced by Peacekeepers. The objective is to bring together senior leadership of MINUSCA, UNMISS, MONUSCO, UNISFA and UNIFIL to discuss the security of the peacekeepers, update on the action plan implementation, raise their concerns on new and emerging threats and mitigation measures, and share best practices. Follow-up mission visits also take place to review and support the implementation of agreed recommendations in the Action Plan.

- Pledge to host and organize one workshop on the action plan for improving security for peacekeepers during 2025 for a team from UNHQ and participating missions.

Technology solutions related to safety and security of peacekeepers

- Work with the Global Services Centre on efforts to countering UAS and drone risks / threats and imagery interpretation through the deployment of **drone forensic and record analysis technologies** and an aerial and satellite imagery hub.
- Pledge to provide expertise and training for the **expansion and integration of UN Smart Camp** technologies and solutions, including capacities required to enhance the deployment of the Field Remote Infrastructure Monitoring (FRIM) systems, life support systems, UAS patrolling, base defence systems, and other technology innovations.

Peacekeeping-Intelligence training

- Pledge to support the development and delivery of **peacekeeping-intelligence (PKI) and early warning (EW) training** through the Peacekeeping-Intelligence Academy (PKIA). In particular, request for Member State support to develop and deliver a course on PKISR.
- Pledge to support PKIA efforts to enhance **pre-deployment training for Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence (MPKI)** through partnerships between the PKIA and Member State training centres.

Mine action

- Pledge to support the UNMAS improvised explosive devices (IED) **Threat Mitigation Advisory Team** / mobile training team for the period from September 2025 onwards, including by providing trainers.
- Pledge of one Mobile Training Teams (MTT) for **counter-IED (C-IED) training** and Weapons Ammunition Management (WAM) training⁹.
- Member States to pledge to have bilateral support to TCCs / Member States that need to build **national C-IED capacity**
- **Weapons and Ammunition Management:** Request for pledges to host or provide trainers for weapons and ammunition management (WAM) training in the UN Manual on Ammunition Management (UNMAM). This will enable T/PCCs to train experts to manage ammunition in missions.
- Provision of an **eco-friendly portable incinerator** capable of clean burn of small arms ammunition that can be deployed to missions as and when required.
- **UNPOL IED awareness:** FPU are mostly exposed and have been undertaking in-mission training to raise awareness. However, most FPUs do not undergo pre-deployment training. Staff awareness training is limited.
- **Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP):** Pledge to support C-IED training to TCCs.
- **Translate** existing EOD/IEDD manuals, standards and policy to other UN languages.

Strengthening medical support to peacekeeping missions

- **Access to medical support:** Implement EarthMed in all Level 1+ and above TCC hospitals as well as other T/PCC healthcare facilities identified as telemedicine service providers.
- **Ensuring Occupational Safety and Health:** To ensure the reduction of in-mission mortality and morbidity rates, develop and roll-out of a comprehensive training curriculum for Military Hygiene officers within the office of the Force Medical Officer (FMO), and focal points identified by the T/PCC Commanders at the contingent level.
- **Mental health support for uniformed peacekeeping personnel:** Member States are further encouraged to widely distribute and use the UN MindCompanion app.
- **Medical training:** Support UN Field Medical Assistants Course (FMAC) for non-medical personnel and FMAC training of trainers (TOT) for medical personnel by providing personnel, hosting facilities, and equipment through the Triangular Partnership Programme.
- **Telemedicine:** Support further development of telemedicine capabilities in missions and its mainstreaming under the Triangular Partnership Programme.
- **Translation of medical training materials:** Through the translation of FMAC course materials into TCC command languages, enhance access and further mainstream course content within national level FMAC pre-deployment trainings.
- **Lifesaving modules:** Improve capacity to respond to medical emergencies in peacekeeping by optimizing medical support solutions (specifically Damage Control Surgery (DCS) and Aeromedical Evacuation (AME) modules, including list and quantities for equipment, consumables and pharmaceuticals) through provision of subject matter experts.

⁹ Should there be more need for mobile training teams than UNMAS can meet, close coordination will take place with the Light Coordination Mechanism; see section on capacity building and training.

- **Blood availability:** Increase resilience by augmenting portfolio of supply chain solutions to ensure availability and timely delivery of blood and blood products.
- **Food rations:** Lead the revision of the UN Rations Scale to meet nutritional, cultural, and gender requirements while also working towards achieving zero food waste.

Effective support operations

- Pledge strategic air and surface movement assets and /or capabilities, to be provided on-call and as available, to enhance the rapid response options in emergency or other special situations.
- Pledge to train personnel and share expertise in supply chain management solutions, including the scaling and operational integration of the Return, Refurbish, Reuse (3R) programme for diverse types of assets, and assessing its feasibility for expansion to other entities and locations.
- Pledge to contribute technical expertise and training for the development of sustainable and environmentally efficient supply chain innovations, such as deploying flexible grids for renewable energy, implementing hydrogen-based energy storage systems, enhancing ground stabilization techniques for infrastructure, and advancing the integration of digital tools for environmental planning and design.

Climate adaptation

- **Climate adaptation training:** Host or provide expertise for a training on how to address environmental and climate-related risks (e.g., host TTX with UN and regional partners, provide training consultant support for UN curriculum development)
- **Climate adaptation workshop:** Hosting a TCC workshop/learning initiative on “climate adaptation” for UNPKOs (e.g., learning/workshop on TCC experience working in climate-impacted environments and what lessons for the future).

Accountability of Peacekeepers

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

Performance Evaluation and Enhancing Responsiveness to Local Contexts

Assessing the impact of all efforts to strengthen and improve the performance of UN peacekeeping requires local perceptions as well as internal UN assessments based on qualitative and quantitative data. OUSG DPO is therefore supporting peacekeeping missions to conduct population-based perception surveys. They are also critical to informing decision-making on how missions’ efforts can have a positive impact on its host country.

- **Perception surveys:** In consultation with missions, commission local contractors for data collection for population-based perception surveys, prepared and implemented with the support of OUSG DPO.
- **A4P+/peacekeeping reform:** Host a workshop where mission focal points and OUSG DPO discuss i) how to best use the findings from A4P+ reporting and its overall framework to inform their work; ii) how to improve the presentation of findings to further advance peacekeeping reform.

Conduct and Discipline

- **Pre-deployment training:** T/PCCs should commit to continue conducting and strengthening core and specialized pre-deployment training to meet UN standards toward the communities’ peacekeepers serve to protect, including to commit to integrate the UN Reinforcement Training Programme into pre-deployment training for commanders to exercise effective risk management and command and control, particularly with regard to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

- **Translate the UN Reinforcement Training Programme** into languages (other than the official UN languages) to support its wider implementation.
- As all UN personnel are entitled to be treated with dignity and respect and are aware of their role and responsibilities in maintaining a workplace free of any form of discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority, T/PCCs should commit to include dedicated **pre-deployment training for all uniformed personnel**, including commanders, on these standards of conduct and to engage with the Secretariat to improve training efforts in this area.
- **SEA Trust Fund contribution:** Member States are asked to consider making or renewing a voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.
- **Partner** with the Secretariat to host or facilitate workshops or meetings of Member States aimed at enhancing the prevention of misconduct, accountability, and remedial action, including in the following area: (i) increasing the use of the Member State Module for tracking cases of misconduct; (ii) strengthening the prevention and response to sexual harassment impacting uniformed personnel; (iii) improving availability, accessibility and sustainability of assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse; (iv) strengthening responsiveness to pending allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse; and/or (v) resolution of pending paternity claims.
- **Conduct and Discipline Action Plans:** T/PCCs should commit, with support from the Secretariat, develop and adopt conduct and discipline Action Plans which would include measures and actions to prevent misconduct, address allegations and provide support and assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Provide expertise:** Provide expertise to support the enhancement of strategic policy and operational administration of allegations of misconduct, including pending paternity claims.
- **Good practices:** Engage with the Conduct and Discipline Service to share information and challenges related to pre-deployment or specialized training on the United Nations' standards of conduct related to sexual harassment, and share any good practices, to work together toward strengthening training tools and methods on sexual harassment.

Environment

Responsible environmental management in the field contributes to reducing safety and security risks to peacekeepers, improves operational resilience in the field, while reducing the environmental footprint of Peace Operations. Member States are asked to support the UN's efforts aimed at reducing the environmental footprint of the missions, including through an acceleration of the transition to renewable energy, the further reduction in electrical demand, water consumption and solid waste generation, and the improvement in wastewater, solid waste, and energy management. To support these efforts in consideration of the three themes introduced through the Way Forward: Environment Strategy for Peace Operations 2030, Member States are invited to consider the below pledges.

Responsibility

- Deploy, or partner with a T/PCC to deploy, **portable field toilets, field latrine sets**, dry toilets, or chemical toilets to ensure proper sanitation and wastewater management during temporary deployments.
- Deploy **military officers with environmental management or environmental engineering** background and expertise to accelerate improvement in environmental practices across camps.

Ambition

- Contribute to the transition of UN Peace Operations to renewable energy through:
 - Deployment of **renewable energy systems** at one or more locations, benefiting from the COE reimbursement modalities for renewable energy systems¹⁰.
 - Partner with T/PCCs to deploy **renewable energy systems** in the field, including by providing and deploying equipment in the field, and by supporting the development of a sustainable training capacity at the relevant T/PCC training centres.

¹⁰ DOS can provide assistance in selecting appropriate locations, defining suitable renewable energy solutions and supporting capacity building efforts on the operation and maintenance of such systems.

- Partner with DOS to **implement UNOE renewable energy projects** in the field, to provide renewable energy-based electricity to co-located T/PCC and UN staff, improving efficiency and strengthening operational resilience of peacekeeping missions.
- Donate **large-scale renewable energy systems**, including energy storage systems, to the UN in an effort to provide electricity to co-located T/PCCs in large super camps.
- Support in the deployment of **energy and water meters**, along with other smart camp technologies, in the field, contributing to the reduction of the environmental footprint of camps.
- Pilot and document **plastic pollution reduction initiatives** in the field, including deploying with biodegradable and/or compostable tableware material as proposed in the COE Manual 2023, and with reusable water containers.

Legacy

- Partner with DOS to pilot and explore mechanisms to successfully **hand-over COE water treatment, energy production and waste management equipment** to the **host community** upon contingent repatriation or in the context of camp closure.

Strategic Communications

Proactive and compelling strategic communications is more crucial than ever to build support, manage expectations, and provide timely, accurate and impartial information to key constituencies through a range of channels. The following personnel, training, capacity building areas and tools can be supported by Member States:

Personnel and Specialized Capabilities

- **Expertise at HQ level** to support growing areas of strategic communications work including digital communications, WPS-related advocacy, promotion of peacekeeping accountability, and policy development. This support is needed in the context of short-term projects (2/3 months), medium term projects (6-12 months) and longer-term priorities (1-2 years).
- Contribution of **technical expertise** temporarily who could be deployed to peacekeeping missions when strategic communications surge support is required, including in the context of crisis communications to ensure timely and accurate responses.

Training

- **Support design and delivery of strategic communications training modules** that can be tailored to different target audiences in peacekeeping settings, with a focus on strengthening proactive communications, crisis communications and reputational risk management, media engagement, gender-sensitive communications and digital/social media advocacy. The current priority is upskilling training for senior leadership as well as senior uniformed personnel with strategic communications functions. Collaborations with Peacekeeping Training Centres would be welcome in this regard.

Tools

- **AI-Powered Digital Asset Management tool / software:** The UN Peacekeeping Digital Library¹¹ is envisioned as a comprehensive digital repository, housing multimedia materials—photos, videos, audio recordings, and documents—from the earliest peacekeeping missions to the present. As a first step, DPO is requesting expertise to create a prototype, either virtual (video demo) or live proof of concept (POC).
- **Translation software/app for peacekeeping contexts:** Development of a translation app for mobile devices that enables real-time interpretation between UN peacekeepers and local communities, improving communication and enhancing operational effectiveness. To develop a successful prototype, we seek expertise from Member States with capabilities in AI-driven

¹¹ Serving as both a historical archive and a digital asset management system, the library will preserve and highlight the legacy of peacekeeping missions while supporting DPO in crafting authentic narratives. The UN Peacekeeping Digital Library will ensure the contributions of peacekeepers are accurately represented, accessible, and preserved for future generations.

language processing, who can contribute through enterprise technical infrastructure, access to linguistic resources, and support in refining the model to meet the specific but diverse needs of peacekeeping operations.

Addressing Mis/Disinformation and Hate Speech (MDH)

Peacekeeping missions must prepare and adapt to the growing challenge of mis/dis/malinformation and hate speech (MDH). The following personnel, training, specialized capabilities and capacity building areas can be supported by Member States:

Personnel and Specialized Capabilities

- Contribution of **uniformed experts** in information operations, data science, information analysis, computational science and/or open-source peacekeeping-intelligence (OPKI) techniques. This expertise is needed in DPO and missions (inter alia MONUSCO, MINUSCA, UNMISS, UNISFA, UNFICYP, UNIFIL).
- Support by making available personnel for rapidly deployable **civilian surge capacity** with expertise in tackling mis/disinformation. The surge capacity would support missions in developing, coordinating and implementing strategies or plans to mitigate and respond to mis/disinformation, and crisis management and response.
- Facilitate and collaborate on developing and/or acquiring MDH related analytics tools, such as Unite Wave and the Monitoring and Analysis of the Information Environment (MAIE) platform, including support for regular training.

Training

- Commit to uniformed and civilian induction and in-mission refresher training on specific issues related to mis/disinformation and hate speech (e.g., MDH and protection of civilians)
- T/PCCs to support trust-building workshops, roundtables, and other forms of engagement between communities in peacekeeping host countries on information integrity and tackling MDH.
- Facilitate language translation of training materials.

Capacity building partnerships

- Facilitate triangular capacity building between T/PCCs and Member States to provide technical, financial, logistical and material support to facilitate training on addressing harmful information in UN contexts in line with Secretariat policy and guidance.
- Host roundtable meeting between DPO, missions and Member States with uniformed personnel specializing in information operations, to share best practices and lessons learned.
- Host roundtable meeting between Member States, missions and technology platforms to discuss harmful information in peacekeeping environments and propose remedial action.
- Host roundtable meeting between DPO and Member States to share best practices and lessons learned from Member State approaches to MDH in their respective national contexts.

Women, Peace and Security

The women, peace and security agenda and gender equality are core priorities for peacekeeping. The UN is committed to strengthen women's full, equal and meaningful participation in peace and political processes, integrate gender across all components and work areas of peacekeeping, and increase the full, equal and meaningful participation of women peacekeepers. As noted in A4P+, the Secretariat will endeavour to fully integrate the Secretary-General's call to action for accelerated implementation of the WPS agenda in peacekeeping contexts. The below pledges can help strengthen women's full, equal and meaningful participation in peace and political processes and in peacekeeping.

Participation of women in peace and political processes

- Pledge to convene, facilitate or support host governments in the organization of **biennial multi-stakeholder, high-level forums on women's participation** in peace and security matters to mark the UNSCR 1325 25th anniversary and Beijing 30+ to discuss impact.

- Pledge to host **cross-mission learning forums** (seminars, networking workshops) on lessons learnt and good practices on supporting women’s participation in peace and political processes for local women’s organizations from peacekeeping contexts, peacekeeping personnel, other UN entities, international actors and academia/think tanks.

Gender integration: Leadership and technical gender expertise, tools and training

The pledge listed below can help strengthen the systematic integration of gender perspective into all stages of analysis, planning, implementation and reporting across peacekeeping components.

- **Leadership**
 - **Nominations and recognition:** Nominate men and women candidates for leadership positions with demonstrated knowledge and commitment to taking transformative actions to accelerate gender equality and WPS commitments, both in the workplace and in mandate delivery positions, as well as in creating enabling environments.
 - Put in place recognition or evaluation frameworks for commanding officers that include a recognition or evaluation of their role as gender-responsive leaders
 - **Training:** Ensure all **commanding officers** deployed to UN Peacekeeping are trained on **gender-responsive leadership**
 - **Training:** Ensure **gender responsive leadership modules** in all existing military and police leadership training for leaders of all levels
- Pledge expertise in gender equality and WPS to the **UN Standing Capacity for Security Sector Reform and Governance**, ensuring rapid access to specialized support for Member States and peace operations.
- **Uniformed expertise:**
 - Provide training to Military Gender Advisors before deployment
 - Include planners trained on gender expertise in U2, U3, U5 planning positions and those of all formed contingents deployed.
- **Reinforce developing military tools:** The development of a toolset for the operational and tactical planning and assessment of gender integration in the work of military components is an essential requirement.
- **Training for all peacekeepers:** Integrate gender equality and WPS deliverables in all the training packages, modules, and resource materials provided to uniformed personnel deploying to missions, working in coordination and partnership with DPO.
- Host **specialized training course on integrating gender and WPS** in strategic planning, programming and budgeting processes in peacekeeping.
- **Women’s Military Peace Operations Course (WMPOC):** Pledge to host WMPOC courses.¹²

Women in Peacekeeping

The pledges listed below can help strengthen women’s representation in peacekeeping and create the necessary conditions for their full, equal and meaningful participation, including by creating enabling environments.

- **Targets:** Pledge to meet the Secretary-General’s **Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy targets for 2025** by deploying a minimum women representation of
 - 22% of UNMEM and SOs;

¹² The WMPOC is a UN led global training programme specifically designed to increase women’s full, equal, and meaningful participation in peace operations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) and 2538 (2020) and the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy (UGPS) 2018-2028. The WMPOC aims to increase the number of women deployed to leadership roles in UN peace operations by helping to prepare them with the skills and the knowledge necessary to be considered, selected, and deployed by their respective TCC. The aim is three-fold. First and foremost, the aim is to equip military women with the knowledge and tools needed to enable them to meaningfully implement UN policies and guidance when deployed as a peacekeeper. Secondly, to increase the pool of trained women military officers within TCC who can be made available for deployment. Thirdly, to use the WMPOC as a vehicle to promote the meaningful participation of military women and support the UGPS 2018-2028.

- 12% of contingent troops;
- 25% of IPO;
- 15% of FPU; and
- 30% of justice and corrections GPP.
- **Engagement platoons:**
 - **Engagement Platoons:** Meet the requirement of 50% participation of women to ensure this critical capability
- **Gender-integrated FPUs:** PCCs to apply the FPU policy requirements on female police officers' representation (equivalent to one platoon size) across all functions including command.
- **Nominations to all positions and roles, in particular:**
 - **Senior leadership roles:** Police or Force Chief of Staff, Chief of Operations, Sector Chief and Deputy Sector Chief, MHQ Team Leaders, Sector Team Leaders, Team Site Leaders and Section Chiefs; Commander and Deputy Commander, Platoon Leader, FPU Squad/Section Chief
 - **All operational, logistics, training, military planning** (in the U/S-2, U/S-3, U/S-5), peacekeeping-intelligence, including in Force / Police HQ,
 - **Specialised justice government-provided personnel roles**, both anglophone and francophone, including digital investigation, forensic analysis, military armament and ammunition, military justice and gender-justice.
 - Nominate and deploy more uniformed women as doctors.
- **Measures at the national level**
 - **Pledge to undertake barrier assessments** to assess barriers and good practices to the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, including in leadership positions, in national security institutions and to deployment to UN peace operations,
 - Maintain a **database of women eligible for deployment**
 - **Develop a national cadre of senior women leaders** eligible for uniformed leadership positions in peacekeeping, e.g. through national talent pipelines, targeted professional development, or targeted quotas specific to rank, role, and unit.
 - Pilot innovative approaches to address specific barriers identified in your country
 - Establish **national mentoring/networking programmes** that involve previously deployed women.
- **UN Secretariat women's pipelines and networks:**
 - Provide capacity to develop a pipeline for mid- to senior-level uniformed women.
 - T/PCCs to nominate personnel for the **Senior Women Talent Pipeline (SWTP)** to increase female senior civilian mission leaders, particularly in missions with low parity level.
 - Express support for the **Programme of Leadership Support** for civilian and uniformed Heads and Deputy Heads of Missions, which aims to improve the retention of strong leaders, including women leaders, through onboarding and off-boarding support, on the job support, moral and psychological support, a women leadership network, and teambuilding.
 - Promote the **Pilot Network among uniformed women** in contributing countries ahead of their deployment to missions where the network is piloted.
- **Accommodations, facilities, infrastructure and equipment:**
 - Implement **gender-sensitive design recommendations** in all T/PCC maintained camps, as per the Elsie Initiative for Field Missions guidance¹³.
 - **Provide data on the number of women to be deployed** well before deployment to allow for proper mission support planning to adapt camps.
 - In accordance with the updated COE Manual that lists additional reimbursable items, provide
 - **gender-sensitive accommodations and facilities**, including sanitation facilities separated by gender that provide for proper disposal of sanitary products,
 - **welfare areas** that provide options and access to women and men, and

¹³ Please also see the [EIFM gender-sensitive design-related recommendations](#).

- broader size **range of uniforms, body armour and personal protective equipment** that take into account the physical differences between women and men,
 - sufficient **sanitary products** for the tour of duty, and
 - **portable toilets/mobile ablution kits** for short and long-range patrols.
- **Medical:** To address the specific health needs of women, Member States are requested to pledge to provide:
 - Streamlined access to essential medicines needed;
 - Professional support to T/PCCs medical units in upgrading the knowledge and skillsets on women's health to promote the delivery of gender-sensitive healthcare in missions as provided for by the CoE Manual;
 - Provide **refresher women's health training to T/PCC medical teams** in pre-deployment preparedness training to strengthen cohesive operational capabilities in emergency care and gender-sensitive healthcare services for female personnel in the field;
 - Provide gender-sensitive post-deployment healthcare services.
 - **Exchanges of practices and lessons:** Share lessons learned with other Member States and organize regional or international exchanges of good practice on strengthening the participation of women in national security institutions and in UN peacekeeping, for example by creating capacity-building partnerships on undertaking barrier assessments etc.
- Elsie Initiative Fund for Uniformed Women in Peace Operations**
- Support the Elsie Initiative Fund (EIF) to accelerate the pace of change in security institutions to enable more uniformed women to meaningfully deploy to and participate in peace operations¹⁴.

[Data-driven and technology-enabled peacekeeping](#)

Digital Transformation of UN Peacekeeping

The Digital Transformation Strategy (DTS) for UN Peacekeeping is a A4P+ cross-cutting priority that leverages data, technology, and innovation to enhance operational effectiveness, strengthen peacekeepers' safety and security, and improve mandate implementation across missions. The DTS has provided a **strategic roadmap** for ongoing transformation efforts, bringing together headquarters and field missions, fostering collaboration and accelerating progress towards achieving these ambitious goals¹⁵.

A key priority and workstream of the DTS is the **enhancement of Peacekeeping's data and digital ecosystem**¹⁶.

Another priority is transforming mandate delivery processes by integrating technology and innovation. This includes enhancing existing initiatives such as **CPAS**, which enables peacekeeping operations to

¹⁴ The EIF primarily offers assistance and incentives to a T/PCC to identify and overcome barriers to the deployment of trained and qualified uniformed women peacekeepers – including members of military contingents and formed police units, and officers who deploy individually, as police officers, or military observers and staff officers. The EIF can also support projects submitted by UN organisations which are designed to implement and test innovations aimed at enhancing the meaningful participation of uniformed women deployed to peace operations.

¹⁵ The DTS operationalizes organization-wide initiatives such as UN 2.0, the ICT Strategy, and the Secretary-General's Data Strategy within peacekeeping, and has strengthened the partnership between DPO and OICT, emphasizing joint projects and decision-making. Additionally, DPO, together with DOS and OICT has established a governance mechanism that has enabled an inter-departmental consensus and a common vision for how to leverage technology and data in peacekeeping. This has allowed prioritization and deconflicting of projects, reduced duplication and enabled better use of resources.

¹⁶ Efforts are underway to tackle critical data-related challenges, such as gaps in data management expertise, data literacy, access, and infrastructure, with a comprehensive plan designed to address both foundational shortcomings and specific obstacles that hinder mandate implementation.

assess and demonstrate their impact, as well as advancing newer initiatives. These include a workstream focused on addressing misinformation, disinformation, and hate speech in peacekeeping contexts, and the **Enhancing Situational Awareness Programme (ESAP)**¹⁷. An innovation programme was also recently launched.

- **Technical Partnerships:** Share best practices in digital transformation from similar entities (e.g., national defense and law enforcement agencies) that can be adapted to UN peacekeeping.
- **Collaborative Research Initiatives:** Facilitate a Member State consultation group to explore emerging technologies and their applications in peacekeeping, fostering knowledge exchange and joint development.
- Provide expertise in AI technologies, information management, and data science to support critical digital transformation initiatives.
- **Provide enabling technology support:** Off-the-shelf- software solutions, including AI, content management, process automation, data collection, and other digital tools that drive productivity and efficiency gains.
- **Digital and Data Solutions:** Collaborate under UN specifications to co-design and deploy tailored technology solutions for peacekeeping missions. This includes providing turn-key solutions and embedding technical expertise (e.g., business analysts, data specialists, system integrators) within ICT teams to address mission-specific needs. Additionally, provide training programs and technical assistance for capacity-building initiatives to enhance the use of data and AI technologies.
- **Mission Technical Assistance:** Deploy uniformed personnel with expertise in data management and analysis to peacekeeping missions for strengthening data operations and improving situational awareness.
- Provide comprehensive data literacy training for peacekeeping personnel at all levels. Training could be integrated into:
 - **Pre-deployment Training:** Ensuring all deployed staff have foundational data skills.
 - **Mandatory in-mission training:** Enhancing working-level capabilities in handling mission-specific data.
 - **Senior Leadership Courses:** Focusing on advanced data interpretation and decision-making to embed data literacy across all leadership levels.
- Situational Awareness/GIS support within UNMOGIP to further the significant progress made to date in developing a geo-portal and mobile application to enhance the Mission's situational awareness, visualize security incidents and develop enhanced operational maps.

Technology symposium

The Partnership for Technology for Peacekeeping symposium serves as a valuable mechanism where the UN and its partners can share experience and identify relevant innovative approaches and applicable technology solutions, and is a key event in the provision of technology support to the United Nations peacekeeping operations as it brings before Member States current and emerging challenges in peace keeping operations where technology solutions can positively impact the implementation of mandates¹⁸.

- Pledge to host the 8th Partnership for Technology in Peacekeeping Symposium, tentatively planned for 2025.

¹⁷ Implemented in three missions (UNFICYP, MINUSCA, and UNMISS), ESAP has significantly improved the reporting and visualization of data for operational planning and analysis, enhancing situational awareness and supporting more effective mandate implementation.

¹⁸ The purpose of the Partnership for Technology for Peacekeeping (PTP) initiative is to provide a collaborative framework, bringing together the United Nations and its partners, primarily Member States, Academia, and International and Non-Government Organizations (NGO's) to support the introduction of new technologies and concepts, to address the most pressing challenges of peace keeping operations.

Peacekeeping Training, Capacity Building, and Partnerships

Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP)

The Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP), a training programme 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.

- **Capacity building providers** should consider joining, supporting, and widening the scope of the TPP or forming new joint capacity building and training partnerships.
- Engage in the **TPP's activities in key peacekeeping capability areas**, including engineering, medical, Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR), counter-IED, environmental management, WPS mainstreaming, and other cross-pillar or multi-lingual training needs, by providing equipment, personnel (secondment or gratis), hosting facilities, and other in-kind support.
- Support **thematic AU Peace Support Operations (PSO) specific scenario-based trainings** within the context of TPP's engineering, medical and C4ISR pillars or through TPP's cross-pillar trainings, including through the provision of equipment and personnel, and facilitate **training of trainers designed to boost regional capacities**.
- **Support C4ISR training** conducted through the UN C4ISR Academy for Peace Operations, through the provision of equipment and personnel.

Peacekeeping training and capacity building

Member States are encouraged to support the Integrated Training Service (ITS) in **training development** and **training delivery** for **pre-deployment training (PDT)** of personnel from Troop and Police Contributing Countries (T/PCCs), UN Missions, and **bilateral partnerships among Member States**.

The training pledges outlined below encompass **training development, training delivery, capacity building** and **partnership** activities. Development activities are aimed at addressing existing gaps or strengthening current training programs, while training delivery activities ensure the continuation of high-priority training efforts. These activities support both DPO and DOS priorities and are planned for implementation between 2025 and 2027.

Capacity and training providers should ensure that gender equality and WPS deliverables are integrated in all the training packages, modules, and resource materials provided to uniformed personnel deploying to missions, working in coordination and partnership with DPO. Across all training activities, Member States should aim to increase the share of women nominated for UN training programs by 10-20%, with the goal of achieving gender parity (50/50 men and women). Additionally, women should be retained as trainers' post-deployment and considered for strategic roles in national training centers.

Training Development

- Enhancing Joint Tactical Planning for Military and Police Units in Peacekeeping Operations
- Optimization of AI-Driven Capability (COE-Based) for T/PCC Contributions to UN Peace Operations
- AI-Supported Scenario-Based Tabletop Exercises (SBE TTX) for Tactical Decision-Making in UN Peace Operations
- Development of a New Training Package for Sector Commanders
- Revision of the Operational Logistics Reinforcement Training Package
- Civil Affairs Training: Develop a joint uniformed-civilian pre-deployment training module on community engagement.
- Military Gender Training: Develop, design, scale up, and stabilize all Military Gender Technical Training Packages (including the Military Gender Adviser Course, Gender Focal Point Training, and Training of Trainers (ToT)). This training will become mandatory for all military personnel prior to mission deployment.
- Rule of Law Training Update: Provide expertise to update introductory rule of law training for UN and non-UN partners working on justice and corrections issues in peacekeeping. Training delivery should also support AU-led peace support operations in these areas.

- Corrections First Aid Training: Develop and deliver training modules for first aid training for corrections officers working in prison environments.

Training Delivery

- Member States hosting training should provide at minimum: training facilities, internal travel, accommodation, and meals for all participants.
- Any additional support for international travel will be highly valued.
- Training activities span civilian, military, and police components.
- To enhance national capacity, Training of Trainers (ToT) programs should include sessions on the peacekeeping training cycle, training delivery skills, methodology, and training impact evaluation techniques.

Senior-Level Courses

- Mission Advanced Staff Training (MAST) – 2026: Strengthening Mission Leadership Team (MLT) skills to enhance strategic advisory capabilities for mission heads and senior leadership teams.

Military and Police Integrated Training Activities

- UN Senior National Planners Course (ToT) – 2026 & 2027
- Revised Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials (CPTM) ToT (2024 Version) – Late 2025 & 2026
- Training for Uniformed Trainers on Addressing MDH Threats – 2026 & 2027
- Training for Uniformed Trainers on Force Protection – 2026 & 2027

Military Training Activities

- UN Infantry Battalions Specialized Training Materials (UNIBAT STM) ToT (2025 Version) – 2026 & 2027
- UN Staff Officer Specialized Training Materials (STM) ToT – 2026 & 2027
- UN Military Observer Specialized Training Materials (STM) ToT – 2026 & 2027
- Women’s Military Peace Operations Course (WMPOC) – 2026 & 2027

Police Training Activities

- Formed Police Unit (FPU) STM ToT – 2026 & 2027

Thematic Training Areas

- **Child Protection:**
 - Annual Child Protection Training Courses for UN Military and UN Police.
 - Capacity-building support for T/PCCs that do not yet have child protection training recognition.
 - Commitment to integrating Reinforcement Training Packages on Child Protection into PDT for personnel deploying to MINUSCA, MONUSCO, and UNMISS.
- **Civil Affairs Training:**
 - Pre-deployment training on local conflict analysis and intercommunal conflict management for uniformed and civilian personnel.
 - In-mission training for local officials on participatory conflict management and transformation skills.
- **Prison Security Training:** Host the pilot delivery and ToT of the UN Prison Security Training Course.

Training Package Translation

Translation can be funded by Member States or provided using national resources with professional proofreading and correct UN terminology.

Priority translations include, but are not limited to:

- UN Senior National Planners Programme – French
- 2024 Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials (CPTM) – All Official UN Languages

- STM UN Staff Officers Course (UNSOC) – All Official UN Languages
- STM UN Infantry Battalions – All Official UN Languages
- STM National Investigation Officer – All Official UN Languages
- STM UN Police (UNPOL) – All Official UN Languages (Currently only in French)
- RTP Operational Logistics – All Official UN Languages
- RTP Engagement Platoon – All Official UN Languages (Currently only in French)
- RTP Addressing MDH Threats – All Official UN Languages

Capacity Building and Training Support, including Light Coordination Mechanism

Capacity-building providers must integrate gender equality and Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) deliverables into all training packages, working in coordination with DPO.

- **Pre-Deployment Training for TCCs:** Deploy qualified military trainers through Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) to assist other TCCs in their home capitals.
- **In-Mission Mobile Training Teams:** Register military training professionals on the Light Coordination Mechanism (LCM) Roster for deployment in UN missions to fill urgent training gaps.
 - **Priority areas (2025-2026):** Buddy First Aid, Convoy Operations, Ammunition Management, Close Air Support/Vertical Troop Insertion, and Weapons Training.
- **Certified Police Trainers:** Deploy UN-certified police trainers through PCC-led Mobile Training Teams for targeted, job-specific training.
- **Training and Capacity-Building Information Sharing**
 - **LCM Online System:** Improve coordination by sharing training opportunities and capacity-building activities.
 - **Best Practices and Lessons Learned:** Disseminate knowledge to enhance operational readiness.
- **Child Protection Capacity Building:** Establish new pre-deployment training partnerships for police and military child protection training.