

# Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell

Association of Asia-Pacific Peace Operations Training Centers (AAPTC) Annual General Meeting (AGM) and Workshop

*“Stronger Together: Enhancing Training Standardisation and Emerging Capabilities”*

01 May 2023

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# AGENDA

- Presenter
- Introduction
- Historical Perspective
- Current Peacekeeping Environment/Trends
- Generation in Support of Requirements
- Challenges
- Discussions



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UNMIS 2005/2006



# MINUSTAH 2010





# Secondment MPS/OMA

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International Civil Servant since 2018

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# Force Generation

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- Generating military personnel is complex and dependent on constructive interactions between the UN Secretariat, Member States and field missions. The generation of peacekeepers and capabilities are closely interconnected with mission assessment and planning process.
- It is shaped by a number of factors:
  - pledges made by Troop/Police Contributing Countries;
  - decision-making process for selection of units within the UN;
  - relationship between the UN Secretariat and Member States;
  - assessment of pre-deployment and deployment standards; and
  - Member States-approved reimbursement framework.





# Force Generation

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- Applying a consistent and coherent approach to generation, including clarifying the roles and responsibilities within the UN Secretariat as well as of field missions and Member States, ensures a more efficient process and, in the end, provides better results.
- This includes the ability to deploy peacekeepers to the field more rapidly and ensuring that they have the tools as well as operational readiness and performance capabilities according to UN standards for effectively implementing Security Council mandates.

# Force Generation

- As part of the overall planning efforts, OMA, in consultation with other UN entities, develop the *Force Generation Capabilities Plan*.
- When developing this plan, and subsequently the specific unit requirements, planners must consult **troop contributors' capabilities, availability,** priorities, sequencing and modalities for the conduct of pre-deployment and recce visits.
- FGS in DPO, Logistic Division (LD/OSCM) and UCSD in DOS and the field mission (if already established), refine the recommendations made in the SUR (to reflect realities such as equipment and troop/FPU availability) on major equipment and self-sustainment capabilities of units required for the mission.



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# Historical Perspective







United Nations Peacekeeping began in 1948 when the Security Council authorized the deployment of UN military observers to the Middle East.

UN Peacekeeping was born at a time when Cold War rivalries frequently paralyzed the Security Council.

Peacekeeping was primarily limited to maintaining ceasefires and stabilizing situations on the ground, providing crucial support for political efforts to resolve conflict by peaceful means.

The earliest armed peacekeeping operation was the First UN Emergency Force (UNEF I) deployed successfully in 1956 to address the Suez Crisis.

The UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC), launched in 1960, was the first large-scale mission having nearly 20,000 military personnel at its peak)

With the end of the Cold War, the strategic context for UN Peacekeeping changed dramatically. The UN shifted and expanded its field operations from “traditional” missions involving generally observational tasks performed by military personnel to complex “multidimensional” enterprises

UN Peacekeepers were now increasingly asked to undertake a wide variety of complex tasks, from helping to build sustainable institutions of governance, to human rights monitoring, to security sector reform, to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants.

The general success of earlier missions raised expectations for UN Peacekeeping beyond its capacity to deliver. This was especially true in the mid 1990’s in situations when the Security Council was not able to authorize sufficiently robust mandates or provide adequate resources. (Rwanda)

At the turn of the century, the UN undertook a major exercise to examine the challenges to peacekeeping in the 1990s and introducing reform. The aim was to strengthen our capacity to effectively manage and sustain field operations.





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## Global peacekeeping data (as of 31 October 2022)

Total number of personnel serving in 12 peacekeeping operations: **87,217**

Countries contributing uniformed personnel: **121**

Sum of Total. The data is filtered on Mission, which keeps 12 peacekeeping operations of 24 active missions.



### 71 Peacekeeping operations since 1948

#### 12 Current peacekeeping operations

1,031 Experts on Mission

7,572 Police

2,061 Staff Officer

63,310 Troops

11,996 Civilian Personnel

7,572 Police

1,247 UN Volunteers

\*Civilian personnel as of May 2018 except MINUSCA, MINUSMA, UNIFIL, UNMISS, UNMOGIP and UNTSO as of 2021

### Fatalities

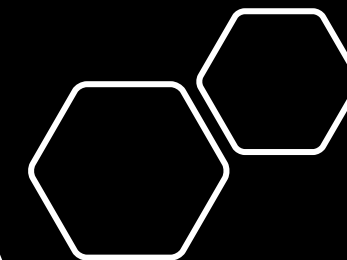
Total fatalities in current operations: **1,589**

Total fatalities in all peace operations since 1948: **4,259**

### Financial aspects

Approved budget for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022: approximately **\$6.38 billion\*** (A/C.5/75/25)

\*This amount finances 10 of the 12 United Nations peacekeeping missions, including the liquidation budget for the United Nations – African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), supports logistics for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) through the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), and provides support, technology and logistics to all peace operations through global service centres in Brindisi (Italy) and Valencia (Spain) and a regional service centre in Entebbe (Uganda). The remaining two peacekeeping missions, the UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) and the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), are financed through the UN regular budget.




# Today

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/data>

We keep the  
peace with

**90,000**  **PEACEKEEPERS**

in **12** OPERATIONS around the  world



### Current operations

- > [MINURSO, Western Sahara](#)
- > [MINUSCA, Central African Republic](#)
- > [MINUSMA, Mali](#)
- > [MONUSCO, D.R. of the Congo](#)
- > [UNDOF, Golan](#)
- > [UNFICYP, Cyprus](#)
- > [UNIFIL, Lebanon](#)
- > [UNISFA, Abyei](#)
- > [UNMIK, Kosovo](#)
- > [UNMISS, South Sudan](#)
- > [UNMOGIP, India and Pakistan](#)
- > [UNTSO, Middle East](#)



### PEACEKEEPING

helps countries achieve  
supports

 **LASTING PEACE**

 **POLITICAL PROCESSES**

 **PROTECTS** hundreds of thousands of civilians  
& helps

 **GUARANTEE CEASEFIRES**



### UN PEACEKEEPING IS COST-EFFECTIVE

Our annual budget is **less than 0.5%** of global military spending



Studies show  
more



**PEACEKEEPERS** in conflict areas means

fewer **civilian deaths**, less **violence** and a higher chance at **lasting peace**



# OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS 2021 - 2030

- 1. Peacekeeping operations are based on the basic capabilities.
- 2. The requirement of “doing more with less and without delays” is a force multiplier:
  - Strategic/Operational/Tactical mobility.
  - Sufficient level of Interoperability.
  - Maximum benefit from the High-Tech systems.
- 3. Protection of civilians will remain the critical task.



# OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS 2021 - 2030

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- 4. Peacekeeping Force must be capable to operate in different type of environments,
  - incl. urban areas.
- 5. Peacekeeping Force must have ability to operate in hostile environment.
  - Kinetic (Direct, Indirect, IED...).
  - Diseases (Pandemic.....).
  - Non-traditional (Reputation, Networks..).



# OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS 2021 - 2030

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6. Additional/critical capabilities through strong partnerships.

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7. Strategic communication and social media to support PKO.

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8. Cyber operations to support PKO.

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9. Environmental considerations are part of the operational planning.



## ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING (A4P)

### Declaration of Shared Commitments

- Politics
- Women, peace and security
- Protection
- Safety and security
- Performance and accountability
- Peacebuilding and sustaining peace
- Partnerships
- Conduct of peacekeepers and peacekeeping operations

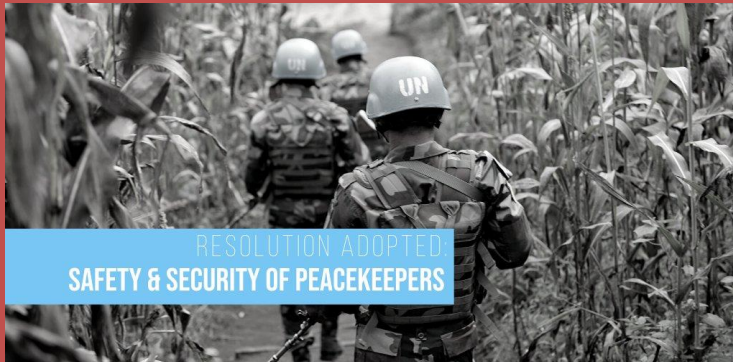


**A4P+: ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING PRIORITIES  
2021-2023**

## PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS



## Environmental Policy for UN Field Missions



## Improving United Nations Capacity for Rapid Deployment

PROVIDING FOR PEACEKEEPING NO. 8

H. PETER LANGILLE



SYSTEM-WIDE STRATEGY ON GENDER PARITY

IMPROVING PEACEKEEPING PERFORMANCE

ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING



PERFORMANCE PEACEKEEPING

FINAL REPORT

OF THE EXPERT PANEL ON TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION IN UN PEACEKEEPING

# Cross-Cutting Issues



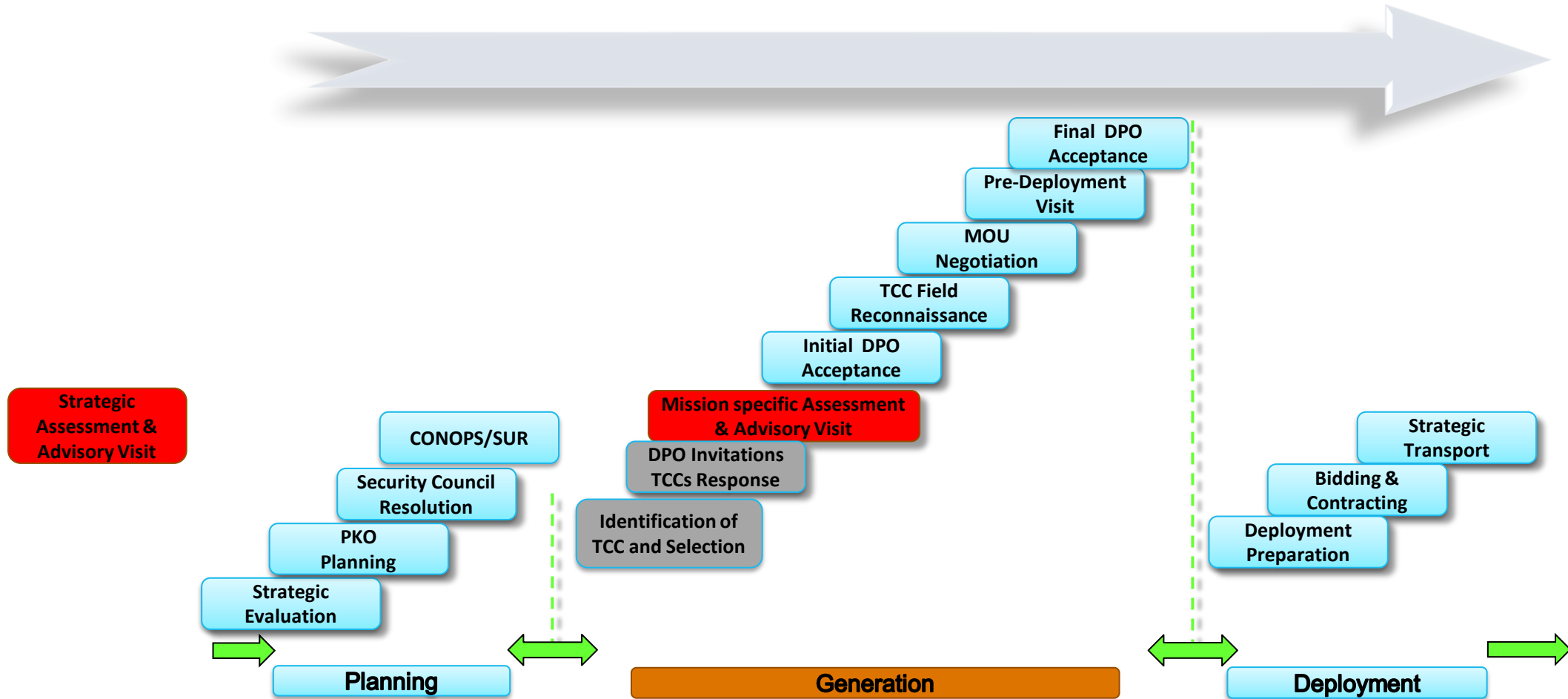
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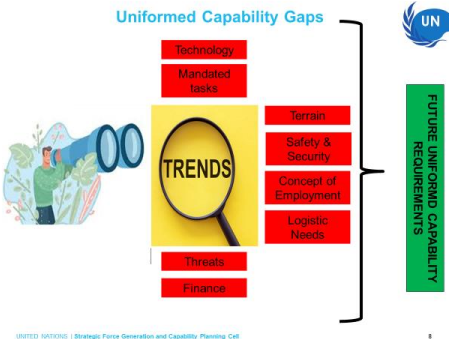


# Generation Process of Military Units

DIFFERENT STEPS THAT IMPACT FORCE GENERATION



# Ideal Force Generation Sequence



**UNITED NATIONS** **NATIONS UNIES**

Current and Emerging Uniformed Capability Requirements for United Nations Peacekeeping

UN Department of Peace Operations

July 2020\*

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

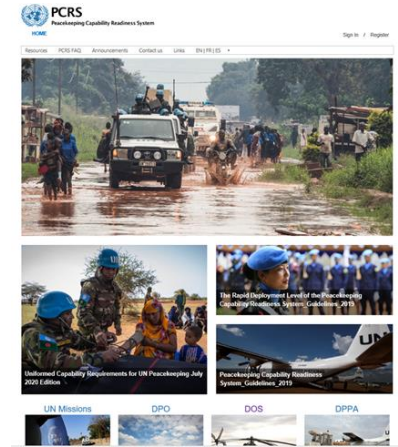
During the COVID-19 crisis, the Secretariat with support of T/PCC, has developed new interim measures to mitigate the restrictions imposed on the Force and Police generation process, namely the inability to conduct in-person inspections and assessments. In this spirit, remote concepts for Assessment and Advisory Visits (AAAV) and Pre-Deployment Visits (PDVs) have been put in place to allow the continued generation efforts of these capabilities in support of Peace Operations. It is important to highlight that these measures are not ideal and require compromise from the Secretariat and from T/PCC, but they guarantee that our work move forward in these difficult days.

MINUSMA's Adaptation Plan and the changes in the MONUSCO Force Intervention Brigade concept and structure continue to progress. In addition to the pledges received during the MINUSMA Force Generation Conference held in May, further support from Member States is still required, especially with helicopter and medical capabilities needed as part of the MINUSMA's Mobile Task Force Concept.

The 2020 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual will soon reflect the decisions adopted by the General Assembly. Some key changes to the COE system are inclusion of life-saving medical support measures, agreed definitions for armoured personnel carriers and military vehicles, enhanced environmental practices, ammunition management and safety measures, the introduction of helicopter landing site kits, establishment of reinforcement rates for unmanned aircraft systems and explosive ordnance disposal systems, expansion of hostile action reinforcement eligibility, expansion of rotation at UN expense categories, and introduction of a temporary operating base permit.

The Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) and its Rapid Deployment Level (RDL) have entered a new cycle that will run from 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. T/PCCs that have not yet confirmed their pledges in the PCRS website are requested to do so as soon as possible. New pledges of critical capabilities as laid out in this document are welcomed at any stage.

This version of the Uniformed Capability Requirements Paper includes a special section on newly agreed UN peacekeeping analytical requirements for the sustained personnel. It is an opportunity for Member States to get more familiar with the objectives and standards of these new needs. A summary of units registered in and deployed from the PCRS is available in Annex A (page 11).



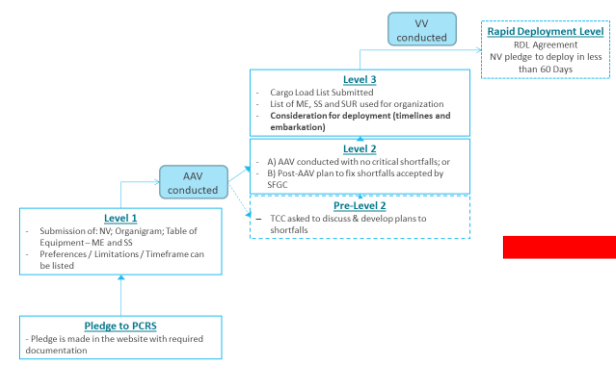
Identification of mid-term Capability Requirements

Capability Requirements communicated to T/PCC

T/PCC's Internal analysis

Submission of pledges in the PCRS

## Stages of the PCRS



UNCLASSIFIED

**United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)**

Statement of Unit Requirements for an Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Unit (85)

Department of Peace Operations  
Office of Military Affairs

Approved by  
Lieutenant General Carlos H. Loizy  
Military Adviser  
Department of Peace Operations

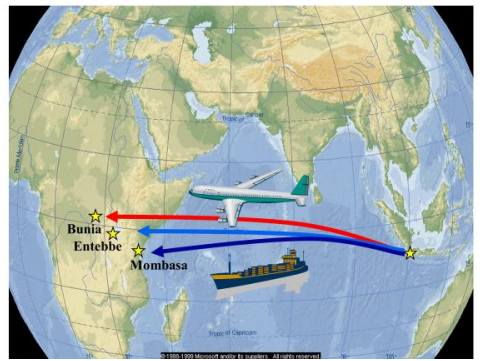
22 April 2020



**DECISION MAKING MATRIX**

TCCs for XXX

TCC	Contributor	PCRS Status	Post-Process	Readiness	Equipment	Internal political stability	Autonomy	Logistics	AAV PDV	MinContingent	Comments	PCRS validation
A	QRF	RDL	Yes	Yes	Available	No	Yes	Anglophone	Self-base	xxx	- 50 days before to arrive - 42 x C-130 J1 high mobility aircraft with a crew base currently deployed in mission area	YES
B	QRF	SSR	Yes	No	Available	No	No	Anglophone	Self-base	xxx	- In process of deployment after mission - Ready to deploy within 30 days - PCRS required for verification - They do not have same type of UN high mobility personnel aircraft	YES
C	QRF	Level 3	No	Yes	Available	Yes	Yes	Francophone	PCV	xxx	- Not available in mission	YES
D	QRF	Level 2	Yes	No	Available	No	Yes	Anglophone	AAV	xxx	- Subtle prepared after PDV - Earlier did not deploy due to following reasons - PCRS status that require resolution under PDV coordination	NO
E	Mf City	Level 1	No	Yes	Not Available	Yes	Yes	Francophone	AAV	xxx	- Subtle prepared after PDV - Earlier did not deploy due to following reasons - PCRS status that require resolution under PDV coordination	YES Subject to application and



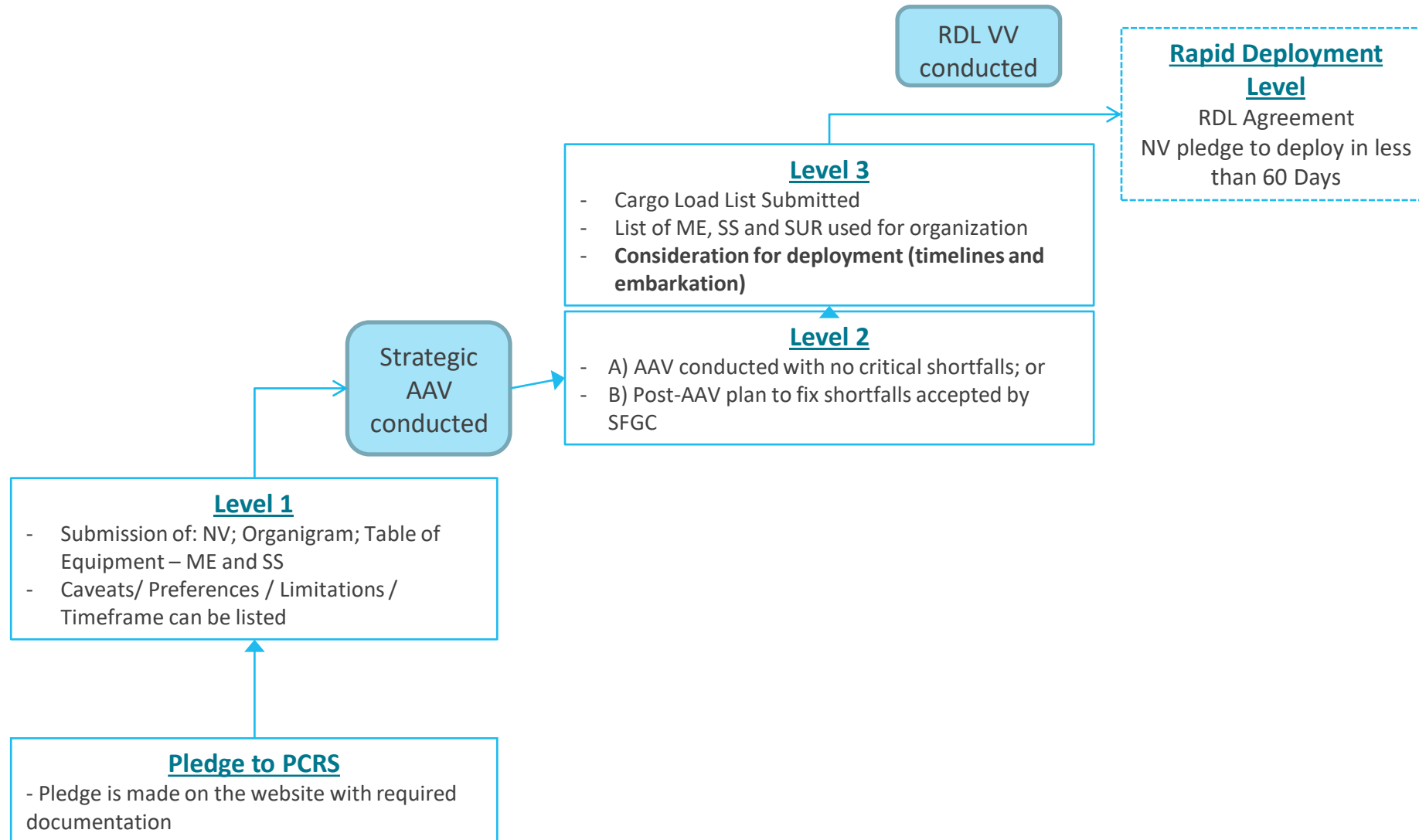
Pledge's elevation process in the PCRS

Mission's requirements

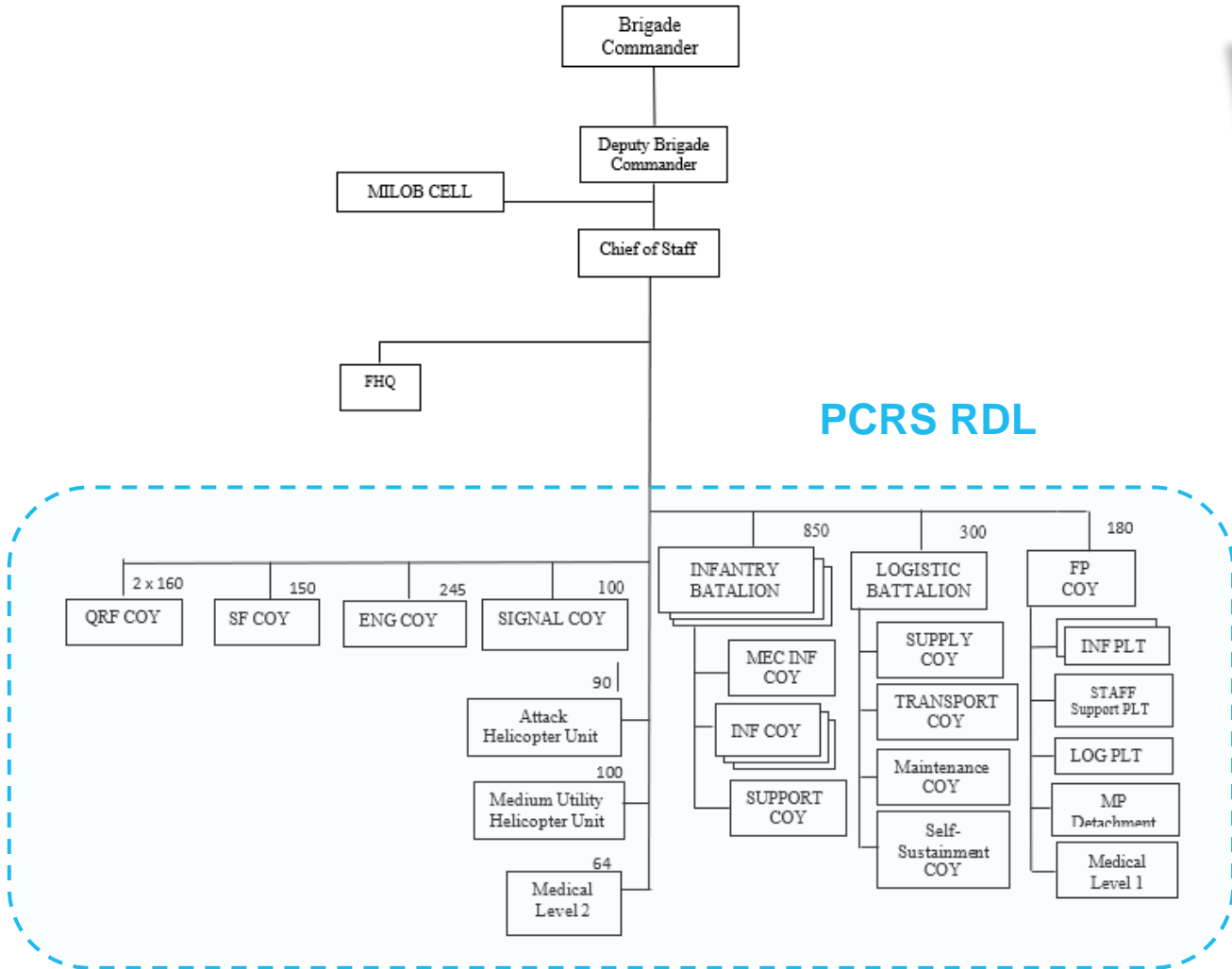
Decision making process for selection of units

Deployment to Field Mission

# Stages of the PCRS



# PCRS-RDL and Vanguard Brigade



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# Challenges

- Last minute requirements (not forecasted)
- Requested capabilities not part of doctrine (e.g. UN Military Manuals, COE Manual)
- Limitation of TCCs (readiness and preparedness) – COE to be procured
- Changes RDL Agreements x SURs
- Gaps of critical shortfalls (e.g. aviation, ISR, APCs, HMLTV, EOD/IEDD, ammo)



# Challenges

- Lack of political willingness to contribute
- Pledges with Operational Caveats
- New requirements before full implementation of old generation
- Deployment is not an OMA task
- Political decisions x technical recommendation

Policy on Integrated Assessment and Planning





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# Questions