On 28 September 2015, the United Nations Secretary-General and nine Member States co-hosted the Leaders’ Summit on Peacekeeping with the aim of enlarging and diversifying the base of military and police capabilities, and in so doing, strengthening the foundation of UN Peacekeeping for the future. As part of the Summit, a geographically diverse group of 53 leaders and senior officials, including 35 heads of state or government, pledged more than 150 military and police units for UN peacekeeping, as well as over 40 offers of training and capacity building.

In response to the critical gaps previously identified by the UN, the pledges covered a wide range of capabilities including rapidly-deployable infantry, helicopters, strategic air lift, specialized policing teams, engineering units, Special Forces, and field hospitals among others. This document provides details of each pledge as articulated either during the summit or through direct communication between Member States and the United Nations Secretariat. A small number of Member States that did not participate in the Summit stepped forward to pledge capabilities in the days following.

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- The **African Union** pledged to contribute up to 25% of funding for AU missions incrementally over the next five years and committed to further developing a robust partnership between the AU and UN in support of these operations.

- **Armenia** pledged a Level II Medical Hospital. It also pledged an Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD)/ Counter Improvised Explosive Device (C-IED) Company.

- **Australia** pledged the use of C-130 and C-17 aircrafts for strategic airlift support. It pledged to assist peacekeeping contributors to be better prepared in C-IED. It also offered to train military and police from its region for peacekeeping.

- **Austria** will engage in Mali with a pledge of 10 Staff Officers to serve as part of the All Sources Information Fusion Unit. It pledged five Military Observers starting in 2016, and, for UNIFIL, capacities for the Military Community Outreach Unit as well as firefighting capacity.

- **Azerbaijan** pledged one Infantry Battalion and Staff Officers. It also pledged to provide training at its training centres.

- **Bangladesh** (co-host) pledged to contribute well-trained and self-sustained Infantry Units and Formed Police Units (FPU), including all-female FPUs. It will provide one Helicopter Unit, one Infantry Battalion, one Level II Hospital, one Engineering Company, one Transport Company, one Ports Operations Unit, two Maritime Units (Frigate and Offshore Patrol Vessel), a Shore Based Radar Unit, one Special Forces Unit, one Riverine Unit, one Airfield Construction Unit, one Signals Company, three FPUs and 20 Staff
Officers. It also pledged to contribute to building the capacity of the African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership. Furthermore, Bangladesh pledged to provide customized training, joint exercises and necessary technical support to other TCCs and PCCs on the Protection of Civilians (POC), gender and human rights issues.

- **Brazil** pledged an Infantry Battalion, a Level II Hospital Unit, 20 Military Observers and 20 Staff Officers. Brazil’s training centre is ready to increase partnership and is prepared to offer one International Mobile Training Team to hold two ten-day courses per year.

- **Cambodia** pledged two Demining Companies, one Military Police Unit and one Engineering Company. It also offered Staff Officers and Observers as well as the use of the Peacekeeping Centre in Cambodia for regional and national training in demining.

- **Chile** pledged an Engineering Company for horizontal construction. It also pledged to support technical operations of humanitarian operations. In addition, Chile pledged medium-sized Helicopters as well as Medical, Civilian and Military Units. It offered training for military and police forces and pledged to increase its presence in peace operations.

- **China** pledged to establish a UN Standing Formed Police Capability/Unit and a peacekeeping Standby Force of 8,000 troops. It pledged to provide more Chinese engineers, soldiers, transport and medical capabilities. In the coming five years, China will train 2,000 peacekeepers from other countries and provide USD 100 million to the African Union to support the African Standby Force and the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crisis. It pledged to carry out 10 demining programmes including through training and equipment provision. China also pledged to send its first Helicopter Unit to UN peacekeeping operations in Africa. It pledged that part of China’s UN peace and development fund will be used to support UN peacekeeping operations.

- **Colombia** pledged to immediately contribute 58 Individual Police Officers (IPOs) and 12 Staff Officers. Colombia pledged an Infantry Battalion in the mid-term and three Battalions in the long-term.

- **Croatia** pledged an Engineering Company for horizontal construction, and to continue to organize and cover costs for pre-deployment training of female police officers to promote gender mainstreaming.

- **Czech Republic** pledged Special Forces for MINUSMA, and indicated that it is ready to provide police forces and medical care services. It also pledged to provide further military and medical equipment as well as a specialized rescue team.

- **Denmark** pledged to increase its military contribution to MINUSMA and 20 Police Officers (12 for MINUSMA). It pledged USD 3 million to the MINUSMA Trust Fund and USD 2.7 million to the Department of Political Affairs, as well as USD 1.5 million to strengthen peacekeeping, especially in the area of pre-deployment of UN troops.

- **El Salvador** pledged a horizontal construction Engineering Unit, an Airfield Maintenance Unit, and five Staff Officers.

- **Ethiopia** (co-host) pledged two Infantry Battalions and peacekeeping training.
• The European Union pledged to increase its African Peace Facility from 750 to 900 million Euros for the period 2014-2016. It also pledged to strengthen cooperation on rapid response, including modalities for a bridging or parallel EU operation, such as using an EU Battlegroup. The EU is committed to enabling mutual EU-UN support in theatres of operations and hand-over of equipment and facilities. It also pledged to enhance information and analysis sharing.

• Fiji pledged one light Infantry Company and one Infantry Battalion ready to be deployed in 60-90 days. Fiji also pledged one Platoon of Field Engineers to conduct horizontal and vertical construction, a Medical Team of nurses and doctors to work in a Level II Hospital as well as a Personal Security Platoon and Police and Corrections Officers to participate in new and existing UN operations.

• Finland pledged to serve as the lead nation in the Finnish-Irish Battalion in UNIFIL until the end of 2016, and indicated that it will continue contributing troops to UNIFIL for at least two more years. It pledged to increase its contribution to MINUSMA by adding up to 20 Military Observers to the operation. Finland pledged an Amphibious Task Unit, Special Operations Forces (tailored, with up to 200 personnel) in 2017, and a deployable CBRN Laboratory (with a maximum of 55 persons) from 2018. It offered more Police Officers for UN operations, with the aim of deploying 20 Police Experts in peacekeeping or specialist teams in 2016. Finally, Finland pledged to increase capacity building, training and education activities in support of peacekeeping in Africa, particularly the Eastern Africa Stand-by Force.

• France pledged to strengthen African peacekeeping capacities and indicated that it will train 80,000 troops by 2020, 25,000 of whom will receive French language training.

• Georgia pledged to contribute one Infantry Battalion.

• Germany pledged to offer training at mission headquarters. It also pledged Mobile Military Training Teams and a start-up kit of military equipment. Germany indicated that it is also ready to put Civilian Standing Engineering Capacity at the disposal of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations available on 72 hours’ notice. Furthermore, Germany pledged additional UN police personnel to four UN Peacekeeping Operations, which will include two specialized teams. It is also ready to increase its civilian personnel and is currently considering providing additional military engagement in MINUSMA. Germany also announced that it will make a substantial financial contribution for human rights, among others, in 2016.

• Ghana pledged to provide a Mechanised Infantry Battalion, a Signals Squadron; an Aviation Unit consisting of Z9 Helicopters and a Naval Patrol Unit with two speed boats. It also pledged one Riverine Unit, two FPUs and a Level II Hospital with a well-trained trauma handling team.

• Hungary* pledged 10 Police Experts in counter-terrorism and training. It also pledged to provide High Thermal Imaging Technology.

• India pledged an additional Battalion in existing or new operations as well as an additional three FPUs with a higher representation of female peacekeepers. It has pledged
critical enablers, the deployment of technical personnel to UN missions, additional training for peacekeeping at facilities to be conducted in India and the field, a Signals Company, one Engineering Company and one Level II Hospital.

- **Indonesia** (co-host) pledged to provide in 2016 a Military Composite Battalion and an FPU of 100 personnel, 40 of whom will be female. It will finalize the deployment of an Infantry Battalion to Darfur this year. Indonesia also noted that it is in the final stage of deploying one Unit of MI-17 Helicopters to Mali. Finally, it intends to increase civilian capacity serving in UN missions.

- **Italy** pledged one highly Specialized Infantry Battalion, one Utility Helicopter Squadron and one Engineering Construction Company. It also pledged to build capacity in policing, through pre-deployment training, of Member States willing to contribute to UN peacekeeping. It also pledged to contribute to the protection of cultural heritage and offered a specialized unit that will work on preserving cultural heritage in natural disaster and conflict situations.

- **Japan** (co-host) pledged to support various training programmes aimed at enhancing the capacity of peacekeepers. It indicated its aim to build the capacities of civilian professionals working in Peacekeeping through upgraded human resource development programmes. It also pledged to increase the number of its female peacekeepers. Furthermore, Japan pledged to support new Asian TCCs as well as increase the number of Staff Officers. Japan indicated that it will explore other possible contributions such as Airlift Support for rapid deployment.

- **Kenya*** pledged an Engineering Construction Squadron of 185 personnel for the enhancement of rapid deployment as well as two Battalion-size Forces of 850 personnel for future operations available in 2016/2017. It also offered five Staff Officers and five Military Observers.

- **Korea (Republic of)** pledged an Engineering Unit. It will strengthen partnership with regional organizations as well as provide the equipment for a Level II Hospital for African Union operations. It pledged to steadily increase its financial contribution to the UN’s conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities.

- **Malaysia** pledged two FPUs. It also pledged 100 IPOs, one Infantry Battalion for rapid deployment, one Engineering Unit, and capacity building through training at the Malaysian Peacekeeping Centre.

- **Mexico** indicated that it planned to contribute personnel to MINURSO, strengthen its presence in MINUSTAH and send military personnel to UNIFIL. Mexico will establish an operational training centre to provide training to peacekeepers by 2018.

- **Mongolia*** pledged to provide one Engineering Company by 2017/2018.

- **Nepal** pledged to deploy more women to peacekeeping operations. It is in the process of contributing a rapidly deployable Battalion for MONUSCO. It also pledged an additional 150 troops to UNMISS, a Military Police Company, a Reconnaissance Company, a Guard Contingent, an FPU and a Special Forces Company. Nepal also pledged a Level II Hospital
and indicated that it is prepared to assist other TCCs in pre-deployment training and courses for contingent commanders, observers and staff officers.

- **The Netherlands** (co-host) pledged to extend its military, police and civilian presence in MINUSMA by at least one year. It aims to engage in efforts to boost the quality of intelligence in UN missions and continue to train African troops. It is currently developing a new POC training module and has offered to host the follow-up conference on the Kigali Principles. The Netherlands intends to make a significant financial contribution to enhance the UN’s strategic force generation capacity.

- **NATO** pledged to enhance support for UN forces, particularly in the area of countering the threat of IED. It also pledged to open further training, education and exercise opportunities to the UN. NATO indicated that it is also ready to help the UN improve its ability to deploy more rapidly into the field. It noted that it intends to provide targeted support to address specific operational needs, such as through strategic airlift.

- **Norway** pledged that it will deploy one Hercules C-130 Transport Aircraft to the UN operation in Mali for 10 months in 2016. It will expand and extend camp facilities in MINUSMA for another ten months. Norway pledged to consider deploying a Combat Engineer Unit with C-IED capabilities to a UN mission, particularly in Mali, in 2017. It will also provide a team of police experts to work on criminal investigation, intelligence or transnational organized crime for UN operations.

- **Pakistan** (co-host) pledged an Infantry Battalion, a Transport Company, Engineering Company and a Signals Company, additional Utility Helicopters, a Level-II and a Level-III Hospital, and a K-9 Platoon for deployment to future UN peacekeeping missions. It will provide a Squadron of Unmanned Unarmed Aerial Vehicles to enhance the capabilities related to POC and military personnel. Pakistan will continue offering the Centre for International Peace and Stability (CIPS) to the UN for regular peacekeeping courses, workshops and seminars.

- **Peru** pledged an Infantry Company.

- **Romania** pledged an EOD Group, Transport Aircraft and an FPU Unit beginning in 2016 as well as four Helicopters beginning in 2018.

- **Rwanda** (co-host) pledged two Infantry Battalions, two Attack Helicopters, a Level II Hospital and an all-female Formed Police Unit.

- **Senegal** pledged one Attack Helicopter Unit and one Transport Aircraft.

- **Serbia** pledged three Staff Officers, an Engineering Company and an Air Medical Evacuation Team.

- **Sierra Leone** pledged an Infantry Battalion, 500 IPOs (300 female), two FPUs, two Special Weapons and Tactics Units, and two Police Guards. Sierra Leone also offered to share its lessons learned in peacebuilding.

- **South Africa** pledged one Military Threat Assessment Unit.
Spain pledged 150-180 additional peacekeepers, Air and Naval Airlift, FPUs and C-IED training. It also pledged two Helicopters. Spain also committed to sponsor the deployment of other countries to UN missions. It pledged a Standby Aviation and Maritime Logistics Hub and indicated that it intends to contribute to the training on and review of the FPU doctrine.

Sri Lanka pledged two Combat Transport Companies. For the purpose of rapid deployment, it pledged two Special Forces Companies, one Force Protection Company, one FPU (short term deployment), one C-IED Company, one Combat Logistics Battalion, up to four Rapid Deployable Battalions, one Combat Engineering Company, 20 Staff Officers and 20 Military Observers.

Sweden pledged to extend its contribution of 250 personnel in MINUSMA until at least June 2017. It indicated that it is committed to making 1% of its police force available for peacekeeping operations. It is also committed to developing specialized police teams to be used to fight organized crime and gender-based violence. It noted that it intends to add 25 police officers to approximately 60 Swedish Police and Correction Officers currently deployed. Furthermore, it is ready to assist in the development of a mechanism to define UN medical standards and it is committed to providing capacity building in medical and other areas.

Thailand pledged one Engineering Company and Staff Officers. It also pledged a Ground Water Well-Drilling Team, a Level II Hospital, capacity building and training.

Turkey pledged five Staff Officers to Mali, one Transport Aircraft to be deployed on demand to MINUSMA or MINUSCA as well as training of personnel at Turkey’s training facilities. Turkey also indicated that the Turkish navy is ready to train African peacekeepers on maritime security.

Uganda pledged two Infantry Battalions.

Ukraine pledged six Ukrainian Military Helicopters when withdrawn from UNMIL and UNOCI when the missions close. Ukraine also indicated that it is part of a joint military brigade together with Poland and Lithuania comprised of 2000 soldiers (527 Ukrainians) which stands ready to be deployed to peacekeeping missions.

The United Kingdom pledged one C-130 aircraft. It also pledged to play a larger role in AMISOM by providing 70 troops including experts in Engineering, Communication, capacity building and training. In addition, it pledged 250-300 troops to UNMISS.

The United States (co-host) pledged to double the number of U.S. Military Officers serving in peacekeeping operations to serve as Staff Officers and mission mentors. It offered Logistical Support, including its network of Air- and Sea-Lift. It also indicated that it is committed to undertaking engineering projects such as building airfields and base camps for new missions. The United States will continue efforts to help build the UN’s capacity through state-of-the-art technology, training, and collaboration to combat IEDs.
- **Uruguay** (co-host) pledged an Infantry Company, a C-130 Aircraft, a Special Forces Platoon, a K-9 Platoon for the detection of explosives and 12 Naval Vessels as well as potable water structures and services. Uruguay also indicated that it intends to provide training and pre-deployment support at the training centres in Uruguay.

- **Vietnam** pledged a Level II Hospital, a Military Engineering Unit, and Liaison and Staff Officers.

*Member State made a pledge but did not participate in the Summit.*

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DPKO/DFS Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell
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