

STRATEGIC FORCE GENERATION AND CAPABILITY PLANNING CELL

UNICURITIBA - International Seminar 20 Years of 1325
United Nations Security Council Resolution - Women,
Peace and Security

September 3rd, 2020



STRATEGIC FORCE GENERATION CELL

- Created in 2015, the Cell's main goals are to:

- (a) Fill critical capability gaps and **increase female participation**.
- (b) Enable more rapid deployment to fully support the requirements for the rapid deployment of start-up and surge capabilities.
- (c) Broaden the base of peacekeeping contributors through targeted and sustained engagement with new and emerging contributors to peacekeeping.
- (d) Enhance performance through the development of a comprehensive strategic force generation Knowledge Management System.



STRATEGIC FORCE GENERATION CELL

- The entry point to all pledges for contribution of uniformed personnel to the UN (PCRS):

(a) Support to T/PCC when preparing pledges;

(b) Communication to T/PCCs on mid to long term needs;

(c) Strategic Engagement for pledges with more female participation;

(d) Gender folder in the Resources tab.



PCRS

Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System

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Uniformed Capability Requirements for UN Peacekeeping July 2020 Edition



The Rapid Deployment Level of the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System_Guidelines_2019



Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System_Guidelines_2019

UN Missions

DPO

DOS

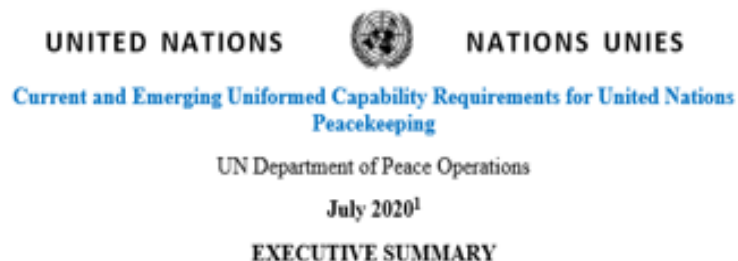
DPPA



Gender. The goal of 17% women staff officers and military observers in the field by December 2020 was achieved in Jan 2020, but it is crucial for **OMA** to continue seeking nominations from Member States of qualified and trained personnel. The rate has increased steadily from 6.4% in July 2017 to the current rate of 18.3%. According to the Secretary-General's Gender Parity Strategy, the UN must reach 25% by 2028. Missions with the lowest rates of individual female military personnel – and therefore the greatest need – are UNIFIL (13.5%), UNTSO (11.5%), and MINUSMA (10.5%). The majority of military units deployed by the UN are infantry, which is traditionally an area with fewer women. The 2020 target of 6.5% women in military units is ambitious; however, there has already been an increase from 3.7% in July 2017 to 4.8% in June

2020. The requirement for

Engagement Platoons in all infantry units, which should have a minimum 50% composition of women troops, will help reach this goal.

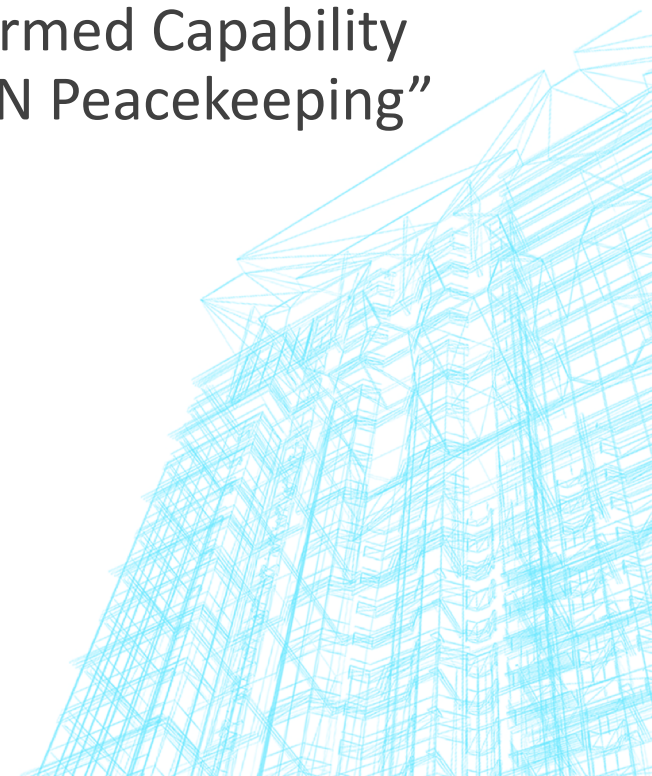


During the COVID-19 crisis, the Secretariat, with support of T/PCCs, has developed new, interim measures to mitigate the restrictions imposed on the Force and Police generation process, namely the inability to conduct in-person inspections and assessments. In this spirit, remote concepts for Assessment and Advisory Visits (AAVs) 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/PCCs, but they guarantee that our work move forward in these difficult days.

The **Police Division** has set the targets of filling 10% of personnel in FPU with women by December 2020, with a target of 15% expected in 2025, and reaching 20% in 2028. As of July 2020, the 10% target for 2020 is met, with 11% women deployed across FPUs. Disaggregating the gender target in FPUs by mission, UNMISS with 19% women deployed, MONUSCO with 13% women deployed, and MINUSMA with 11% women in FPUs already exceeded the target, while MINUSCA with 9%, and UNAMID with 7% are below the target.

UNIFORMED CAPABILITY GAPS

Quarterly production and dissemination of the report: “Current and Emerging Uniformed Capability Requirements for UN Peacekeeping”



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- A world map with a light blue background. Countries are colored either a darker blue or a light grey. The blue countries include Canada, the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and Timor-Leste. The grey countries include Russia, Canada, the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and Timor-Leste.

The boundaries shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations –