

The Security Council in session at United Nations Headquarters.
(New York; April 2022) © UN Photo/Manuel Elías



KEY PROGRAMMES

- Support to global policymaking organs
- Prevention, management and resolution of conflicts
- Peacebuilding support
- Policy, evaluation and training
- Protection of civilians
- Rule of law and security institutions
- Electoral assistance



INDICATIVE RESOURCES

\$7.5B

\$862M regular assessed,
\$6.3B peacekeeping assessed (2020/2021)
and \$385M voluntary contributions



SELECT MANDATES

- Restructuring of the United Nations peace and security pillar, General Assembly resolutions 72/199 and 72/262 C
- Peacebuilding and sustaining peace, General Assembly resolution 72/276 and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016), General Assembly resolution 75/201 and Security Council resolutions 2558 (2020) and 2594 (2021)
- Women, peace and security, Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2493 (2019)
- Children in armed conflict, Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 2427 (2018)
- Sexual violence in armed conflict, Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008) and 2467 (2019)
- Youth, peace and security, Security Council resolutions 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018) and 2535 (2020)
- Safety and security of peacekeepers, Security Council resolution 2518 (2020)
- Cessation of hostilities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, Security Council resolution 2532 (2020)
- Comprehensive review of special political missions, General Assembly resolution 75/100



SELECT ENTITIES

- Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
- Department of Peace Operations
- Peacekeeping Missions, Political Missions and Offices



Maintenance of International Peace and Security



United Nations peacekeepers conduct patrols to protect local populations. (Ménaka, Mali; June 2021)
© MINUSMA/Gema Cortes



ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONTEXT

The peace and security environment in which the United Nations operates is shaped by converging threats: the evolving nature of conflict, the climate emergency, unregulated cyberspace and increased geostrategic competition. The effects of the pandemic continue to be felt, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and conflict drivers and hindering the effectiveness of the global collective security architecture. This challenges the ability of the United Nations to respond to threats, prevent, manage and mitigate conflicts and succeed as peacemaker. While these trends have been present for some time, the war in Ukraine has made them more pronounced. A renewed commitment to multilateralism and the Charter, as called for in my report on Our Common Agenda and my call to action for human rights, remains vital to addressing these challenges.



“ Globally we spend much more energy and resources on managing conflicts than on preventing them. We need to review our priorities and resources and strengthen our investment in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. ”

Rosemary A. DiCarlo, Under-Secretary General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations supports Member States through a range of international peace and security activities, grounded in the principles of the Charter and the mandates of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Through our political, peacemaking, peacebuilding and peacekeeping efforts, we work in support of conflict prevention, and we respond to conflicts and political crises when they arise. The Organization also works to advance women's and youth participation in political and peace processes, prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence, violations of children's rights in the context of armed conflict, and sexual exploitation and abuse, and prevent genocide and atrocity crimes more broadly.

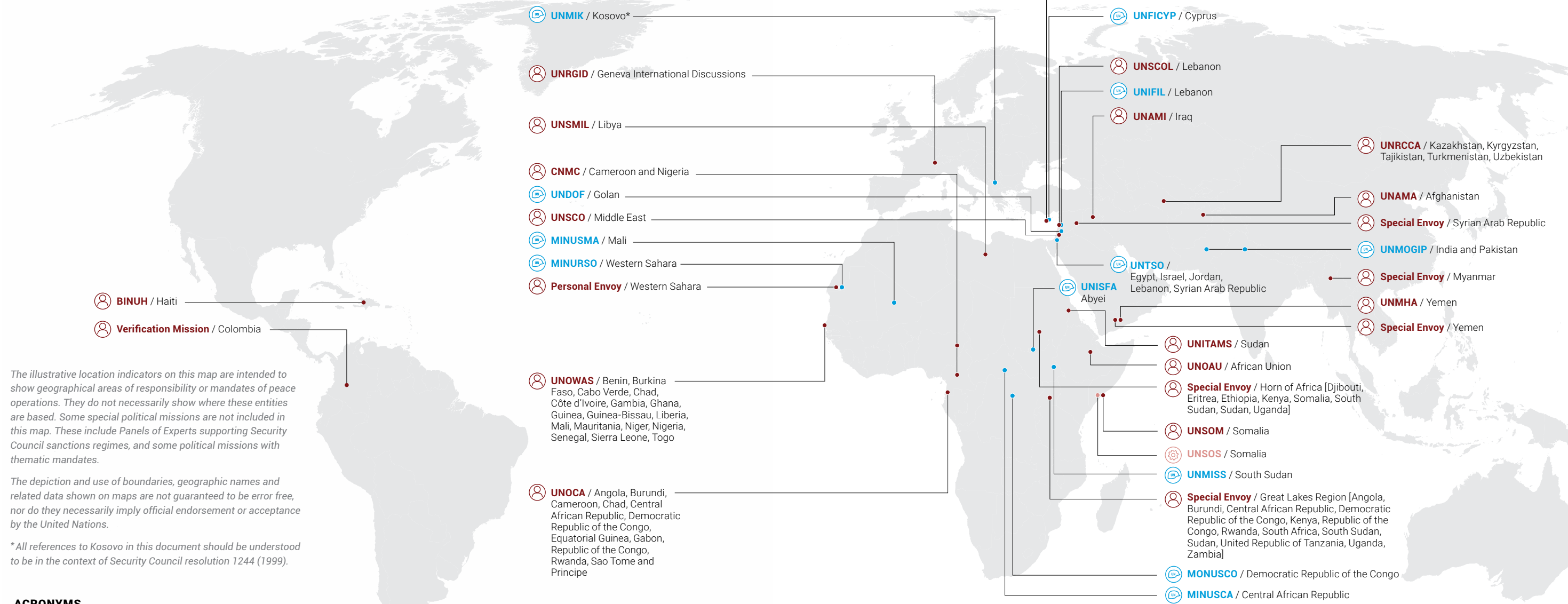


“ Despite increasing global tensions and more complex conflicts, our missions continue efforts to secure political solutions and sustainable peace. Transforming peacekeeping to ensure more innovative and impactful operations is a top priority. ”

Jean-Pierre Lacroix, Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS AND SUPPORT OFFICES

Peacekeeping mission Special political mission Support office



The illustrative location indicators on this map are intended to show geographical areas of responsibility or mandates of peace operations. They do not necessarily show where these entities are based. Some special political missions are not included in this map. These include Panels of Experts supporting Security Council sanctions regimes, and some political missions with thematic mandates.

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps are not guaranteed to be error free, nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

*All references to Kosovo in this document should be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

ACRONYMS

BINUH	United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo*	UNRIGID	United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions
CNMC	United Nations Support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan	UNSCO	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	UNSCOL	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic	UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	UNOAU	United Nations Office to the African Union	UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali	UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	UNOCA	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei	UNOWAS	United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	UNSOS	United Nations Support Office in Somalia
		UNITAMS	United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan	UNRCCA	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
		UNMHA	United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement				

In addition to the missions listed here, a Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General is supporting peacemaking efforts in Mozambique.

KEY OUTCOMES

Prevention, management and resolution of conflicts

As the global peace and security environment continued to deteriorate, the United Nations stepped up efforts to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and promote sustainable peace, including through the work of our 38 special political missions and offices and 12 peacekeeping operations. Special representatives and envoys engaged with conflict parties to achieve ceasefires and lasting political settlements. In Yemen, my Special Envoy helped to negotiate a two-month nationwide truce, which resulted in significantly reduced violence and opened channels for dialogue. Good offices continued to be instrumental in facilitating a Libyan-owned and Libyan-led resolution to the conflict in the country by supporting efforts to organize national elections, while in Haiti they contributed to creating space for dialogue following the assassination of the President, Jovenel Moïse. In Afghanistan, we advocated for inclusive governance institutions, human rights, in particular women's rights and girls' right to education, and counter-terrorism, while coordinating efforts on the banking and liquidity crises.

In Ukraine, the United Nations continued its support for the diplomatic efforts under the Normandy Four format and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe-led Trilateral Contact Group, in line with Security Council resolution [2202 \(2015\)](#). As tensions increased, the Organization urged de-escalation and the use of diplomatic channels to address legitimate concerns and outstanding issues, in accordance with the Charter. Following the outbreak of war in Ukraine, we consistently spoke out in support of the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity in line with the Charter and on the need for compliance with international law and for accountability. We supported the people of Ukraine with humanitarian assistance, including through diplomatic efforts to ensure unfettered humanitarian access, urgent protection

SUPPORTING MEDIATION EFFORTS



120+
mediation occasions supported



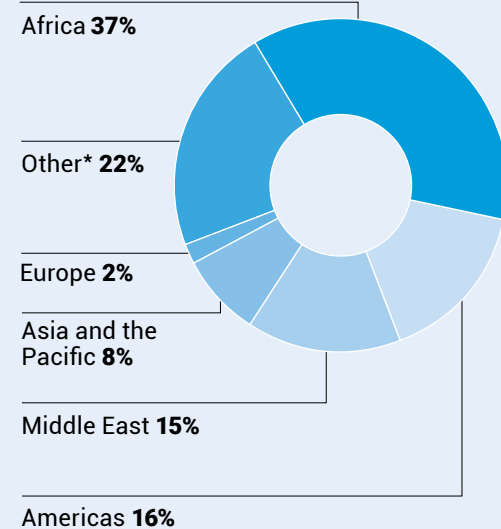
27
different contexts



Support provided in the areas of process design, gender and inclusion, constitution-making, and ceasefires/security arrangements



We provide support in the following regions:



* This refers to non-region-specific assignments, mostly related to capacity-building

of civilians, and safe evacuation of civilians trapped in areas of fighting, including a joint operation by the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross to evacuate people from Mariupol. We also actively engaged in negotiations to facilitate unimpeded exports of grains, other foodstuffs and fertilizers to help tackle the global food crisis, which

resulted in the Black Sea Grain Initiative signed by Ukraine, the Russian Federation and Türkiye under the auspices of the United Nations on 22 July 2022. To resolve the conflict, we maintained close engagement with leaders. In accordance with the Charter, the Organization continued to support diplomatic efforts for the parties to engage in good-faith negotiations and dialogue. We also established the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance to address the impact of the war on the global food and energy supply, supply chains and financial markets, in an environment of already high levels of socioeconomic stress due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the climate emergency.

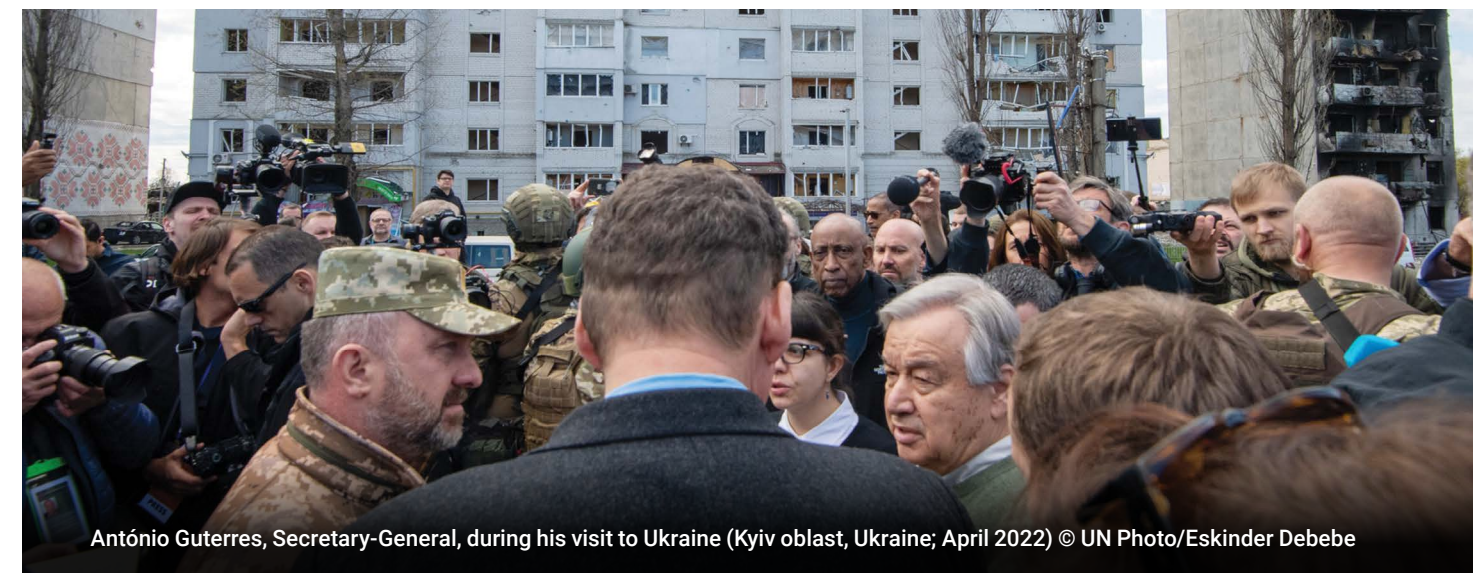
Our close partnership with regional organizations remained essential. In the Sudan, we worked with the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development towards peacefully resolving the crisis following the coup d'état in October 2021, supporting a return to constitutional order. In the Central African Republic and South Sudan, we partnered with the African Union and regional bodies on peace agreements, political transitions and reconciliation processes. In the Great Lakes region, my Special Envoy helped to organize the tenth summit of the Regional Oversight Mechanism of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

The Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative and its Action for Peacekeeping Plus implementation strategy have moved forward. We have reconfigured our peacekeeping capabilities to become more flexible and responsive. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, we worked to defuse tensions over changes in the governing coalition and supported preparations for the elections and women's political participation.

We worked with Member States to promote the political participation of groups traditionally excluded from decision-making, including by supporting women leaders in Central Asia and contributing to community trust-building through media featuring young change-makers in Kosovo.*

Our work in non-mission settings continued. Since the Myanmar military takeover in February 2021, my successive Special Envoys have worked with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to address the crisis. In the Pacific, we supported the implementation of the Bougainville Peace Agreement.

In West Africa and the Sahel, the Special Representative supported efforts towards conflict prevention and sustaining peace, including by advocating for inclusive political transitions, in collaboration with regional organizations and other partners.



António Guterres, Secretary-General, during his visit to Ukraine (Kyiv oblast, Ukraine; April 2022) © UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

* References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#).

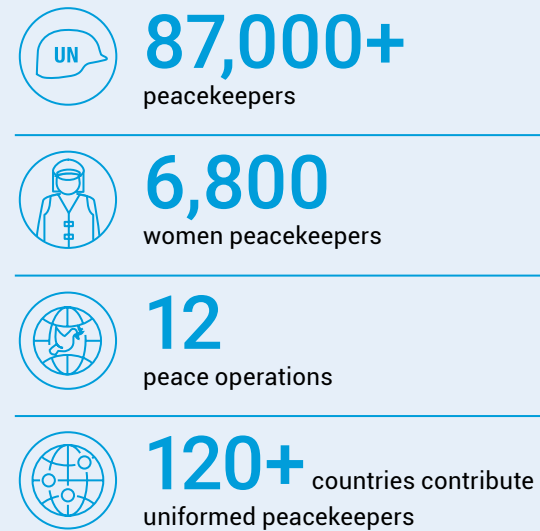
A new Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel was appointed to improve coordination and scale up the availability of resources to implement the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, resulting in a pledge of \$1.6 billion for the subregion to be channelled through the Thriving Sahel Fund. The strategy was recalibrated to better respond to the changing needs and priorities of the populations and Governments of the countries in the Sahel and to bring greater coherence, coordination and efficiency to the collective response to crises through three broad areas of support: governance, resilience and security.

Protection of civilians

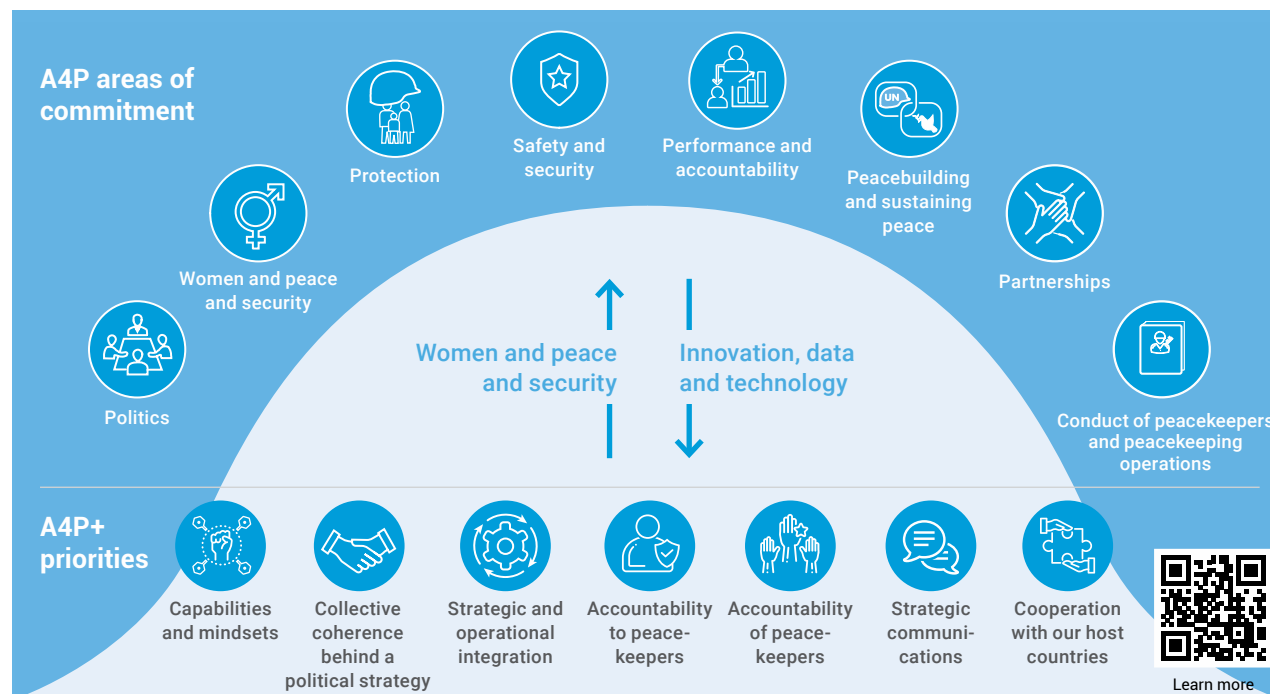
The Organization continued to contribute to the protection of civilians by engaging in efforts to prevent and resolve conflict, advancing human rights and the rule of law and enabling humanitarian operations. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, South Sudan and Abyei, we undertook efforts to improve early warning and rapid response systems to protect civilians. Violence against civilians in South Sudan declined in 2021 as the United Nations

mission established 116 temporary operating bases and enabled increased patrolling and engagement in local political consultations. A review of civilian harm mitigation measures in United Nations peacekeeping provided recommendations for avoiding potential harm from our operations.

OUR PEACEKEEPING WORK



ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING AND ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING PLUS STRATEGY



Three peacekeepers serving with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (Juba; February 2021) © UN Photo/Gregorio Cunha

In Focus: Women, Peace and Security

Strengthening women's full, equal and meaningful participation in decision-making remains a core priority. In the Sudan, the United Nations mission adopted a multipronged strategy for more gender-responsive peace and political processes, which contributed to women making up 30 per cent of participants in the peace consultations in early 2022. Concerted efforts by our missions in the Central African Republic, Colombia, Mali and South Sudan also contributed to increased women's participation in local peace committees, peace agreement monitoring, and transitional decision-making bodies. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations mission supported women in mapping protection threats and risks, which enhanced our gender-responsive protection

efforts. The systematic engagement of the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process with peacebuilders contributed to a joint statement signed by 200 Palestinian and Israeli women on 21 May 2021 calling for an immediate end to the conflict, the first such initiative in over a decade.

In 2021, the United Nations sought to enable the meaningful participation of women, with women's representation in party delegations, regular consultations with women's civil society organizations, and support from gender experts in peace processes in Bougainville and Cyprus, as well as the Geneva International Discussions, the Libyan dialogue process and the Syrian Constitutional Committee.



Women Members of Parliament cast their votes during the presidential election held on 15 May 2022. (Mogadishu; May 2022)
© UN Photo/Fardosa Hussein

With support from the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, over 7,000 women civil society representatives from Burundi, Iraq, Uganda and the State of Palestine actively participated in decision-making and/or conflict prevention processes and response, resulting in more than 14,900 community conflicts being averted, mediated or referred. In addition, 104 women from women's rights organizations in Afghanistan, Liberia, Mali and South Sudan actively participated in either formal peace processes or the implementation of peace agreements, including monitoring of the implementation of gender provisions.

By March 2022, women held 48 per cent of heads and deputy heads of mission positions. The 2021 targets of the uniformed gender parity strategy 2018–2028 were exceeded in all categories except military contingents, where we need stronger efforts, including from troop-contributing countries, to make more progress.

TOWARDS EQUAL REPRESENTATION

33%
women among the Secretary-General's envoys, representatives and advisers

50%
women members of the Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Board on Mediation

43%
women among staff in United Nations mediation teams

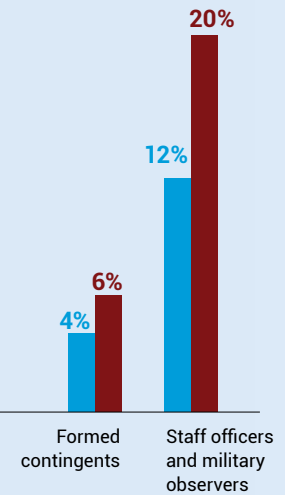
19%
women among negotiators and delegates in peace processes led or co-led by the United Nations

UNIFORMED GENDER PARITY

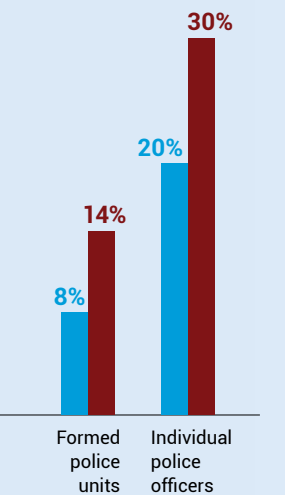
● at the launch of the uniformed gender parity strategy 2018–2028 ● as of December 2021



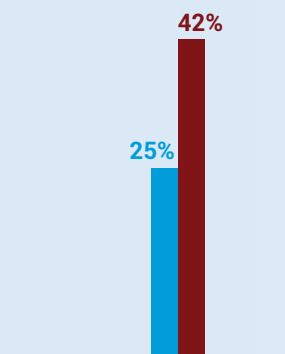
Number of female staff workers and military observers increased by nearly 50 per cent since the launch of the uniformed gender parity strategy



Exceeded 2021 targets for all categories of police personnel both at Headquarters and in the field



Number of women serving as justice and corrections personnel surpassed the 2021 Uniformed Gender Parity Target by 13 per cent



Peacebuilding support

The Peacebuilding Commission brought the United Nations and partners together to support peacebuilding in 13 countries and regions, including the Central African Republic, Colombia, Sierra Leone and the Great Lakes.

At a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in April 2022, peacebuilding was confirmed as a core United Nations responsibility and adequate financing was identified as a critical enabler for sustained peace.

In 2021, the Peacebuilding Fund approved a record \$195 million in programming, which supported

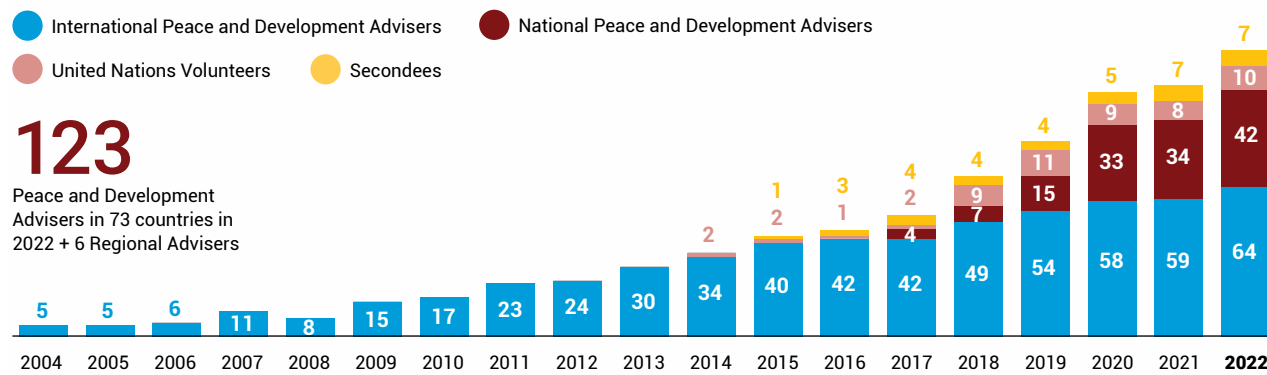
system-wide responses in 31 countries, contributing directly to the Sustainable Development Goals. Over one third of investments went to countries with United Nations missions in transition, to enable United Nations country teams to scale up operations.

Nearly half of Peacebuilding Fund investments were directed to gender equality and the empowerment of women in 2021. The share of women peacebuilders participating in meetings of the Peacebuilding Commission increased from 68 per cent in 2020 to 74 per cent in 2021.



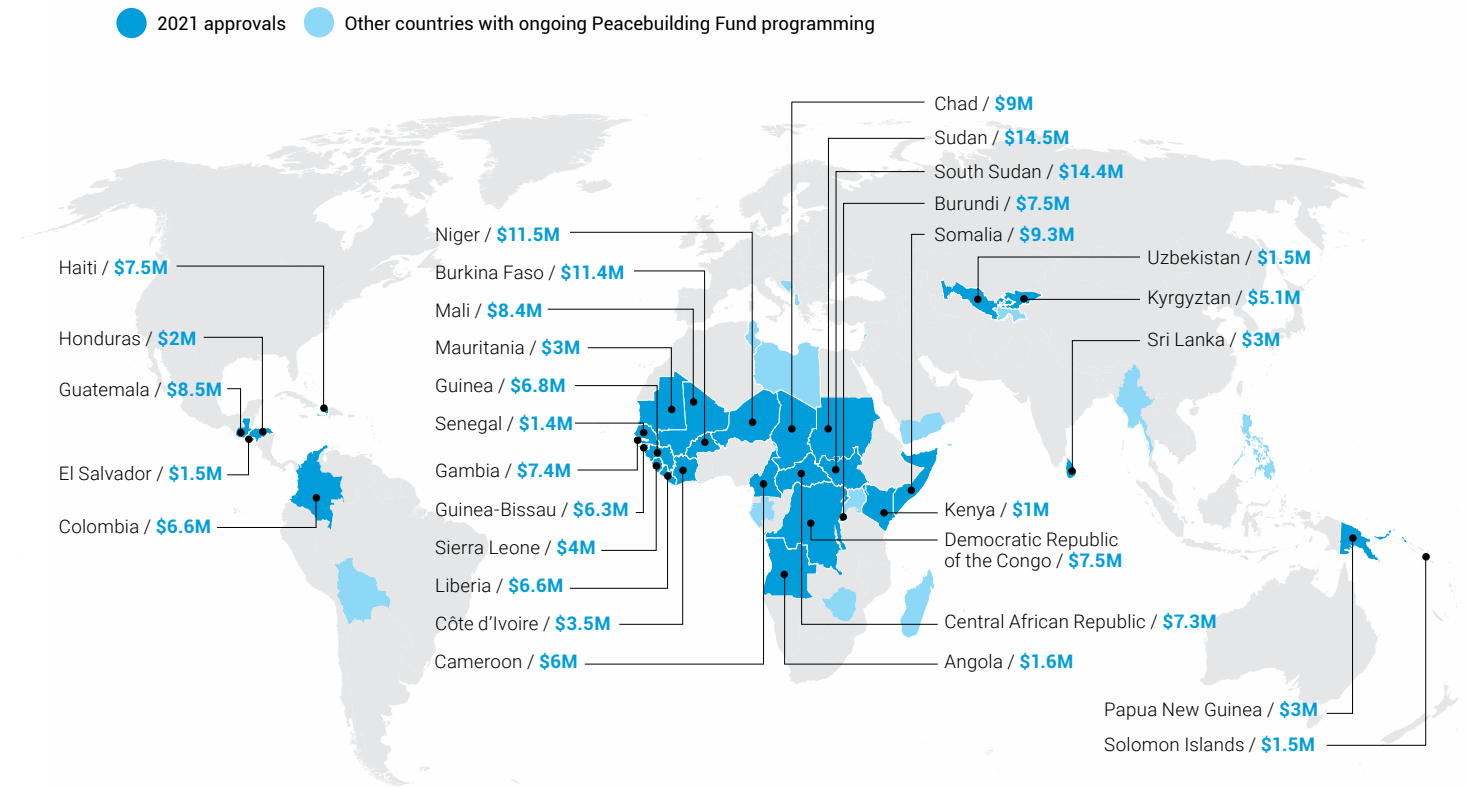
A woman who lost her parents during the internal armed conflict in Guatemala received support from a Peacebuilding Fund project on transitional justice. (San Juan Cotzal, Guatemala; March 2021) © UN Photo/Carlos Paredes

PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT ADVISERS SUPPORT CONFLICT PREVENTION



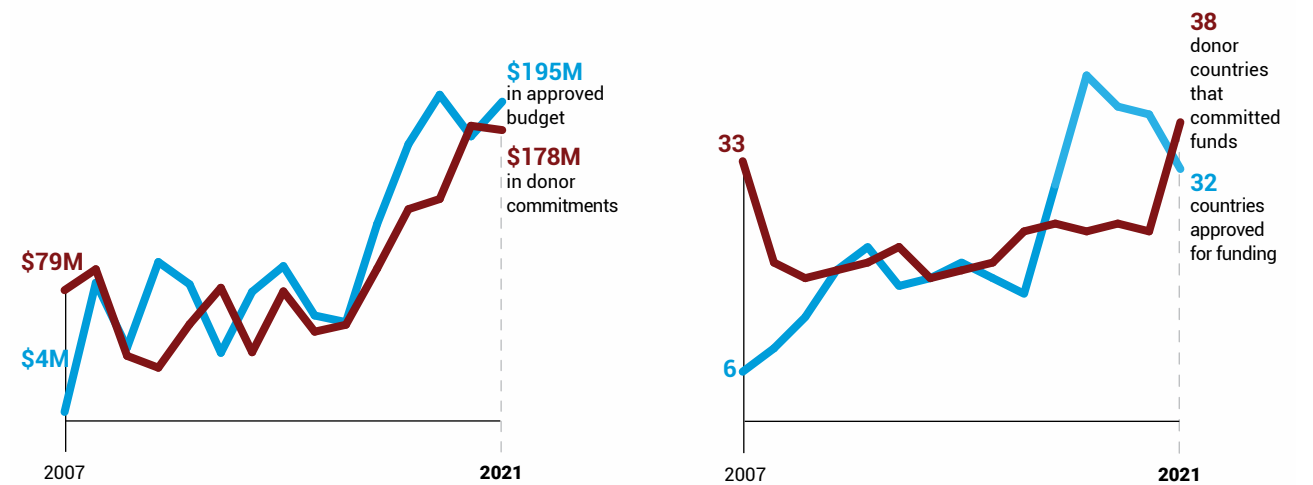
Peace and Development Advisers are deployed by the DPPA-UNDP Joint Programme.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND SUPPORTED 31 COUNTRIES



The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

PEACEBUILDING FUND: PORTFOLIO, DONOR BASE AND REACH GROWING



Electoral assistance

Member States navigated numerous challenges encountered in elections, including the COVID-19 pandemic, disinformation and violence against women in politics. Through technical electoral assistance and preventive diplomacy, the United Nations continued to boost countries' ability to deliver credible and peaceful elections. We also solidified partnerships with regional organizations, including assisting the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the League of Arab States on electoral databases; helping the African Union to develop electoral assistance guidelines; and co-organizing electoral training sessions with the East African Community.

In Iraq, we supported women's political participation and measures to combat violence targeting women candidates. Women won 29 per cent of the parliamentary seats, exceeding the 25 per cent quota.

Rule of law and security institutions

Almost 10,000 United Nations police officers working in 15 missions and other settings provided operational, capacity-building and development support to boost national policing capacities. We supported justice and corrections institutions, including on criminal accountability, which resulted in over 500 people being tried for serious crimes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and South Sudan. In the Central African Republic, the Special Criminal Court started its trial phase. We also improved prison security for high-risk prisoners and detention conditions in conflict settings.


Assistance to security sector governance and reforms helped countries to better protect their citizens. Our new security sector reform standing capacity provided rapid support to Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia.

Over 12 million people in 34 countries and territories benefited from mine action activities coordinated by the United Nations.


To prevent the recruitment and rerecruitment of individuals, including youth, into armed groups, we


OUR ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

 **47**
Member States and territories received electoral assistance

 **9**
countries supported were under a Security Council mandate

 **25**
elections and referendums assisted, including in Albania, Armenia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Honduras, Mexico, New Caledonia, Niger, Uzbekistan and Zambia

 **22**
needs assessments conducted

 **18**
advisory missions conducted

worked to reduce community violence and manage weapons and ammunition. To contribute to efforts to implement the sustaining peace agenda, we supported the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants.

Security Council affairs

In 2021, the Secretariat supported the return of the Security Council to pre-pandemic patterns of activity, facilitating 164 public and private meetings, 67 informal consultations and 147 videoconferences. It also supported the Council's adoption of 57 resolutions and 24 presidential statements and continued to provide support to the Council's subsidiary bodies, including sanctions committees and working groups.

OUR SUPPORT TO RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

 **10,000+**
United Nations police officers working to build national policing capacities

 **800,000+**
explosive items removed or destroyed by United Nations mine action programmes

 **500+**
people tried for serious crimes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and South Sudan

 **760**
km² of land confirmed safe from explosive ordnance contamination in countries with United Nations mine action presence



At a Security Council meeting on the situation in Colombia, the Council was briefed on a report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and experienced a virtual reality project created by the United Nations. (New York; January 2022) © UN Photo/Manuel Elías

Children and armed conflict, violence against children, conflict-related sexual violence, and the prevention of genocide

An increasing number of children experienced violence. The year 2021 saw 23,982 verified violations against children by government forces and non-State armed groups, including those designated as terrorist groups by the Security Council. Sexual violence remains vastly underreported, and children with disabilities and displaced children are particularly vulnerable. In Mali and Yemen, the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and the United Nations signed action plans with armed groups to end and prevent grave violations against children. In the Niger, the Special Representative on Violence against Children engaged with stakeholders to protect children and promote equitable access to appropriate services. Over 12,200 children were released from armed forces and armed groups and received assistance to reintegrate into their communities.

Deepening intersecting political, security and humanitarian crises exacerbated conflict-related sexual violence. Over 3,200 cases of such violence were verified

by the United Nations in 2021, about 800 more than in 2020, but chronic underreporting continues owing to stigma, insecurity, fear of reprisals and lack of services. The Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict launched the Model Legislative Provisions and Guidance on the Investigation and Prosecution of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence and signed a framework of cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union to promote the design and implementation of national laws that enhance the protections of all individuals affected by or at risk of this crime.

As part of our efforts to prevent genocide and other atrocity crimes, we convened an interministerial conference on addressing hate speech through education, engaged with religious leaders on COVID-19-related hate speech and supported the implementation of the system-wide United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech. We also supported the African Scholar Studies' Forum and Asian initiative in developing curricula for genocide studies in African and Asian universities.



“The international community has debunked the insidious myth that sexual violence in conflict is inevitable; now we must demonstrate through proactive protection and empowerment efforts that it is, indeed, preventable.”

Pramila Patten, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict



“Through practical engagement, collaboration and determination, the international community demonstrates that protecting children from armed conflict is fundamental to building peaceful, resilient and prosperous societies.”

Virginia Gamba de Potgieter, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict



“No child is born with hate. Hate is taught. We need to pay attention to hate speech and its capacity to dehumanize and trigger atrocity crimes.”

Alice Wairimu Nderitu, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide



“Millions of children are left behind. Investing in prevention of violence against children is needed more than ever. Children are part of the solutions and empowering them will accelerate fulfilment of the SDGs.”

Dr. Najat Maalla M'jid, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children