

Maintenance of International Peace and Security

KEY PROGRAMMES

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

\$7.3B

\$932M regular assessed,
\$6B peacekeeping assessed (2021/2022)
and \$367M 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)

Financing for peacebuilding, General Assembly resolution 76/305

Women and peace and security, Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2493 (2019)

Children and armed conflict, Security Council resolutions 1261 (1999) and 2601 (2021)

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 resolutions 2518 (2020) and 2628 (2022)

Comprehensive review of special political missions, General Assembly resolutions 76/83 and 77/127

Peacekeeping performance, Security Council resolution 2436 (2018)

United Nations transitions, Security Council resolution 2594 (2021)

SELECT ENTITIES

Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

Department of Peace Operations

Peacekeeping missions, political missions and offices

The Security Council unanimously adopts a resolution extending the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

(New York; January 2023) © UN Photo/Manuel Elías



United Nations peacekeepers in Mali preparing to fly a drone to help secure their convoy's patrol route.

(Ogoussagou, Mali; August 2022) © MINUSMA/Harandane Dicko

CONTEXT

Peace and security are threatened by the evolving nature of conflict, shrinking civic space, mis- and disinformation, hate speech, unregulated cyberspace, the climate emergency and the rollback of women's rights. We are also seeing the highest levels of geostrategic competition in decades. While these trends have been present for some time, the war in Ukraine has sharpened global divisions among Member States. This environment undermines the effectiveness of the global peace and security architecture and challenges our ability to prevent, manage and mitigate conflicts and assist with peacemaking. To chart a path forward, we need a renewed commitment to multilateralism and the Charter of the United Nations, as called for in the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations and my report on Our Common Agenda. My proposed New Agenda for Peace will outline a vision for multilateral action for peace and security.

SUPPORTING MEDIATION EFFORTS



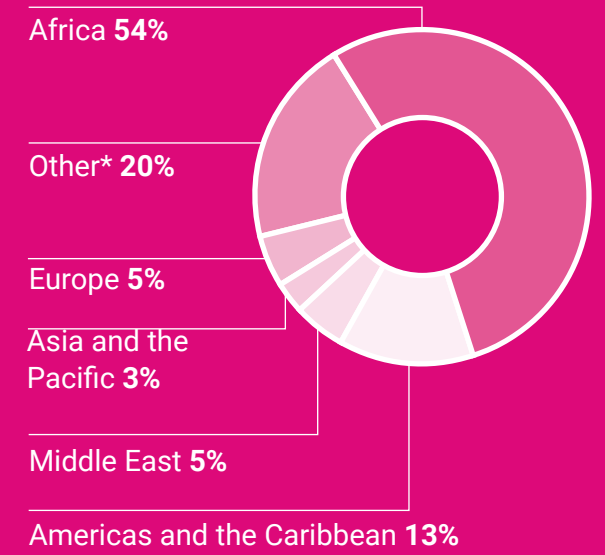
132
mediation support assignments



29
different contexts



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



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

KEY OBJECTIVES

We support 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. Our political, peacemaking, peacebuilding and peacekeeping efforts are aimed at preventing and managing conflicts, responding to political crises and addressing emerging threats. To this end, we work to advance women's and youth participation in political and peace processes. Preventing and addressing conflict-related sexual violence, violations of children's rights in armed conflict, sexual exploitation and abuse as well as genocide and atrocity crimes is central to our work.



Blue Man Group performs during the International Day of Peace youth observance event, the theme of which was “End racism. Build peace.” The event drew attention to the importance of combating racism and building societies in which all people are treated equally.

(New York; September 2022) © UN Photo/Ariana Lindquist



“Our ability to take collective action to address interlocking challenges is undermined by renewed geostrategic competition. We must work together to navigate this uncertain moment.”

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



“Peacekeeping demonstrates the strength of multilateralism at a time of new challenges and geopolitical divides. To continue to act effectively, all of us must play our part.”

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

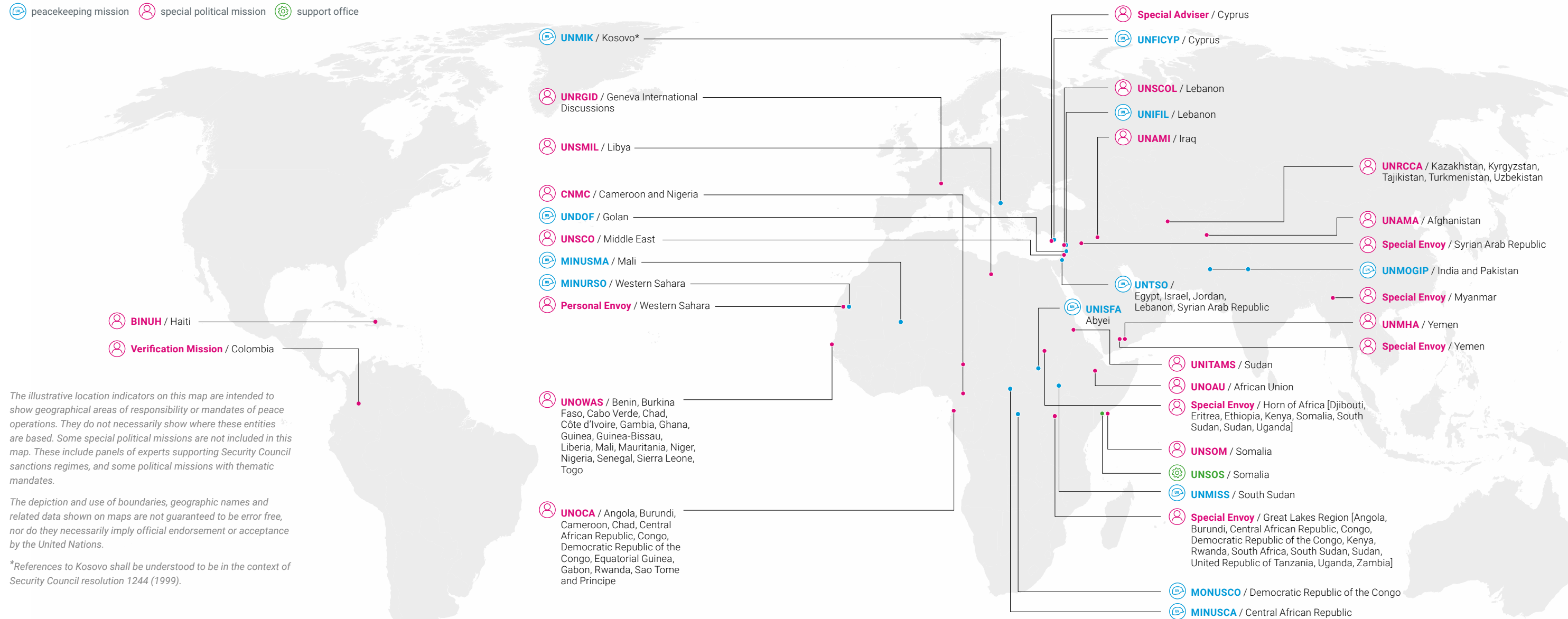
The Innovation for Peace virtual reality exhibit at United Nations Headquarters is part of United Nations efforts to use immersive storytelling to brief decision makers on international affairs.

(New York; April 2022) © UN Photo/Manuel Elias

www.futuringpeace.org

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.

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

ACRONYMS

- BINUH** United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti
- CNMC** United Nations support team to the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission
- MINURSO** United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
- MINUSCA** United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
- MINUSMA** United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
- MONUSCO** United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

- UNAMA** United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
- UNAMI** United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
- UNDOF** United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
- UNFICYP** United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
- UNIFIL** United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
- UNISFA** United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
- UNITAMS** United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan
- UNMHA** United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement

- UNMIK** United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo*
- UNMISS** United Nations Mission in South Sudan
- UNMOGIP** United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
- UNOAU** United Nations Office to the African Union
- UNOCA** United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
- UNOWAS** United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel
- UNRCCA** United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

- UNRGID** United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions
- UNSCO** Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
- UNSCOL** Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
- UNSMIL** United Nations Support Mission in Libya
- UNSOM** United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
- UNSOS** United Nations Support Office in Somalia
- UNTSO** United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

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 peace and security conditions deteriorated, we increased our efforts to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and promote sustainable peace, including through 41 special political missions and offices and 12 peacekeeping operations. The special representatives and envoys of the Secretary-General worked with conflict parties to achieve ceasefires and political settlements. In Yemen, a United Nations-brokered truce delivered tangible benefits to the Yemeni people and enabled the parties to discuss the de-escalation of hostilities. In Libya, we supported inclusive consultations with stakeholders on overcoming the protracted political impasse and holding national elections. In Lebanon, our peacekeeping mission supported stability, including through support to a regular tripartite forum. In Abyei, we assisted efforts to improve intercommunal relations. In Colombia, the United Nations mission expanded its peacebuilding support, as requested by the new Government, and accompanied the resumed peace talks between the Government and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army). In the Central African Republic, we supported the government-led peace process that contributed to dialogue and the dissolution of armed groups.

In the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, the United Nations not only stayed and delivered but also rapidly scaled up its response across the country and beyond, including its refugee response. In view of severe humanitarian access constraints in areas in the east and south of Ukraine, we consistently advocated for access while respecting the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity in accordance with international law. The United Nations also continued to work with all concerned to mitigate the global impacts of the crisis. To ease global impacts on food and fertilizers,



High-level negotiations on the constitutional track of Libya are held at the United Nations in Geneva.

(Geneva, June 2022) © UN Photo/Jean Marc Ferré

we actively engaged in negotiating and facilitating implementation of the Black Sea Initiative, which was signed by Türkiye, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and witnessed by the United Nations in July 2022. We also signed the Memorandum of Understanding with the Russian Federation on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to the world markets. These efforts demonstrate that persistent diplomatic engagement and innovative use of multilateral instruments can help parties to find common ground even in the most complex situations, a message that the Secretary-General's New Agenda for Peace will convey to Member States. As the war continues unabated, the United Nations will maintain efforts towards preventing further escalation and promoting a just and sustainable peace, in line with the Charter, international law and relevant General Assembly resolutions.

Our partnerships with regional organizations remained essential. In South Sudan, we worked with regional and subregional organizations to advance the political process. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region, we worked with the African Union and regional partners on maintaining the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework as a platform for regional cooperation.

United Nations peacekeeping adapted to challenging environments through the Secretary-General's Action for Peacekeeping initiative and the Action for Peacekeeping Plus strategy. Peacekeepers serve in harsh conditions and at great personal risk; tragically, some make the ultimate sacrifice. We responded to the increase in peacekeeper fatalities from malicious acts with improved training, equipment, medical trauma care and improvised explosive devices detection and by strengthening the defence of our bases in the field.

We increased efforts to address mis- and disinformation and hate speech through better monitoring, analysis, guidance and training and through proactive communication and advocacy. We also built new partnerships to scale up this work, including with

Governments, regional organizations, civil society and social media companies. Our missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Lebanon used social media to better explain their mandates. In the Central African Republic, we helped to train media organizations on the peace process and mis- and disinformation. In Libya, we assisted initiatives to counter mis- and disinformation and hate speech during elections and supported the participation of women therein. In the Horn of Africa region, we organized a multi-stakeholder workshop on hate speech and mis- and disinformation. In Kosovo,² we worked to reduce divisive ethnic narratives with human rights education.

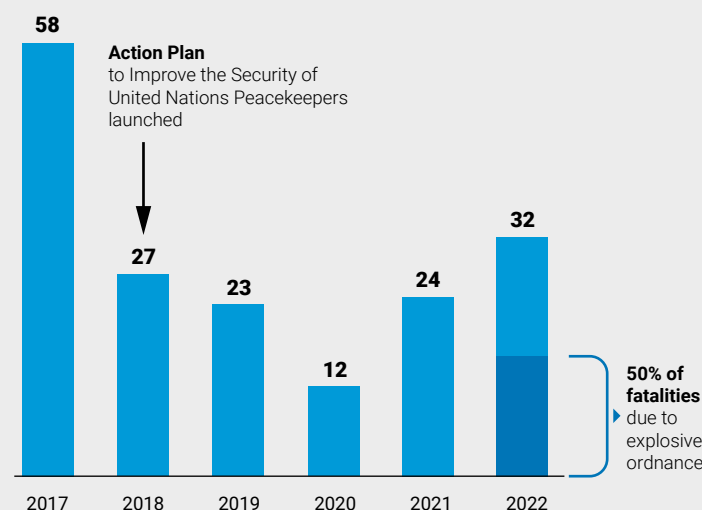
We also continued to support Member States and their populations in nonmission settings. In West Africa and the Sahel, we worked with regional partners to support political transitions in Burkina Faso and Guinea and to address transboundary threats, including violent extremism and the impacts of climate change on peace and security. In Papua New Guinea, we supported parties in advancing agreement on Bougainville's future through the Bougainville peace process.

Our peacekeeping operations and special political missions continued to support their host countries in protecting civilians. To adapt to new challenges, our missions tested digital technologies for better situational awareness, analysis and early warning to help to prevent violence against civilians. In Mali, our expanded digital mapping tools helped us to improve the impact of our military and police patrols. In the Central African Republic, new apps allowed us to respond more proactively and robustly to alerts. In the Sudan, we supported the implementation of a broader national strategy to better protect civilians. We also stepped up our work to prevent harm to civilians from our own military and police in all missions.

² References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Peacekeeping fatalities by malicious acts

In 2022, malicious acts were the highest cause of uniformed personnel fatalities, resulting in 53% of fatalities



50% of peacekeeping fatalities by malicious acts were due to explosive ordnance incidents, and the threat against United Nations peacekeepers has increased

Peacekeepers are more likely to survive attacks when properly trained and equipped

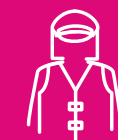
Following recommendations of the independent strategic review on preventing and countering improvised explosive devices, the United Nations has stepped up its efforts to mitigate the risks to peacekeepers, including through:

- Military skills evaluations
- Pre-deployment and in-mission training
- Engaging on mine action with regional centres

OUR PEACEKEEPING WORK



87,000+
peacekeepers



6,000
women peacekeepers



12
peace operations



120+
countries contribute uniformed peacekeepers

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Strengthening women's full, equal and meaningful participation in peace and political processes and decision-making is a core priority for us. In Colombia, our advocacy on the women and peace and security agenda led to near gender parity in the delegations to the peace talks with the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army). Responding to a request from the Security Council, Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders agreed to a joint action plan that called for all sides to include no more than two thirds of any gender in their delegations. In the Central African Republic, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and South Sudan, our missions worked to increase women's participation in local peace committees, regional peace processes and decision-making bodies.


In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, we supported the integration of the women and peace and security agenda into the transition plan, which resulted in an increase in women's participation in the Nairobi peace process to nearly half of the 110 civil society organizations. Our work also contributed to temporary special measures in the electoral code to mobilize the nomination of women candidates. To improve women's safety and security, we carried out conflict mapping, early warning and analysis and deployed mixed engagement teams and gender-responsive patrols.



Female peacekeepers in Mali search for and detect improvised explosive devices during logistical convoys and long and short-range patrols.

(Douentza, Mali; December 2022) © UN Photo/Harandane Dicko

TOWARDS EQUAL REPRESENTATION

 **44%**
women among staff in United Nations mediation teams

 **42%**
women among heads and deputy heads of United Nations missions



We supported women’s participation in peace and political processes, including in Iraq, Libya, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. Our work helped to promote women’s representation in delegations, consultations with women’s civil society organizations, and innovative inclusivity mechanisms. In Afghanistan, we assisted in-country efforts to facilitate engagement between Afghan women and de facto authorities.

Together with partners, we convened digital dialogues to engage women’s voices on peace and security, including in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Haiti, Lebanon and Libya, as well as in North-East Asia and in the Middle East and North Africa region.

The Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund mobilized over \$44 million to support 300 women’s rights organizations and partners from 32 countries. Our Elsie Initiative Fund continues to support uniformed women in peace operations. We also launched a new funding mechanism for women human rights defenders.

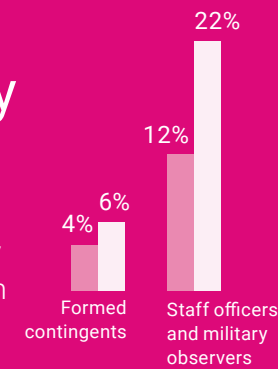
By December 2022, some 42 per cent of heads and deputy heads of our missions were women. We also met and exceeded our targets for gender parity among uniformed personnel, except in military contingents, where women are still starkly underrepresented.

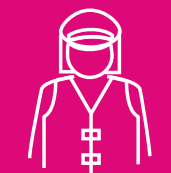

UNIFORMED GENDER PARITY

 At the launch of the uniformed Gender Parity Strategy 2018–2028  As of December 2022

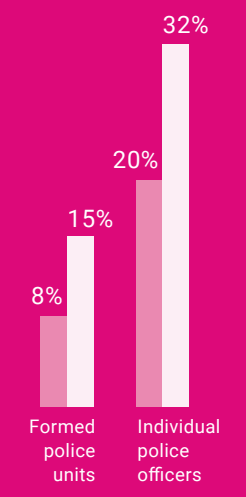
 
Military

Number of women staff workers and military observers has increased by nearly 50% since the launch of the uniformed gender parity strategy



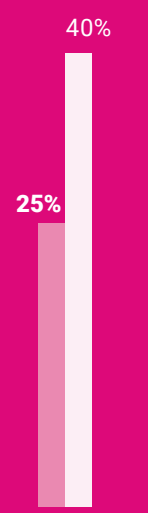
 
Police

Exceeded 2022 targets for all categories of police personnel both at Headquarters and in the field



 
Justice and corrections

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



Women leaders and representatives discussing their full and equal participation in decision-making in the young political landscape of South Sudan.

(Juba; November 2022) © UNMISS/Priyanka Chowdhury

PEACEBUILDING SUPPORT

In 2022, the Peacebuilding Fund approved a record \$231 million to support peacebuilding projects in 37 countries. More than a third of these funds supported women's and youth empowerment. Other priorities included regional, cross-border and transition support in over 30 conflict-affected and fragile settings. We partnered with regional organizations, including the League of Arab States, on the projects. Recognizing that peacebuilding remains underfunded, the General Assembly adopted a resolution to improve financing for peacebuilding in the future.

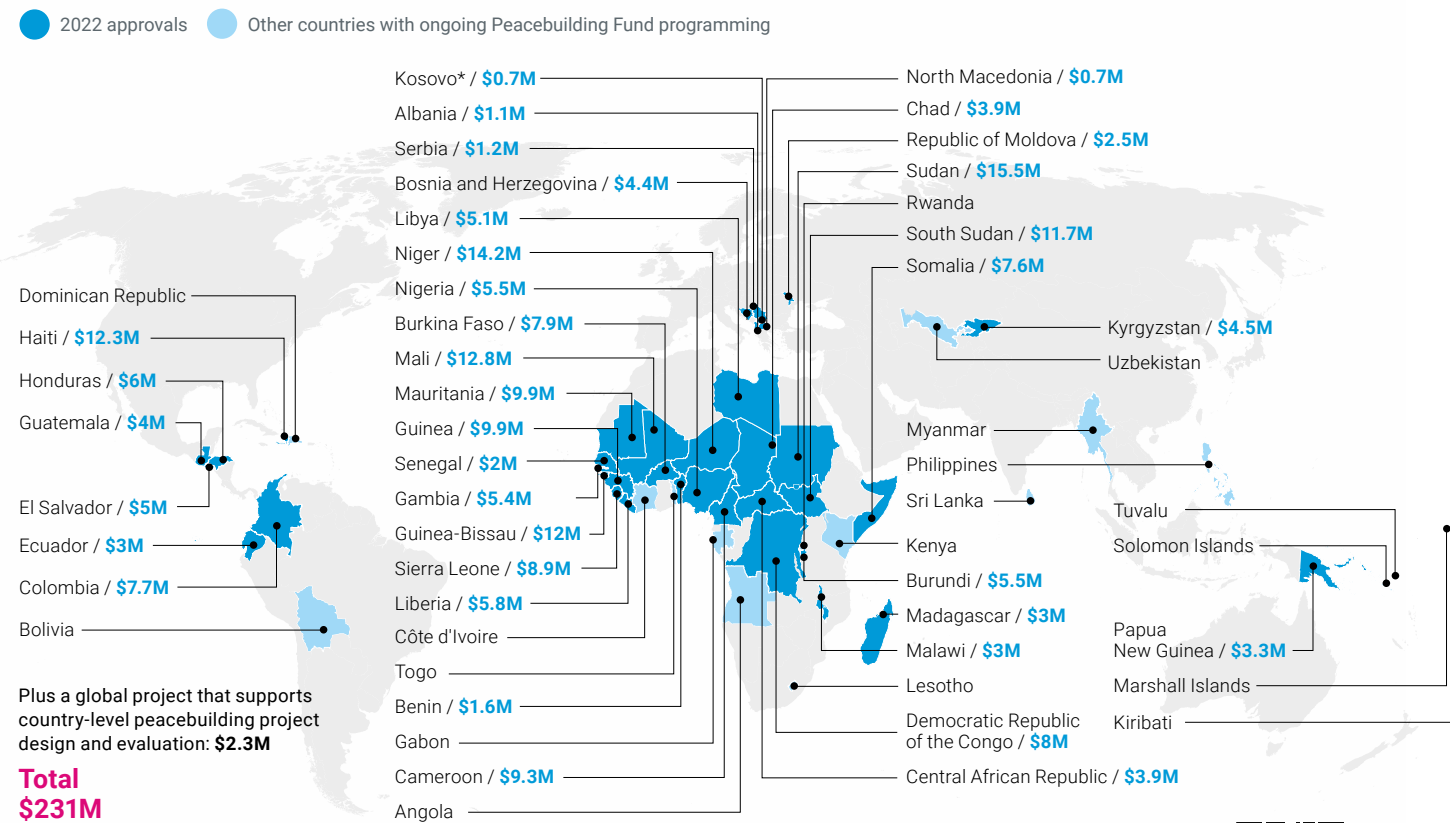
The Peacebuilding Commission broadened its geographical scope and inclusion. The Commission now supports 14 countries and regions, and for the first time, it discussed priorities in South Sudan, Timor-Leste and Central Asia. Nearly 30 civil society representatives attended Commission meetings – a new record.



Women ex-combatants in Colombia receive reintegration support from the Peacebuilding Fund to lead economic projects such as cacao cultivation to sustain families and communities.

(San José de León, Colombia; October 2022) © UN-Women/Pedro Pio

Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund: 37 new countries and territories approved and 17 countries received ongoing support



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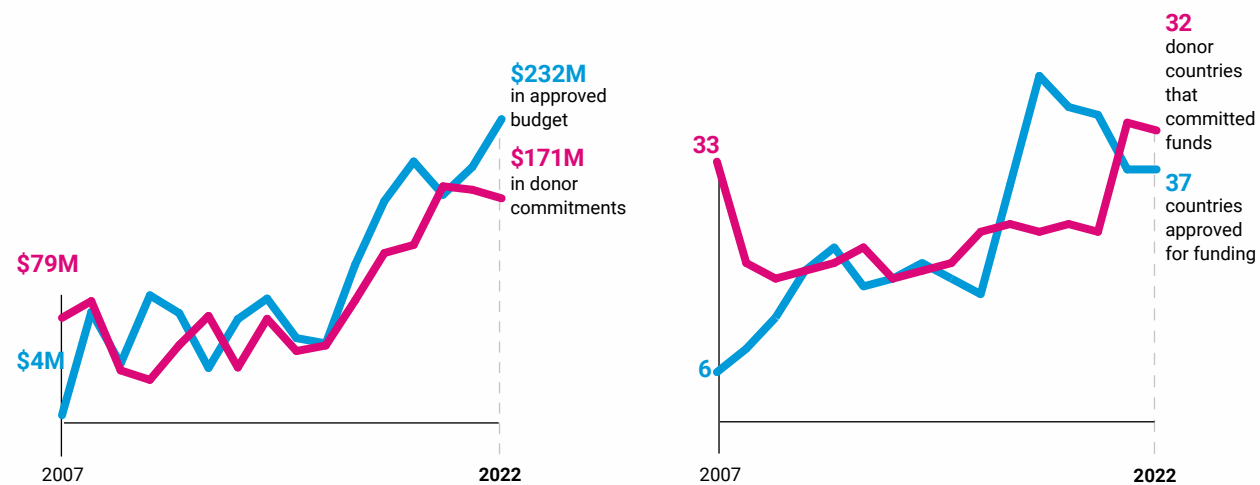
The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



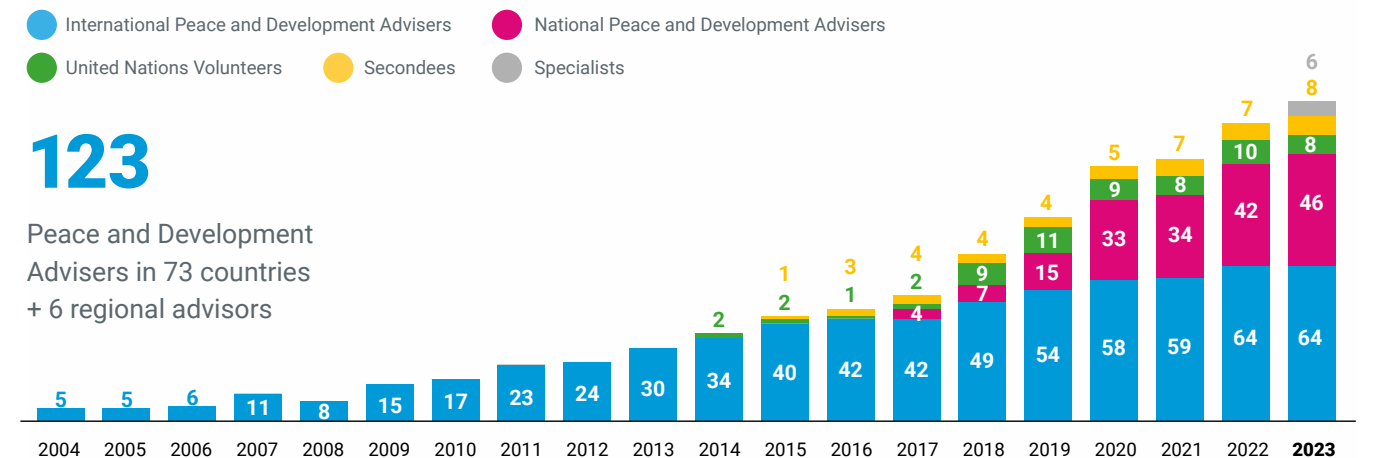
The Peacebuilding Fund supports students' education by rebuilding a school in Umm Al-Khairat village in East Darfur.

(Darfur, Sudan; March 2022) © Peacebuilding Fund

Peacebuilding Fund: growing portfolio, donor base and reach



Peace and Development Advisers support conflict prevention



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



Members of Parliament cast their votes during the presidential election held on 15 May 2022.

(Mogadishu; May 2022) © UN Photo/Fardosa Hussein

ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

We worked with Member States around the world to help to deliver credible and peaceful elections. Our technical assistance and preventive diplomacy not only supported election processes but also helped to address challenges concerning the acceptance of results, disinformation and hate speech, and women's participation.

To foster youth participation in elections, we collaborated with United Nations agencies to create the first Arab Network for Youth in Elections. Through partnerships with regional organizations, we exchanged lessons learned, promoted South-South cooperation and built capacity. We also supported regional events with the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Southern African Development Community and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.

OUR ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE



44

Member States and territories received technical assistance



8

countries supported were under a Security Council mandate



19

elections and referendums assisted, including in Ecuador, the Gambia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu



16

needs assessments conducted out of a total **51** election-related missions

The United Nations supported the opening of the first criminal session for 2023 at the Bangui Court of Appeal.

(Bangui, January 2023) © MINUSCA/Leonel Grothe



RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

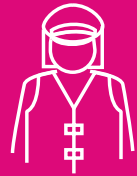
Our support for police and rule of law institutions remained central to our peace and security work. Over 10,000 United Nations police officers in 19 missions helped to strengthen national policing capacities, including through greater use of data analytics, foresight and behavioural science.

We supported national justice institutions in prosecuting crimes against civilians. This resulted in the first convictions by the Special Criminal Court in the Central African Republic and an increase in high-profile cases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and South Sudan. We also supported national corrections institutions in reinforcing the security and rehabilitation of high-risk detainees.

Our revised standards for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of armed groups helped to reduce risks. In the Central African Republic, we supported community violence reduction initiatives, which focused on the needs of at-risk youth. We also assisted national authorities with the safe storage and management of small arms and light weapons.

We assisted in national security sector reform, including in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Lesotho, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Yemen. With our mine action services, including the removal of explosive ordnance, we made life safer for millions of people across 29 countries and territories.

OUR SUPPORT TO RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS



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



2,000+
people convicted for serious crimes in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and South Sudan



74,000+
explosive items removed or destroyed by United Nations mine action programmes



226.4
km² of land and 8,468 km of road confirmed safe from explosive ordnance contamination in countries with United Nations mine action programmes



45,000
people participated in community violence reduction projects

SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

We continued to assist the Security Council in carrying out its critical responsibilities. In 2022, we supported the Security Council in organizing 292 meetings and 127 consultations. These deliberations resulted in 54 resolutions and 7 presidential statements on international peace and security. We also supported Council committees and working groups, which met 125 times, both in person and virtually.



The Security Council screens a virtual reality project prior to the Security Council meeting on the situation in Yemen.

(New York; June 2022) © UN Photo/Manuel Elias



“The children and armed conflict agenda can be used as a positive traction for peace development, addressing root causes of conflict and prevention efforts, including at subregional and regional levels.”

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



“Prevention, as the central promise of the Security Council agenda on conflict-related sexual violence, must include closing the service-delivery and accountability gaps to break the vicious cycle of violence and impunity.”

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

CHILDREN AND ARMED CONFLICT, VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, CONFLICT-RELATED SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND THE PREVENTION OF GENOCIDE

In 2022, children in conflict zones were affected by escalation, attacks on schools and hospitals, improvised explosive devices and explosive remnants of war, sexual violence, as well as denial of humanitarian access and humanitarian crises. Children with disabilities and those displaced were most vulnerable. We helped to verify at least 27,000 violations against children by government and non-State forces, including terrorist groups. More than 12,400 children formerly associated with armed forces or groups benefited from protection or reintegration assistance during the year.

We drew global attention to the impacts of violence that children face before, during and after conflict, including forced displacement, abduction, trafficking, detention and adoption. We worked with Member States to strengthen violence prevention and protection. We also raised awareness about children living in camps and detention facilities, which requires alternative solutions. We urged States to prevent recurring cycles of violence by repatriating, rehabilitating and reintegrating their nationals.

Over the past year, conflict, shrinking civic space and weakened rule of law also exposed civilians to more sexual violence. With our monitoring and reporting, we helped to verify approximately 3,000 cases of conflict-related sexual violence. We launched a new global framework for the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence at the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly. In Ukraine, we signed a framework agreement with the Government to address conflict-related sexual violence, and we are in the process of implementing similar prevention plans in countries including the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq and South Sudan. We are also working with regional organizations such as the African Union and the League of Arab States to respond to sexual violence in conflict.

We monitored and raised the alarm over risks of atrocity crimes and supported atrocity prevention. Our efforts resulted in action plans promoting the roles of women and traditional leaders in preventing atrocities, and the role of sports in countering hate speech. We also supported five United Nations country teams in developing action plans on hate speech. For the first time ever, we brought people together to commemorate the International Day for Countering Hate Speech on 18 June 2022.



“On the 75th anniversary of the Genocide Convention, we must recommit to the laudable goal of its adoption in 1948, ‘never again’, aware that prevention of genocide requires action at all levels and by all.”

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



“Children face a continuum of violence prior to, during and after conflict. Investment in integrated national child protection systems and cross-border cooperation is essential to respond to this challenge.”

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



Youth activists march to end violence against women and girls at the launch of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign.

(Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania; December 2022) © UN-Women/WILDAF Tanzania