



ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING +

4th PROGRESS REPORT January 2024 Reporting period: May 2023 – Oct 2023

The following report was produced by the Office of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, based on a bi-annual reporting exercise in which UN Peacekeeping missions and relevant departments based at UNHQ participated. It speaks to progress and challenges made through the United Nations' efforts to advance A4P+ as well as to strengthen UN Peacekeeping more broadly. As a majority of the areas within A4P+ are now mandated, it also demonstrates the headway we continue to make in the priority areas in which UN inter-governmental bodies have requested us to take action.

Data collection for this report took place in November and December 2023. In light of its drawdown as per resolution 2690 (2023), MINUSMA did not participate in the current reporting exercise.

A4P+ reports can be found at <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/action-peacekeeping>.



Priority 1

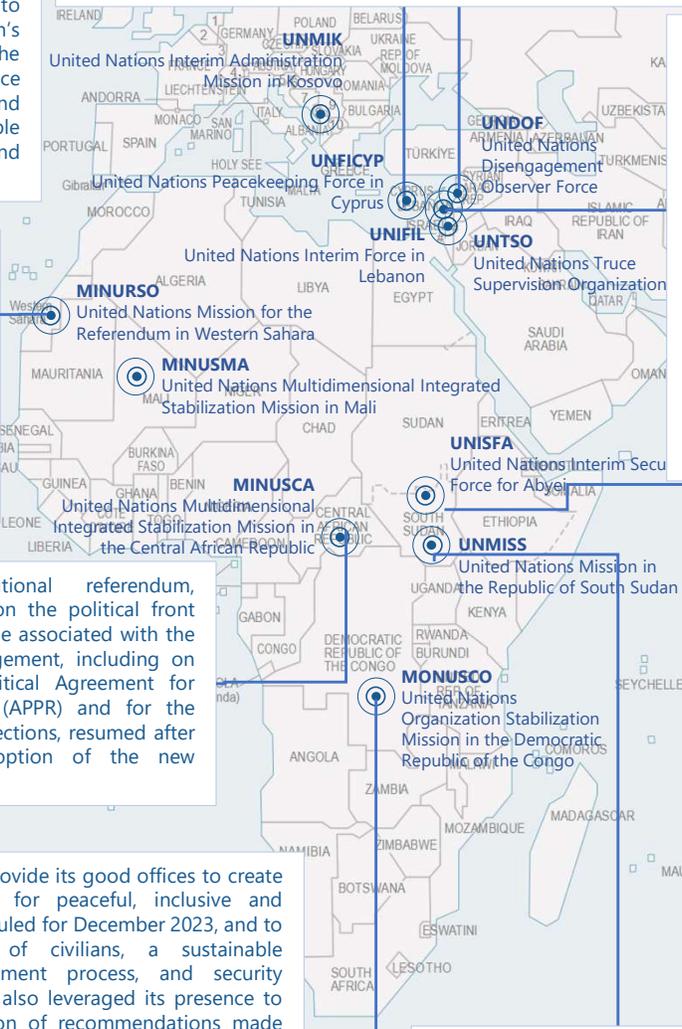
COLLECTIVE COHERENCE BEHIND A POLITICAL STRATEGY

Six missions continued to implement their political strategies, while the remaining five ceasefire observer missions continued to contribute to an environment conducive to advancing political solutions, often in support of good offices of complementary UN special envoys and coordinators.

UNFICYP sought to advance the WPS and youth agendas over the last six months, including through increased intercommunal trust building on issues of consequence to women; increasing women's capacities to influence the broader discourse on peace and security in Cyprus; and engaging with young people on capacity building and social impact projects.

UNDOF does not have a mandate for supporting political processes. The mission continues to engage with parties to the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, Israel and Syria, for them to exercise maximum restraint and prevent escalation of tensions between them on the Golan, including at a time of particular volatility in the region. The Head of Mission and Force Commander continuously engage with both parties to the agreement, including holding regular meetings with authorities of both sides.

The political process falls outside of **MINURSO's** mandate. It contributes to creating a conducive environment for political process through monitoring, investigation, and reporting to Secretariat, Personal Envoy and Security Council.



UNIFIL has no political mandate but works actively with armed forces of Lebanon and Israel to resolve issues of operational/tactical nature that can be built on to further a political process between the parties (currently non-existent). UNIFIL is a member of all 5 coordination committees for the implementation of Lebanon's National Action Plan on WPS. Although the security situation in area of operation has deteriorated during reporting period, official processes to encourage de-escalation involving high level political and military leaders drastically increased between the office of HoM/FC and conflicting parties. Civil Affairs engaged at grassroot level and Sector Commanders engaged at their levels with Lebanese Armed Forces, Local Mayors, Qam Maqams, and Religious Leaders to encourage de-escalation.

Due to the constitutional referendum, **MINUSCA's** engagement on the political front had to be reduced to not be associated with the referendum process. Engagement, including on the follow-up of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (APPR) and for the organization of the local elections, resumed after the referendum and adoption of the new constitution.

Due to outbreak of conflict in Khartoum in April 2023, one party became less available for discussions on the future of Abyei. No Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC) or Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) meetings took place during the reporting period. **UNISFA** nonetheless continued to ensure that conditions are conducive for dialogue between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities and has called for engagement between the parties on the future of Abyei. The mission has also engaged with the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, UNMISS, UNITAMS, and IGAD on Abyei. UNISFA engaged traditional and local authorities, women's networks and civil society on issues such as gender-related security and protection concerns and women's meaningful participation in conflict prevention and resolution processes and mechanisms in Abyei.

MONUSCO continued to provide its good offices to create a conducive environment for peaceful, inclusive and transparent elections, scheduled for December 2023, and to support the protection of civilians, a sustainable community-based disarmament process, and security sector reform. The mission also leveraged its presence to facilitate the implementation of recommendations made under the Nairobi and Luanda regional processes incl. launch of women mediators and peace ambassadors' networks for local dialogues and early warning, and several different workshops, incl. on natural resources and conflict. The mission also continued direct engagement to facilitate the signature of an "acte d'engagement" between armed groups, leading to greater freedom of movements and goods, and organization of dialogues with local stakeholders and relevant actors of all levels.

UNMISS continued to emphasize the importance of political resolution to the conflict in S. Sudan through key leadership engagements at regional, national and community levels. The mission facilitated innovative programs like football tournaments for vulnerable groups, incl. youths from conflicting communities to build social cohesion and underscore the need for youth leadership in peacebuilding. UNMISS continues to actively integrate women in governance and electoral processes, some of the key components of the Revitalized Agreement to the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Also, the boundaries and names shown, and the designations used in this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Source: Peacekeeping Mission | A4P+ reporting



Priority 2

STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL INTEGRATION

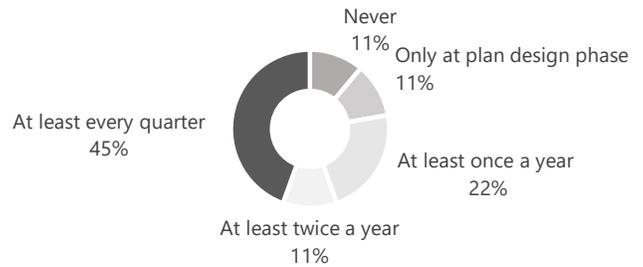
Mission mandates form the basis of planning and monitoring tools that also foster coherence and integration across the mission. Most missions developed mission plans approved at the highest level of mission leadership that support coherence in planning and action. All are using CPAS for monitoring of progress towards mandate implementation.

INTERNAL INTEGRATION ACROSS MISSION ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS¹

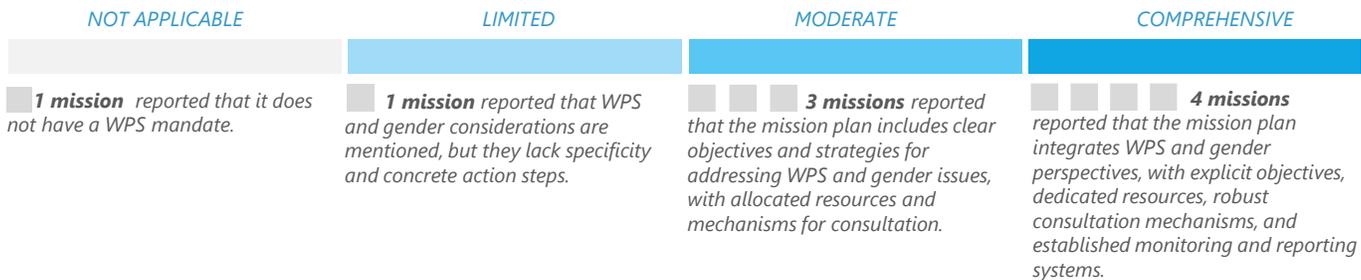
9 missions have SRSG-approved mission plans

MINURSO	UNMIK	UNMOGIP ²
MINUSCA	UNDOF	UNFICYP
UNIFIL	UNMISS	UNTSO

Frequency at which Heads of Mission organizational units convene to review progress on the implementation of the mission plan



Extent to which Gender Equality and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda are reflected in mission plans



Source: Peacekeeping Missions | A4P+ reporting

COLLABORATION ACROSS MISSION ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS³

No collaboration



Strong collaboration

Joint Missions Analysis Centers (JMACs), mandated to collect information within their missions' area of operation and to provide integrated analyses to support missions' activities, were frequently cited as an important tool for integration. Output of JMAC's include weekly threat assessments, geo-spatial mappings and conflict activity updates.

For missions with civilian and military components, regular joint coordination meetings, joint field visits and patrols, project co-funding, and increased information sharing through shared databases were cited as contributing to collaboration between the two.

Source: Peacekeeping Missions | A4P+ reporting

¹ Mission organizational units refers to both the civilian sections and uniformed units across the mission (for ex. Civil Affairs, Police Division, Justice and Corrections, Political Affairs, etc.).

² UNMOGIP does not have an SRSG and so no SRSG approved mission plan. In lieu, the Head of Mission/ Chief Military Observer has a compact with the Secretary General



Priority 2

STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL INTEGRATION

Missions identified the following as useful mechanisms for collaboration and integration across organizational units:

- ✓ Joint analyses and situational awareness through JMACs and Joint Operational Centers (JOCs)
- ✓ Joint programmatic activities
- ✓ Thematic working groups
- ✓ Joint assessment efforts – ex. through CPAS impact assessments
- ✓ Regular coordination meetings at different levels
- ✓ Fora for information exchange.

Missions conducting CPAS impact assessments during reporting period

All missions use **CPAS** to monitor progress towards mandate implementation.
10 missions conducted CPAS impact assessments in past 6 months

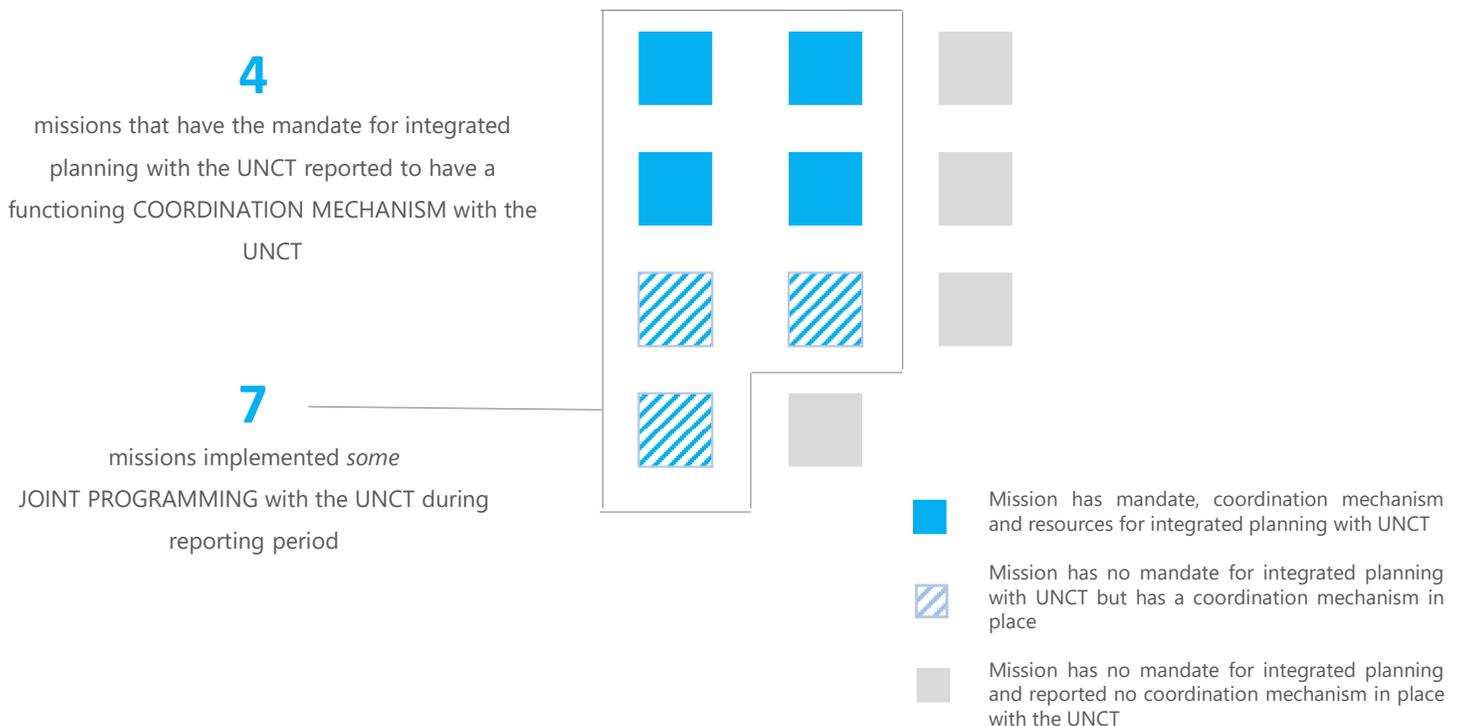
MINURSO	✓
MINUSCA	✓
MONUSCO	✓
UNDOF	✓
UNFICYP	✓
UNIFIL	✓
UNISFA	✓
UNMISS	✓
UNMOGIP	✓
UNTSO	✓

Source: Peacekeeping Missions | A4P+ reporting

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER UN ENTITIES

The extent to which peacekeeping missions are integrated with Agencies, Funds and Programmes of the UN Country Team (UNCT) varies depending on the specific context and nature of the mission mandate. For missions where collaboration with the UNCT is relevant, they reported that UN integration is high on the mission leadership’s agenda. However, further efforts and additional financial resources may be required to operationalize integration at the programmatic level, particularly in transition contexts.

Self reported degree of integration between peacekeeping missions and UN Country Teams



Source: Peacekeeping Missions | A4P+ reporting



Priority 3

CAPABILITIES AND MINDSETS

Uniformed and civilian personnel deployed to peacekeeping missions must have the right capabilities and mindsets to ensure they deliver on their responsibilities to the highest standard. During the reporting period, 100% of new units were deployed through the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS). This section also looks at the participation of women in peacekeeping as gender balance among personnel is key to ensuring a diversity of perspectives among staff, which in turn contributes to better outcomes in decision-making. The next report will look at the deployment of pledges made at the recent Peacekeeping Ministerial in Accra, Ghana.

TRAINING

Pre-deployment training for uniformed personnel is the responsibility of Troop and Police Contributing Countries (T/PCCs). Member States deploying military contingents are required to provide a certificate of operational readiness for every rotation. Mandatory training prior to deployment and continuous learning through in-mission training is critical to ensuring personnel have the right skills and are duly informed of the behavior that is expected of them.

100% of the TCCs deploying contingents during the reporting period provided certifications of operational readiness in accordance with the mandate.

10 PCCs have received United Nations training recognition for at least one United Nations Police course based on the UN Police Strategic Guidance Framework to date.

Source: Office of Military Affairs, Integrated Training Services | A4P+ reporting

Training on Conduct and Discipline (CDS) provides personnel with the necessary foundation for developing the right mindset and behaviors in their interactions with fellow colleagues, partners, and all stakeholders, including local populations. All missions conduct regular training on conduct and discipline. Between May and October 9 missions provided 511 training sessions on Conduct and Discipline.

Source: Peacekeeping Missions | A4P+ reporting

Specialized Trainings

In addition to pre-deployment and mandatory training, the United Nations and its partners, including Member States, have facilitated several trainings to bolster the specialized capabilities of UN Peacekeeping Operations. The Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP), launched in 2015, aims to enhance peacekeepers' capacity in the fields of engineering, medicine, C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance), and camp security technologies through the provision of training and operational support. Mission personnel also received specialized training on peacekeeping-intelligence through the Peacekeeping-Intelligence Academy.

Triangular Partnership Programme

10 trainings held, reaching 143 participants, of which 29% were women between May and October 2023

	# trainings	# trainees	% female trainees
Engineering	2	38	8 %
Medical	4	68	31 %
C4ISR	4	37	46 %

Source: Triangular Partnership Programme – DOS | A4P+ reporting

Peacekeeping-Intelligence Academy

87 peacekeeping personnel trained, of which 30 % women between May and October 2023

44 Uniformed Personnel

43 Civilian Personnel

5 Trainings offered:
Open-Source PKI | Human PKI | Military PKI |
Early Warning and Critical Indicators| Driver-
Based Scenario Building

Source: Peacekeeping-Intelligence Coordination Team | A4P+ reporting



Priority 3

CAPABILITIES AND MINDSETS

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PEACEKEEPING

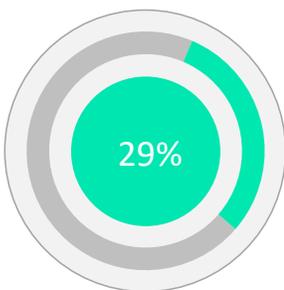
Fourteen missions reported implementing recommendations from the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy (UGPS) to create an enabling environment for uniformed women. Efforts to understand women’s deployment experience continued, e.g. through the launch of a mandatory exit survey for Individual Uniformed Personnel in UNMISS. In the same mission, DPO launched a pilot network of uniformed women in November to serve as a support mechanism and platform for exchange and learning. Through joint efforts with T/PCCs, the Department of Peace Operations continues to meet the 2023 UGPS targets for all individually deployed personnel and Formed Police Units, but not for military contingents, as illustrated below. To keep momentum, UN Peacekeeping will continue to need T/PCCs to contribute more women peacekeepers in meaningful roles and across levels, including in leadership. In the coming months, DPO will review the implementation of the actions in the UGPS to date to identify gaps, good practices, and priority actions going forward.

Uniformed deployments and UGPS targets



Source: Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy team - OCSS| A4P+ reporting. Data reflects annual averages unless otherwise indicated. SPMs are included.

GENDER REPRESENTATION IN SENIOR LEADERSHIP



As of December 2023, women represent **29%** of SRSs and DRSs in peacekeeping operations.

Although two of the largest peacekeeping missions – MINUSCA and MONUSCO – are headed by women, all five military Heads of Missions (HoMs) are currently men (UNDOF, UNIFIL, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UNISFA (acting)).

Women represent 38% of non-uniformed H/DHoM positions in peacekeeping operations. Currently, there are 3 women heading peacekeeping operations and 3 women DRSs.

Source: Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy Team – OCSS | A4P+ reporting



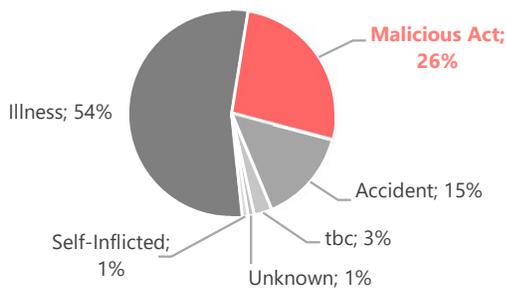
Priority 4

ACCOUNTABILITY TO PEACEKEEPERS

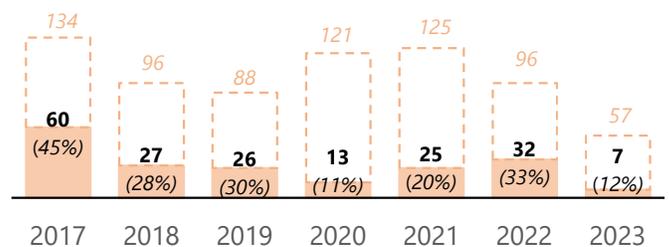
Peacekeepers perform their duties at great risk and amongst sophisticated, evolving threats. From 2017 to 28 November 2023, 189 peacekeepers died due to malicious acts. To mitigate these the Departments of Peace Operations and Operational Support are working to improve the safety and security of peacekeepers, including through enhancing their health and well-being as well as by addressing impunity for crimes committed against peacekeepers.

SAFETY AND SECURITY OF PEACEKEEPERS

Causes of Peacekeeper Fatalities (2017- 2023)



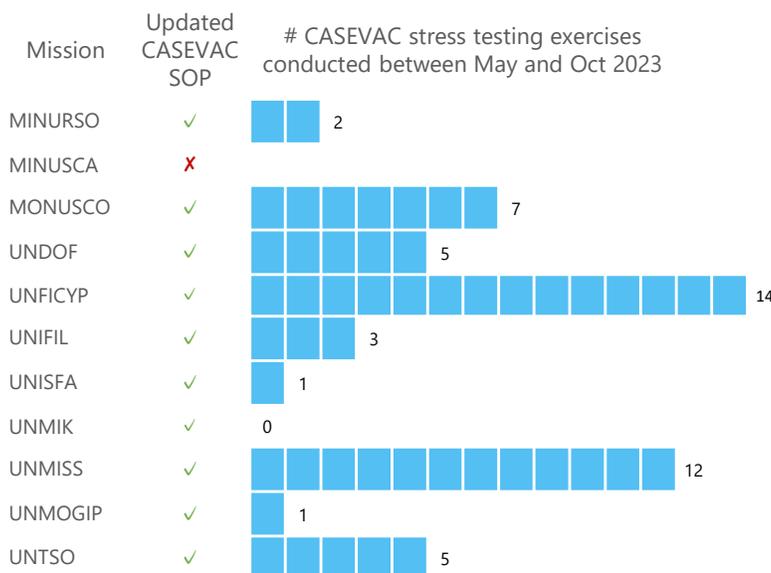
Trend in peacekeeper fatalities caused by malicious acts, 2017-2023



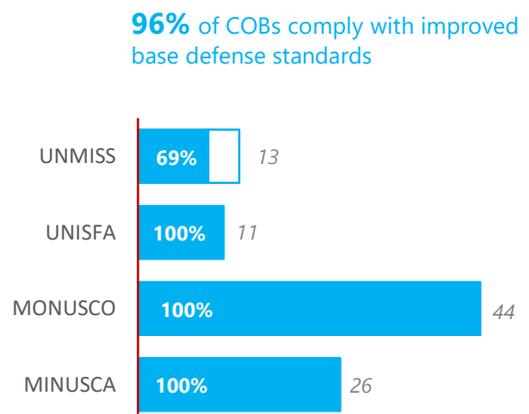
Source: NOTICAS | Data as of 18 December 2023. Data includes uniformed and civilian (local and international) personnel, and fatalities from missions that are no longer active, but which were still operational in the reporting year. Data from MINUSMA is also included.

Since 2017, the absolute number and proportion of fatalities caused by malicious acts across all peacekeeping missions have declined. In 2023, peacekeeping fatalities from malicious acts declined significantly compared to previous years (7 as of 28 Nov 2023). Whereas multiple factors may have contributed to this trend, it is worth noting that the overall downward trend in fatalities caused by malicious acts coincides with the launch of the Action Plan for Improving the Security of UN Peacekeepers in 2018. The Action Plan includes initiatives such as strengthening compliance with improved base defense standards, operationalizing peacekeeping-intelligence, strengthening explosive ordnance response of missions, and conducting regular CASEVAC stress tests per the revised guidelines issues in 2020.

Casualty Evacuations (CASEVAC) capabilities in mission



% of Company Operating Bases (COBs) that comply with improved base defense standards³ (out of total number)



Source: Focal Point for Security -DPO| A4P+ Reporting

Source: Office of Military Affairs | A4P+ Reporting

³ The new Policy on Integration of Capabilities for Defense of Bases was launched in January 2023.



Priority 4

ACCOUNTABILITY TO PEACEKEEPERS

To enhance the safety of peacekeepers and improve missions' capabilities to protect civilians, missions continued to implement the recommendations of the Security Council-requested Independent Strategic Review on the UN Response to Explosive Ordnance Threats (S/2021/1042) with support from the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS).

UNMAS led **Capacity Building on Countering Explosive Ordnance (EO)**, concentrated in the 3 missions most exposed to EO threat:

MINUSMA (prior to the announcement of the withdrawal in June 2023)

- ✓ Creation of Threat Mitigation Cell
- ✓ Training on Threat Mitigation for Staff Officers
- ✓ Planning, Command and Control focused course for Formed Police Units

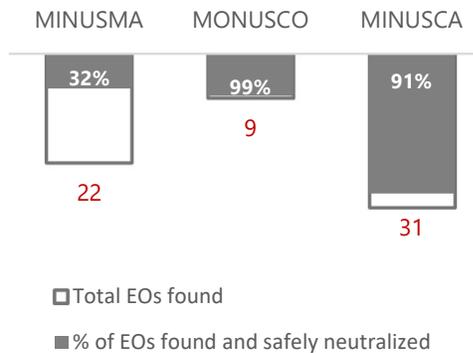
MINUSCA

- ✓ Continuous in-mission trainings for P/TCCs: Explosive Awareness | Threat Mitigation | Post Blast Investigation techniques

MONUSCO

- ✓ Deployment of an EOD Platoon
- ✓ Support to IED disposal response capacity
- ✓ Technical support to national authorities on post-blast investigation

EOs, incl. IEDs, found and neutralized in most affected missions (May-Oct 2023)



Source: UNMAS | A4P+ Reporting

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

A total of 20 level 1+ and above field hospitals exist across 7 missions (there are no hospitals in UNFICYP, UNMIK, UNMOGIP and UNTSO). In the current reporting period, only 2 of the 18 hospitals submitting reports⁴ experienced either equipment or personnel service interruptions. No hospitals reported the inability to perform surgery or to accept new intensive care patients due to personnel shortages.

Mission	# hospitals in mission				% hospitals had a report due between May and Oct 2023	# hospitals reporting service interruptions between May and Oct 2023
	Level 1 +	Level 2	Level 2+	Level 3		
MINURSO	1				100%	Nil
MINUSCA		2	2		100%	Nil
MONUSCO	1	3		1	100%	Nil
UNDOF	1				100%	1
	Malfunctioning equipment impacted delivery of care for 7 days; insufficient supply of consumables impacted delivery of care for 277 days					
UNFICYP						Nil
UNIFIL	2				100%	Nil
UNISFA			1		100%	Nil
UNMIK	No Hospitals in mission					
UNMISS	1	5			66.7%	1
	Delivery of care impacted for 95 days due to malfunctioning equipment					
UNMOGIP	No Hospitals in mission					
UNTSO	No Hospitals in mission					

Source: DHMOSH-DOS | A4P+ Reporting

⁴ Hospitals only submit reports at the 5th and 10th month after rotation



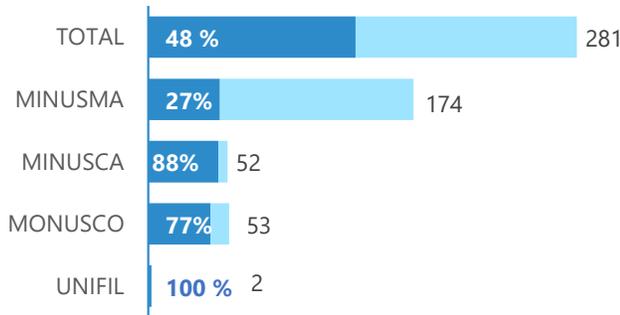
Priority 4

ACCOUNTABILITY TO PEACEKEEPERS

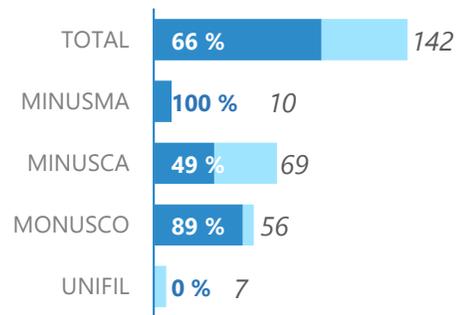
PROGRESS IN PREVENTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST PEACEKEEPERS

The Office of Rule of Law and State Institutions (OROLSI) tracks the judicial processes relating to crimes committed against peacekeepers. Data is available from 2013 for four mission settings and is reported cumulatively. In the case of MONUSCO, statistics include investigations, detentions and convictions relating to the high-profile assassination of two UN experts in 2017, noting that they were not peacekeepers.

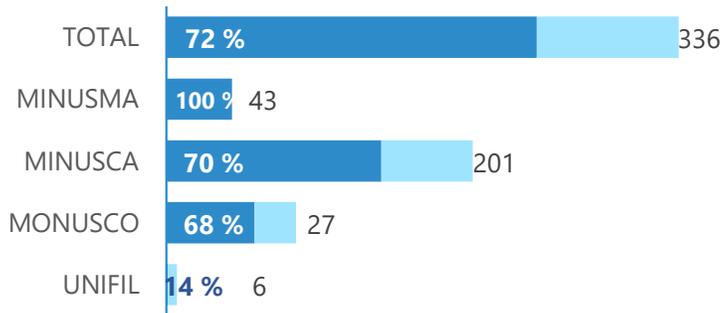
136 (48%) of cases reported have been investigated by host state authorities



94 (66%) of alleged perpetrators from individual cases brought before courts of host state were convicted



243 (72%) of alleged perpetrators identified were detained



Source: OROLSI – Justice and Corrections | A4P+ Reporting



Priority 5

ACCOUNTABILITY OF PEACEKEEPERS

Peacekeepers have a responsibility to deliver on the mandate entrusted to them with the highest level of commitment. They are also expected to demonstrate respect towards the population of the host country/host authorities. To track progress on 'Accountability of Peacekeepers', we look at three components: evaluation of the performance of peacekeeping personnel, remedial action taken in response, addressing misconduct, and mission efforts to enhance environmental management.

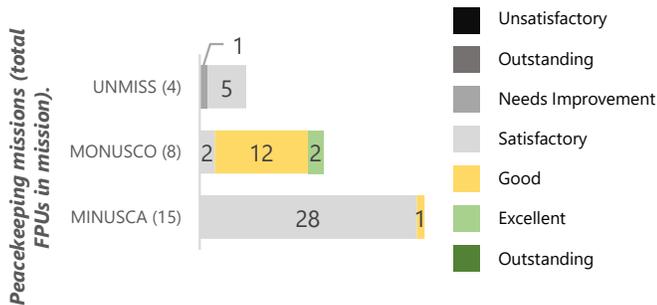
PERFORMANCE⁵

Uniformed performance

To address critical performance shortfalls of uniformed personnel, remedial actions include, but are not limited to high-level meetings, communications, and integrated fact-finding visits were taken forward.

Outcome of evaluations of FPU's undertaken in past 6 months (# units evaluated)

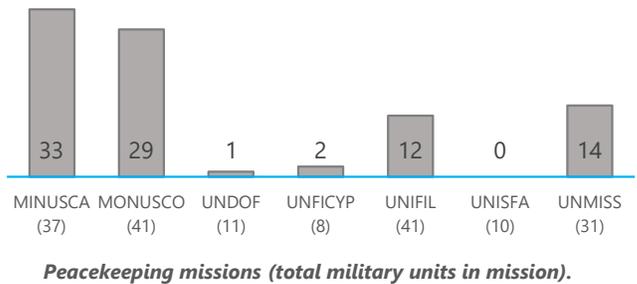
Between May and October 2023, a total of 51 evaluations of formed police units (FPU's) were undertaken. For the 27 FPU's across MINUSCA (15), MONUSCO (8), and UNMISS (4), only 1 evaluation was rated as 'needs improvement' during the reporting period.⁶



Source: OROLSI PD | A4P+ Reporting.

evaluations of military units undertaken in past 6 months

Ninety-one evaluations of military unit reports were submitted with results ranging from standard met to Standard Exceeded. In a given reporting period, a unit may be evaluated more than once, so the data is presented as the number of evaluations and not the number of units evaluated.



Source: OMA | A4P+ Reporting.

Civilian performance

During the 2022–2023 Performance Management Cycle, more than 7100 civilians were evaluated. The vast majority received at least the rating "successfully meets expectations", while 35% "exceeded expectations". Among other efforts, in May 2023, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy, and Compliance launched an agile approach to performance management for civilian staff and introduced the Recognition and Rewards Framework as a complement.

Civilian performance ratings (2022/23 performance management cycle; average of all missions)

Partially meets expectations

Successfully meets expectations

Exceeds expectations



Source: DMSPC | A4P+ Reporting

⁵ Performance data does not include conduct and discipline. The data in this section does not include MINUSMA as they were not part of the reporting exercise following Security Council Resolution 2690 (2023) mandating the drawdown of MINUSMA at the request of the Malian government

⁶ In a given reporting period, a unit may be evaluated more than once, so the data is presented as the number of evaluations and not the number of units evaluated. The police division maintains a 7-point scale ranging from unsatisfactory to outstanding as listed below..



PRIORITY 5

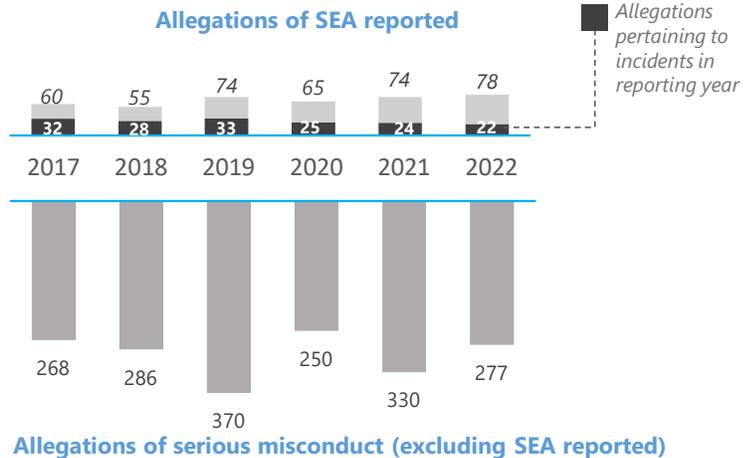
ACCOUNTABILITY OF PEACEKEEPERS

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

Between January and October 2023, 296 allegations of serious misconduct (excluding SEA) and 57 allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) have been recorded in peacekeeping missions.

Actions taken against substantiated SEA cases since 1 st January 2010	
298	Uniformed Personnel repatriated on disciplinary grounds
142	Substantiated allegations for which a PCC/TCC reported to the secretariat that sanctions were taken
57	Civilian personnel dismissed, terminated or separated from service

Source: DMSPC| A4P+ Reporting

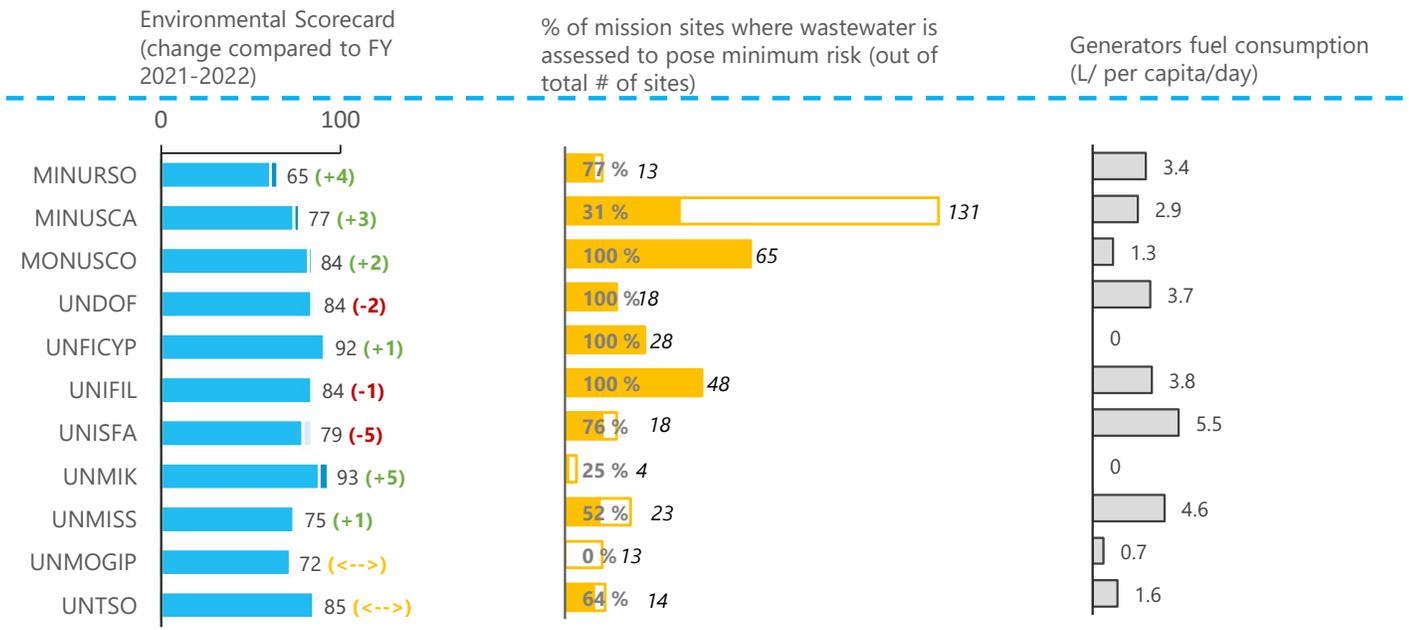


Source: <https://conduct.unmissions.org/data> | Data as of 19 December 2023. Data includes missions that are no longer active as well as MINUSMA, as reporting on SEA and misconduct continues even after missions have closed.

ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Operational Support (DOS) tracks overall performance of missions using a Mission Environment Management Scorecard, a composite index scored on 100 points. The Scorecard is comprised of 51 indicators: two of them are presented here. DOS issues an annual environmental report where more details on the environmental management efforts of missions can be found.

Environmental Performance of missions FY 2022-2023



Source: Environmental Section - DOS| A4P+ Reporting



Priority 6

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS

The *Peace Begins with Me* global communications campaign was launched by the Strategic Communications Team to build support for missions to deliver on their mandates by strengthening understanding of their roles, responsibilities, and capacities, and demonstrating the tangible impact of their work. The hashtag #PeaceBegins was mentioned on digital platforms 27,000 times by 10,000 unique users, resulting in 516,000 engagements (a 337% increase compared to last reporting period). Significant surge support was provided to help missions develop communication strategies, navigate crises, and amplify communication to help manage expectations and demonstrate the impact of their work.

ADDRESSING MIS/DISINFORMATION

A survey of peacekeeping personnel in May reported that 85% of respondents believe mis-dis-malinformation and hate speech (MDMH) has a moderate to severe impact on safety and security (up 10% from 2022) and 75% believe it has a moderate impact on mandate implementation (up 4%). Eight of the 11 missions (~70 %) undertook pre-emptive actions to anticipate mis/disinformation, such as preparing messaging in advance and simplifying approvals processes to ensure rapid release of accurate and compelling information to the media and through digital channels.

The following actions were conducted to pre-emptively counter mis- and disinformation

HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening proactive communications, developing MDMH policy and guidance, helping missions establish working groups and action plans, delivered in-person training in MINUSCA, MONUSCO and for mission Chiefs of Strategic Communication, conducted monitoring and analysis, and built new partnerships to address online MDMH.
MINURSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched a social media account to proactively communicate on mission activities.
MINUSCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established an MDMH working group and producing regular analysis. Boosted online coverage of the positive impact of its work through compelling storytelling and stakeholder testimony. Providing media updates at weekly press briefings.
MONUSCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established an MDMH working group and is producing regular analysis. Production by Radio Okapi of weekly programmes dedicated to addressing mis/disinformation. Dissemination of “pre-bunking” content, including through multimedia and social media. Training activities with community stakeholders, youth, women and other groups to raise awareness of issues related to mis/disinformation and provide tools to combat it. community resilience.
UNDOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular engagement with parties to the agreement. Sharing accurate, verified information on social media platforms.
UNFICYP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactive online campaign to promote the mission’s mandate and activities. Regular MDMH monitoring and analysis. Countering MDMH through the rapid issuance of public statements, media engagement and responding on social media platforms.
UNIFIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained online campaign promoting the mission’s mandate and activities, focused on immediate and long-term impact. Regular MDMH monitoring and analysis. Countering MDMH through public statements, including by the Head of Mission, intensive media engagement, and using online platforms.
UNISFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing public statements to respond to MDMH. Strengthening information integrity by supporting local media to join the Abyei Association of Journalists. Establishing a dedicated WhatsApp group with journalists to provide accurate and timely information about mission operations.
UNMIK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
UNMISS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively communicating on mission mandate and activities. Developing a new MDMH working group and action plan in advance of proposed elections. Recruiting and repurposing personnel to strengthen MDMH monitoring and analysis.
UNMOGIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
UNTSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producing MDMH monitoring and analysis, as required.



Priority 7

COOPERATION WITH HOST COUNTRY

Cooperation with host country/host authorities is essential to missions' ability to carry out its mandate effectively and is a priority for mission leadership and personnel. **While missions continue to do their utmost to strengthen cooperation and coordination with host countries, Member State support may be needed if host states/host authorities severely impede the ability of a mission to implement its mandate.**

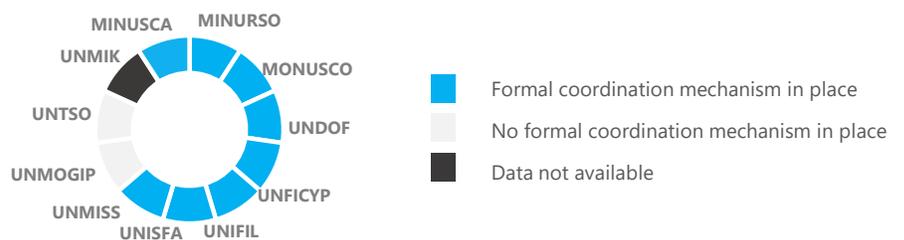
Most missions⁷ have a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), which sets out the terms under which a mission can operate and the responsibilities of the host state in support of the mission's operations. Host countries/host authorities sometimes do not respect the terms of their SOFA or SOMA agreements with peacekeeping missions, limiting the missions' ability to carry out their mandates. The Department of Peace Operations is currently working with the UN's Office of Legal Affairs to systematize the reporting and recording of SOFA and SOMA violations. For the current reporting period, missions were asked to report any new and longstanding unresolved incidents related to their SOFA/SOMA with the host country/host authority. The impact of these incidents on different aspects of mission operation is summarized below:

Impact of SOFA/SOMA incidents on missions

	Presence of SOFA/SOMA incidents during reporting period, including longstanding or recurring incidents	Movement of civilian personnel	Movement of uniformed personnel	Implementation of mandated tasks
MINURSO	yes	▷▷	▷▷	▷▷
MINUSCA	yes	▷▷	▷▷	▷▷
MONUSCO	yes	▷▷	▷▷	▷▷
UNDOF	no	-----	-----	-----
UNFICYP	no	-----	-----	-----
UNIFIL	yes	▷▷	▷▷	▷▷
UNISFA	yes	▷▷	▷▷	▷▷
UNMIK	No SOFA/SOMA			
UNMISS	yes	▷▷	▷▷	▷▷
UNMOGIP	No SOFA/SOMA			
UNTSO	No SOFA/SOMA			
	No/Low Impact ▷▷	Medium Impact ▷▷	High Impact ▷▷	

Existence of formal coordination mechanisms between mission and host country

Six missions reported having formal coordination mechanisms in place with the host state/host authority. The mechanisms vary across missions in line with the nature of the mandate and different political contexts.



Source: Peacekeeping Missions| A4P+ Reporting

⁷ MINURSO has a Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA), whereas UNMIK, UNMOGIP and UNTSO do not have either owing to the nature of their mandate. Alternate arrangements govern the terms under which the mission can operate.



Priority 7

COOPERATION WITH HOST COUNTRY

The table below summarizes some of the formal coordination mechanisms and their respective contributions to fostering cooperation with the host state, as reported by missions.

	Mechanism	Contribution		
MINURSO	Regular meetings, at least monthly, with the Moroccan Coordinator with MINURSO	●●●		
	Regular telephone contacts with the Frente Polisario Coordinator with MINURSO	●●○		
	Regular meetings between the Force Commander and the high command of the Royal Moroccan Army	●●●		
	Regular written correspondence between the Force Commander and Command of the Frente Polisario Armed Forces	●○○		
MINUSCA	Strategic level: CAR President-SRSG weekly working sessions to review most critical political and security developments as well as challenges to the mission operational effectiveness.	●●●		
	Strategic Review of the Political process political to perform joint assessment of progress in the implementation of the APPR through the operationalization of the Joint Luanda Road Map (Government, MINUSCA, International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), AU, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), International partners)	●●○		
	Government Coordination meeting for the operationalization of national chronogram for the implementation of APPR and Luanda Joint Road Map	●●○		
MONUSCO	MONUSCO and the Government of the DRC continued to work closely to develop comprehensive disengagement plan towards accelerated, gradual, orderly and responsible withdrawal of MONUSCO. The jointly developed disengagement plan, which built on the revised joint transition plan, was transmitted to the Security Council in November.	●●●		
UNDOF	High-level meeting A and B Side authorities (Head of International Cooperation Division (HICD) & Senior Syrian Arab Delegate (SSAD))	●●●		
	Coordination with parties at Mission Leadership Team and Liaison Office level	●●●		
	Meeting of Head of Mission with diplomats, government authorities/ministers	●●●		
UNFICYP	Regular meetings with representatives of the leaders of both sides (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of the Republic of Cyprus and "MFA" north, authorities)	●●○		
UNISFA	The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC) (Full AJOC meetings have not been held for some time and are not currently possible owing to the internal Sudan conflict),	○○○		
	The Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) (The last JPSM meeting was held on 18 January 2023, in Juba. The outbreak of the internal Sudan conflict prevented further meetings.)	●●○		
	UNMISS-UNISFA-Government of South Sudan UN Agency Coordination mechanisms: established by UNMISS to coordinate issues related to Abyei-South Sudan border issues	●●○		
UNMISS	High-level coordination mechanism	●●●		
	Regular engagements with host government officials (civilian and uniformed) at national and sub-national levels	●●●		
	Regular meetings with the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement (R-ARCSS) as well as the mandate and tasks of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU)	●●●		
No to little contribution ○○○		A little contribution ●○○	Medium contribution ●●○	Significant contribution ●●●