

Collective coherence behind a political strategy

HIGHLIGHTS

**MINUSCA’s** updated political strategy articulates efforts to advance the peace process and protect civilians in a coherent manner. This has contributed to greater protective environment for the population, enhanced national ownership of the peace process and increased willingness of armed groups committed to the 2019 Peace Agreement to disarm and dissolve, as well as a renewed appreciation for MINUSCA by the host Government.

**MINUSMA** advocated for two key national political processes (political transition and peace process) to be aligned and mutually reinforcing, building on synergies between the Assises nationales de la refondation and the Agreement for peace and reconciliation in Mali. The MINUSMA internal review outlined key parameters for successful mandate implementation and options for the way forward providing different levels of support to the Government’s stabilization efforts depending on the mission’s configuration and resources. Working-level discussions with Ministries prepared the ground for UN Principal-level engagement with Transition President and Government.

**MONUSCO** continued to exercise its good offices to maintain dialogue with all political stakeholders to promote a consensual approach to addressing peace and security issues in the DRC, including the creation of a conducive environment for the holding of timely and peaceful elections with the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women. MONUSCO also continues to leverage its presence in the DRC to support regional efforts, including the effective implementation of the Luanda and Nairobi processes to reach a cessation of violence and a pathway to stability in eastern DRC.

**UNMISS** continued to provide support to government bodies created under the peace agreement, such as the Ceasefire Transitional Security Arrangement Monitoring & Verification Mechanism. The mission also collaborated closely with government ministries and agencies on activities related to civil society engagement in the peace process, policy drafting on national and local-level peace consolidation and provided technical assistance and capacity-building support in the areas of accountability and access to justice.

Source: UN Peacekeeping Operations

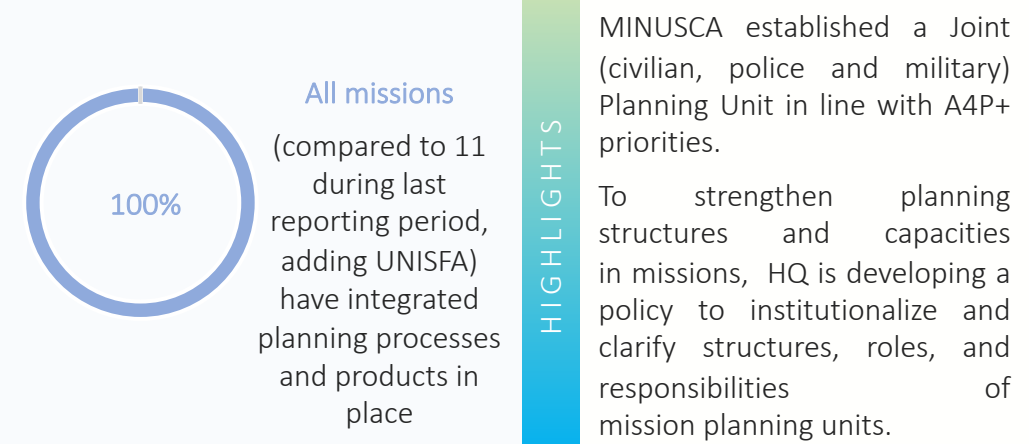
Strategic and operational integration

Tangible progress on integrated planning and reporting (uniformed, civilian and support)



Source: UN Peacekeeping Operations

Chief of Staff and mission planning units are empowered and integrated



Capabilities and mindsets

Peacekeeping Operations have in place the right capabilities, mindsets and capacities to deploy mobile, adaptable and agile personnel

Women, Peace and Security

All targets in the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy have been met, except for military contingents where women are still starkly underrepresented.



Data refers to all uniformed personnel deployed by the UN (SPMs and PKOs). Source: UGPS

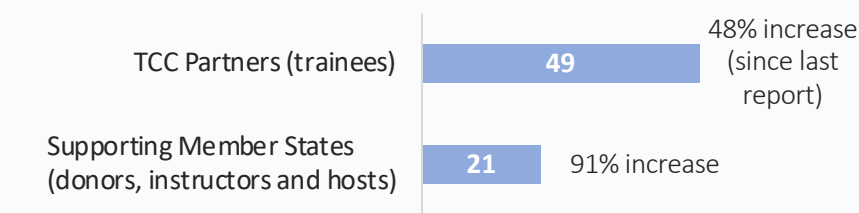
**HIGHLIGHTS**

HQ and field missions advanced efforts to build enabling environment and inclusive culture for military, police, and justice and corrections personnel.

These include: the improvement of working and living conditions through Elsie Fund and Elsie Initiative, support mechanisms for deployed women officers (e.g. women’s networks), and leveraging data to understand barriers to women’s participation, such as through surveys and focus groups (MINUSCA, MINUSMA, UNMISS, UNFICYP) leading to improvements in living conditions and inclusion of women.

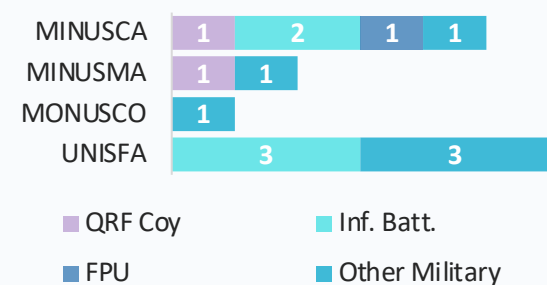
Key achievements: increased military patrols with women’s presence (in MINUSCA: 31.7%).

Member States that participated in the Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP)



Comprises of 3 training projects on engineering, medical, C4ISR and camp security technologies; and 1 Telemedicine project to improve access to medical care in Peacekeeping Operations. Source: DOS

100% of new units are deployed from PCRS



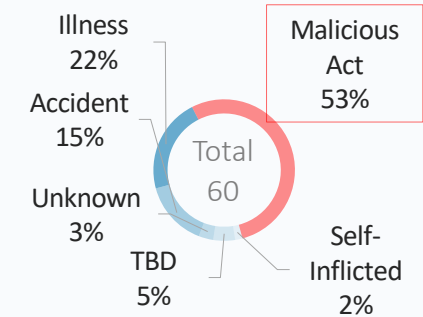
Data includes 5 units for which deployment to UNISFA started before reporting period. It also includes 1 unit that started but did not complete deployment during reporting period. Source: SFGC

**NOTE**

The PCRS allowed the timely selection of all units deployed, but still requires pledges of helicopters and units with sophisticated COE to support gaps in MINUSMA and MONUSCO.

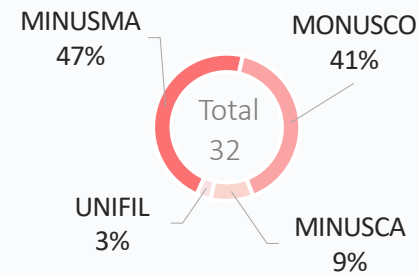
Accountability to peacekeepers (all data as of 31 Dec 2022)

Causes of uniformed fatalities  
(Jan – Dec 2022)



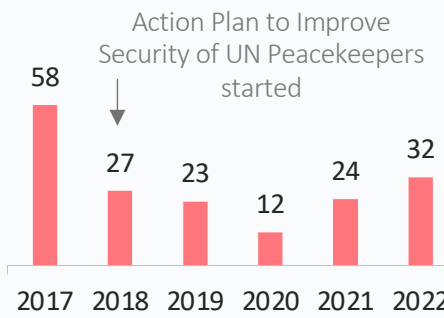
Source: NOTICAS (UNOCC)

Uniformed fatalities by malicious  
acts\* (Jan – Dec 2022)

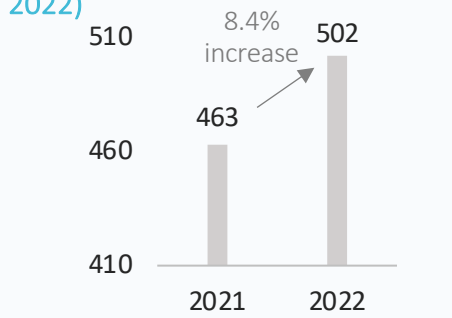


Source: NOTICAS (UNOCC)

Uniformed fatalities by malicious  
acts (2017 – 2022)



Increase in hostile acts\* against  
military peacekeepers (2021 –  
2022)



Source: Hostile Act Database (UNOCC|CMOS)

**ANALYSIS**

In 2022, malicious acts were the highest cause of fatalities of uniformed personnel, amounting to 53% of fatalities – followed by fatalities due to illnesses, which amounted to 22% of all uniformed fatalities.

MINUSMA (47%) and MONUSCO (41%) remain the missions with the highest numbers of fatalities among peacekeepers. In DRC, an increase in anti-MONUSCO demonstrations, resulting from the incursion of M23 and mis-/disinformation against peacekeepers, resulted in an increased threat level.

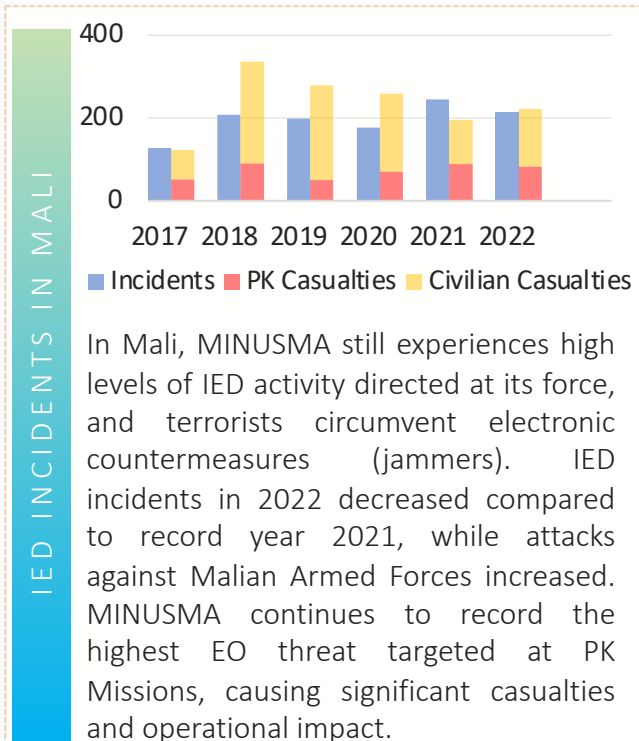
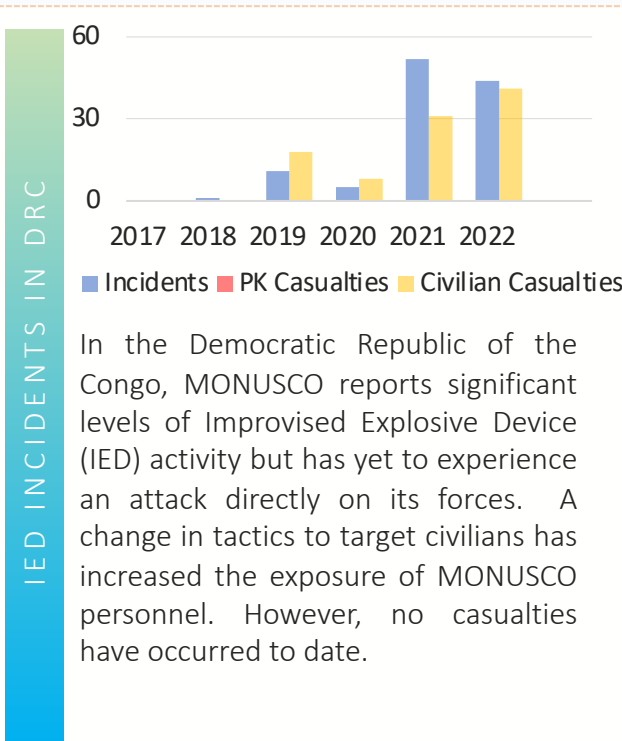
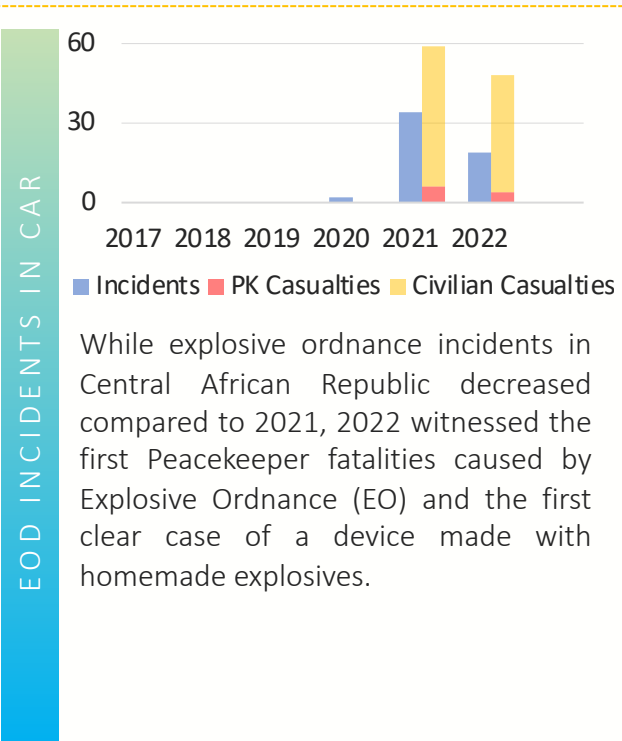
Compared to 2021, fatalities caused by malicious acts increased by 33.3% (from 24 to 32 in 2022), while hostile acts\* against peacekeepers (incl. malicious acts and other hostile incidents) increased by 8.4%.

50% of PK fatalities from malicious acts were due to explosive ordnance (EO) incidents (see below).

\*Hostile acts data is not limited to malicious acts. It is used to indicate the overall level of hostility in Peacekeeping Operations. Data includes: attacks on peacekeepers, criminal incidents, damage to UN property, explosive attacks, unfriendly behavior and SOFA violations. | All data pertains to *uniformed* fatalities only (excluding civilian fatalities).

Explosive threat in peacekeeping missions most affected\*

MINUSMA, MONUSCO and MINUSCA record the highest number of threats.

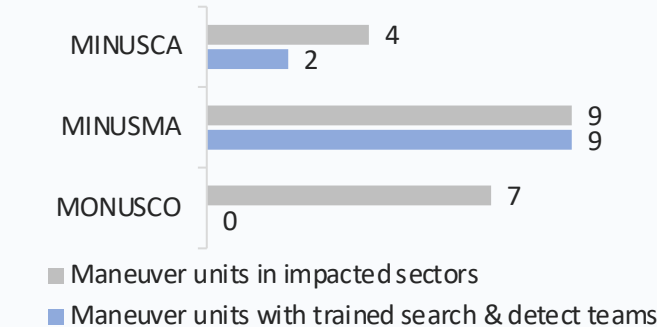


**MEASURES**

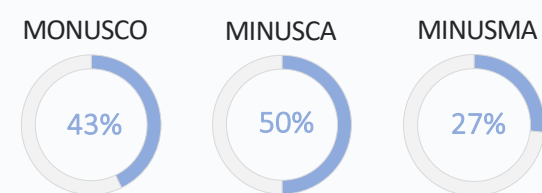
There is clear evidence that peacekeepers are more likely to survive attacks when properly trained and equipped. In MINUSMA, certain contingents suffer explosive incidents without suffering a single fatality while others suffer more casualties conducting similar operations, depending on the contingent's level of adherence to training doctrine and use of suitable equipment. The UN is working to ensure troops are properly trained and equipped.

The Secretariat has demonstrably increased its efforts to ensure that peacekeepers are properly prepared through Military Skills Evaluations, Pre-Deployment Visits, UNMAS engagement with regional centers to ensure adherence to relevant UN standards, and brokered bilateral and multilateral partnerships by the Light Coordination Mechanism to address TCC equipment needs.

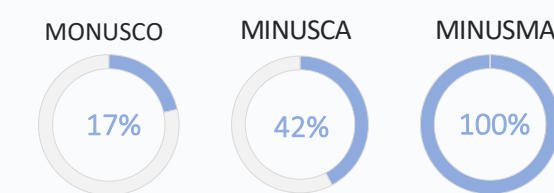
Maneuver units with trained search and  
detect teams in sectors most affected by EO  
threats



Rate of EOs detected in mission sectors most  
affected by EO threats



Rate of uniformed personnel trained in IED  
awareness in sectors most affected by EO  
threats

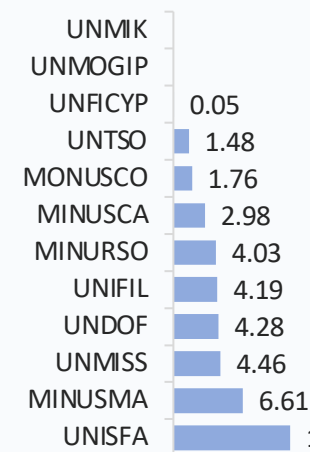


\*As missions in Mali, CAR and DRC are those most affected by the IED threat, the implementation of the recommendations from the Independent Strategic Review on Preventing and Countering IEDs in Peacekeeping Operations is predominantly focused on these missions. CAR includes other explosive ordnance intentionally emplaced. Source: UNMAS

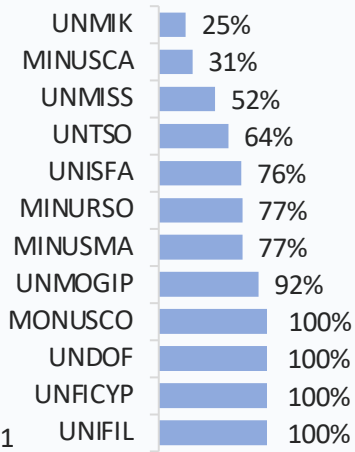
Accountability to peacekeepers (all data as of 31 Dec 2022)

Improved environmental adaptation and mitigation measures

Generators fuel  
consumption (UNOE and  
COE) (L/Cap/Day)



Rate of mission sites  
where wastewater is  
posing minimum risk

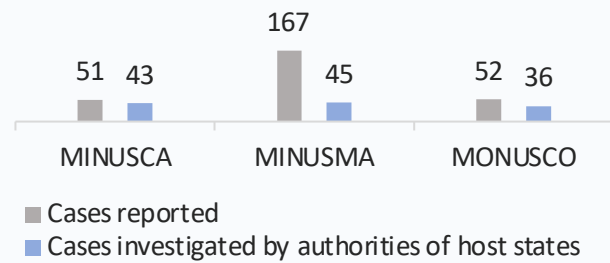


The environmental performance and risk management framework uses >100 indicators to assess missions' performance, incl. reduction of reliance on diesel fuel for electricity and minimization of wastewater risk for host communities and peacekeepers. Source: DOS

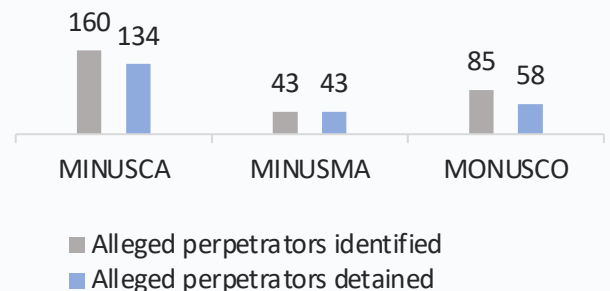
As energy efficiency measures and renewable energy projects are implemented, generator fuel consumption per capita improves in the field, from 4.9L/person/day in 2018-2019 to 3.4L/person/day in 2021-2022. The % of sites where wastewater is posing minimum risk has steadily increased, from 47% in 2018-2019 to 72% in 2021-2022 – reflective of the implementation of sufficient measures to keep risk at a minimum level, incl. improvement in wastewater treatment capacity and training of water and sanitation teams.

Prevention, investigation and prosecution of  
crimes against peacekeepers

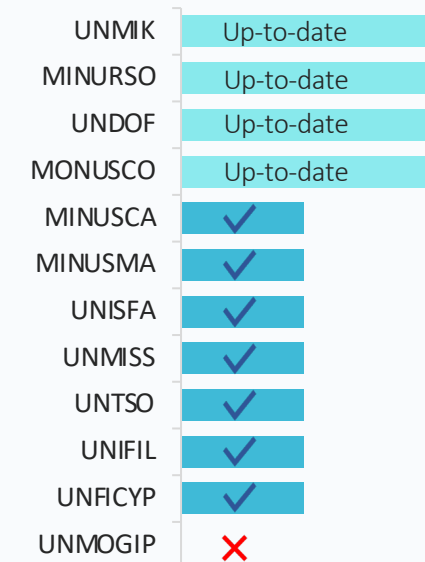
Cases reported and investigated



Perpetrators identified and detained



Missions with stand-alone CASEVAC-specific operational SOP



10 of 12 Missions developed or updated CASEVAC-specific operational SOPs.

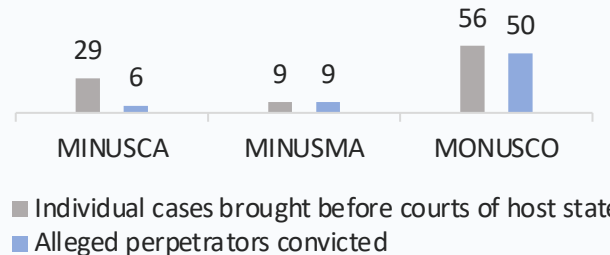
In accordance with the 2020 CASEVAC Policy, UNMIK, MINURSO, UNDOF, and MONUSCO have *stand-alone* CASEVAC-specific SOPs in place, signed off by Heads of Mission (HoM).

Missions marked as "checked" have stand-alone CASEVAC-specific SOPs in draft form which are not yet signed off by HoMs.

UNMOGIP has no stand-alone CASEVAC SOP in place.

Source: DOS

Cases brought to court and perpetrators  
convicted



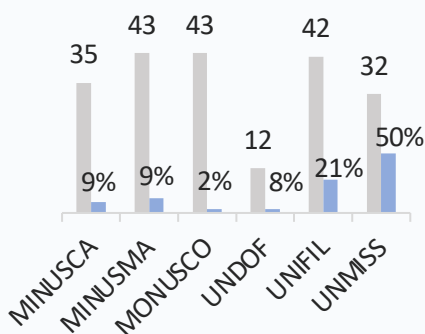
Data relates to fatalities as a result of malicious acts in MINUSCA, MINUSMA, and MONUSCO (1 Jan 2013 - 31 Oct 2022). The Secretariat focused support on these 3 missions as >80% of fatalities by malicious acts in Peacekeeping Operations since 1 2013 have occurred in CAR, DRC, and Mali. Source: OROLSI

Accountability of peacekeepers

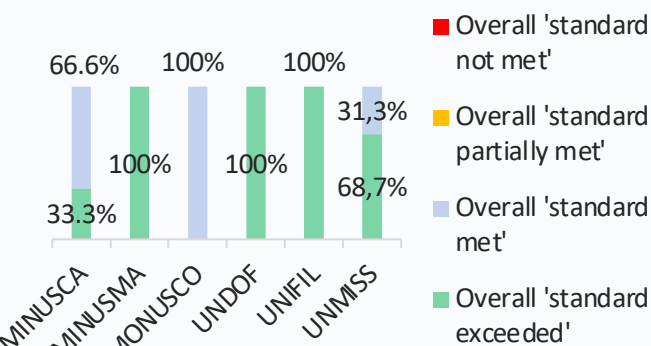
Intensify efforts to regularly assess performance, recognize outstanding performance and seek the necessary remedial measures for insufficient performance

Military Performance Evaluation\*

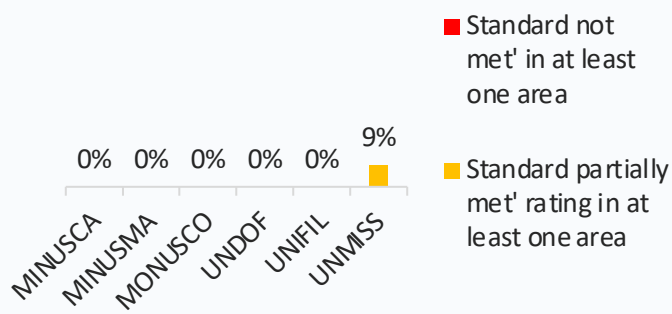
Share of military units evaluated  
(1 May – 31 Oct 2022)



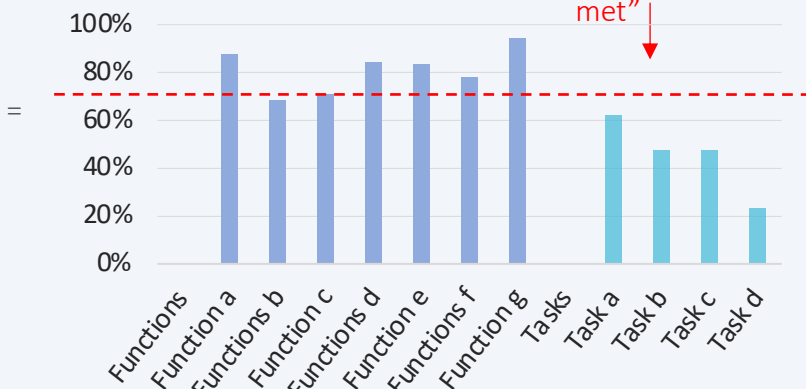
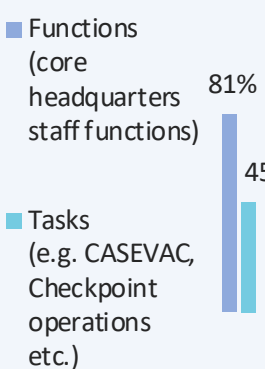
Overall ratings of units evaluated



Units rated with "standard not met" or  
"partially met" in at least one area



Example of unit evaluation ("standard not met"/"partially met" in at least one area)



REMEDIAL ACTIONS

For units identified with performance issues in the field, in-mission remedial measures may include performance improvement plans (PIPs) and tailored training.

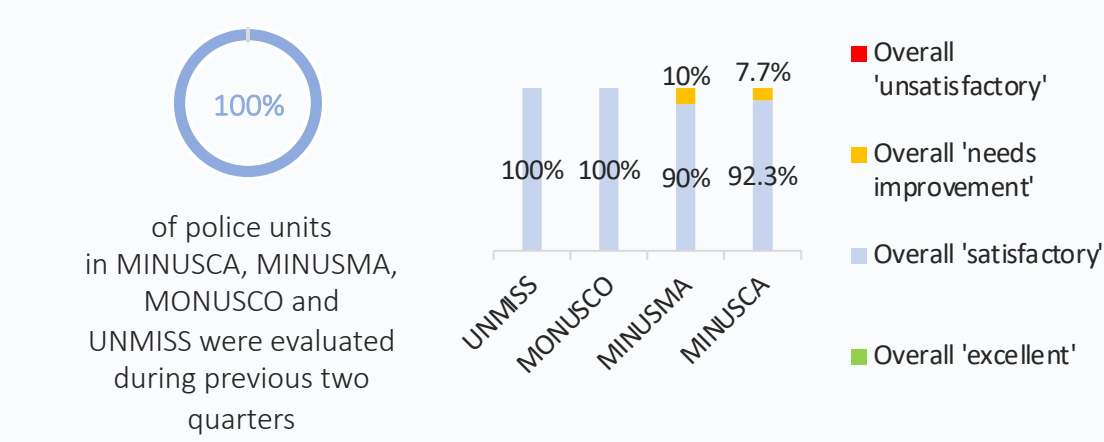
UNHQ may engage with TCCs and help identify options for pre-deployment training and equipment provision. Military Skill Validations in TCCs can also be triggered to ensure UN military performance standards are incorporated and lessons learned are integrated in following rotations.

\*Does not include data from EFM. Some unit evaluations were still in progress during reporting period and are not included. OMA has been operating with a new evaluation system since 2021. Source: OMA



Accountability of peacekeepers

Police Performance Evaluation



REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Units with sub-standard rating in one area or more implemented recommendations from quarterly performance assessment and evaluation reports, and/or PD performance assessment and evaluation team or inspection visits.

UNHQ engagement for serious and systemic performance issues is undertaken. similar regime in place for IPOs, with final performance reports and misconduct informing future nominations of re-applying candidates.

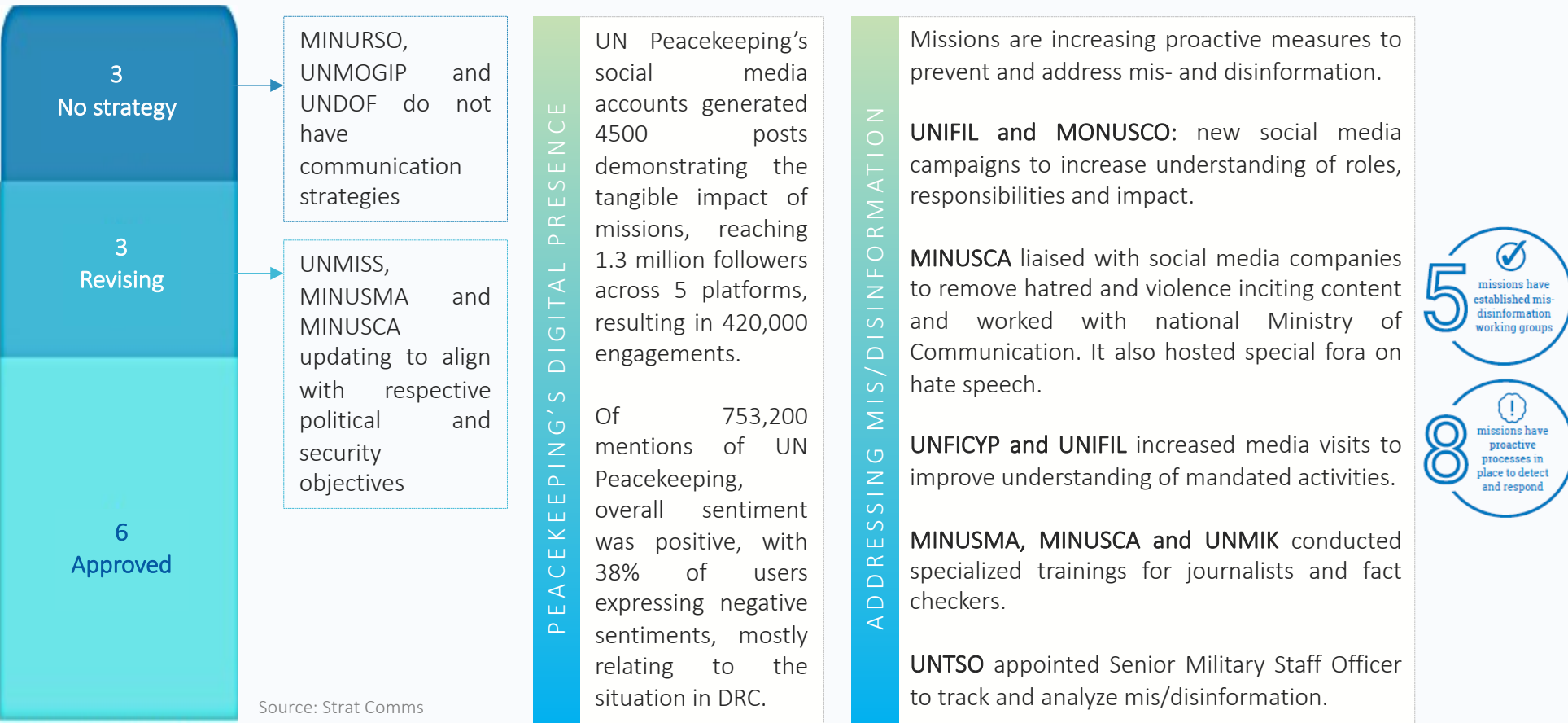
Source: OROLSI/PD

Strengthened engagement with Member States to work collectively to strengthen the conduct of peacekeeping personnel

39 Member States (35 in last report)	Share good practices related to conduct and discipline with Secretariat	16 Projects (12 in last report)	Are supported by the Trust Fund on Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
105 Member States (same as last report)	Are signatory to the SG's voluntary compact on eliminating sexual exploitation and abuse	24 Member States (same as last report)	Provide voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund on Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Strategic communication

Status of communication strategies



Cooperation with our host countries

**UNMISS:** During the reporting period, the work of the high-level UNMISS–Government coordination committee helped to maintain SOFA violations affecting the Mission's freedom of movement at a significantly reduced level (62 violations from May-Oct 2022).

**MONUSCO** worked closely with the Government of DRC in the development of the Joint Transition Plan and is currently engaged in high-level consultations for the revision of the Plan based on a mutual understanding of the minimum conditions necessary for conditions-based drawdown.

**UNIFIL** met with Government authorities and community representatives addressing community's concerns and mis/disinformation campaigns following adoption of SCR 2650 (2022). Mission continued engagement within framework of Lebanese Armed Forces-UNIFIL strategic dialogue to formulate steps to transition some activities to the Lebanese Armed Forces.

**MINUSCA** continued efforts to optimize host Government relations while fostering understanding of the Mission's mandate and role.

Source: UN Peacekeeping Operations