



ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING +

5th PROGRESS REPORT September 2024 | Reporting period: 1 Nov 2023 – 30 April 2024

The following report was produced by the Office of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations as part of a bi-annual reporting exercise on progress and challenges strengthening UN Peacekeeping, including through A4P+. 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. UN Peacekeeping missions and relevant departments at UNHQ contributed to the data collection for A4P+ Monitoring during May and June 2024.

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



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Priority 1

COLLECTIVE COHERENCE BEHIND A POLITICAL STRATEGY

All eleven UN peacekeeping operations are designed to support political solutions. Missions mandated to pursue political solutions and to provide the enabling environment for them continue to do their utmost amidst increasingly complex and deadly conflicts, including those in the Middle East, the Democratic Republic of Congo as well as those affected by the spillover from the conflict in Sudan. Even missions without a political mandate are sustaining their efforts at all levels of engagement. Greater unified Member State support for political solutions to the conflicts peacekeeping operations are mandated to support is needed to reach durable solutions to conflict.¹

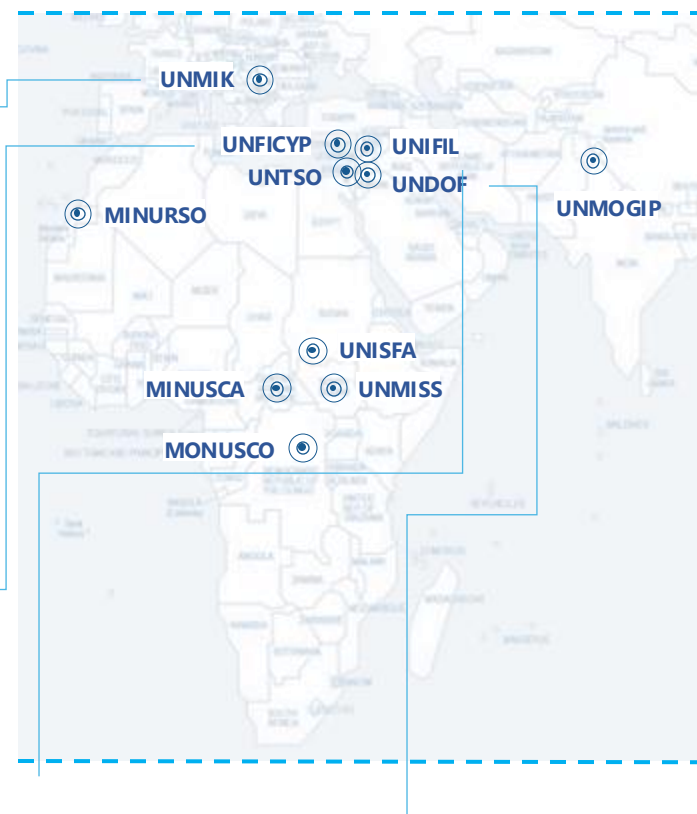
¹ Missions with a ceasefire observation mandate (MINURSO, UNDOF, UNMOGIP, UNTSO) do not have an articulated political strategy.

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIK In November 2023, UNMIK hosted "The United Nations Kosovo Trust-building Forum: Supporting Togetherness for a Better Future" in Thessaloniki, Greece, aiming to bridge divides and address the trust deficit in Kosovo². The forum gathered 190 multi-ethnic participants, forming six multi-ethnic working groups to develop recommendations on economic empowerment, environmental protection, language rights, media and misinformation, participation and inclusion, and the rule of law. UNMIK facilitated community dialogue through outreach and meetings with municipal mayors, promoting integration of non-majority communities.

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNFICYP continues to facilitate dialogue initiatives, trust- and confidence-building efforts, and engage with actors on both sides to create conducive conditions for the political/ peace process. It also continues to manage the buffer zone, including by diffusing tensions. During the reporting period, the mission enhanced key leadership engagement with both opposing forces. Over the past 6 months, UNFICYP has sustained efforts in building bridges between both communities by organizing or supporting 163 intercommunal or peacebuilding events, 41 of which were held with women's civil society organizations and informal women's groups.

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIFIL has no political mandate, but actively collaborates with the armed forces of Lebanon and Israel to resolve operational and tactical issues that could imperil a future political process. Although the security situation in UNIFIL's Area of Operations has deteriorated, liaison and de-escalation efforts have significantly increased between the Force Commander and the political and military leadership on both sides of the Blue Line.

Highlights of missions' efforts over the past six months



United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDOF continues to engage with Israel and Syria, parties to the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, to promote maximum restraint and prevent escalation of tensions in the Golan, especially during volatile periods. The Head of Mission/Force Commander regularly meet with authorities from both sides to maintain dialogue and cooperation.

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



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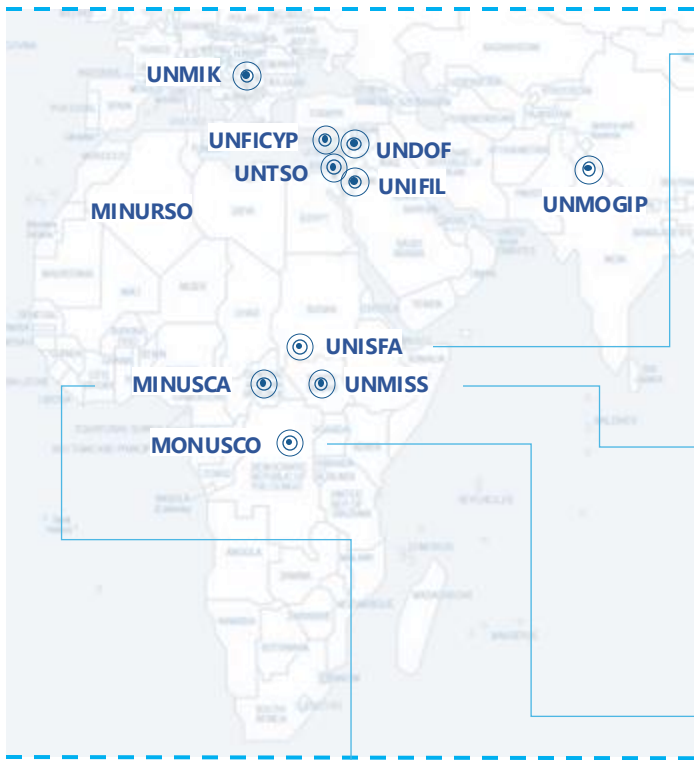
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Priority 1

COLLECTIVE COHERENCE BEHIND A POLITICAL STRATEGY

Highlights of missions' efforts over the past six months (continued)



United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNISFA: With talks between the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan on the final status of Abyei still stalled, UNISFA continues to focus on bilateral engagement with both Governments. Frequent topics include the presence of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, contrary to Security Council Resolutions and the UNISFA mandate, as well as the impact on UNISFA's protection of civilians mandate caused by the proliferation of armed groups, and heavy arms.

United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNMISS engaged the Government at national and state levels to support the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), including facilitating progress in the electoral and constitution making processes. The Mission supported the signing of the political parties' code of conduct and establishment of electoral commissions. At the subnational level, UNMISS promoted reconciliation through dialogue, supported local peace agreements, and trained mediators as well as local peace committees.

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MONUSCO engaged with national, provincial, and local actors to address conflict drivers and protect vulnerable populations. They supported local peace initiatives, established a dialogue mechanism in Ituri, and developed a political strategy for South-Kivu. The mission provided expertise for the Nairobi process, promoted women's and youth participation, and prepared for the peaceful December 2023 elections. They also supported capacity-building for women, raised awareness against violence, and advocated for a draft law against tribalism, racism, and xenophobia amidst rising hate speech.

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSCA

Under the strategic leadership of the CAR President, a multi-stakeholder Strategic Review of the Peace and Political Process was established to assess the implementation of the Political Agreement and the joint road map for peace in the Central African Republic. Guided by its political strategy to foster decentralized peace, the Mission also supported the advancement of local level reconciliation mechanisms.

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Priority 2

STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL INTEGRATION

INTERNAL INTEGRATION ACROSS MISSION ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS

Missions are making progress in planning, evaluation and linking the two. DPO is developing a package of guidance and support for missions to ensure that all have mission plans informed by a political strategy. They will serve as a roadmap for the work of the mission components, including their activities and budget, and will serve as the basis for monitoring mission performance through CPAS. MINUSCA serves as a model of best practice in this regard.

SRSB-approved mission plans

| 5 | Cycle | |
|---|---------|--|
| Y | MINURSO | 8 missions have SRSB-approved mission plans |
| Y | MINUSCA | |
| | MONUSCO | |
| Y | UNDOF | |
| Y | UNFICYP | |
| Y | UNFIL | |
| | UNISFA | |
| Y | UNMIK | |
| Y | UNMISS | |
| | UNMOGIP | |
| Y | UNTSO | |

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

Missions conducting CPAS impact assessments during reporting period

| | Cycle 4 | 5 |
|---------|---------|---|
| MINURSO | Y | Y |
| MINUSCA | Y | Y |
| MONUSCO | Y | Y |
| UNDOF | Y | |
| UNFICYP | Y | Y |
| UNFIL | Y | Y |
| UNISFA | Y | Y |
| UNMIK | Y | Y |
| UNMISS | Y | Y |
| UNMOGIP | Y | Y |
| UNTSO | Y | Y |

* For MONUSCO, mission plan under development

Source: Peacekeeping Missions | A4P+ reporting

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER UN ENTITIES

Most missions are systematically coordinating with the UNCT, or agencies, funds and programmes as relevant, and putting integration into action through joint coordination and/or programming. However, the extent to which peacekeeping missions are integrated with the UN Country Team (UNCT) varies depending on the specific context and nature of the mission mandate.

Self-reported degree of integration between peacekeeping missions and other UN entities



4 missions are integrated / operate in integrated settings with a functioning coordination mechanism with UN agencies, funds and programmes

8 missions implemented some **joint programming** with other UN entities/UNCT during reporting period

Source: Peacekeeping Missions | A4P+ reporting



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Priority 3

CAPABILITIES AND MINDSETS

TRAINING

Training, including pre-deployment and specialized courses on engineering and peacekeeping intelligence, is ongoing despite funding challenges. All deploying contingents certified operational readiness, aided by DPO's enhancement of national training capacities. Additionally, 24% of new leaders completed the mandatory Senior Leadership Training Programme. All missions regularly conduct training on conduct and discipline, with approximately 914 sessions held in the past six months, up from 511 in the last cycle.

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



100% of deploying contingents certified operational readiness as mandated. DPO supported this by partnering with T/PCC peacekeeping training institutes to enhance national training capacities, increasing training of national trainers for pre-deployment and specialized military and police training.



5 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



24% of the 25 newly appointed D2 and above field mission staff recruited in the last year attended the mandatory senior leadership programme (ST/SGB/2018/4) within the first six months of appointment. Of note, the majority of senior leadership attend the programme within a year.



Missions held approximately **914 conduct & discipline trainings** in the past 6 months (up from 511 in last cycle) to provide participants with the necessary foundation for developing the right mindset and behaviors in their interactions with fellow colleagues, partners, and all stakeholders, including local populations

Specialized Trainings

The United Nations and its partners, including Member States, provide training to enhance the specialized capabilities of UN Peacekeeping Operations. **The Triangular Partnership Programme (TPP)** focuses on improving peacekeepers' skills in engineering, medical services, C4ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance), and camp security technologies through training and operational support. Mission personnel receive peacekeeping-intelligence training through the **Peacekeeping-Intelligence Academy**. The Academy reported a decline in trained personnel compared to the previous cycle due to limited mission training budgets and operational constraints. To address this, DPO is providing targeted funding, developing e-learning courses, and deploying mobile training teams. Training numbers are expected to increase with the full staffing of the Academy by May 2024.

Triangular Partnership Programme

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

| | # trainings | # trainees | % female trainees |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Engineering | 6 (↑ from 2) | 110 (↑ from 38) | 5 % (↓ from 8%) |
| Medical | 8 (↑ from 4) | 85 (↑ from 37) | 37 % (↓ from 46%) |
| C4ISR | 5 (↑ from 4) | 119 (↑ from 68) | 26 % (↓ from 31%) |
| TOTAL | 19 (↑ from 10) | 306 (↑ from 143) | 22% |

Source: Triangular Partnership Programme – DOS | A4P+ reporting

Peacekeeping-Intelligence Academy

87 peacekeeping personnel trained, of which 20 % women between May and October 2023

- 29** Uniformed Personnel
(↓ from 44 in previous cycle)
- 15** Civilian Personnel
(↓ from 43 in previous cycle)
- Trainings offered:
- 4** PKI Fundamentals | Open-Source PKI | Human PKI | Military PKI
(↓ from 5 in previous cycle)
- 20%** Women

Source: Peacekeeping-Intelligence Coordination Team | A4P+ reporting



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Priority 3

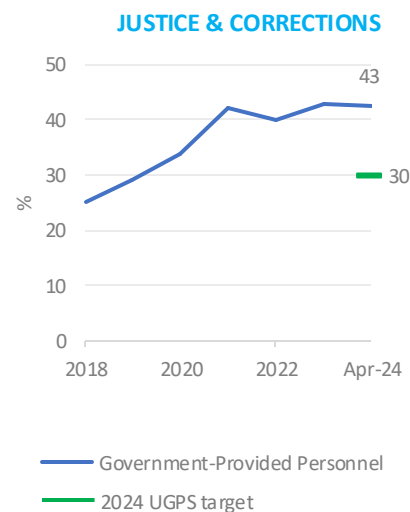
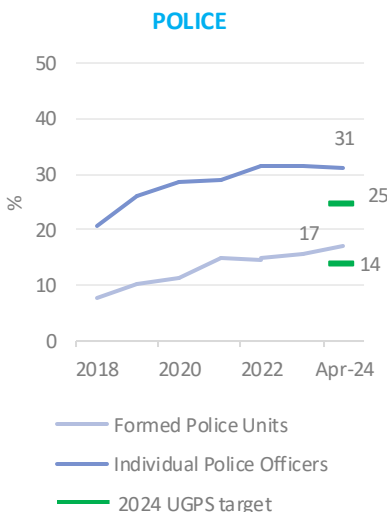
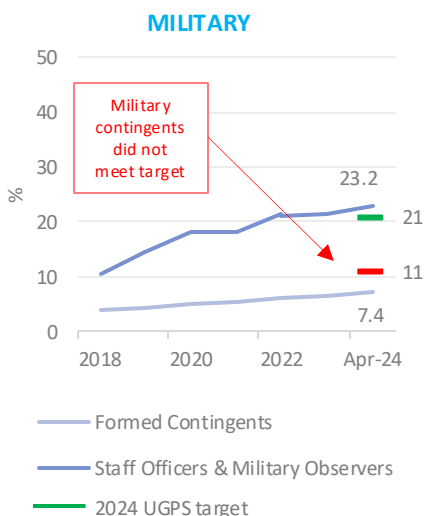
CAPABILITIES AND MINDSETS

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PEACEKEEPING

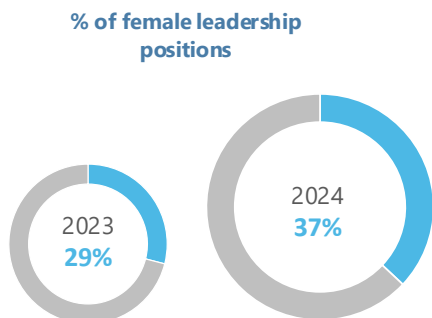
Missions are acting on recommendations from the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy (UGPS) to create an enabling environment for uniformed women. DPO actively supported uniformed gender parity through recruitment, training, and outreach. In 2023, Missions identified structured feedback mechanisms, such as exit surveys and interviews, as one of the most impactful initiatives taken to strengthen enabling environments as well as increased support mechanisms, such as networks, and the role of adequately supported Gender Focal Points. Such networks are being piloted, for example, by UNMISS, while other Missions have increased the role of Engagement Teams, consisting of over 50% women, to build trust with host communities and improve security. MONUSCO had 16 such Engagement Teams by end of 2023; MINUSCA increased the percentage of patrols with female presence from 32% in 2022 to 46% in 2023.

An ongoing review of the implementation of the UGPS has identified the following key challenges: (i) lack of nominations and representation of women in senior uniformed leadership; (ii) gaps between meeting targets and meaningful participation; (iii) a widening gap between targets and actual representation in military contingents; and (iv) the need for more nuanced narrative on progress and impact. DPO is now exploring options to address these challenges.

Uniformed deployments and UGPS targets³



GENDER REPRESENTATION IN SENIOR MISSION LEADERSHIP



Across all posts in DPO-led missions, women’s representation stands at 37%, an increase from 29% in December 2023. In DPO-led missions, senior leadership posts include five uniformed HoM (four military-led PKOs and one civilian mission led by a uniformed Head of Mission: UNDOF, UNIFIL, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, UNISFA (acting)). These leadership posts are all encumbered by men, a long-standing trend. Member States have nominated, in all but a few instances, only men for these posts. Without counting these five senior leaders, women represent 50% of HoMs/DHoMs in DPO-led field missions. Currently there are 3 women heading Peacekeeping Operations and 4 women in DHoM posts. This represents an increase of one woman in a Deputy Head of Mission post from the last reporting cycle.



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Priority 4

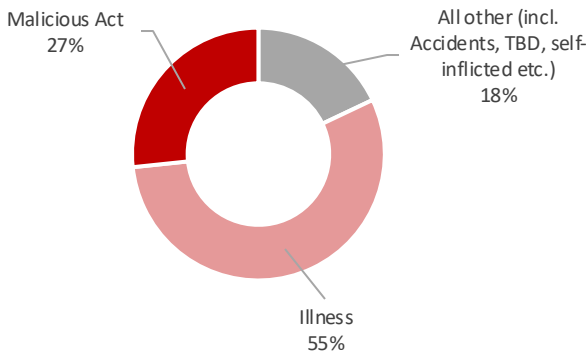
ACCOUNTABILITY TO PEACEKEEPERS

SAFETY AND SECURITY OF PEACEKEEPERS

Peacekeepers perform their duties at great risk and amongst sophisticated, evolving threats. Yet illness remains the primary cause of fatalities in peacekeeping (55%), with deaths due to malicious acts being the second highest cause (27%). From 1 Jan 2017 to 3 Sept 2024, 196 peacekeepers died due to malicious acts. The vast majority of fatalities occur among uniformed personnel. To mitigate these risks, the Departments of Peace Operations and Operational Support are working to improve the safety and security of peacekeepers, including through improving casualty evacuation, enhancing personnel’s health and well-being as well as by addressing impunity for crimes committed against peacekeepers.

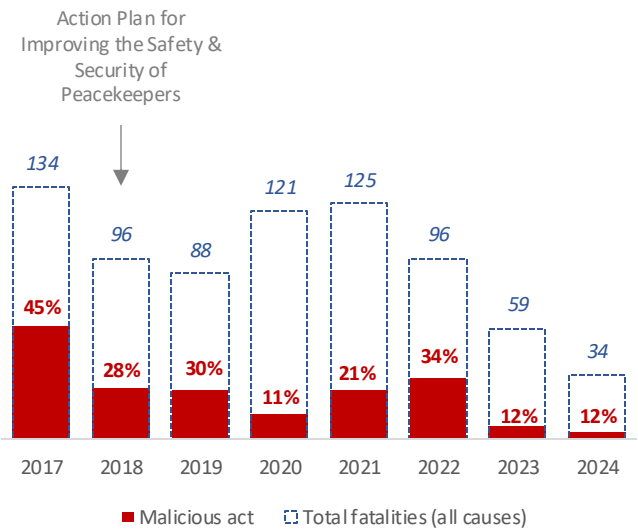
The emerging threat of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), particularly small commercial drones in Africa is of rising concern. Peacekeeping operations are not immune to this threat and 2024 marked the first recorded attack by improvised armed UAS on a UN mission. DPO is working with DOS to equip more peacekeepers with counter-UAS systems and training, but much more work is needed in cooperation with Member States.

Causes of fatalities 2017-2024 (as of 3 Sept 2024)



Source: NOTICAS/UNOCC | A4P+ Reporting

% of peacekeeping fatalities from malicious acts compared to total number of fatalities (all causes) 2017-2024 (as of 3 Sept 2024)



Source: NOTICAS/UNOCC | A4P+ Reporting

Progress made on the implementation of the Action Plan for Improving the Security of Peacekeepers in last 6 months

UN Peacekeeping continues to make progress implementing the Action Plan. Efforts to improve casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) have resulted in a decrease in the timeframe to conduct CASEVAC in MINUSCA, including through developing a new SOP, conducting stress tests in all sectors, and training personnel. Other missions plan to take forward the same. DPO will also launch a review of the CASEVAC policy in September 2024.

DPO and the DOS conducted the sixth workshop for the Action Plan for Improving Security in April 2024. The recommendations from the workshop were incorporated in an updated version of the Action Plan. Recommendations included the development of a policy/guidance on mission engagement with host governments and other security personnel, methods to improve ammunition management and the need to update the Integrated Base Defense Policy.



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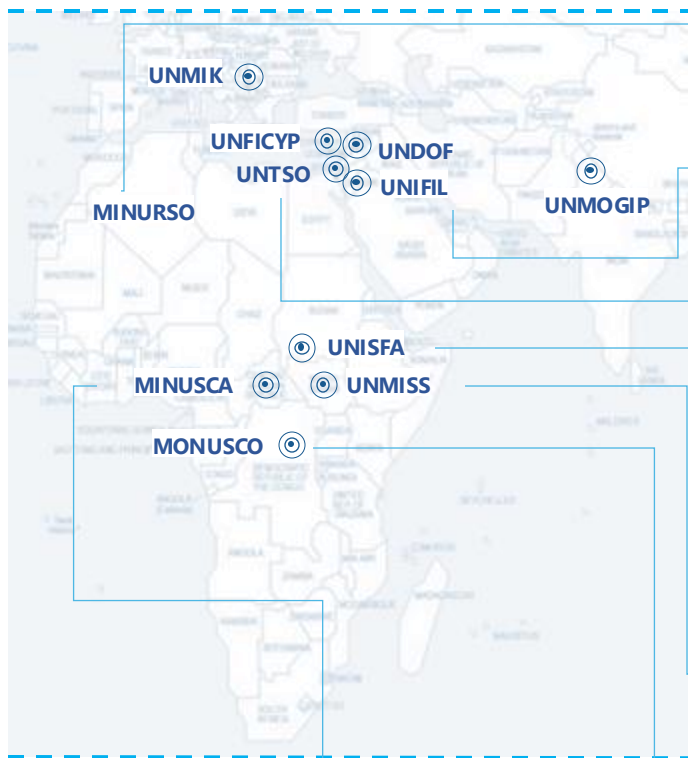


Priority 4

ACCOUNTABILITY TO PEACEKEEPERS

Missions in coordination with UNMAS are undertaking extensive efforts to mitigate the risk of Explosive Ordnance (EOs), including Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). A critical component is risk education, which UNMAS has provided to 460k beneficiaries. The missions also continue to implement recommendations of the Security Council-requested Independent Strategic Review on the UN Response to Explosive Ordnance Threats (S/2021/1042) with support from UNMAS.

EO threat update October 2023 – August 2024



MINURSO: UNMAS supported the mission by verifying that over 15,000 km of routes were free of EO, including by destroying over 160 items of unexploded ordnance. UNMAS also provided Explosive Ordnance Disposal Education to over 50 Military Observers, to ensure safety and the efficacy of Military Observer operations.

UNIFIL: Within the UNIFIL AOR, over 5000 Explosive Ordnance attacks/incidents have been reported since October 2023. The intensified conflict resulted in areas previously cleared of explosive threat now faced with the threat of unexploded ordnance, in addition to extensive minefields. The UNTSO Observers injured in March were operating in the UNIFIL AOR.

UNTSO: In March 2024, three Military Observers were injured when a victim operated explosive device was triggered during a routine patrol near the Blue Line in South Lebanon, highlighting the ongoing risk posed by explosive ordnance in the area.

UNISFA: In support of the Mission, UNMAS verified over 540 km of routes were free of EO and released over 1.6 million square meters of land clear of Explosive hazards. Over 330 explosive hazards were removed and destroyed.

UNMISS: In South Sudan, UNMAS teams continue to survey and clear mines, ERW, and ammunition stockpiles. Due to these efforts, UNMAS destroyed over 365,000 Explosive Ordnance and Small Arms Ammunition. In addition to clearance operations, UNMAS delivered risk education to over 375,000 personnel, supporting the awareness and safety of UNMISS personnel and civilians.

MINUSCA: UNMAS destroyed over 1,700 unexploded ordnance and provided risk education to over 11,700 personnel, enhancing national capacities to manage explosive threats. During this time, 47 EO incidents were recorded (14 exploded, 27 removed/destroyed by MINUSCA and 6 removed by other actors). Tragically, a MINUSCA patrol encountered an explosive device in January 2024 that resulted in the death of a peacekeeper. Ongoing efforts focus on reinforcing the EOD capabilities within the TCCs, including search and detection for explosive ordnance threats.

MONUSCO: UNMAS continues EOD tasks to remove threats posed by landmines and ERW, and has safely destroyed over 68,924 explosive items. Additionally, UNMAS delivered EO risk education to over 81,000 people, enhancing the security and safety of MONUSCO personnel and local civilians. The increased conflict among M23 and the Allied Democratic Front has resulted in over 170 incidents involving explosive ordnance. The use of drones and unmanned aerial systems has increased, complicating operations and posing additional risks.

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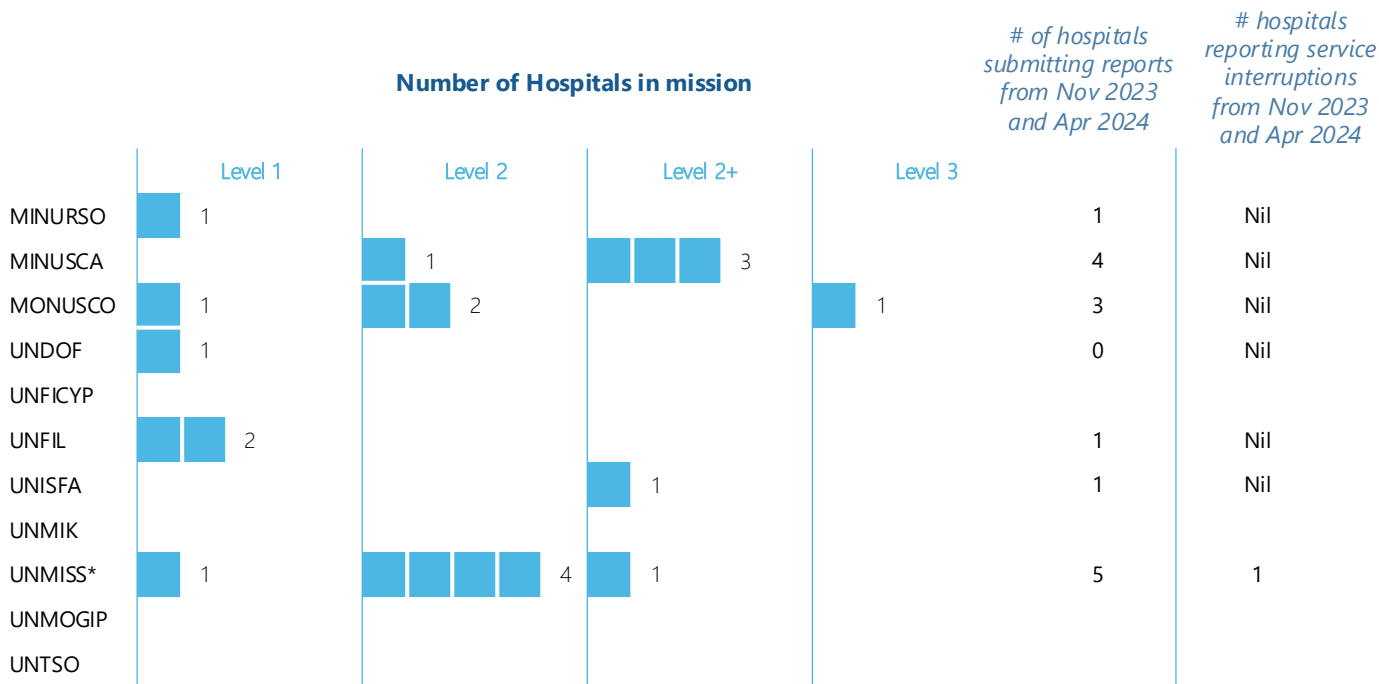
ACCOUNTABILITY TO PEACEKEEPERS

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Efforts to strengthen the health and well-being of personnel continue. A total of 19 level 1+ and above field hospitals exist across 7 missions (there are no hospitals in UNFICYP, UNMIK, UNMOGIP and UNTSO). One hospital reported the inability to perform surgery or to accept new intensive care patients due to personnel shortages

Missions are also undertaking a wide array of initiatives to support the mental health of personnel. Tending to the mental health of uniformed personnel remains a priority with the implementation of the Mental Health Strategy for Uniformed Personnel and the development of the MindCompanion App.

Number of Hospitals in mission



UNMISS reported that on 247 days (81.5%), malfunctioning ultrasound equipment impacted delivery of care in the last 6 months, and that on 30 days (9.9%) hospitals were unable to accept new ICU patients and to perform surgeries due to the absence of personnel. A new, fully functional ultrasound machine was deployed with the new rotation.

Source: DHMOSH | A4P+ Reporting

MENTAL HEALTH STRATEGY (MHS) FOR UN UNIFORMED PERSONNEL

The Division of Healthcare Management and Occupational Safety and Health (DHMOSH) developed a Mental Health Strategy (MHS) for UN Uniformed Personnel, which is being implemented in the UN Missions.

The UN's MindCompanion (web and mobile-based app) offers a curated collection of evidence-based assessment resources and tools that match personalised self-help approaches. While ensuring privacy and confidentiality, it will help normalise conversations about mental health, diminish stigma, break down barriers to care-seeking, and empower our peacekeepers (uniformed and civilian staff) to manage their mental well-being, even after deployment.

Source: Peacekeeping missions | A4P+ Reporting



Priority 4

ACCOUNTABILITY TO PEACEKEEPERS

Formal or informal mechanisms to support the mental health of personnel

| | |
|---------|--|
| MINURSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2023, MINURSO, in collaboration with UNDSS Critical Incident Stress Management Section (CISMS), launched a pilot Mental Health Initiative for all personnel. Three UN Senior Counsellors provide confidential tele-counselling in English, French, and Arabic |
| MINUSCA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health Screening Program, Peer Support Networks, Professional Counseling and Psychosocial Support, Collaboration with UN Departments (e.g., CISMS/UNDSS) for necessary resources and support, Awareness Campaigns and Training Programs |
| MONUSCO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs), updated Mental Health Policies, training and education, support networks, wellness initiatives, regular field visits to staff for well-being discussions and support |
| UNDOF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCCs have access to national mechanisms. |
| UNFICYP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced recreation facilities and gyms for female peacekeepers |
| UNIFIL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIFIL's staff counselor provides psychosocial support through individual and group sessions, both in person and online. They also conduct training on stress management, trauma, self-care, and related topics. Field visits target crisis-affected Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs). Primary and secondary medical care include mental health advocacy and awareness, with regular sessions on therapeutic approaches at UNIFIL Hospital. Clinical psychologists and trained welfare officers to address critical incident stress management |
| UNISFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civilian and military staff counselors dedicated to supporting UNISFA personnel, regular private and group support sessions and staff meetings, training sessions to enhance mental health awareness, promotion of welfare activities through the Welfare and Recreation Committee, with a draft SOP in development |
| UNMIK | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted 13 Well-being Group exercises and delivered 3 tailored training workshops for Senior Leadership |
| UNMISS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Staff Counselling Unit at Health Services offers counselling and 24/7 psychosocial support across the mission area, including stress management and ongoing care. They provide psycho-educational training on stress management online and during field visits, collaborate closely with Medical Officers for specialized referrals, and offer managerial consultations. The Field Staff Union, with the Staff Counselling Unit, conducts focus group discussions for the Education Program for Women's Health in the Workplace |
| UNMOGIP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the biannual UNMOs conference, UNMOGIP organized welfare activities for civilians and military staff and the Kuwait Joint Support Office supported the Mission with health training. Throughout the year, civilian and uniformed personnel benefit from the Mission's investment in sports facilities and gym equipment on the Mission's premises. UNDSS has also provided the Mission personnel with security awareness training, Individual First Aid Kit (IFAK) Training, and staff counseling. |
| UNTSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In light of the ongoing crises, stress, trauma, and burnout remain prevalent among personnel. The mission prioritizes personnel's mental health by offering comprehensive support, improving living conditions, and implementing effective strategies to manage the impact of conflicts and pandemics on their health and safety, as outlined in the UNTSO Wellbeing strategy |



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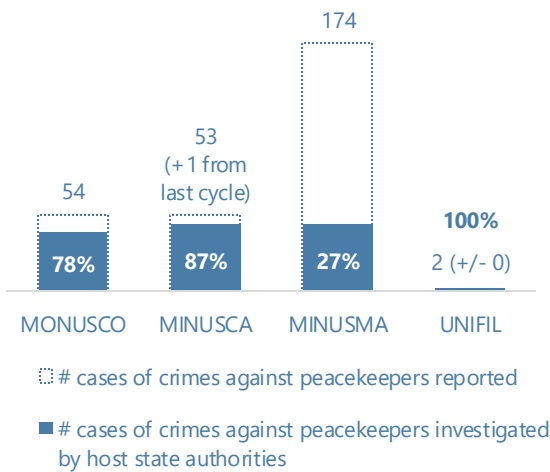
Priority 4

ACCOUNTABILITY TO PEACEKEEPERS

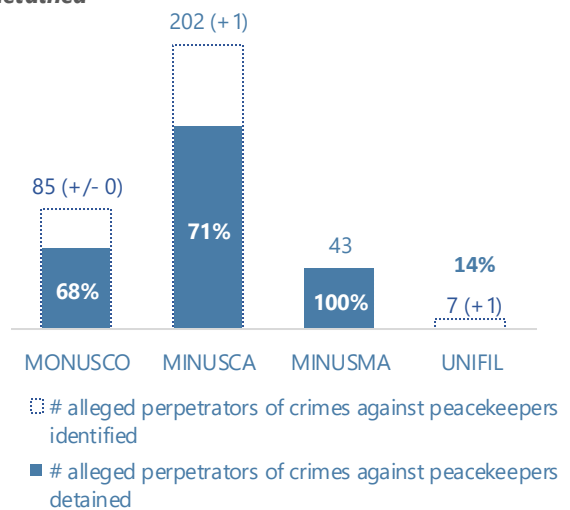
PREVENTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIMES AGAINST PEACEKEEPERS⁴

During the reporting period, in the Central African Republic one alleged perpetrator was identified, three individuals were detained, four individual cases were brought to trial and one individual was convicted by the CAR authorities. The individual who is reflected as “detained” in UNIFIL in the below data, has since been releases on bail. In the case of MONUSCO, statistics include investigations, detentions and convictions relating to the high-profile assassination of two UN sanctions experts in 2017, noting that they were not peacekeepers.

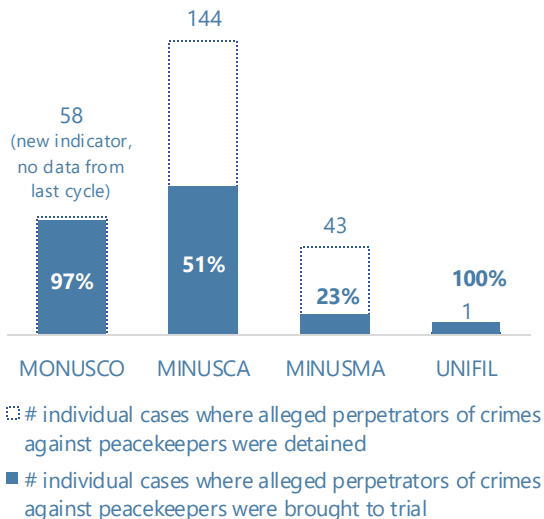
91 (83%) of cases reported have been investigated by host state authorities



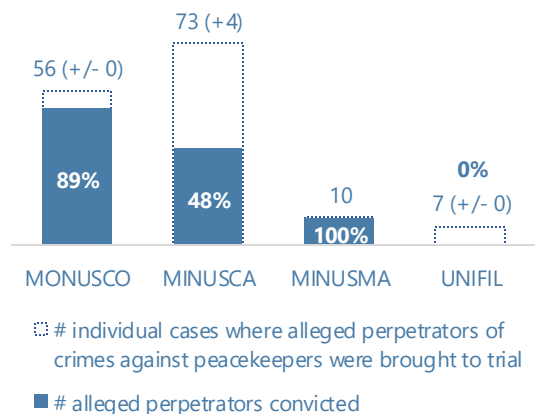
203 (69%) of alleged perpetrators identified were detained



136 (67%) of alleged perpetrators detained were tried



85 (63%) of alleged perpetrators identified were convicted



⁴ Data is available from 2013 for MINUSCA; MONUSCO, UNIFIL and MINUSMA (MINUSMA data is excluded from this report due to the drawdown of the mission) 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. | Source: OROLSI – Justice and Corrections | A4P+ Reporting



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Priority 5

ACCOUNTABILITY OF PEACEKEEPERS

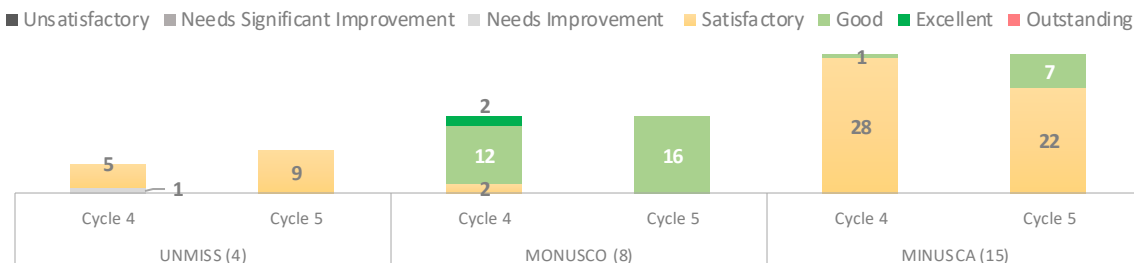
PERFORMANCE⁵

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 and addressing misconduct. Efforts to utilize and enhance our mechanisms to evaluate the performance of uniformed components continue, but further progress is needed and planned. DPO also continues placing the highest priority on addressing cases of underperformance, particularly through remedial measures or repatriations where needed. Of note, civilian performance is only reported once a year and was reported on in the previous cycle, and environmental performance data covering the budget year 2023-2024 will be included in the next report.

Uniformed personnel

Outcome of evaluations of FPUs

All FPUs are evaluated on a quarterly basis. During the reporting period, all 27 formed police units (FPUs) across MINUSCA (15), MONUSCO (8), and UNMISS (4) were evaluated twice. No evaluation was rated as 'needs improvement' during this period. Regardless of their rating (see scale below), all units are recommended to develop a performance improvement plan (PIP).



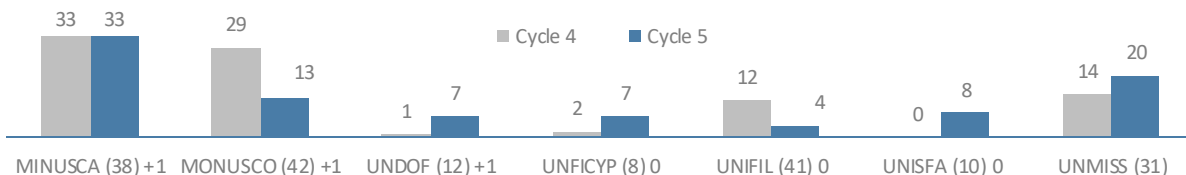
Peacekeeping missions (total FPUs in mission) in past 6 months (# units evaluated).

Source: OROLSI PD | A4P+ Reporting.

The Police Division also conducts annual inspection, assessments and evaluations visits (PAET) to assess performance issues. In the reporting period, one PAET was conducted in MINUSCA and one in UNMISS. PAET recommendations are reported to Head of Mission and Police Commissioners. Where needed, significant gaps are reported at Monthly and Quarterly Performance Meetings.

Number of evaluations of military units in past 6 months

Potential remedial measures for underperformance include pre-deployment visits, mission-level performance improvement plans, and targeted training and capacity building efforts, including through the Light Coordination Mechanism. The potential repatriation and/or replacement of certain units is currently under consideration. Relevant measures for cases of underperformance are considered at working and principal level on a monthly basis. The Office of Military Affairs is currently revising the methodology for assessing the performance of military units and officers.



Peacekeeping missions (total military units in mission)

Source: OMA | 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.



ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING +

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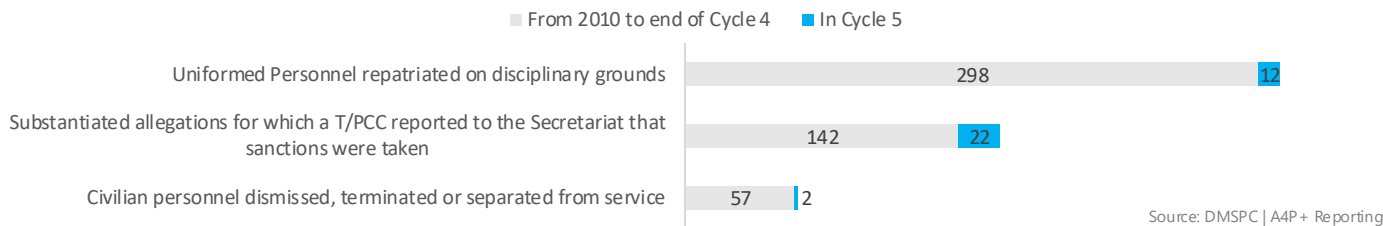
PRIORITY 5

ACCOUNTABILITY OF PEACEKEEPERS

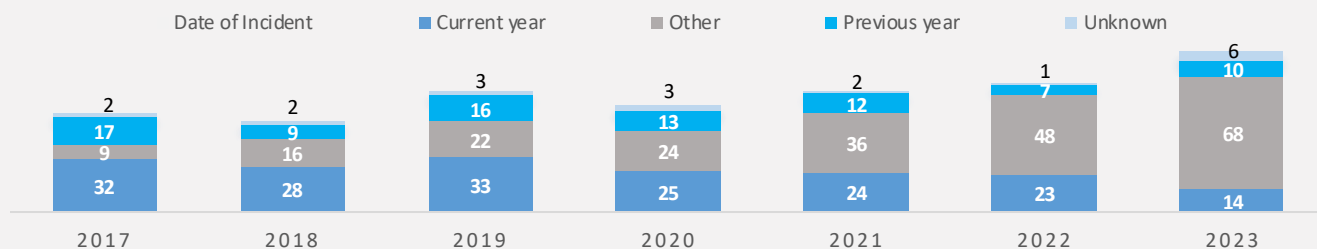
CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

Between January and December 2023, 98 allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and 364 allegations of serious misconduct (excluding SEA) have been reported in peacekeeping missions.

Actions taken against substantiated SEA cases since 1st January 2010



Allegations of SEA in missions by year reported⁷ (as of May 2024)



Date of incident: Date or period during which the alleged sexual exploitation and abuse occurred.

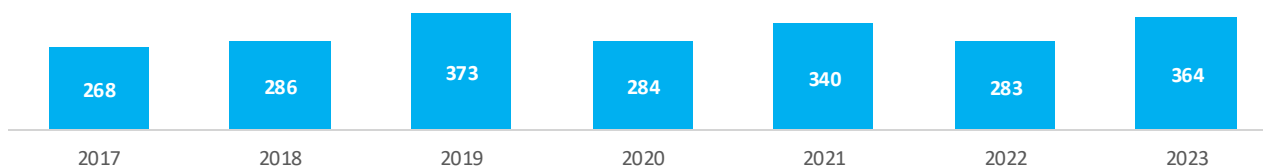
Current year (example): An incident that occurred in 2016 and was reported to the UN in 2016 will be marked as current year.

Previous year (example): An incident that occurred in 2015 and was reported in 2016 will be marked as previous year in the 2016 column.

Other (example): Other refers to incidents that occurred more than one year before they were reported. Example: an incident that occurred in 2013 and was reported in 2016 will be marked as Other in the 2016 column.

Additional note: If acts of sexual exploitation and abuse took place over a period of time, the reported allegation will be marked for the year in which the act ended. Example: an exploitation relationship was ongoing from October 2014 to February 2015, and was reported to the UN in 2015, the allegation will be marked as “current year” in the 2015 column.

Allegations of serious misconduct (non-SEA) in missions by year reported⁷ (as of May 2024)



Source: <https://conduct.unmissions.org/data>

⁷ Reported records are included (Current Mission) MINURSO, MINUSCA, MONUSCO, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIK, UNMISS, UNMOGIP, UNTSO, (Closed Mission) MINUJUSTH, MINURCAT, MINUSMA, MIUSTAH, MONUC, UNAMID, UNMIL, UNMIS, UNMIT, and UNOCI



Priority 6

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS

Under the umbrella of the Peace Begins with Me global communications campaign to mark the 75th anniversary of UN Peacekeeping, a dedicated promotional campaign was rolled out ahead of the Peacekeeping Ministerial in December 2023. This provided an opportunity to engage with existing and new audiences, resulting in 60,000 new followers across UN Peacekeeping digital channels this cycle. In January 2024, an [interactive microsite](#) was launched to serve as a strategic tool for outreach by showcasing the impact of peacekeeping and to honor the service and sacrifice of peacekeepers. The microsite features a dedicated page on [A4P and A4P+ working areas](#) and their impact on communities served by peacekeeping operations.

During this cycle, mentions of UN Peacekeeping were 9% higher than during the same period last year, with a 40% increase in users engaging with content. Among other factors, this can be attributed to audience interest in [explainer content](#) about the work of peacekeeping through the lens of A4P/A4P+, including [peacekeeping principles](#), the [functions and impact](#) of peacekeeping operations, the [role of women in peacekeeping](#), and [human-interest stories](#). Surge support and/or training was provided by DPO's Strategic Communications Section to MONUSCO, UNMISS and UNISFA, focused on strengthening compelling, people-centered, data-driven storytelling to demonstrate tangible impact and help prevent mis/dis/malinformation and hate speech (MDMH).

DPO's Addressing Mis- and Disinformation Unit provided training to MONUSCO, MINUSCA, UNMISS and UNISFA to strengthen the capacity of missions to conduct monitoring and analysis of the information environment, that feeds into reporting with a focus on MDMH (UNIFIL, MONUSCO and MINUSCA are producing reports on a weekly or bi-weekly basis). As of this cycle, five missions have established an integrated Information Integrity Working Group: UNIFIL, MONUSCO, MINUSCA, UNMISS and UNISFA.

Highlights of activities promoting a positive image and pre-emptively address mis/dis/malinformation and hate speech

| | |
|---------|---|
| MINURSO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintained digital presence to provide clear messaging on mission roles, responsibilities and capacities |
| MINUSCA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly press conference to disseminate information, shape narrative and address disinformation campaigns Engagement with governmental officials to correct false narratives circulating in media Preparation of crisis communications plans ahead of high-risk moments |
| MONUSCO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prebunking content on Mission's disengagement plan Social media campaign to raise awareness of mis/disinformation and manage expectations Creation of a WhatsApp channel to quickly disseminate priority key messaging |
| UNDOF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely liaison with parties to the agreement and strategic messaging on relevant social channels |
| UNFICYP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key message for the media regularly updated on sensitive topics related to tensions inside the buffer zone Ongoing social media campaign including content produced by HQ on addressing mis-disinformation |
| UNIFIL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crisis communications plan developed along with key messages to anticipate harmful information. Engagement with international and national media on mission's actions and role following October 2023 events Radio and TV programmes explaining UNIFIL's mandate and addressing trending mis/disinformation narratives |
| UNISFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactive messaging on peacekeeping activities, including through HQ channels, to address misperceptions In the absence of a radio station, the Mission created an internet radio to message on its mandate and activities. |
| UNMIK | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key messages to pre-empt inaccurate narratives and mis-disinformation ahead of high-level meetings and bi-annual SG report on UNMIK to Security Council Roundtable, off-the-record discussion between SRSG and chief editors of Kosovo-Albanian language media to explain mandate and role of mission, and raise awareness on mis/disinformation Engagement with communities explaining mission's role and preventing false narratives, and publication of articles debunking false news |
| UNMISS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New communications strategy, incl. a new narrative, activity matrix setting out proactive communication to be undertaken across all platforms, and an evaluation process to measure impact Messaging prepared ahead of all risk moments. Set up of Information Integrity Working Group with Juba HQ plus field offices to proactively identify instances of MDMH/anti UN sentiment and create appropriate responses Annual perception survey that maps public perceptions regarding UNMISS and its impact and effectiveness to refine external communications efforts and manage expectations |



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Priority 7

COOPERATION WITH HOST COUNTRY

Cooperation with host authorities is essential to missions' ability to carry out its mandate effectively. As the below graphic demonstrates, missions continue to face varying levels of SOFA violations, with several having a notable impact on mandate implementation. The second graphic on coordination mechanisms reveals how far missions have gone to strengthen cooperation and coordination with host countries. Member State support is needed where host states/host authorities severely impede the ability of a mission to implement its mandate.

Most missions⁸ 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 UN Secretariat is working to further systematize reporting 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.

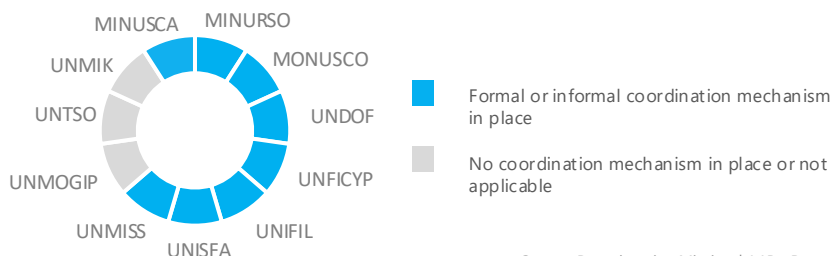
Impact of SOFA/SOMA incidents⁹ on missions

| | # of new SOFA/SOMA incidents recorded in the last 6 months | Total # of SOFA/SOMA incidents at the time of reporting (including longstanding violations predating the reporting period) | Movement of civilian personnel | Movement of uniformed personnel | Implementation of mandated tasks |
|---------|--|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| MINURSO | 0 | 2 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| MINUSCA | 10 | 174 | ▶▶ | ▶▶ | ▶▶ |
| MONUSCO | 27 | 29 | ▶▶ | ▶▶ | ▶▶ |
| UNDOF | None | None | ▶▶ | ▶▶ | ▶▶ |
| UNFICYP | None | None | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| UNIFIL | 43 | Under Validation | ▶▶ | ▶▶ | ▶▶ |
| UNISFA | 1 | Under Validation | ▶▶ | ▶▶ | ▶▶ |
| UNMIK | No SOFA/SOMA | | | | |
| UNMISS | 125 | 585 | ▶▶ | ▶▶ | ▶▶ |
| UNMOGIP | No SOFA/SOMA | | | | |
| UNTSO | No SOFA/SOMA | | | | |

No/Low Impact ▶▶ Medium Impact ▶▶ High Impact ▶▶

Existence of coordination mechanisms between mission and host country

Eight missions reported having formal or informal 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

⁸ 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.

⁹ The numbers shown are approved by the Legal Officer, excluding some incidents under the validation process reporting by SAGE



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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 (continues on next page). MONUSCO and UNMISS have put in place particularly sophisticated formal mechanisms to ensure strategic and operational coordination with host states.

| | Mechanism | Status | Contribution |
|---------|---|--------|--------------|
| MINURSO | Regular communication, with the Moroccan Coordinator, the Frente Polisario Coordinator and between the Force Commander and the high command of the Royal Moroccan Army | ▶▶ | ●●● |
| MINUSCA | Organization of a joint government/MINUSCA seminar in December 2023 on mission's mandate, with emphasis on achievements, challenges, opportunities, and areas to enhance collaboration. | 💡 | N/A |
| MONUSCO | SRSG engagements with Head of State, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs ensure permanent dialogue and a coordinated approach, based on information-sharing and confirmation of an agreed course of action. Notably these mechanisms created mutual trust and facilitated the collaboration between the government and the UN. | 🔄 | ●●● |
| | Joint government-UN working group: Provided inputs to the Joint Disengagement Plan, signed on 21 Nov by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and SRSG. Helped to establish a monitoring mechanism and co-drafted the June report to the Security Council. The mechanisms further facilitated the creation of Provincial Integrated Transition Teams in South Kivu, North Kivu, and Ituri province. These mechanisms facilitate the development of provincial transition plans and involve the UN, provincial authorities, and civil society. | 💡 | |
| | Regular monthly meetings between Police Commissioner and Head of the Congolese police are pivotal in facilitating the exchange of crucial information related to ongoing disengagement/transition process. These meetings create a dedicated platform for assessing progress, acknowledging achievements, pinpointing obstacles, and outlining a path forward- | | |
| UNDOF | High-level meeting A and B each Side authority, and meeting of Head of Mission with diplomats, government authorities/ministers. | ▶▶ | ●●● |
| UNFICYP | Meetings with civilian authorities on both sides (Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of the Republic of Cyprus and "MFA" north, authorities) | | ●●● |
| | Meetings with military officials on both sides (National Guard, Turkish Mainland Army, Turkish Cypriot Security Forces) | ▶▶ | ●●● |
| | Meetings with law enforcement authorities (Republic of Cyprus Police, Turkish Cypriot Police) | | ●●● |
| UNIFIL | Regular coordination with MOFA and other relevant Governmental authorities on SOFA matters | 💡 | N/A |
| UNISFA | The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC), composed of Sudan, South Sudan, the African Union UNISFA is the common oversight mechanism for Abyei. Full AJOC meetings have not been held & are now not possible owing to the internal conflict in Sudan | N/A | ●●● |
| | UNMISS-UNISFA-GOSS-UN Agency Coordination mechanisms: This mechanism was designed to coordinate issues related to Abyei-South Sudan border issues but has not met since July 2023. | | |

New Mechanism
 Update/Enhance Mechanism
 On-going Mechanism

No Available Report
 No to little contribution
 Medium contribution
 Significant contribution

●●● ●●● ●●● ●●●



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Priority 7

COOPERATION WITH HOST COUNTRY

| | Mechanism | Status | Contribution |
|---------|--|--------|--------------|
| UNMISS | Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC). | ▶▶ | ●●● |
| | High Level Coordination Forum (HLF) evolved considerably since its inception in 2021. It meets less often but engages on key strategic issues with significant implications at the operational level, on freedom of movement, taxes, imports, customs clearance, ammunition management, deployments etc. | | |
| | Weekly meeting with the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism on freedom of movement, including access issues. Sustains dialogue on the SOFA, its application and what constitutes a violation. | | N/A |
| | The IGAD – AU – UNMISS Trilateral demarche and engagements with senior host government authorities, including President and Vice Presidents (to underscore that it is imperative for the parties to the peace agreement to engage in the spirit of compromise and consensus). | | |
| UNTSO | While no formal mechanisms, the HoM conducts consultations with host country MoFA and MoD as part of 1/4ly regional liaison visits to each of 5 capitals | ▶▶ | ●●● |
| UNMOGIP | There is no formal mechanism between the Mission and the host countries; however, the Head and Chief Military Observer of UNMOGIP consults the Indian and Pakistani Directors General of Military Operations, the respective Army Liaison Officers and/or other stakeholders as required on operational and administrative issues. | ▶▶ | ●●● |



New Mechanism



Update/Enhance Mechanism



On-going Mechanism

No Available Report



No to little contribution



Medium contribution



Significant contribution



Source: Peacekeeping Missions| A4P+ Reporting