

# Determined

Report of the Secretary-General  
on the Work of the Organization

2023



**United  
Nations**

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# Contents

INTRODUCTION .....	4
PROMOTION OF SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT .....	32
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY .....	66
DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA .....	98
PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS .....	110
EFFECTIVE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE .....	128
PROMOTION OF JUSTICE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW .....	146
DISARMAMENT .....	158
DRUG CONTROL, CRIME PREVENTION AND COMBATING TERRORISM .....	170
EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE ORGANIZATION .....	182

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**Cover: Six years since the Peace Agreement was signed in 2016 between the Government of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia-Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP), the United Nations continues to support the political and socioeconomic reincorporation of more than 13,000 ex-combatants – a third of whom are women – into civilian life.**

(Pondores, Colombia; October 2022) © UN-Women/Pedro Pío

\*\*\* This report is issued in response to Article 98 of the Charter of the United Nations, which mandates the Secretary-General to provide an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. The key priorities covered in the report correspond to the eight priorities established by the General Assembly each biennium, together with a final chapter on the effective functioning of the Organization.

# Introduction

OPENING BY THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

HIGHLIGHTS FROM ACROSS THE  
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

[The wider United Nations family](#)

[Our Common Agenda](#)

[Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance](#)

[Black Sea Initiative and Memorandum of Understanding](#)

[Select transformative agendas](#)

The 2022 SDG Moment, which took place during the high-level week of the General Assembly, focused on the promise of inclusion, resilience and sustainability embedded in the Goals, especially in times of crisis. Convened by the Secretary-General, António Guterres, the SDG Moment is a reminder of our commitment to a better future for all, on a safe and healthy planet.

(New York, September 2022) © UN Photo/Manuel Elías



Eduardo Kobra's mural was installed at United Nations Headquarters from September to December 2022. It highlights the importance of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the Earth's ability to meet the needs of future generations.

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

## INTRODUCTION

The past year<sup>1</sup> was marked by increasingly complex crises for our world – poverty, inequality, hunger and rising unemployment; an uneven and uncertain global economic outlook; the escalating climate emergency; and conflicts, in particular the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. In every case, the poorest and most vulnerable people and communities are hit hardest.

Meanwhile, human rights are under assault, worsened by widening economic and social gaps and the lingering effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Women and young people continue to be shut out of economic, civic and social spaces, denying entire societies their contributions and ideas. Shrinking civic space, the rapid spread of mis- and disinformation and rising hate speech and misogyny are pushing people apart at a time when we need unity and solidarity more than ever.

We face the highest levels of geopolitical mistrust and competition in decades. Sharp divisions are growing within countries and across the global community. Countries and entire regions are turning their backs on one another, leaving the urgent and essential business of jointly shaping a better future to wither on the vine.

At the same time, humanity continues to grapple with balancing the great promise of technological innovations such as artificial intelligence and social media with the need to address clear threats to people's rights to safety and privacy.



**“The women and men of the United Nations are determined in our efforts to address today’s cascading crises and set humanity on a new path to peace, stability and prosperity.”**

**António Guterres, Secretary-General**

<sup>1</sup> In line with the regular budget of the United Nations Secretariat, the reporting period is from 1 January to 31 December 2022. Given the peacekeeping budget period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, and the presentation of the report to the General Assembly in September, a few key highlights from the first months of 2023 are also included.



Little Amal, a giant puppet of a 10-year-old Syrian refugee girl, stands next to the *Non-Violence* sculpture, also known as *The Knotted Gun*, at United Nations Headquarters. Since July 2021, Little Amal has travelled over 9,000 km across 12 countries, representing all children fleeing war, violence and persecution.

(New York; September 2022) © UN Photo/Mark Garten



António Guterres, Secretary-General, oversees departing ships involved in the Black Sea Initiative. To mitigate global food insecurity and its humanitarian impact, the Secretary-General proposed the Black Sea Initiative to Türkiye, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

(Istanbul, Türkiye; August 2022) © UN Photo/Mark Garten

Nevertheless, as the present report shows, the women and men of the United Nations are determined in our efforts to address those crises and set humanity on a new path to peace, stability and prosperity. In the report, I highlight inspiring examples of our determination, based on our belief that a better world is not only necessary, but within our grasp.

Nowhere are the needs greater than in the midst of emergencies.

In 2022, together with our partners on the ground, we coordinated humanitarian response plans for 216 million people across 69 countries and territories and delivered life-saving assistance and protection to nearly 160 million people in urgent need. Thanks to the generosity of our donors, we mobilized a record \$30 billion in humanitarian aid.

We responded to regional crises across the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, which face a deadly combination of drought, poverty, insecurity and the looming risk of famine. We reached 17 million people in the Horn of Africa with humanitarian assistance in 2022, and some 20 million people across the Sahel.

In Afghanistan, the United Nations and our partners reached more than 26 million people in 2022 with humanitarian assistance and protection, including in previously inaccessible locations, while pushing back against the unacceptable curtailment of women's and girls' rights, in particular their access to education and livelihoods.

Peace is the beating heart of the United Nations. In 2022, our teams deployed a wide range of tools to prevent, mitigate, manage and resolve conflicts, while protecting the people affected by them.



**“At the halfway point to 2030, we need to rescue the SDGs. We need all hands-on deck and a major surge in leadership, financing and solidarity for people and planet.”**

**Amina J. Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General**



**“In our turbulent world, we are working for a more just, inclusive and sustainable future for every member of the human family.”**

**E. Courtenay Rattray, Chef de Cabinet**



**“We must focus both on the crises affecting the world today and on equipping the United Nations to deal preventively and effectively with those which threaten our collective future.”**

**Guy Ryder, Under-Secretary-General for Policy**





Around the world, we redoubled our pursuit of peace, from the United Nations-brokered truce in Yemen, to our 41 special political missions and offices and 12 peacekeeping operations. The Peacebuilding Fund committed \$231 million to supporting peacebuilding efforts across 37 countries, with more than a third of those funds dedicated to supporting women and young people.

In Ukraine, the United Nations stayed and delivered, supporting close to 16 million people through our humanitarian response plan.

To mitigate global food insecurity and its humanitarian impact, we proposed the Initiative on the Safe Transportation of Grain and Foodstuffs from Ukrainian Ports (Black Sea Initiative) to Türkiye, the Russian Federation and Ukraine. As at mid-June 2023, the Initiative had enabled the export of over 32 million tons of grain and other foodstuffs, with over half of food exports going to developing countries. Meanwhile, the United Nations continued its efforts under the Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations to facilitate the unimpeded access to the global markets of Russian food products and fertilizers, which are not subject to sanctions. We will continue to press for a just and sustainable peace, in line with the Charter of the United Nations.

We are collaborating with regional organizations, including the African Union, to build the foundations of peace in countries that have seen too little of it.

In 2022, we continued to rally countries around the urgent need to end the threat from weapons of mass destruction through important meetings on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction.

The first ever United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism gave a voice to people who have a critical role to play in efforts to fight this scourge around the world.

Our country teams worked tirelessly throughout the past year to help Governments build stronger and more equal economies, societies and systems that can support their people.

And yet, halfway to 2030, progress on the Sustainable Development Goals has stalled and, in some cases, even gone into reverse.

Developing countries are victims of a dysfunctional and unfair global financial system that denies them the financing and debt relief that they need to invest in renewable energy, universal social protection, quality education, decent job creation, universal health coverage, sustainable food systems, infrastructure and the digital transformation.

To address the global financing crisis, we launched a Sustainable Development Goal stimulus proposal to accelerate achievement of the Goals, with the aim of mobilizing \$500 billion in new investments. Through the stimulus proposal, we target three actions on which the current international financial architecture can deliver results: (a) addressing costly debt and growing debt distress; (b) massively boosting affordable long-term financing; and (c) expanding contingency funds for countries in need.

The Transforming Education Summit placed education back on the global agenda and resulted in commitments to revamp education systems for the modern world, recover ground lost in education during the pandemic and unlock the potential of technology for girls' education.

Over **36,000** United Nations Secretariat staff delivering results across eight priority areas

**Sustainable development**

United Nations country teams led by resident coordinators work in **162** countries and territories to help to implement the 2030 Agenda.



**Peace and security**

Deployed **53** peacekeeping operations, special political missions, and support offices to prevent conflict and support peacebuilding.



**Development in Africa**

Helping **54** countries to leapfrog development challenges and catalyse a sustainable and equitable recovery from COVID-19 and the impact of cascading crises.



**Human rights**

Facilitated assistance for **47,000** victims of torture and **13,000+** victims of contemporary forms of slavery.



**Humanitarian assistance**

Helped to mobilize a record **\$30B** to assist **216M** people across **69** countries and territories.



**Justice and international law**

As of 2023, **643** multilateral treaties addressing matters of worldwide interest are deposited with the Secretary-General.



**Disarmament**

Channelled funds to **112** arms-control-related projects benefiting **147** Member States.



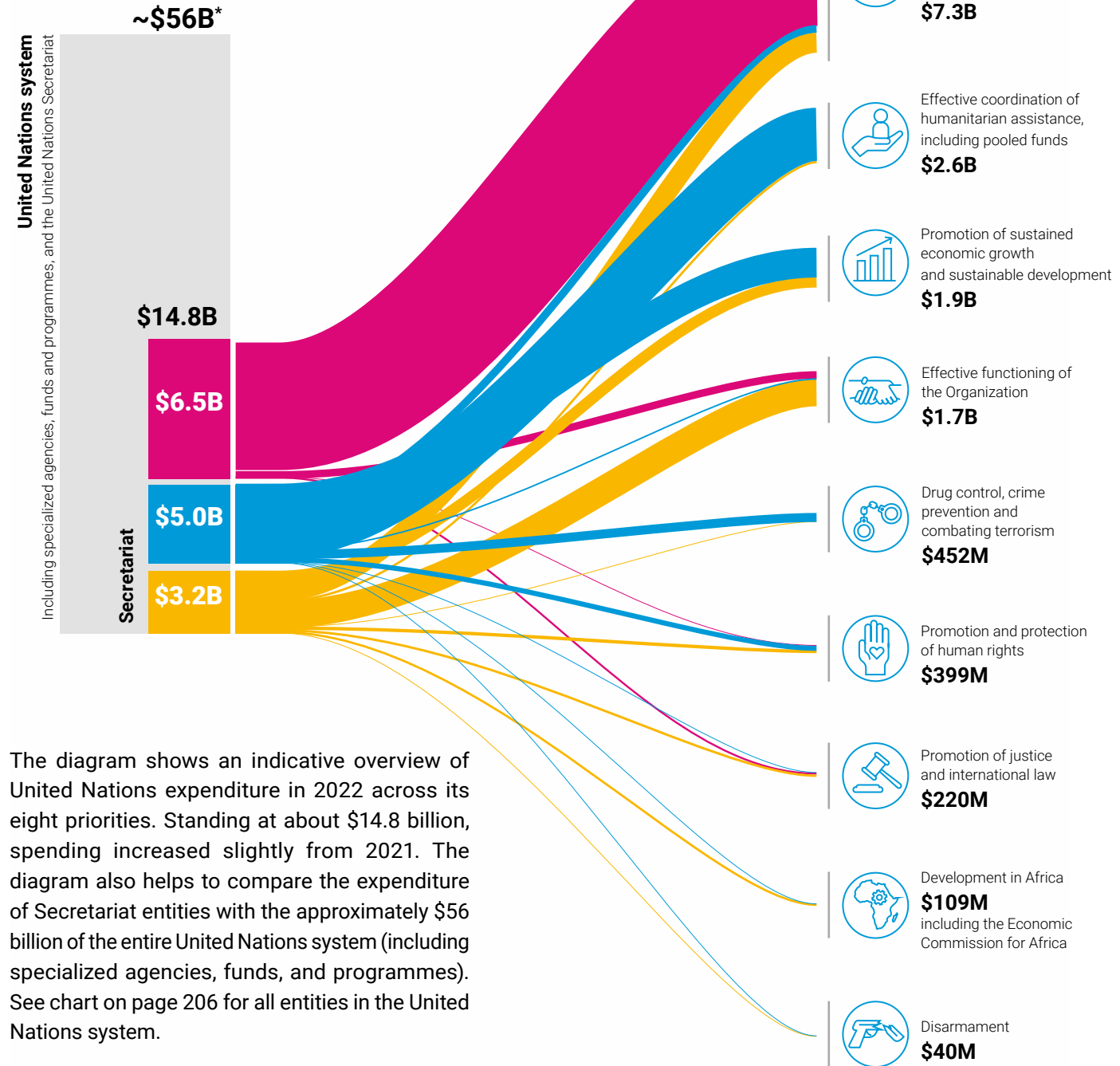
**Drugs, crime and terrorism**

Assisted **29** Member States in drafting or revising firearms legislation and supported **60** countries in countering and preventing cybercrime.



## EXPENDITURES ACROSS KEY PRIORITY AREAS IN 2022

- Assessed contributions for peacekeeping and international tribunals
- Voluntary contributions
- Assessed contributions for regular budget



The diagram shows an indicative overview of United Nations expenditure in 2022 across its eight priorities. Standing at about \$14.8 billion, spending increased slightly from 2021. The diagram also helps to compare the expenditure of Secretariat entities with the approximately \$56 billion of the entire United Nations system (including specialized agencies, funds, and programmes). See chart on page 206 for all entities in the United Nations system.

\*Number refers to 2021

This diagram is provided for illustrative purposes only. The financial years for the regular budget (2022) and for peacekeeping operations (2021/22) differ. Allocation of resources to priorities is based on the United Nations programme budget. Data for the United Nations system is based on indicative reports to the secretariat of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination. For detailed information, please refer to the audited financial statements.



Learn more



Young people engage in driving water action in the SDG media zone at United Nations Headquarters.

(New York, March 2023) ©UN Photo/Paulo Filgueiras

The General Assembly approved the establishment of the United Nations Youth Office, which will bring the voices of young people into the heart of multilateral decision-making.

The Secretariat supported other parts of the United Nations family in accelerating global Internet connectivity and delivered policy advice to Governments and programmes for rural schools and communities. Over 400 million new users joined the global digital community in the past year, and more than 5.3 billion people are now online and able to access education, public services and digital tools to drive development and prosperity.

The past year saw a number of breakthroughs in addressing the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss. Those breakthroughs include the adoption of a global biodiversity framework; the agreement reached at the twenty-seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on a fund to address the loss and damage caused by climate change; the start of negotiations to develop a global, legally binding instrument to address plastic pollution; and recognition by the General Assembly of the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

Throughout the year, the United Nations strengthened our work to place people's rights and voices at the heart of our programmes, services and advocacy.

We helped to promote the full and equal participation of women in peace and political processes in Iraq, Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and elsewhere. In addition, the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy is helping to ensure that people living with disabilities can participate equally across every aspect of their societies.



A Water Action sign is displayed at the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, which brought stakeholders together to take action on water for sustainable development and human well-being.

(New York; March 2023) © UN Photo/Mark Garten

At every step, we spared no effort to renew the world's commitment to multilateralism and the Charter. We advanced many of the proposals set out in my report on Our Common Agenda, laying the essential groundwork for important decision-making on multilateralism and global governance in the months and years to come.

We also continued to pursue our reform agenda at Headquarters and in the field.

The reinvigorated resident coordinator system won strong support from Member States for better aligning our work with government priorities and delivering more coherently on the ground. The change to an annual budget will help to support the vital process of reforming the United Nations for the future.

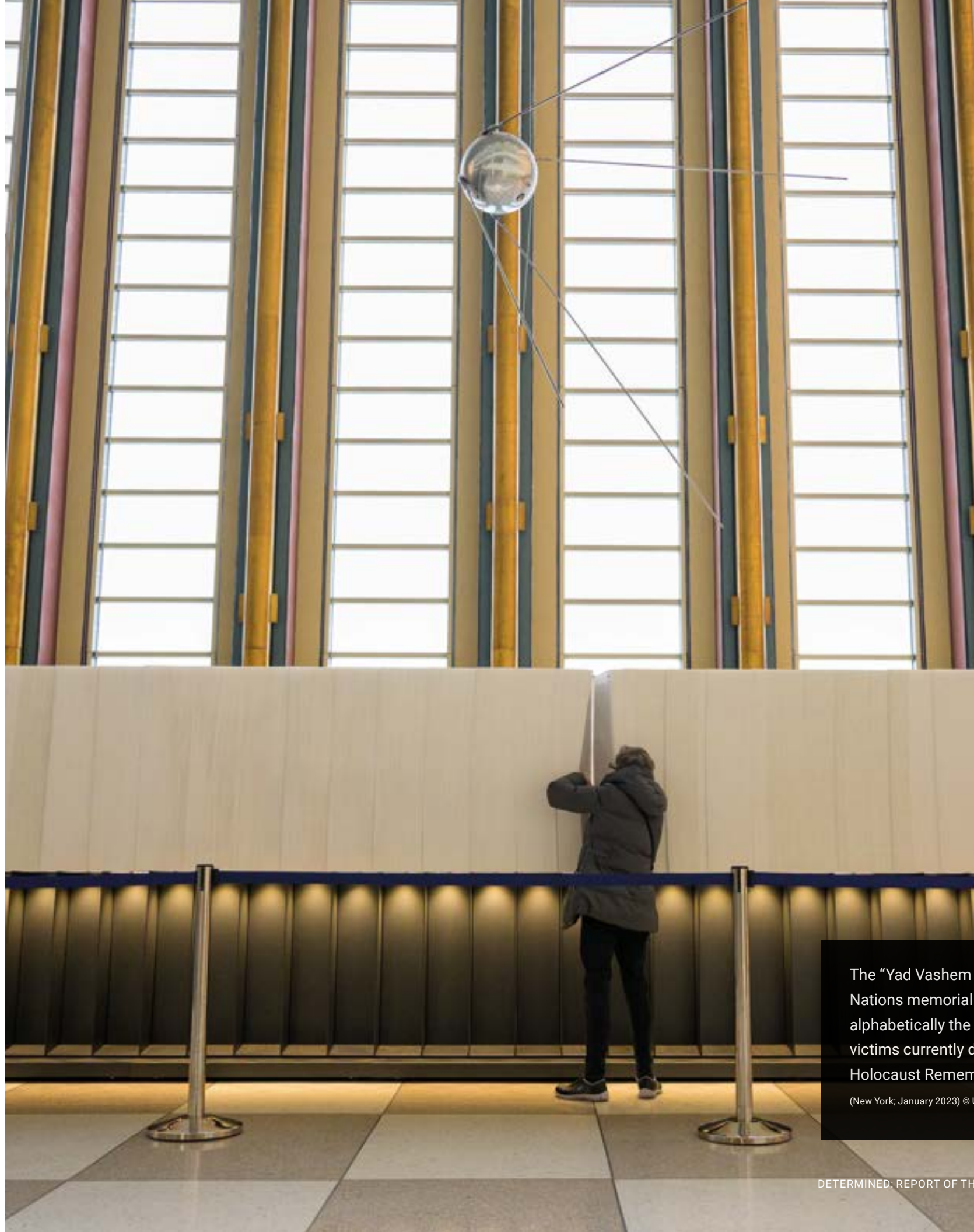
Internally, we continued to champion equality and diversity among our staff through the system-wide strategy on gender parity and the revised geographical diversity strategy.

We introduced the new United Nations Values and Behaviours Framework, which reflects our goal of an organizational culture based on inclusion, integrity, humility and humanity. Moreover, in keeping with our commitment to zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse, we continued to strengthen coordination and accountability in preventing and responding to this scourge.

In these turbulent and uncertain times, the work and mission of the United Nations are more vital than ever.

The results outlined in the present report – achieved each and every day by our dedicated staff members – are helping to prevent and mitigate crises and are bringing us closer to a more peaceful and sustainable world.

The United Nations will never stop fighting for a better future.



**LET'S ADVANCE ON  
THE PROMISE OF  
FREEDOM, EQUALITY  
AND JUSTICE FOR ALL**



The "Yad Vashem Book of Names" exhibition was part of the United Nations memorial ceremony for the victims of the Holocaust. It lists alphabetically the name of each of the approximately 4.8 million Holocaust victims currently documented and confirmed by Yad Vashem, the World Holocaust Remembrance Center.

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

## In focus: the wider United Nations family

The United Nations Secretariat is part of the wider United Nations family with over 100 bodies, including some 30 agencies, funds and programmes (see chart on page 206 for all entities in the United Nations system). Every year, the United Nations family spends around \$56 billion, including some \$41 billion for humanitarian and development activities and \$9 billion for peace operations.

### HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY IN 2022

**Livelihoods**  
**174M**  
workers and work-seekers protected as **13** countries ratified ILO Violence and Harassment Convention

**18M**  
domestic workers (**72 per cent** females) benefited from policy reforms and protection measures

**11M**  
people (**49 per cent** females) benefited from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings in **40** countries

**7.8M**  
people newly covered by social protection services

**7M**  
people used digital technologies and services in ways that improved their lives in **27** countries

**30**  
countries supported in safeguarding and strengthening rural fragile livelihoods through social protection systems and gender-sensitive development strategies

**Climate action**  
**135.2M**  
tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduced

**4.6M**  
people gained access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy

**22,800+**  
tons of pollutants reduced or phased out

**72**  
countries accessed environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development through the Climate Technology Centre and Network

**45**  
national disaster risk reduction strategies adopted and implemented by Governments, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

**Food security**  
**160M**  
people received food assistance to improve food security

**9.9M**  
people reached to ensure productive and sustainable food systems, with 232,600+ hectares of land rehabilitated

**1M+**  
small-scale food producers reached with interventions to improve their incomes

**50**  
countries supported in promoting the transition to healthy diets, ensuring food safety and shifting to more sustainable consumption and production in agrifood systems

**Human rights**  
**21.2M**  
refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons and other persons of concern in **154** countries accessed protection services

**46,000+**  
victims of torture in **92** countries received rehabilitation support

**13,000+**  
victims of contemporary forms of slavery in **33** countries obtained assistance

**Peace and security**  
**53**  
peacekeeping operations, special political missions and offices maintained, supporting peacebuilding and prevention, management and resolution of conflicts

**97.6M+**  
people in **90+** countries supported via the Displacement Tracking Matrix that enables humanitarian and development actors to provide context-specific assistance

**80**  
countries supported in implementing the first global framework on the ethics of artificial intelligence

**60**  
countries supported in countering and preventing cybercrime; six digital forensic laboratories established

**Children**  
**356M+**  
children benefited from programmes to prevent malnutrition in all its forms

**56.2M**  
children benefited from integrated management of childhood illness services

**37.9M**  
children and adolescents gained access to education and **28.3M** children provided with individual learning materials

**11M+**  
displaced persons reached through school- and family-based prevention programmes to prevent drug use among children and young people

**Safe water and sanitation**  
**30.6M**  
people gained access to water that is safe and available when needed

**68**  
cities supported in improving municipal solid waste management through the Waste Wise Cities programme

**21**  
additional water and sanitation operators serving **61M+** users through water operators partnerships

**9**  
countries supported in developing inclusive national water, sanitation and hygiene financing strategies

**Health and well-being**  
**12M**  
refugees, asylum-seekers and others of concern received essential health services in **85** countries

**2.4M**  
referrals of vulnerable individuals, including migrants and forcibly displaced persons, to access health support services

**143**  
countries supported to deliver COVID-19 vaccination services, including procurement, cold chain and logistics management, demand generation, and monitoring and evaluation activities

**91**  
countries jointly supported to progress towards the global AIDS targets by 2025

**Women**  
**118M**  
people reached through campaigns to prevent violence against women and girls

**17.2M**  
adolescent girls received prevention and care interventions to address child marriage

**111,400**  
girls saved from female genital mutilation

**180**  
laws and policies developed or strengthened to end violence against women and girls and advance gender equality

**64**  
countries supported in advancing gender-responsive fiscal laws, policies, budgets and systems

**Digital**  
**7M**  
people used digital technologies and services in ways that improved their lives

**400,000**  
micro, small and medium enterprises accessed financial and digital services

**5,500+**  
schools supported in connecting to the Internet

**56**  
micro, small and medium enterprises (**11** women-led) from the sub-Saharan Africa digital sector gained an additional **\$4M** in export-driven revenue

Sources: official publications from United Nations entities, including agencies, funds and programmes.





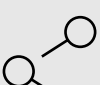



# In focus: Our Common Agenda

**Our Common Agenda** is the Secretary-General’s vision for the future of international cooperation, providing practical recommendations to meet current and future challenges and turbocharge action on the Sustainable Development Goals. The report highlights gaps and risks that have emerged since 2015 and outlines solutions to address them. Member States will come together in 2024 for a **Summit of the Future** to take forward actions to deliver more effectively for people and planet, building upon the Sustainable Development Goals Summit in 2023.



## Actions to date: United Nations system implementation

Extensive efforts have already been made across the United Nations system on proposals in Our Common Agenda that relate to existing mandates. Progress has been made in many areas including:

 <p>Global Accelerator on <b>Jobs and Social Protection</b> for Just Transitions</p>	 <p>Endorsement by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination of the <b>Common Principles on Future Generations</b></p>	 <p>Development of a <b>new vision</b> for the <b>rule of law</b></p>
 <p>Conclusion of the independent review of United Nations <b>capacities on gender equality</b></p>	 <p>United Nations system-wide <b>senior-level civil society focal point network</b></p>	 <p>United Nations <b>Gender Quota Portal</b></p>
 <p>Establishment of the United Nations <b>Futures Lab Network</b></p>		 <p>Establishment of the <b>Scientific Advisory Board and Network</b></p>

## Towards the Summit of the Future

<p><b>February–March 2022</b> President of the General Assembly holds thematic consultations on Our Common Agenda that result in a road map of action</p>	<p><b>September 2022</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Assembly resolution to hold the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024, preceded by a ministerial meeting in September 2023</li> <li>Transforming Education Summit</li> <li>General Assembly resolution establishing the United Nations Youth Office</li> </ul>	<p><b>February 2023–ongoing</b> Co-facilitators of the Summit of the Future hold a series of informal consultations with Member States and stakeholders, in addition to consultations on related tracks of work</p>
<p><b>August 2022</b> Secretary-General updates the General Assembly on Our Common Agenda developments</p>	<p><b>February 2023</b> Secretary-General updates the General Assembly on Our Common Agenda developments</p>	<p><b>March 2023</b> Secretary-General launches the first two Our Common Agenda policy briefs to help inform intergovernmental negotiations</p>



Learn more

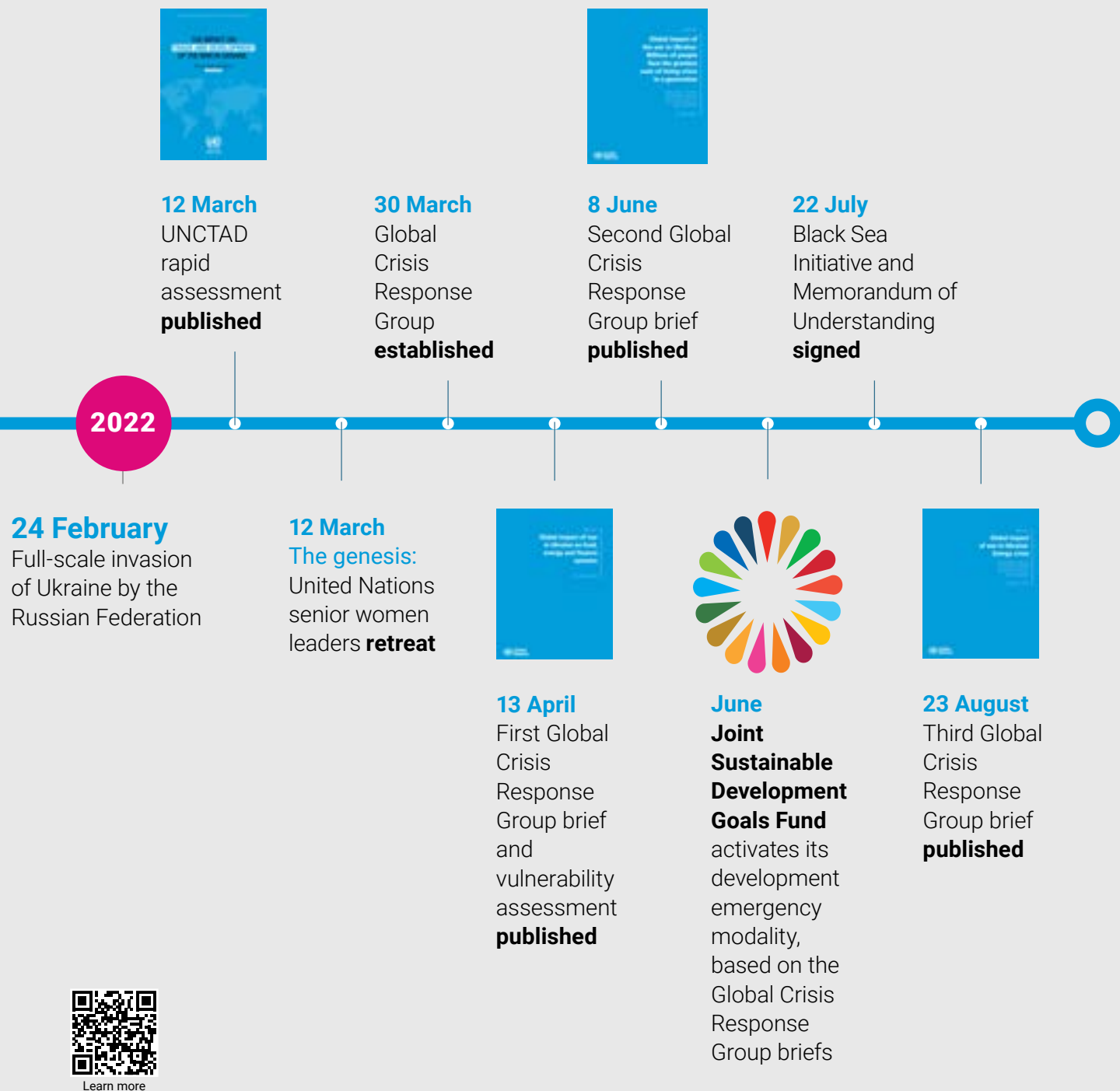
## Policy briefs

The General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to provide recommendations for the consideration of Member States as inputs into intergovernmental preparations. The policy briefs were published as an 11-part series in the first half of 2023.

<p><b>Future generations</b> Outlines steps to take account of the long-term impact of our decisions, fulfilling long-standing commitments to future generations.</p>	<p><b>Information integrity</b> Outlines the foundation for an accessible, inclusive, and safe digital space that defends the right to freedom of opinion and expression.</p>
<p><b>Emergency platform</b> Proposes the adoption of protocols to enable a stronger international response to complex global shocks.</p>	<p><b>Outer space</b> Assesses the impacts of changes in outer space, with governance recommendations for minimizing risks.</p>
<p><b>Youth engagement</b> Proposes measures to systematically engage young people in global decision-making.</p>	<p><b>International financial architecture</b> Sets out recommendations for the reform of the international financial architecture to make it more inclusive, representative, fair and effective.</p>
<p><b>Beyond gross domestic product</b> Calls for measurements beyond gross domestic product to more effectively account for indicators of human progress.</p>	<p><b>New Agenda for Peace</b> Updates our understanding of all forms of threats to adapt our toolbox to prevent and manage hostilities.</p>
<p><b>Global digital compact</b> Sets out principles and actions to advance an open, free, secure, and human-centred digital future.</p>	<p><b>Transforming Education</b> In follow-up to the Transforming Education Summit, proposes a fundamental shift in how education is treated, including harnessing digital transformation.</p>
	<p><b>United Nations 2.0</b> Advances action to bolster United Nations capacities to face the challenges of tomorrow.</p>

# In focus: Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance

In March 2022, the United Nations established the Global Crisis Response Group to respond to the war in Ukraine and its global impacts on food, energy, and finance.



Learn more



## KEY MESSAGES on the global impacts on food, energy and finance

Multilateral forums offer a space where countries can continue to engage.

The nature of increasingly common global shocks means that countries are not individually responsible.

Countries should make use of all existing mechanisms to address the consequences of war and its global impacts.

All stakeholders from all sectors should align to help the most vulnerable populations.



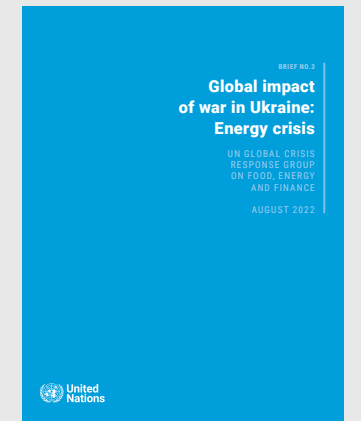
## KEY MESSAGES on the cost-of-living crisis

A preventative approach is needed to avoid a larger and more general crisis. Policymakers must target vulnerable groups around the poverty line, and support not only lives but livelihoods.

Two broad approaches are required: mitigating shock impacts and increasing the capacity of people and countries to cope.

In developing countries, there is no answer to the cost-of-living crisis without an answer to the finance crisis.

The global debt architecture is not ready to face the current crisis.



## KEY MESSAGES on the energy crisis

Undertaking the right energy policies should not be a luxury available only to those that can afford them.

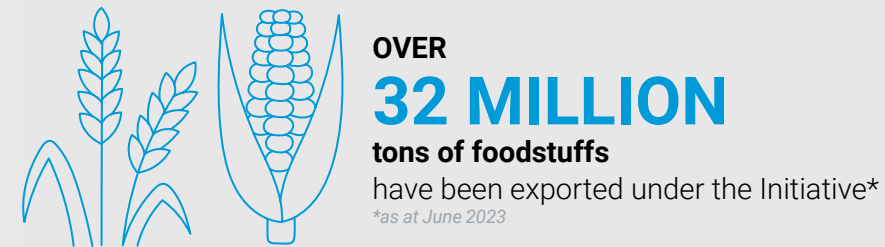
Global solidarity is needed to avoid a scramble for fuel.

The most vulnerable need targeted support.

An integrated, people-centred policy approach, which includes food-related policies, is necessary.

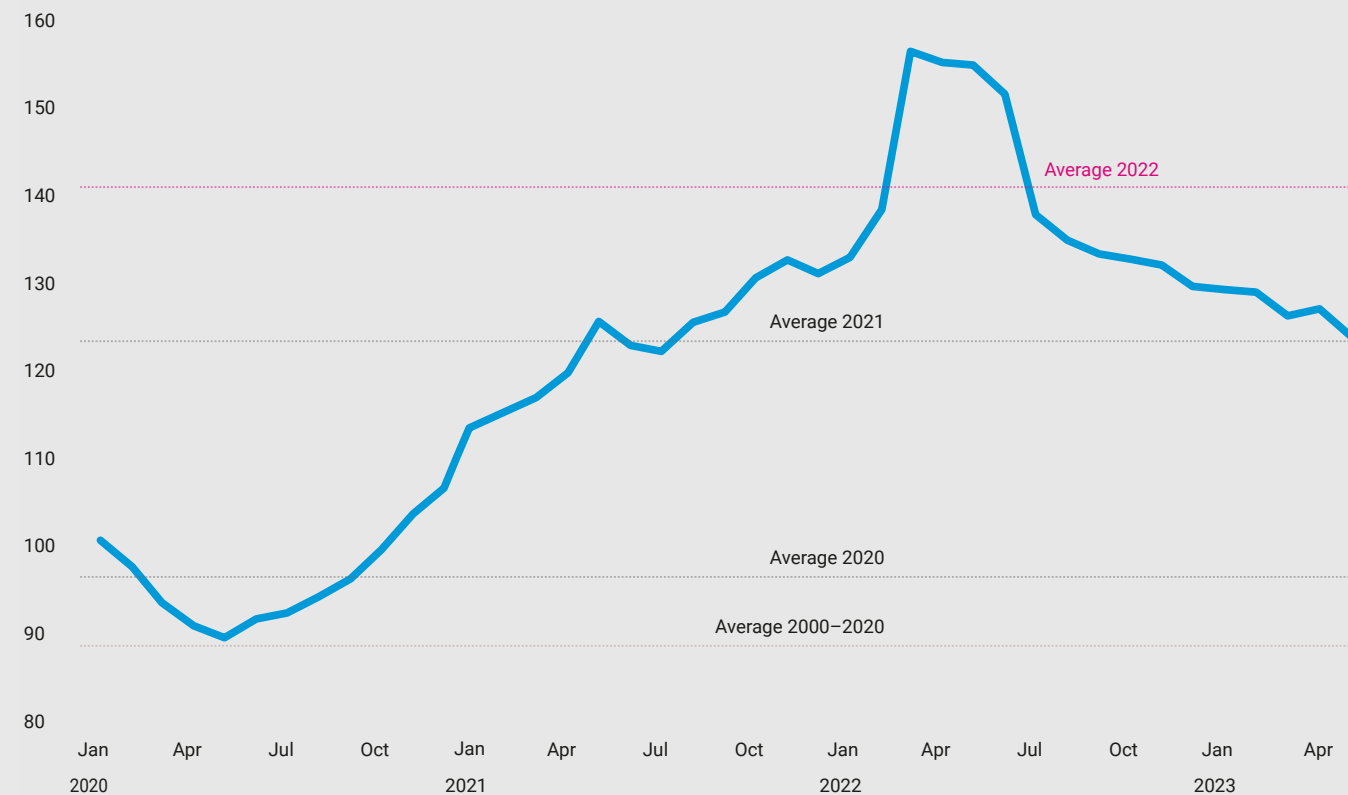
# In focus: Black Sea Initiative and Memorandum of Understanding

The Initiative on the Safe Transportation of Grain and Foodstuffs from Ukrainian Ports (Black Sea Initiative) was signed by Türkiye, the Russian Federation and Ukraine and witnessed by the United Nations on 22 July 2022. The Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian Federation and the Secretariat of the United Nations on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to the world markets was also signed on 22 July 2022.



## The Initiative has helped to reverse rising food prices, but affordability remains a challenge

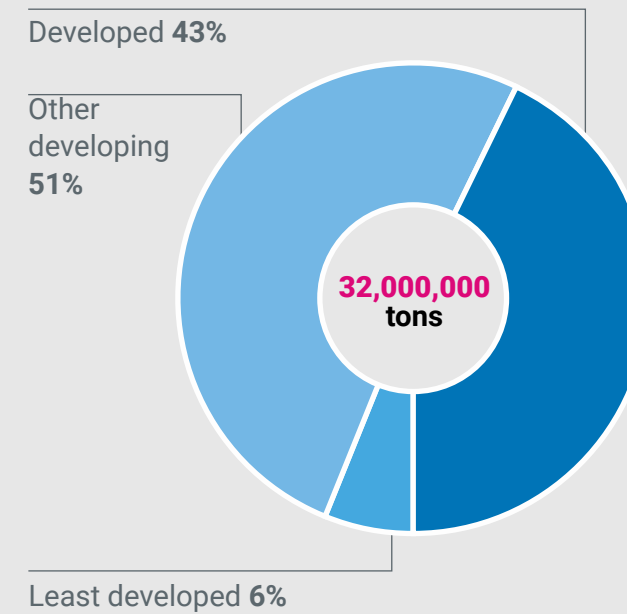
FAO Food Price Index (100=January 2020)



Source: UNCTAD secretariat based on data from the Joint Coordination Centre as at 15 June 2023.

## Developing countries are the main importers under the Initiative

The Initiative has enabled exports to 45 countries across three continents, with more than half to Africa and Asia  
*Share of foodstuff exports to country groups by development status*



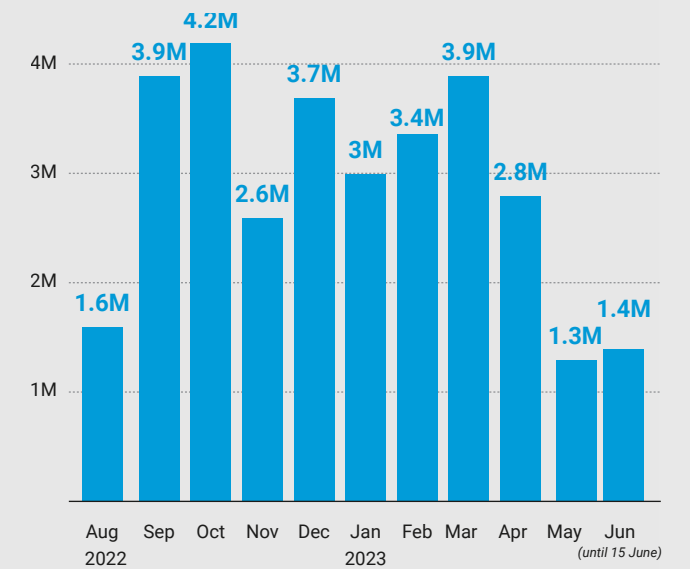
Source: Data from the Joint Coordination Centre and the Black Sea Initiative website as at 15 June 2023.  
Note: Cargo may be processed and re-exported from the primary destination.

**The Initiative restored a vital supply of wheat for the World Food Programme's humanitarian operations**

As of mid-June, WFP had shipped 655,000 metric tons of wheat under the Initiative in support of its humanitarian operations in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. In 2022, Ukraine supplied more than half of the global wheat grain procurement of WFP, as was the case in 2021.

## Exports under the Initiative have fluctuated but been sustained

Monthly exports under the Black Sea Initiative in metric tons



Source: Data from the Joint Coordination Centre and the Black Sea Initiative website as at 15 June 2023.

## Memorandum of Understanding

The Memorandum of Understanding with the Russian Federation has contributed to:

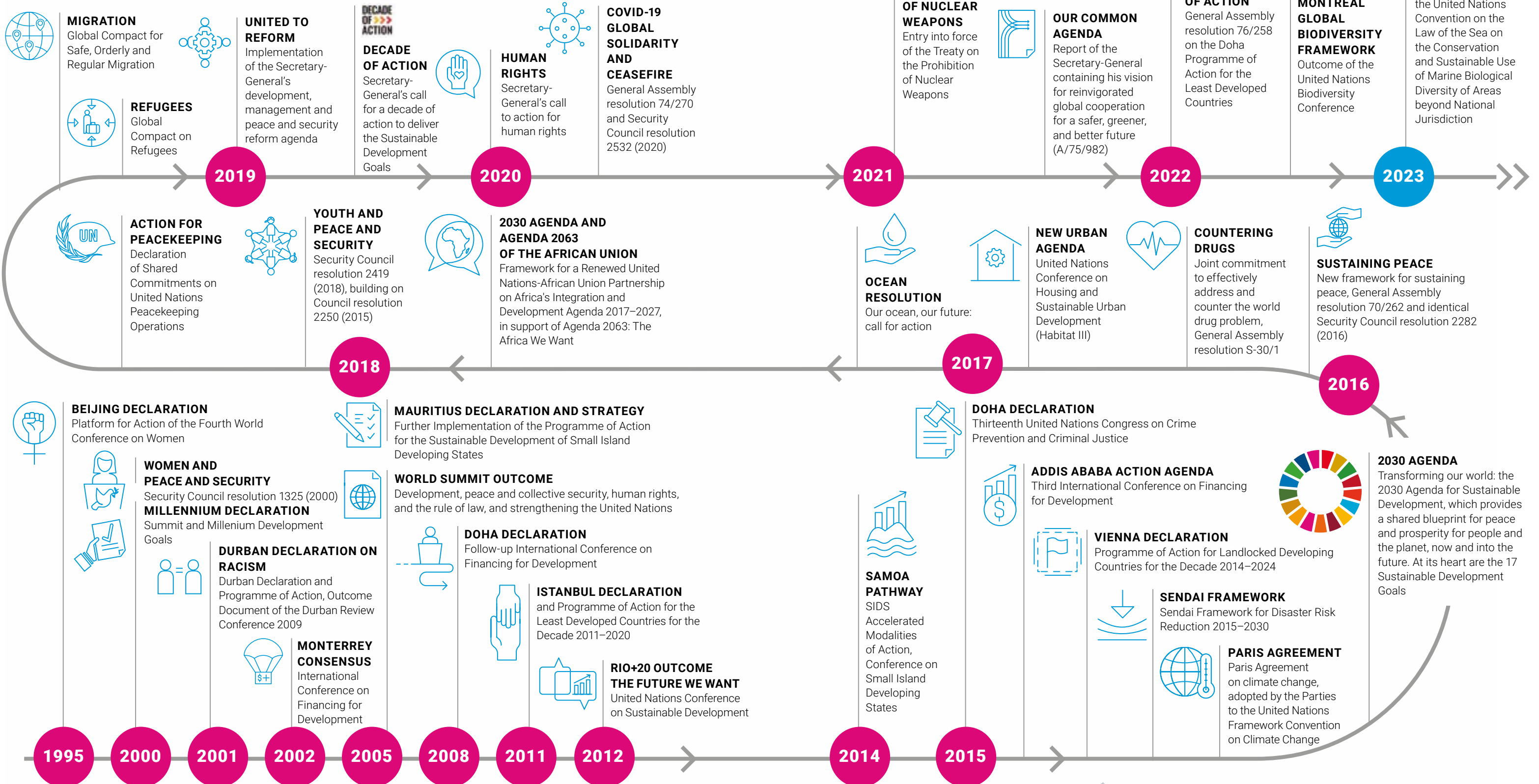
- The reduction of global food prices since their heights in March 2022
- Increased export volumes of Russian food and fertilizers to global markets
- A steady number of ships calling at Russian ports
- Lower freight and insurance rates

The United Nations remains resolute in its efforts to ensure global food security by making food and fertilizers available worldwide at reasonable prices.



# SELECT TRANSFORMATIVE AGENDAS\*

The long-term objectives of the United Nations revolve around transformative agendas endorsed or welcomed by the Member States.



\*The diagram shows select transformative agendas since 1995. The list is not exhaustive. The United Nations programme of work is also guided by several other legislative mandates.



# Promotion of Sustained Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

The SDG Moment during the high-level week of the General Assembly shines a spotlight on the promise of inclusion, resilience and sustainability embedded in the Goals and offers solutions for inequalities and climate and environmental challenges.

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

## KEY PROGRAMMES

Support to global policymaking organs  
International cooperation for development  
Regional cooperation for development  
Gender equality and the empowerment of women

## INDICATIVE RESOURCES

\$1.9B  
\$526M regular assessed and \$1.4B voluntary contributions

## SELECT MANDATES

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, General Assembly resolution 70/1

Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, General Assembly resolution 69/313

Political Declaration of the High-level Midterm Review on the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, General Assembly resolution 74/15

Addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, General Assembly resolutions 74/3 and 76/203

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, General Assembly resolution 75/233

Review of the functioning of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, including its funding arrangement, General Assembly resolution 76/4

New Urban Agenda, General Assembly resolution 71/256

Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, General Assembly resolution 76/258

## SELECT ENTITIES

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Development Coordination Office

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

Regional commissions

UN-Women

UN-Habitat

United Nations Environment Programme



Najib Balala  
Kenya

The 2022 United Nations Ocean Conference, held in Portugal, focused on mobilizing action and propelling innovative, science-based solutions towards a new chapter of global ocean action.

(Lisbon; June 2022) © UN Photo/Vasco Neves

## CONTEXT

As the world's population reached 8 billion in 2022, progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals has not only stalled but reversed in terms of poverty, employment, health, education and other areas. The triple planetary crisis – climate change, nature and biodiversity loss and pollution and waste – threatens all life forms, disproportionately affecting the poor. The COVID-19 pandemic and the global food and energy crises, exacerbated by the war in Ukraine, have further impeded progress in achieving the Goals. Women and other vulnerable groups bear the brunt, with a staggering 15 million more women now living in extreme poverty. The complex links between population growth, urban and rural divides, poverty and climate change underscore the urgency of recommitting to a global vision of sustainable development.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS STOCKTAKING



**140+**  
senior government officials  
convened in 2022



**44**  
countries reported on  
their progress



**273**  
side events on the Goals



**5,200+**  
media articles published  
as a result



**“We need to remain steadfast in championing the 2030 Agenda as the blueprint for current crisis response and recovery and ensure sustainable development for all.”**

**Li Junhua, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs**



**“Resident coordinators help countries to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs, enabling United Nations teams to work together better, with Governments and partners, for transformative policy shifts and financing for development.”**

**Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Assistant-Secretary-General for Development Coordination**

## KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations helps Governments to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other transformative strategies. Across the globe, our resident coordinators lead joined-up efforts by the United Nations family to provide support to Governments aimed at achieving global goals. Our guiding agendas include the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda, the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.

## KEY OUTCOMES

### IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AGENDA

Despite global setbacks, we persevered and supported Member States in advancing the 2030 Agenda.

In March 2022, we established the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance to coordinate the world’s response to rising food and energy prices, shrinking budgets, surging food insecurity and growing unrest. Between April and August 2022, the Group shared policy briefs with decision makers across the globe on how to safeguard lives and livelihoods.

At the high-level political forum on sustainable development held in July 2022, Member States reaffirmed their commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Drawing from five regional forums and 44 voluntary national reviews, the high-level political forum served to establish common road maps to get implementation of the 2030 Agenda back on track.

The Transforming Education Summit, held in September 2022, placed education back on the global agenda. As a result, commitments were secured from 133 countries to revamp education systems for the modern world, recover ground lost in education during the pandemic and unlock the potential of technology for girls’ education.

Building on the United Nations Food Systems Summit held in 2021, we also created the new United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub. The Hub brings together knowledge and expertise from across the United Nations family to support countries in transforming agriculture for the twenty-first century.

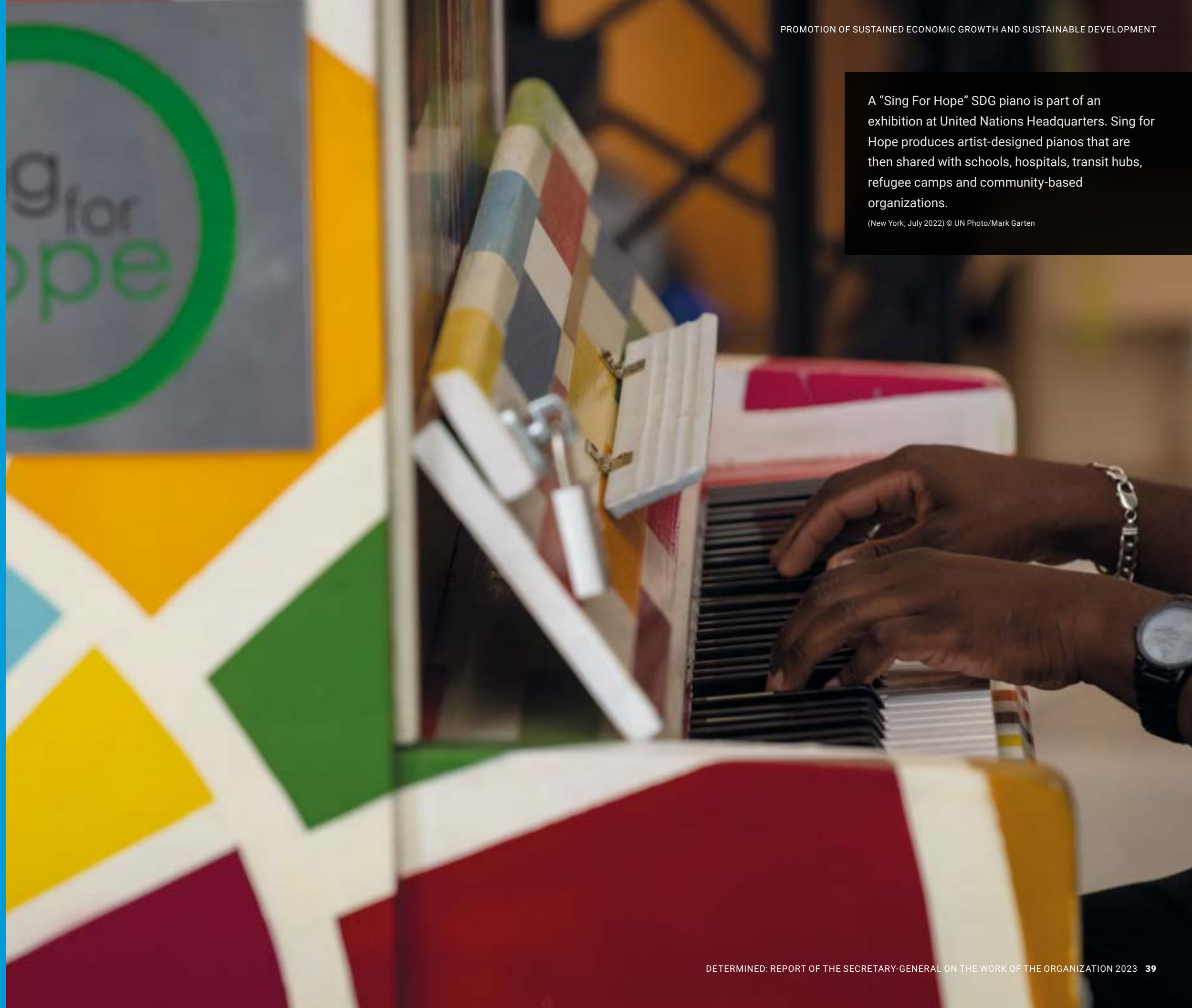


**“Current cascading crises require stronger efforts to tackle debt burdens, restore trade and investment flows, finance climate action and reduce inequalities, especially in developing countries.”**

**Rebeca Grynspan, Secretary-General,  
United Nations Conference on Trade and  
Development**

A “Sing For Hope” SDG piano is part of an exhibition at United Nations Headquarters. Sing for Hope produces artist-designed pianos that are then shared with schools, hospitals, transit hubs, refugee camps and community-based organizations.

(New York; July 2022) © UN Photo/Mark Garten



In a groundbreaking effort to empower young people, the General Assembly established the first United Nations Youth Office. At the Economic and Social Council youth forum, more than 22,000 participants debated with global policymakers on how innovative ideas can advance youth priorities.

In a historic achievement for global ecosystems, in 2022, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Through that Framework, the parties set ambitious new targets and actions to reverse biodiversity loss, restore ecosystems and mobilize new funding for conservation to help to close a \$700 billion financing gap.

To better protect the world's oceans and life below water, participants at the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development agreed to scale up innovation, science, partnerships and action to achieve that Goal. Countries registered over 700 pledges, including billions of dollars to halt and reverse damage to the oceans.

In another milestone, in June 2023, Member States adopted by consensus an agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdictions.

To unlock the power of local networks for sustainable development, we established a secretariat for the Local2030 coalition. The new office will leverage resources from the entire United Nations family to support local actors in driving transitions in the energy, digital, green, blue and care economies.



António Guterres, Secretary-General, addresses the 2022 Transforming Education Summit. The Summit was dedicated to ensuring that no person – girl, boy, young or not so young – is deprived of the right to a quality education.

(New York; September 2022) © UN Photo/Cia Pak

## Moving towards the end of plastic pollution

Sending a hopeful sign for the future of our planet, Member States agreed, at the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme, held in 2022, to negotiate, by 2024, a new international legally binding agreement to end plastic pollution, including in marine environments.



The Youth and Innovation Forum at the 2022 United Nations Ocean Conference in Portugal seeks to help young entrepreneurs and innovators to advance youth-led solutions for ocean action.

(Lisbon; June 2022) © UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe



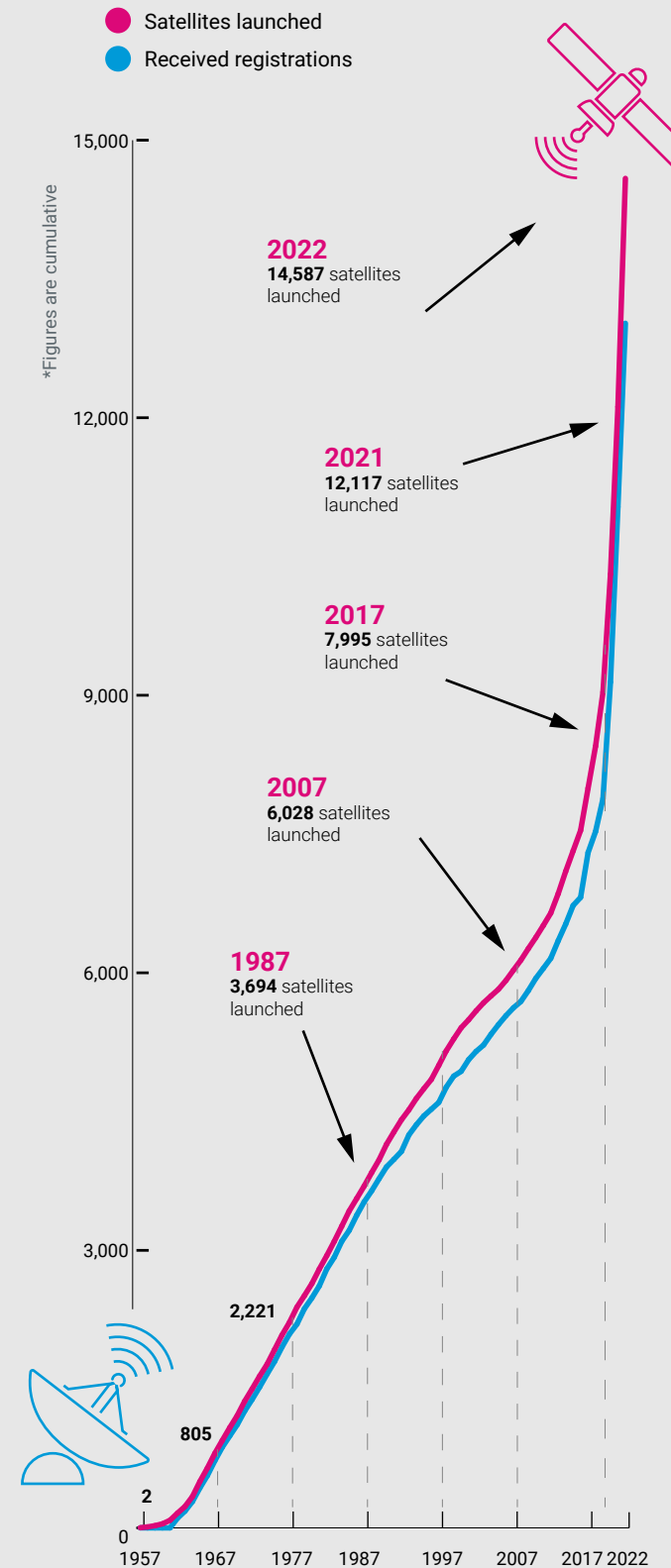
**“Modernizing space object registration advances transparency, safety, and sustainability in outer space. Working with the space community, we deliver our mandates better for everyone’s benefit.”**

**Niklas Hedman, Acting Director, Office for Outer Space Affairs**

## Outer space for sustainable development

In 2022, the United Nations celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space. Over the course of that year, more than 2,000 satellites were registered, breaking the annual record for the third time in a row. Overall, 88 per cent of satellites launched into space are registered with the United Nations. These satellites provide services and data that can drive sustainable development. The Register is an invaluable tool for transparency, maintained by the Secretariat since 1962 and formally established following the 1976 entry into force of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.

## Registering satellites launched into Earth’s orbit or beyond



## SCALING UP FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

In 2022, the United Nations family put a spotlight on the global finance divide. The *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2022* highlighted critical barriers that limit the ability of developing countries to manage the fallout from the war in Ukraine and to invest in pandemic recovery, climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals. In following the recommendations set out in the report, we supported a high-level retreat on the global financial architecture. In July 2022, that retreat helped to launch the Bridgetown Initiative, paved the way for the Sustainable Development Goal stimulus proposal and led to recommendations for reform.

During the 2023 session of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, countries also committed themselves to expanding social protection and improving access to concessional financing and debt relief for vulnerable countries. At the same time, the Organization launched a financing facility to support countries in formulating new national financing strategies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. With our capacity development initiative for infrastructure management, for example, the United Nations helped more than 3,500 government officials maximize the value of such investments.

We also took action to boost private investment in sustainable development. The Global Investors for Sustainable Development Alliance helped to scale up long-term private financing for sustainable infrastructure and offered policy recommendations for mobilizing more funds. In addition, the Sustainable Development Goals Investment Fair connected private financiers with investment-ready projects in emerging markets. Since 2018, the Investment Fair has showcased over \$11 billion worth of projects from 22 countries.





## Sustainable Development Goal stimulus

To address the global financing crisis, the Secretary-General launched a Sustainable Development Goal stimulus proposal to accelerate achievement of the Goals, with the aim of mobilizing \$500 billion in new investments. Through the stimulus proposal, the Secretary-General targets three actions on which the current international financial architecture can deliver results: (a) addressing costly debt and growing debt distress; (b) massively boosting affordable long-term financing; and (c) expanding contingency funds for countries in need.

The Organization helped Member States to pool their development assistance for greater impact on the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2022, the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund channelled over \$260 million to 31 United Nations organizations to help 119 Member States to respond to the cost-of-living crisis, extend social benefits for over 175 million people and leverage over \$2.3 billion in additional financing. The Fund also opened a new “development emergency” window to help to address the food, energy and finance crises.

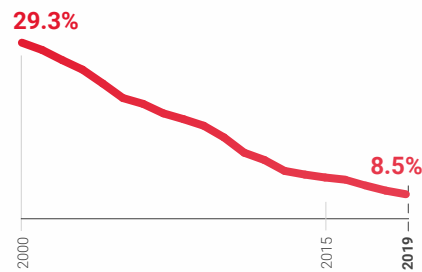
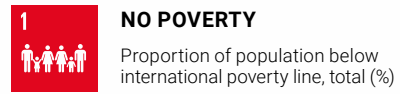
We kept up our commitment to support development even in the most complex and fragile settings. One quarter of the world’s population lives in conflict-affected countries. The Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved without a focus on these settings. The United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, for example, not only addresses immediate needs but also facilitates investments in development opportunities to help to stabilize the region.

Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General, addresses the Effective Development Cooperation Summit in Geneva, emphasizing the need for effective development cooperation that is country-led, results-oriented, transparent and accountable.

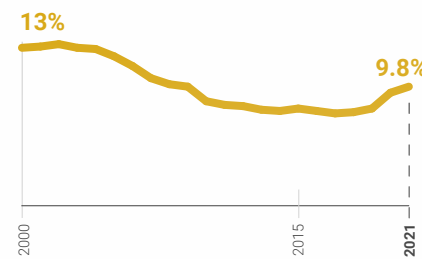
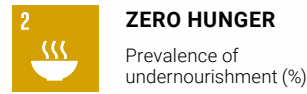
(Geneva; December 2022) © UN Photo/Violaine Martin

# 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS

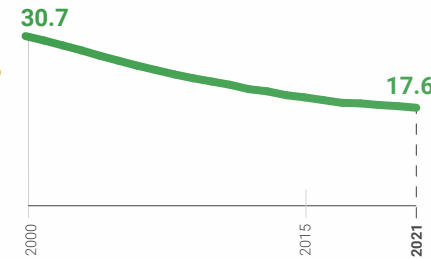
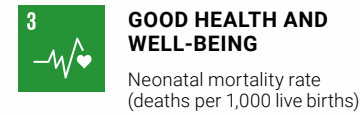
Variations in the frequency of data collection across the Goals contribute to variations in cut-off dates in the charts below.



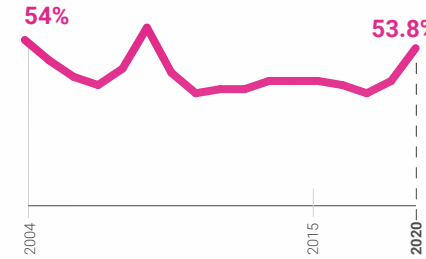
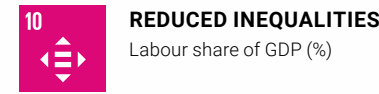
COVID-19 has created major setbacks in the reduction of poverty.



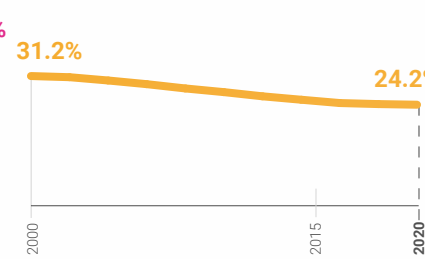
Global undernourishment has decreased since 2000. Estimates are based on projected values.



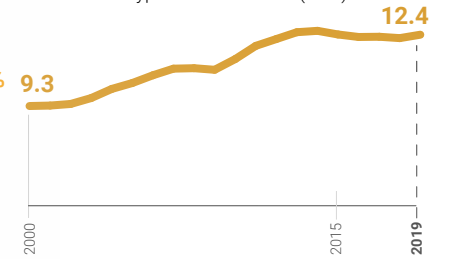
The neonatal mortality rate has consistently declined.



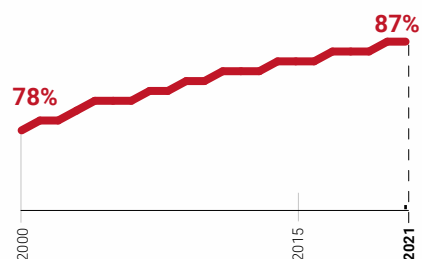
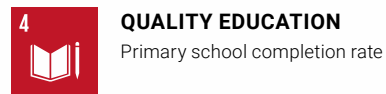
The share of national income going to labour has shown a downward trend.



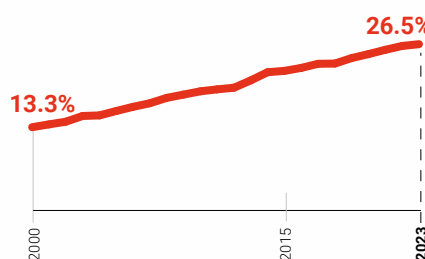
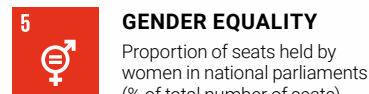
The number of people living in informal urban settlements has declined since 2000.



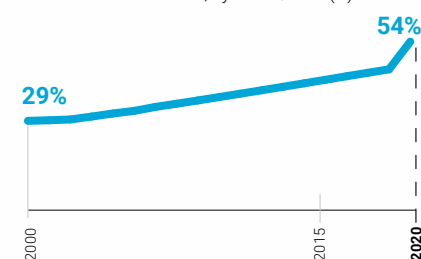
The global material footprint per capita has increased.



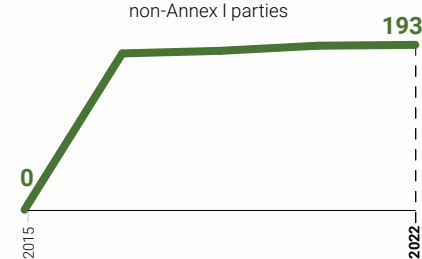
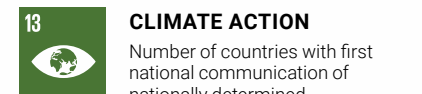
Universal and equitable access to primary education is yet to be achieved.



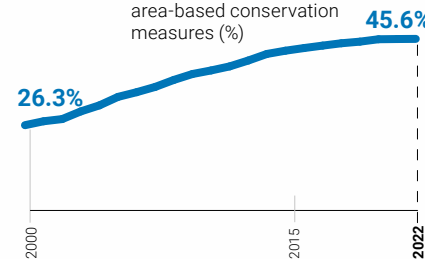
Major progress has been made towards addressing female underrepresentation in national parliaments.



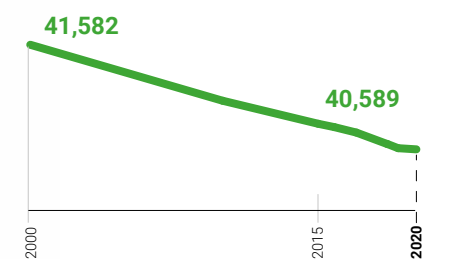
More people have access to safely managed sanitation services today than in 2000.



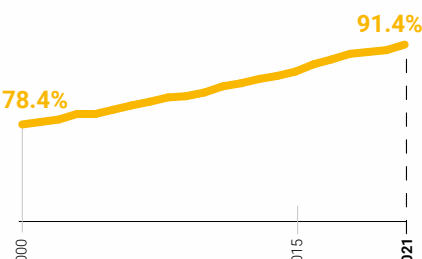
All 191 Parties to the Paris Agreement, and Eritrea, have communicated their first NDCs.



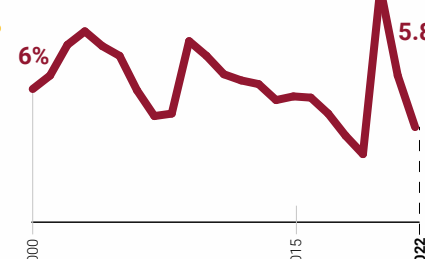
The proportion of key areas placed under conservation designation has increased since 2000.



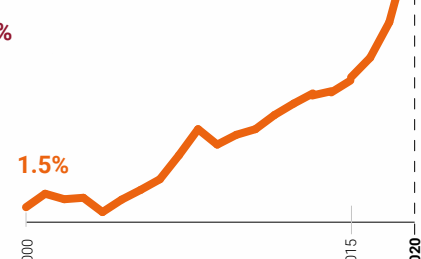
More efforts are needed to conserve and restore forests around the world.



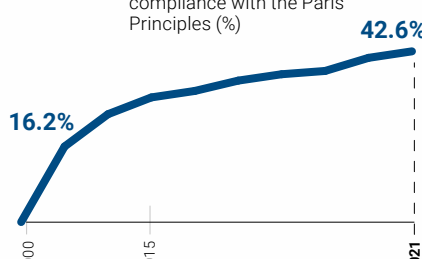
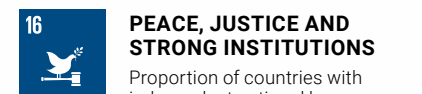
The vast majority of the world's population now has access to electricity.



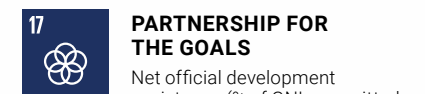
Global unemployment has increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic, erasing progress made over the past two decades.



Research and development is increasingly prioritized across the globe.



Less than 50% of countries have human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.



The 0.7% aid/GNI target for international aid has yet to be collectively achieved. Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

## ACCELERATING PROGRESS

The Goals are not on track to be achieved by 2030, despite progress in some areas. Further, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, progress has slowed and in some cases been reversed across the 17 Goals. This makes the decade of action even more urgent, requiring the support of Member States and other partners.



Learn more



**“We need to work together across borders and strengthen multilateral action to achieve SDG 11 in times of crisis. More than ever, resilient cities and communities are needed in this age of urban crisis.”**

**Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director,  
UN-Habitat**



**“Addressing the challenges of the most vulnerable States is not only a moral imperative, but also an economic and political one. And let’s be clear, we have the means and tools to do it.”**

**Rabab Fatima, High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States**

## LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

We worked to uphold the Organization’s commitment that everyone should have an equal chance for sustainable development, focusing especially on marginalized and vulnerable groups.

In 2022, we helped to launch more than 100 development initiatives in the context of the road map for the accelerated implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action in the remaining five years. This international agreement supports landlocked developing countries in addressing climate change, disaster risks and gender inequality. At the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in March 2023, global stakeholders also made new announcements in support of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries. At the same time, we assisted small island developing States in advocating in favour of a new global agreement to strengthen their resilience.

In support of ageing populations, in the *World Social Report 2023*, we explored how policies on demographic change can help to leave no one behind. Our review of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing included 109 countries, representing 84 per cent of older persons worldwide. Through the platform, we called for building ageing considerations into national policies and legislation.

Our proposal for the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions continued to gain traction. The initiative contributed to the creation of a new window on social protection and job creation in the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund. An inter-agency coordination team is driving a coherent United Nations approach in pathfinder countries.

We also continued to advance disability inclusion through joint initiatives and its integration into strategic plans, as well as through existing programming across the United Nations system.

A stronger focus on vulnerable groups was also part of our United Nations EGovernment Survey on the future of digital government. As part of a push for greater accessibility of online services, we highlighted significant digital divides, including the gender digital divide, as many countries remain unable to provide basic digital government services.



**“Much work lies ahead to slow the triple planetary crisis. We must cooperate to deliver solutions that ensure all people enjoy the right to a healthy environment”.**

**Inger Andersen, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme**



The SDGs projected onto the sides of the General Assembly and Secretariat buildings at United Nations Headquarters to promote sustainable development, peace, tolerance, inclusion, and climate action.

(New York; September 2022) © UN Photo/Mark Garten

## CLIMATE ACTION

In a challenging context, we helped countries to achieve breakthroughs on global climate action. During the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Governments struck a historic agreement to set up a new loss and damage fund to help vulnerable countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. The Conference also launched an unprecedented call to accelerate clean and just transitions to renewable energy and to reform multilateral banks to better support these transitions. For the first time, the outcome statement also contained a reference to the right to a healthy environment, which the General Assembly had recognized as a human right in 2022.

Our work with Member States unlocked a series of positive changes for the twenty-seventh session of the Conference and beyond. Championed by the Secretary-General, the Early Warnings for All initiative was launched by the United Nations to better protect vulnerable populations from disasters with timely hazard warnings and risk information.

We also convened Members States to the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to better coordinate risk management and enhance resilience. The session resulted in new recommendations on how to enhance implementation of the Sendai Framework through its midterm review.

In response to escalating climate emergencies, we brought countries together to pledge hands-on support. The United Nations response to the floods of 2022 in Pakistan helped to lay the groundwork for the International Conference on Climate Resilient Pakistan, which resulted in nearly \$10 billion in pledges.



**“We are at a critical moment in the fight against the climate crisis. The Secretary-General’s Acceleration Agenda provides a clear road map for narrowing the emissions gap and delivering climate justice.”**

**Selwin Hart, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Climate Action**



In support of the transition towards a “net zero” world, we helped to forge new partnerships. At the twenty-seventh session of the Conference, the Secretary-General’s High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities provided businesses, investors, cities and regions with a new “how-to” guide for developing stronger and clearer standards for net-zero climate plans.

We also helped to coordinate regional round tables to identify climate financing opportunities for investors. In this context, we launched the Just Energy Transition Partnership for Indonesia and Viet Nam and finalized an investment plan for the Partnership for South Africa. Building on the high-level dialogue on energy, new energy compacts generated a total of \$600 billion in voluntary commitments. A new Energy Compact Action Network will support their implementation. The Global Conference on Strengthening Synergies between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda led to new proposals for transformative climate solutions.

Participants attend the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Qatar, which addressed climate change, disaster risks and gender inequality.

(Doha, Qatar, March 2023) © UN Photo/Sajeesh Babu



**“Women’s full and meaningful inclusion as decision makers, innovators and peacebuilders is critical to bring our world back on track for peace, stability, health and prosperity.”**

**Sima Bahous, Executive Director, UN-Women**

## GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality lies at the heart of United Nations values. For the first time, the Commission on the Status of Women acknowledged the links between climate change and gender equality. The Commission called on Governments, the United Nations, financial institutions and multi-stakeholder platforms to step up action by building resilience, mitigating risks and promoting sustainable recovery.

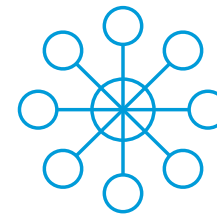
The 2022 annual gender snapshot report revealed the reality of global gender inequality: more than a quarter of countries are “far or very far” off track for achieving their 2030 gender targets. Less than 50 per cent of the data needed to monitor gender equality (Sustainable Development Goal 5) is available. At the current pace, it would take 286 years to remove discriminatory laws and close prevailing gaps in legal protections for women and girls. Equal representation in workplace leadership will take 140 years. National parliaments will not see gender parity for 40 years.

Through our partnership with the European Union, the Spotlight Initiative allocated nearly \$100 million in 2022 to action against gender-based violence. We strengthened protection systems, invested in social services and delivered programming in more than 30 countries. Working with the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women, we also supported projects in 15 sub-Saharan Africa and Latin American countries. This helped more than 446,000 women and girls to participate meaningfully in public life and 1.2 million women and girls to gain access to better services. Since 2019, the trust fund has awarded \$87 million in grants to 186 projects in 70 countries and territories.

## In focus: Spotlight Initiative

To eliminate violence against women and girls

Results in **2022**



**118M+**

people reached through campaigns in 30+ languages



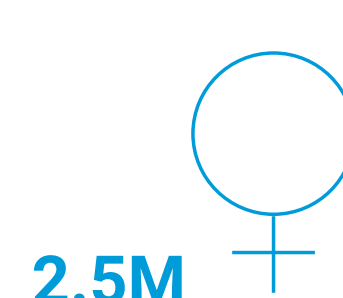
**174**

laws and policies on violence against women signed or strengthened in 21 programmes



Learn more

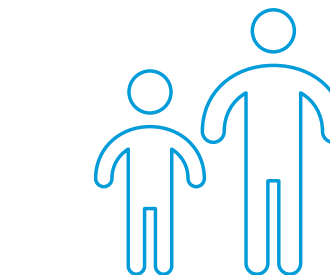
Results since the Spotlight Initiative was launched in **2019**



**2.5M**

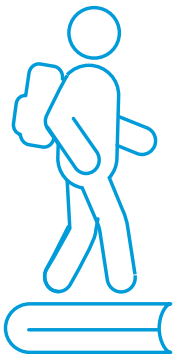
women and girls accessed services to address gender-based violence

Annual convictions of perpetrators of gender-based violence doubled in Spotlight countries



**2M**

men and boys educated on positive masculinity, respectful family relationships and non-violent conflict resolution



**3.5M**

young people participated in in-school and out-of-school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes, and behaviours



**\$190M**

allocated to civil society organizations (48% of activity funds)



**Spotlight Initiative**

To eliminate violence against women and girls

Parliamentarians from 19 countries and regional parliaments gather during the Parliamentary Forum of the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(Buenos Aires; November 2022) © UN-Women/Demian Marchi



To fast-track progress on gender equality, we stepped up our efforts under the Secretary-General's call to action for human rights. We continued to implement a dashboard and checklist to coordinate advocacy on laws that discriminate against women and girls. We launched a new portal on quotas to advance the equal participation of women in all areas. We also promoted their equal participation in electoral processes, as well as the use of special temporary measures.

We helped to develop 30 national and local laws in countries across six regions. Those laws are aimed at tackling violence against women, boosting economic empowerment and mobilizing political participation. Our support also extended to 12 countries currently undergoing constitutional reviews or amendments.

We made strides in defining a common approach to new care economies, including how to finance care infrastructure and services. Our efforts have contributed to more effective investments across 26 countries. Investing in care policy packages could generate 280 million jobs by 2030, with a further 19 million by 2035. We supported countries with capacity and policy development and helped to build 15 gender-responsive national social protection systems.

As part of our approach to empowering young people, we engaged with more than 200 youth organizations. Our work sparked community-based discussions on local gender equality priorities and prioritized inclusivity, intersectionality and safe engagement practices.



Youth groups in the village of Candirenggo in Indonesia plan social media content to promote values on diversity and gender equality under the Peace Village initiative.

(Candirenggo, Indonesia; August 2022) © UN-Women/Satu Bumi Jaya

## REGIONAL SUPPORT

As a result of our reform of the United Nations development system, we delivered more coherent policy support to Member States at the country level. With regional collaborative platforms and their issue-based coalitions, our resident coordinators and United Nations country teams now have access to world-leading expertise and strategic thinking, which better support the countries they serve.

Our five regional commissions maintained their annual regional forums on sustainable development. The forums offer an inclusive platform for countries and stakeholders to review progress made on the 2030 Agenda and to identify solutions for recovering from COVID-19 and other crises while achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.





**“We need an integrated approach to protecting people and our planet, leveraging digital opportunities, trading and investing more, and aligning financial resources with the **SDGs.**”**

**Armida Alisjahbana, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**



**“Latin America and the Caribbean can address growth and inequality through transformative initiatives, including the energy transition, the bioeconomy, digital transformation, modern service exports, the care economy, sustainable tourism and regional integration.”**

**José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**



**“We will spare no effort to support all Arab countries to achieve sustainable prosperity, enhance resilience, eradicate multidimensional poverty and leave no one behind”**

**Rola Dashti, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia**



**“Faced with the far-reaching impacts of the war in Ukraine, the triple planetary crisis and persistent inequalities, we need multilateralism more than ever to recover sustainable development prospects in the pan-European region.”**

**Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe**

## WHAT PROGRAMME COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS SAY ABOUT RESIDENT COORDINATORS



**85%**

say they have provided strengthened leadership, compared with before the reform of the resident coordinator system

**87%**

say they serve as a strengthened entry point to the United Nations offer, an increase compared with before the reform

**88%**

say they lead United Nations teams effectively

**90%**

say they have the right profile and skill sets to support their country's development

**92%**

say they have contributed to leveraging partnerships in support of national efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

**92%**

say they have ensured a coherent United Nations response to the COVID-19 pandemic

**76%**

say they have contributed to building stronger synergies across development, humanitarian and peacebuilding interventions

*Survey results from participating Governments as part of the 2022 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system*

## RESIDENT COORDINATOR SYSTEM

The investments made by Member States in a reinvigorated resident coordinator system are bearing fruit. Our resident coordinators are the entry points to the United Nations development system at the country level. The work of their teams has resulted in more integrated support being provided to countries on Sustainable Development Goal solutions. The leadership of resident coordinators is becoming increasingly crucial, connecting national needs to global and regional resources, leveraging additional financing for the Goals, brokering transformative partnerships and providing leadership in times of crisis.

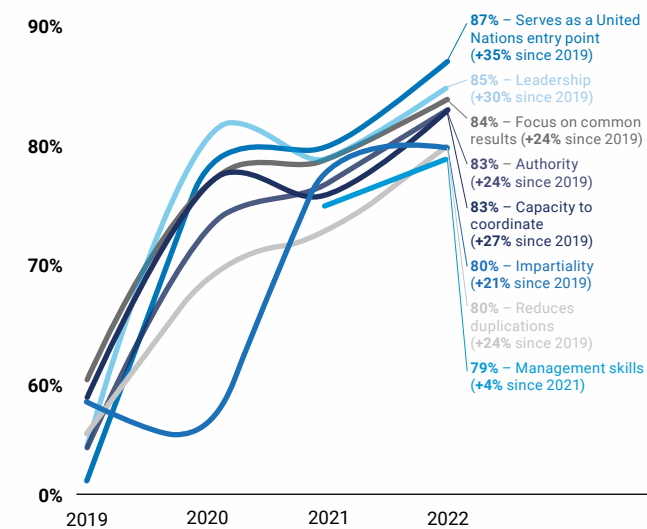
As demand from host Governments for support relating to the Sustainable Development Goals increases, our resident coordinator system still faces significant funding shortfalls that hamper its ability to unlock more opportunities for implementing the 2030 Agenda in developing countries.

## In focus: Resident Coordinator System

Under strengthened resident coordinator leadership, the United Nations development system continued to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in countries. The investments agreed by Member States to strengthen the leadership,

impartiality, accountability, and effectiveness of the resident coordinator system are yielding clear returns in enhancing support to national Governments to advance the Sustainable Development Goals.

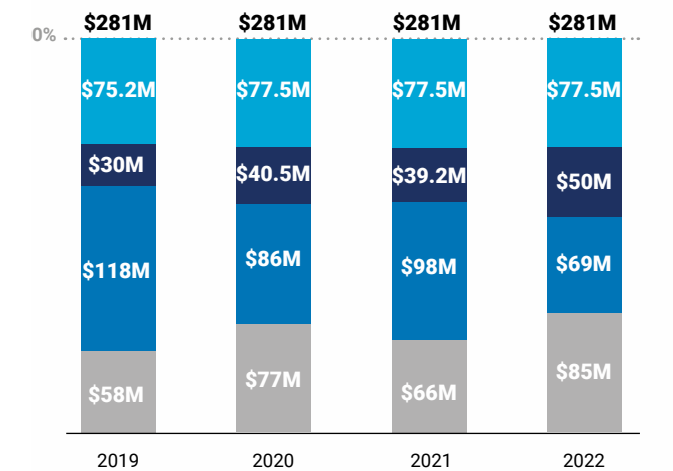
### Governments reporting that resident coordinators have strengthened support provided in key areas



Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs survey of host country Governments, 2022.  
Note: Management skills added as a response category in 2021.

### Funding overview

The agreed budget of \$281 million for the resident coordinator system is a critical minimum investment that stems from an analysis of the functions needed for effective development coordination. Despite significant commitments by Member States, voluntary contributions have continuously fallen short.



Legend: ● shortfall, ● voluntary contributions, ● 1% levy, ● United Nations Sustainable Development Group cost-sharing

Source: Development Coordination Office, 2023.  
\*2022: Variance in voluntary contributions may occur due to exchange rates when contributions were received.

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

**91%** of resident coordinator system personnel were based in programme countries

**Over 50%** of all United Nations country teams had transitioned from the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks to new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks by the end of 2022

**104 Cooperation Frameworks** were rolled out as of March 2023 – 40 in 2022 – working together with Governments

**94%** of host Governments agreed that Cooperation Frameworks were effectively responding to national priorities

**100%** of least developed countries and **100%** of landlocked developing countries considered that United Nations activities were closely aligned with their needs and priorities

**100%** of small island developing States agreed that United Nations entities were working more collaboratively than before the reforms

**92%** of host Governments agreed that the United Nations adequately provided evidence-based policy advice

# Maintenance of International Peace and Security

## KEY PROGRAMMES

Prevention, management and resolution of conflicts  
Peacebuilding support  
Policy, evaluation and training  
Protection of civilians  
Rule of law and security institutions  
Electoral assistance

## INDICATIVE RESOURCES

**\$7.3B**

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

## SELECT MANDATES

Restructuring of the United Nations peace and security pillar, General Assembly resolutions 72/199 and 72/262 C

Peacebuilding and sustaining peace, General Assembly resolution 72/276 and Security Council resolution 2282 (2016), General Assembly resolution 75/201 and Security Council resolutions 2558 (2020) and 2594 (2021)

Financing for peacebuilding, General Assembly resolution 76/305

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

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

Sexual violence in armed conflict, Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008) and 2467 (2019)

Youth, peace and security, Security Council resolutions 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018) and 2535 (2020)

Safety and security of peacekeepers, Security Council resolutions 2518 (2020) and 2628 (2022)

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

Peacekeeping performance, Security Council resolution 2436 (2018)

United Nations transitions, Security Council resolution 2594 (2021)

## SELECT ENTITIES

Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

Department of Peace Operations

Peacekeeping missions, political missions and offices

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

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



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

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

## CONTEXT

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

## SUPPORTING MEDIATION EFFORTS



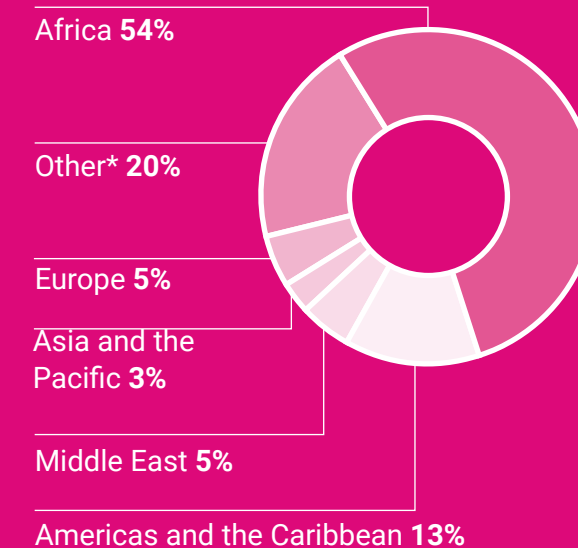
**132**  
mediation support assignments



**29**  
different contexts



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



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

## KEY OBJECTIVES

We support Member States through a range of international peace and security activities, grounded in the principles of the Charter and the mandates of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Our political, peacemaking, peacebuilding and peacekeeping efforts are aimed at preventing and managing conflicts, responding to political crises and addressing emerging threats. To this end, we work to advance women's and youth participation in political and peace processes. Preventing and addressing conflict-related sexual violence, violations of children's rights in armed conflict, sexual exploitation and abuse as well as genocide and atrocity crimes is central to our work.



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

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



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

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



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

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

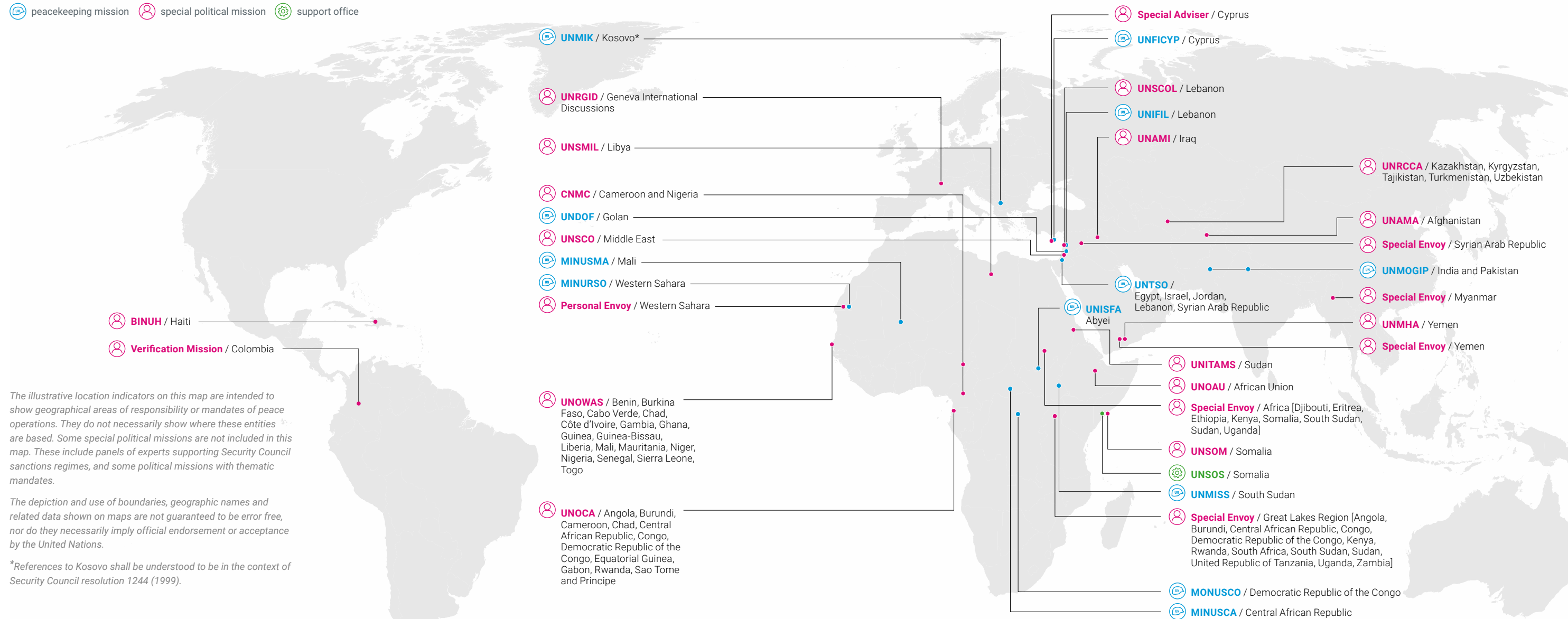
The Innovation for Peace virtual reality exhibit at United Nations Headquarters is part of United Nations efforts to use immersive storytelling to brief decision makers on international affairs.

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

[www.futuringpeace.org](http://www.futuringpeace.org)

# PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, SPECIAL POLITICAL MISSIONS AND SUPPORT OFFICES

 peacekeeping mission  special political mission  support office



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

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

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

## ACRONYMS

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

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

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

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

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

## KEY OUTCOMES

### PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

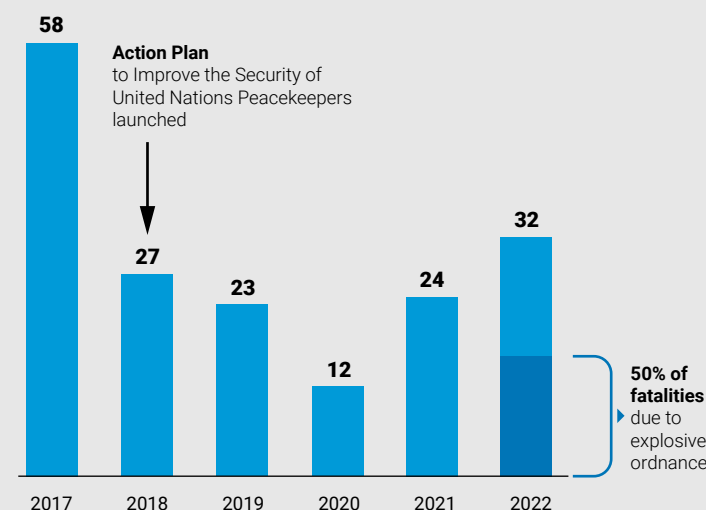
We also continued to support Member States and their populations in nonmission settings. In West Africa and the Sahel, we worked with regional partners to support political transitions in Burkina Faso and Guinea and to address transboundary threats, including violent extremism and the impacts of climate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

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

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

## Peacekeeping fatalities by malicious acts

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



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

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

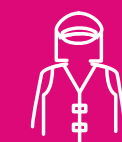
Following recommendations of the independent strategic review on preventing and countering improvised explosive devices, the United Nations has stepped up its efforts to mitigate the risks to peacekeepers, including through:

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

## OUR PEACEKEEPING WORK



87,000+  
peacekeepers



6,000  
women peacekeepers



12  
peace operations



120+  
countries contribute uniformed peacekeepers

## WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

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


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



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

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

## TOWARDS EQUAL REPRESENTATION

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

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



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

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

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

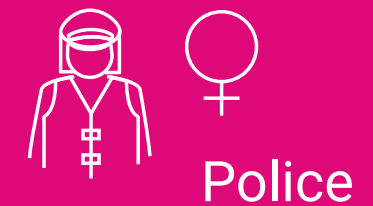
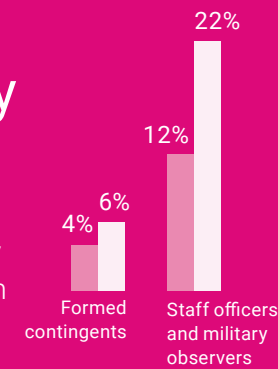
By December 2022, some 42 per cent of heads and deputy heads of our missions were women. We also met and exceeded our targets for gender parity among uniformed personnel, except in military contingents, where women are still starkly underrepresented.

## UNIFORMED GENDER PARITY

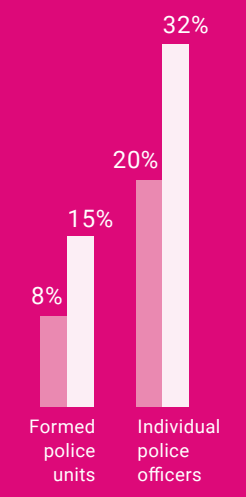
 At the launch of the uniformed Gender Parity Strategy 2018–2028  As of December 2022



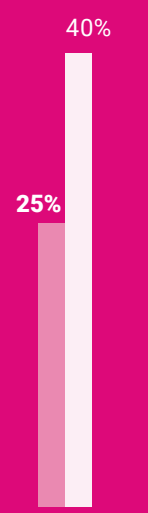
**Number of women staff workers and military observers** has increased by nearly 50% since the launch of the uniformed gender parity strategy



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



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



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

(Juba; November 2022) © UNMISS/Priyanka Chowdhury

## PEACEBUILDING SUPPORT

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

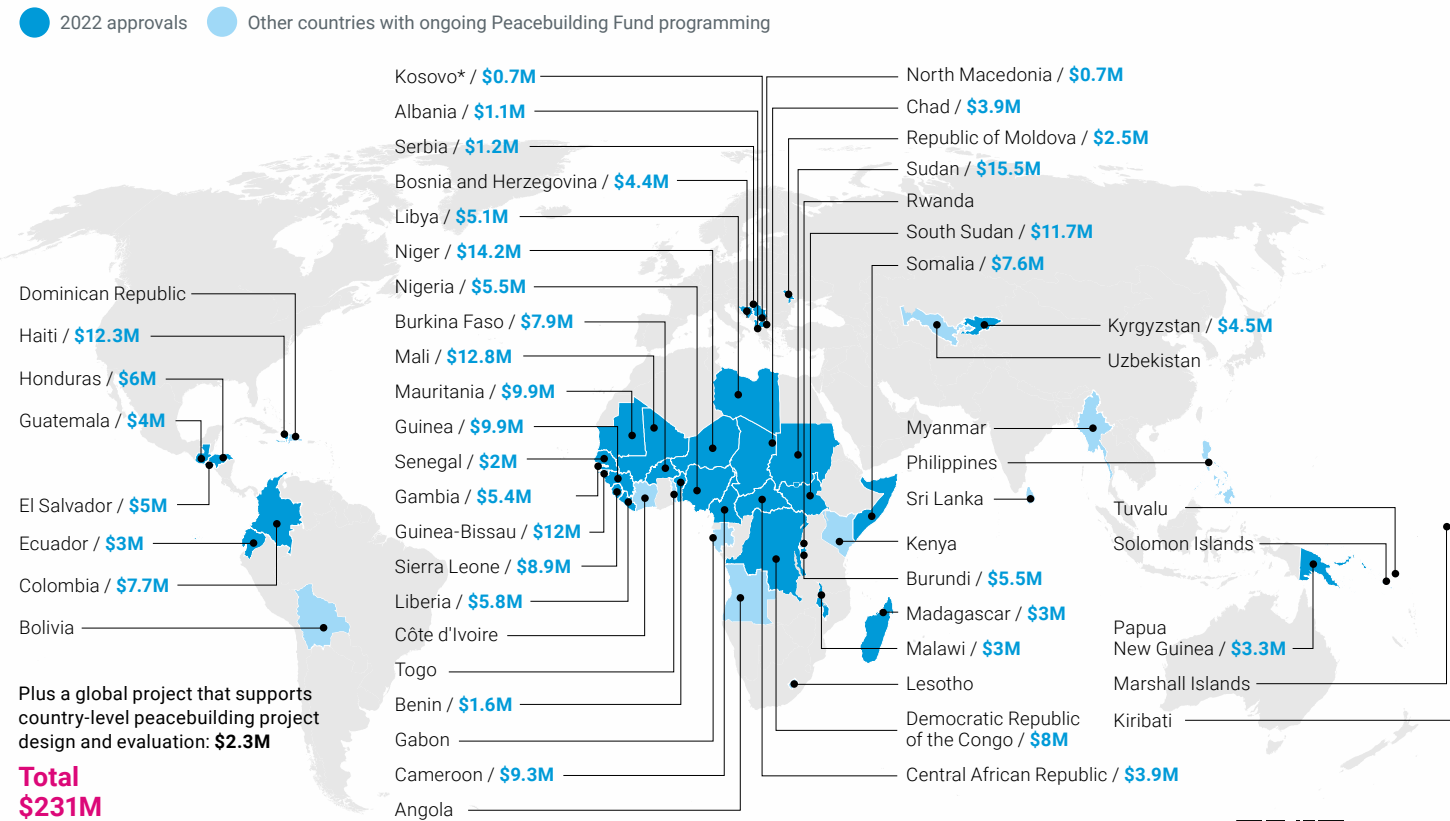
The Peacebuilding Commission broadened its geographical scope and inclusion. The Commission now supports 14 countries and regions, and for the first time, it discussed priorities in South Sudan, Timor-Leste and Central Asia. Nearly 30 civil society representatives attended Commission meetings – a new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



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

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

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



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

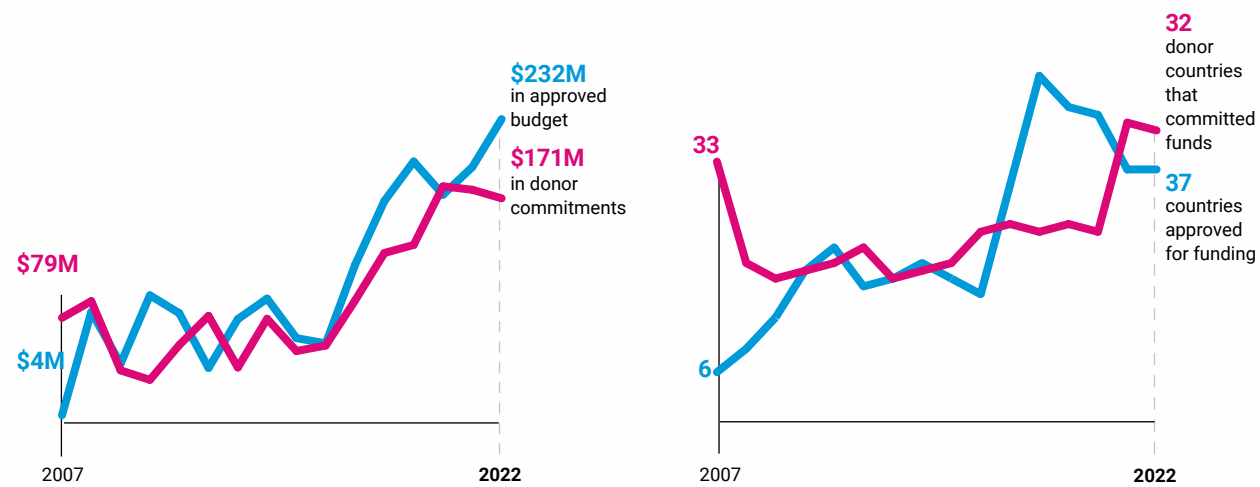
The final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



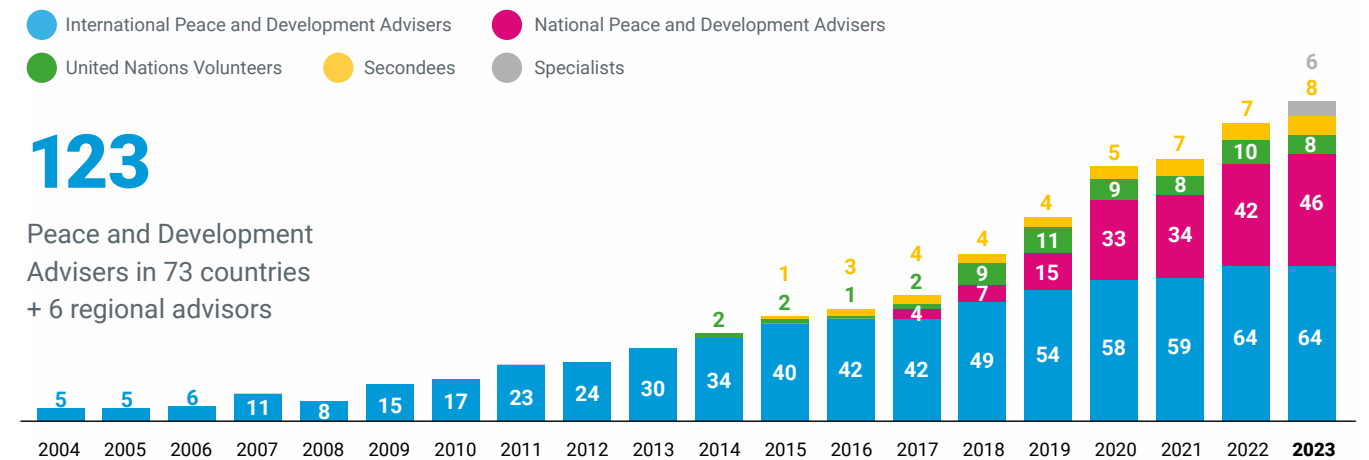
The Peacebuilding Fund supports students' education by rebuilding a school in Umm Al-Khairat village in East Darfur.

(Darfur, Sudan; March 2022) © Peacebuilding Fund

## Peacebuilding Fund: growing portfolio, donor base and reach



## Peace and Development Advisers support conflict prevention



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



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

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

## ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

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

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

## OUR ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE



**44** **Member States** and territories received technical assistance



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



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



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

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

(Bangui, January 2023) © MINUSCA/Leonel Grothe



## RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

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

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

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

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

## OUR SUPPORT TO RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS



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



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



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



**226.4**  
km<sup>2</sup> of land and 8,468 km of road confirmed safe from explosive ordnance contamination in countries with United Nations mine action programmes



**45,000**  
people participated in community violence reduction projects

## SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

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



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

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





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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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

# Development in Africa

## KEY PROGRAMMES

Coordination of global advocacy and support for African Union development initiatives

Regional coordination of and support for African Union development initiatives

Public information and awareness activities for African Union development initiatives

Regional cooperation for economic and social development in Africa

## INDICATIVE RESOURCES

**\$109M**

\$105M regular assessed and \$4M voluntary contributions (including Economic Commission for Africa)

## SELECT MANDATES

Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda, General Assembly resolution 71/254

A monitoring mechanism to review commitments towards Africa's development, General Assembly resolution 66/293

Political declaration on Africa's development needs, General Assembly resolution 63/1

Ending conflict in Africa, Security Council resolution 2457 (2019)

New Partnership for Africa's Development, General Assembly resolution 73/335

United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development, General Assembly resolution 57/7

Victoria Falls Declaration on the United Nations Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development in Africa, E/HLPF/2020/3/Add.1, annex

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, General Assembly resolution 73/336

Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change, General Assembly resolution 57/300

## SELECT ENTITIES

Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

Economic Commission for Africa

The United Nations is helping to transform the agricultural sector of Santo Antão, the westernmost island of Cabo Verde, by moving water to irrigate and create useable farmland.

(Santo Antão, Cabo Verde; January 2023) © UN Photo/Mark Garten



Participants at United Nations Headquarters during the first international celebration of World Kiswahili Language Day on 7 July.

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

## CONTEXT

We are now at the midpoint of implementing the 2030 Agenda and have just completed the first 10 years of Agenda 2063 of the African Union. However, the world is off track. Progress is insufficient. The COVID-19 pandemic and the food, energy and financial crises have contributed to a reversal of development gains. Decisive steps are needed to increase Africa's ownership and resilience.

## KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations promotes sustainable development and peace in Africa by supporting the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 of the African Union. We focus on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development and on their interlinkages with peace, security and human rights. We also support intraregional integration and cooperation.

### THE UNITED NATIONS IS INVESTED IN AFRICA



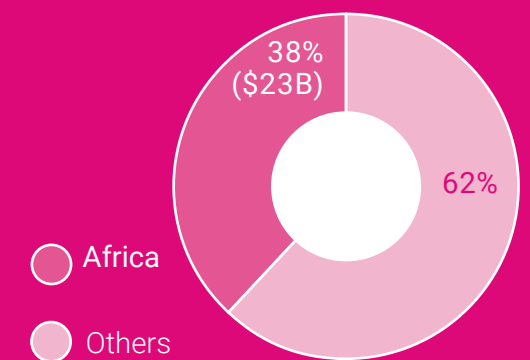
**73,000+**  
civilian staff  
serve in Africa



**72,000+**  
uniformed  
personnel serve  
in Africa



**35%**  
of Secretariat staff  
are from Africa



**Share of United Nations system total expenditure in 2021**  
(including peace operations)



**“Investments in strong country systems and institutions (SDGs 16 and 17) are the most effective way for African countries to take the reins of their journeys towards sustainable development and durable peace.”**

**Cristina Isabel Lopes da Silva Monteiro Duarte,  
Special Adviser on Africa**



**“Africa, despite the triple crisis, is poised for a post COVID-19 era of structural transformation through industrialization. This will be anchored in the game changing African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement.”**

**Antonio Pedro, Acting Executive Secretary,  
Economic Commission for Africa**



A solar-powered borehole in the village of Daley in Kenya supplies drinking water and helps to irrigate crops.

(Garissa County, Kenya; October 2022) © United Nations/James Ekwan

# KEY OUTCOMES

In 2022, we supported African Member States in taking ownership of their development with analytical insights and technical support. We helped to establish control mechanisms for financial flows, enhancing efficiency in public expenditures and creating accessible African private savings and sovereign funds. Our work contributed to improving development finance and reducing dependence on foreign assistance. We amplified calls to shift official development assistance from quantity to quality and advocated for a fairer international financial architecture. We also supported economic transformation and resilience through trade, particularly the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area.

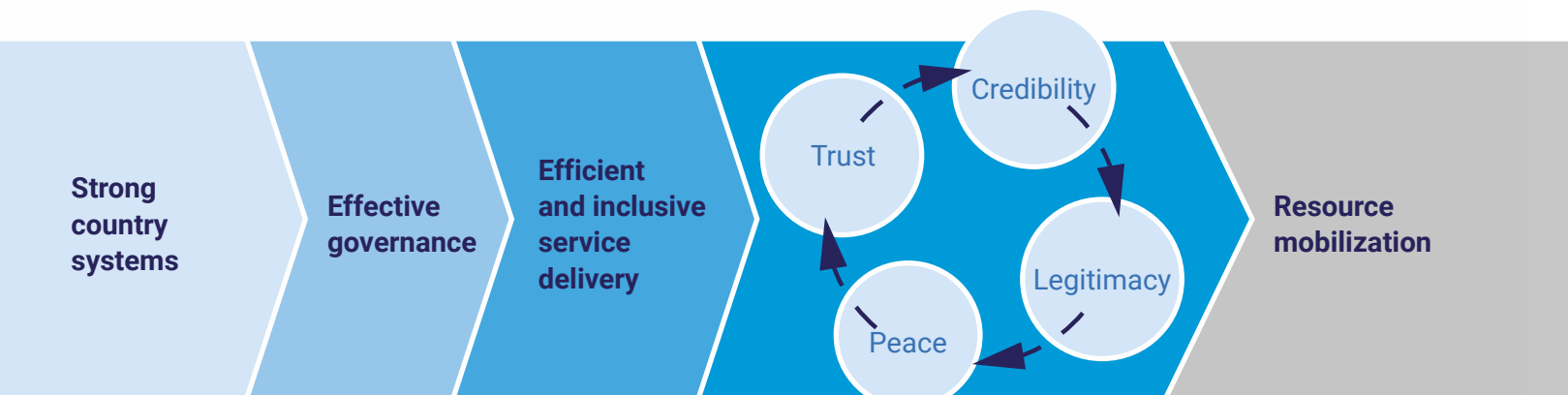
On energy, we advocated for a just and equitable global energy transition that acknowledges different starting points and priorities. African countries want to take charge of their energy future, so we supported energy planning exercises across the continent to advance national priorities.

We continued to address the root causes of conflict through sustainable development that leaves no one behind. We assisted Member States in promoting women’s rights and their meaningful participation in all aspects of political, economic and social life. In partnership with Member States, we helped to prioritize the strengthening of health systems in Africa. We also worked towards empowering more African youth as contributors in a shared global future.

Together with the African Union, we directed more global attention to nutrition and food security. With our “Delivering as one” approach, we leveraged the Africa Dialogue Series to explain the issues, activate partnerships and broker knowledge to accelerate Africa’s development.

## Governance value chain

The absence of the State is a structural problem that undermines the development potential of African countries. The United Nations is working closely with African countries to build strong country systems as the cornerstone of a value chain to deliver sustainable development and durable peace.



In Cabo Verde, development projects supported by the United Nations are helping to transform the agricultural sector of Santo Antão, the westernmost island of Cabo Verde, by switching from sugarcane to banana and other more sustainable crops.

(Santo Antão, Cabo Verde; January 2023) © UN Photo/Mark Garten

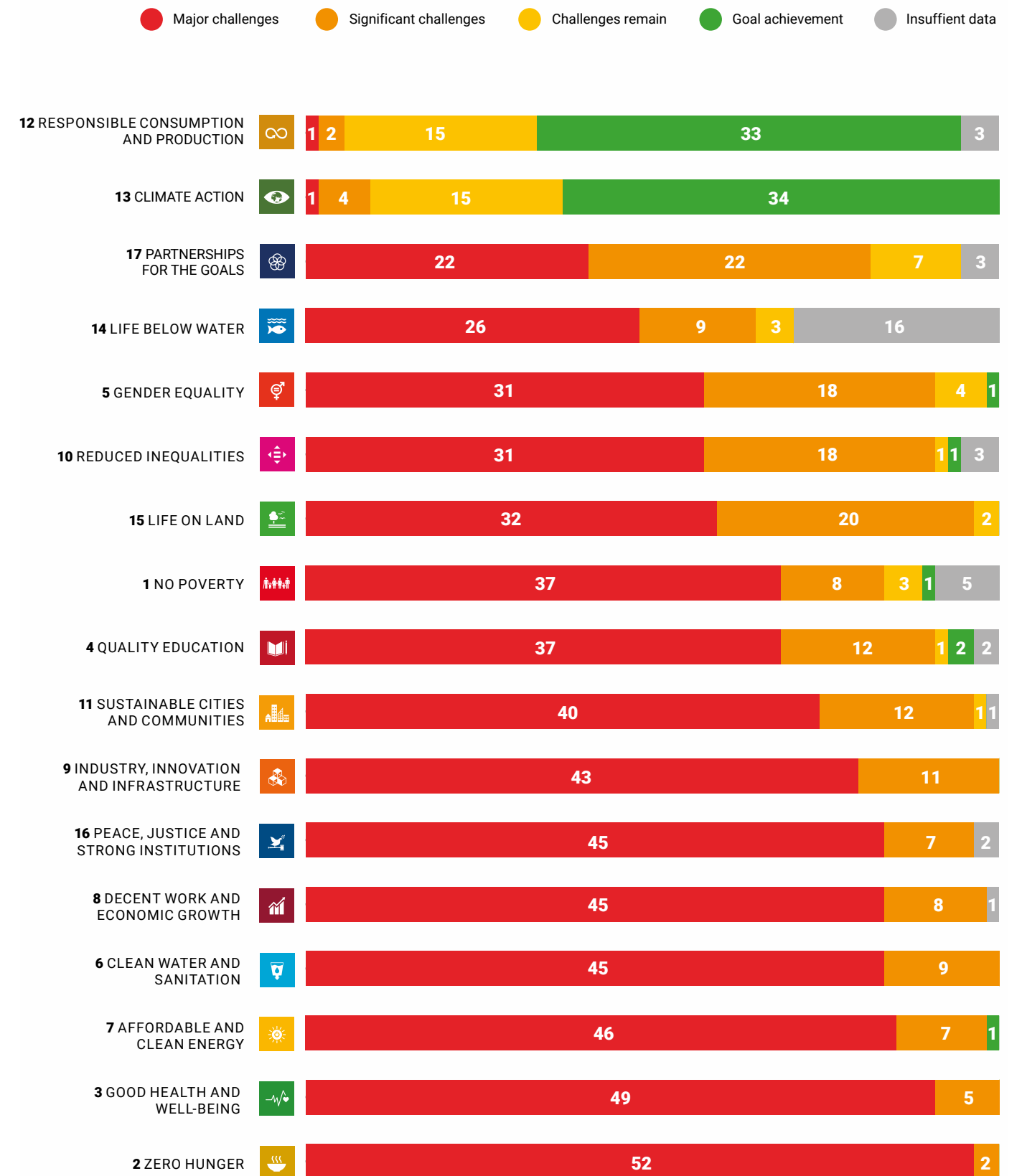




Protecting the welfare and rights of children is at the heart of the work of the United Nations to advance the SDGs.

(Juba; February 2023) © UN Photo/Gregório Cunha

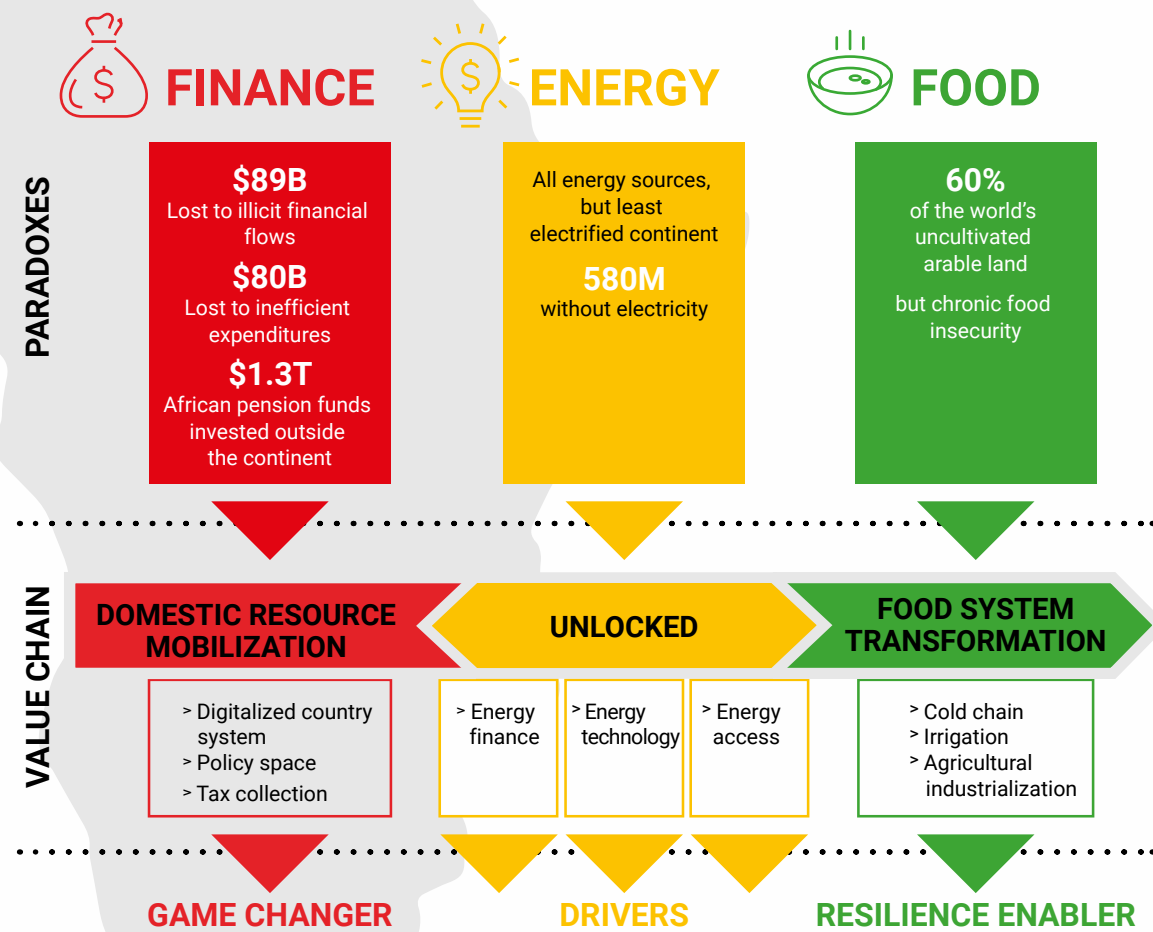
## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE 54 AFRICAN COUNTRIES



## Unlocking Africa's triple paradox: finance, energy and food

The African continent is rich in finance, energy and food, yet African economies are starved of these resources. We must resolve this paradox and make full use of the continent's resources to drive inclusive sustainable development.

### Triple finance, energy and food paradox of Africa



Young people take part in a radio broadcast to share lessons learned and mobilize action on innovation, clean water and sanitation, affordable energy, and sustainable cities and communities at the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development.

(Niamey; March 2023) © United Nations/ECA



# Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

## KEY PROGRAMMES

- Supporting human rights treaty bodies
- Supporting the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms
- Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities
- Human rights mainstreaming, the right to development, research and analysis

## INDICATIVE RESOURCES

**\$399M**

\$158M regular assessed, \$2M peacekeeping assessed (2021-2022) and \$239M voluntary contributions

## SELECT MANDATES

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, General Assembly resolution 217 (III)
- Declaration on the Right to Development, General Assembly resolution 41/128
- High Commissioner for the Promotion and Protection of all Human Rights, General Assembly resolution 48/141
- Strengthening and Enhancing the Effective Functioning of the Human Rights Treaty Body System, General Assembly resolution 68/268
- Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review, General Assembly resolutions 60/251 and 65/281

## SELECT ENTITIES

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Participants at the twenty-second session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, where regional dialogues between Indigenous Peoples and Member States focused on “Indigenous Peoples, human health, planetary and territorial health and climate change: a rights-based approach”.

(New York; April 2023) © UN Photo/Manuel Elias

Celebrating Human Rights Day in Haiti and launching the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(Port-au-Prince; December 2022) © OHCHR



## CONTEXT

Collectively, we face multiple challenges to human rights: widening economic and social gaps between and within countries, aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, armed conflicts, impunity, rising costs of living, and the triple planetary crisis. Recognizing that human rights are essential for lasting peace, sustainable development and justice, we must ensure that human rights guide the solutions to our most pressing challenges. The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in December 2023 is an opportunity to reinvigorate the consensus envisioned in the Declaration and to strengthen the United Nations human rights architecture.



**LET'S ADVANCE ON THE PROMISE OF FREEDOM, EQUALITY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL**



Learn more



**“All of society needs to be engaged in dialogue on human rights, to rekindle the spirit, impulse and vitality that forged the Universal Declaration 75 years ago.”**

**Volker Türk, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**



## KEY OBJECTIVES

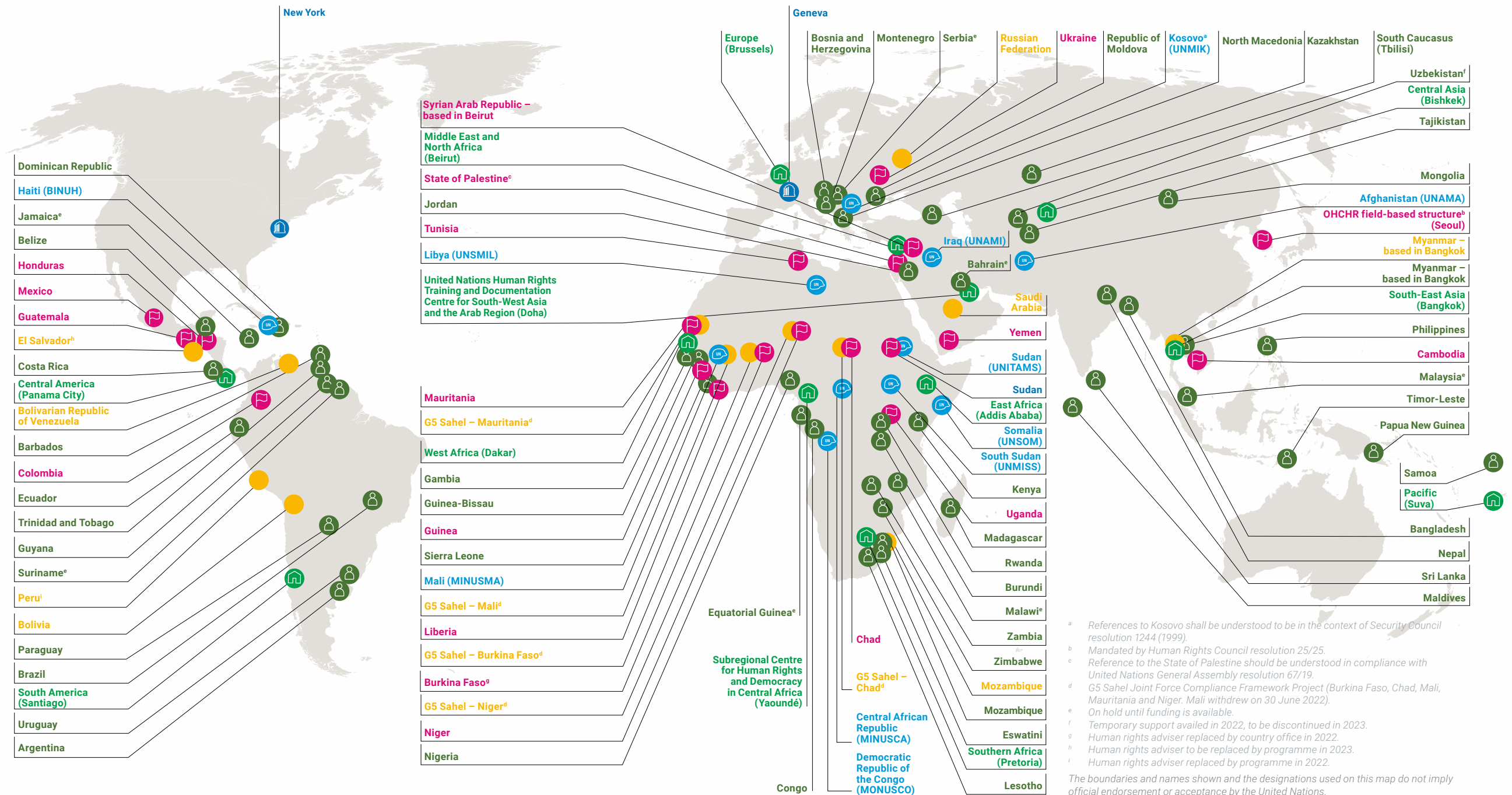
The work to advance human rights spans the three pillars of United Nations engagement, encompassing support for international human rights mechanisms, the mainstreaming of human rights within development and peace operations and the advancement of the principles of non-discrimination, participation and accountability. Our efforts extend from overcoming immediate challenges such as the onset of a pandemic to intergenerational challenges such as climate change. Under the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights, a range of practical, cross-pillar activities are inspiring commitment across the United Nations system. They include addressing the shrinking civic space; climate justice; addressing violations in the digital sphere; and using human rights as a tool to meet the Organization’s broad objectives.

At a polling station in Nairobi, United Nations human rights teams work with the national human rights commission, the police, civil society organizations and grass-roots defenders to support peaceful elections in Kenya.

(Nairobi; August 2022) © OHCHR

# UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS IN 103 LOCATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

- 2** Headquarters
- 19** country/stand-alone offices/ human rights missions
- 12** regional offices/centres
- 11** human rights components of United Nations peace/political missions
- 50** Human rights advisers deployed to United Nations country teams in consultation with Governments
- 9** other types of field presences



<sup>a</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).  
<sup>b</sup> Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.  
<sup>c</sup> Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19.  
<sup>d</sup> G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework Project (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. Mali withdrew on 30 June 2022).  
<sup>e</sup> On hold until funding is available.  
<sup>f</sup> Temporary support availed in 2022, to be discontinued in 2023.  
<sup>g</sup> Human rights adviser replaced by country office in 2022.  
<sup>h</sup> Human rights adviser to be replaced by programme in 2023.  
<sup>i</sup> Human rights adviser replaced by programme in 2022.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



A United Nations human rights team monitors a protest to commemorate eight years since the disappearance of 43 students from the Raúl Isidro Burgos rural teachers' school in Mexico.

(Guerrero, Mexico; September 2022) © OHCHR

## OUR HUMAN RIGHTS WORK



**47,000**  
victims of torture in 92 countries received rehabilitation support



**13,000**  
victims of contemporary forms of slavery in 33 countries obtained assistance



**11**  
human rights components in United Nations peace missions, including 558 human rights staff



**50**  
human rights advisers deployed in United Nations country teams

## KEY OUTCOMES

### SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

As COVID-19 lockdowns subsided, we helped human rights mechanisms to resume in-person work. This included the regular sessions of the Human Rights Council as well as its special sessions on Ukraine and the Islamic Republic of Iran, 55 in-country visits by special procedures mandate holders, and the reinstatement of events involving nongovernmental organizations at the Human Rights Council and the sessions of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. Our activities contributed to greater engagement from national parliaments on human rights, a more involved civil society, and stronger national human rights institutions.



United Nations human rights officers speak to an internally displaced person in a sports complex in Ukraine.

(Uzhhorod, Ukraine; March 2022) © OHCHR

## HUMAN RIGHTS WITHIN DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS

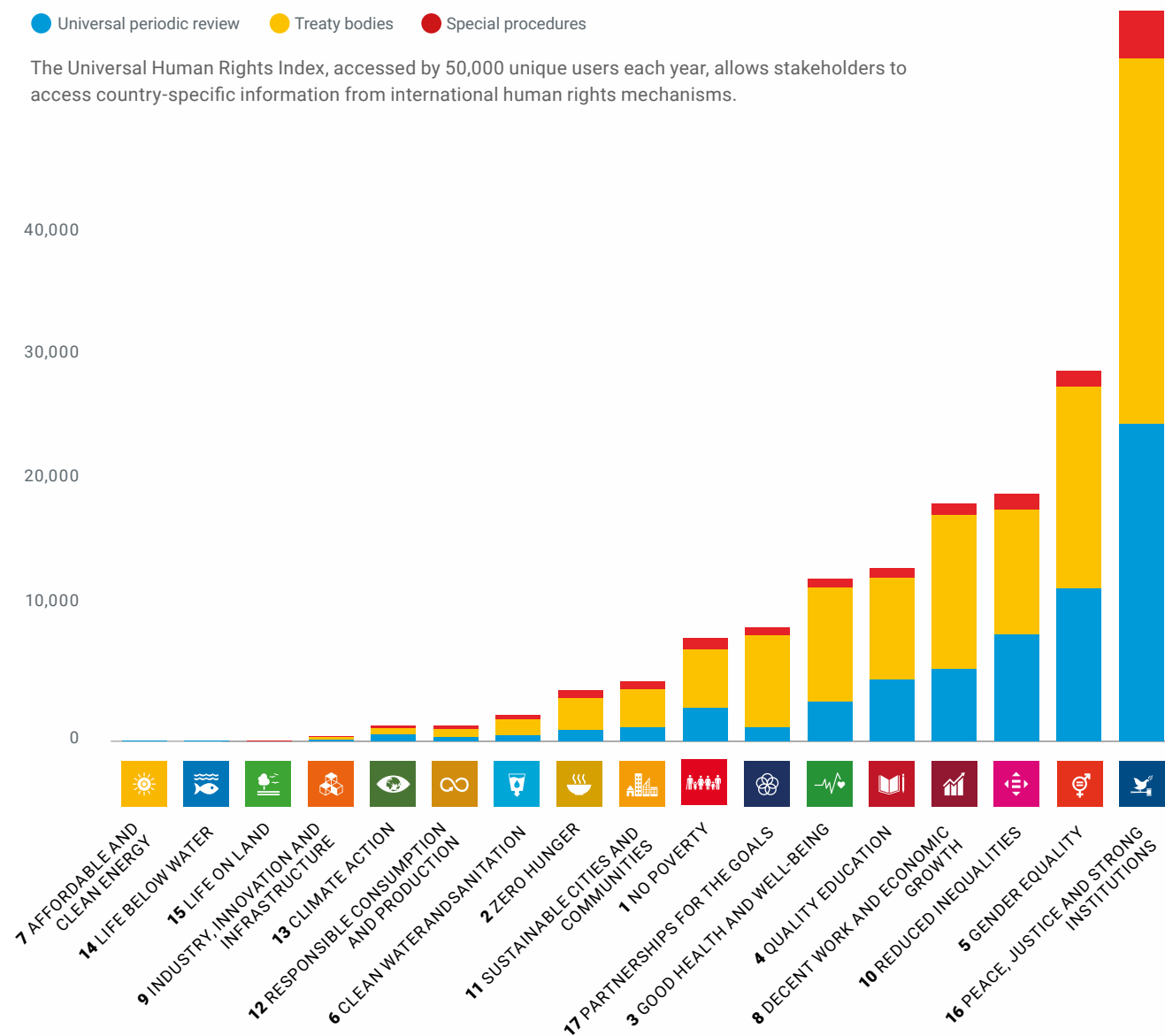
Human rights are central to our development work. Human rights analysis informed 51 common country analyses and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that were concluded in 2022. Under the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights, we developed a self-assessment tool to support United Nations country teams in integrating human rights into analyses, programming and advocacy. Our work on the Sustainable Development Goal indicators

resulted in better data on discrimination, civilian deaths in conflict and killings and disappearances of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists. We also developed guidance for country teams to support Member States in integrating human rights into their voluntary national reviews.

### Universal Human Rights Index: recommendations cover all Sustainable Development Goals

● Universal periodic review ● Treaty bodies ● Special procedures

The Universal Human Rights Index, accessed by 50,000 unique users each year, allows stakeholders to access country-specific information from international human rights mechanisms.



## Human rights for sustainable development

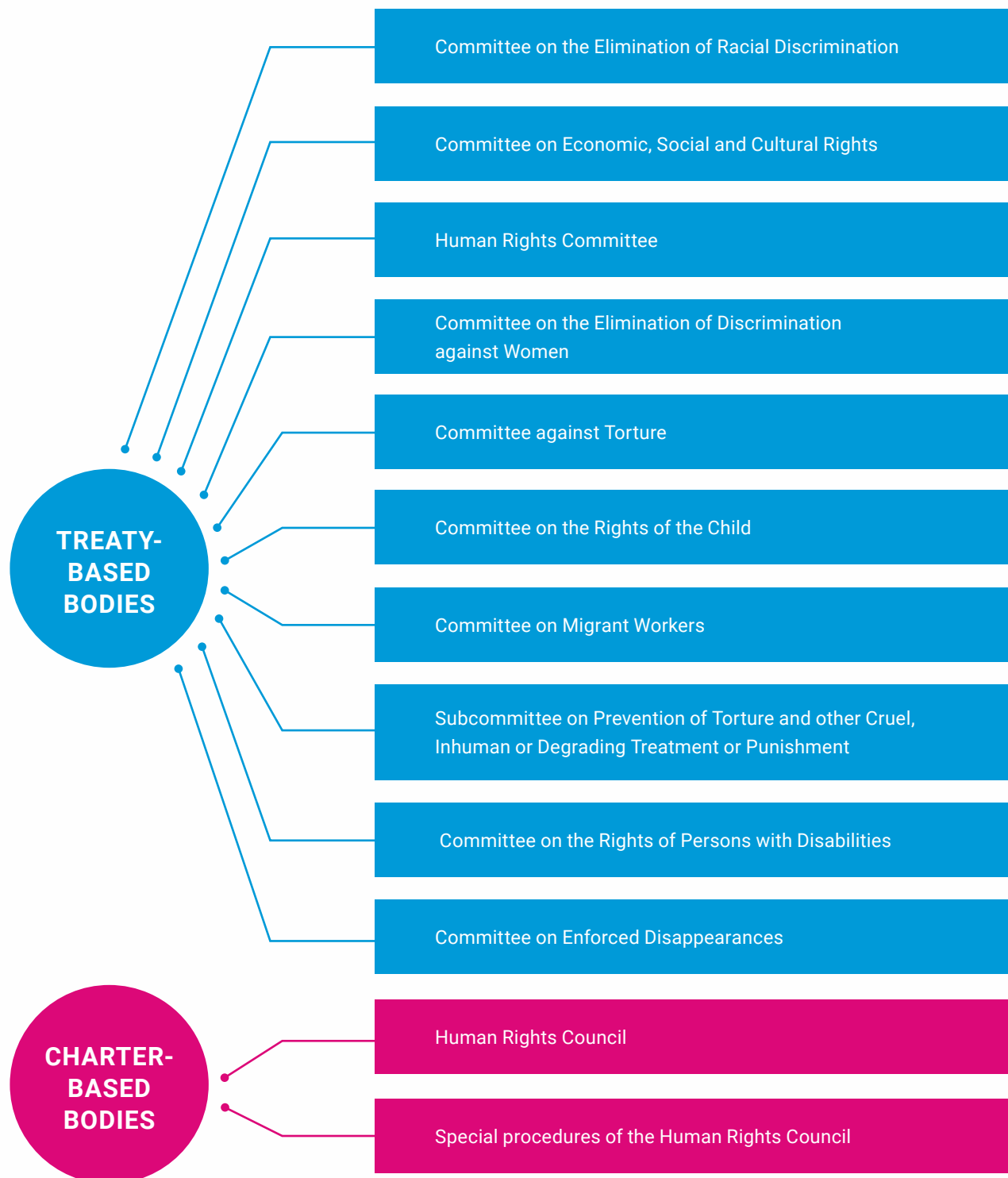
We provided advice on budgeting for human rights, enhancing fiscal transparency, leaving no one behind in the design of social and economic rights measures, and empowering grass-roots organizations to monitor national development plans.



A United Nations human rights team speaking to environmental defenders in San Pedro la Laguna by Lake Atitlán, Guatemala. Indigenous leaders and attorneys benefited from litigation training to support their conservation efforts.

(Lake Atitlán, Guatemala; October 2022) © OHCHR

## EXPERTISE AND SUPPORT TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS BODIES



“With Us Not For Us”: World Down Syndrome Day conference at United Nations Headquarters.

(New York; March 2023) © UN Photo/Evan Schneider



## PEACE AND SECURITY

We trained defence and security forces in over a dozen countries and territories, promoting respect for international human rights standards. In addition, human rights emergency response teams were deployed in seven regional offices, strengthening our capacity to anticipate and respond to human rights crises and enhancing inter-agency cooperation on the prevention agenda. We also developed a new policy that formally recognizes the linkages between sexual exploitation and abuse and human rights and provides practical guidance on a human rights-based, victim-centred approach to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse. We are working closely with United Nations country teams and United Nations entities on its implementation.

## NON-DISCRIMINATION

With our support, over 700 participants from States, civil society and the United Nations took part in the inaugural session of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent. This event will contribute to a United Nations declaration on the promotion, protection and full respect of the human rights of people of African descent. We deployed anti-racial discrimination advisers to our regional human rights offices in Bangkok, Beirut, Brussels, Pretoria and Santiago to strengthen our capacity and support actions and stakeholders at the national level. We launched the “Learn, speak up and act!” campaign to raise awareness about racism, xenophobia and racial discrimination. We also introduced an online platform for companies to assess their compliance with United Nations standards of conduct for businesses to help to reduce discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people.

## PARTICIPATION

To help to preserve and expand civic space, we focused on safety for participants in public debates and decision-making, including by establishing human rights observatories and citizen platforms. We built awareness and advocacy around this issue with a report on the human rights impact of Internet shutdowns. We also promoted the participation of the least developed countries and small island developing States in the Human Rights Council.

## ACCOUNTABILITY

We supported investigative mechanisms established by the Human Rights Council, with mandates in more than 10 countries and territories. Our advocacy contributed to the establishment of the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement. This initiative marks an important step in the landmark agenda towards transformative change for racial justice and equality.



## OUR SUPPORT TO MEMBER STATE COOPERATION



**10**  
treaty actions: **7** ratifications and **3** accessions



**38**  
Governments hosted **45** visits by special procedure mandate holders



**99**  
State party reports reviewed by treaty bodies



**3,000**  
official documents submitted for meetings of human rights mechanisms, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council

Celebrating Human Rights Day and commemorating the Sharpeville massacre that took place during Apartheid on 21 March 1960.

(Pretoria; March 2022) © OHCHR

Floods in Sindh and Balochistan provinces left more than 1,300 dead, tens of millions of homes destroyed, and one third of Pakistan submerged.

(Sindh Province, Pakistan; September 2022) © OCHA/Pierre Peron

# Effective Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

## KEY PROGRAMMES

Coordination of humanitarian action and emergency response

Emergency support services

Humanitarian information and advocacy

Natural disaster reduction

Policy and analysis

## INDICATIVE RESOURCES

\$2.6B

\$108M regular assessed (including for the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNHCR and UNRWA) and \$2.5B voluntary contributions (including for the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Central Emergency Response Fund and country-based pooled funds)

## SELECT MANDATES

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, General Assembly resolutions 46/182 and 77/28

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, General Assembly resolution 77/29

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, General Assembly resolution 77/31

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, General Assembly resolution 76/167

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, General Assembly resolution 69/283

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, General Assembly resolution 70/1

## SELECT ENTITIES

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Discussions between community leaders, displaced persons and the United Nations in Djibo explore how best to reopen the roads so that food and critical supplies can enter the town.

(Djibo, Burkina Faso; October 2022) © OCHA/Amadou Cissé



## CONTEXT

The global humanitarian situation is dire. Critical challenges – protracted and new armed conflicts, the climate crisis and major disasters, record levels of displacement, hunger and the risk of famine, the continued effects of COVID-19, and the global economic slowdown – compound and cascade. These interconnected issues affect lives and livelihoods across the globe. At the same time, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, including attacks on civilians, humanitarian workers, and health-care and education services, continue with impunity and have a disproportionate impact on women and children.

### OUR SUPPORT TO COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



**69**

**countries** affected and in need of humanitarian assistance



**43**

**country-level or regional response plans** and appeals coordinated by the United Nations



**\$30B**

in humanitarian assistance mobilized



**216M**

**people** targeted for assistance



**157M**

**people** assisted



**“We need to put people in crisis at the centre of everything we do. Humanitarian assistance is not a question of charity but of affected people’s rights.”**

**Martin Griffiths, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator**



Displaced Somali women and children at a water distribution area in the Kaxareey displacement settlement in Doolow, where some 15,000 displaced families live less than a mile from the Ethiopian border.

(Doolow, Somalia; October 2022) © OCHA/Giles Clarke



A joint team of humanitarian agencies conducts an assessment mission at a relocation site in the Democratic Republic of the Congo following the eruption of Mount Nyiragongo in September 2021.

(Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo; June 2022) © OCHA/Alioune N'Diaye

## KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations works to ensure coordinated, coherent, effective and timely humanitarian responses to save lives and alleviate suffering in disasters, conflicts and other emergencies. With partners, we advocate for humanitarian principles, promote respect for international humanitarian and human rights law and mobilize resources to prepare for and respond to crises. Early action and rapid response, including through anticipatory approaches, remain crucial to effective coordination. The United Nations also brings Governments, partners and communities together to reduce disaster risk and losses.

## KEY OUTCOMES

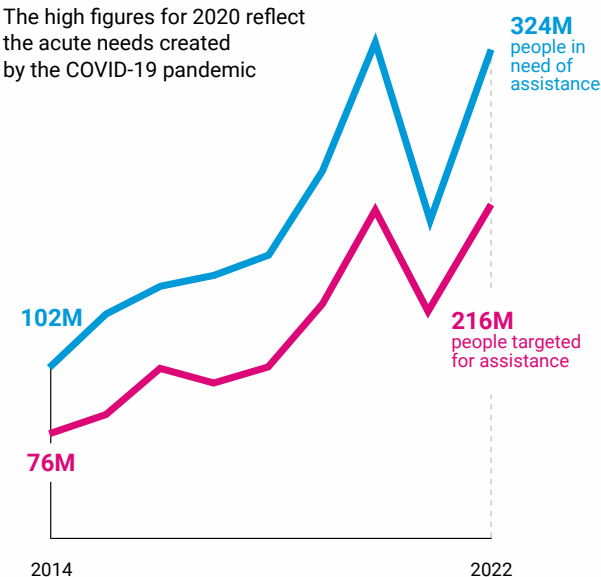
In 2022, we coordinated humanitarian response plans for 216 million people across 69 countries and territories to ensure that they receive life-saving assistance and protection. With generous support from donors, the United Nations and our partners mobilized \$30 billion for these plans – a record, but still 40 per cent short of the \$52 billion required. At the country level, our partners assisted 157 million people, or 79 per cent of the people originally targeted.

New and deteriorating crises, including in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Ukraine, were the main focus of our work in 2022. In Ukraine, the United Nations and partners delivered humanitarian assistance and protection to close to 16 million people, including \$1.2 billion in unprecedented cash assistance for nearly 6 million Ukrainians. In total, we helped to mobilize \$5 billion for Ukraine and the region. We also helped to facilitate the Black Sea Initiative, which cleared the passage of grain through the Black Sea. Together with the Memorandum of Understanding on promoting Russian food products and fertilizers to the world markets, this Initiative reconnected a critical source of food and fertilizer supplies to world markets, easing pressure on global food security and ultimately helping millions of people.

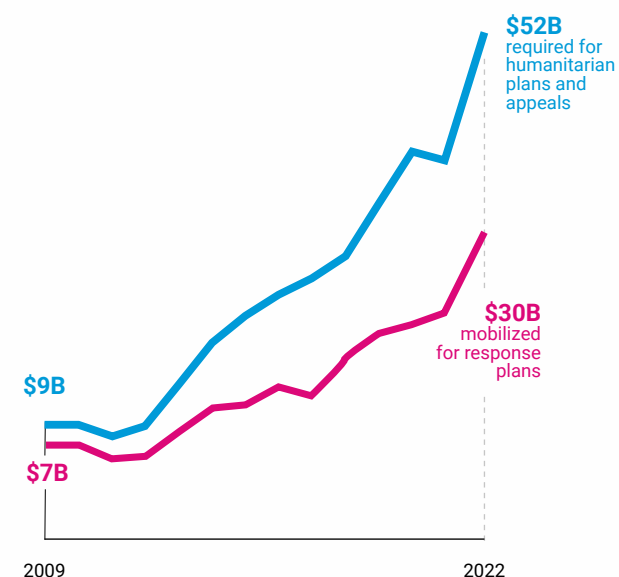
The United Nations and partners continued to deliver support in Afghanistan. Over 26 million people, in particular women and girls, received humanitarian assistance and protection, including in previously inaccessible locations. In Pakistan, heavy rains and floods affected 33 million people, with 8 million people displaced. We supported the government-led disaster response with life-saving and livelihood assistance while preventing the outbreak of communicable diseases.

### 324M people in need in 2022

The high figures for 2020 reflect the acute needs created by the COVID-19 pandemic

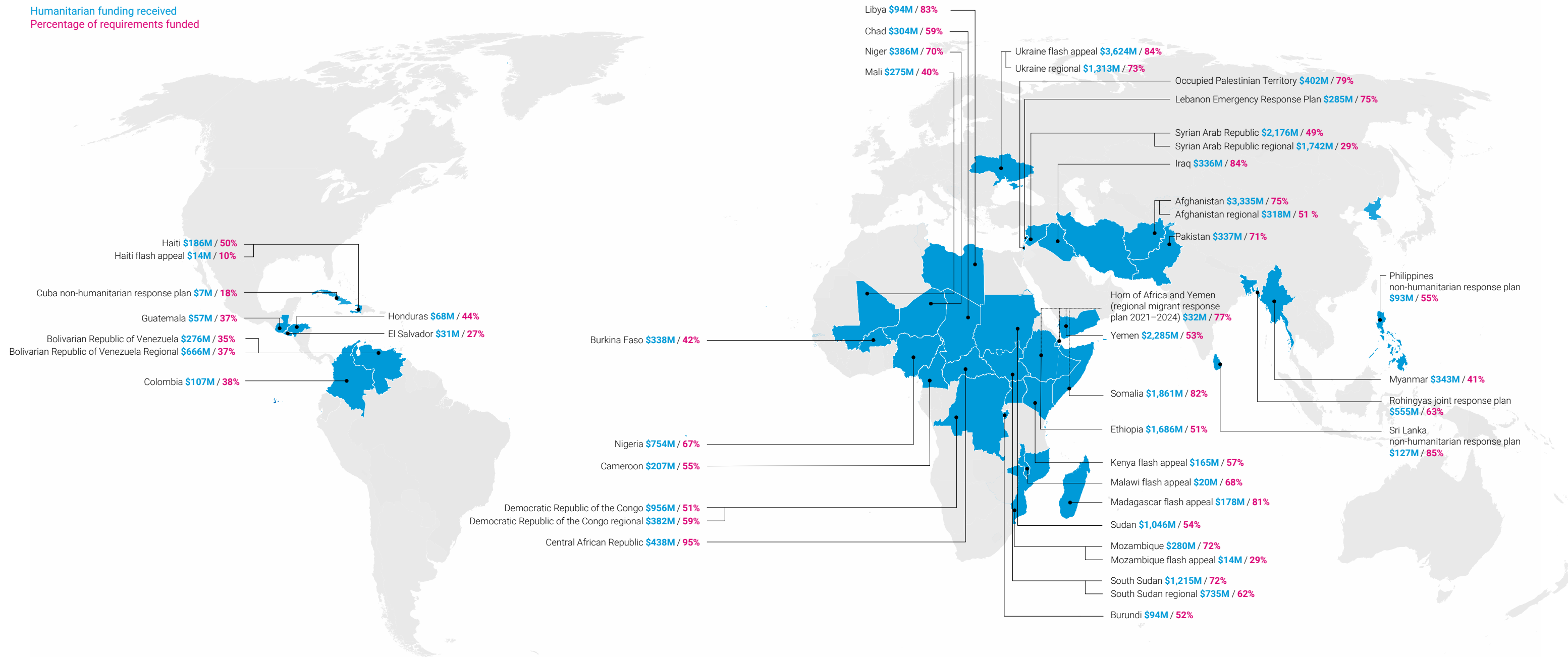


### 57% of funding needs met in 2022



# IN 2022, THE UNITED NATIONS HELPED TO MOBILIZE \$30 BILLION OF THE \$52 BILLION NEEDED TO ASSIST 216 MILLION PEOPLE IN 69 COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Humanitarian funding received  
Percentage of requirements funded



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

A girl reads in the learning space supported by United Nations partners in Kabul.

(Kabul; November 2022) © OCHA/Sayed Habib Bidell



The decaying FSO *Safer* tanker off the coast of Ra's Isa in Yemen is a humanitarian and environmental threat.

(Ra's Isa, Yemen; June 2022) © Holm Akhdar



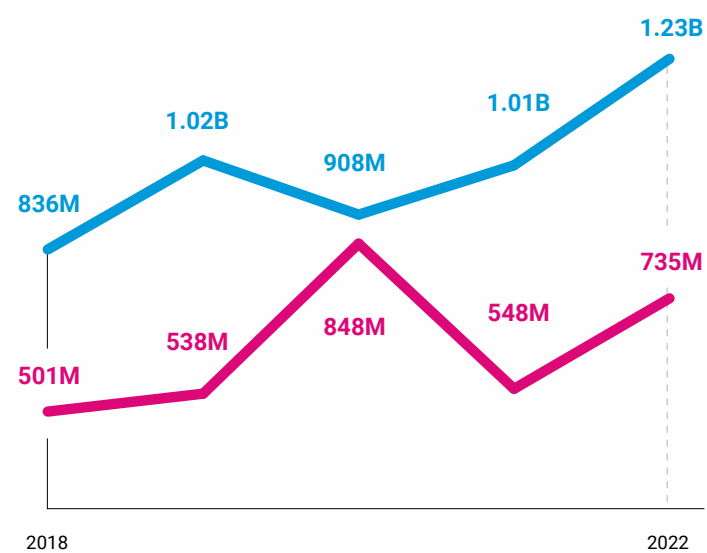
## The FSO *Safer* tanker: preventing a humanitarian and environmental catastrophe

Under the overall coordination of the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, and under the programmatic leadership of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Development Programme is engaged in a global operation to remove more than a million barrels of oil from the decaying FSO *Safer* tanker off the Red Sea coast of Yemen, which poses the threat of a humanitarian and environmental catastrophe. A major spill would devastate fishing communities on the country's Red Sea coast, likely wipe out 200,000 livelihoods instantly, expose whole communities to life-threatening toxins and affect millions with polluted air. It would also result in the closure of the Hudaydah and Salif ports, which are essential to bringing food, fuel and life-saving supplies into Yemen, where 17 million people need food assistance.

## United Nations country-based pooled funds critical to response

- Central Emergency Response Fund
- Country-based pooled funds

in United States dollars



### CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

- Enabled lifesaving assistance to **33M** people across **42** countries
- Allocated a record **\$250M** to **22M** people in underfunded crises in **23** countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas and the Middle East
- **17M** women and girls and **2M** persons with disabilities assisted
- **16%** of humanitarian assistance delivered as cash and voucher assistance

### COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS

- **47M** people assisted in **19** countries
- **24M** women and girls, **21M** children and **4M** persons with disabilities assisted
- **750+** partners and **1,400+** projects funded
- Funding to local partners reached record levels (**\$413M**, **36%** of total funding)

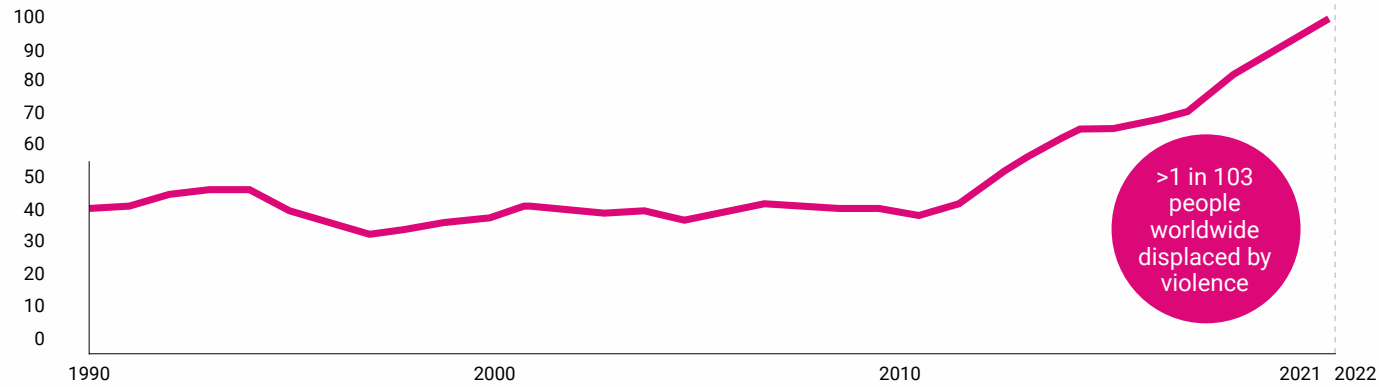
Hunger and food insecurity had reached record levels by the end of 2022. Close to 260 million people across 58 countries and territories needed urgent food and nutrition assistance, including 35 million people at risk of starvation and 376,000 suffering from famine-like conditions.

Responding to historic drought and the risk of famine in the Horn of Africa, the United Nations and partners assisted 17 million people. In Yemen, the United Nations and partners reached over 10.5 million people every month with humanitarian support, including food for 15 million of the most vulnerable.

Our Central Emergency Response Fund and country-based pooled funds remained indispensable. Disbursing \$2 billion, they catalysed life-saving assistance, including in underfunded crises. Some \$595 million of the funds facilitated early, scaled-up and sustained responses to food insecurity. In the Horn of Africa, \$194 million unlocked critical cash and nutrition assistance, food, medical services, shelter and clean water. In Afghanistan, our funds allocated \$289 million to meet dire humanitarian needs.

# In Focus: complex risks drive record displacement

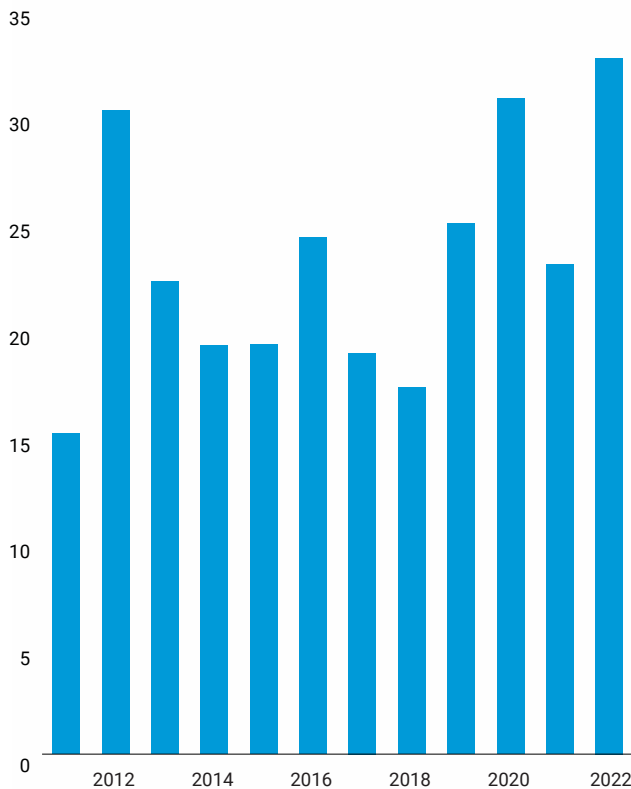
103M people displaced by violence and conflict as of November 2022



Source: UNHCR, November 2022.

## An additional 32.6M people internally displaced by natural disasters in 148 countries and territories

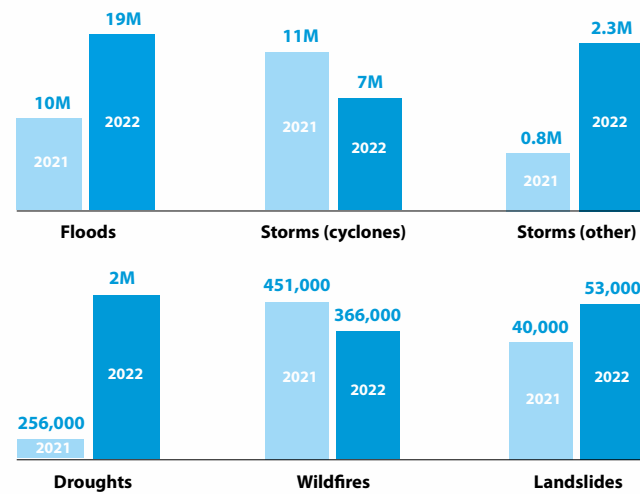
New internal displacements caused by natural disasters (in millions)



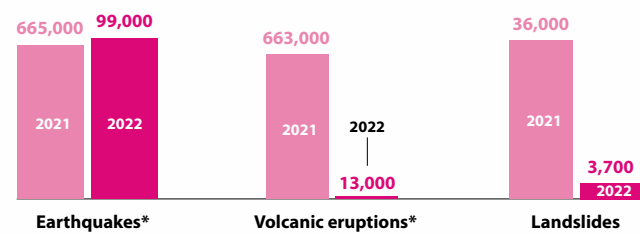
Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

Total internal displacements caused by natural disasters by type in 2021 and 2022

**Weather related** 2022: 32 million (increased from 22.3 million in 2021)



**Geophysical** 2022: 716,000 (decreased from 1.3 million in 2021)



\* May also include tsunamis



An internally displaced woman from Sirwah arrives at Al Sumya camp in Ma'rib, Yemen.

(Ma'rib, Yemen; October 2022) © OCHA/YPN-Jihad Al-Nahari

## Investing in anticipatory crisis action: the Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAF'd)

**100+**  
partner organizations  
use CRAF'd-supported data and insights

**40,000+**  
users of CRAF'd-supported data and analytics

**4M+**  
annual downloads  
of CRAF'd-supported data

**\$8B+**  
crisis funding  
that arrives earlier, faster and in a more targeted manner thanks to CRAF'd

CRAF'd is an innovative financing instrument that mobilizes \$20 million each year to harness the potential of data for smarter crisis action. As a multilateral partnership, CRAF'd invests in cutting-edge analytics to help the United Nations family and its partners anticipate, prevent and address emergencies. With a growing ecosystem that now encompasses over 100 partners and 40,000 users worldwide, CRAF'd-supported insights already enhance over \$8 billion in international assistance – ensuring aid reaches people earlier, faster and in a more rapid, targeted and dignified manner. In 2022, CRAF'd financed data for global good and analytics on the crisis impact of climate change. Moving forward, CRAF'd will scale its investments – focused on critical data, risk analytics, local capacity and a stronger risk data ecosystem.

**COMPLEX  
RISK  
ANALYTICS  
Fund**



Learn more



Authorities carry out a disaster simulation exercise in Mozambique to mark the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on 13 October 2022.

(Maputo, October 2022) © UNDRR/Brice Blondel



In 2022, we supported Member States and partners as they began consultations for the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. We also facilitated thematic global dialogues to explore the interconnected nature of risk. Meanwhile, we continued to mainstream disaster risk reduction in humanitarian action. We promoted the use of reliable risk data to better assist people who are vulnerable to the effects of climate change. These efforts enhanced the global understanding of risk drivers, vulnerability and exposure. Our joined-up analytics strengthened disaster risk plans, scenarios and financing decisions, including the United Nations humanitarian needs overviews and common country analysis.

## OUR SUPPORT TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



### 6,000+

**government officials** and disaster risk stakeholders trained in 2022, of whom **41%** were women



### 462M+

**people** live in cities enrolled in the "Making Cities Resilient 2030" initiative



### 156

**Member States and Observer States** reported on Sendai Framework global indicators through the Sendai Framework monitor



**“We must shift from managing disasters to managing risk. That means building the resilience of our communities before disasters and ensuring our actions do not contribute to our vulnerability or exposure.”**

**Mami Mizutori, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction**

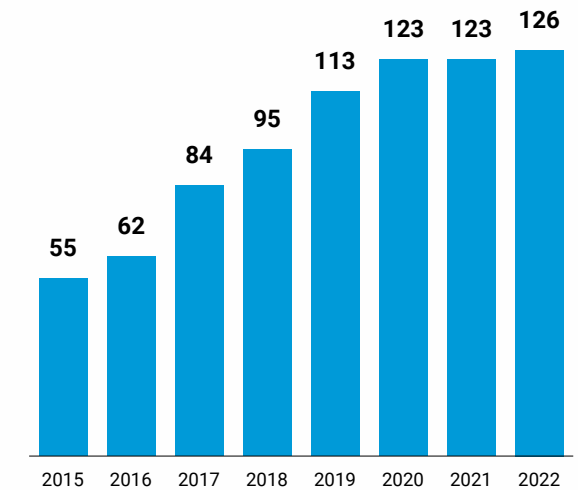


Rebuilding houses after tropical Cyclone Batsirai brought torrential rain, flooding and high winds across Madagascar in February 2022, resulting in death, mass displacement and damage to infrastructure.

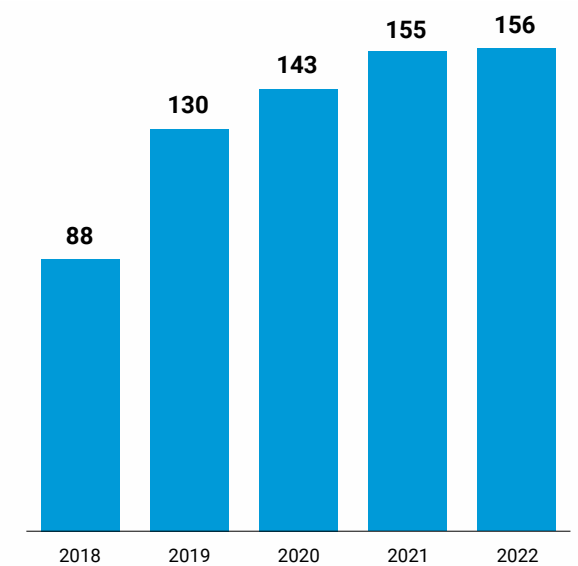
(Mananjary, Madagascar; February 2022) © OCHA/Viviane Rakotoarivony

## Growing numbers of countries tap into global expertise on disaster risk reduction

Countries with disaster risk reduction strategies



Countries using the Sendai Framework monitor



The International Court of Justice holds a hearing in the Great Hall of Justice.

(The Hague, Netherlands; April 2022) © UN Photo/Frank van Beek

# Promotion of Justice and International Law

## KEY PROGRAMMES

Legal services for the United Nations as a whole

Legal services for United Nations organs and funds and programmes

Extraordinary international accountability mechanisms

Custody, registration and publication of treaties

Development and codification of international law

Law of the sea and ocean affairs

International trade

## INDICATIVE RESOURCES

\$220M

\$104M regular assessed, \$4M peacekeeping assessed (2021/2022), \$90M other assessed and \$22M voluntary contributions

## SELECT MANDATES

Charter of the United Nations

Progressive development and codification of international law: International Law Commission, General Assembly resolutions 94 (1) and 77/103

Teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, General Assembly resolutions 2099 (XX) and 77/102

Strengthening and promoting the international treaty framework, General Assembly resolutions 97(1), 73/210 and 76/120

Progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade: United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, General Assembly resolutions 2205 (XXI) and 77/99

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, General Assembly resolutions 52/26, 77/118 and 77/248

Promotion and furtherance of international justice: General Assembly resolutions 57/228 B, 71/248 and 75/257 B; Security Council resolutions 1315 (2000), 1966 (2010), 1757 (2007) and 2379 (2017); and Human Rights Council resolution 39/2

## SELECT ENTITIES

Office of Legal Affairs

International Court of Justice

International accountability mechanisms



António Guterres, Secretary-General, addresses the General Assembly to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the adoption and signature of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(New York; December 2022) © UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe



## CONTEXT

The principles of justice and international law, as well as the peaceful settlement of disputes, are enshrined in the first two Articles of the Charter of the United Nations. These principles therefore constitute the very foundation upon which the international community cooperates.

## KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations promotes justice and international law through various actions and mandates, such as those related to oceans and law of the sea, international trade, treaties and international agreements, peace operations, international tribunals and other international accountability mechanisms, and sanctions. In addition, the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, settles legal disputes submitted by States and provides advisory opinions on legal questions.





**“Yes, the United Nations is relevant. Yes, international law is relevant.”**

**Miguel de Serpa Soares, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the United Nations Legal Counsel**

The Security Council votes in the election of a member of the International Court of Justice.

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



## KEY OUTCOMES

The International Court of Justice considered high-profile cases and delivered judgments on the merits in the cases of *Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda*, *Nicaragua v. Colombia* and *Chile v. Bolivia*. The Court was also seized of four new contentious cases, including the proceedings between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, in which the Court indicated provisional measures.

In December 2022, the General Assembly requested the International Court of Justice to provide an advisory opinion on the legal consequences arising from the policies and practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. In March 2023, the Assembly also requested an advisory opinion on the obligations of States in respect of climate change.

Other United Nations or United Nations-assisted tribunals continued their work. In June 2022, the Appeals Chamber of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon sentenced Hassan Habib Merhi and Hussein Hassan Oneissi, in relation to the 2005 attack in Beirut that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon Rafik Hariri and 21 others and injured 226 more. In September 2022, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia affirmed the convictions and life sentence against Khieu Samphan for genocide against the Vietnamese population, crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions committed between 1975 and 1979. This ruling completed its final case.



In its final case, the Supreme Court Chamber of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia affirms the convictions and life sentence against Khieu Samphan for genocide, crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions.

(Phnom Penh, September 2022) © ECCC/Nhet Sokheng

Oceans and the law of the sea remained a priority for Member States. The second World Ocean Assessment provided scientific information on the critical role of oceans and seas as a basis for policymaking discussions on the triple planetary threats to achieving the 2030 Agenda: climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss.

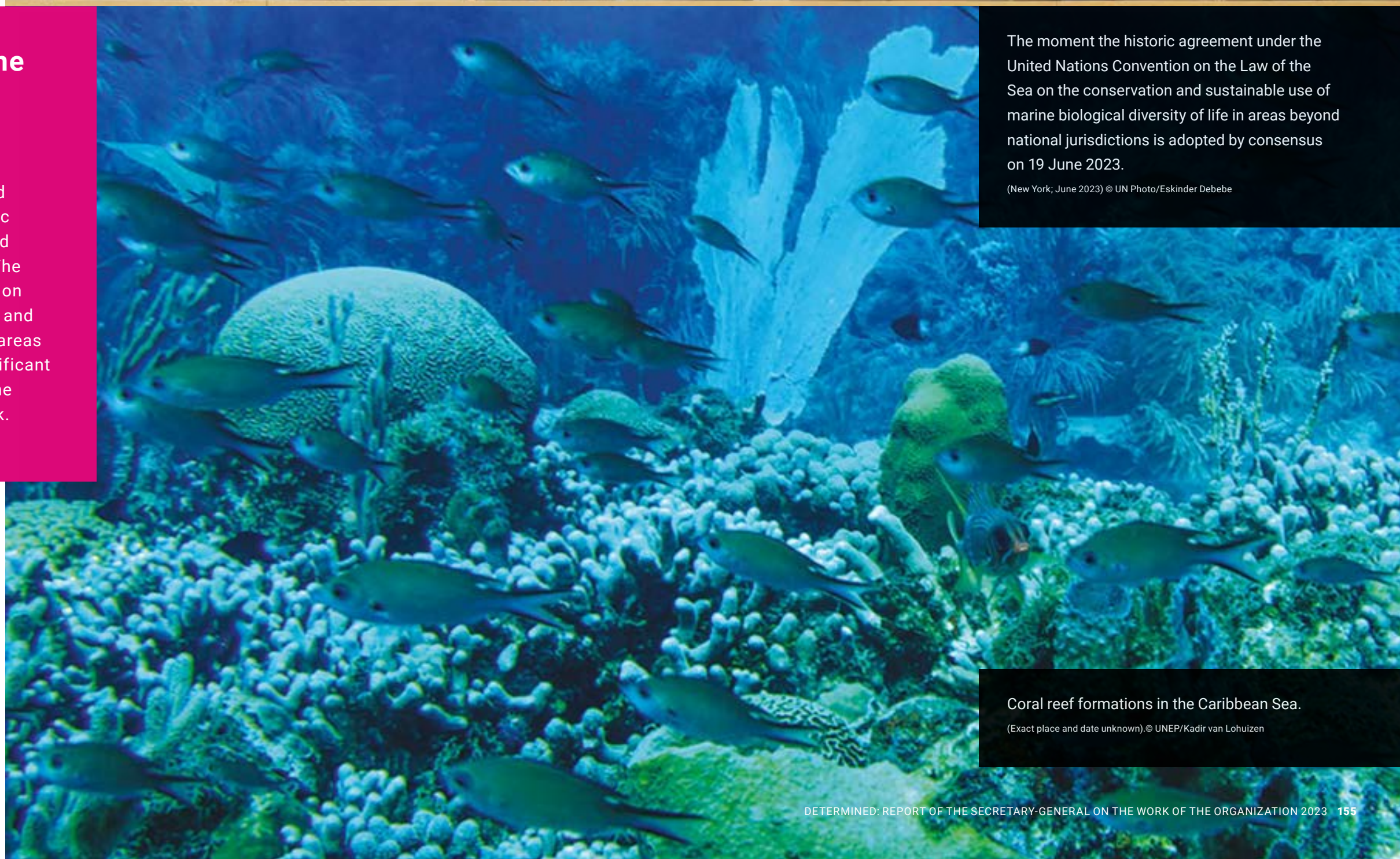


## A historic agreement on marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction

The United Nations facilitated the finalization and adoption by consensus, in June 2023, of a historic agreement on marine biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction after two decades of talks. The agreement, under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, will support the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction and can make a significant contribution to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

The moment the historic agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of life in areas beyond national jurisdictions is adopted by consensus on 19 June 2023.

(New York; June 2023) © UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe



Coral reef formations in the Caribbean Sea.

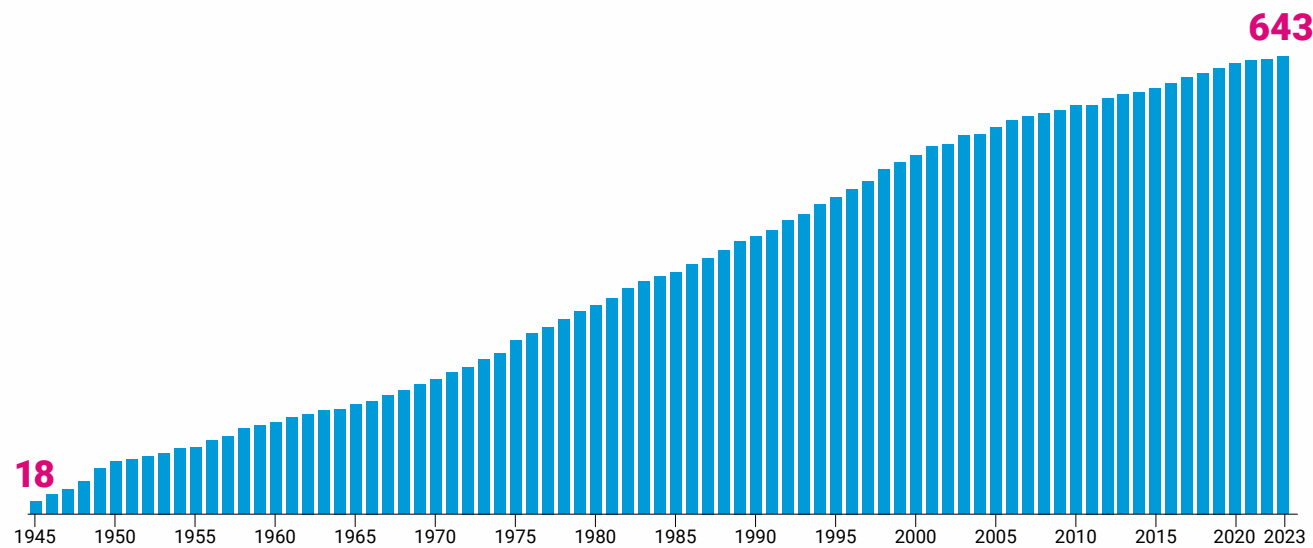
(Exact place and date unknown). © UNEP/Kadir van Lohuizen

On international trade law, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law adopted a Model Law on the Use and Cross-border Recognition of Identity Management and Trust Services. The General Assembly also adopted the United Nations Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships, aimed at enhancing legal protection for purchasers of ships while safeguarding the interest of shipowners and creditors.

## 2022 Treaty Event and disarmament

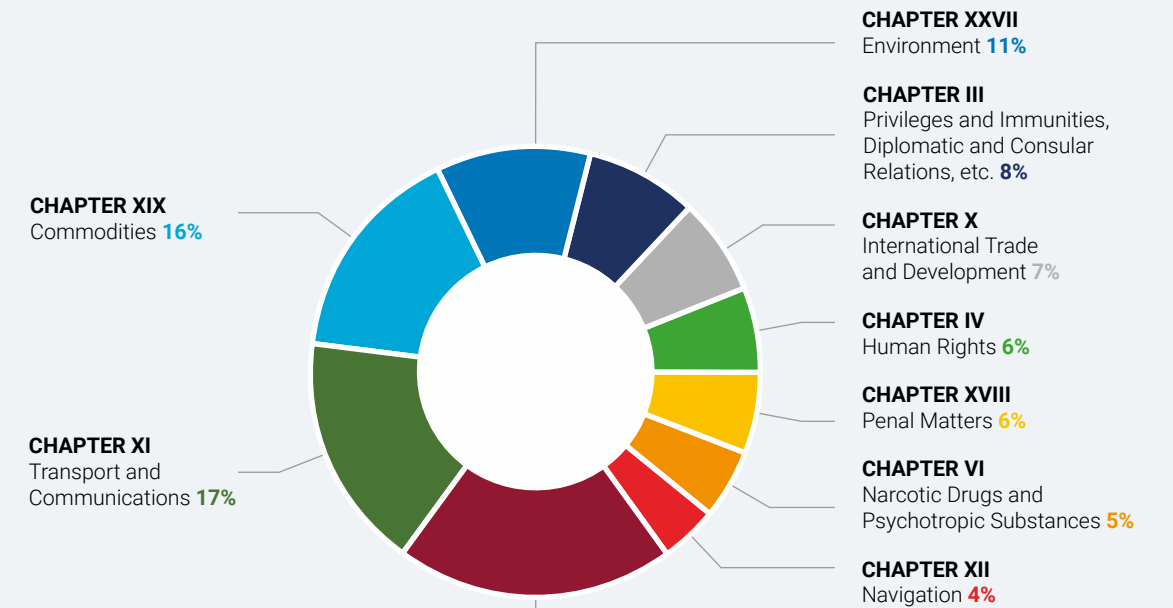
The 2022 Treaty Event renewed focus on universal participation in multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General. States acted on a range of multilateral treaties, particularly in the field of disarmament.

## Rising number of multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General



## MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESS MATTERS OF WORLDWIDE INTEREST

Multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General, proportion by Chapter (as of March 2023)



### OTHER CHAPTERS 20%

- CHAPTER II Pacific Settlement of International Disputes
- CHAPTER V Refugees and Stateless Persons
- CHAPTER VII Traffic in Persons
- CHAPTER VIII Obscene Publications
- CHAPTER IX Health
- CHAPTER XIII Economic Statistics
- CHAPTER XIV Educational and Cultural Matters
- CHAPTER XV Declaration of Death of Missing Persons
- CHAPTER XVI Status of Women
- CHAPTER XVII Freedom of Information
- CHAPTER XX Maintenance Obligations
- CHAPTER XXI Law of the Sea
- CHAPTER XXII Commercial Arbitration and Mediation
- CHAPTER XXIII Law of Treaties
- CHAPTER XXIV Outer space
- CHAPTER XXV Telecommunications
- CHAPTER XXVI Disarmament
- CHAPTER XXVIII Fiscal Matters
- CHAPTER XXIX Miscellaneous



# Disarmament

## KEY PROGRAMMES

Multilateral negotiations and deliberations

Weapons of mass destruction

Conventional arms

Information and outreach

Regional disarmament

## INDICATIVE RESOURCES

\$40M

\$15M regular assessed and \$25M voluntary contributions

## SELECT MANDATES

Disarmament, General Assembly resolution S-10/2

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, General Assembly resolution 76/232

Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament, General Assembly resolution 76/24

Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control, General Assembly resolution 75/48

Regional disarmament, General Assembly resolution 76/41

United Nations study on disarmament and nonproliferation education, General Assembly resolution 75/61

Youth, disarmament and non-proliferation, General Assembly resolution 76/45

## SELECT ENTITIES

Office for Disarmament Affairs

## Voting Result:

IN FAVOUR 102

AGAINST 51

ABSTENTION 8

## Voting Result:

IN FAVOUR 102

AGAINST 51

ABSTENTION 8

During a First Committee meeting on disarmament and international security issues, the General Assembly votes on a draft resolution addressing information and telecommunications in the context of international security.

(New York; July 2022) © UN Photo/Loey Felipe



António Guterres, Secretary-General, opens the historic first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, held in Austria.

(Vienna; June 2022) © UNIS Vienna

## CONTEXT

There are mounting concerns over rising global tensions, active armed conflicts, increased military spending and heightened nuclear risk, as well as the threat of other weapons of mass destruction. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of adequate preparedness to prevent and respond to a broader range of risks, including biorisks. The proliferation and widespread availability of conventional arms, including illicit small arms and light weapons, affect international security, and the emergence of new technologies poses additional challenges.

## KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations supports multilateral negotiations and other efforts towards achieving general and complete disarmament. Our key priorities include eliminating nuclear weapons, upholding the prohibition of other weapons of mass destruction, regulating conventional weapons, responding to the challenges of emerging weapons technologies and promoting regional disarmament efforts and public awareness.

### OUR DISARMAMENT WORK



**43%** increase in States' reporting on their arms exports and imports to the Register of Conventional Arms



**112** arms control-related projects funded, benefiting 147 Member States



**6** partnerships with sub-Saharan African countries to promote the voluntary handover by civilians of illegally held small arms, as part of the African Union's Africa Amnesty Month initiative



**562** qualified experts on the roster of the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons



**“The world needs a new vision for disarmament, one that takes into account the geopolitical, technological and cultural changes that have accelerated in recent years.”**

**Izumi Nakamitsu, Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs**



## KEY OUTCOMES

In 2022, we supported Member States with milestone multilateral disarmament meetings. The first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, the Eighth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and the Ninth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction all yielded important gains that will pave the way for future progress. Although the tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons did not reach an outcome, States parties engaged in meaningful discussions, including on reducing nuclear risks and on accountability for nuclear disarmament.

We assisted expert discussions on lethal autonomous weapons systems. In addition, we supported an intergovernmental process aimed at ensuring a safe, secure and peaceful cyber domain, and another on reducing space threats through norms, rules and principles.

To advance disarmament on the ground, we helped to link local ammunition management with disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as community violence reduction programmes. We also continued to support activities on small arms and light weapons control as part of a comprehensive approach to sustainable security and development. To reduce illicit arms flows, we worked with the African Union and six countries to collect illegally held small arms. As a result, more than 9,500 weapons were destroyed.

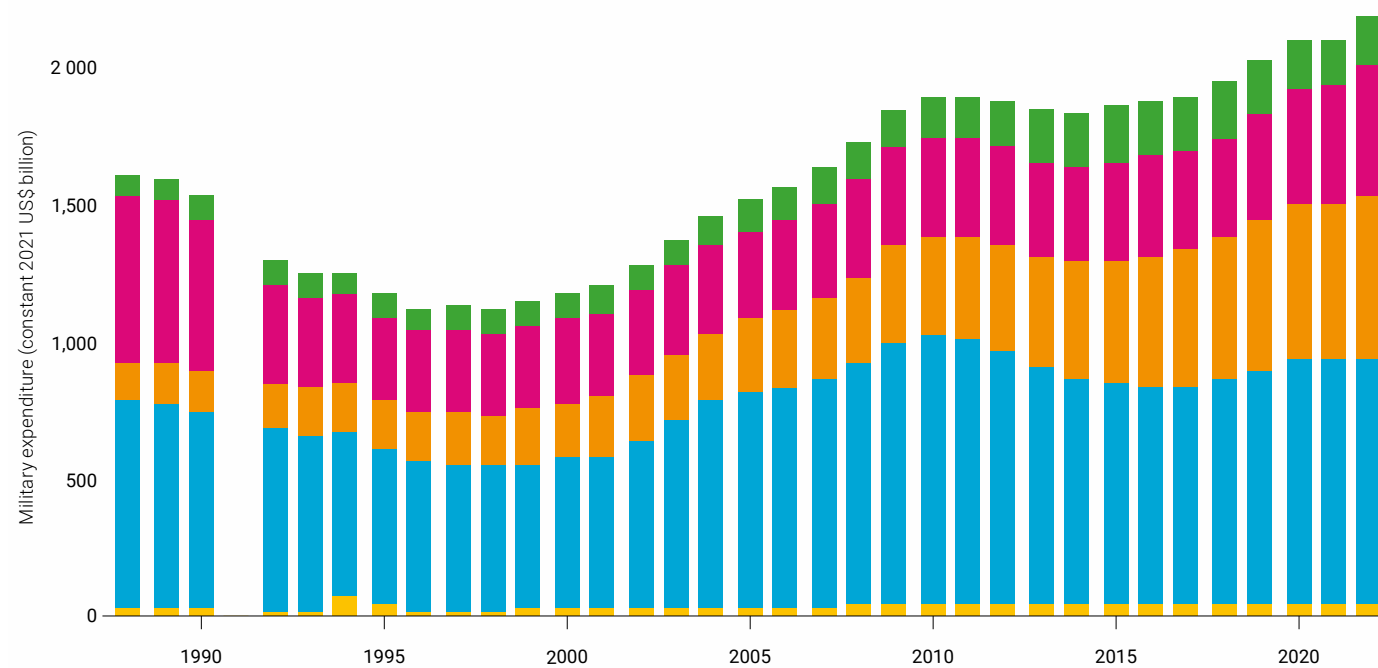
The Conference on Disarmament meets in Geneva to negotiate arms control and multilateral disarmament agreements.

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

### Global military expenditure increased to a record \$2.2 trillion

World military expenditure by region 1988–2022

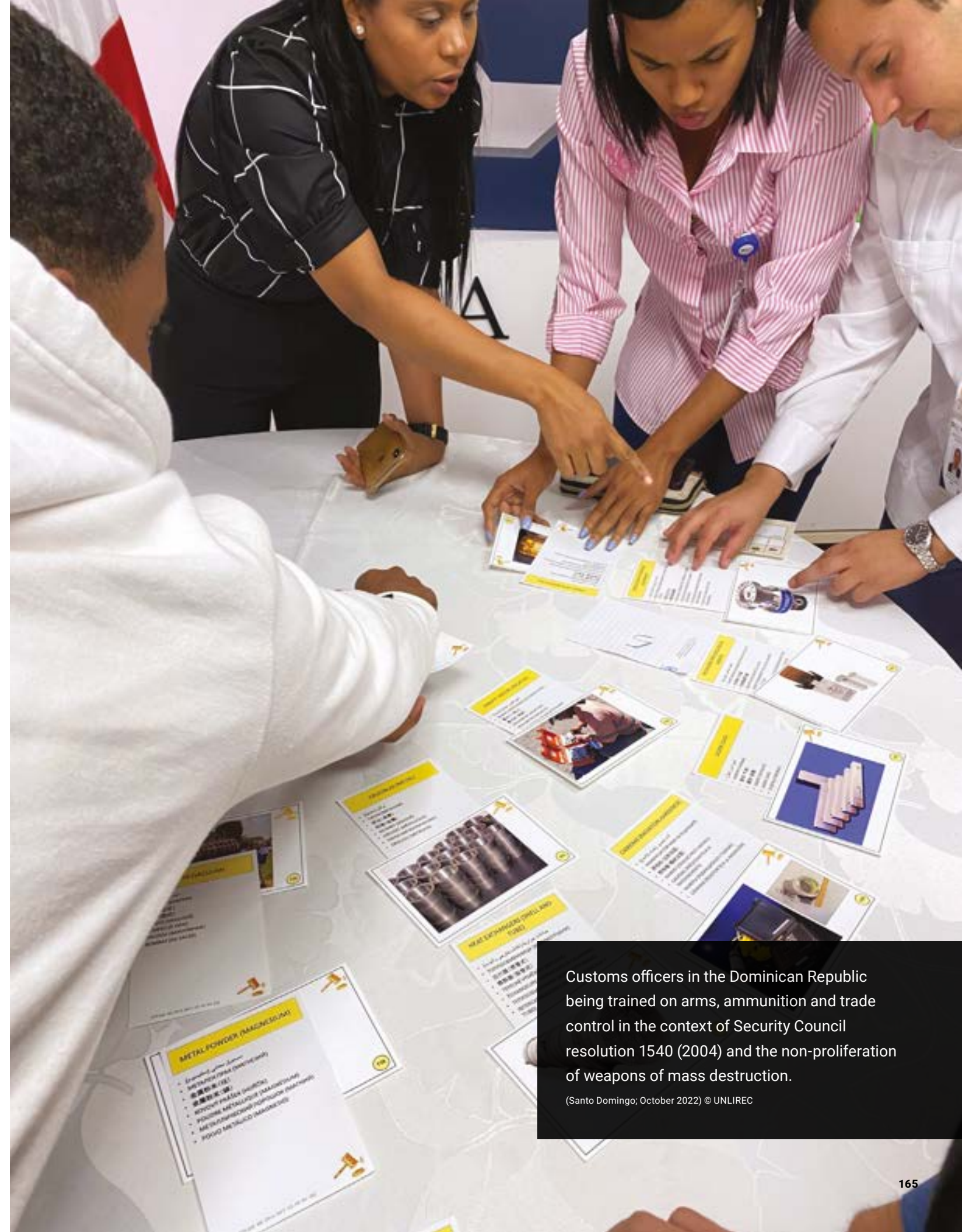
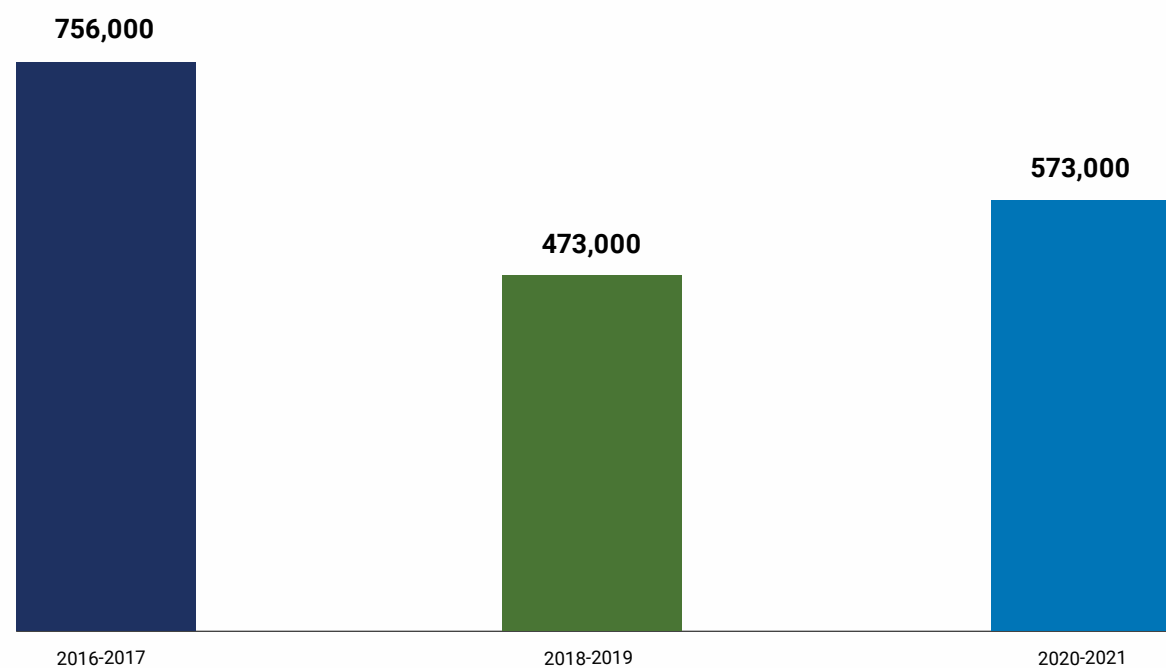
● Africa ● Americas ● Asia and Oceania ● Europe ● Middle East



Note: The absence of data for the Soviet Union in 1991 means that no total can be calculated for that year  
 Source: SIPRI Military Expenditure Database, April 2023.

### Destruction of small arms and light weapons, 2016–2021

Destruction of small arms and light weapons from 2016 to 2021, as reported biennially in the Programme of Action on Small Arms national reports from Member States



Customs officers in the Dominican Republic being trained on arms, ammunition and trade control in the context of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(Santo Domingo; October 2022) © UNLIREC

## Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons

Through a 10-day field exercise, we worked on strengthening the operational readiness of the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons. The goal of the exercise was to ensure that this vital investigation tool would be ready for use if needed.

We supported States in advancing a political declaration on strengthening the protection of civilians from the humanitarian consequences arising from the use of explosive weapons in populated areas. Over 80 States endorsed the declaration. We also continued to empower women, young people and other partners through our Disarmament Education Dashboard and Youth for Disarmament initiative.

At the regional level in Latin America and the Caribbean, we helped with national action plans and monitoring frameworks to advance the Road Map for Implementing the Caribbean Priority Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition across the Caribbean in a Sustainable Manner by 2030. We also worked with national authorities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean on small arms control and the prevention of gender-based violence.



Testing the readiness of the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons.

(Berlin; September 2022) © UNODA

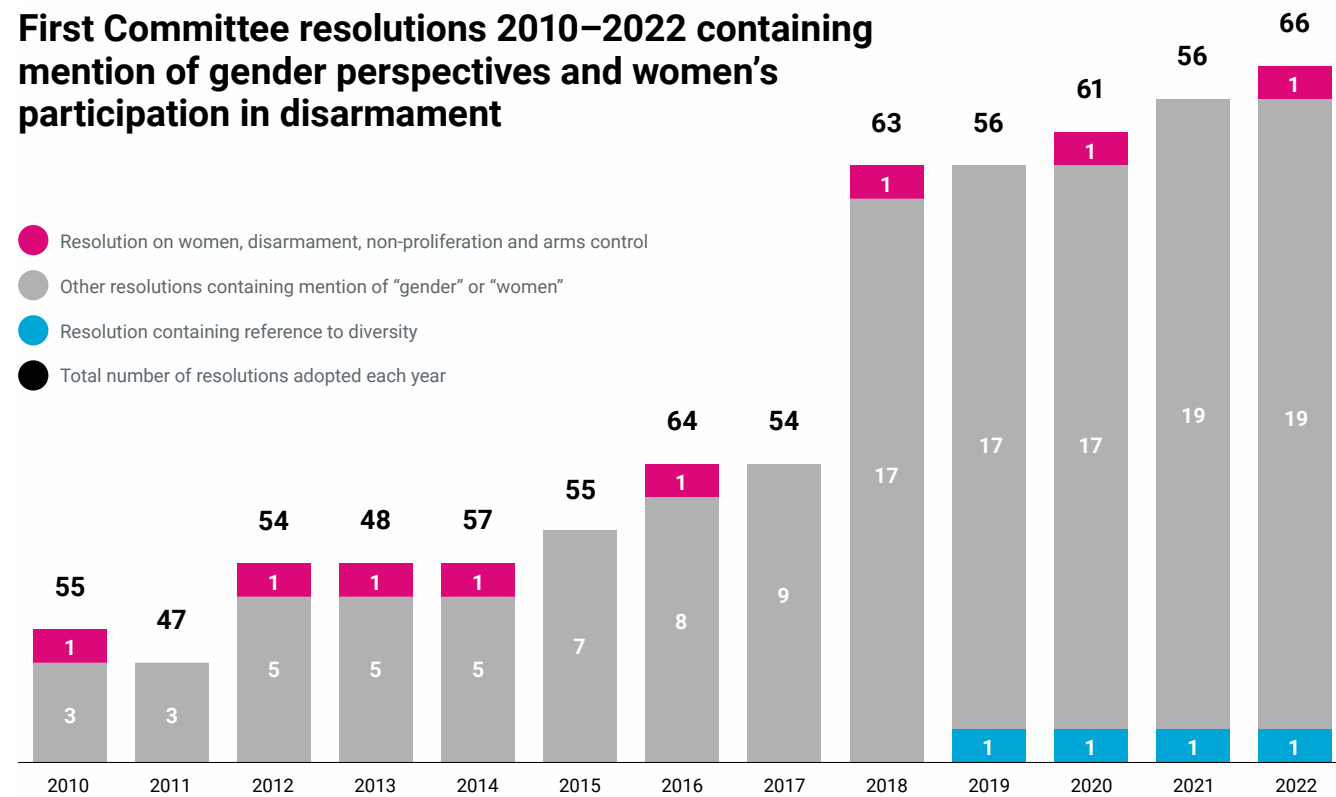
### Protecting civilians against explosive weapons in populated areas

States that endorsed the Political Declaration on Strengthening the Protection of Civilians from the Humanitarian Consequences Arising from the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas



### First Committee resolutions 2010–2022 containing mention of gender perspectives and women’s participation in disarmament

- Resolution on women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control
- Other resolutions containing mention of “gender” or “women”
- Resolution containing reference to diversity
- Total number of resolutions adopted each year



### Gender parity in disarmament

In line with the Secretary-General’s Agenda for Disarmament, launched in 2018, the United Nations is continuing to make progress in the full and equal participation of women in all decision-making processes related to disarmament and international security.

#### Group of Governmental Experts on Nuclear Disarmament Verification



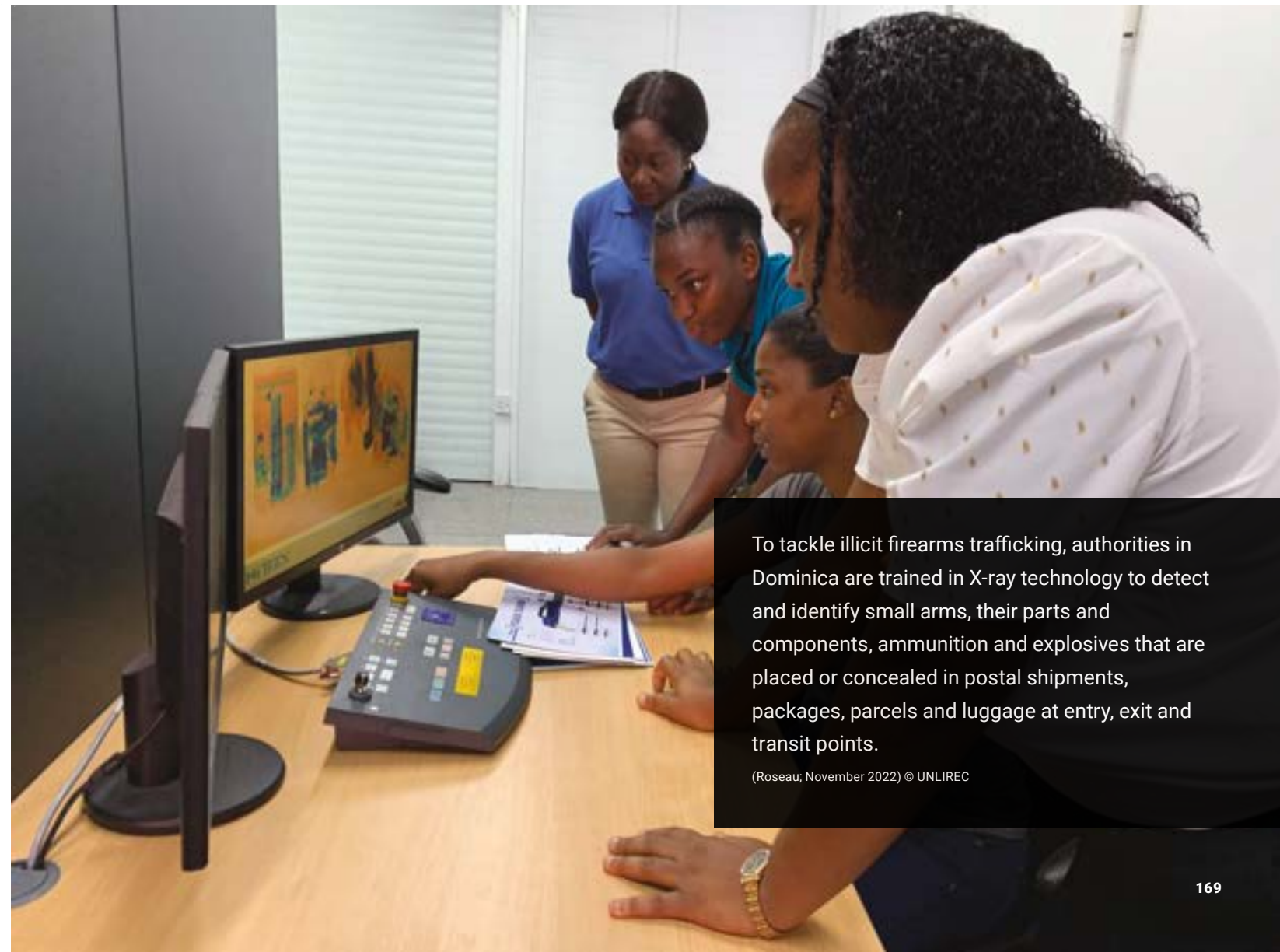
#### Group of Governmental Experts on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms



#### Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters



#### United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme



To tackle illicit firearms trafficking, authorities in Dominica are trained in X-ray technology to detect and identify small arms, their parts and components, ammunition and explosives that are placed or concealed in postal shipments, packages, parcels and luggage at entry, exit and transit points.

(Roseau; November 2022) © UNLIREC

“Advancing the rights and needs of victims of terrorism”: the first United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism is held in New York on 8 and 9 September 2022.

(New York; September 2022) © UN Photo/Paulo Filgueiras

# Drug Control, Crime Prevention and Combating Terrorism

## KEY PROGRAMMES

Countering the world drug problem  
Countering transnational organized crime  
Countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism  
Countering corruption  
Justice  
Research, trend analysis and forensics  
Policy support  
Technical assistance

## INDICATIVE RESOURCES

\$452M

\$28M regular assessed and \$424M voluntary contributions

## SELECT MANDATES

United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: seventh review, General Assembly resolution 75/291

Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, General Assembly resolution 71/291

United Nations Convention against Corruption

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, General Assembly resolution 77/237

## SELECT ENTITIES

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Office of Counter-Terrorism



Young people participate in a Coding4Integrity hackathon to develop information and communications technologies that address corruption and enhance transparency.

(São Paulo, Brazil; September 2022) ©UNODC



## CONTEXT

The compounding effects of climate change, COVID-19, political instability, war and displacement are exacerbating drug problems, organized crime, corruption and terrorism, especially in crisis settings and vulnerable areas. Links between illicit trade, financial flows and trafficking in all its forms are a growing concern, while terrorism continues to threaten international peace and security, particularly in conflict areas where terrorists exploit fragilities.

## KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations supports Member States in tackling issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism. We assist in setting and implementing international standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice and help to ensure compliance with obligations in multilateral instruments on drugs, corruption, transnational organized crime and terrorism.

### OUR SUPPORT TO CRIME PREVENTION, DRUG CONTROL AND ANTI-CORRUPTION



**29,500**

**people** with drug use disorders reached through treatment, care and rehabilitation initiatives



**1,100**

**practitioners** trained in developing quality assurance mechanisms and **1,500** policymakers trained on drug use disorders, drug prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation responses



**1,150+**

**psychoactive substances** from **137** countries monitored, and people provided with information through 87,000+ online visits



**3,100+**

**anti-corruption** practitioners, members of the judiciary and prosecutors from **44** countries trained in detecting, investigating, or prosecuting corruption cases through **50** capacity-building activities



**63**

**investigations** of trafficking in persons conducted, **493** victims rescued and **40** suspects arrested under our regional initiative to combat trafficking in persons



**2,000+**

**young** people and **342** sports counsellors and teachers engaged in prevention through sports initiatives in the Middle East and North Africa





**“We are committed to supporting justice, integrity and the rule of law – foundations that are needed to overcome any crisis, and to protect and help the people we serve across the globe.”**

**Ghada Waly, Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**



**“It is only through enhanced multilateral cooperation that we will be able to launch sustainable and effective responses and strengthen resilience against terrorism.”**

**Vladimir Voronkov, Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism**

## KEY OUTCOMES

### CRIME PREVENTION AND COUNTERING TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

In 2022, we continued to assist Member States on criminal justice. We helped to train 2,700 prison officers and criminal justice practitioners in 30 national prison services in the safe, secure and humane custody of prisoners based on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Noncustodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). We also provided guidance on how to correctly classify and better treat prisoners, as well as on the handling of special categories of prisoners.

To counter organized crime, we helped six Member States to develop their strategies and trained over 250 policymakers from 47 countries on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. We assisted 29 countries in drafting or revising firearms legislation, 4 countries with legislation on trafficking in persons and 1 country with legislation on the smuggling of migrants.

On issues related to cybercrime, we facilitated five intergovernmental sessions and five multi-stakeholder consultations to negotiate a draft convention to address the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes, which is expected to be presented to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session. We also supported 60 countries in countering and preventing cybercrime. In six countries, we helped to establish digital forensic laboratories for cryptocurrencies. We also worked with Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean in multistakeholder partnerships to educate over 56,000 young people on cybercrime in age-, gender- and disability-sensitive exhibitions in children’s museums.

To help to tackle illegal deforestation, our joint programme with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) assisted countries in detecting corruption and fraud in the forestry sector and disrupted five criminal organizations.

## COUNTERING THE WORLD DRUG PROBLEM

We continued to address the world drug problem. Our drugs monitoring platform provided a multi-source system for collecting, visualizing and sharing drug data, including geographical insights on drug-trafficking trends. Building on this and on our remote-sensing expertise using satellite imagery, we established an information centre in Uzbekistan for impartial monitoring of drugs and crime in Afghanistan and their impact on surrounding countries. We also helped to create more monitoring capacity.

To promote alternative livelihoods in communities that cultivate illicit crops, we supported the export of 300,000 tons of coffee to Europe with the fair trade certification, generating profitable and sustainable income for 2,000 households in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar.

We expanded the capacity of service providers in Egypt and Pakistan on opioid agonist therapy and trained over 1,100 police officers from Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam on how to strengthen the partnership between law enforcement, civil society and the health sector.

## Supporting air and port cargo patrol units: seizures in 2022

### 25M

pieces of intellectual property rights-related goods

### 10M

pieces of falsified and undeclared medical products

### 864 tons

of chemical precursors

### 275 tons

of cocaine

### 8 tons

of heroin

### 265,000 pieces

of firearms, ammunition, and parts of explosives



As part of the Strong Families prevention programme, children join caregivers and facilitators in a workshop on caring for children in crisis situations.

(Kandahar, Afghanistan; June 2022) © UNODC



With support from the United Nations, teams participate in the first-ever maritime rule of law exercise to combat illicit maritime activities in Seychelles.

(Victoria; November 2022) © UNODC



## The first High-level International Conference on Human Rights, Civil Society and Counter-Terrorism

Together with the Government of Spain, we organized in Málaga the first High-level International Conference on Human Rights, Civil Society and Counter-Terrorism. Over 430 participants, including representatives of Member States, regional and international organizations, United Nations entities and civil society organizations, discussed how to meaningfully engage civil society in counter-terrorism efforts and to promote human rights- and rule of law-compliant responses to terrorism.

The High-level International Conference on Human Rights, Civil Society and Counter-Terrorism, held in Málaga, was the first international conference dedicated to civil society and human rights in counter-terrorism.

(Málaga, Spain; May 2022) © UNOCT



## TERRORISM PREVENTION

Setting a critical milestone, we organized the first United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism in New York. It brought together over 600 participants, including 100 victims of terrorism from 25 Member States, to foster stronger global solidarity in support of victims of terrorism. The Congress provided a major advocacy and engagement platform for victim-centric approaches to countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism.

Two new members joined the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact in 2022, making it the largest coordination mechanism in the Organization. Over 1,000 focal points from 136 Member States, 45 entities and 13 international and regional organizations now collaborate across our Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform to facilitate the work of the Compact.

We fostered partnerships in Africa. In Marrakech, Morocco, we brought together heads of counter-terrorism and security agencies from West Africa in the first high-level event to discuss capacity-building and training. We also supported Member States in East Africa in their efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism.

The link between technology and terrorism remained a focus. We assisted Member States in leveraging new and emerging technologies for counter-terrorism and addressing the risks from their misuse.

We also addressed the risk of nuclear terrorism. We trained over 500 officials from 120 countries on the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, with the help of new manuals, fictional training cases and a new e-learning course.

## United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact numbers



- 8** inter-agency Working Groups
- 13** international and regional organizations
- 45** Compact entities
- 136** Member States
- 1,000** focal points
- 2,900** documents shared
- 192,000** visits to the online United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform

## OUR COUNTER-TERRORISM WORK



**13,000+** people trained through **212** capacity-building activities to promote counter-terrorism efforts



**1,000** focal points from **45** Compact entities and **136** Member States connected as part of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform



**210** high-level bilateral meetings with Member States, United Nations entities, international and regional organizations and other partners



**14** high-level and **12** regional conferences on technical issues relating to counter-terrorism organized, as well as **3** civil society round tables



Heads of counter-terrorism and security agencies from West Africa meet in the first high-level event to discuss capacity-building and training.

(Marrakech, Morocco; June 2022) © UNOCT

# Effective Functioning of the Organization

## KEY PROGRAMMES

[General Assembly affairs and conference management](#)  
[Global communications](#)  
[Oversight](#)  
[Management strategy, policy and compliance](#)  
[Offices away from Headquarters](#)  
[Operational support](#)

## INDICATIVE RESOURCES

**\$1.7B**

\$1.3B regular assessed, \$353M peacekeeping assessed (2021/2022) and \$71M voluntary contributions

## SELECT MANDATES

[Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations, General Assembly resolutions 72/266 A and B, and 73/281](#)  
[Human resources management, General Assembly resolution 77/278](#)  
[Procurement, General Assembly resolution 69/273](#)  
[Multilingualism, General Assembly resolution 76/268](#)  
[Post-traumatic stress disorder framework, General Assembly resolution 76/275](#)  
[Pattern of conferences, General Assembly resolution 77/255](#)  
[Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for 2023, General Assembly resolution 77/262](#)  
[Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat, General Assembly resolution 77/280](#)  
[Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, resolution 75/325](#)  
[Questions relating to information, General Assembly resolutions 76/84 A–B and 77/128 A–B](#)

## SELECT ENTITIES

[Department for General Assembly and Conference Management](#)  
[Department of Global Communications](#)  
[Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance](#)  
[Department of Operational Support](#)  
[Department of Safety and Security](#)  
[Office of Internal Oversight Services](#)  
[United Nations Offices at Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna](#)  
[United Nations Ethics Office](#)  
[Office of the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](#)  
[Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate](#)

A journalist waits in the press briefing area before a General Assembly vote.

(New York; February 2023) © UN Photo/Mark Garten



Landscape gardeners prepare United Nations Headquarters for the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(New York; September 2022) © UN Photo/Loey Felipe

## KEY WORKSTREAMS

The United Nations Secretariat consists of over 36,000 staff in 474 duty stations across the globe. The work of the Secretariat is underpinned by the highest ethical standards of conduct, efficient use and management of all resources, and effective delivery of mandates.

## KEY OUTCOMES

The United Nations security management system, chaired by the Department of Safety and Security, enabled the United Nations operations and programmes to perform a wide range of mandates and assisted over 264 million people in the past year, including in high-risk settings.

The Secretariat facilitated a large number of global intergovernmental meetings and international conferences in addition to calendar meetings of the United Nations bodies. The number of meetings held globally and supported by the Secretariat has increased year-on-year by 66 per cent.

## OUR EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING EFFORTS



**115M+**  
visitors accessed un.org



**25M**  
downloads from over **10,000** cities of United Nations documents, publications, voting data and speeches from the United Nations Digital Library in the six official languages



**180,000**  
personnel and **400,000** dependents in **131** countries received security support



**88,000**  
civilian and uniformed personnel serving in United Nations peace operations supported



**36,000+**  
staff of the United Nations Secretariat across all duty stations and field missions have access to the United Nations intranet, iSeek



**2,700+**  
meetings and events covered through live and on-demand multilingual streaming through the United Nations Web TV platform



**84**  
security support-enabled intergovernmental events, including the general debate of the General Assembly, COP27 and the session of the Commission on the Status of Women.



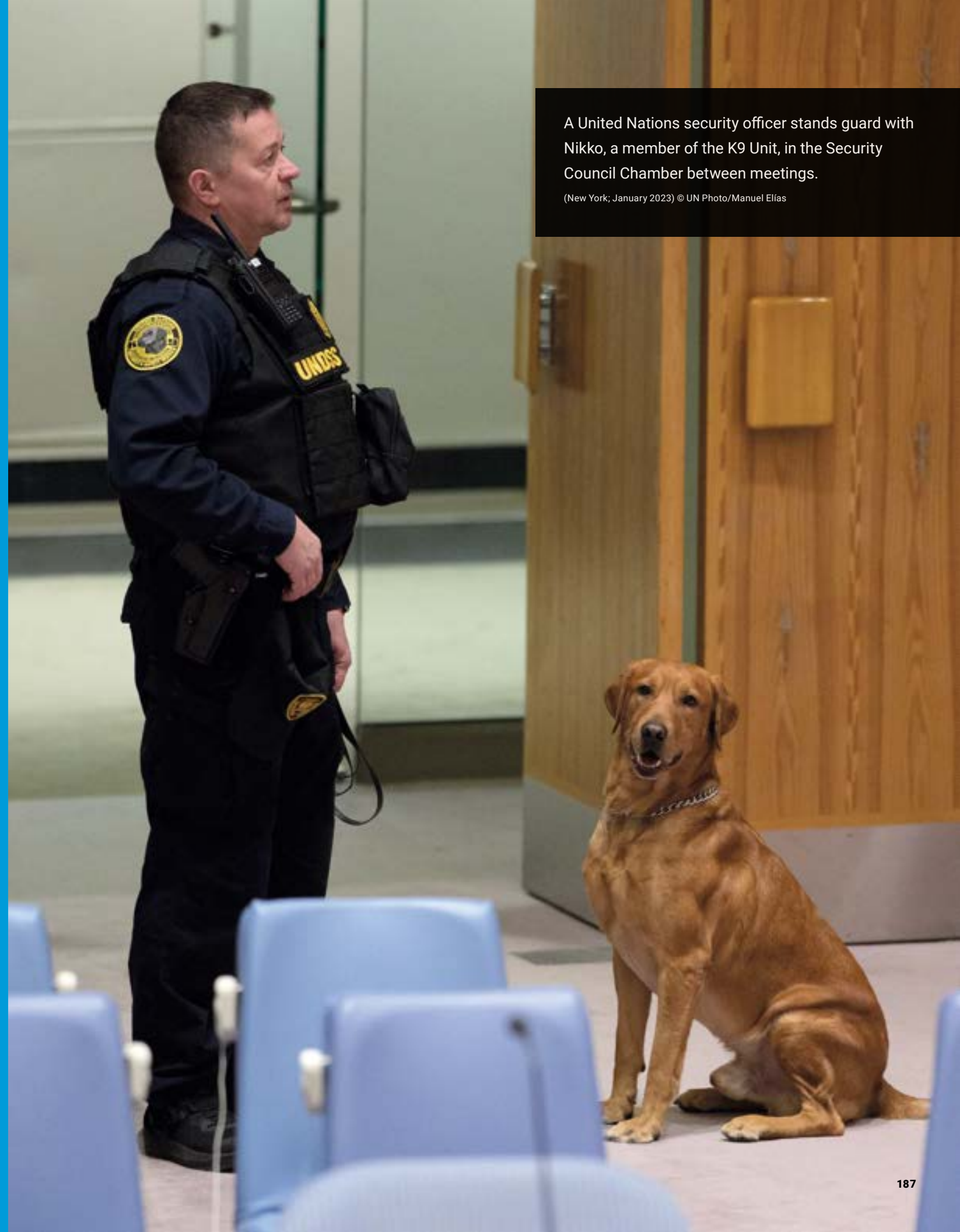
**“We strive to build a high-performance culture, focused on accountability for results and improvement, supported by continuous transparent feedback.”**

**Catherine Pollard, Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance**



**“The Organization strives to simplify operational support delivery, reduce burden on its personnel and client entities, and create improvements and efficiencies throughout the Secretariat.”**

**Atul Khare, Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support**

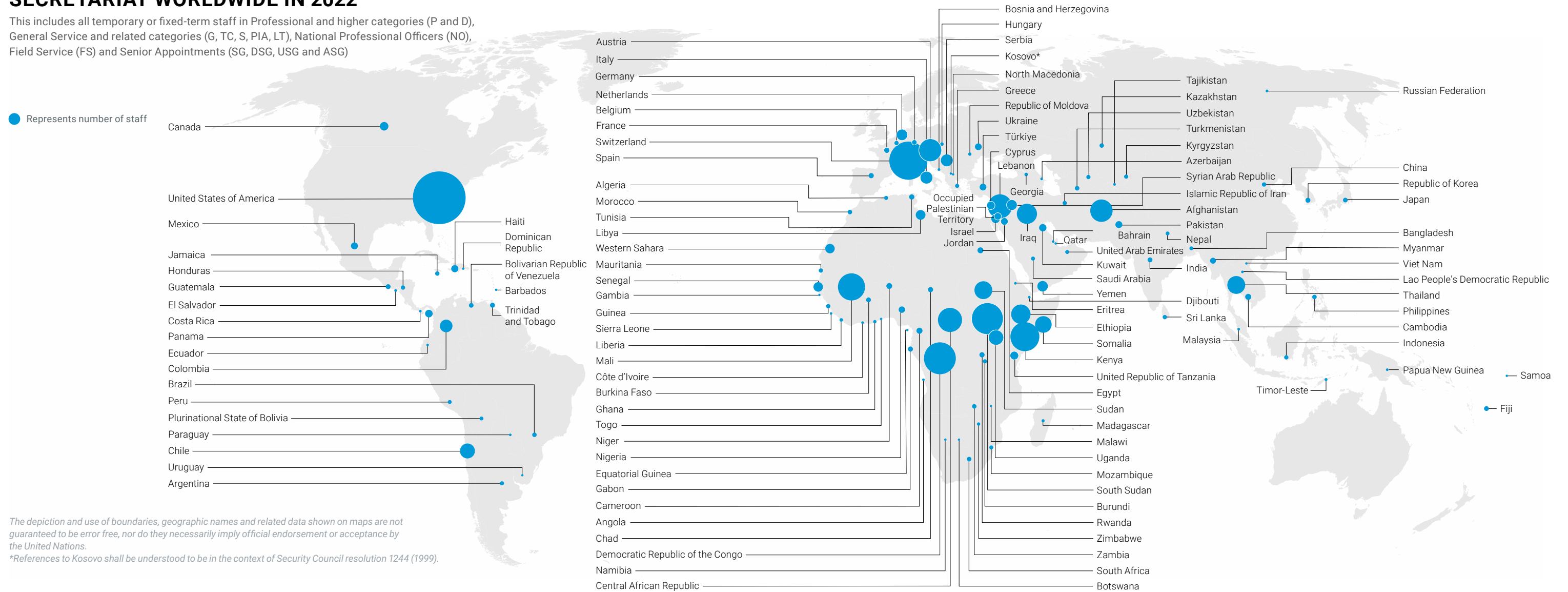


A United Nations security officer stands guard with Nikko, a member of the K9 Unit, in the Security Council Chamber between meetings.

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

# OVER 36,000 STAFF WORKED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT WORLDWIDE IN 2022

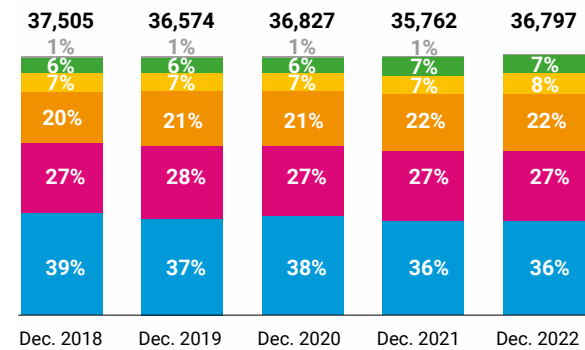
This includes all temporary or fixed-term staff in Professional and higher categories (P and D), General Service and related categories (G, TC, S, PIA, LT), National Professional Officers (NO), Field Service (FS) and Senior Appointments (SG, DSG, USG and ASG)



The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps are not guaranteed to be error free, nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 \*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

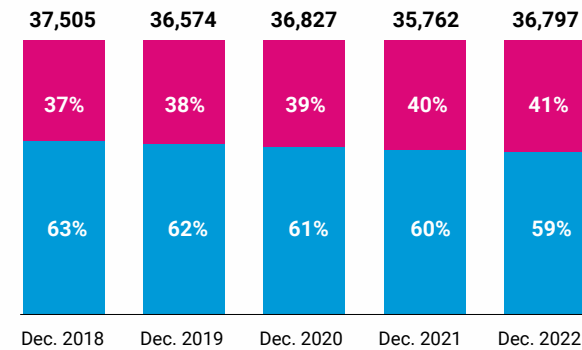
## STAFF BY REGIONAL GROUP

● Africa ● Western Europe and Others ● Asia-Pacific  
 ● Latin America and Caribbean ● Eastern Europe ● Other

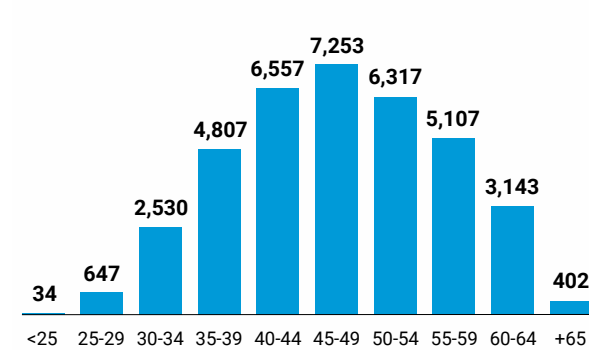


## STAFF BY GENDER

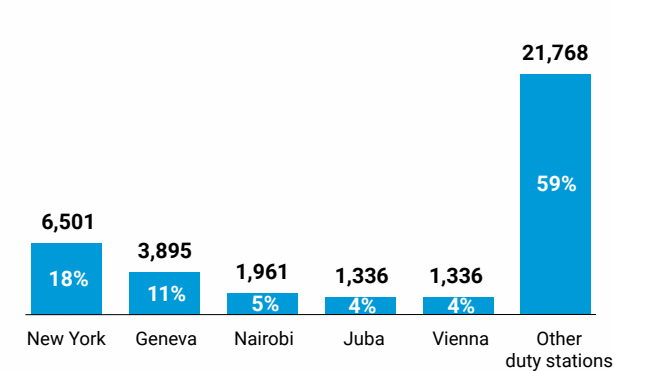
● Female ● Male



## STAFF BY AGE



## STAFF BY LOCATION



\* The five regional groups were formed to facilitate the equitable geographical distribution of seats among the Member States in different United Nations bodies.  
 Note: "Other" includes staff from the State of Palestine and staff who are stateless.

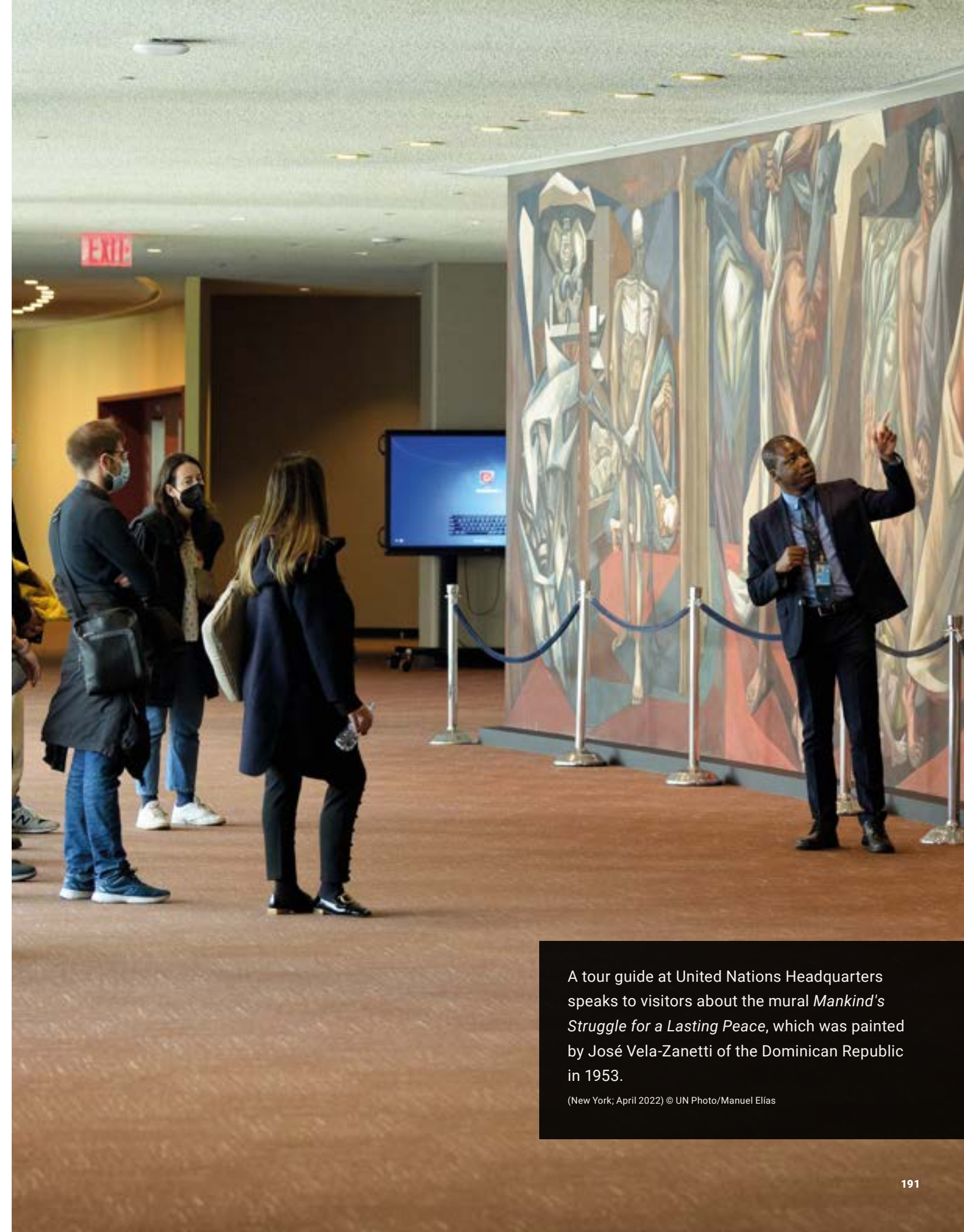
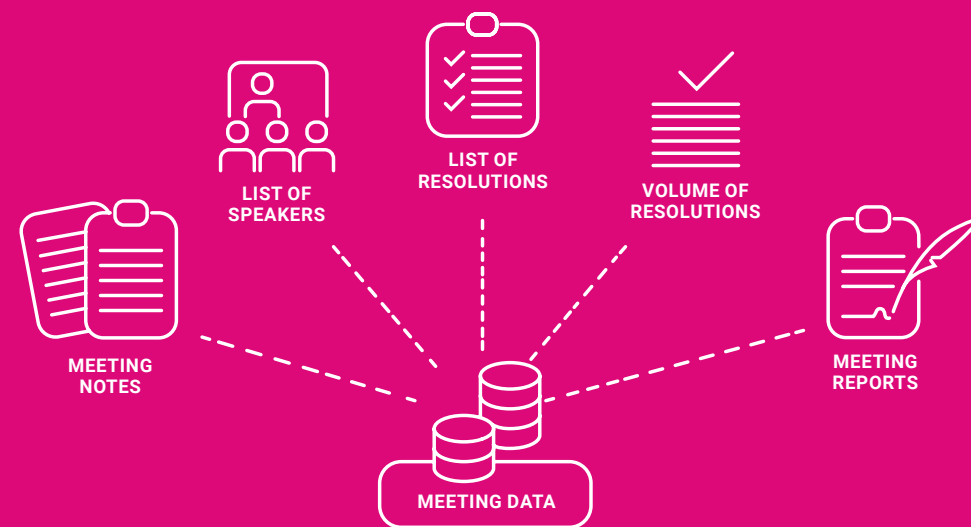


Enabling accessible multilingual dialogue remained a core effort for us. Our activities included redesigning the online portal for all United Nations terminology in the six official languages and creating a new multilingual interactive dashboard that displays the full text of General Assembly decisions before publication.

Management reform implementation efforts were focused on streamlining policies and procedures. The General Assembly confirmed the shift to an annual budget, enabling more realistic resource estimates, accurate planning assumptions and an increased focus on programme delivery.

## Leveraging intergovernmental meeting data for better delivery

Official records of intergovernmental meetings are heavily document-based. In 2022, we introduced a new approach that leverages intergovernmental meeting data in e-deleGATE, the *Journal of the United Nations* and eLUNA to automatically generate meeting summaries, speakers' lists, transcriptions of speeches and annual compilations of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Our innovations provide Member States with more timely and high-quality information in the six official languages.



A tour guide at United Nations Headquarters speaks to visitors about the mural *Mankind's Struggle for a Lasting Peace*, which was painted by José Vela-Zanetti of the Dominican Republic in 1953.

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



The integrated planning, management and reporting dashboard is an end-to-end solution for managing the life cycle of our programmes and projects.

## Improving programmatic planning, management, delivery and reporting

We expanded the analytics portfolio of the United Nations enterprise resource planning solution (Umoja) with new dashboards in support of a more efficient and transparent management of the United Nations financial, human and physical resources. The dashboards are contributing to improved programme planning, delivery and reporting.



Delegates cast their votes for the election of members to the Economic and Social Council during the 83rd plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

(New York; June 2022) © UN Photo/Loey Felipe

## COMMUNICATING WITH GLOBAL AUDIENCES



**540M+**

**social media users** exposed to United Nations messaging



**175M+**

**video views** of United Nations events on United Nations YouTube channels



**64M+**

reached through **4,000+** pieces of content created in **40+** languages



**250,000+**

**airings** of United Nations video packages by broadcasters



**150,000+**

**visitors** took part in United Nations guided tours in Geneva, Nairobi, New York and Vienna



**134**

**languages** used in the production, publication and translation of communication products



**183**

**countries** received communications support

Other continuous improvement efforts included the introduction of enhanced automated tools to support hiring managers in streamlining recruitment timelines and improving contract management in supply chains. We also made progress in modernizing talent management frameworks and identifying strategies to attract more diverse talent and enhance leadership and career satisfaction. For operational continuity, we strengthened our resilience against future pandemics, including through new guidance and the launch of new training programmes.

We improved the efficiency of our peacekeeping operations and fieldwork, including through the flagship triangular partnership programme. We also strengthened our service delivery architecture to support Secretariat entities in field locations, including the resident coordinator offices, and enabled more efficient collaboration with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. Our environmental performance in peace operations improved further through efforts to mitigate wastewater risk, reduce fuel use for electricity generation and increase the use of renewable energy.



## ENABLING ACCESS TO ONLINE RESOURCES



**7.5M+**

**page views** from **243** countries of **3,500+** meeting summaries and press releases



**3.5M**

**UNTERM** terminology records consulted globally



**3.4M**

**page views** of [journal.un.org](http://journal.un.org)



**0.8M**

**visits** to the e-deleGATE platform



**12,000+**

**machine-readable** resolutions published and displayed in visualization dashboards

United Nations peacekeepers mark World Environment Day with a clean-up campaign. The Organization is making progress on reducing its environmental footprint.

(Juba, June 2022) © UN Photo/Nektarios Markogiannis



**“Leveraging data-driven solutions to improve the variety and resilience of our multilingual conference services allows the global conversation to continue in pursuit of solutions to the needs and challenges faced by humanity.”**

**Moses Abelian, Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management**



**“The Organization and its managers continue to take the actions to address key risks and to improve overall performance that are recommended through the independent oversight activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services.”**

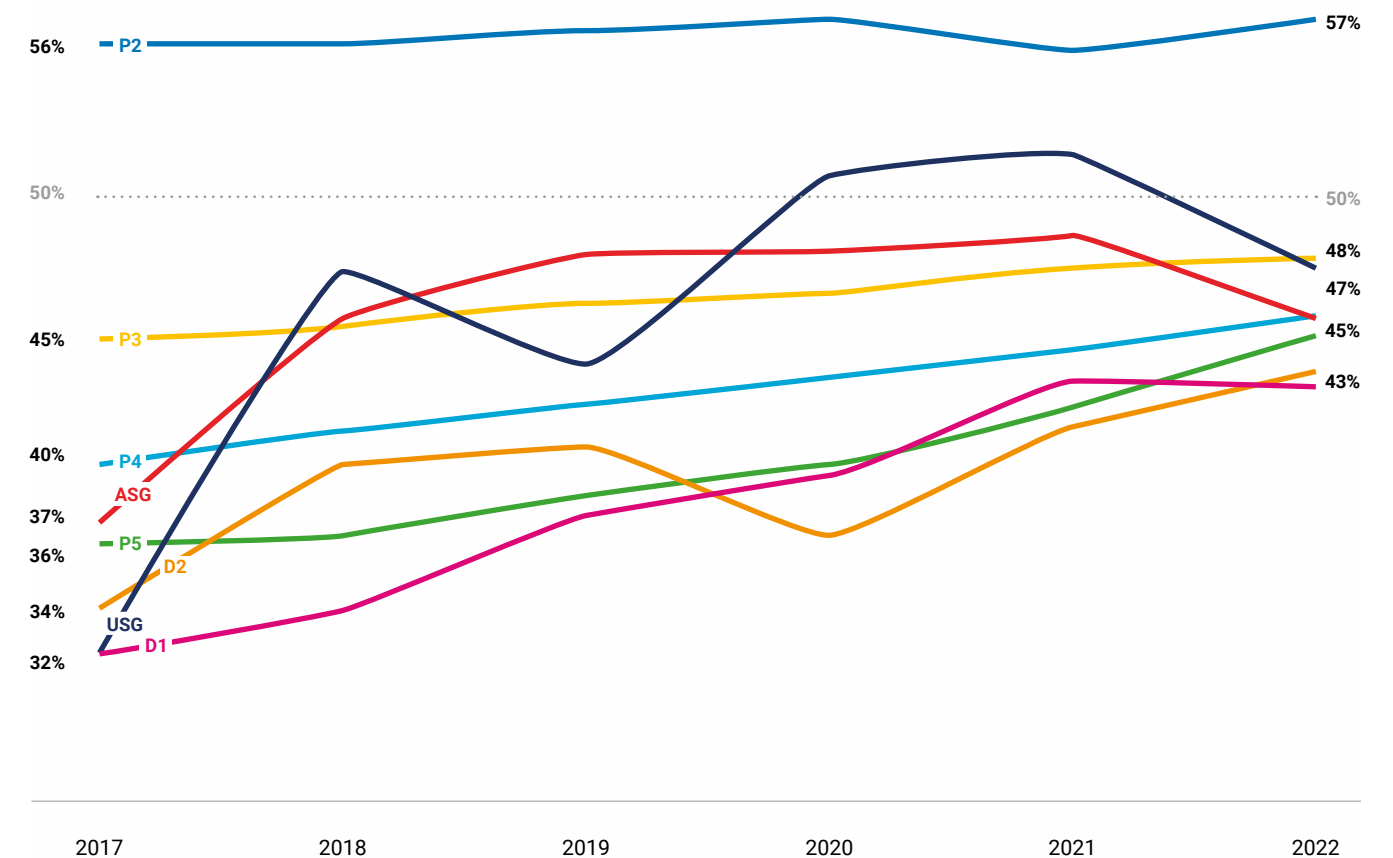
**Fatoumata Ndiaye, Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services**

Increasing gender parity, equitable geographical distribution and wider geographical representation among our staff are key priorities for the Organization. The Geographical Diversity Strategy is being reviewed and a road map to accelerate progress is being developed. The Secretariat is on track to achieve overall gender parity by 2028. Gender parity at senior levels has been achieved since 2020. However, work remains at some levels and in some entities, particularly in field locations.

Implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy focused on action on disability inclusion and accessibility across the work of the United Nations system. In 2022, 73 entities and 130 country teams reported on implementation efforts, meeting 30 per cent of the benchmarks set by the Strategy.

### Commitment to gender parity yields results

% of women staff on fixed-term appointments at Professional level and above, 2017–2022



*With the launch of the system-wide strategy on gender parity, the Secretary-General committed to advancing parity across the system at all levels, beginning with international Secretariat staff at Professional level and above, on fixed-term, continuous and permanent/indefinite appointments.*

A global delegation of NewWork champions and field-based colleagues take part in a workshop to explore co-creating United Nations 2.0 and improving our workplace culture.

(Nairobi; June 2022) © DMSPC/BTAD



To reinforce organizational values, the Secretariat introduced the United Nations Values and Behaviours Framework for staff. We also developed a Fraud and Corruption Awareness Handbook and a mission predeployment reinforcement training package on standards of conduct for military and police commanders. Some 180 staff completed training in Kamino data science, aimed at enabling data-driven decisions. By mid-2023, over 350 additional staff had enrolled in the new version of the programme, with the numbers expected to grow. The #NewWork network, a staff-led initiative anchored on collaboration, innovation, agility and co-creation to change the work culture, grew to more than 1,800 members in 154 locations, including personnel in peace operations and special political missions.

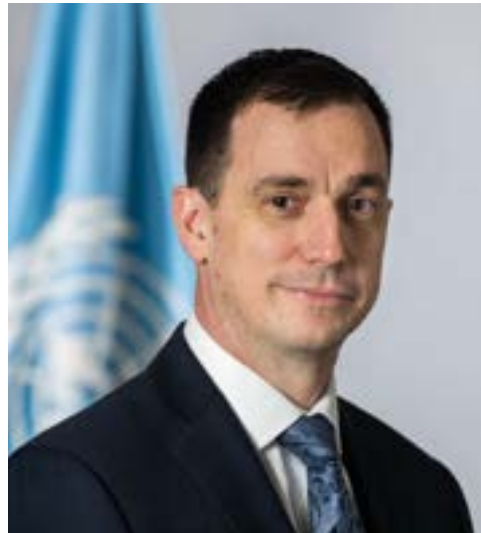
Over 37,000 United Nations personnel participated in leadership dialogue sessions on the United Nations Values and Behaviours Framework. A steering group, led by the Special Adviser on Addressing Racism in the Workplace, was created to oversee the implementation of the strategic action plan aimed at addressing racial discrimination in the Organization. Implementation efforts were supported by dialogue series arranged by the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services. In line with the policy on protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and cooperating with audits and investigations, the Ethics Office conducted timely and thorough preliminary reviews and referred cases for further investigation when necessary.

## United Nations 2.0 and our future workforce

In 2022, we brought together strategic workforce planners, experts and human resource professionals from the entire United Nations system to guide the transition of the workforce with a “quintet of change” in data, digital, innovation, strategic foresight, and behavioural science. The purpose is to build stronger skills and expertise to effectively deliver on our mandates and to better assist Member States in navigating the opportunities and challenges of the twenty-first century.



Learn more



**“We can think of United Nations security as an insurance policy: protecting Member States’ investments in United Nations operations by keeping the system working, even in insecure areas.”**

**Gilles Michaud, Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security**



**“We look forward to the revitalized standards of conduct for the international civil service – the bedrock for United Nations staff as they work – which are under review by the International Civil Service Commission.”**

**Elia Yi Armstrong, Director, Ethics Office**



A United Nations convoy escorts United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations on a humanitarian needs assessment through the Amhara and Tigray regions following the signing of the Agreement for Lasting Peace through a Permanent Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the Tigray People’s Liberation Front.

(Tigray, Ethiopia; November 2022) © UNDSS



**“There is no place for sexual exploitation and abuse in our societies and certainly not in the United Nations.”**

**Christian Saunders, Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse**



**“While my mandate has provided for greater attention to the needs of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, there is zero tolerance for inaction and much more work is required to support victims on the ground.”**

**Jane Connors, Victims' Rights Advocate**



A United Nations peacekeeper shares a strong message: stop sexual exploitation and abuse.

(Beni, Democratic Republic of the Congo; March 2022) © MONUSCO



**“We must ensure that facts and science are elevated, and people are inspired by United Nations values and goals.”**

**Melissa Fleming, Under-Secretary-General for Global Communications**

Journalists ahead of a press conference at United Nations Headquarters during the general debate of the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly.

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



The Organization fostered a coordinated approach to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse across its duty stations and promoted a culture of accountability. It continued to address policy and procedural gaps and support effective advocacy and communication while improving transparency, assistance to victims and support at the country level.

The Victims' Rights Advocate advanced projects to secure legal aid for victims of sexual exploitation and abuse and engaged Member States to facilitate the resolution of outstanding paternity and child support claims.

We strengthened our public communications in support of the United Nations system. Our teams across the globe responded to international crisis with accurate and timely news and information and delivered global campaigns on the Sustainable Development Goals, peace and security, the climate emergency, mis- and disinformation and hate speech. With our Verified initiative, the Organization supported COVID-19 vaccination efforts and reached vulnerable populations with life-saving information.



# THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM



**Notes:**

- Members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- UNOP is the Organization's focal point vis-à-vis the United Nations Foundation.
- IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and the General Assembly.
- WTO has no reporting obligation to the General Assembly, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to Assembly and Economic and Social Council work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
- Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through the Economic and Social Council (intergovernmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- The Trusteeship Council suspended operations on 1 November 1994, as Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent on 1 October 1994.
- The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations, but are part of the World Bank Group.
- The secretariats of these organs are part of the United Nations Secretariat.
- The Secretariat also includes the following offices: the Ethics Office, the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, and the Office of Administration of Justice.
- For a complete list of Economic and Social Council subsidiary bodies, see un.org/ecosoc.

This chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations system and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations system.



23-07328

