



# MULTI-YEAR APPEAL 2022 MID-YEAR REPORT

01 January to 30 June 2022

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND PEACEBUILDING AFFAIRS

Peace is priceless  
Peace is possible



**DPPA**  
Preventing Conflict. Sustaining Peace



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# Executive Summary

The first half of 2022 saw a marked deterioration in the global peace and security environment, including intensified rivalry among major world powers. And in virtually all regions of the world, violent conflicts continued to destroy lives and livelihoods, often with little sign of let-up. The United Nations is responding, leading a charge to reinvigorate conflict prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding and rallying the global community to craft a New Agenda for Peace. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) is playing a central part in these efforts, while recognizing that growing global tensions and increasingly complex conflicts amount to rising demand for its expertise and attention at a time when resources are becoming scarcer.

DPPA leads the UN's efforts to prevent conflict globally, but it also oversees Special Political Missions (SPMs) in countries wracked by violence, including Libya, Sudan, Haiti, and Afghanistan. As this report goes to press, the war in Ukraine continues to devastate the country while exacerbating regional and global instability and posing challenges to global food security, energy and financial systems. This conflict has understandably attracted a considerable amount of international interest and resources, further straining the stretched aid budgets of some countries. DPPA has actively contributed to the UN's response to the war in Ukraine.

In this complex political and financial environment, the Department recognizes the need for increased support to the Secretary-General and the broader UN system in the areas of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacebuilding.

This places a renewed obligation on DPPA to seek further donor support, even as we acknowledge the recent reductions in Official Development Assistance (ODA) by some bilateral donors. The current situation makes the Multi-Year Appeal (MYA)

more important than ever. DPPA relies on extrabudgetary resources to respond quickly to support Member States and other partners avert violence or consolidate peace.

In the first part of 2022, nearly **60 per cent** of DPPA's overall MYA funding was unearmarked, giving us the flexibility to respond quickly and adequately to emerging needs.

This report covers the first part of 2022 and highlights the operations and activities made possible through your generous support. With **US\$9.4 million** received from **11 donors**, DPPA supported peace processes, mediation, and elections, throughout the world. From Ethiopia, Libya, and Myanmar to Syria and Yemen, we continued to advance political solutions in some of the most challenging crises, provided mediation between parties at odds, and encouraged preventive action for lasting peace.

Thanks to your support and funding for the MYA, DPPA was able to make a difference and meet nearly every benchmark in its current Strategic Plan (2020-2022). By June, DPPA had exceeded or met over **70 per cent** of its targets under the Results Framework. For example, since January, we were able to quickly deploy more than **156** personnel to provide assistance in mediation and conflict prevention, an increase of 6 per cent compared to 2021. In the first half of 2022, the Standby Team (SBT) of Senior Mediation Advisers engaged in **72** mediation support assignments in approximately **21** different contexts. Responding to steady demand for UN electoral assistance, approximately **50** Member States will benefit from such support in 2022.

Working with partners is central to the projects supported by the MYA. From Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Mexico to Timor-Leste, we provided essential in-country support to Resident Coordinators (RC) and UN country team (UNCT) to identify threats and quickly respond to potential outbreaks or escalations of conflict. We developed and carried out **35** joint strategies and interventions with regional organizations around the world.

MYA funding is increasingly invested in cutting-edge technologies. Large-scale AI-assisted dialogues for inclusive political and peace processes continued, whether in the service of prospective elections in Libya or engaging with indigenous groups in Bolivia.

Targeted funding to support the inclusion of women in peace and political processes remains a priority, with **\$3.6 million** already programmed. We also expanded our work on the linkages between climate change, peace and security. Collaboration with regional organizations, Member States, civil society and research institutions on climate security has advanced our understanding and reinforced DPPA's standing as a thought leader in this complex risk landscape.

The Appeal is currently funded only at **23 per cent**. An underfunded MYA potentially means limiting the number of projects and initiatives to respond quickly and flexibly to the risks of violent conflict. Moreover, it could limit DPPA's operational reach by leaving the gap under the regular budget unfilled. In sum, a shortfall in revenue will have significant impact on DPPA's capacity to deliver on its mandate. We urgently need additional contributions in the second half of 2022.



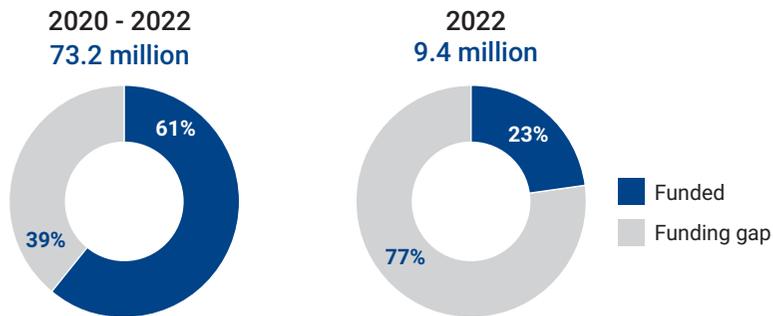
A UN staff help transport ballot boxes to one of the isolated regions in Timor-Leste.  
Credit: UN Photo/Martine Perret

# Overview of MYA funding and expenditure at mid-point

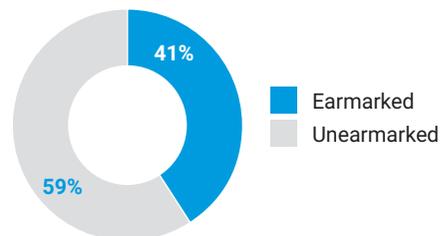
## Funding target (in million US\$)



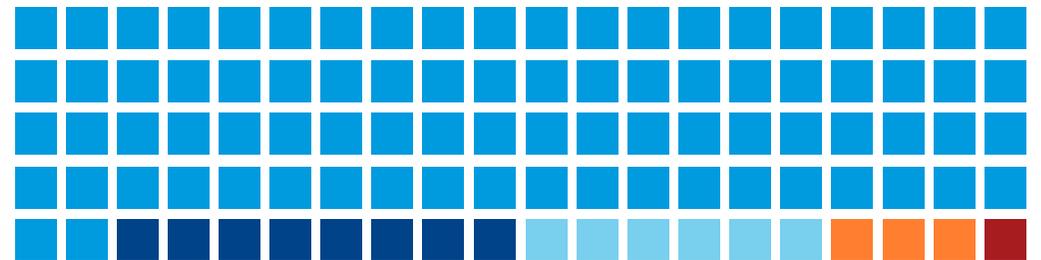
## Funding received (in million US\$)



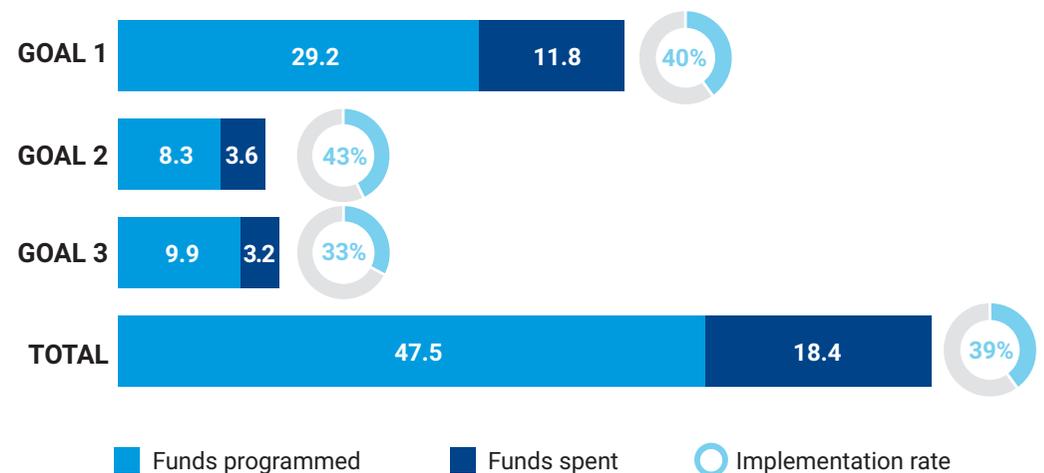
### Flexibility of funding



## Funds programmed per window



## Distribution by goal (in million US\$)



# How the MYA supports the New Agenda for Peace

The Secretary-General's report, *Our Common Agenda*, presents an ambitious roadmap to strengthen multilateralism in today's volatile global environment. Its far-reaching recommendations encompass the work of the United Nations across its three pillars: human rights, peace and security, and development. DPPA is implementing a number of its recommendations in areas such as cooperation with regional organizations; strengthening anti-corruption efforts; and promoting the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda.

A core part of *Our Common Agenda* is a New Agenda for Peace, which will be submitted for the consideration of Member States at the Summit of the Future in 2023. DPPA, alongside other UN entities and in consultation with the wider UN system, is spearheading the work to prepare of this Agenda.

The New Agenda for Peace will build on the UN75 Declaration and its strong call for the diplomatic toolbox of the Charter to be used to its full potential, including in preventive diplomacy and mediation. It will emphasize, among other things, the importance of understanding the underlying drivers of conflict, promoting more effective collective security responses, taking steps to reduce strategic risk, and investing in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. It will be closely aligned with longstanding DPPA prevention priorities, including intensifying its work to promote inclusion in political processes and to implement the WPS agenda.

Given the breadth of this work and the extensive range of consultations involved during the drafting of the New Agenda for Peace, MYA funds will play an important role in providing a small surge capacity to support the DPPA team involved.



To learn more, visit:  
[Our Common Agenda](#)



## **GOAL 1**

**Preventing and resolving violent conflict  
and building resilience**



A view of preschool children in Colombia.  
Credit: Paso Colombia

The war in **Ukraine** is shaking the foundations of the multilateral system. The conflict is raging even as the epochal consequences of COVID-19 continue to unfold. The very nature of conflict is changing rapidly, including under the effects of climate change, the defining issue of our times. These are among the factors shaping our analytical work on country and regional situations, including support on early warning; informing political strategies; and identifying entry points for action. It also affects the Department's continuous efforts to innovate and use digital technologies, data-driven analysis, and visualization tools.

## We expanded our conflict analysis to respond effectively to new threats

We continued to work with the wider UN system to build integrated responses to threats. Our data shows that **67 per cent** of the Department's political analyses were produced in consultation with other UN entities, showing a **13 per cent** increase compared to mid-2021. **23** Common Country Analyses (CCAs) were informed by our departmental analysis, showing that we have worked more closely with UNCTs and the wider UN system to identify and bring solutions to conflict-sensitive and transitional contexts. Similarly, the number of our analyses that considered regional dimensions was **1,938** by mid-2022, compared with 1,296 in mid-2021. The **49.5 per cent** increase was primarily due to robust demand for our analyses on countries such as Ukraine, Myanmar and Afghanistan.

During the first half of 2022, tensions escalated in **Israel/Palestine** with increased violence, clashes in Jerusalem, sporadic hostilities between Hamas and Israel in Gaza, and the resignation of the Israeli government, presenting a difficult challenge for UN mediation and crisis management efforts.

With additional surge staffing capacity funded by the MYA, DPPA was able to support crisis management efforts by UN leaders, both on the ground and at Headquarters. Among other efforts, we facilitated enhanced monitoring, analysis and mediation support. This additional capacity enabled solid early warning. We engaged closely with key Member States, particularly Security Council members and regional actors, to build consensus in advancing peace and security solutions (both at the Security Council and at the General Assembly). This led to the identification of potential risks as well as time-sensitive and operationally focused strategic planning. It also supported UN leadership mediation and good offices at Headquarters and in the field with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL). The comprehensive analysis also contributed to identifying possible policy changes aiming at reviving the Middle East Peace Process.

In response to the economic and political developments in **Sri Lanka**, DPPA increased its engagement with the RC and her team, undertaking political analysis, scenario building and planning UN response/messaging. During the onset of the crisis, we facilitated UN system-wide coordination through convening interagency meetings and supported senior-level strategic discussions (i.e. Regional Monthly Review, Executive Committee meeting and Deputies Committee meeting), and provided, in consultation with the RC, priority messaging to the Office of the Spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General. Additional staffing capacity to cover regional and domestic developments in South Asia provided enhanced support to the team to increase engagement and offered action-oriented analysis on Sri Lanka and regional geopolitics.

# Climate Security

During the reporting period, DPPA expanded its work on climate, peace and security at Headquarters as well as in SPMs and non-mission contexts. MYA contributions allowed the Department to reinforce the analysis and management of climate-related security risks in some of the most vulnerable regions of the world, while also supporting advocacy, knowledge management and capacity-building activities.

## Highlights of support provided to SPMs

A growing number of SPMs are working to enhance their ability to identify and manage the adverse impacts of climate change on core mandate areas, with support from the Climate Security Mechanism.

**Horn of Africa:** In February, the Office of the United Nations Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa became the second field mission (after the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia) with a dedicated advisor on climate, peace and security. This arrangement provides the Special Envoy with up-to-date analysis of climate-related security risks in the region, supports its integration into good offices and prevention strategies, and strengthens collaboration across and beyond the UN system, including in the context of the UN regional prevention strategy for the Horn of Africa.

**West Africa and the Sahel:** The United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) is deepening its collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on climate, peace and security. In April, UNOWAS and ECOWAS, together with the governments of Ireland and Ghana, and in collaboration with ECOWAS Member States and the broader UN system, hosted a **Regional Conference on Climate Change, Peace and Security in West Africa and the Sahel**. The conference set out to define the adverse implications of climate change, energy poverty, ecological changes, and natural disasters on human security in West Africa and the Sahel, and discuss current efforts at the local, national, and regional levels to address climate-security risks.

It further identified options for strengthening current responses to these risks from a conflict prevention and peacebuilding perspective. Based on exchanges at the conference, participants adopted a **Call to Action** – addressed to the governments of the sub-region, regional and international organizations – urging evidence-based analysis, participatory policymaking, stronger partnerships, and leveraging climate finance for sustaining peace. UNOWAS will lead efforts to implement and monitor this call to action.

**Central Africa:** The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) concluded the first climate-related security risk assessment of the sub-region. Based on this study, the mission, together with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the UN system, and other partners, developed recommendations that will guide efforts to address the linkages between climate change and peace and security in Central Africa. At an event in June, key stakeholders mapped out next steps to prioritize activities that will strengthen regional capacities on climate, peace and security and maximize synergies between climate action and peacebuilding.

**Central Asia:** The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) organized a briefing for Member States on the impact of climate change on natural resources and the potential of climate-related collaboration to foster regional integration.



## We worked around the clock –and around the world – to prevent conflicts

DPPA manages over **30 SPMs** around the world. These missions provide vital operational support to Special Representatives of the Secretary-General (SRSGs) and Special Envoys. They enjoy the trust of their interlocutors, which makes them invaluable as mediators and allows them to support political transitions, help defuse crises, prevent disputes from escalating, and facilitate conflict resolution efforts. For example, in Yemen, our Special Envoy, Hans Grundberg, worked relentlessly through early 2022 to help broker the truce declared on 2 April (page 11). Our Special Envoy, Geir E. Pedersen, continues to pursue a negotiated political settlement in Syria (page 12).



Geir O. Pedersen, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, briefs reporters before the opening of the Syrian Constitutional Committee in Geneva. Credit: UN Photo/Violaine Martin



Hans Grundberg, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, consults Yemeni women on multitrack peace process design and priorities in Amman, Jordan. Credit: OSESGY/Abdel Rahman Alzorgan

Among the SPMs are our three regional offices, which serve as hubs for preventive diplomacy and peacebuilding. Located in West and Central Africa and Central Asia, they support national actors, UNCT, regional and sub-regional organizations and other partners and stakeholders in their efforts to prevent conflicts and sustain peace. For example, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) took steps to establish and strengthen infrastructures for peace<sup>1</sup> in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Niger through a social cohesion and national reconciliation project that *inter alia* included a “peace caravans” initiative in some localities in Guinea (page 30). The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) continues to build forums to support both Central Asian women leaders and youth (page 27).

<sup>1</sup> Infrastructure for peace is defined as a “dynamic network of interdependent structures, mechanisms, resources, values and skills which, through dialogue and consultation, contribute to conflict prevention and peacebuilding in a society”, “The Evolving Landscape of Infrastructures for Peace”. *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development*. 2012.

# Yemen

## MYA funding instrumental in negotiating UN-mediated truce

On 2 April 2022, Special Envoy Hans Grundberg facilitated negotiations between the Houthis and the Government of Yemen (GoY) for a renewable, nationwide truce for an initial two-month period. The terms of the truce included facilitating the entry of 18 fuel ships into the ports of Hudaydah, allowing two commercial flights a week to and from Sana'a airport, and convening the parties to negotiate reopening roads in Taiz and elsewhere to improve civilian freedom of movement inside Yemen. On 2 June, the Yemeni parties agreed to the UN's proposal to renew the truce for two additional months under the same terms as the original agreement.

Since the UN-brokered truce took effect, there have not been any Houthi cross-border attacks into neighboring countries or Saudi-led Coalition (SLC) airstrikes in Yemen. This is the longest period without airstrikes since 2015. Despite mutual accusations of multiple truce violations, the truce has had a positive impact on the humanitarian situation. Civilian casualties have dropped significantly, fuel imports through Hudaydah have eased shortages, and international commercial flights out of Sana'a airport to Amman have resumed for the first time in more than six years. Additionally, various aid agencies have reported better access to people in need.

In late May and early June 2022, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESFY) convened the parties in direct talks to negotiate reopening roads in Taiz and other governorates. OSESFY also convened a Military Coordination Committee, comprised of representatives from both sides, to strengthen communication and coordinate on de-escalation measures.

The extension of the truce provided an opportunity for the Special Envoy to build on his earlier rounds of consultations in March and May 2022 with a range of Yemeni stakeholders, including public figures, economic experts, women's representatives, civil society and political parties, to launch an inclusive, multi-track political process to end the conflict.

Throughout the truce negotiations, the Special Envoy received cross-sectional situational analysis and political advice through the provision of additional staffing capacity. This allowed for outreach to Yemeni civil society representatives to bolster the Mission's political engagement, enhance the inclusivity of the process and ensure that ongoing UN mediation efforts be understood by a broader segment of Yemeni society.

MYA funding continued to strengthen the backstopping to the Office of the Special Envoy with Political Affairs Officers in Headquarters providing strategic guidance, supporting process design, and contributing to scenario planning. Moreover, their engagement significantly enhanced DPPA's coordination role among key internal and external partners, regional organizations, the Security Council and relevant Member States in support of the Special Envoy's efforts. The consolidation of a coordinated, unified approach and the backstopping provided by MYA-funded staff was key to furthering the implementation of several elements of the truce, particularly as it pertained to the political and security dimensions.



To learn more, visit: [Impact of the truce agreement](#)



# Syria

## MYA helps advance political process and advocate for greater humanitarian access



In first half of 2022, the UN continued to pursue a negotiated political settlement in Syria, in line with Security Council resolution 2254 (2015), as the country marked the ten-year anniversary of the conflict. MYA funding allowed for effective backstopping and surge support to the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria (OSESG-Syria), including through the deployment of a Team member to support the meetings of the Syrian-owned and led Constitutional Committee (CC) meetings in Geneva in March and June 2022. The CC remains the only forum where the Syrian parties interface with one another, and where the Syria Team member functioned as part of the CC Secretariat, in addition to participating in the Special Envoy's bilateral meetings with stakeholders. Also, the firsthand reporting to Headquarters during these deployments helped contextualize public rhetoric and manage Security Council members' expectations regarding breakthroughs from the CC.

DPPA's position as the lead department on Syria, as well as its links with Security Council members, enabled the UN to advocate successfully for the adoption of Security Council resolution 2585 (2021) to extend authorization of UN cross-border humanitarian access in consultation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

The Department continues to follow implementation of this agreement, including UN operational reporting, early recovery and impacts on the political process, while supporting advocacy for its renewal in July, including through the good offices of the Secretary-General, who recently described the renewal of UN cross-border aid as a humanitarian imperative.

Similarly, DPPA engaged with Member States in the lead up to the General Assembly's adoption of resolution 76/228 on the situation of human rights in Syria, which requested the Secretary-General to prepare "a study on how to bolster efforts [...] to clarify the fate/whereabouts of missing people in Syria." DPPA supported the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in the drafting of this study and worked closely with key stakeholders, relevant human rights organizations, survivors and family associations and Member States, to facilitate this request. Progress on the human rights situation in Syria is essential for sustainable peace.

With the support of the MYA, DPPA has continued to regularly convene all UN entities working on Syria and the region to ensure coordination, monitoring and reporting to senior leadership. As co-chair of the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) on Syria, the Department has continued to convene meetings on issues related to UN assistance in the country. This convening role has been particularly important in relation to military developments in certain parts of the country, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, UN assistance, the return of refugees, the collapse of Syria's economy, and the response to COVID-19. DPPA has informed the development of a new Strategic Framework and advised the RC on a Regional Dialogue Mechanism to build trust with donors, while also continuing to support adherence to the Parameters and Principles for UN Assistance in Syria. Without MYA funding, the UN would have much less capacity to advance the political process, civilian protection, humanitarian access, human rights, and accountability.



Rosemary DiCarlo, Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, briefs the Security Council on the maintenance of peace and security in Ukraine. Credit: UN Photo/Rick Bajornas

## We responded to crises and opportunities in record time

Rapid and efficient funding mechanisms are essential to allow DPPA to gain access to conflict-affected areas to conduct fact-finding. In the first part of 2022, nearly **60 per cent** of our overall MYA funding was unearmarked, which gave us the flexibility to mount agile initiatives. This allowed us to quickly deploy, from January 2022, more than **156** personnel to provide assistance in mediation and conflict prevention (an increase of 6 per cent compared to last year).

The Rapid Response window is designed to meet short-term needs in crisis situations. Pre-positioned funds under this window are essential to cover a variety of early warning, good offices, mediation, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding activities. This allows us to rapidly deploy staff or experts in different subjects to engage with conflict actors, with their consent, without having to wait for the release of assessed, or regular budget contributions, which can take weeks.

For example, in the context of **Ukraine**, Rapid Response funding allowed us to swiftly provide the additional surge staffing and expertise needed to support UN

political capacities and stakeholders at Headquarters and in the field. Thanks to those funds, we continue to provide political analysis on the conflict and its regional and global ramifications, as well as to liaise with relevant partners.

With Rapid Response funding, we engaged with the authorities of **Honduras** on UN support to strengthen the rule of law in the country. In May, DPPA led a technical assessment mission to the country and MYA funding was made available to deploy an advance team that, at the Government's request, will help lay the groundwork for a mechanism against impunity and corruption.

Last year in **Western Sahara**, within a week of the appointment of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy (PESG), Staffan de Mistura, extra-budgetary funding provided additional staffing and expertise needed to support his efforts and restart the political process between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO).

# Ukraine

## During ongoing war, MYA is crucial for the provision of critical information and support

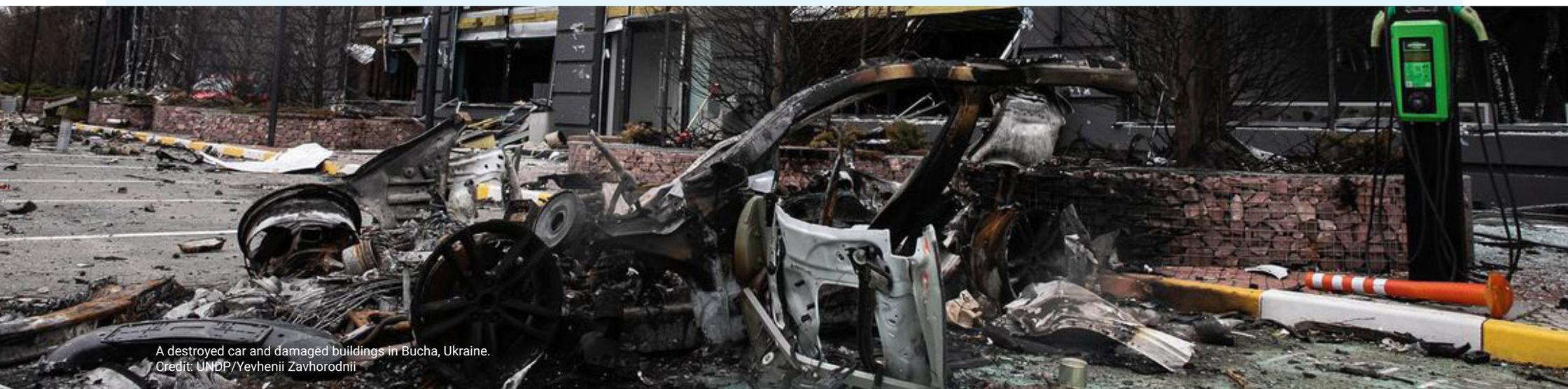


Funding for Ukraine has been critical in enabling the Department to provide accurate, timely reporting and analysis, particularly in light of the rapidly changing operating environment in the country. Our support is particularly critical with regard to ongoing diplomatic efforts and the regional impact of the war. These efforts contribute to the UN's response to the conflict in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, including in support of long-term peace efforts.

DPPA's liaison office in Ukraine, which is funded under the MYA, is an essential component of monitoring and reporting on political and security developments in and around Ukraine. The liaison office continues to provide analytical support to DPPA, as well as strategic advice to the UN presence on the ground. Prior to the war, it also provided regular updates on key domestic and regional developments, as well as promoting the WPS agenda, peacebuilding,

and mediation in close coordination with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). The work of the liaison office has evolved since the beginning of the war and now includes intensive reporting, which is particularly useful to inform frequent briefings to the Security Council, as well support to humanitarian operations, pending a possible UN contribution to the resolution of the conflict. It also contributes to coordination among the UNCT and partners, in close consultation with the RC and the Crisis Coordinator appointed in March 2022.

MYA support, including rapid response funding, has also been crucial in providing urgently needed additional staff capacity at Headquarters. DPPA has been thus able to provide accurate and timely information, analysis and support to UN principals, including the Secretary-General.



A destroyed car and damaged buildings in Bucha, Ukraine.  
Credit: UNDP/Yevhenii Zavhorodnii

# Libya

## MYA allows UN to provide rapid support to advance intra-Libyan political process



MYA funding ensured immediate and effective support to the Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Libya and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to undertake good offices and mediation efforts in the country, and together with international actors to advance the intra-Libyan political, security and economic dialogue tracks. Without MYA support, UN-efforts to advance the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned dialogue process would have been severely hampered during the first half of 2022.

DPPA funded additional in-person staff deployments and expertise to support efforts during the critical juncture in the Libyan political process following the postponement of elections in December 2021. Their deployment provided the necessary substantive and administrative support to Special Adviser Stephanie Williams and UNSMIL, including continued engagement with Libyan and international interlocutors, as well as members of the Berlin Process. The deployed staff members also assisted in preparing statements and other material for UN senior officials, including consolidated inputs for the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council, as well as supported strategic communications related to the Special Adviser's public messaging.

As part of the 2021 project, "Supporting UNSMIL Digital Mediation and Evidence-based Analysis Capacities," Special Adviser Williams hosted a Digital Dialogue with over 1,000 participants from Libya and beyond, on 31 March 2022. The Digital Dialogue focused on the political, economic, and security situation in the country, perceptions of the provision of public services, and awareness of the constitutional and electoral impasse. Some 65 per cent of the participants considered elections as the top priority and stressed the need to amend the electoral laws to be used to conduct elections. From the same project, DPPA, in close collaboration with UNSMIL, is currently utilizing an Artificial Intelligence-assisted tool to identify and counteract hate speech and the incitement of violence, as well as disinformation campaigns targeting the work of the UN and peacemakers in the political process in Libya, especially against women and activists.



Stephanie Williams, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Libya, addresses the high-level meeting on the constitutional track of Libya in Geneva. Credit: UN Photo/Jean Marc Ferré

# Sudan

## UNITAMS works to protect human rights, while bolstering women's participation in political process



Sudan has experienced a protracted political crisis following the military coup of 25 October 2021, effectively putting on hold the transition, with profound implications for the country's prospects. Due to the excessive use of force by security forces, mass demonstrations against the military coup led to killings, detentions and injuries of protesters. The political crisis in Khartoum, delays in the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA), and a surge in intercommunal violence in Darfur further exacerbated human rights and protection challenges facing the country. Sudan's economic crisis escalated, affecting millions of people, while the suspension of bilateral and multilateral development assistance has deepened the economic challenges. Finally, the humanitarian situation has gravely deteriorated as a result of the combination of all of these challenges. Due to Sudan's heavy dependence on wheat imports from the Black Sea region, food security is a particular concern.

In this context, the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) has prioritized its good offices mandate. A central element has been the facilitation of the inclusive political dialogue, in close partnership with the African Union (AU) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) as part of the Trilateral Mechanism, aimed at restoring a civilian-led transition in Sudan. Another key component of UNITAMS' good offices support is focused on the implementation of JPA, notably in the area of the security arrangements. Furthermore, UNITAMS has been designated by Sudan's transitional authorities as the Chair of the Permanent Ceasefire Committee (PCC) in Darfur. The PCC infrastructure and operations are being gradually built up. MYA support will be provided to the operationalization of sectoral PCC offices in all five states of Darfur. The Mission also engaged in advocacy for human rights and the protection of civilians.

Relying on MYA support, UNITAMS has undertaken efforts to strengthen access to justice, human rights and protection for women and children in Darfur, focusing on raising awareness of the Government's National Plan for the Protection of Civilians (NPPOC). The Mission has conducted extensive work to strengthen women's meaningful participation in the political process under the auspices of the UNITAMS-AU-IGAD Trilateral Mechanism. This work will be further enhanced via the recruitment of a National Officer, which is currently ongoing. The Officer will add crucial capacity to the gender advisory unit in the Office of the SRSG, by further deepening ties with Sudanese women's networks across Sudan's peripheries.

Further MYA-funded activities will be implemented during the rest of the year, focusing on the PCC and the operationalization of security arrangements under the JPA as mentioned above, as well as targeted good offices efforts to address tensions in East Sudan.



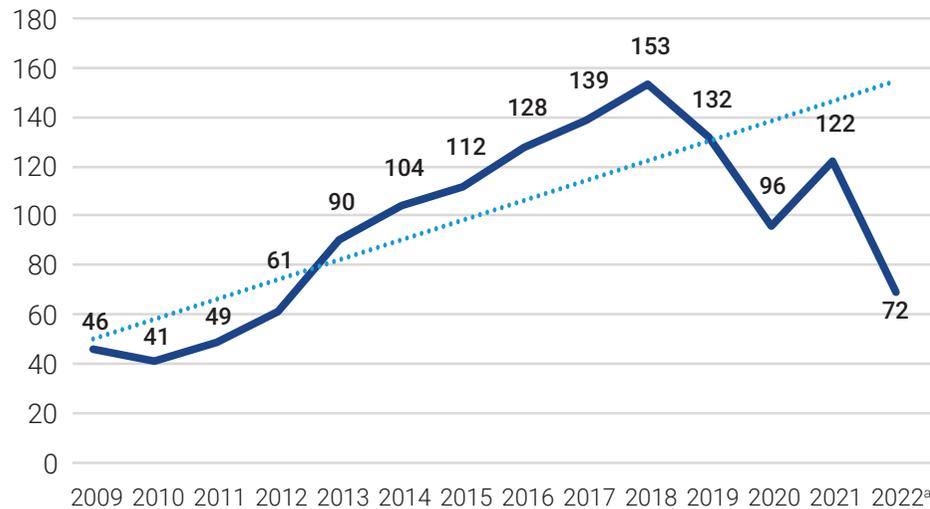
The AU-IGAD-UNITAMS trilateral mechanism discusses political situations in Sudan. Credit: UNITAMS

## We deployed mediation experts to negotiating tables around the world

DPPA's crisis-response system, entirely funded by the MYA, provides urgent support and expertise to a wide range of partners. Experts of the Standby Team of Senior Mediation Advisers can be deployed anywhere in the world within 72 hours, to deal with a wide range of issues related to peace negotiations, including process design, constitution-making, power-sharing, gender issues, transitional justice and natural resources. The Standby Team, supported by our Mediation Support Unit (MSU), enhances the quality of support available to Special Representatives and Envoys, political and peacekeeping missions as well as UNCTs and regional and sub-regional organizations.

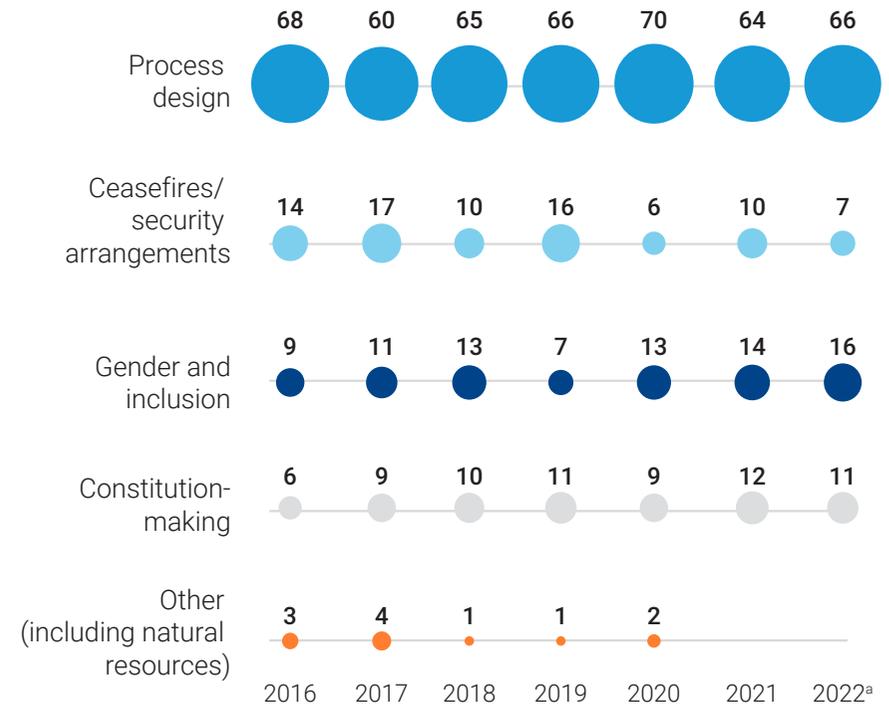
In the first half of 2022, the Standby Team engaged in **72 mediation support assignments**, in approximately 21 different contexts<sup>2</sup>.

Number of Standby Team engagements by year



<sup>a</sup>/ data as of June 2022

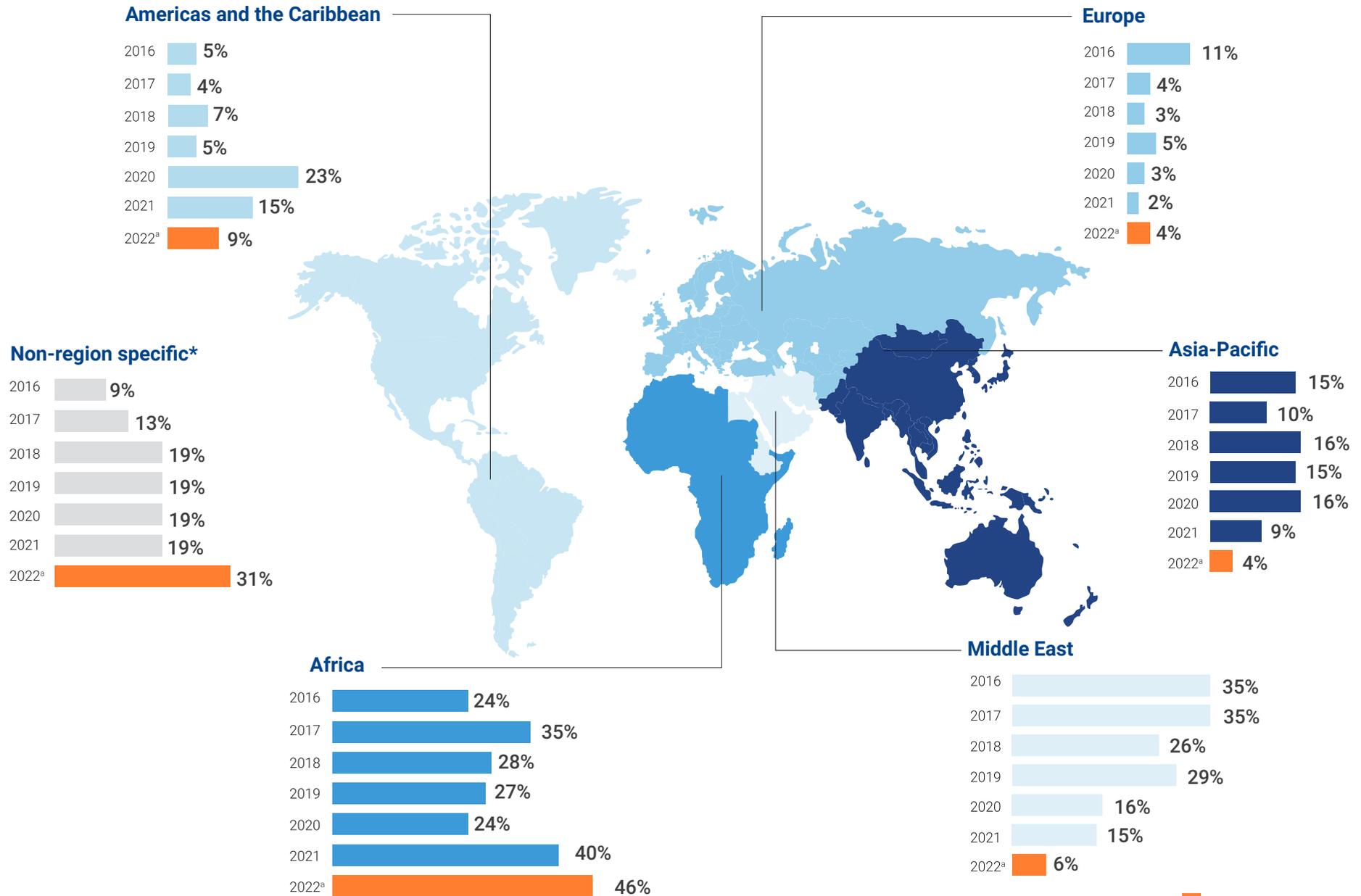
Thematic focus of Standby Team support (%)



<sup>a</sup>/ data as of June 2022

<sup>2</sup> These included: Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Chile, the Comoros, Eswatini, Georgia, the Horn of Africa, Kenya, Libya, the Maldives, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Zambia.

## Standby Team support in different regions



\* assignments of a non-region-specific nature, principally related to capacity-building.

# Key engagements by our Standby Team of Senior Mediation Advisers

## Special Political Missions contexts



**Libya (UNSMIL).** A Standby Team was virtually deployed to provide constitutional expertise to UNSMIL and the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Libya. The support included the provision of best practices and comparative constitutional expertise, as the Mission engaged with the House of Representatives and High State Council Joint Committee tasked with developing a constitutional basis for elections.



**Sudan (UNITAMS).** Throughout the first half of 2022, MSU continued to support UNITAMS on mediation process design, constitutional issues, security arrangements and inclusion. On 8 January, the Mission launched an intra-Sudanese dialogue, and a Standby Team expert on process design was deployed to advise on ways to promote national ownership. Subsequently, a process design expert was deployed to advise on modalities and options for direct and indirect talks between Sudanese political factions.

On 17 February, UNITAMS convened a High-Level Strategy Session on Inclusion. SBT experts on gender and inclusion shared lessons learned and helped identify options for increasing women's participation and mainstreaming gender in future rounds of the dialogue. During these consultations, the mission, along with SBT, advocated for a minimum 40 per cent representation of women in party delegations and facilitated additional meetings with women's groups from across Sudan. This process resulted in 30 percent participation of women in the process – an unlikely outcome without determined advocacy and measures taken by the United Nations.

In parallel, MSU continued support efforts towards the implementation of security arrangements at the request of UNITAMS and the Permanent Ceasefire Commission (PCC). To this end, a SBT expert was deployed to Khartoum and Darfur to advise on the implementation of the security arrangement provisions of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA), as well as to conduct a series of activities to support the initiation of the PCC and prepare the first training for the sectoral committees.



**Syria: Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria (OSES-G-Syria).** MSU continued to provide various forms of support to OSES-G-Syria, including deploying a process design expert to the OSES-G-Syria facilitated Seventh and Eighth Constitutional Committee meetings from 21-25 March and 30 May - 3 June, as well as an expert to attend the 18th meeting of the Working Group on the Release of Detainees/Abductees, the Handover of Bodies and the Identification of Missing Persons. A SBT expert also facilitated and conducted preparatory and follow-up work on a High-Level Strategy Session on Women's participation in peace processes organised by OSES-G-Syria and DPPA's Middle East Division in May, with support from MSU and Gender Peace and Security teams.

## Peacekeeping operation (PKO) contexts



**South Sudan (UNMISS).** The Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS), signed by parties to the armed conflict and other stakeholders, provides for a 36-month Transition period (May 2019 – May 2022) which foresees, inter alia, a permanent constitution-making process and preparation for elections. Efforts to implement the R-ARCSS remains quite challenging. An SBT expert provided remote technical support and guidance to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) with respect to the constitution-making process in South Sudan during the reporting period.

## RCO contexts/non-mission settings



**Chile.** In coordination with the RC and DPPA, a SBT process design expert was deployed to Santiago de Chile from 23-28 May, to identify stakeholder interests and conditions for potential support to dialogue initiatives in the Araucanía region, as requested by the Chilean Government. The expert conducted a series of exploratory meetings aiming to deepen analysis in the south-central regions, helping to inform internal deliberations on potential UN engagement.



**Comoros.** A SBT process design expert was deployed to Comoros from 6-11 February to advise the RC on opportunities and the conditions needed for UN support to a national dialogue and on possible modes of support. Following in-country consultations with government officials, leaders of the opposition, civil society, and members of the diplomatic corps, the expert underlined the need for confidence building measures and the establishment of mechanisms for sustained dialogue. Following this deployment, the government has requested UN support to conduct reflections and advise on the establishment of a mechanism for inclusive dialogue in the country.



**Papua New Guinea.** In 2021, following three rounds of the formal post-referendum consultation process between the Papua New Guinea national Government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government, SBT experts continued to provide remote and in-person constitutional and process design support to the RC and his team, given his role as chairperson of the consultations. During the deployment, SBT expertise was also provided on possible ways to support the inclusion of women in the peace process. Based on these consultations, on 5 April 2022, the two parties signed the “Era Kone Covenant on the Finalisation on the Bougainville Referendum on Independence”. The Covenant sets out the parties’ joint understanding of the role of parliament in future decision-making on the outcome of the referendum and subsequent consultations on the final political status of Bougainville. These consultations have been challenging to facilitate as the Bougainvilleans continue to express a strong claim for independence, while the national government seems to favour devolving additional powers instead. Success will depend on both sides being able to compromise and finding areas for productive discussion. During each round of consultations, the SBT expert advised the RC and engaged the parties directly to identify areas of potential common ground. This level of engagement underscored the high-level of trust and confidence in the SBT expert, as well as long-standing UN support for the process.

## We provided multifaceted electoral support

Elections, when conducted in a fair and inclusive manner, can encourage conciliation, give voice to citizens and support peaceful transitions. The UN assists Member States – at their request or as mandated by the Security Council or General Assembly – to hold elections that legitimately express the people’s will and are deemed credible by national stakeholders. Our work is primarily funded by the MYA, and enables the Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) to lead on Needs Assessment exercises, recommend parameters for UN electoral assistance, advise on the design of related mission components or projects, and offer political and technical guidance to all UN entities involved in electoral assistance. This includes advising on how to enhance the electoral participation of women and ensure their safety as a priority. Hundred per cent of our electoral needs assessment reports incorporated gender analysis and recommendations. The Department also provides some technical electoral capacity to regional organizations.

We provided timely coordinated response to Member States’ requests for UN electoral assistance to organize and conduct inclusive, transparent, and peaceful elections: **90 per cent** of the received requests were addressed within four weeks, showing a slight increase of 0.4 per cent compared to 2021.

In 2022, over **50 Member States** will benefit from United Nations electoral support. From January to the end of June 2022, the UN supported several elections including in The Gambia, Lebanon, Somalia and Timor-Leste, and continued to provide election-related good offices support in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Mali, Somalia, South Sudan and Timor-Leste.

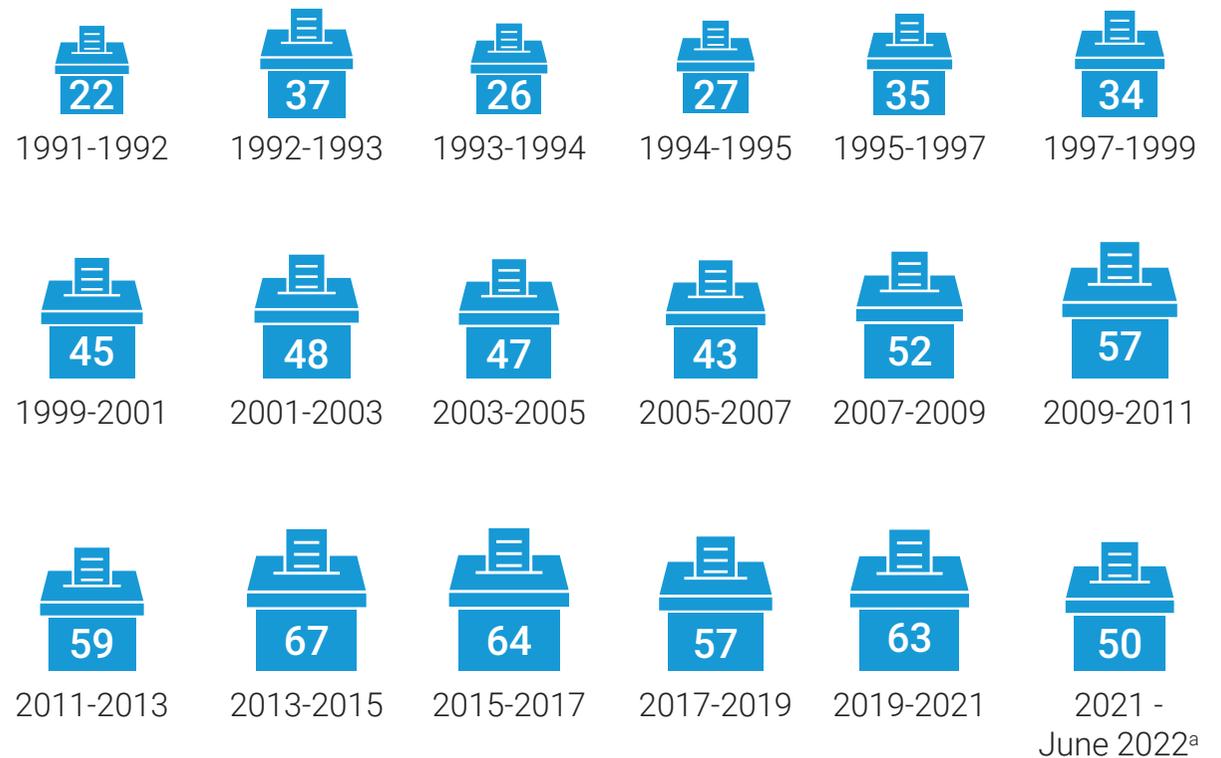




Voters casts their votes in Democratic Republic of the Congo.  
Credit: UN Photo/Sylvain Liechti

Furthermore, 17 electoral missions of various types were conducted by EAD, in response to requests from Member States or in support of regional partner organizations. These included Needs Assessment Missions (NAMs) deployed to the **Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Nigeria** and **Pakistan**. To further our cooperation with partners, five missions were conducted to different regional and intergovernmental organizations.

### Number of states and territories where United Nations provided electoral assistance



<sup>a/</sup> data represents the period from January 2021 to June 2022.

**Note:** The figures in the graph reflect the number of electoral assistance activities provided worldwide, based on data extracted from reports of the Secretary-General as well as EAD database.



A voter casts her vote in Mali.  
Credit: UN Photo/Marco Dormino

## Electoral support highlights



**Democratic Republic of the Congo.** A NAM was deployed in April in response to a request for UN electoral assistance from the country's Independent National Electoral Commission. The NAM concluded that UN engagement could potentially strengthen confidence in the electoral process. Specific recommendations were made to enhance the transparency and integrity of the process. As per NAM recommendations, the UN will continue to provide electoral technical assistance and good offices support, under the leadership of the Special Representative and through integrated UN electoral assistance in DRC in support of national efforts to enhance the transparency, inclusivity, and integrity of the electoral process in preparation for the 2023 general elections.



**Ecuador.** MYA funds allowed for the deployment of NAM to Ecuador in response to a request by national authorities. The UN has been providing electoral assistance to Ecuador since 2020 and as per the recent NAM recommendations, the UN will continue to support the Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) in the country, in areas of strategic communication, information and communications technologies and strengthening coordination among electoral stakeholders, as well as ensuring compliance with women and youth quotas, combating electoral violence and disinformation/fake news, in preparation for the 2023 local and 2025 general elections.



**Honduras.** MYA funding enabled the deployment of an advisory mission to participate in, and support, lessons learned exercises in the country, which were attended by the EMBs, the UNCT, as well as major donors of the electoral project and other electoral actors. The mission assisted stakeholders to take stock on successful activities in the run-up to the elections and to plan for funding opportunities in upcoming years.



**Nigeria.** NAM was deployed to Nigeria in April in response to a request from the Independent National Electoral Commission for UN support towards the 2023 general elections and beyond. As per the NAM recommendations, the UN will continue to provide election related good offices through SRSG Mahamat Saleh Annadif and UNOWAS, as well as targeted technical assistance, aiming to enhance the transparency of the electoral operations and increase the overall trust of national stakeholders in the electoral process.



**Pakistan.** NAM was deployed from 22 March to 2 April in response to a request from the Secretary of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) UN support in preparation for local elections in 2022 and general elections in 2023. As per NAM recommendations, the UN will provide electoral assistance until 31 December 2024, to consolidate the progress made in democratic reforms, enhance the inclusivity and transparency of the electoral processes, and help ECP's efforts to achieve its full institutional capacity and self-sufficiency, especially at the provincial, regional and district levels.



**Syria.** MYA funds assisted EAD's participation in meetings convened between UN and external actors, in Geneva and Beirut, from 20 June to 1 July. These meetings discussed the policy and operational parameters of UN technical electoral assistance and support under Security Council resolution 2254 (2015), particularly in relation to future potentials related to the implementation of out-of-country voting.



**Tunisia.** MYA funds supported EAD's participation in a DPPA advisory mission from 11 to 14 April 2022, following a request by the RC in light of growing concern over political, economic, and human rights related developments in Tunisia. The mission was seen as timely in offering guidance to the UNCT and identify entry points for UN engagement, as well as to establish and deepen contacts with national actors and representatives of the international community, with take-aways informing the Regional Monthly Review (RMR) meeting on Tunisia on 27 April.



Voter's finger marked with ink after she casted her vote.  
Credit: UNAMA/Fardin Waezi

# Women, Peace and Security window

Investment in the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) window continued to pay off. We aim to dedicate a **minimum of 17 per cent** of our annual MYA budget to gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives, as well as programmes that recognize and help advance the crucial role of women in conflict prevention and sustaining peace.

Through its funding window entirely devoted to WPS, the MYA has taken additional steps to further strengthen DPPA's commitment by supporting targeted activities to operationalize the WPS agenda. Eligible projects must promote gender equality and women's empowerment as their principal objective and remain entirely dedicated to operationalizing the WPS agenda.

By mid-year, a total of **\$3.6 million** has been programmed under the WPS window, representing a slight increase compared to the previous year, for a total of 14 projects. This demonstrates the continuous need for targeted funding to support WPS activities.

In addition, the overall gender marker scoring of the entire MYA portfolio saw a further increase in projects contributing to the WPS agenda. The number of projects that make a significant contribution to the agenda increased by **22 per cent** at mid-point.

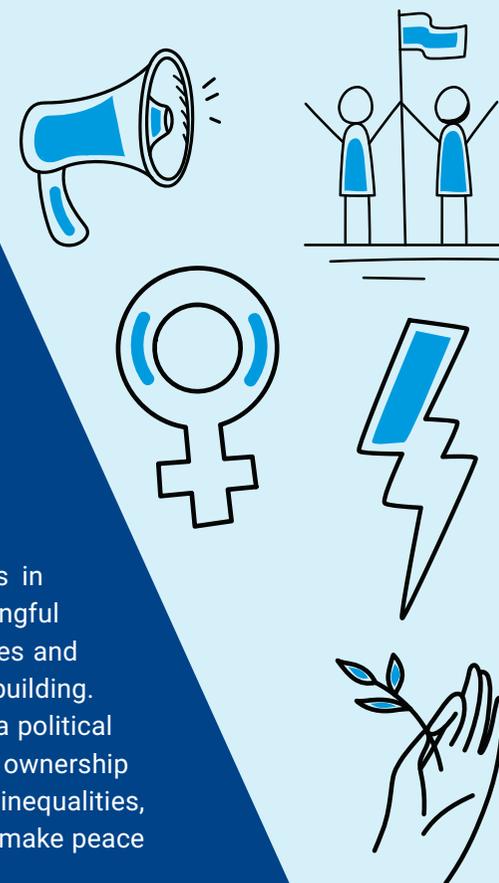
## We mainstreamed gender and promoted the meaningful participation of women in peace and political processes

Gender is mainstreamed and integrated throughout all MYA projects and programmatic work, from planning, analysis, design,

and implementation, through to reporting and evaluation – whether or not these are primarily aimed at promoting the agenda. To ensure this, project managers utilize a gender marker. This tool allows us to perform gender budgeting and to track resource allocation, as well as overall investment into the WPS agenda.

DPPA progressed on the commitments and priorities in its WPS Policy, by continuing to promote the meaningful participation of women in peace and political processes and to support gender-responsive peacemaking and peacebuilding. This is not just a human rights commitment; it is also a political imperative. The inclusion of women can broaden the ownership of peace and political processes, counter structural inequalities, and address the root causes of conflict. This can also make peace agreements and transitions more durable.

In 2022, our field missions consulted regularly with **women civil society** organizations, and 100 per cent of their reports to the Security Council containing gender-relevant analysis. In Iraq, Syria and Yemen, our MYA-funded Women's Advisory Boards continued to create platforms for women's perspectives to inform the work of the respective Envoys, SRSGs, and missions.



# Highlights from the DPPA WPS Policy priorities

## Women's participation to ensure inclusive peace processes



**Sudan.** We encouraged the representation of women in each party delegation to the peace talks, with the aim of achieving the 40 per cent target for women's participation. Following the decision to establish a team of gender expert observers to the peace talks in 2021, the Department backstopped UNITAMS in early 2022, by building on the high-level strategy meeting to address the selection processes and challenges to women's representation in the next stage of the UNITAMS facilitated political process. We encouraged UNITAMS's extensive country-wide consultations with women leaders which culminated in the establishment of an inclusive group of women – Women's Rights Group – that is expected to participate and advise the next phase of the political talks.

## Promoting the inclusion of women's meaningful participation in all peacemaking, peacebuilding and sustaining peace efforts



**Syria.** We continued to assist the work of the Office of the Special Envoy for Syria (OSESG-Syria) through ongoing support to the process, as well as the Women's Advisory Board and Civil Society Support Room. The collaboration has contributed to ongoing consultations and substantive contributions from women to the overall peace effort, including through the Constitutional Committee, where women's representation continues to stand at nearly 30 per cent. On 4 May, DPPA facilitated a high-level strategy meeting to design inclusive peace processes, as well as to identify concrete ways to increase women's meaningful participation and enhance gender-sensitive conflict analysis and gender-responsive outcomes across the work of the Office of the Envoy.



**Afghanistan.** The availability of MYA funding proved critical to support the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) to adapt to the new mandate and political circumstances, allowing it to harness the networks and channels of women leaders and others, both within country, and among the diaspora. Through MYA funding, DPPA and UNAMA succeeded in developing and communicating key messages on human rights and the rights of women and girls to the Taliban de facto authorities.



**Colombia.** Through the Rapid Response window, we ensured the engagement of women former combatants and social leaders in peace-related activities. Through the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, DPPA implemented 28 local initiatives to promote women's participation in peacebuilding and prevention of gender-based violence activities. Additionally, on 2 June, the Mission supported a national debate with presidential candidates, where former women combatants and social leaders recommended that candidates commit to fully and effectively advancing the WPS agenda.



**Haiti.** DPPA supported the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) in hosting a symposium, co-organized with several women's organizations, with the participation of the Minister for Women's Affairs and Rights. The event capped off a series of consultations previously held across the country to collect gender-sensitive recommendations to address the unstable security situation. Participants highlighted the importance of community policing and of key national institutions partnering with civil society to mount a nationwide anti-violence campaign.



**UNRCCA.** DPPA continued supporting the Central Asian Women Leaders' Caucus (CAWLC). The regional platform, composed by women leaders from all five Central Asian states, aims to boost the economic, social and political participation of women and enhance regional cooperation on the implementation of the WPS agenda. The role played by DPPA was possible due to the trust UNRCCA developed with government interlocutors in the region, through its long-term engagement.

## Mainstreaming gender through all programmatic work

To help strengthen women's participation in peacemaking, the Department completed a 12-week course on "Women's participation in negotiations and implementing ceasefires." The course provided a cohort of more than 20 women from conflict-affected contexts with the strategic and technical skills required to engage in ceasefire and security arrangement negotiations. Participants to the course included women from, or working in, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Myanmar, the Philippines, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Yemen and Zimbabwe. The course dealt with ceasefire typologies, inclusion strategies, contents of ceasefire agreements, monitoring and verification mechanisms, the protection and safety of civilians, and implementation issues.

DPPA also continued to support a community of practice among gender advisers to reflect on good practices and lessons-learned in the implementation of the WPS agenda. DPPA supported a series of meetings of the UN Security Council's Informal Expert Group on WPS, which highlighted how DPPA's engagement and contribution to translating normative recommendations into country-specific action, as well as the ongoing challenges being faced, in places such as Afghanistan, Colombia, Myanmar, the Middle East and Sudan.

# GOAL 2 Strengthen partnerships for prevention and resilience

TRANSFORMING POLITICS



“I take hope to be able to do the kind of work done by Yemeni women and youth peace advocates. We need to believe we can bring youth home from the frontlines, and that roads will one day open, and that women will one day assume leadership positions and have more influence.”

Ola al-Aghbary, a youth leader, played an instrumental role in the negotiation to reopen roads and create a humanitarian corridor to the war-torn city of Taiz in Yemen.

PHOTO BY HEDA MAIL, YEMEN

“I like to think of myself as a creator of memories because I believe immortalizing joy is possible through images of our making. I can say I'm happy despite the difficulties I face because my work gives me strength and confidence in myself and in my ability to make an independent future for myself.”





Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohamed visits the "In Their Hands" Photoville exhibit in Nairobi. Credit: UNIC/Nairobi

Partnership enables the Department to have an impact that goes far beyond its size. As the repercussions of conflicts and crises are often felt across borders, we focus on both country-specific interventions and regional approaches, placing great emphasis on partnership with regional and sub-regional organizations. Our MYA investment in institutionalizing partnerships with regional counterparts has led to more effective engagements before, during and after a crisis. In 2022, we have so far developed and carried out **35** joint strategies and interventions with regional organizations.

This also includes the management of a strategic partnership with the World Bank and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs), while ensuring that UN values and normative and substantive priorities are promoted at the core of these partnerships. We have so far carried out **three** joint analyses and assessments with the World Bank in priority country contexts.

## We are in it for the long haul

DPPA invests in initiatives to sustain peace. As mentioned in *Our Common Agenda*, partnerships are important accelerators in all efforts to sustain peace and development. Maintaining focus on strategic, long-term and shared priorities, particularly in times of crisis, is the only sustainable pathway for our common future.

### Mozambique: implementing the Maputo Accord for Peace and National Reconciliation

With MYA funds and through the Personal Envoy's good offices, implementation of the Maputo Accord

Since June 2020, 3,558 (156 women and 3,402 men) out of the total 5,221 DDR beneficiaries, have been demobilized and 12 out of 16 RENAMO military bases have closed. Furthermore, 46 DDR beneficiaries have been integrated into Mozambique's national police force under the DDR programme.

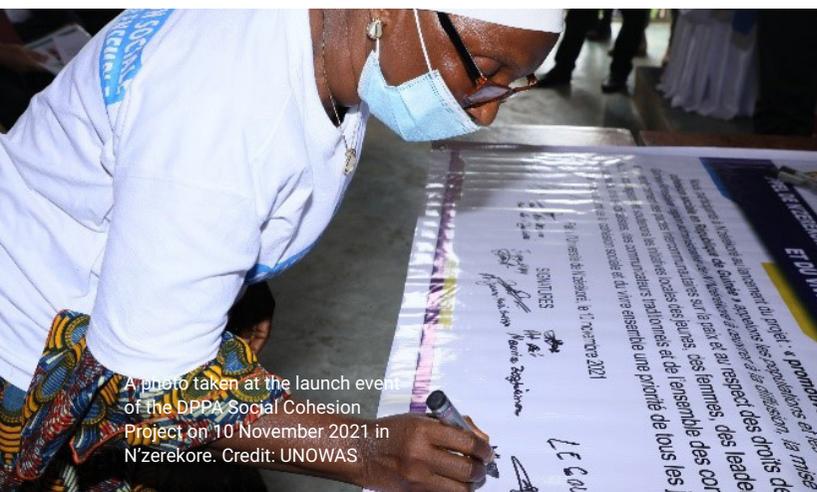
for Peace and National Reconciliation remains on-track, thanks to the full support of both the Government of **Mozambique** and Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO). In the first half of 2022, 281 former combatants were demobilized and began reintegration. One RENAMO military base was closed.

Pensions are an essential part of the reintegration process, considering the advanced age of many Demobilization Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) beneficiaries, as access to sustained formal employment is difficult. In April 2022, the Personal Envoy facilitated a meeting between President Filipe Nyusii and RENAMO leader Ossufo Momade, where they jointly agreed to establish a Pensions Reform Working Group that would include representatives of the parties to the peace accord, members of the international community, and the Peace Process Secretariat. The Working Group recently drafted an amendment of the current legislation, which is currently under review, that would include eligible former RENAMO combatants demobilized under the Maputo Accord in the pension system.

The Personal Envoy continues to encourage the development community to finance reintegration activities and to promote linkages with the private sector for internships, jobs and other contributions. To date, a total of 883 DDR beneficiaries and family members have been connected to reintegration opportunities across Mozambique.

### Peace caravans in West Africa: establishing infrastructure for peace

The political and security context in **West Africa and the Sahel** has been marked by a deficit in democratic governance, the expansion of terrorism into coastal areas, the instrumentalization of national justice systems, and shrinking political space for civil society (including women and youth). The region has also experienced a rise in intercommunal conflicts exacerbated by farmer-herder dynamics, climate insecurity and elections-related tensions. This year, UNOWAS has continued to support national efforts to promote social inclusion and cohesion in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Niger. It has also focused on supporting national dialogue and consensus building, high-level and grassroots reconciliation processes, as well as establishing and strengthening infrastructures for peace.



A photo taken at the launch event of the DPPA Social Cohesion Project on 10 November 2021 in N'zérékore. Credit: UNOWAS

For example, in **Guinea**, UNOWAS was able to conduct “peace caravans” – social cohesion and inclusion initiatives – in seven localities in Guinea. This project both leveraged and complemented the preventive diplomacy efforts of SRSG Annadif in the context of a military transition in Guinea following the coup d'état of 5 September 2021. The peace caravans are a useful platform for interaction and dialogue among various groups, including local communities and authorities, state authorities, women, youth, elders, students, and religious and traditional authorities. They promoted traditional institutions and local mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution, such as the “*Pactes Communautaires*”, which promote peaceful coexistence amongst different ethnic and family groups and allowed for the formulation by the communities of recommendations to address social cohesion challenges. Finally, they also allowed for the provision of training opportunities for youth and women's groups on mediation. Three further peace caravans and a high-level closing event are planned for the second half of the year.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the project was launched in May, following consultations between SRSG Annadif, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Reconciliation and National Cohesion, and the Mediator of the Republic in April, on the outcome of the government-led political dialogue. Thirteen peace caravans are expected to be conducted across the country.

In both **Burkina Faso** and **Niger**, consultations are ongoing to replicate the model. Without the MYA funds, UNOWAS would have needed alternative funding support with the potential risk of facing difficulties in terms of timing, corporate interests, priority alignment and/or expected results.

“For me this caravan opens our minds, and it is an inspiration for the youth and the entire community, and paves the way to a culture of living together; it shows us that peace is stronger than anything.”

Mamadou Dian Cissé  
Dabola, Guinea

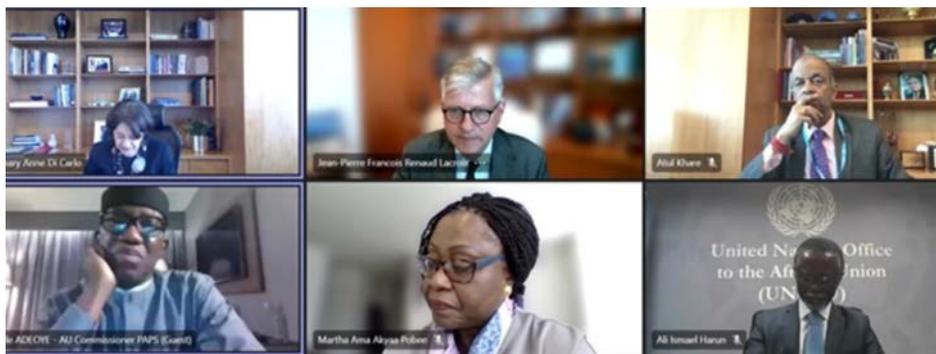
“Our cultural traditions, like the Sampatché dance and wrestling, are elements that our parents used to bring people together, to speak of cohesion and inculcate peace messages in our localities. My participation today makes me an active peace partner.”

Foutamata Binta Diallo  
Koundara, Guinea

## We are more connected than ever before

During the first half of 2022, the Department worked with regional and sub-regional organizations in more than **35** of its mediation engagements, implementing the Secretary-General's prevention initiative to address pressing global and regional challenges.

MYA funds dedicated staffing capacity to coordinate the UN system in support of the **UN-AU** partnership in peace and security. On 5 May, USG DiCarlo hosted the twenty-first UN-AU Joint Task Force on peace and security. Support to the flagship initiative of "Silencing the Guns in Africa" continued through embedded staff, who leveraged relationships of trust with other like-minded AU partners to enhance synergies and maximize resources.



The United Nations-African Union Joint Task Force on Peace and Security held its twenty-first consultative meeting via virtual platform on 5 May. Credit: ONUAU

As violence continues to increase following the military takeover in **Myanmar** on 1 February 2021, the Security Council and General Assembly highlighted the important role of the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations** (ASEAN) in contributing to resolve the crisis and stressed the need for UN-ASEAN complementarity. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Noeleen Heyzer, continued to engage closely with all relevant stakeholders in Myanmar, including ASEAN member states and other regional partners, to promote greater coherence through a coordinated international



Secretary-General António Guterres (seated at table) meets virtually with Noeleen Heyzer, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar. Credit: UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

strategy grounded in regional unity to support a Myanmar-led process reflective of the will of the people.

The MYA has funded additional staffing capacity within the Office of the Special Envoy, with one field-based staff member and another based at Headquarters. The positions have helped the Office address the growing need for strengthened analytical capacities along with Member State liaison, as the Myanmar situation is becoming increasingly complex, with spill-over effects in the region. It has also allowed the Office and the Special Envoy to dedicate more time to the implementation of the WPS agenda. The dedicated funding has further helped to strengthen inter-agency cooperation between the Office of the Special Envoy and other UN entities, and provided timely backstopping for both the Special Envoy's office and for DPPA to provide early warning advice and advancing mandated objectives.

## We enhanced monitoring and coordination with our liaison presences

DPPA has been able to maintain nine liaison presences with MYA funding in **Bangkok, Beijing, Brussels, Buka, Cairo, Gaborone, Jakarta, Nairobi** and **Vienna**. Without a UN mission on the ground, DPPA relies heavily on liaison presences to establish and deepen partnerships with Member States and regional actors. These regional hubs are critical to help ensure a coordinated and coherent United Nations response and to enhance the Organization's early warning capabilities.

Thanks to the MYA-funded DPPA Liaison Officer, the UN provided political support to the implementation of the **Bougainville Peace Agreement**. The RC, supported by the Liaison Officer and the wider UNCT, has been working to facilitate dialogue among all parties to advance the peace process.

Following three rounds of the formal post-referendum consultation process between the Papua New Guinea national Government and the Autonomous Bougainville Government that were successfully held by the UN in 2021, the "Era Kone Covenant on the Finalization on the Bougainville Referendum on Independence" was signed by the two parties, on 5 April 2022. The Covenant sets out the parties joint understanding of the role of parliament in future decision-making on the political future of Bougainville. A joint report to parliament on the outcome of the consultations and parliament's future role is planned for 2023, which will mark a significant step forward in the process. It was also agreed that the contents of the Covenant would be incorporated as Constitutional Regulations to cement their status. The parties are expected to resume discussions on the implementation of the commitments made, and in line with the agreed roadmap, following Papua New Guinea's national elections, which will take place in July. The UN will continue to support the parties, and the work of the international moderator to the process, Bertie Ahern of Ireland.



A local leader speaks to women in Hoiobia, Papua New Guinea.  
Credit: UN in Papua New Guinea



Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs Rosemary DiCarlo addresses the Permanent Council of the OSCE. Credit: Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Vienna

In addition to the support of the Liaison Officer, the Department has also provided technical support and expertise through the SBT. Furthermore, a constitutional expert has provided advice and guidance to the post-referendum consultation process as well as advice on expanding the role of women in the peace process (see page 20).

A new Liaison Officer was deployed to **Beijing** during the reporting period to strengthen the partnership between the UN, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and Northeast Asia. The Liaison Officer engages in dialogue with counterparts from the SCO with the aim of expanding productive cooperation. The project also supports improving collaboration at the regional, national, and local level amongst countries in the Northeast Asia region: the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, and the Republic of Korea. Northeast Asia remains a dangerous global flashpoint, with unresolved historical tensions, territorial disputes, and new tensions emanating from shifting global dynamics.

Our liaison office in **Vienna** continued to facilitate exchanges between the UN and OSCE Secretariats on political and security developments affecting the region, and to follow efforts and dynamics among OSCE participating states on issues of particular relevance to the UN, including in relation to the deterioration of the

situation in Ukraine and Belarus, Moldova, and the South Caucasus. OSCE plans to mitigate the impact of the Afghanistan crisis in the OSCE area, as well as the negative trends facing the European security architecture. At the invitation of the OSCE Chairmanship-in-Office, the Office supported a first address by USG DiCarlo to the OSCE Permanent Council.

## We backstopped UN teams in every region

Working with the UN system, we continued to develop instruments to support integrated responses. We also used a wide variety of tools and approaches such as mediation, preventive diplomacy, and peacebuilding programming that builds national resilience, local mediation capacities and mechanisms for social cohesion, as well as supports the meaningful participation of women and young people.

DPPA deployed an expert to support the RC, at his request, during the politically charged electoral period of the first round of the Presidential elections in **Timor-Leste** Presidential elections held on 19 March 2022. The political analyst filled an important capacity gap identified by the RC, enabling close monitoring of the political party dynamics, stability and security surrounding the first round of presidential elections. This helped the RC stay abreast of the fluid political dynamics during the elections, while also enabling Headquarters and senior officials to be closely informed of the developments on the ground. The mission report produced by the expert, after his proactive consultation with relevant stakeholders, including political leaders, provided a situational forecast leading up to the second round of presidential elections (conducted on 19 April 2022), and identified possible tensions/fault lines to monitor. The expert's mission report also provided detailed information on the role of youth in the presidential elections, as well as the performance of women candidates. In addition, the political forecast/post-election scenarios also provided a basis for ongoing monitoring of the political climate in Timor-Leste leading up to the parliamentary elections next year.

The 2022 RC **MENA** Forum, together with Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum (CPPF), was held at the end of June 2022 to enable a candid reflection on cross-regional trends and developments by bringing together RCs, external experts and DPPA staff to devise comprehensive analysis and response to regional challenges,

as well as deepen cross-pillar cooperation. The forum was instrumental in expanding the MENA Platform's reach, a digital tool developed by DPPA primarily focused on increasing cross-fertilization of ideas and sharing information among more than 200 colleagues working in mission settings and Headquarters across the MENA region, in a specific attempt to foster horizontal collaboration.

We continue to support RCs and UNCTs in the Americas on priority issues such as strengthening women's political rights in **Bolivia**, supporting civic education ahead of the September 2022 referendum on a new Constitution in **Chile**, facilitating technical support amid indigenous peoples' protests in **Ecuador**, studying the nexus between prevention and climate change in **Costa Rica**, and supporting efforts to curb violence against women in politics in **Mexico**.

## We deepened partnerships with international financial institutions

With staff capacity funded under the MYA, we continued to foster regular, structured dialogue with IFIs. Alongside the World Bank Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group, we gathered reporting on UN-Bank cooperation in **40** country settings as inputs to the third edition of the UN-World Bank Joint Monitoring Report on Crisis-affected Settings.

We also expanded opportunities for partnership with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) after the adoption of its Strategy for Fragile and Conflict-Affected States in March 2021, and initiated engagement with the Asian Development Bank both at Headquarters and at country level. DPPA also supported the African Development Bank-Mano River Union Secretariat - UN sub-regional "Fragility and Resilience Assessment".

Leveraging the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding (HDP) Partnership Facility anchored in the Peacebuilding Fund to support prevention and peacebuilding efforts, DPPA is also supporting strategic engagement with IFIs in priority settings to increase shared understanding of risk and resilience factors and facilitate joint analyses and assessments. For example, it supports the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment in **Libya**; advances the monitoring and

achievement of the Government's political transition benchmarks in **The Gambia**; and enhances coherence between the UN and IFIs through shared capacities in **Somalia**. In **Kosovo**, also through the HDP Partnership Facility, and in direct follow up to a Risk and Resilience Assessment, the World Bank and the UN are working together on a conflict-sensitivity toolkit.

DPPA has also facilitated alignment of World Bank and UN conflict analytics in a number of key contexts, and organized a workshop on the UN contribution to International Development Association (IDA) instruments such as Prevention and Resilience Allocations.



Internally displaced people at Kabasa camp in Dollow, Somalia. UN Photo / Mukhtar Nuur

# Technology and Innovation window

DPPA continued to improve and innovate our tools and processes, using cutting-edge technologies to inspire and inform our work. Our Innovation Cell, fully funded under the MYA, was established in early 2020 to catalyze innovation in peace and security, providing a forum for colleagues to engage collaboratively in design and problem solving.

We also play a critical leadership role in enabling the UN's normative role on global issues affecting conflict dynamics, including the interplay between climate change, migration, and the effects of digital technologies and peace and security.

**Supporting peace efforts with Artificial Intelligence:** Large-scale AI-assisted dialogues for inclusive political and peace processes continued, for example with UNSMIL's work in March in Libya, as well as through a series of dialogues with the RC Office in Bolivia, with more than 2,000 participants in total representing diverse indigenous groups. Similar digital dialogues were hosted in support of the DPPA independent assessment of the UN Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) in February and in support of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL), which facilitated a dialogue with youth dialogues in the run up to the elections.<sup>3</sup>

**Advancing Virtual Reality for Security Council briefings:** In January, the Virtual Reality (VR) experience "Pathways Colombia", co-produced by the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, DPPA and local filmmakers, provided the Security Council with public testimonials on

the situation in the country. This was the first time a VR screening took place in the Security Council chamber.<sup>4</sup> In the same month, the Sundance Film Festival featured the DPPA VR experience on the "Global State of Peace," bringing the policy issues of *Our Common Agenda* to the attention of a broader public audience. In May, DPPA and Japan launched the VR experience "Sea of Islands" on climate security in the Pacific Islands, which was used to brief decision-makers of the Peacebuilding Commission and at the UN Ocean Conference.<sup>5</sup> In June, the VR experience "Musalem" was screened at the Security Council session on Yemen to provide local perspectives on the conflict.

**Expanding geospatial open-source earth observation:** DPPA's work on methodologies and tools enable UN missions and government counterparts to study the relationship between water diminishment and social unrest using geo-temporal data is progressing and recently received the Geospatial World Forum Excellence Award. The Middle East pilot project has expanded to eleven countries in Central Africa subregion through the work of UNOCA and technical support offered by the Innovation cell to replicate geospatial earth observation tools in the region. In addition, an independent space-based measurement tool for oil production volumes and oil rents is being developed for Libya, helping UNSMIL build confidence in the ongoing political process.



<sup>3</sup> Lynn's Digital Dialogues: <https://vimeo.com/718718263>

<sup>4</sup> Pathways Colombia, summary clip: <https://futurespeace.org/VR/Pathwayscolombia/>

<sup>5</sup> Sea of Islands story: <https://futurespeace.org/VR/SeaOfIslands/>

<sup>6</sup> Eyes in the Sky for Peace: Geospatial Data in Conflict Prevention: <https://vimeo.com/716424108>, <https://medium.com/un-politically-speaking/eyes-in-the-sky-for-peace-geospatial-data-in-conflict-prevention-504850fb4e4>.

**Improving data-driven political analysis:** In support of DPPA’s work on Ukraine, the Innovation Cell put together a surge capacity for data-driven political analysis on mis- and disinformation and geospatial analysis to advance accuracy of UN reporting. In addition to encouraging the uptake of in-house social media-monitoring and information-gathering tools such as [Sparrow](#) and [Diplomatic Pulse](#), the Innovation Cell has worked with digital humanities scholars and computer scientists on bespoke political analyses for more advanced research questions, including studying the disinformation environment ahead of elections and hate speech dynamics, as well as the role of digital armies, in support of peace efforts in Latin America, the Middle East and the South Caucasus.

**Strengthening foresight and anticipatory decision-making:** In close collaboration with the Development Coordination Office (DCO), the Innovation Cell supported workshops in Kyrgyzstan and Guinea to strengthen foresight and anticipatory decision-making for country programming, particularly in fragile contexts. The Innovation Cell is also collaborating with UN Global Pulse in Cambodia and with the HLCP Network on Foresight as part of UN-wide policy discussions on applying a wider array of futures thinking and foresight approaches to make the organization’s work more effective.

**Applying behavioral science:** The Innovation Cell supported the South Caucasus team in conducting a behavioral and psychological analysis of conflict narratives with a view to developing more effective narratives for the reconciliation process. During the UN Behavioral Science week in June, DPPA released the game Sweet Victory, providing capacity-building in behavioral tactics and techniques in the peace and security context.





## GOAL 3

Achieve an innovative working culture that takes forward the vision of the Secretary-General



Secretary-General António Guterres meets with senior officials of the DPO and DPPA. Credit: UN Photo/Mark Garten

## We grounded our work in planning, monitoring and evaluation

As a good management practice, all divisions had developed their 2022 Work Plans by the start of the year. Under-Secretary-General DiCarlo held individual meetings with each division to discuss their work plans and priorities for the year, and addressed concerns and questions from staff. Guided by our annual Evaluation Plan, DPPA conducted **two** self-evaluations and **one** lessons-learned study.

MYA funds ensured that **reform priorities** continued to be monitored and reflected in the work of the peace and security pillar, contributing to an effective whole-of-pillar approach and alignment of strategic plans and other accountability mechanisms. A key deliverable included an enhanced focus on organizational culture issues, through the management of the Building Our Pillar (BOP) initiative – aimed at fostering a dynamic organizational culture in the peace and security pillar – and analyzing the 2021 Secretariat-wide Staff Engagement Survey results for the Department. Notably, our results on several survey dimensions (empowerment; continuous improvement; and career and development) met or exceeded the targets included in the DPPA Results Framework.

We have been working intensively to prepare **DPPA's next 2023-2026 Strategic Plan**. We held several management meetings and numerous consultations, both internally with DPPA staff at Headquarters and in the field, and externally with our key partners both inside and outside the UN

system. This is the second Strategic Plan that we are developing for DPPA, and it comes at a pivotal time for the Department as we grapple with addressing current and emerging threats to peace and security. We are currently in the process of articulating our strategic objectives and intended outcomes for the next four years. We will also soon initiate the drafting of the **new Results Framework** to accompany our next Strategic Plan.

During the reporting period, we also responded to queries and supported numerous **audits and evaluations from oversight bodies** such as the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) and the UN Board of Auditors.

In line with our commitment to transparency and learning, we also produced and disseminated our annual **lessons learned studies and evaluations summary report**. The report contains summary findings and recommendations drawn from two thematic self-evaluations and three lessons-learned studies undertaken in 2021.

## We monitored top strategic risks and identified concrete mitigation measures

We continued to contribute to the **Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)** framework at the Secretariat level. Together with DPO, we are co-leading the monitoring of the risk treatment plan for risks associated with the mandate implementation of SPMs and PKOs.

# DPPA's first Artificial Intelligence-assisted self-evaluation

New technologies are shaping our ways of working, including how we conduct our self-evaluations. Using artificial intelligence, we piloted an innovative approach to conduct a systematic review of the degree to which “gender-sensitive analysis” is applied across our analytical products and ascertain its quality.

A two-member team of independent evaluation team applied a semi-supervised machine learning/natural language processing approach to systematically analyze over 3,600 analytical products produced by DPPA between 2019 and 2021 to determine the presence or absence of gender-sensitive analysis by division, analytical product, topic, and length.

## Key findings:

- From 2019 to 2021, close to half (or 46.3 per cent) of DPPA's analytical products reflected some form of gender-sensitive analysis. At the same time, over half (or 53.7 per cent) of their analytical products did not contain any gender-sensitive analysis;
- The percentage of analytical products that contain some form of gender-sensitive analysis across all divisions increased from 2020 and remained constant in 2021: 2019 (36.1 per cent), 2020 (51.4 per cent), and 2021 (51.4 per cent);
- “Gender-blind” analytical documents and documents with a minimum threshold of gender-sensitive analysis represented were the two most common types according to the gender-sensitive analysis scoring rubric, developed in consultation with DPPA's Planning Group;
- Shorter analytical products with word limits mis-performed of integrating gender, especially those providing information and updates to the Under-Secretary-General and Secretary-General.

We are in the process of finalizing the evaluation report and will organize a management meeting to discuss how DPPA can make its analysis more gender-sensitive.

At the entity level, a joint DPPA-DPO ERM risk registry is currently under development and shall be completed no later than the last quarter of 2023, in line with the instructions from the Secretary-General's Management Committee.

Placing risk management at the centre of planning and programming, MYA projects also identify and monitor relevant risks and related mitigation measures.

In the area of **digital risk management**, together with Conflict Management Initiative – Martti Ahtisaari Peace Foundation and CyberPeace Institute, we officially launched the **Digital Risk Management E-Learning Platform for Mediators**. This new tool was developed with a focus on the specific and distinct risks that the use of digital technologies poses for mediators. It seeks to build awareness of these risks and our capacity to mitigate and manage them. At the launch event, a panel of experienced mediators and cybersecurity experts shared their insights on the changing mediation environment and their experiences in adapting to it.

## We learned – and helped others to learn

Creating a workplace that supports **mental health and well-being** of staff has been a priority for the Department and will be portrayed/ highlighted in our new Strategic Plan. We are exploring opportunities to better integrate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in our overall prevention and peacemaking work. DPPA is taking steps to increase awareness on MHPSS in the Department. We are working closely with the Peacebuilding Fund and the UNDP-DPPA Joint Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention to better integrate MHPSS in conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

As the UN's centre of expertise and operational engagement for crisis diplomacy and mediation, we also take great pride in sharing learning and best practice in contexts around the world – whether via courses, trainings or publications.

## Key knowledge products developed

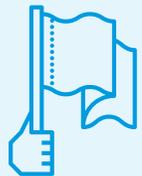


While mediation remains a fundamentally human-led endeavour, the importance of **digital technology** in peace processes is growing. DPPA organized 15 expert briefings focusing on the role and impact of social media in Belarus, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Germany, India, Israel/Palestine, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Tunisia, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. These briefings allowed participants to gain a deeper understanding of social media's impact on conflict environments by identifying trends triggered by the interaction between social media, conflict and mediation. Each expert briefed on the social media ecosystem in their country, highlighting the implications for political conflicts. The briefings explored potential responses to these trends by mediators.



Together with the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, our **flagship High-Level Mediation Course** offered senior UN officials and partners, including the European External Action Services, the German Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Government of the United States and the Non-Governmental Organization *Alianza para la Paz*, the opportunity to explore and discuss key issues and challenges affecting mediation today. The programme covered different aspects of peace processes, including conflict analysis, process design, inclusion, coordination, and implementation. The course's methodology included blended approaches of theory, case studies and experiential learning.

Following the course, participants positively evaluated the programme and simulation exercises as directly relevant to their work. This flagship course is a six-day programme intended for senior UN officials as well as partners from regional and sub-regional organizations.



Together with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Defense International Centre, and the Swiss Federation Department of Foreign Affairs, we conducted the ninth edition of DPPA's **flagship United Nations Ceasefire Mediation Course**. The training aimed to equip participants with knowledge and tools on ceasefire negotiation and mediation, and, in the case of external participants to build contacts and exchanges across conflict lines.

While the **High-Level Mediation Course** addressed the broad mediation process, the United Nations Ceasefire Mediation Course focused on ceasefires. The latter targeted professionals operating in political context where a ceasefire arrangement is being mediated or is already in place. The course provided participants with strengthened tools to develop, implement or manage a ceasefire arrangement.



Two events were organized at the Stockholm Forum on Peace and Development in May: one on "Harnessing **climate security** opportunities in conflict-affected contexts: experiences from UN field presences" and the other on "the implications of **climate change and environmental degradation** for peace mediation." The latter built on a practice note regarding the implications of climate change for mediation and peace processes and aims to strengthen capacity across and beyond the UN system in the area of environmental peacemaking. Further capacity building efforts include the development of a training specifically targeted at UN field missions (to be piloted at the end of 2022) as well as collaboration with the UN System Staff College and other partners to build up the global network of practitioners on climate, peace and security.



In the area of **constitutional issues**, we provided advice to UN missions and UNCT relating to Algeria, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, and Syria. To enhance knowledge on constitutional issues among staff, together with UNDP, we organized four workshops—on Constitutions and the Environment; Constitutions and Multi-Level Government; Constitutions and Democracy; and Constitutions and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights—for the Constitutions Community of Practice, a joint DPPA-UNDP initiative. Approximately 30 staff attended each session.



We helped the AU develop an **Electoral Assistance Guide** for providing technical electoral support to its Member States. To discuss the draft guide, we supported the AU in organizing a validation workshop which was attended by several international organizations, as well as EMBs representatives. The workshop concluded with some concrete steps to finalize the draft Guide, which once completed will be a milestone in developing a solid framework for AU electoral assistance activities.

## We grew our audience and raised awareness

Our **communications** team, fully funded by the MYA, continued working daily with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General to prepare political messaging on developments around the world for the media and the general public. The team provided support to UN senior leadership and other personnel, including through the crisis communications cells established by the Department of Global Communications in relation to the situations in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Ukraine.

Our Twitter account gained **11,903** new followers, while followers of Under-Secretary-General Rosemary DiCarlo increased by **3,395**. Our communications products – including the weekly newsletter, *This Week in DPPA*, and the monthly, *Politically Speaking* – helped about **3,000** staff across Headquarters and our SPMs keep abreast of DPPA activities and events. The team also provided guidance and support to communications teams in SPMs. We assisted in the organization of the “In Their Hands: Women Taking Ownership of Peace” exhibit in Khartoum by UNITAMS; helped setting up new websites for the Office of the Special Envoy for Myanmar and the Personal Envoy for Mozambique; and filmed and produced **16** videos on DPPA activities and initiatives.



“In Their Hands: Women Taking Ownership of Peace” exhibit organized with UNITAMS. Credit: UNITAMS

# After-Action Reviews in DPPA

Our divisions conduct a range of evaluative exercises, including After-Action Reviews (AARs), which are analyses of an action, activity or project. They usually allow the Department to reflect on what went well and identify areas for improvement. During the reporting period, DPPA completed **six AARs** and another is currently underway. Below is a summary of two AARs, presented as a sample of our work:

## AAR on UN Conflict Prevention Efforts in Zambia

In March 2022, the UN RC in **Zambia**, in coordination with DPPA's regional and electoral assistance divisions, convened an AAR to examine the United Nations' preventive engagements before, during and after the general elections held in Zambia on 12 August 2021. Amid rising political tensions, incidents of violence involving youth supporters of political parties, and concerns around shrinking civic space, the UN provided support to national efforts to de-escalate and ensure a peaceful electoral atmosphere. Zambia concluded the election with high voter turnout (70.6 per cent), particularly among women and youth. Election observers found that the process had been overall credible and administered with transparency, impartiality and professionalism.

The AAR identified several lessons learned and best practices to inform preventive diplomacy interventions in other non-mission contexts undergoing electoral processes, including: the early implementation of recommendations from previous political and electoral assessments and review processes; reinforcement of the UN field presence through deployment of key expertise related to political and human rights analysis and mediation; effective leadership at the UN country-level and close coordination between the field and Headquarters to promote a "One UN" approach; high-level use of good offices to curb electoral violence; engagement and coordination with national and regional stakeholders and the international diplomatic corps based in-country to promote peaceful elections; ensuring the UN's visibility and leading

role as necessary; providing timely and tailored technical and advisory support to a nationally-led dialogue and electoral processes; and the use of early warning and prevention monitoring and analysis to inform targeted initiatives.

## AAR on UNITAMS and the Crisis Management Response in the Aftermath of the Coup in Sudan

On 25 October 2021, the Sudanese armed forces staged a military coup, detaining the Prime Minister and a number of civilian leaders, and announced a state of emergency dissolving certain governing institutions. In response to these events, SRSG Volker Perthes, Head of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in **Sudan** (UNITAMS), activated the mission's Crisis Management Team (CMT) and tasked UN leadership in country to put in place measures for business continuity. The CMT is a UN internal mechanism for coordinating the overall approach to the crisis, advising the SRSG in his role as Crisis Manager and enabling effective strategic direction, coordination and liaison with key parts of the UN system in the field and at Headquarters.

In January 2022, UNITAMS together with the UNCT in Sudan initiated an AAR to review these crisis management procedures and the collective response. The AAR found that the UN system in Sudan had responded quickly to the unfolding coup, despite the suspension of most telephonic and internet systems in Khartoum. The activation of the CMT had accelerated decision-making and the development of common UN messaging and had encouraged the sharing of assets and office space as well as joined-up contingency planning.

The AAR led to the development of updated internal guidance. Because UNITAMS is a Special Political Mission deployed in an integrated setting with the UNCT in Sudan, this guidance will inform the response to all future hazards, encompassing both crises that directly affect UNITAMS and UN country personnel, and could serve as a model for other integrated Missions.

# Local Peace Initiatives window

In 2022, MYA funds continued to support SPMs and their local peace and mediation activities aimed at complementing national peace processes with dedicated grassroots initiatives.

Through a dedicated window, resources are made available to directly support in peace processes at the local level and enhance the capacity of societies to address conflict and rebuild trust. During the reporting period, **\$800,000** has been programmed to support targeted activities under four LPI projects.

In Chile, DPPA partnered with UNDP, UN Women and OHCHR to facilitate civic education ahead of the September 2022 Constitutional referendum. Civic education activities were complemented by an awareness campaign to combat misinformation around the elections, as well as a communication strategy that focused on generating content on the Constitutional Convention and highlighted the implication of the Constitutional Convention on disadvantaged groups, including women, youth, and indigenous groups.

MYA funds continued to support the UN Verification Mission in Colombia in enhancing the community-based reintegration process of former

combatants. In 2022, this also included the promotion of increased ownership of host communities in peace-related activities, particularly those led by women. As a result, the Tripartite Working Group on reintegration, comprising the Government, former combatants and the Mission, approved eleven community-based reintegration initiatives that involve a strong reconciliation component. Two of these initiatives have been completed, while implementation has begun on the remaining nine.

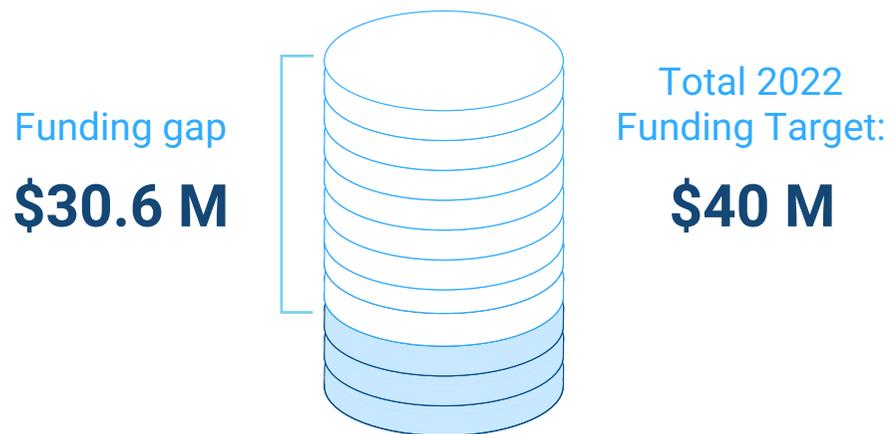
In the aftermath of the 2020 conflict in and around Nagorno-Karabakh, Peace and Development Adviser in South Caucasus began to explore, with the organization PEN Armenia and its newly established Writers for Peace Committee, the role of literature in conflict resolution processes. In February 2022, with MYA funding, an event gathering writers, PEN representatives, the Government and National Assembly partners discussed ways to promote a regional discourse of peace to counteract negative conflict narratives.



# Resources

DPPA relies on support from its donors to carry out its mandate. Since 2010, 45 Member States and other partners have contributed close to \$300 million to the MYA, demonstrating confidence in the Department's efforts.

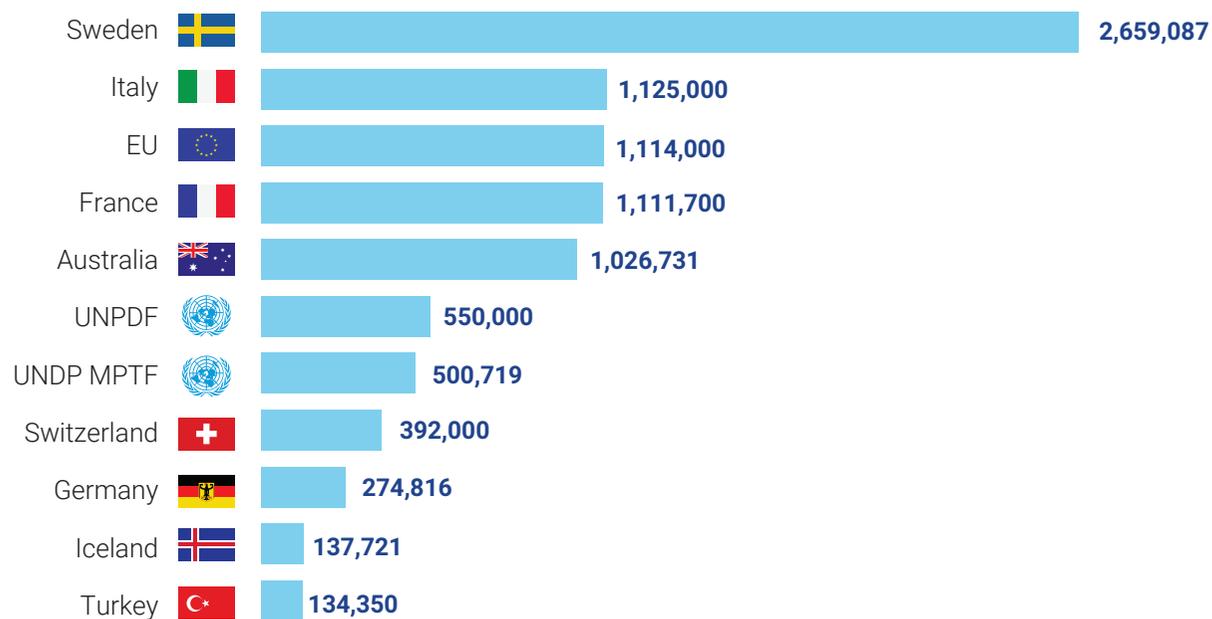
As of 30 June, the Department has received **\$9.4 million** in contributions from **13 donors** – 23 per cent of the \$40 million called for in 2022. Close to two-thirds of these contributions were unearmarked (59 per cent), allowing us to invest when and where it is most needed, and provide timely responses to requests from Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations and other UN partners. In addition, DPPA has obtained **\$14.2 million** in pledges.



With a funding gap of **77 per cent (\$30.6 million)**, the Department needs additional contributions in the second half of the year to be able to sustain its efforts in contributing to conflict prevention, peacemaking, and peacebuilding around the world. With no funding reserve, additional funding is required to meet the objectives under the 2020–2022 Strategic Plan and its corresponding Results Framework. This includes urgent support for Special Political Missions, technical assistance in political analysis, conflict prevention, mediation, and elections in order to support the Special Representatives and Special Envoys of the Secretary-General, as well as advancing work under our thematic windows, including WPS, technology, and innovation.



# Funding per donor at mid-point in US\$



# Junior professional Officers (JPOs) 2022

The JPO programme provides young professionals with the opportunity to gain hands-on experience in DPPA. As of June 2022 mid-year, donors have sponsored 49 positions across the Department.

10 Germany	7 Switzerland	5 Italy
3 China	3 Netherland	3 Finland
3 France	2 Denmark	2 Japan
2 Norway	2 Russia	1 Bahrain
1 Kazakhstan	1 Luxembourg	1 Qatar
1 Republic of Korea	1 Spain	1 Sweden

## Global



We fund political work across the world

## Flexible



59% of our funding is unearmarked

## Fast



We can allocate funding within 72 hours of a crisis

## Accountable and transparent



We monitor and evaluate regularly to ensure effective use of resources

**For further information on the  
multi-year appeal Mid-Year Report,  
please contact the Donor Relations Team**

dppa-donorrelations@un.org



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