2019

UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

UNITED NATIONS

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Cover
Hmong women and child. The Hmong are an indigenous group in East and South-East Asia.
UN Photo / Kibae Park

2019

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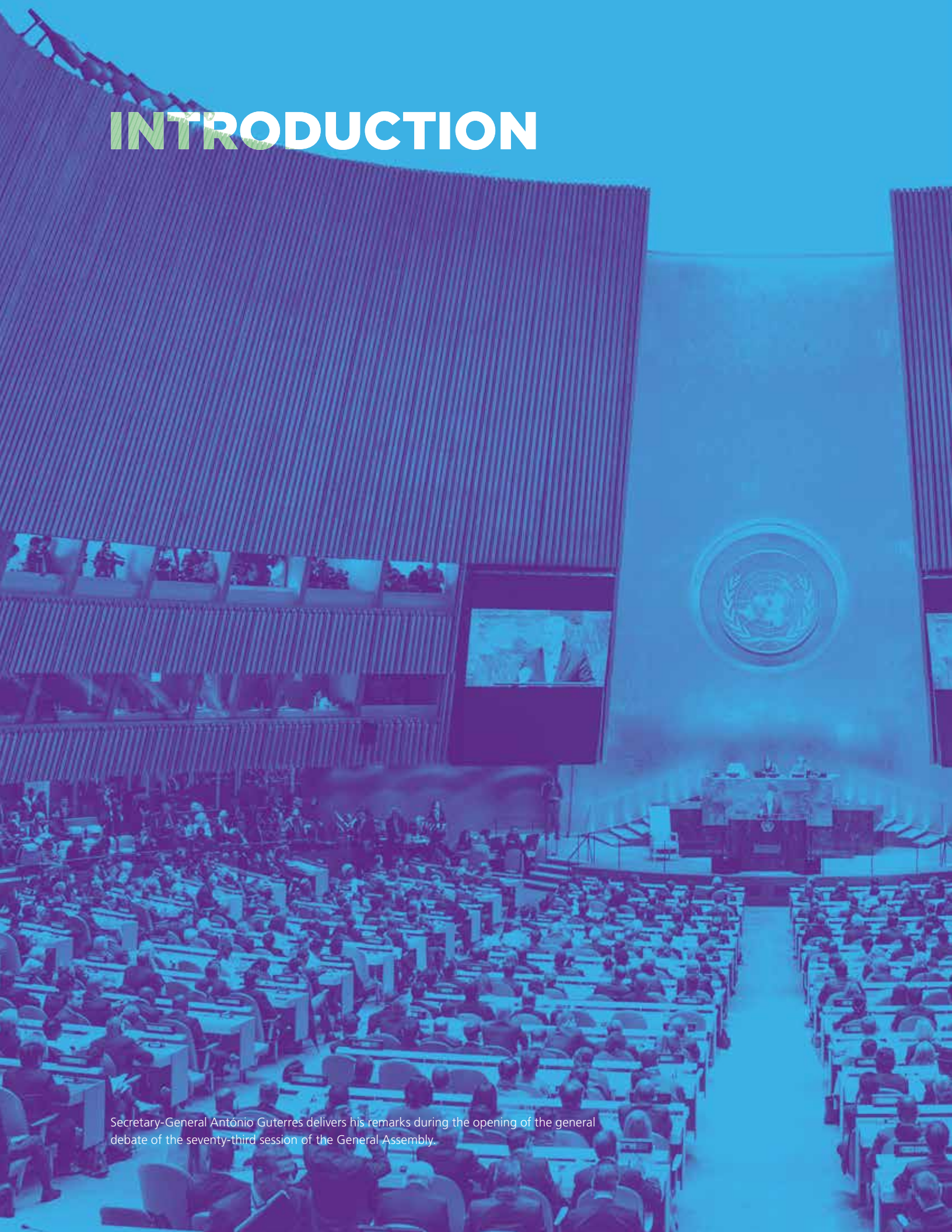
INTRODUCTION



Secretary-General António Guterres delivers his remarks during the opening of the general debate of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly.

OUR KEY PRIORITIES

- Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development
- Maintenance of international peace and security
- Development of Africa
- Promotion and protection of human rights
- Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance
- Promotion of justice and international law
- Disarmament
- Drug control, crime prevention and combating terrorism

UN Photo / Cia Pak

UN Photo / Cia Pak

United Nations emblem in the General Assembly Hall.

As we approach the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the world's leading instrument of shared progress, our common purposes and principles remain as important as ever. The Organization, and its ethos of international cooperation, have yielded great and wide-ranging benefits to humankind, lifting millions out of poverty, upholding human rights and helping to forge peace in troubled lands. In today's rapidly changing world, our enduring and Charter-driven duty is to build on those achievements and ensure that all people can enjoy safety, prosperity and dignity. In that spirit, I offer my third report on the work of the Organization concerned about the state of our world – but also encouraged by what I know we can deliver for the people we serve.

CHALLENGES THAT TRANSCEND BORDERS

The world continues to face grave global challenges that no single Member State or organization can address alone. The existential threat posed by climate change is paramount among those perils. Climate change-related disasters affect an average of 350 million people every year, and every day global warming is reversing hard-won development gains and exacerbating poverty. Biodiversity is being lost at an alarming rate.

In 2019, nearly 142 million people will need humanitarian assistance. Armed conflicts and violence continue to destroy lives and communities. Conflicts have become more complex and interlinked. Violent extremism and terrorism continue to destabilize countries and entire regions.

Pervasive poverty and rising inequality across and especially within countries are of significant concern, as are the worrying trends of shrinking democratic and civic space, often affecting human rights defenders, health workers and journalists first. Violence against women and girls and renewed pushback against women's rights and gender equality remain pervasive across the world.

Those factors, among others, have contributed to increasing levels of displacement, which expose vulnerable populations on the move to human rights violations and create complex challenges in transit and destination countries. As these and other problems persist and proliferate, we see growing fear, uncertainty and frustration undermining public trust in institutions and political establishments and providing a breeding ground for hate speech, xenophobia and other divisive and dangerous narratives.

UN Photo / Mark Garten

"Global challenges require global solutions. It is not enough to proclaim the virtue of multilateralism; we must prove its added value."

António Guterres, Secretary-General

My profound concern about this alarming trajectory – including hate-driven violence and atrocious attacks on places of worship – led me to launch a strategy to combat hate speech and to explore how the United Nations can support the protection of holy sites around the world.

Over
37,000
United Nations Secretariat staff and about 90,000 uniformed personnel working...

...across
8 priorities
in 35+ programmes...

... to achieve results in 2018, for example:

Sustainable Development

Repositioned the United Nations Development System and agreed a Funding Compact to improve delivery of **$33B** in development assistance

Peace and Security

Deployed **14** peacekeeping missions, **30+** special political missions, offices and envoys to foster peace and prevent conflict

Disarmament

Launched Securing our Common Future. An **Agenda for Disarmament**, to place disarmament and non-proliferation at the centre of United Nations work

Development of Africa

Signed **2 framework agreements** between the United Nations and the African Union to support the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

…in
140+
countries…

…with the support of
$13.8B
in contributions, including $2.6B regular assessed, $7.5B peacekeeping and other assessed and $3.7B voluntary…

Humanitarian Assistance

Helped mobilize and coordinate international assistance worth **$15B** for 133 million people in need

Human Rights

Reached **600M people** with the UDHR@70 campaign to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

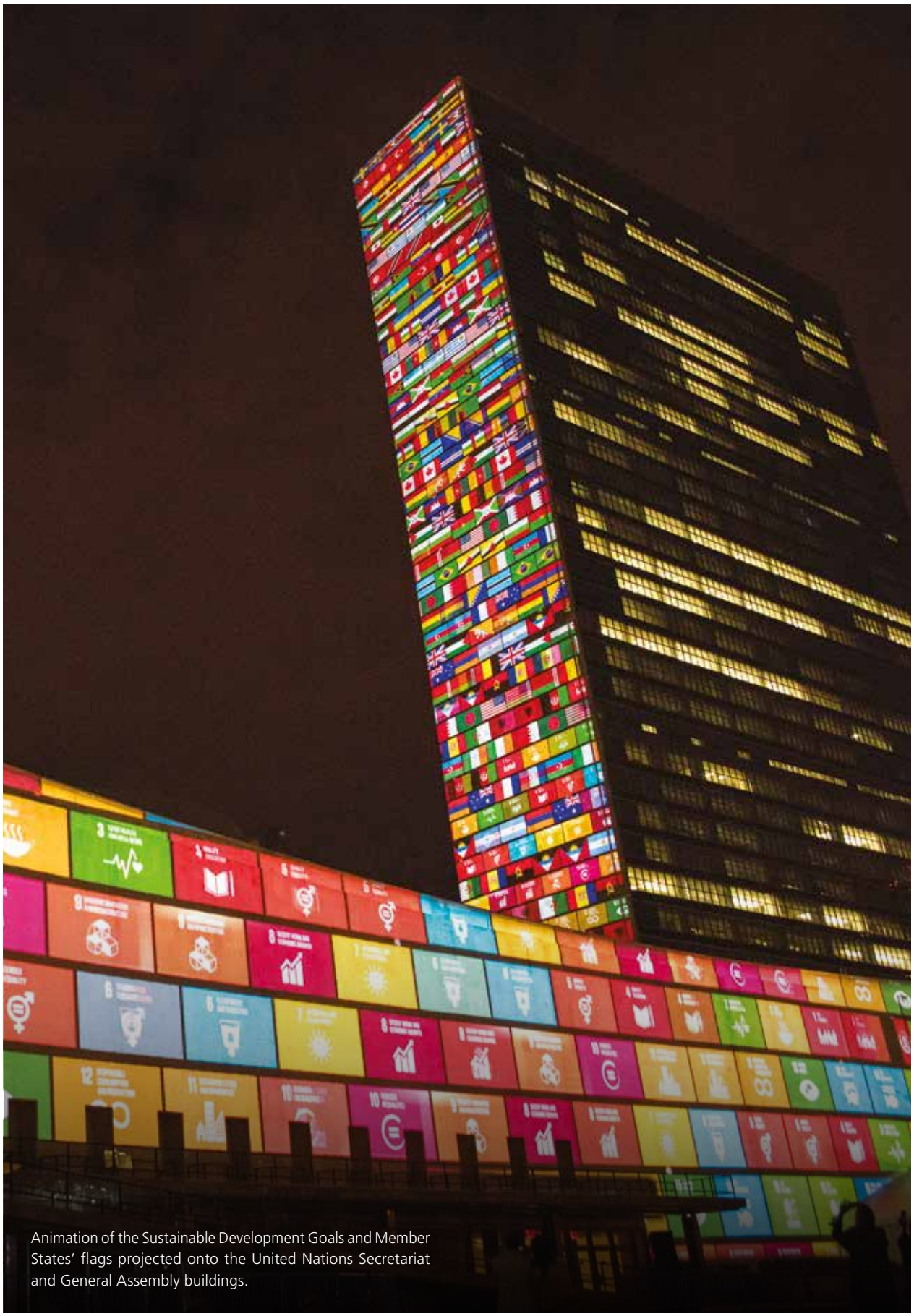
Drugs, Crime, Terrorism

Supported **90+ countries** in preventing and countering violent extremism

Justice and Law

Advanced new agreements on **marine biological diversity** in areas beyond national jurisdictions

Serviced Member States in over
35,000 intergovernmental meetings and conferences to **help foster global consensus** on the issues facing the world



UN Photo / Cia Pak

Animation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Member States' flags projected onto the United Nations Secretariat and General Assembly buildings.

Khawla Alazabi / UN Climate Change

COP24 President Michael Kurtyka, State Secretary, Ministry of Energy, Poland, jumps after approval of the Paris Agreement Work Programme at 2018 Katowice conference.

MULTILATERALISM MATTERS

In 2018, the United Nations system demonstrated what we can accomplish when we work together, and what we need to do to generate further progress.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, encapsulated in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, continues to provide a clear and universal road map for building a fair globalization and transforming economies and societies to ensure that no one is left behind. Much progress has been achieved. Yet, at the current pace, we will not reach our targets. We need to bring much greater urgency and ambition to this work, through enhanced international cooperation, private-public partnerships, adequate financing and innovative solutions. We also need to empower young people as partners and leaders, as envisaged in Youth 2030: The United Nations Strategy on Youth.

Despite hurdles, the climate change conference held in Katowice, Poland, in December agreed on a work programme to implement the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, a notable step forward. The climate summit to be held in September 2019 will be an opportunity to accelerate the global response towards the goal of limiting the temperature rise to 1.5°C and to meet other climate targets for 2020 and beyond.

In December 2018, the agreement by Member States on a landmark Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration provided a voluntary platform for countries of origin, transit and destination to maximize the benefits of migration and tackle its associated challenges. Along with the global compact on refugees, affirmed that same month, the world now has far-reaching pathways to ensure that human mobility works for all.

UN Photo / Mark Garten

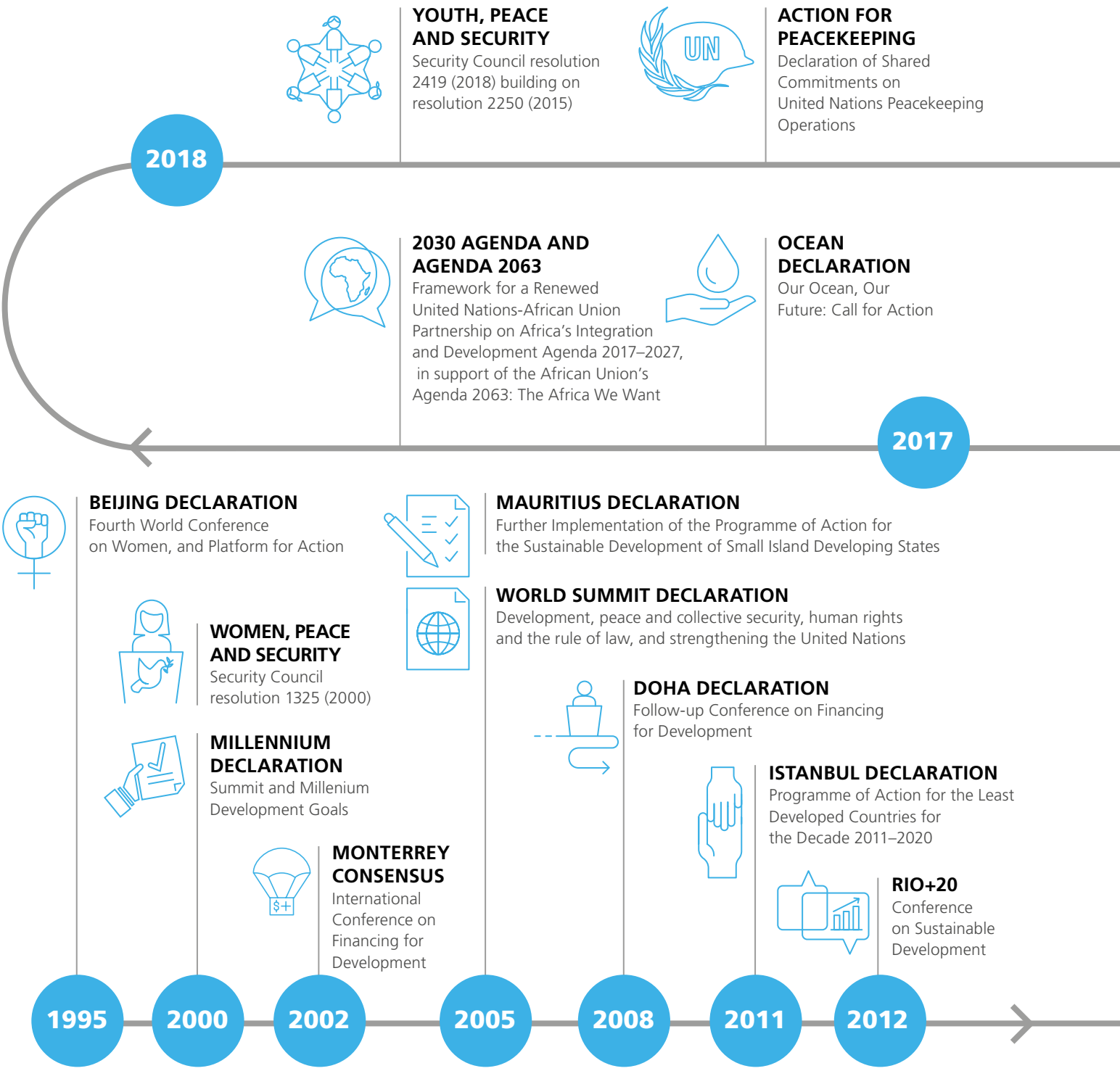
"International cooperation is key to lifting the decade of action to deliver the SDGs by 2030. We need transformations that leave no one behind."

Amina J. Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General

Our peace operations continue to be vital. Through the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, we have strengthened our partnership with troop- and

SELECT TRANSFORMATIVE AGENDAS*

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



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

MIGRATION
Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

REFUGEES
Global Compact on Refugees

NEW URBAN AGENDA
United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)

COUNTERING DRUGS
Joint Commitment to Effectively Address and Counter the World Drug Problem (General Assembly resolution S-30/1)

SUSTAINING PEACE
New framework for sustaining peace, adopted in General Assembly resolution 70/262 and identical Security Council resolution 2282 (2016)

2016

DOHA DECLARATION
Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

ADDIS ABABA ACTION AGENDA
Third International Conference on Financing for Development

AGENDA 2030
Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

VIENNA DECLARATION
Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024

SAMOA PATHWAY
SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

PARIS AGREEMENT
Agreement of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

2014 **2015**

UN Photo / Rick Bajornas

Secretary-General António Guterres and Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed during a meeting in New York.

"The purpose and principles of the United Nations are more relevant than ever. They remain our shared compass to a more peaceful and sustainable world. We will get there by working together."

Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Chef de Cabinet

police-contributing countries, Security Council members and host countries. Since the launch of this effort in March 2018, more than 150 Member States and 4 international and regional organizations have endorsed the Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

We have conducted independent reviews of our operations to assess how we can better deliver on our mandates, and have prioritized efforts to increase the number of female uniformed personnel. We are also promoting women's meaningful inclusion in peace processes, given that experience shows that this produces more robust and sustainable agreements.

I have proposed a new disarmament agenda to address weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons and to ensure that wondrous new technologies do not spark a horrendous new arms race. Our aim is threefold: disarmament to save humanity, disarmament to save lives and disarmament to safeguard our future.

While the United Nations continues to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and strengthen peace operations, we are all keenly aware that ending wars and violence is the only real and long-term solution to the destruction and human suffering they cause. This is why, since taking office, I have placed an emphasis on prevention, mediation and a surge in peacemaking and diplomacy.

Recent months have seen progress in addressing volatile situations, resolving conflicts and restoring hope to those affected by years of war, violence and instability, for example by ensuring peaceful and democratic elections in Madagascar. In February 2019, Greece and North Macedonia settled their long-standing "name" dispute, showing that even seemingly intractable issues can be resolved through dialogue and political will. Close cooperation with regional organizations has been essential.

UN Photo / Mark Garten

Miroslav Lajčák (centre), President of the 72nd session of the General Assembly, and Co-facilitators for the United Nations Global Compact on Migration process, Juan José Gómez Camacho (second from right), Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations, and Jürg Lauber (right), Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations, hold up the gavel at the end of the meeting finalizing the draft document.

However, in the face of complex conflicts, this work is difficult and requires patience and persistence, as we have seen in the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. In Yemen, the United Nations-brokered Stockholm Agreement, reached in December 2018, represented welcome progress, although there are still many obstacles, and more needs to be done to ensure that the parties live up to their commitments and that a true political process finally leads to peace. Across these and other situations, I continue to offer my good offices and personal engagement wherever they can add value, alongside my envoys and special representatives, drawing on the experience of the United Nations and those in the broader mediation community.

At the same time, we are committed to a collective system-wide approach to addressing such challenges as the outbreak of the Ebola virus in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which continues to unfold in a challenging environment marked by conflict and insecurity. I urge Member States and partner organizations to ensure that the responding agencies have the resources they need to succeed.

UNITING FOR REFORM

To meet current and emerging global challenges, we have embarked on major reforms of the Organization. We have transformed the United Nations development system and rolled out a new generation of country teams and resident coordinators. We have strengthened and streamlined our peace and security architecture to better integrate prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. We have created new management structures at Headquarters to provide

Susan Hopper

"Ultimately, the success of our work is measured by the results we achieve for the people we serve."

Volker Türk, Assistant Secretary-General for Strategic Coordination

UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

Secretary-General António Guterres meets with United Nations Resident Coordinators to advance United Nations reforms.

UN Photo / Mark Garten

"Leaving no one behind means putting inclusion at the center of our work."

Ana Maria Menéndez, Senior Adviser on Policy

better policy advice and operational support to the rest of the Secretariat, in particular in the field. We have decentralized decision-making authority to ensure that managers have the means at their disposal to deliver their programmes, while at the same time being held accountable for the use of their resources and the performance of their entities. We have adopted new management practices and developed new capacities.

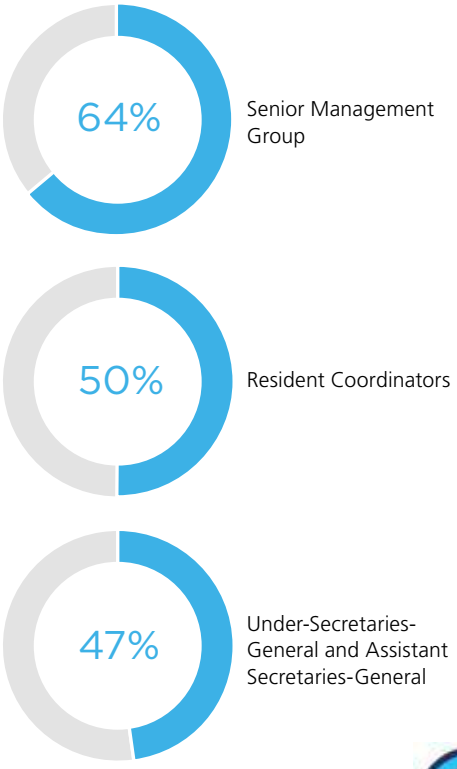
Reform is ultimately about ensuring that we are best positioned to serve people – people suffering in poverty or exclusion, victimized by conflict, those whose rights and dignity are being denied, and so many millions with ideas and dreams who need a helping hand.

To fulfil our mandates more efficiently and effectively, our actions must be rooted in transparency, coordination and accountability. We must break silos and bring the pillars of our work together so that efforts to advance peace, sustainable development and human rights are mutually reinforcing.

We also continue to make significant progress towards gender parity: for the first time in the Organization's history, we have achieved parity in the Senior Management

ACHIEVING GENDER PARITY AT THE UNITED NATIONS

% of women in senior leadership (2019)



SYSTEM-WIDE STRATEGY ON GENDER PARITY

Group and among resident coordinators, and are almost at parity among the senior leadership ranks across the Organization, well ahead of my target date of 2021. This is not just an exercise in numbers; it is about creating an inclusive workforce. With respect to sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse, our focus remains on prevention, responding rapidly to allegations, supporting victims through their trauma and ensuring accountability. Towards that end, we have established a helpline for staff, strengthened our investigative capacity and established a screening database to prevent perpetrators from moving undetected from one part of the United Nations system to another. Those three challenges together – achieving gender parity, preventing sexual harassment and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse – are critical to my overall reform initiatives and for taking the Organization forward.

ADDRESSING A FINANCIAL CRISIS

Success in reform also rests on sufficient and predictable financial contributions from Member States. Yet regular budget operations financed from assessed contributions face severe cash shortfalls and deficits that are happening earlier, going deeper and lasting longer. In addition, structural weaknesses in the budget methodology can cause expenditures to outpace the approved budget level and the collection of assessed contributions. The peacekeeping budget faces similar problems. More than one third of our peacekeeping missions do not have cash resources to cover their costs, which creates delays in

UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

Meeting of the Fifth Committee on "Improving the Financial Situation of the United Nations".

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S INITIATIVES IN 2018-2019

DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM REFORM

Launched a new generation of United Nations country teams centred on Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and led by empowered Resident Coordinators

MANAGEMENT REFORM

Launched a new management paradigm to improve mandate delivery: new decentralized delegation of authority, accountability and monitoring framework, operational support and policy support, annual programme budget, and review of policy framework to simplify processes

PEACE AND SECURITY REFORM

Restructured the pillar to prioritize prevention and sustaining peace, enhance effectiveness of peace operations, move towards a single, integrated peace and security pillar, improve cross-pillar coordination and coherence of United Nations support across the peace continuum

Launched the **High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation** to provide a platform for discussion on how new technologies can help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and mitigate risks

Successfully convened Member States to agree on a **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration** and a **Global Compact for Refugees**

Successfully convened nearly **200 parties to adopt the Katowice Climate Package** and agree on a work programme to implement the 2015 Paris Agreement

Designed the **Disability Inclusion Strategy** to mainstream disability inclusion across the United Nations system

Launched a civility **campaign and helped more than 2,700 staff** by providing a safe space to discuss workplace challenges

Achieved **gender parity** in the **Senior Management Group** and among **Resident Coordinators,** and renewed efforts to attain a more **equitable geographical distribution** in the United Nations Secretariat

Youth2030, a United Nations system-wide strategy to deepen youth participation and empowerment

Developed a strategy on the use of **new technologies** in the work of the United Nations and fostered **innovation labs**

Launched the **Agenda for Disarmament** to place disarmament and non-proliferation at the centre of the work of the United Nations

Response rate improved by 50% for internal requests for confidential ethics advice and guidance on whistle-blower protection

Received endorsement from **150+ Member States** for the **Declaration of Shared Commitments** on the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative

Established a 24/7 **helpline on sexual harassment** and **set up a database** to screen the sexual misconduct history of job applicants

UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

Secretary-General António Guterres (centre) meets with members of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation. He is flanked by Melinda Gates (left), Co-Chair of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and Jack Ma (right), Founder and Executive Chairman of the Alibaba Group.

making payments to troop- and police-contributing countries. I have done everything within my power to persuade Governments to pay assessed contributions on time, and I thank those – the vast majority – that have done so. But we are still nowhere near where we need to be. We are at a tipping point, and what we do next will matter for years to come. That is why I put forward a set of concrete, common-sense proposals to squarely address the deteriorating and unsustainable financial situation. The proposals were aimed at preventing any disruption to our activities and ensuring that our work is guided by prioritized mandates.

I appreciate the General Assembly's positive response in July to some of the proposals. Those actions will not entirely solve the problem, but will at least enable us to reimburse troop- and police-contributing countries in a more timely manner. Unfortunately, we have not yet resolved the crisis facing our regular budget operations, which, if left unaddressed, will undermine our ability to implement mandates and the approved programme of work. I urge Governments to find common ground to address this crisis and put the Organization on a solid financial footing.

UN Photo

"We are at a defining moment in the history of our institution, of humanity, and how we deal with it will impact future generations and the planet, our only home."

Fabrizio Hochschild Drummond, Special Adviser on preparations for the 75th anniversary of the United Nations

HARNESSING NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Transformational technologies and scientific advances will continue to bring change at a rapid pace, outstripping the capacity of Governments and multilateral institutions to respond appropriately. Strong international cooperation, as well as inclusive processes open to all relevant stakeholders, are critical if we want to grasp the opportunities created by new technologies to reduce poverty, reverse climate change, fight hate speech, expand opportunities for young people and address other pressing global challenges. The debate initiated by the report of the independent High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation will continue in the coming months. The United Nations stands ready to serve as a platform for a discussion of how these new technologies can serve as a force for good and help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

LOOKING FORWARD

I have had countless memorable encounters in the first half of my mandate, and witnessed and heard vivid testimony from people who are counting on us to deliver – from families in the Pacific fearing the inundation of their countries by rising seas, to Rohingya refugees seeking their rights, to civil society activists in communities and conference rooms mobilizing behind our shared work.

I have visited the Central African Republic and mourned fallen peacekeepers in Bangassou who gave everything for the cause of peace; met with courageous human rights defenders in Colombia and elsewhere; been inspired by the passion of young students for education in schools run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; journeyed to central Mali and heard the profound determination of local leaders to fight for peace and reconciliation; and travelled to the front lines of the world's climate emergency and seen the devastation resulting from extreme weather disasters, such as those in Mozambique and the Caribbean – places that have done little to contribute to the climate crisis yet are often its first victims.

Across these diverse circumstances and many more, I have seen a common thread: a deep conviction by people all over the world that the United Nations must live up to its ideals. I take that duty to heart and am strongly committed to pushing Member States to do their part while I do mine – to build an effective and responsive agent of progress for all.

There is no other way to address global challenges but to act collectively. But in today's difficult context, it is not enough to proclaim the virtue of multilateralism; we must prove its added value. On the eve of the Organization's seventy-fifth anniversary, the Charter of the United Nations points the way, with its hope for a future in which people and countries live together as good neighbours, defending universal values and shaping our common future. Commitment to this vision is needed now more than ever.

UNHCR / Andrew Kelly

Bertine Bahige, former Congolese refugee and now principal of an elementary school in the United States of America, speaks to Member States representatives before they approved the Global Compact on Refugees aimed at transforming the way the world responds to mass displacement and refugee crises.

Promotion of sustained economic growth and **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Assadhid Souwelam, of Arab ethnicity, poses with his wife, who is of Songhai ethnicity. Mixed families are numerous in the Gao region and symbolize the peaceful coexistence between different ethnic groups and the possibility of reconciliation and social cohesion in Mali.

UN Photo / Marco Dormino

KEY PROGRAMMES

- Support to global policymaking organs
- International cooperation for development
- Regional cooperation for development

INDICATIVE RESOURCES

$1.3B

$484M regular assessed and $820M voluntary contributions

SELECT MANDATES

- Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, GA resolution 70/1
- Paris Agreement, GA resolution 71/228
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, GA resolution 69/313
- Repositioning of the United Nations Development System, GA resolution 72/279
- Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, GA resolution 70/294
- Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries, GA resolution 69/137
- SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, GA resolution 69/15
- New Urban Agenda, GA resolution 71/256
- International trade and development, GA resolution 73/219
- Global Compact for Migration, GA resolution 73/195

SELECT ENTITIES

- Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Office of the High Representative for the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS
- Regional Commissions
- UN-Habitat
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UN Photo/Manuel Elias

Leymah Gbowee, Nobel Peace Laureate and Sustainable Development Goals Advocate, leads an SDG Moment before the opening of the 73rd session of the General Assembly. The Moment aimed to draw the attention of world leaders to the importance of taking bold action on the Goals.

ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONTEXT

As the world faces mounting challenges, including protracted conflicts, inequality, persistent pockets of poverty and hunger and a fast-changing climate, international cooperation is essential if no one is to be left behind. The work of the United Nations is focused increasingly on prevention and on taking an integrated approach to development, peace and security and human rights. The United Nations system continues to support the efforts of Member States to implement transformative agendas and fulfil the promises made under the Sustainable Development Goals, including by addressing cross-sectoral and cross-border issues and leveraging innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represents a blueprint for action for Member States and all stakeholders in areas of critical importance for humanity. Significant progress has been made. Extreme poverty and maternal and child mortality rates continue to fall, and the prevalence of HIV has been reduced. Several countries have made significant gains in advancing women's political representation and have continued to strengthen laws and policies to address discrimination. Millions more people in the poorest countries have access to electricity. Globally, labour productivity has increased, and unemployment is back to pre-financial crisis levels.

But much more remains to be done. While global poverty rates have decreased by more than half since 2000, more than 731 million people – 10 per cent of the world's population – still live in extreme poverty and struggle to meet their most essential needs, such as health care, education, water and sanitation. The population of the working poor has increased, with the precariousness of their condition leaving them vulnerable to shocks. Global unemployment levels have dropped since 2015, yet wage growth has stagnated. Some 30 per cent of young women and 13 per cent of young men are not in education, employment or training. Alarmingly, in 2018, world hunger rose after a prolonged decline. No country has yet achieved gender equality.

Today, 55 per cent of the world's population lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to 68 per cent by 2050.[1] Sustainable development will depend increasingly on the successful management of urban growth, especially in low- and lower-middle-income countries, where the pace of urbanization is projected to be the fastest. With rapid population growth in cities and continuing vulnerability in rural areas, some 60 million people were directly affected by extreme weather and climate events around the globe in 2018. Earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanos took thousands of lives, and millions more people were displaced by floods, droughts and storms. People living in extreme poverty are often those who are the most exposed to climate shocks and the least able to manage them. Without drastic action to reduce risk today, global warming will lead to unprecedented economic and social destabilization.

UN Photo / Loey Felipe

"Aligned with the 2030 Agenda, we will provide the agile and valuable support that Member States need to address the economic and social challenges of our day."

Liu Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

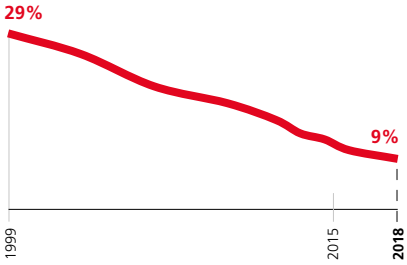
Addressing poverty, vulnerability and inequality under the framework of the 2030 Agenda contributes to reducing human suffering and sustaining peace. In countries where conflict has resulted in dire humanitarian and human rights situations, sustaining peace depends on sustainable development but, equally, progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals requires lasting peace.

[1] *World Urbanization Prospects 2018: Highlights* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.19.XIII.6).

THE 2030 AGENDA
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
An overview

1 NO POVERTY

Poverty headcount ratio at $1.9 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

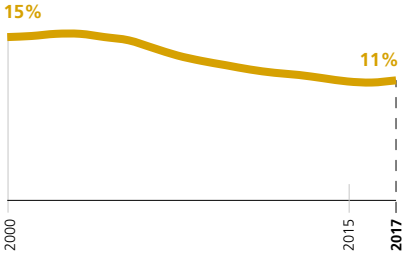


Although declining, roughly 9% of the world's population still lives in extreme poverty.

Source: The Sustainable Development Goals Report

2 ZERO HUNGER

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

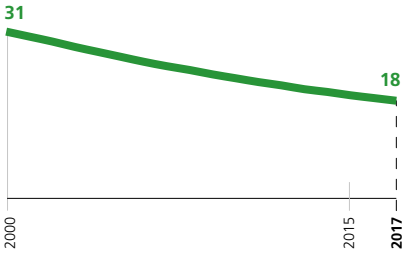


After extended progress, the number of people suffering from hunger is on the rise.

Source: FAO

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

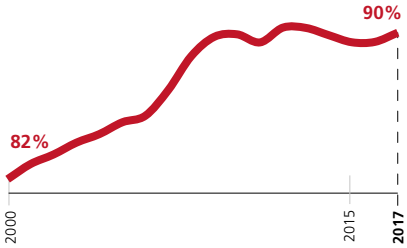


The neonatal mortality rate has consistently declined.

Source: United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Primary school completion rate (% of relevant age group)

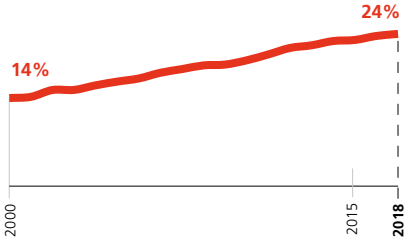


Universal and equitable access to primary education is yet to be achieved.

Source: UNESCO

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

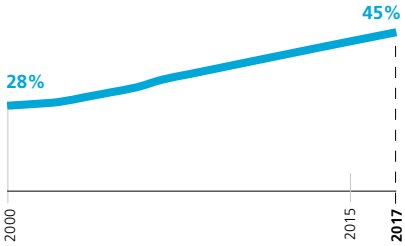


Major progress made towards addressing female underrepresentation in parliament.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

People using safely managed sanitation services (% of population)

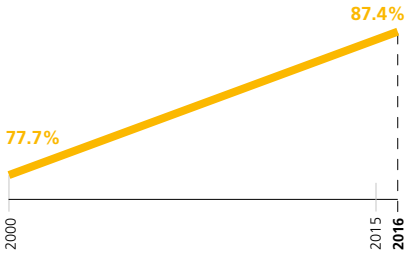


More people have access to safely managed sanitation services today.

Source: WHO; UNICEF

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Population with electricity access (% of total)

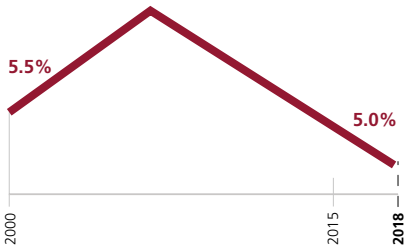


The vast majority of the world's population now has access to electricity.

Source: World Bank

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Global unemployment rate (%)

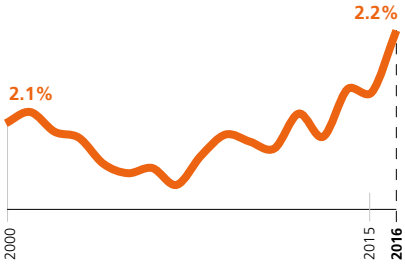


Global unemployment has declined relative to 2000.

Source: ILO

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)

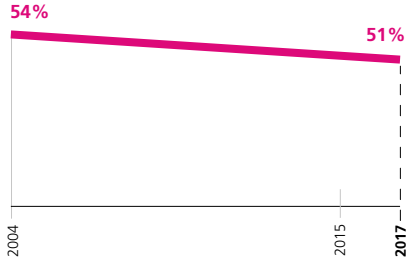


Research and development is increasingly prioritized across the globe.

Source: UNESCO

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Labour share of GDP (percentage)

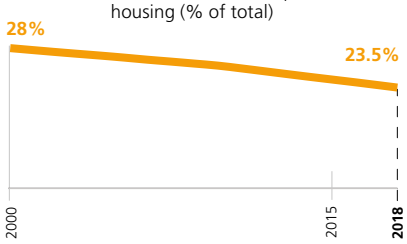


The share of national income going to labour has shown a downward trend.

Source: Statistics Division

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (% of total)

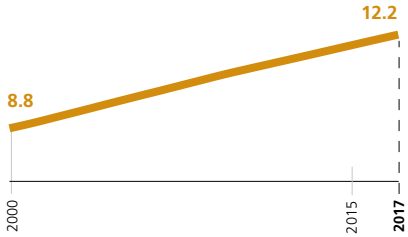


The number of people living in informal urban settlements has declined steadily.

Source: UN-Habitat

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Material footprint (metric tons per person)

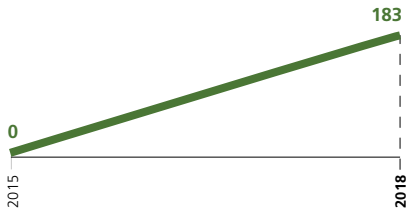


The global material footprint per capita has increased.

Source: Statistics Division

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Parties that have communicated their first nationally determined contributions to the United Nations

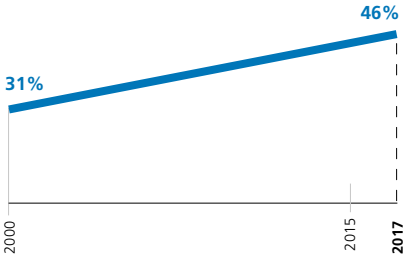


183 of the 185 Paris Agreement signatories have communicated their first NDCs.

Source: Paris Agreement

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Marine biodiversity –protected areas (% of total)

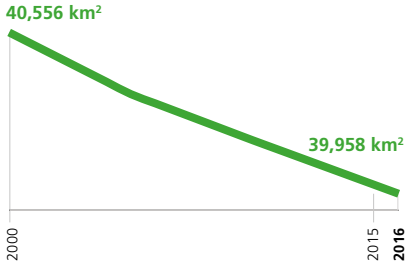


Even more must be done to safeguard key biodiversity areas.

Source: Statistics Division

15 LIFE ON LAND

Forest area (1,000 km²)

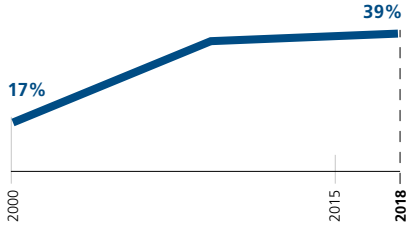


More efforts are needed to conserve and restore forests around the world.

Source: FAO

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Countries with human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (% of total)

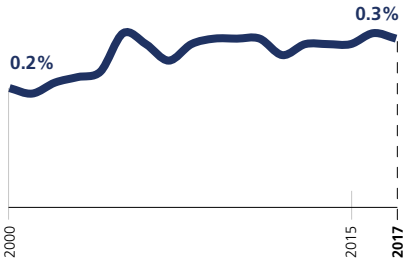


Less than 50% of countries have human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.

Source: OHCHR

17 PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

Net ODA (% of DAC GNI)



The 0.7% aid/gross national income target for international aid has yet to be collectively achieved.

Source: OECD

ACCELERATING PROGRESS

Four years since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, progress has been made in some areas, such as on extreme poverty reduction, decrease in child mortality rates and increase in people's access to electricity, but the global response has not been ambitious enough, leaving the most vulnerable people and countries at risk of falling further behind. For a detailed SDG progress report, visit www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/progress-report/

A NEW WAY OF WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

United Nations Member States decided to fundamentally transform the development coordination system to better enable United Nations teams to support countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

A NEW GENERATION OF UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAMS

At the heart of the transformation of the United Nations development coordination function are 129 resident coordinators, who are the Secretary-General's designated representatives for development at the country level.

STRONGER SUPPORT CAPACITY

The United Nations Development Coordination Office serves as the secretariat for the Sustainable Development Group – 40 agencies, funds and programmes working on development – at the regional and global levels.

GLOBAL COORDINATION

At the global level, the Group is chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General. The Vice-Chair of the Group is the UNDP Administrator. The Office provides managerial and oversight functions for the resident coordinators, based on collective ownership by the Group.

TO ENSURE SUSTAINED GAINS, WHILE LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

We work with governments and partners in
165
countries and territories for the 2030 Agenda

We help coordinate over
$33B
in United Nations development operations

We represent
40
United Nations agencies delivering together for sustainable development

129 RESIDENT COORDINATORS ARE THE CORNERSTONE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

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

The United Nations is working to promote greater coherence of humanitarian and development action, both in crises and in the transition to sustainable development, as well as to build the resilience of communities and institutions. The Organization is developing a new generation of partnerships – one that truly enables all relevant stakeholders to engage in meaningful participation and strategically leverages the collective insights, networks, resources and capacities of the global community – to implement transformative agendas. Only through collective action and a global movement can the ambitions of leaving no one behind and a ensuring a healthy planet for all be realized.

2018 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS STOCKTAKING

125
senior government officials convened in 2018 at the United Nations

… with over
2,000
representatives across sectors…

… to examine SDG progress in
46
countries
(+3 in 2017)…

and will complete reviewing **progress** in
142
countries by 2019

KEY OBJECTIVES

Benedikt von Loebell

"In our work, we are focused on equality as a foundational value of the 2030 Agenda and as an irreducible ethical principle based on rights."

Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The United Nations provides a range of solutions to help foster international cooperation and partnerships in the follow-up to transformative agendas, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the New Urban Agenda. Member States with specific needs receive support in accordance with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. Various units of the Organization provide strategy, policy and operational support on many issues, including multidimensional poverty and inequality, social cohesion, demographics, economic governance and planning, international trade, fiscal and macroeconomic sustainability and transitioning from situations of instability to long-term sustainable development.

UN DCO

"The SDGs provide our compass-heading. We are overhauling how we work and are marshalling our people and assets to accompany countries on this urgent journey."

Robert Piper, Assistant Secretary-General for Development Coordination

The Organization's regional engagement is spearheaded by the regional commissions in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Western Asia. They provide normative, analytical, planning and capacity support to

UN Photo / Manuel Elías

Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed (on screen) makes remarks during an informal meeting of the General Assembly plenary to discuss the scope and format of activities for the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

national Governments, regional organizations and other stakeholders, with a focus on macroeconomics; financing for development; social policy; regional integration and connectivity, including trade, transport and energy; innovation; technology; management of natural resources; disaster risk reduction; statistics; gender, women and development; institution-building; and development policy.

ESCAP

"We want to ensure our region's technological prowess and innovation leave no one behind in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda."

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

KEY OUTCOMES

Stocktaking and acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals

Four years into the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, countries have created a global movement for action and a learning and sharing platform for the Goals. As the main platform for taking stock of progress on the 2030 Agenda and the Goals, the high-level political forum on sustainable development meets yearly under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly. In July 2018, with the support of the United Nations, more than 125 Heads and Deputy Heads of State and Government, ministers, vice-ministers and other ministerial-level officials and more than 2,000 representatives of Governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector gathered to discuss the transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies.

At the 2018 meeting, 46 countries presented voluntary national reviews on their respective efforts in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals, an increase from 43 reviews in 2017 and 22 in 2016. Some 47 voluntary national reviews are scheduled for 2019. With the theme "Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality", the 2019 forum will conclude the first review cycle. By then, 142 countries will have presented their first set of progress reports on all 17 Goals.

OCHA / Vincent Tremeau

Ismat, 15 years, Rohingya refugee in Bangladesh, on her aspirations in life: "One day, I would like to become a doctor. I would like to treat all kinds of people. When I was 10 years old, I had to stop going to school. I hope one day I will be able to continue my studies."

UN Photo / Mark Garten

View of the Polar ice rim, Arctic Ocean.

UNFCCC

KEY OUTCOMES OF THE KATOWICE CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE (COP24):

1 A transparency framework on how countries will provide information about their national action plans, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

2 A process for establishing new financial targets in support of climate action in developing countries from 2025 onward

3 Agreement on how to collectively assess the effectiveness of climate action in 2023

4 Agreement on how to monitor and report progress on the development and transfer of low-carbon technology

Global climate action

Through multilateral efforts, a "rulebook" on how to implement the Paris Agreement was adopted at the twenty-fourth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in December 2018 in Katowice, Poland, accompanied by initiatives from the private sector and local governments and actors. The Paris Agreement is aimed at maintaining the average global temperature rise to well below 2°C in this century and limiting the rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Supported by the Climate Change secretariat, the rulebook, known as the Katowice climate package, establishes how Member States will provide information on their nationally determined contributions, including how they will measure, report and verify their emissions reductions. One of the key components is a detailed transparency framework to promote trust among nations on their actions to address climate change.

In 2018, the United Nations also introduced the online Sendai Framework monitor, which allows Member States to track progress towards achieving the Sendai Framework targets for disaster risk reduction. The entire United Nations system is supporting many countries in the development of disaster risk reduction strategies in alignment with their climate change adaptation plans.

IISS

"We serve to build a stable, just and flourishing region with shared prosperity and dignified lives for all."

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

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Scaling up financing for development

In 2018, the United Nations continued to help advance progress on financing for the sustainable development agenda (see E/FFDF/2018/3). Facilitated by the Organization, the 2018 Development Coope-ration Forum produced concrete policy guidance on the strategic role of development cooperation in achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda. Drawing on recommendations set out in the report entitled Financing for Development: Progress and Prospects 2018,[2] the United Nations also participated in designing an agenda for global action.

In addition, the Secretary-General launched his Strategy for Financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which he sets out actions to better align global economic policies and financial systems and to enhance sustainable financing strategies at the regional and national levels. Looking ahead, the United Nations will help build consensus on defining sustainable investing and measuring its impact.

The United Nations intensified its partnership with the World Bank Group in 2018, signing a Strategic Partnership Framework for the 2030 Agenda to consolidate joint commitments on cooperation in four key areas: finance and implementation support for the Sustainable Development Goals; decisive global action on climate change; joint work in post-crisis and humanitarian settings; and the harnessing of data to improve development outcomes.

UN Photo / Mark Garten

"The scale of the 2030 Agenda requires intense international cooperation and partnerships, which are at the centre of our work."

Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe

UN Photo / Evan Schneider

STRATEGY FOR FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

- Aligning global economic policies and financial systems with the 2030 Agenda
- Enhancing sustainable financing strategies and investments at the regional and country levels
- Seizing the potential of financial innovations, new technologies and digitalization to provide equitable access to finance

Enabling sustainable development and sustaining peace

Member States approved a landmark decision to reposition the United Nations development system to enhance support for the 2030 Agenda through more effective, accountable and cohesive country teams, as well as empowered resident coordinators. Working hand in hand, the United Nations development system entities laid the groundwork in 2018 to ensure the successful transition of the resident coordinator system and the establishment of a new stand-alone Development Coordination Office within the United Nations Secretariat. Institutional partnerships for implementing the 2030 Agenda and supporting Member States have been prioritized through the formation of strategic partnership frameworks with

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.18.I.5.

UN Photo / Egor Dubrovsky

Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed at the Republican Rehabilitation Center for Disabled Children in Minsk, Belarus, where she had the opportunity to interact with children, parents and health workers.

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND, INCLUSION AND EMPOWERMENT

To assist Member States in "leaving no one behind," work on the United Nations system-wide plan of action for the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027), proclaimed by the General Assembly in 2018, focused on accelerating global actions for a world without poverty. The United Nations supported law reforms, gender responsive planning and budgeting and – in partnership with the European Union – launched an unprecedented initiative to end violence against women and girls. The United Nations designed a Youth Strategy to scale up global, regional and national actions to realize the rights of the 1.8 billion young people worldwide and tap into their potential as agents of change. And the first United Nations **Disability and Development Report** detailed progress made on disability in the context of the 2030 Agenda and found that much more needs to be done to empower the 1 billion persons with disabilities worldwide.

UN Photo

"The environmental challenges our world faces cannot be addressed by any one country or institution alone."

Inger Andersen, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

key development actors, including the African Union, the European Commission and others.

The repositioning of the development system will reduce the fragmentation of the United Nations system response on the ground. It will strengthen accountability and foster coherence. Improved context-specific coordination in peacebuilding, development and humanitarian actions presents opportunities to better mitigate risk, foster more sustainable outcomes and ensure that no one is left behind.

The Organization is driving a shift in mindset, working across and dismantling silos to address the humanitarian-development nexus and its linkages to peace in a synergetic way through a coherent whole-of-system approach. The Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration was established as a critical problem-solving mechanism in support of field efforts and to strengthen coordination across humanitarian, development and peace activities.

Ensuring availability of data on the Sustainable Development Goals

In close collaboration with development partners, regional development banks and the private sector, the United Nations strengthened its advocacy for the use of new data sources and innovative technologies to improve the availability of high-quality statistics, geospatial data and evidence to inform decision-making and enhance collective accountability for results in accordance with the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data.

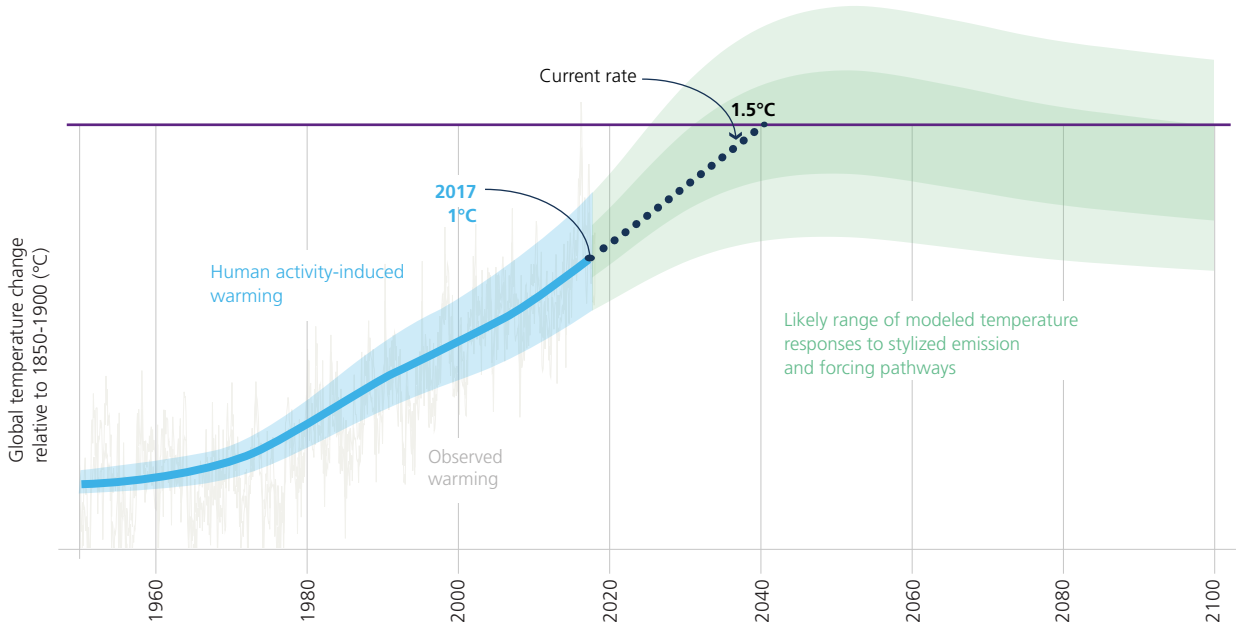
The Organization also established a coordinated and coherent approach to ensuring legal identities for all to help close the global identity gap affecting an estimated 1 billion people. Through this unified approach, the United Nations is supporting Member States in building holistic,

CIFOR / Patrick Shepherd

Eucalyptus trees and tea fields in the Mau forest, Kenya, where forested mountains are serving as 'water towers' because they contain many springs and streams that are the sources of major rivers that support the livelihoods of millions of people.

GLOBAL TEMPERATURE CHANGES

At the current rate, the global temperature is likely to reach 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels between 2030 and 2052



Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

country-owned and sustainable civil registration, vital statistics and identity management systems, and is able to also provide the information and data needed to enhance socioeconomic gains, improve public administration, strengthen the planning and targeting of development support and monitor its progress and impact.

In addition, the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics is working to build and enhance national capacities for the collection, analysis and dissemination of migration data in support of countries' efforts to implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

Addressing climate change with United Nations support

Solving climate change is fundamental for achieving sustainable development and realizing the 2030 Agenda. The world is far off track to reach the Paris Agreement targets, careening towards an increase of 3–5°C in global temperatures compared with pre-industrial levels, which is potentially catastrophic for any development gains achieved thus far.

Throughout 2018, the United Nations system came together to highlight the impending climate crisis. It collaborated with the United Nations-affiliated Inter-govern-mental Panel on Climate Change on a groundbreaking special report outlining the pathways to limiting the global temperature rise to no more than 1.5°C. In response, the United Nations system prioritized support for Member States in developing ambitious national plans and long-term decarbonization strategies. United Nations entities responded to the Secretary-General's call for a climate summit to be held in September 2019 to help enhance national commitments on greenhouse gas reductions and strengthen adaptation measures, while showcasing transformations in the most high-emitting industries.

"The high vulnerability and risk levels of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS exceed the capacity of these countries to respond to and recover from disaster."

Fekitamoeloa 'Utoikamanu, High Representative for the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS

IISD (International Institute for Sustainable Development)

Leaving no one behind

To assist Member States in "leaving no one behind", work on a United Nations system-wide plan of action for the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) was focused on accelerating global actions for a world without poverty. The United Nations supported legal reforms and gender-responsive planning and budgeting and, in partnership with the European Union, launched an unprecedented initiative to end violence against women and girls. The United Nations Youth Strategy was designed to scale up global, regional and national actions to realize the rights of the 1.8 billion young people worldwide and tap into their potential as agents of change. The first-ever flagship Disability and Development Report[3] described progress made with respect to disability in the context of the 2030 Agenda and found that much more needed to be done to empower the 1 billion people with disabilities worldwide.

UN Photo / Pierre Albouy

"Our work is about transforming cities, human settlements and communities, to improve the quality of life for all."

Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director, UN-Habitat

Supporting small island developing States

In 2018, the United Nations provided support to small island developing States in preparing a high-level midterm review of the SAMOA Pathway, to be convened by the General Assembly in September 2019. The Organization also advised small island developing States on how to meet their obligations under the Paris Agreement, including by designing strategies for lowering greenhouse gas emissions, building capacity for adaptation, gaining access to finance and enhancing resilience.

Assessing trends and harnessing data

To strengthen the science-policy interface, the United Nations began to work in 2018 with an independent group of scientists that will prepare the first global sustainable development report. The report, to be launched at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in September 2019, will provide an analysis of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and identify key areas in which policy interventions can set the world on a more sustainable path.

In response to the unprecedented change brought about by digital technologies and their potential impact on the 2030 Agenda, the Secretary-General convened a High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation in 2018. The Panel's report[4] includes pragmatic proposals on how to strengthen cooperation in the digital space. Stronger global cooperation will be critical in realizing the full potential of digital technologies, mitigating risks and curtailing unintended consequences.

In addition, the Organization advanced a broad range of technology initiatives related to sustainable development. This included facilitating the annual multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation; the Access to Space for All initiative; a public-private partnership on the open data hub for the Sustainable Development Goals; and collaborative data projects under the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics.

ITU / M. Jacobson - Gonzalez

Artificial Intelligence (AI) for GOOD Global Summit in Geneva, Switzerland.

[3] *Disability and Development Report: Realizing the Sustainable Development Goals by, for and with Persons with Disabilities* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.19.IV.4).

[4] United Nations, "The age of digital interdependence", 2019.

UN Photo / Mark Garten

Students with climate action signs in Albert Park, Suva, Fiji.

OUTLOOK

Building on its work in 2018, the Organization will continue to enhance its strategic and substantive support for the reinvigorated resident coordinator system and to the new generation of United Nations country teams to maximize impact on the ground.

The repositioning of the United Nations development system will strengthen accountability for results and increase coherence within the United Nations system. To help sustain peace, accompany transitions from instability and establish environments conducive to sustainable development, the United Nations will continue to prioritize prevention and focus on the root causes of vulnerability. The Organization is committed to shedding new light on frontier and emerging topics and to taking an approach that brings the benefits of digital progress to sustainable development, while countering the pitfalls.

UN Photo / Pierre Albouy

"A smart embrace of new technologies enhanced partnership and strong intellectual leadership can help redefine development strategies."

Mukhisa Kituyi, Secretary-General, UNCTAD

Maintenance of international **PEACE AND SECURITY**

Doves, the symbols of peace, fly freely in the grounds of the historic Hazrat-i-Ali mosque in the city of Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghanistan. This photo has graced thousands of locations across Afghanistan since its adoption as UNAMA's Peace Day poster.

KEY PROGRAMMES

- Support to global policymaking organs
- Prevention, management and resolution of conflicts
- Peacebuilding support
- Policy, evaluation and training
- Protection of civilians
- Rule of law and security institutions
- Electoral assistance

INDICATIVE RESOURCES

$8.2B

$797M regular assessed, $7.1B peacekeeping assessed (2017-2018) and $275M voluntary contributions

SELECT MANDATES

- Peacebuilding and sustaining peace, GA resolution 72/276 and SC resolution 2282 (2016)
- Restructuring of the United Nations peace and security pillar, GA resolutions 72/199 and 72/262 C
- Action for peacekeeping, S/PRST/2018/10
- Comprehensive review of peacekeeping operations, GA resolution 73/293
- Comprehensive review of special political missions, GA resolution 73/101
- Women, peace and security, SC resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2242 (2015)
- Children in armed conflict, SC resolutions 1612 (2005) and 2427 (2018)
- Sexual violence in armed conflict, SC resolutions 1820 (2008) and 2467 (2018)
- Youth, peace and security, SC resolutions 2250 (2015) and 2419 (2018)

SELECT ENTITIES

- Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
- Department of Peace Operations
- Peacekeeping Missions, Political Missions and Offices

UN Photo/Helena Mulkerns

UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

Secretary-General António Guterres addresses the Security Council meeting on the maintenance of international peace and security, focusing on a comprehensive review of the situation in the Middle East and North Africa.

ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONTEXT

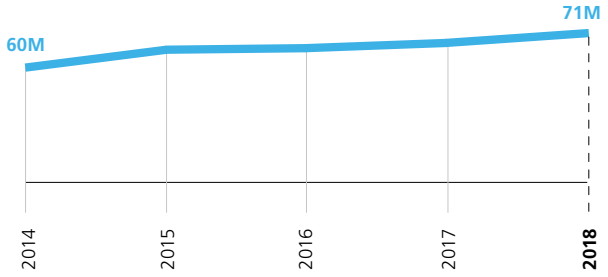
During 2018, challenging global trends underscored the need for multilateral action to prevent conflict and to keep and sustain peace. After decades of decline, the resurgence of conflict continued. Wars, violence and persecution uprooted nearly 71 million people. An increased number of locations experienced violence, and the number of conflict actors proliferated, with dire implications for civilians. Conflicts were often regional and, despite some progress, terrorism and violent extremism persisted.

More generally, poor governance and unequal access to opportunity continued to fuel discontent in societies. Hard-earned governance gains are put at risk and the space for inclusive politics continues to shrink, creating the potential for instability. Elections, if not inclusive and peaceful, sometimes served as triggers for violence. While technological progress brought about benefits, it also created disruptions.

The year also marked the seventieth anniversary of United Nations peacekeeping. The context in which peacekeeping operates today has changed dramatically since 1948. Many locations in which the Security Council now mandates peacekeeping missions face protracted crises with multiple adversaries, stalled peace processes, organized crime and attacks from violent extremists or terrorists.

71M PEOPLE HAVE BEEN FORCIBLY DISPLACED

Cumulative number of forcibly displaced people



Source: UNHCR

"Multilateral diplomatic action to prevent conflict and sustain peace is more essential than ever."

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

UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

"UN peacekeeping is one of the most effective tools to help war-torn countries reach political solutions and sustainable peace."

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

UN Photo / Loey Felipe

To successfully respond to such complex trends, the world needs inclusive political processes, coordinated global responses and effective multilateral institutions.

In the challenging environment of 2018, the global community also made progress. The rapprochement between Eritrea and Ethiopia transformed political dynamics in the Horn of Africa. The ceasefire agreement for Hudaydah port gave new impetus to ending the crisis in Yemen. A peace agreement brought renewed hope to South Sudan and the Central African Republic. Iraq and its partners completed operations against Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Many electoral processes, from Madagascar to Maldives, resulted in peaceful transfers of power. The agreement between Greece and North Macedonia reaffirmed optimism that protracted conflicts and disputes can be resolved.

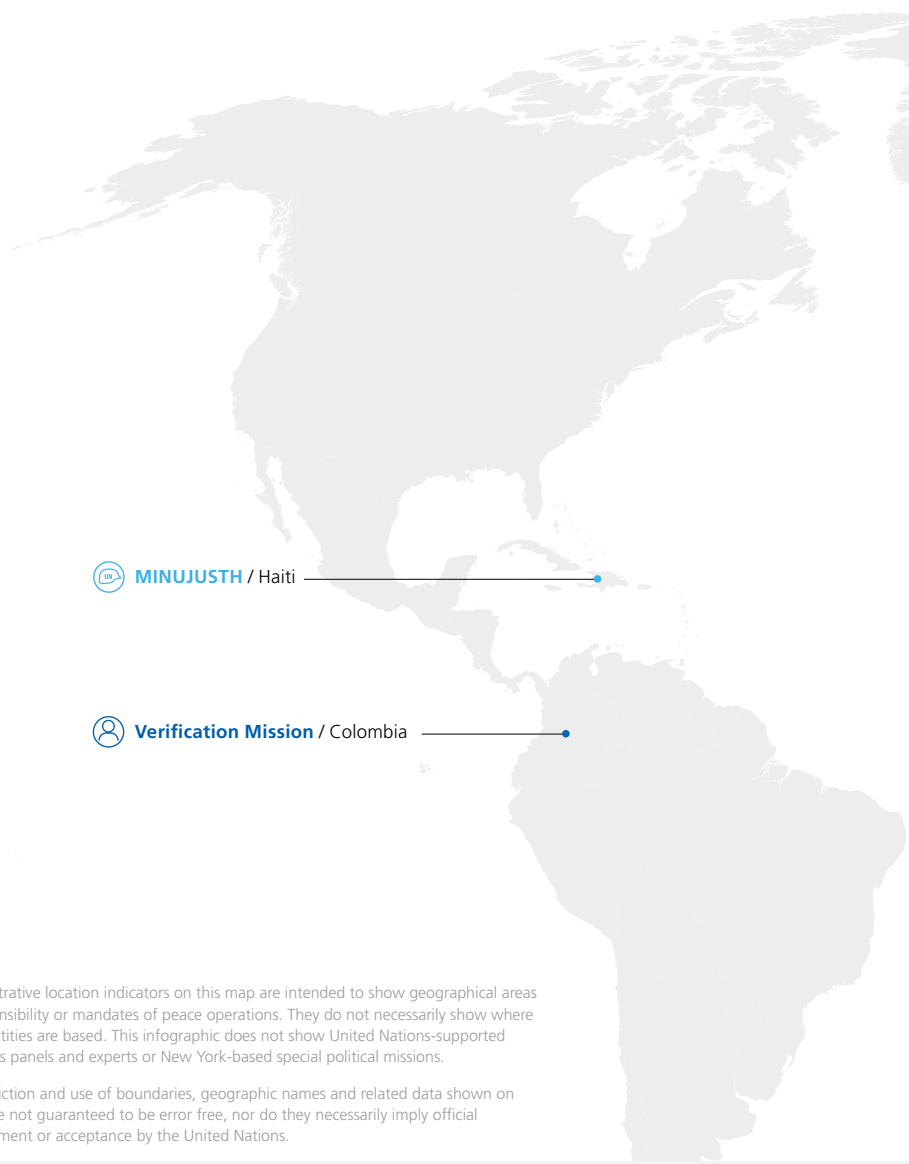
In support of multilateral action, Member States also agreed to reform the Secretariat's peace and security pillar.[5] And more than 150 States endorsed the Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations as part of the Initiative on Action for Peacekeeping.[6] This multi-year initiative now constitutes the United Nations core agenda for fostering peacekeeping as one of the most effective tools for maintaining international peace and security.

[5] See reform.un.org/content/peace-and-security-reform.

[6] See www.un.org/a4p.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, POLITICAL MISSIONS AND OFFICES

Peacekeeping Mission | Special Political Mission or Office | Support Office



UNAMID / Darfur, Sudan

UNMIK / Kosovo

UNRGID / Geneva

UNSMIL / Libya

CNMC / Cameroon, Nigeria

UNDOF / Golan

UNSCO / Middle East

MINUSMA / Mali

MINURSO / Western Sahara

Personal Envoy / Western Sahara

MINUJUSTH / Haiti

UNIOGBIS / Guinea-Bissau

Verification Mission / Colombia

UNOWAS / Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

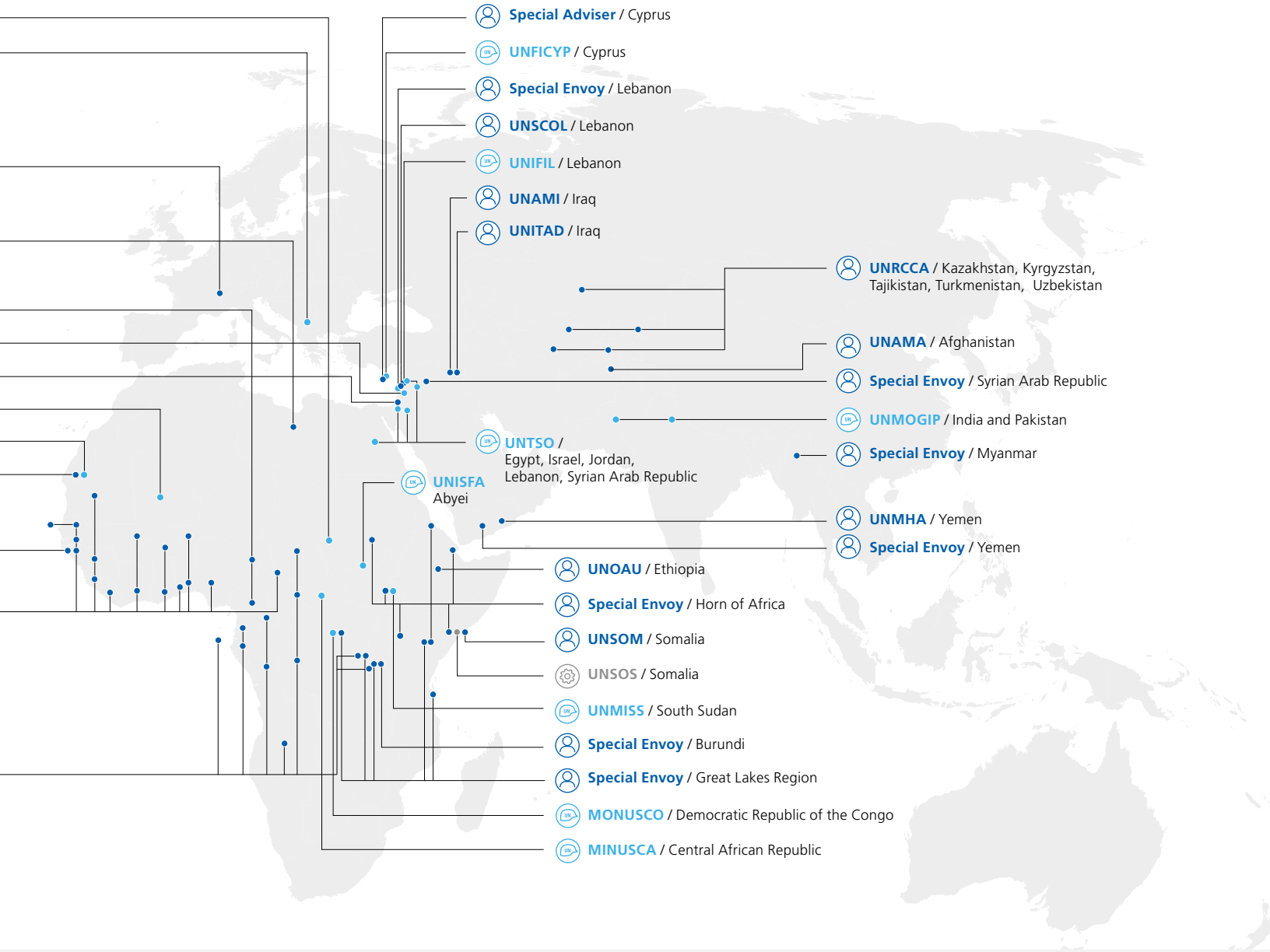
UNOCA / Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe

The illustrative location indicators on this map are intended to show geographical areas of responsibility or mandates of peace operations. They do not necessarily show where these entities are based. This infographic does not show United Nations-supported sanctions panels and experts or New York-based special political missions.

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

ACRONYM

CNMC	United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission
MINUJUSTH	United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (transition to United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) in 2019)
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIOGBIS	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNITAD	United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant



UNMHA	United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement, Hudaydah
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOAU	United Nations Office to the African Union
UNOCA	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
UNOWAS	United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel
UNRCCA	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia
UNRGID	United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions
UNSCO	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
UNSCOL	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSOS	United Nations Support Office in Somalia
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

KEY OBJECTIVES

Based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the mandates of the Security Council and General Assembly, the United Nations supports Member States through major programmes on international peace and security. Through its political affairs, peacebuilding and peacekeeping programmes, the United Nations assists in the prevention, management and peaceful resolution of conflicts. Following recent reforms, those programmes are now more closely integrated to deliver an effective "whole-of-pillar" approach. In partnership with national stakeholders, regional organizations and contributors, the Organization also provides a range of other solutions to help foster international peace and security.

In addition, the United Nations pursues dedicated programmes to tackle violence against children, address sexual violence in conflict, protect children in armed conflict and prevent sexual exploitation and abuse in the Organization. It also maintains a programme on the prevention of genocide.

KEY RESULTS

Prevention, management and resolution of conflicts

In several situations during the year, the United Nations helped to prevent conflict or defuse tension. In Madagascar, for example, it worked in coordination with the African Union and other partners to help resolve disagreements ahead of the presidential election. Collective engagement contributed to the formation of a consensus Government and a largely peaceful presidential election and subsequent handover of power. In Somalia, the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development worked to contain tensions between Puntland and "Somaliland". In Mali, United Nations good offices – in collaboration with the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States – were instrumental in preventing escalation during the first presidential election held since the signing of the 2015 peace agreement. To help resolve the protracted situation in Western Sahara, the United Nations helped to convene the first meeting of the parties in six years. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the stabilizing

UN Photo / Eskinder Debebe

AFRICAN UNION AND UNITED NATIONS COOPERATION IN PEACE AND SECURITY

In December 2018, the African Union and the United Nations signed a joint declaration* outlining the guiding principles for their cooperation in responding to conflict and crisis situations in Africa, including collaboration with African Union peace support operations. The agreement is part of increasing collaboration between the two organizations.

* Joint Declaration of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations of 6 December 2018.

Secretary-General António Guterres and African Union Commission Chairperson, Moussa Faki Mahamat, sign the Joint Declaration.

UN Photo / Isaac Billy

Young South Sudanese citizens commemorate the International Day of Peace in the capital, Juba. In 2018, the signing of a new peace agreement in South Sudan brought renewed hope to the country.

UN Photo / Mark Garten

Member States representatives discussing the terms of a resolution in 2018.

influence of the peacekeeping mission contributed to presidential elections that led to the country's first peaceful transfer of power.

The United Nations helped to broker several other agreements to foster peace. In Yemen, United Nations-led talks resulted in a ceasefire agreement for Hudaydah port, which created hope for alleviating the world's worst humanitarian crisis. Following long-standing United Nations mediation, Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia signed a historic agreement to resolve a dispute on the name of the latter country, which is now known as North Macedonia. In the Central African Republic, the leadership of the African Union and the support of the United Nations mission were essential for a peace agreement with armed groups. In South Sudan, the peacekeeping mission provided critical support in the conclusion of a revitalized peace agreement between the parties. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Nations continued to call for the implementation of the September 2018 memorandum of understanding on Idlib to protect civilians and facilitate a credible political process.

In all of those settings, the United Nations political presence on the ground has been instrumental in gaining hard-won progress. The Organization deployed more than 30 special political missions, offices or envoys in countries and regions of concern during the year, including large political missions in Afghanistan, Colombia, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and the Middle East. In total, the United Nations engaged in more than 90 situations with early warning, analysis, good offices and mediation services to support Member States in preventing conflict and consolidating peace.

UN Photo / UNHCR

Joint European Union-United Nations visit with the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and West Africa to northern Cameroon to assess the response to Boko Haram.

OUR PEACEKEEPING WORK

120+
countries participate…

…in
14
United Nations peacekeeping missions

…with
100,000
uniformed and **civilian personnel**

…including over
60
gender advisers in 10 missions...

...to support peace and stability in
15+
countries

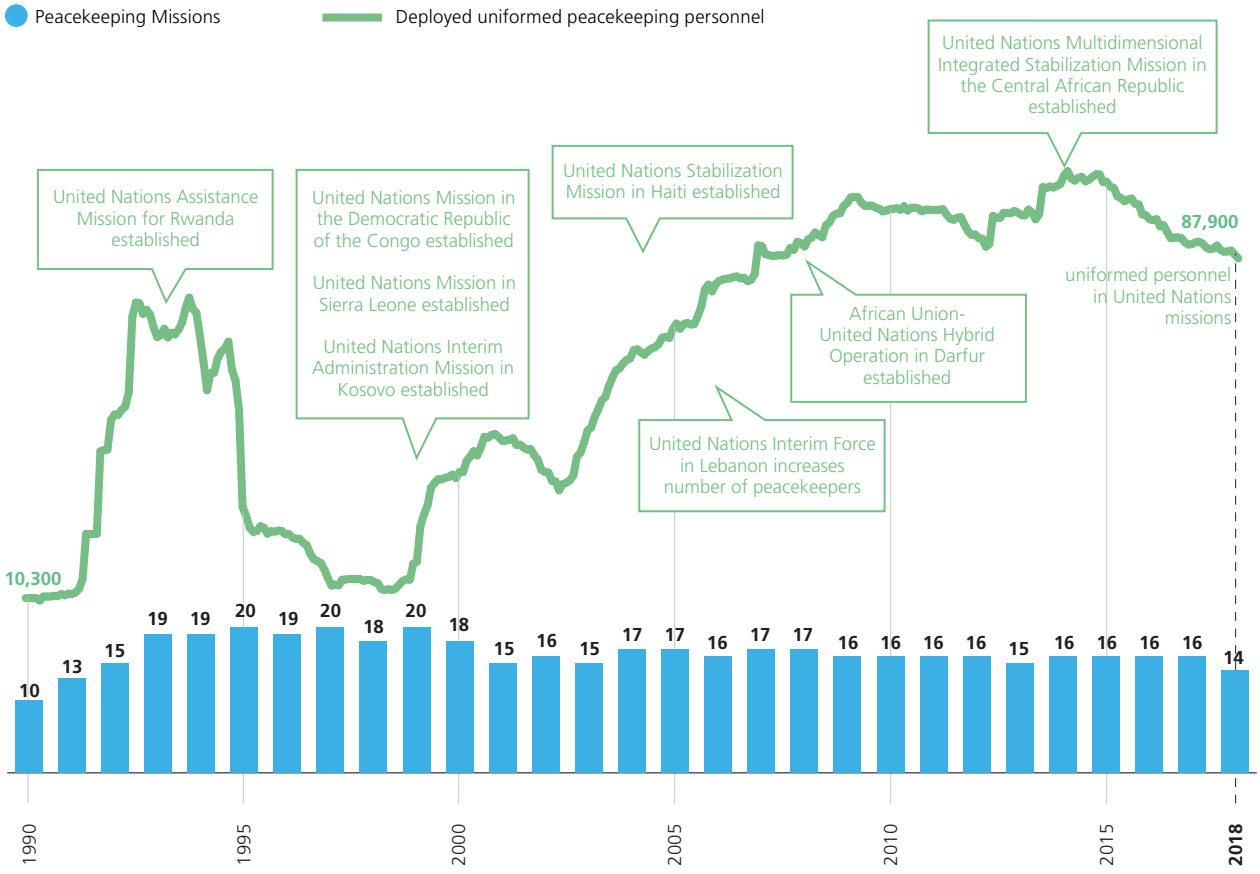
In support of Security Council mandates, the United Nations also maintained 14 peacekeeping operations in 2018/19, in addition to its support office in Somalia. In total, Member States asked the United Nations to deploy or support 118,000 uniformed and 17,000 civilian personnel (A/73/776), a 10 per cent reduction from 2017/18 following the completion of the mission in Liberia and the transition to new configurations in the Darfur region of the Sudan and in Haiti.

Peacekeeping continued to represent the Organization's largest investment of resources. In 2018/19, peacekeeping operations accounted for $7 billion in expenditure (or about half of the United Nations Secretariat's total spending), nearly $1 billion less than in 2016/17. Every second civilian staff member served in peacekeeping operations, including in some of the world's most difficult environments, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and South Sudan. Nearly 100 peacekeepers gave their lives in the line of duty in 2018.

UN Photo/Harandane Dicko

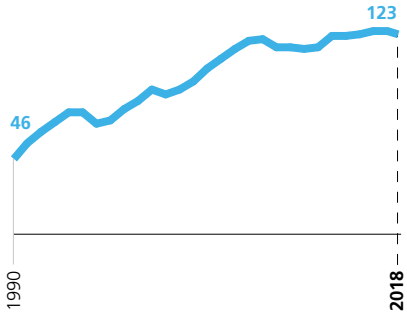
United Nations police officer greets a woman and her baby while on patrol in Timbuktu, Mali, to secure the city against threats of terrorism and banditry.

THE NUMBER OF UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPERS HAS BEGUN TO DECLINE



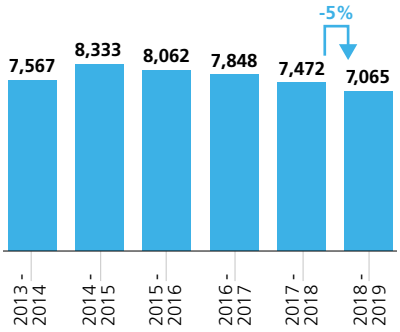
123 PARTNER COUNTRIES IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Number of countries



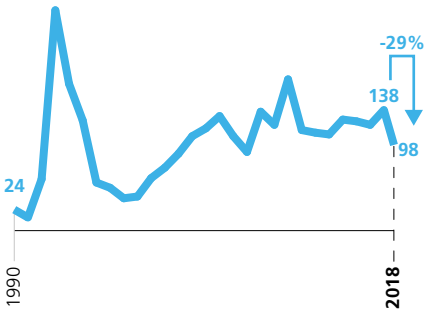
PEACEKEEPING EXPENDITURE HAS DECLINED

Millions of US dollars



FEWER PEACEKEEPERS DIED IN THE PURSUIT OF PEACE IN 2018

Number of peacekeeping fatalities



Source: Department of Peace Operations

UNMAS/Martine Perret

Deminer laying hazard markers to identify cleared areas during the Manual Mine Clearance refresher training at Rejaf, South Sudan.

Peacebuilding support

Following the adoption of two landmark resolutions in 2016, the United Nations has focused on better serving nations in the goal of sustaining peace. In that context, it assists the Peacebuilding Commission and manages the Peacebuilding Fund to foster support for national efforts and enhance system-wide partnerships, including with the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

For example, the United Nations worked with the Peacebuilding Commission to advance a revised strategy for addressing the root causes of the Sahel crisis, where terrorism and violent extremism have made it difficult to focus international attention on such core conflict drivers as weak development indicators, conflict over land and climate change. The Peacebuilding Fund invested more than $60 million to kick-start the strategy's implementation. In total, the Fund approved $183 million in 2018 for projects in 40 countries to foster stability and sustain peace.

UN Photo

"We need a quantum leap towards a $500 million Peacebuilding Fund to strengthen conflict prevention and address its root causes."

Oscar Fernández-Taranco, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support

Protection of civilians

The protection of civilians is at the heart of many United Nations mandates. In 2018/19, eight peacekeeping missions had a specific civilian protection task. To that end, civilian, military and police personnel collaborated, based on integrated strategies. In South Sudan, for example, they provided physical protection to 190,000 women, children and men at United Nations protection sites. Peacekeepers also helped to establish protective environments for many people elsewhere, including through the provision of assistance to authorities in Mali. In the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Nations support

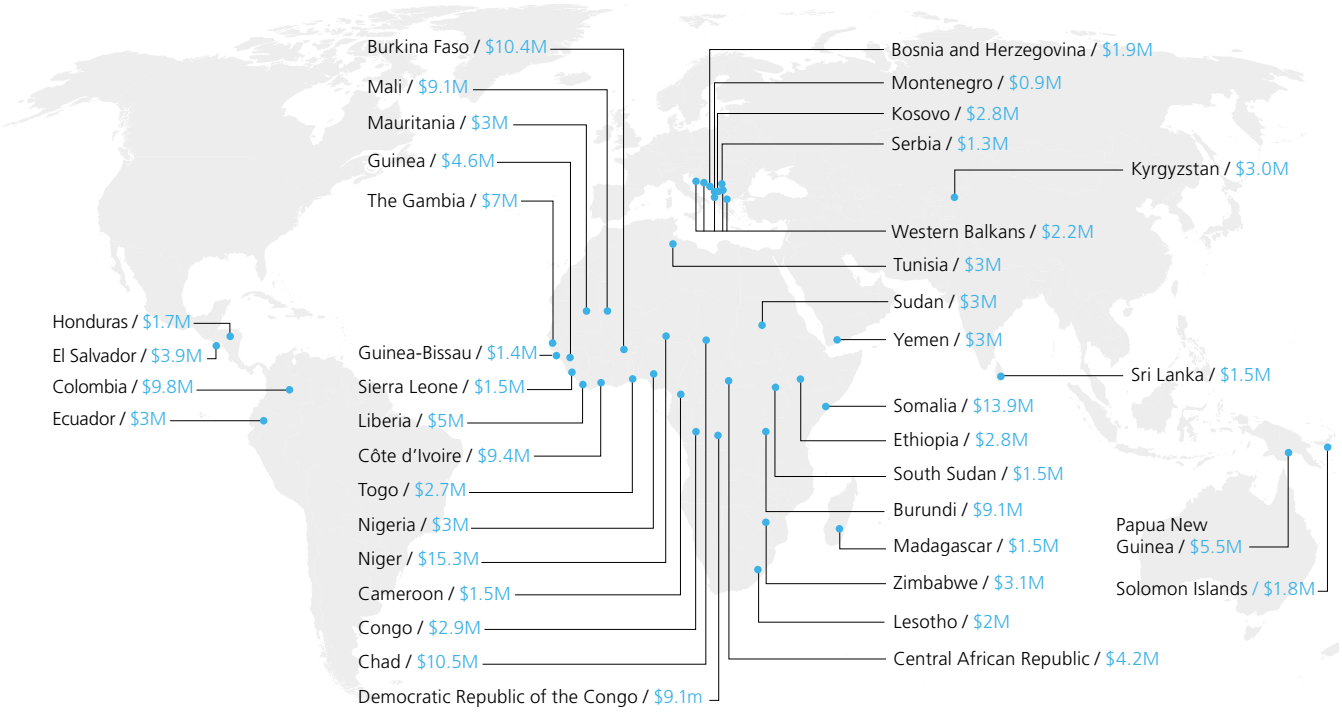
Photo UNAMA

INNOVATION AND THE SURGE FOR DIPLOMACY

In 2018, the United Nations collaborated with the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue on a toolkit for digital technologies and mediation in armed conflict, which helps United Nations teams to explore the risks and benefits of digital technologies in conflict analysis, engagement with the parties, inclusivity and strategic communications.

Afghan youth participating in a 4-day hackathon in Kabul to create innovative solutions to curbing corruption.

THE PEACEBUILDING FUND APPROVED $183M ACROSS 40 COUNTRIES IN 2018



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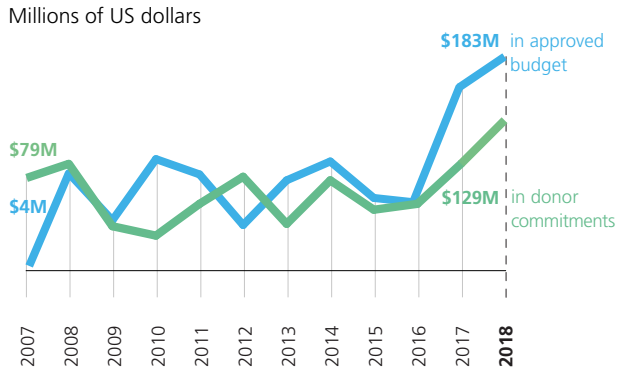
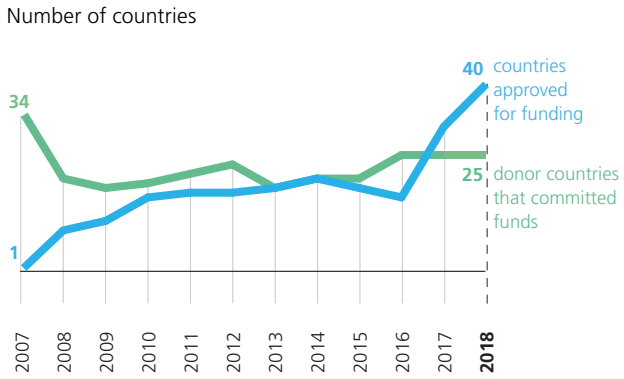
$183M APPROVED FOR PROJECTS AND $123M RECEIVED IN NEW COMMITMENTS



Source: Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

MORE COUNTRIES BENEFIT FROM THE FUND WITH A STABLE NUMBER OF DONORS



Source: Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

led to a sustained reduction in threats against civilians. There, peacekeepers helped to capture 57 commanders of armed groups, hold 287 perpetrators of violence accountable and confirm more than 5,400 human rights violations. The United Nations mission also supported health workers in containing the spread of the Ebola virus.

To help fill protection gaps across its missions, the United Nations worked with Member States to increase the pool of military personnel and equipment available for deployment. By the end of 2018, 270 pledges had been registered for more than 20 types of such capabilities from 86 Member States. For the first time, nine military units from five contributing countries reached the highest level of rapid deployment. Up to 2,300 of their troops are now available to deploy within 60 days.

Electoral assistance

About 70 national elections and referendums were held across the globe in 2018. The United Nations provided

UN Photo / Harandane Dicko

Staff member of the Electoral Affairs Division, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) at a polling station in Mopti, Mali, during the 2018 presidential election.

OUR ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE

We provided capacity development support to

50+

Member States on electoral processes and institutions…

… and conducted

90+

needs assessment and advisory missions…

We also directly assisted in the conduct of

18

elections…

… including those in **Iraq**, **Madagascar**, **Cameroon** and **Armenia**

Source: Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

capacity-development support to more than 50 Member States and 5 regional organizations on electoral processes and institutions. United Nations teams conducted more than 90 needs assessment and advisory missions. The Organization also directly assisted in the conduct of 18 elections. In Iraq, for example, it supported election preparations and provided advice on the recounting of votes. In Madagascar, United Nations and international engagement was instrumental in supporting electoral institutions. In Cameroon, the Organization assisted national institutions in organizing presidential elections, and in Armenia it supported the conduct of parliamentary elections.

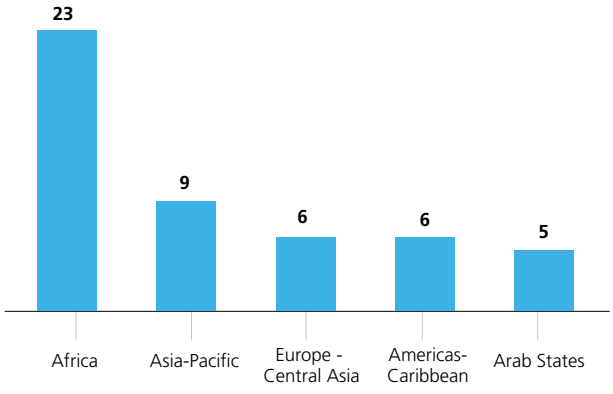
Rule of law and security sector institutions

United Nations support for rule of law and security institutions was integral to the mandates of 20 peacekeeping or political missions and in non-mission settings. A disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in the Republic of the Congo, for example, contributed to a successful ceasefire agreement. In Burkina Faso and the Gambia, the United Nations provided advice on how to develop national security policies. In 18 countries and territories, United Nations support for the removal of mines and other explosive hazards helped to increase safety and facilitate aid efforts. In the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations also continued to support national authorities in investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of serious crimes. Across all field missions, more than 10,000 United Nations police officers helped to protect civilians, prevent crime and build local policing capacity with community-oriented approaches.

Policy, evaluation and training

In the past year, the United Nations put significant effort into policy development, evaluation and training. Since late 2017, for example, the Organization completed eight independent and externally led reviews of peacekeeping missions. Those top-to-bottom reviews examined all aspects of field operations and focused on ways to better deliver on mandates. Together with the report of Lieutenant General (Retired) Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz, who was tasked with inspecting peacekeeping fatalities and injuries due to violent acts, the reviews helped to advance action. For example, United Nations teams developed and piloted a comprehensive performance assessment system, which will be fully rolled out by 2020.

49 UNITED NATIONS PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT ADVISERS DEPLOYED GLOBALLY



Source: Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

UN Photo/Loey Felipe

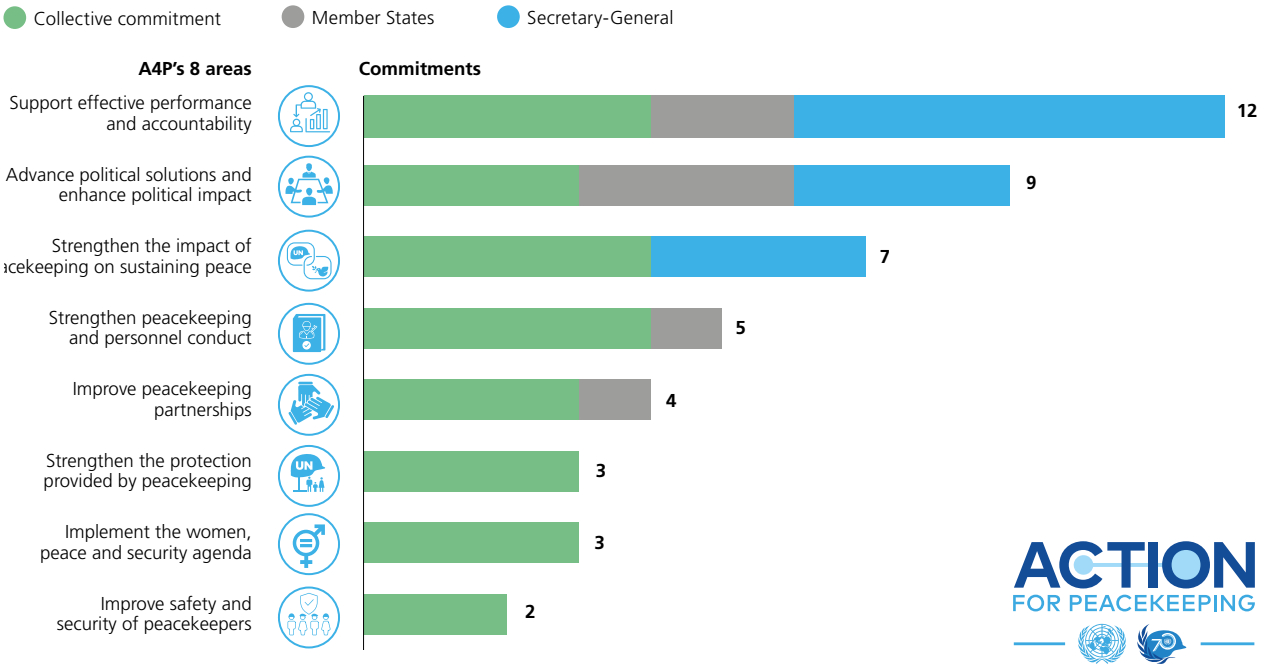
ACTION FOR PEACEKEEPING (A4P)

In 2018, the Secretary-General launched the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative. As a multi-year agenda for better peacekeeping, it aims to spur stronger collective action by all stakeholders, including Member States, the Security Council, the General Assembly, financial contributors, troop and police contributing countries, host countries, intergovernmental and regional organizations and the United Nations Secretariat. Across 8 areas of action, the A4P declaration delivered 45 mutually-agreed commitments that were endorsed by more than 150 Member States and 4 inter-governmental organizations.

Visit www.un.org/a4p for more details.

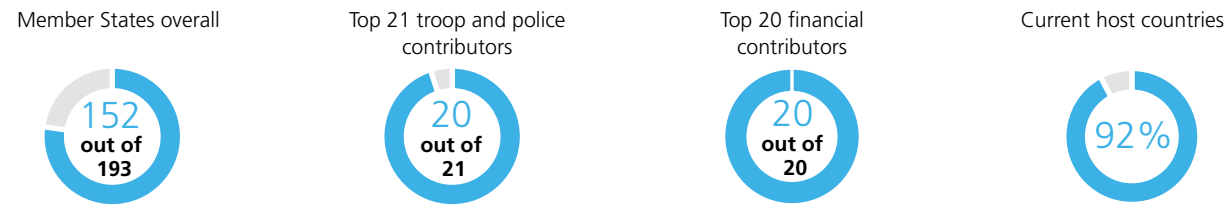
Secretary-General António Guterres, Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, Jean-Pierre Lacroix, and Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support, Atul Khare, during the launch of A4P.

45 COMMITMENTS FROM ALL PARTNERS TO STRENGTHEN PEACEKEEPING IN 8 AREAS

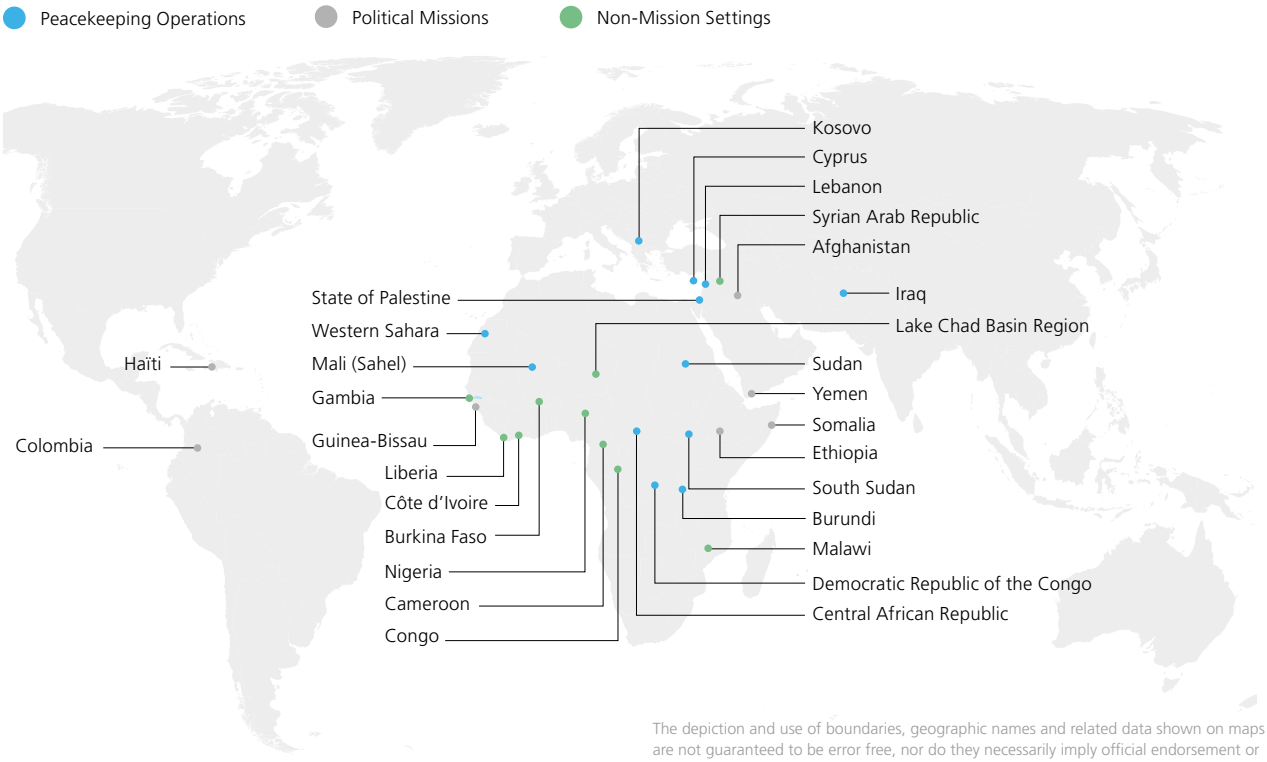


Source: DPO

ENDORSEMENTS OF THE A4P INITIATIVE



UNITED NATIONS RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS SUPPORT IN 2018



Source: Department of Peace Operations

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Security Council affairs

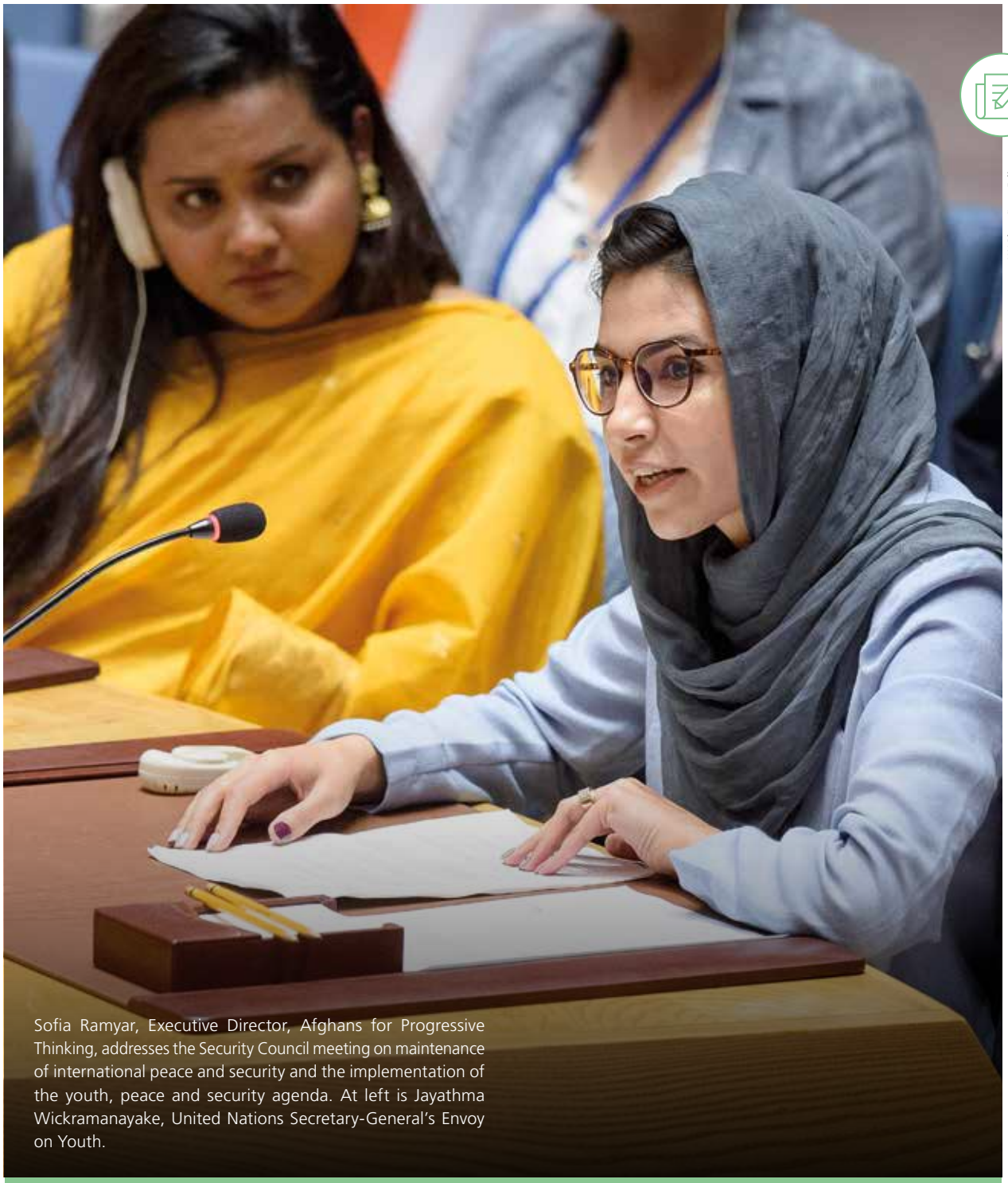
The Security Council held more than 400 meetings and consultations, considered 1,200 documents and adopted 54 resolutions and more than 200 decisions in 2018. United Nations teams provided Secretariat services for the Council, supported its subsidiary bodies (including 14 sanctions committees) and contributed research and training. The Organization also began tracking women's participation in Council meetings to help advance female voices in global decision-making.

Violence against children, children and armed conflict, sexual violence in conflict and victims' rights

To drive global action on human rights violations often associated with conflict, the United Nations has three high-level representatives and advocates who in 2018 continued to build awareness, provide leadership, pursue advocacy, collect data and work with partners to facilitate action. In Côte d'Ivoire, for example, the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict worked with authorities on a zero-tolerance policy for sexual violence in the armed forces. In South Sudan, more than 900 children were released from armed groups, following advocacy on the part of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and system-wide collaboration. In support of children's rights, the Special Representative on Violence against Children prepared a new report on protecting children from bullying to create a unique global platform for children's voices. Furthermore, the Victims' Rights Advocate helped to unite the leaders of more than 70 United Nations system entities and Governments in reaffirming measures to combat sexual exploitation and abuse in the Organization.

OUTLOOK

In 2020, the ambitious reform of the United Nations peace and security pillar will enter its second year. The creation of a single regional structure at Headquarters for better internal collaboration on strategy and operations, as well as the Action for Peacekeeping agenda, are already bearing fruit. In the year ahead, the United Nations expects to address the full spectrum of peace and security matters, from conflict prevention to conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, in an even more coordinated, coherent and effective way.



UN Photo/Loey Felipe

Sofia Ramyar, Executive Director, Afghans for Progressive Thinking, addresses the Security Council meeting on maintenance of international peace and security and the implementation of the youth, peace and security agenda. At left is Jayathma Wickramanayake, United Nations Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth.

YOUTH, PEACE AND SECURITY

The issuance of "The missing peace: independent progress study on youth and peace and security" (see A/72/761-S/2018/86) marked a milestone for the youth, peace and security agenda. Underscoring the positive contribution of youth to sustaining peace, the study led to the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2419 (2018). A dedicated team will coordinate the inclusion of youth in policies and programmes across the United Nations system.

Development of AFRICA

Traditional Liberian dancers perform during a farewell for the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) to say "thank you" for supporting peace and security in Liberia.

KEY PROGRAMMES

- Coordination of global advocacy of and support for African Union development initiatives
- Regional coordination of and support for African Union development initiatives
- Public information and awareness activities for African Union development initiatives
- Regional cooperation for economic and social development in Africa

INDICATIVE RESOURCES

$109M

$87M regular assessed and $22M voluntary contributions (incl. Economic Commission for Africa)

SELECT MANDATES

- Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda, GA resolution 71/254
- Monitoring Mechanism to Review Commitments towards Africa's Development, GA resolution 66/293
- New Partnership for Africa's Development, GA resolution 72/310
- Political Declaration on Africa's Development Needs, GA resolution 63/1
- Recommendations on the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa, GA resolution 72/311
- Ending conflict in Africa, SC resolution 2457 (2019)

SELECT ENTITIES

- Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Department of Global Communications

UN Photo / Albert Gonzalez Farran

UN Photo / Duncan Moore

Students at the Ajira Digital Training Centre, a resource centre in the Kamukunji Constituency, Nairobi, Kenya. Secretary-General António Guterres visited the centre and spoke with students.

ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONTEXT

While Africa's economies continue to recover, challenges to inclusive growth remain, such as unemployment and lack of access to essential services and rights. The United Nations is firmly committed to supporting Africa in reducing poverty, empowering people, increasing the engagement of women and youth, pursuing transformative action and investments in climate change mitigation and fostering inclusive development.

KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations Secretariat maintains two significant programmes in support of Africa's development. Through the Special Adviser on Africa, the United Nations helps to raise international awareness on issues affecting Africa, supports global advocacy in collaboration with the UN communications team, and strengthens the coherence of the Organization's work across the peace, security and development nexus. Through the work of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations promotes economic and social development on the continent, helps to foster intraregional integration and promotes international cooperation.

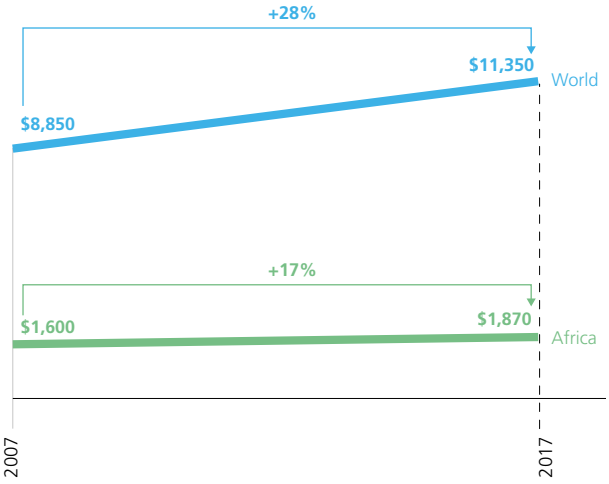
UN Photo / Loey Felipe

"I have seen first-hand how challenges can become opportunities when stakeholders pull together to bring about a peaceful and prosperous Africa."

Bience Gawanas,
Special Adviser on Africa

WHILE AFRICA STILL NEEDS TO ACCELERATE GROWTH AND INNOVATION...

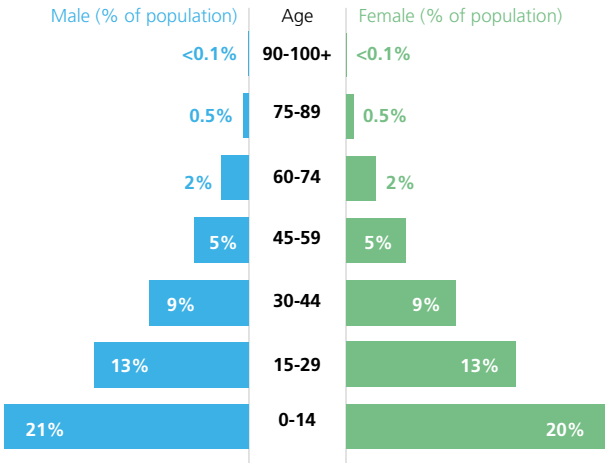
GDP per capita (current US$)



Source: United Nations/IMF

...AFRICA CAN HARNESS THE OPPORTUNITIES OF A YOUNG AND GROWING POPULATION

Population by age and gender (% of population, 2018)



Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs

KEY RESULTS

Over the course of 2018, the United Nations and the African Union further deepened their partnership. Most importantly, a new sustainable development framework between the two organizations, signed in January, envisions stronger coordination to ensure that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union's Agenda 2063 are mainstreamed and integrated in national development plans and that they contribute positively to people-centred and planet-sensitive structural transformation in Africa.

In support of the global and regional development agendas, ECA, for example, created a toolkit that facilitates streamlined planning and reporting by African Governments on the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. To help boost regional integration, the United Nations and the new African Union Development Agency collaborated in supporting the African Continental Free Trade Area.

ECA

"A new pan-Africanism built on economic regional and global integration is under way."

Vera Songwe, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa

AFRICA AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The United Nations System provides support to

54

countries in Africa

Out of over $50B in United Nations System spending

40%

is **delivered** in Africa

Out of 105,000 staff in the United Nations System

38%

are **working** in Africa

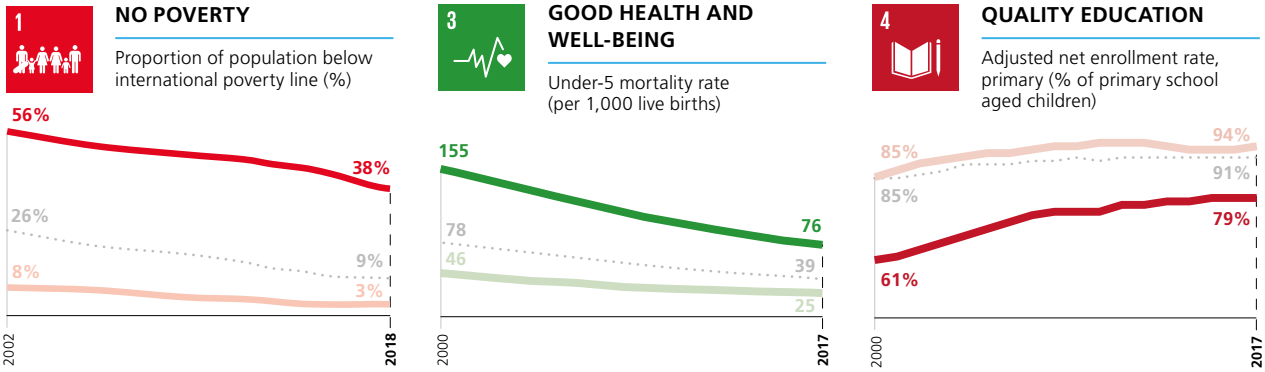
UN Photo / Manuel Elías

Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, speaks to the press in New York following the plenary meeting of the third United Nations-African Union Annual Conference.

AFRICA IS CATCHING UP

Progress on some sustainable development indicators has been accelerating

Sub-Saharan Africa — Northern Africa — World



Poverty reduction is accelerating in sub-Saharan Africa

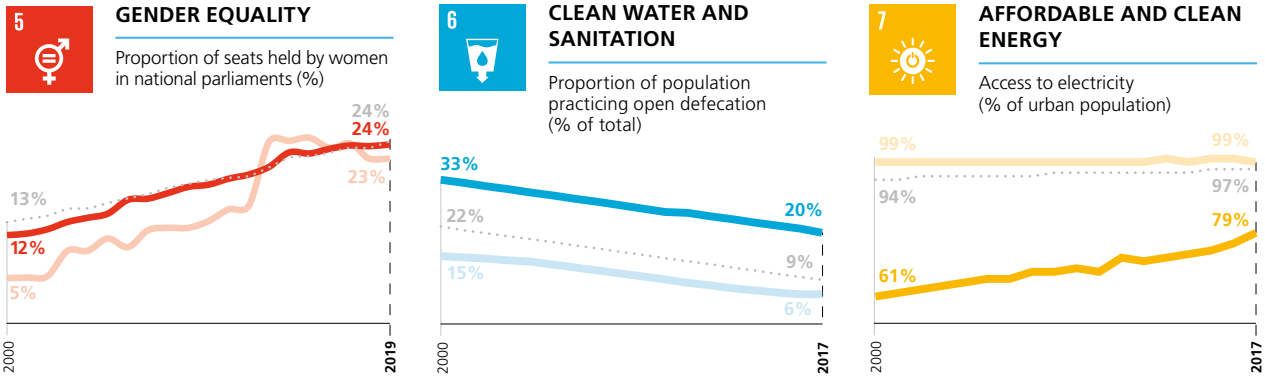
Source: The Sustainable Development Goals Report

The mortality rate for children under 5 years has halved since 2000.

Source: Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

Sub-Saharan Africa has made great strides in increasing school enrolment.

Source: UNESCO



Africa has made good progress in improving female participation in politics.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

The share of people practicing open defecation has fallen in line with global trends.

Source: WHO/UNICEF

The vast majority of African urban populations now have access to electricity.

Source: International Energy Agency, World Bank

OUTLOOK

The United Nations also continued to support efforts by the African Union Commission to enhance preparedness and resilience-building through disaster risk reduction frameworks.

The United Nations worked with the African Union to maximize the positive contribution of migration on the continent and address the related challenges. In that context, United Nations support has been focused on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the global compact on refugees.

The United Nations will continue to provide sustained global advocacy on African issues and generate cutting-edge policy research on key priorities while providing policy advice at the regional and country levels. In that context, the Organization will advocate and support the African Union's efforts to help "silence the guns" by 2020, advance the African Continental Free Trade Area and implement the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (resolution 69/313, annex) and the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex). Those efforts will feed into the broader support of the United Nations for the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

Promotion and Protection of **HUMAN RIGHTS**

Women in Brazil march for women's rights.

KEY PROGRAMMES

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

INDICATIVE RESOURCES

$318M

$127M regular assessed, $2M peacekeeping assessed and $189M voluntary contributions

SELECT MANDATES

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

SELECT ENTITIES

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

UNWomen / Bruno Spada

UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

Marta Sodano speaks about "My educational journey and what 'Leave No One Behind' means to me" on World Down Syndrome Day.

ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONTEXT

Seventy years ago, with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the General Assembly in its resolution 217 (III), Member States proclaimed the articles of the Declaration to be the common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations. They committed to striving to secure the universal and effective recognition and observance of those rights and freedoms.

Over the past seven decades, there have been encouraging gains in the mission to promote and protect all human rights for everyone. However, the global march for equal rights has left many people behind. People continue to bear the brunt of the turmoil and suffering in conflicts, resulting in displacement on an unprecedented scale, while all of humanity is confronted with the urgent existential threat of climate change. Outside of conflict, rising inequality and unresolved grievances are fuelling resentment, hatred and violence. The values and progress universalized and promoted through the multilateral system are being tested.

UN Photo/Paulo Filgueiras

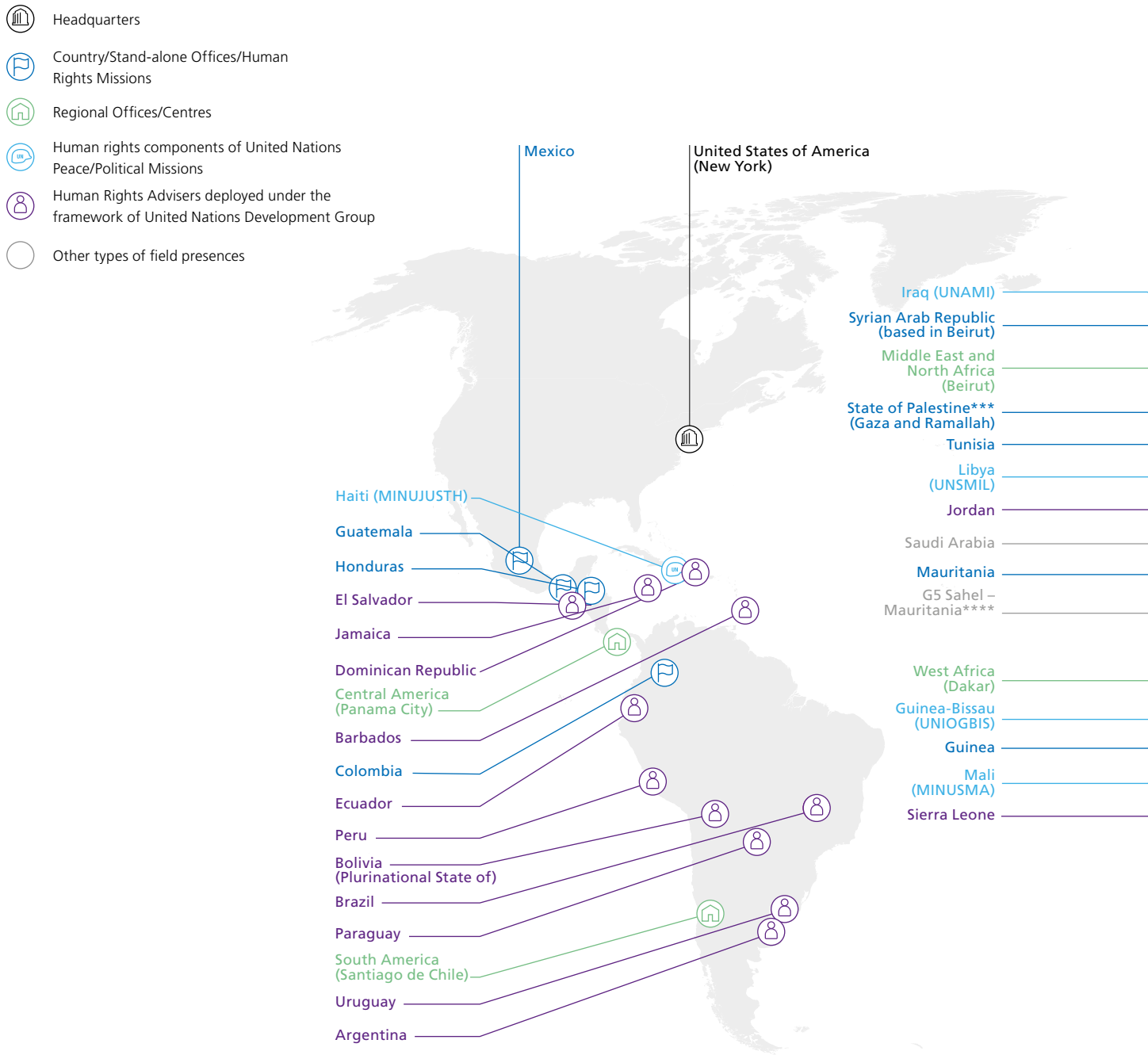
"The work we do is vital, because people's human rights are vital: every individual has value, and a right to dignity."

Michelle Bachelet, High Commissioner for Human Rights, OHCHR

UN Photo/Harandane Dicko

MINUSMA team composed of investigators from its Division of Human Rights and Protection, the United Nations police and the Technical and Scientific Police Unit, in the village of Sobane Da, Mopti region, central Mali. The team is conducting an investigation to establish the facts of the attack on the village on 9 June 2019, which killed dozens of civilians, including women and children.

THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS PRESENCE SPANS 77 LOCATIONS AROUND THE WORLD



* Reference to Kosovo should be understood in full compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

** Mandated by Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.

*** Reference to the State of Palestine should be understood in compliance with General Assembly resolution 67/19.

**** G5 Sahel Joint Force Compliance Framework Project (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger).

Source: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

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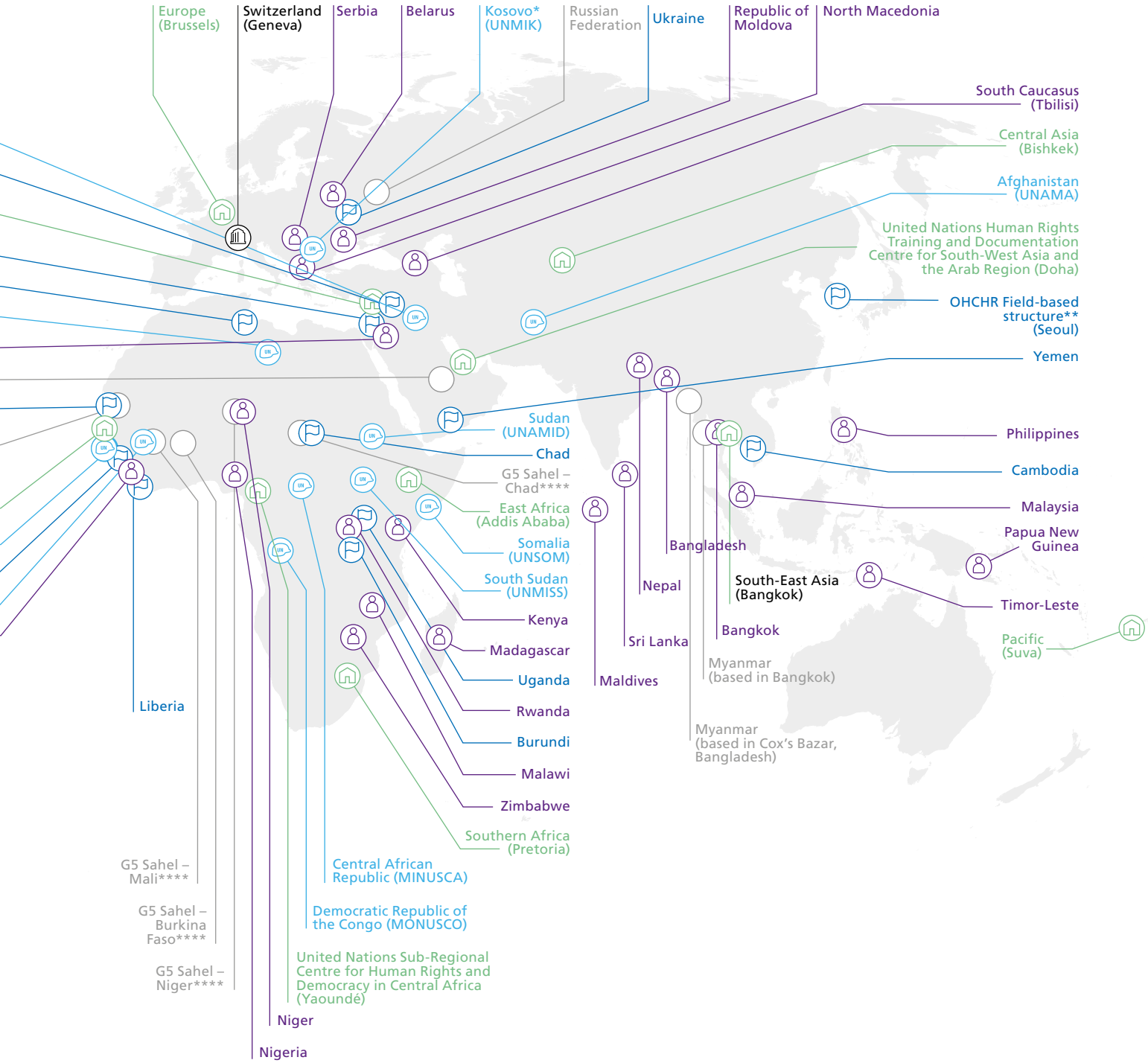
Europe (Brussels)
Switzerland (Geneva)
Serbia
Belarus
Kosovo* (UNMIK)
Russian Federation
Ukraine
Republic of Moldova
North Macedonia
South Caucasus (Tbilisi)
Central Asia (Bishkek)
Afghanistan (UNAMA)
United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region (Doha)
OHCHR Field-based structure** (Seoul)
Yemen
Sudan (UNAMID)
Chad
G5 Sahel – Chad****
East Africa (Addis Ababa)
Somalia (UNSOM)
South Sudan (UNMISS)
Kenya
Madagascar
Uganda
Rwanda
Burundi
Malawi
Zimbabwe
Southern Africa (Pretoria)
Central African Republic (MINUSCA)
Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)
United Nations Sub-Regional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (Yaoundé)
Niger
Nigeria
Liberia
G5 Sahel – Mali****
G5 Sahel – Burkina Faso****
G5 Sahel – Niger****
Maldives
Sri Lanka
Nepal
Bangladesh
Myanmar (based in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh)
Myanmar (based in Bangkok)
Bangkok
South-East Asia (Bangkok)
Philippines
Cambodia
Malaysia
Papua New Guinea
Timor-Leste
Pacific (Suva)

KEY OBJECTIVES

In response to those challenges, the United Nations and its relevant subsidiary organs promote and encourage respect for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. In accordance with its mandate, the Organization focuses on mainstreaming human rights, promoting the right to development and conducting research and analysis aimed at the further integration of all human rights in the work, programmes and activities of the United Nations system, as well as enhancing the national capacity of Member States. The Organization supports human rights treaty bodies and the Human Rights Council and provides advisory services to enhance the capacity of Member States, stakeholders and partners on the ground in advancing human rights for all, including in crisis situations.

UN Photo / Loey Felipe

Participants at the opening of the eighteenth substantive session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues themed "Traditional knowledge: generation, transmission and protection."

KEY RESULTS

Increasing implementation of outcomes of the international human rights mechanisms

As in prior years, United Nations-supported special procedures of the Human Rights Council, treaty bodies, commissions of inquiry and fact-finding missions generated information to help Member States make informed decisions and address concerns in a timely manner. Through its technical cooperation projects, the United Nations enhanced the capacity of more than 50 Member States in 2018.

Strengthening rule of law and accountability for human rights violations

The United Nations helped to strengthen the rule of law capacities of Member States, at their request, and supported them in establishing and enhancing accountability mechanisms. Accountability is essential for resolving past conflicts and grievances, while also contributing to the prevention of violations and abuses. The United Nations provided expertise on the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms and supported their daily work, as well as the work of judicial and civil society actors, including by contributing to the protection and participation of victims.

Preventing violations and strengthening protection of human rights

Promoting the human rights agenda is a key tool for preventing human rights violations. The United Nations continued to engage in alternative dispute-resolution measures to ensure that the rights of vulnerable persons were protected, for example in land disputes and in cases involving tensions between internally displaced persons, refugees and host communities in West Africa. The Organization developed human rights-based early warning tools, which help to protect civilians and prevent the emergence of new tensions by allowing stakeholders to be better prepared and intervene earlier.

UN Photo/Elma Okic

Human Rights and Alliance of Civilizations Room at the Palais des Nations during the high-level segment of the Human Rights Council's regular session.

WE OFFER EXPERTISE AND SUPPORT TO THE HUMAN RIGHTS BODIES

TREATY-BASED BODIES

1 Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

2 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

3 Human Rights Committee

4 Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

5 Committee against Torture

6 Committee on the Rights of the Child

7 Committee on Migrant Workers

8 Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

9 Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

10 Committee on Enforced Disappearances

CHARTER-BASED BODIES

1 Human Rights Council

2 Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council

79 COUNTRIES WITH INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PARIS PRINCIPLES

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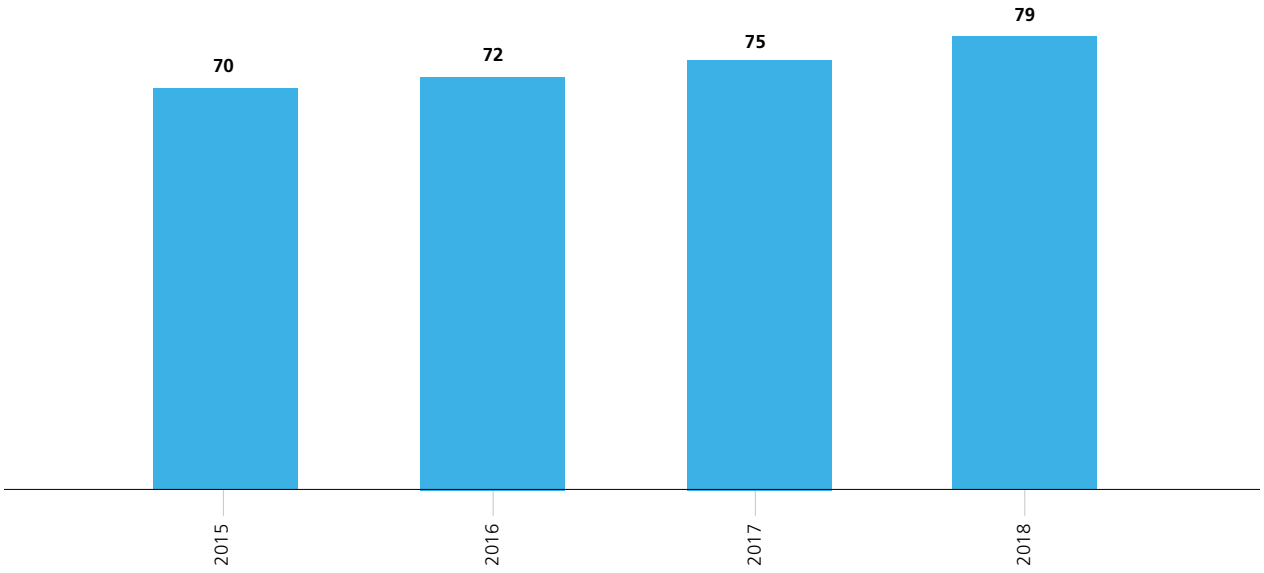
INCREASING NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH INDEPENDENT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS



Source: OHCHR

OUR HUMAN RIGHTS MAINSTREAMING AND FIELD SUPPORT

12
out of 14 United Nations peacekeeping missions have a **human rights component**

7,500+
monitoring missions undertaken to investigate and document human rights situations

40,000
victims of torture in 78 countries received rehabilitation support

10,000
direct **victims of contemporary forms of slavery** in 27 countries obtained assistance

10
States supported in establishing **transitional justice** mechanisms

Enhancing equality and countering discrimination

Climate change is at the origin of an increasing number of migratory flows, posing existential threats and deepening inequality. Through in-depth research on climate change and human rights protection for cross-border migrants (see A/HRC/38/21 and A/HRC/37/35), the United Nations contributed to the development of a rights-based approach to climate-related migration.

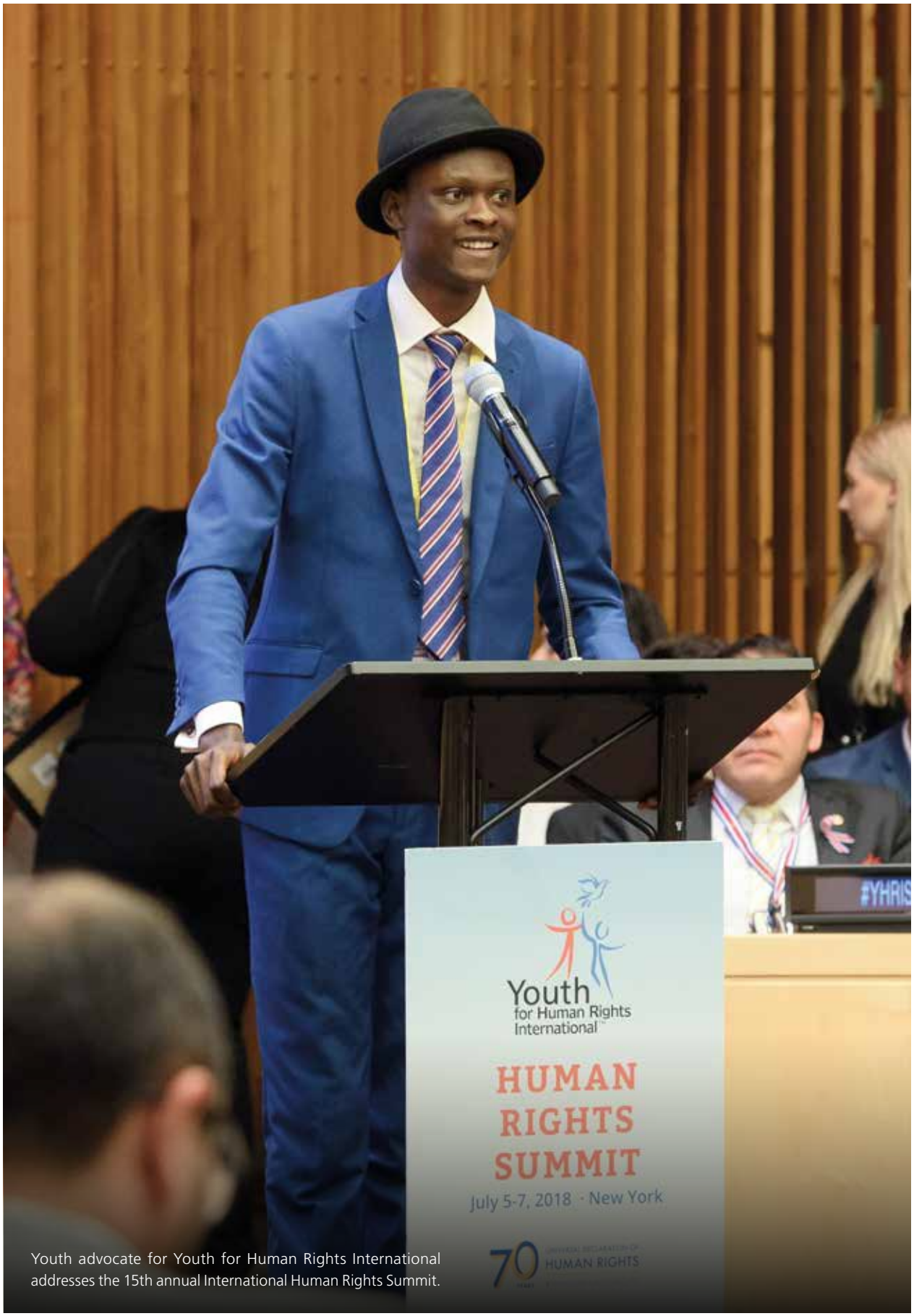
Inclusion of persons with disabilities

The pledge to "leave no one behind" places the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. The Secretariat worked with United Nations system agencies to bring about a change in understanding regarding a human rights-based approach to disability. Progress has been made in moving from a medical to a social and on to a human rights-based approach to disability in United Nations system policies, which now better reflect human rights principles and standards.

Enhancing participation and protecting civic space

In its *World Development Report 2017*,[7] the World Bank estimated that, after continual expansion over the past decades, civic space is shrinking globally. Amid a crisis of youth unemployment and marginalization, young people are becoming one of the most vulnerable groups in society, at risk of exploitation, violence and insecurity. Making the voices of youth and children heard in the work of the United Nations is a matter of the utmost priority. In 2018, the Committee on the Rights of the Child led by example and broke with tradition by directly involving children and young people in its negotiations.

[7] World Bank, *World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law* (Washington, D.C., 2017).



UN Photo/Loey Felipe

Youth advocate for Youth for Human Rights International addresses the 15th annual International Human Rights Summit.

ENHANCING PARTICIPATION

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, **UDHR@70 campaign** reached

600M

people

577

new partnerships established in the field

60

grants awarded by the United Nations Human Rights Grants Committee ($4M for projects in 30+ countries)

235

companies endorsed the **Standards of Conduct for Business against LGBTI Discrimination**

OUTLOOK

The United Nations will continue to assist Member States in implementing their human rights obligations. The Organization will persist in amplifying the voices of victims, demanding redress with impartiality and being a catalyst for change to prevent further violations and abuse. This will include advocating the recommendations of human rights mechanisms to help strengthen institutions, improve legislation and save lives. The Organization will achieve this by making tools available and facilitating dialogue, advocacy and technical cooperation to ensure the effective application of international human rights standards.

UN Photo/Violaine Martin

Roben X, rapper and activist, greets participants in an event commemorating Human Rights Day (10 December) in Geneva. 2018 marked the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Effective Coordination of **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

Group of Somali women stand near a water point at the Dayniile camp for internally displaced persons on the outskirts of Mogadishu, Somalia.

KEY PROGRAMMES

- Coordination of humanitarian action and emergency response
- Emergency support services
- Humanitarian information and advocacy
- Natural disaster reduction
- Policy and analysis

INDICATIVE RESOURCES

$1.95B

$99M regular assessed (incl. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, UNHCR, UNRWA) and $1.85B voluntary contributions (incl. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, Central Emergency Response Fund and Country-Based Pooled Funds)

SELECT MANDATES

- Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, GA resolutions 46/182 and 73/139
- International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, GA resolution 73/136
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, GA resolution 69/283
- Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel, GA resolution 73/137
- Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, GA resolution 72/182
- Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, GA resolution 70/1

SELECT ENTITIES

- Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UN / Tobin Jones

OCHA / Giles Clarke

Students at Aal Okab school in Saada, Yemen, stand in the ruins of their former classroom. They now attend lessons in UNICEF tents nearby.

ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONTEXT

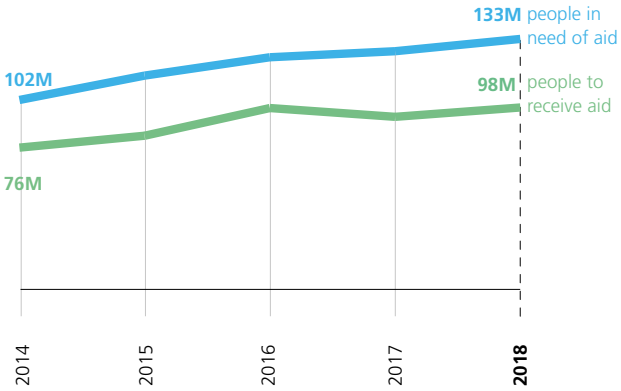
Today, humanitarian crises last longer and affect more people than ever before. Complex interconnected challenges – including armed conflicts, the adverse impact of climate change, natural hazards, environmental degradation, epidemics, food and energy insecurity, water scarcity and financial and economic pressures – are increasing the vulnerability of people while reducing their ability to cope. During the year, more than 133 million women, men and children[8] needed humanitarian aid and protection. Nearly 71 million people remained forcibly displaced because of conflict, violence and human rights violations – the highest figure ever recorded. More than 60 million people were directly affected by natural disasters, including 17 million who were displaced as a result.

OCHA / Anthony Burke

Woman from Mamboro in Indonesia's Sulawesi province stands among the debris after an earthquake and tsunami destroyed most of her village.

MORE THAN 133M PEOPLE WERE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN AID IN 2018

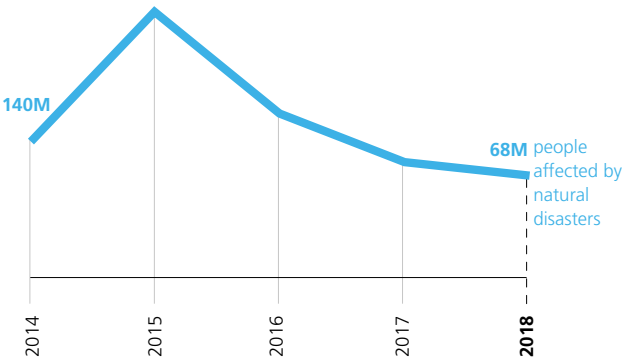
Millions of people



Source: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OVER 68M PEOPLE DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS IN 2018

Millions of people



Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and Centre for Research on Environmental Decisions

[8] United Nations, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Global humanitarian overview 2019".

KEY OBJECTIVES

OCHA

"We are focused on mobilizing the will, skills and creativity of the global community to help save lives and reduce humanitarian needs"

Mark Lowcock, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

Based on Member States' mandates, the United Nations humanitarian programme is designed to ensure a coordinated, effective and timely response on the part of the international community to disasters and emergencies. The United Nations advocates humanitarian principles, promotes knowledge-sharing in crises, helps to expedite assistance and develops policies for greater coherence. It also works with all stakeholders to reduce the risk and impact of natural hazards.

In the long term, the United Nations aims to support Member States in addressing the root causes of risk and vulnerability and emphasizes the need to "leave no one behind" in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda. Humanitarian aid cannot replace political and development solutions. That is why the United Nations is focused on mobilizing the will, skills and creativity of the global community to help end crises and promote development, so that people can become more resilient to disasters that cannot be avoided.

UNICEF

WORKING TO IMPROVE HUMANITARIAN ACCESS TO AVERT FAMINE IN YEMEN

After more than four years of conflict, Yemen – the site of the world's most severe humanitarian crisis – continues to grapple with economic decline, institutional collapse, massive displacement, cholera and food insecurity. The United Nations advocated the improvement of humanitarian access across the country. As a result, by the end of 2018, 45 out of 107 local districts that were facing extreme food insecurity were no longer in a pre-famine phase.

Workers offload UNICEF-supported emergency humanitarian supplies, which are being distributed in Hodeidah, Yemen.

OUR SUPPORT TO COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

41
countries affected and in need of humanitarian aid

We helped coordinate
30
response plans, regional plans, and appeals…

… deployed **gender and protection** advisors to
21
humanitarian emergencies…

… and brought
500+
partners together…

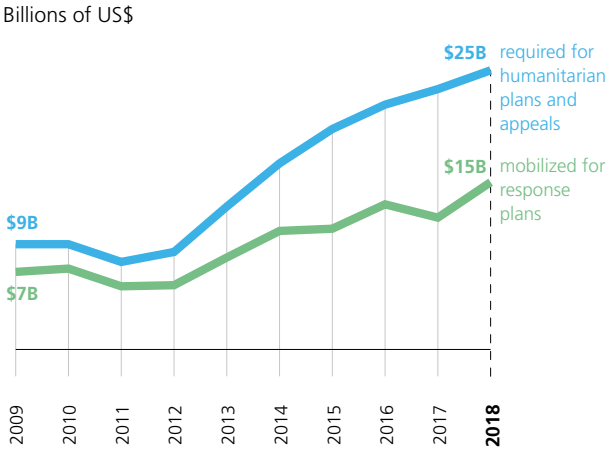
… to help
98M
people in need…

… and mobilized
$15B
in humanitarian assistance

KEY RESULTS

To help the international community coordinate the response to disasters and emergencies, the United Nations worked with partners to formulate 30 humanitarian response plans and appeals in 2018, targeting 98 million people to receive aid across 41 countries. In Yemen, for example, the United Nations collaborated with 254 humanitarian partners to agree on priorities and a coherent strategy to meet the needs of 13 million people. Around the world, United Nations humanitarian response plans and appeals helped to consolidate financial needs totalling more than $25 billion and succeeded in mobilizing a record $15 billion in donor contributions.[9]

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS AND DONOR SUPPORT REACHED RECORD HIGHS IN 2018

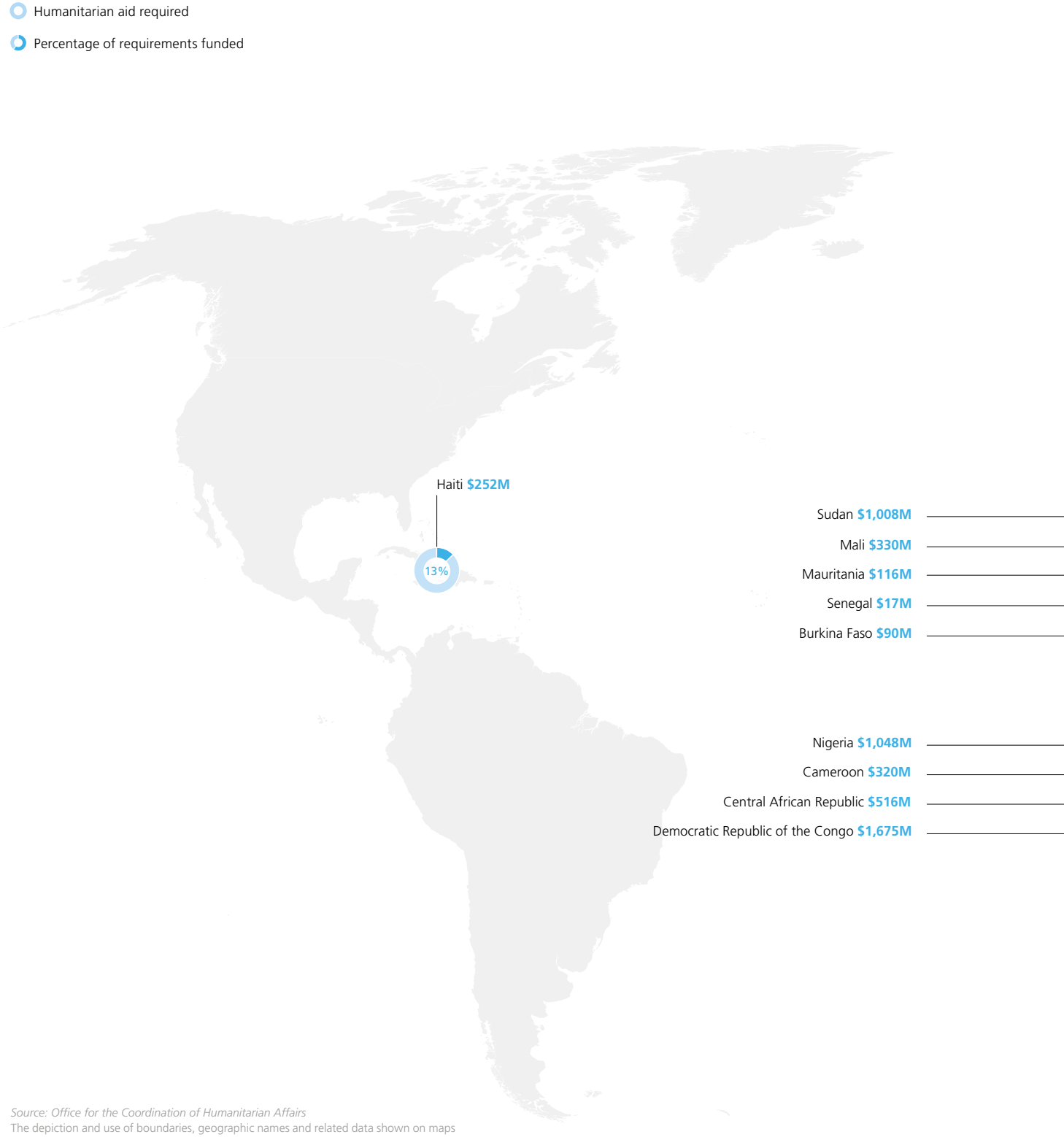


Source: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

[9] See www.hpc.tools/home/2018.

WITH 30 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS AND APPEALS, THE UNITED NATIONS HELPED MOBILIZE $15B OF THE $25B NEEDED TO ASSIST 98 MILLION PEOPLE IN 41 COUNTRIES

Requirements in millions of US dollars



Source: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

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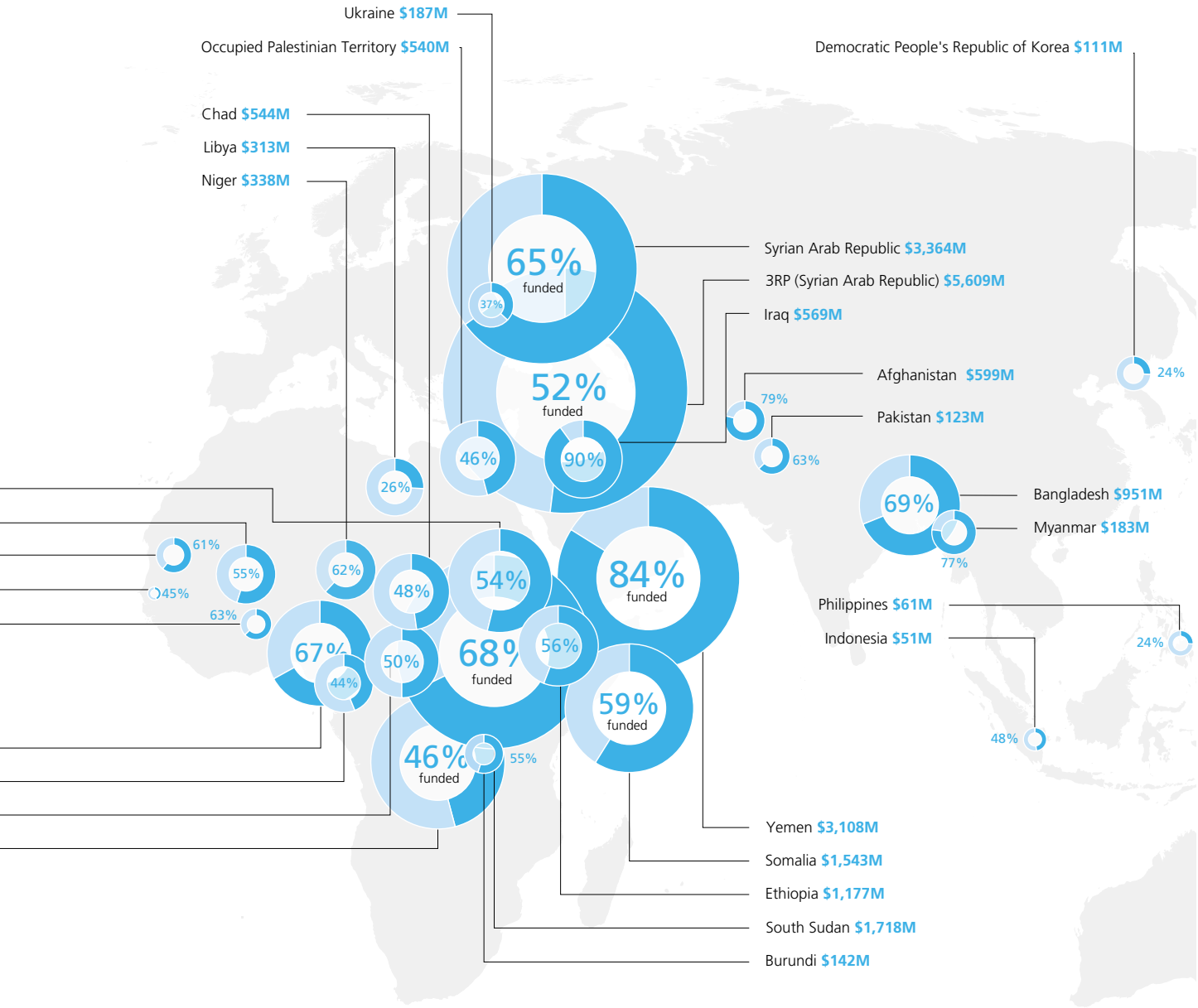

Ukraine $187M
Occupied Palestinian Territory $540M
Chad $544M
Libya $313M
Niger $338M
Democratic People's Republic of Korea $111M
Syrian Arab Republic $3,364M
3RP (Syrian Arab Republic) $5,609M
Iraq $569M
Afghanistan $599M
Pakistan $123M
Bangladesh $951M
Myanmar $183M
Philippines $61M
Indonesia $51M
Yemen $3,108M
Somalia $1,543M
Ethiopia $1,177M
South Sudan $1,718M
Burundi $142M
65% funded
37%
52% funded
46%
90%
79%
63%
24%
69%
77%
26%
61%
55%
45%
63%
62%
48%
54%
84% funded
67%
44%
50%
68% funded
56%
59% funded
46% funded
55%
24%
48%

UN Photo / Loey Felipe

The Security Council unanimously adopts resolution 2417 (2018) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

The Central Emergency Response Fund, which provides funding at the onset of a crisis and for underfunded emergencies, allocated over $500 million to 48 countries/ territories in 2018.[10] This included $180 million for 18 chronically underfunded emergencies, the Fund's largest allocation ever for forgotten crises. The United Nations country-based pooled funds channelled a record amount of $836 million to 686 humanitarian partners in 20 countries/ territories during the year, with national and local organizations receiving a quarter of those funds.[11]

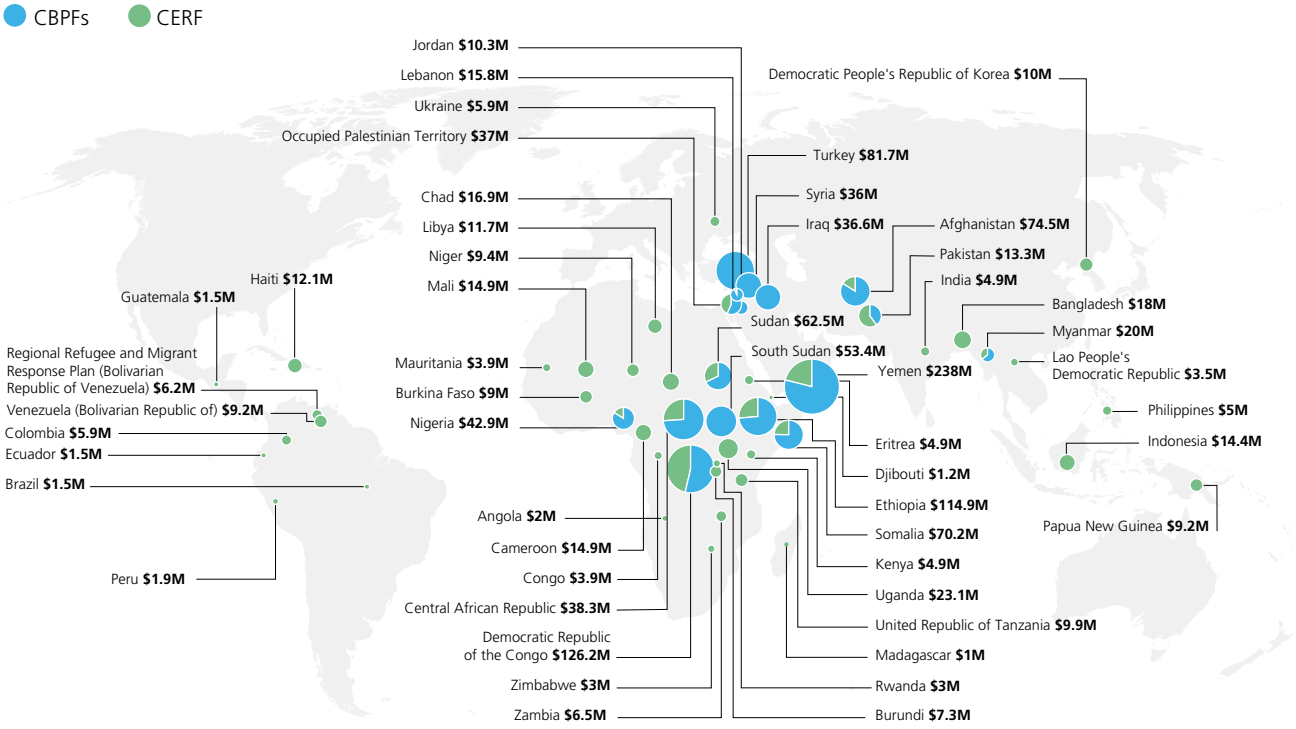
The United Nations also worked to promote effective knowledge-sharing and advocacy. For example, more than 9 million people visited reliefweb.org, the world's largest humanitarian information site, an increase of 31 per cent compared with 2017. In total, 16 million stakeholders consulted United Nations humanitarian web platforms.

On many issues, the United Nations worked to advance policy dialogue. With his report on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2018/462), for example, the Secretary-General brought increased attention to conflict-driven food insecurity. Nearly 80 per cent of the world's stunted children now live in conflict-affected countries. The Security Council, in its resolution 2417 (2018), subsequently recognized the link between armed conflict and violence, conflict-induced food insecurity and the threat of famine.

[10] See 2018 data at cerf.un.org/what-we-do/allocation-by-country

[11] See 2018 data at gms.unocha.org/content/cbpf-allocations.

UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN FUNDS ALLOCATED $1.3B+ TO 50+ COUNTRIES IN 2018



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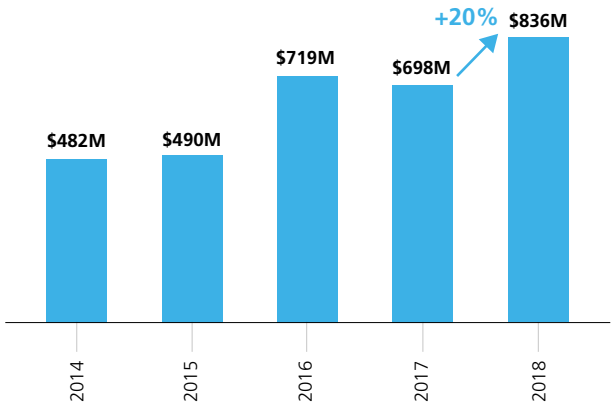
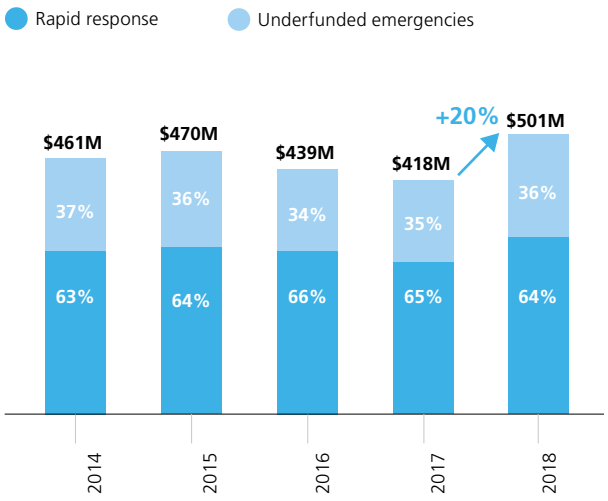
COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS (CBPFs)

CBPFs allow donors to pool their contributions into single, unearmarked funds to support local humanitarian efforts. CBPFs allocation trend is shown below.



CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

CERF pools contributions from donors into a single fund to enable rapid emergency response and to support underfunded emergencies. CERF allocation trend is shown below.



Source: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OUR SUPPORT TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

87
countries being trained on risk reduction frameworks and strategies…
(+7% in 2017)

… benefitting
3,107
government officials…
(+30% in 2017)

4,224
cities participating in the Making Cities Resilient campaign…
(+9% in 2017)

… and
88
countries using the new Sendai Framework Monitor

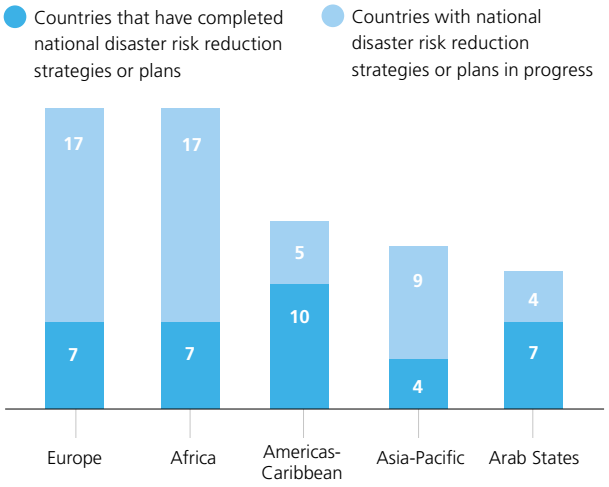
UNDRR

"The need for ambitious collective action to reduce disaster risk and build resilience to achieve sustainable development has never been greater."

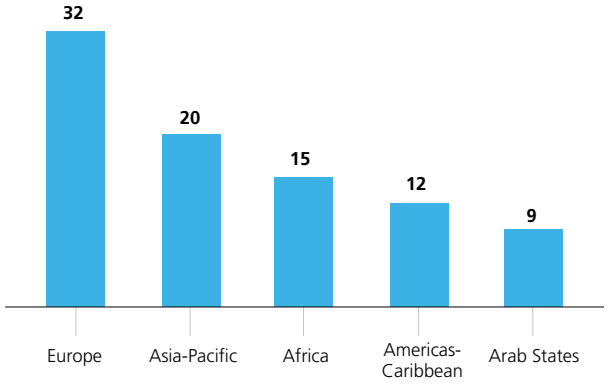
Mami Mizutori, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction

To help reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, the United Nations continued to assist Member States in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. In March 2018, the United Nations launched the Sendai Framework monitor, a global online tool, to monitor its implementation. By the end of the year, 88 countries were reporting data to track progress, enhance knowledge and promote accountability, and 87 countries had either completed or were developing national strategies for disaster risk reduction with United Nations support.

87 COUNTRIES ARE PURSUING NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES



88 COUNTRIES USE THE NEW SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITOR

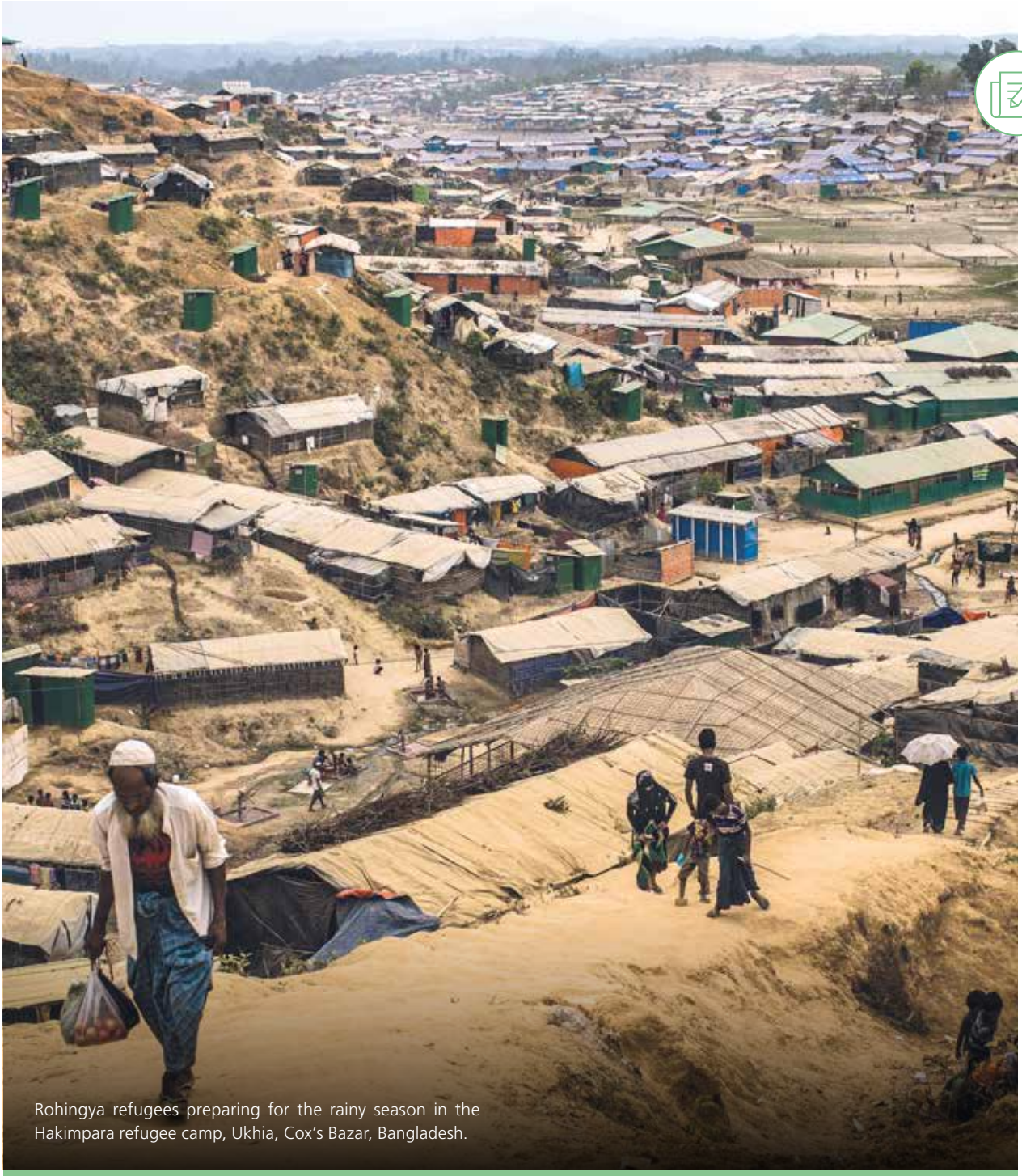


Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction 2018

OUTLOOK

In 2019, nearly 142 million people[12] will need humanitarian assistance and protection, the majority because of the impact of conflicts. Many of those crises are compounded by underdevelopment, fragile institutions and environmental degradation linked to climate change. The implementation of reform initiatives will offer a unique opportunity to increase the effectiveness of the Organization and make it even more fit to help reduce the underlying drivers of crises. Increasingly, the United Nations and its partners will seek to meet humanitarian needs and to strengthen collaboration with development partners in accordance with their mandates.

[12] See 2019 data at www.hpc.tools.



OCHA / Vincent Tremeau

Rohingya refugees preparing for the rainy season in the Hakimpara refugee camp, Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

GLOBAL COMPACTS ON REFUGEES AND SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

After two years of consultations, in December 2018, the General Assembly affirmed the global compact on refugees, which provides guidance on measures to better assist refugees and support host countries. More than 160 governments adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which aims to enhance cooperation in the management of international migration, including in the context of natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation.

Promotion of **JUSTICE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Official signed and sealed copy of a judgment of the International Court of Justice.

KEY PROGRAMMES

- Legal services to the United Nations as a whole
- Legal services for United Nations organs and programmes
- Extraordinary international accountability mechanisms
- Custody, registration and publication of treaties
- Development and codification of international law
- Law of the sea and ocean affairs
- International trade

INDICATIVE RESOURCES

$174M

$68M regular assessed, $4M peacekeeping assessed (2017-2018), $98M other assessed and $4M voluntary contributions

SELECT MANDATES

- Charter of the United Nations
- Strengthening and promoting the international treaty framework, GA resolutions 23 (I) and 73/210
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), GA resolutions 73/124 and 73/125
- International matters, GA resolutions 57/228 B and 71/248, HRC resolution 39/2, SC resolutions 1315 (2000) and 1966 (2010)

SELECT ENTITIES

- Office of Legal Affairs
- International Court of Justice
- Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar
- Independent, Impartial and Independent Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic
- Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
- Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone
- International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

UN Photo / Jeroen Bouman

Michele Hall / Howard Hall Productions, 2016 UN World Oceans Day Photo Competition

Cover of the technical abstract of the first global integrated marine assessment, *The Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction*.

ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The first substantive session of the intergovernmental conference to draft an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction was held in 2018. The deliberations, which were assisted by a president's aid to negotiations that was prepared to facilitate focused and text-based negotiations, provided a good basis for the future work of the conference.

At the request of the Security Council, the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (UNITAD) – one of the first international accountability mechanisms of its kind – was established. The United Nations legal team helped to prepare its terms of reference, which were approved by the Council in February 2018. UNITAD will support domestic efforts to hold ISIL accountable by collecting, preserving and storing evidence of acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide committed by ISIL in Iraq.

Following the decision of the Human Rights Council in 2018 to establish an independent mechanism to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyse evidence of the most serious international crimes and violations of international law committed by Myanmar and the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution 73/264, in which it called for the mechanism's expeditious entry into operation, United Nations legal teams helped to establish and operationalize the mechanism, including by preparing the terms of reference, which were distributed to the Assembly in January 2019.

The International Court of Justice considered many high-profile cases in 2018, including one request from the General Assembly for an advisory opinion on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965. On 25 February 2019, the Court issued its advisory opinion, in which it concluded, inter alia, that the process of decolonization of Mauritius had not been lawfully completed when that country acceded to independence in 1968, following the separation of the Chagos Archipelago.

UN Photo / Rick Bajornas

"In a rapidly evolving international environment, we strive daily to deliver better on our traditional mandates."

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

In November, the Trial Chamber of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia issued its judgment in case 002/02, convicting former senior Khmer Rouge leaders Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan of genocide, crimes against humanity and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. The judgment demonstrates that perpetrators of the most heinous crimes can be held accountable, even decades after the fact.

DISARMAMENT

Ex-combatant holds up munitions in Attécoubé, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. He participated in a Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) operation.

KEY PROGRAMMES

- Multilateral negotiations and deliberations
- Weapons of mass destruction
- Conventional arms
- Information and outreach
- Regional disarmament

INDICATIVE RESOURCES

$36M

$14M regular assessed and $22M voluntary contributions

SELECT MANDATES

- Disarmament, GA resolution S-10/2
- 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee, GA resolution 70/28
- Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, GA resolution 73/45
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, GA resolution 73/87
- Report of the Conference on Disarmament, GA resolution 73/81
- The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, GA resolution 73/69
- Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament, GA resolution 73/32
- Regional disarmament, GA resolution 73/33
- Disarmament and non-proliferation education, GA resolution 73/59

SELECT ENTITIES

- Office for Disarmament Affairs

UN Photo / Patricia Esteve

UN Photo / Jean-Marc Ferré

From left: Izumi Nakamitsu (Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs), Adam Bugajski (Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations Office at Vienna), Ioan Tudor (Secretary of the Preparatory Committee), and Cornel Feruta (Chief Coordinator, Director General's Office for Coordination, International Atomic Energy Agency) during the opening of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONTEXT

With protracted conflicts causing large-scale human suffering, the international security environment continues to deteriorate. Armed groups are proliferating, equipped with a vast array of weapons. Global military spending and arms competition are increasing, and the tensions of the cold war have returned to a world that has grown more complex. New threats are beginning to shape the lives of future generations, including the possible weaponization of artificial intelligence, cyberspace and outer space. In today's multipolar environment, the mechanisms for contact and dialogue between super-Powers that once helped to defuse tensions are eroding. This new reality demands that disarmament and non-proliferation be put at the centre of the work of the United Nations.

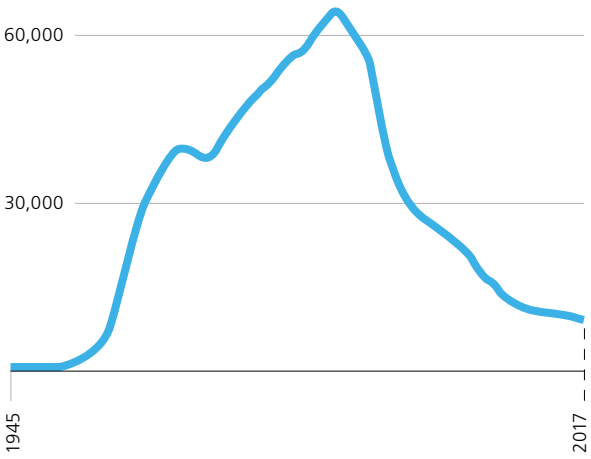
UN Photo / Mark Garten

"Disarmament, nonproliferation and arms control are not ends in themselves – they are key measures to create a safer and more secure world."

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

THOUSANDS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS REMAIN IN STOCKPILES ACROSS THE WORLD

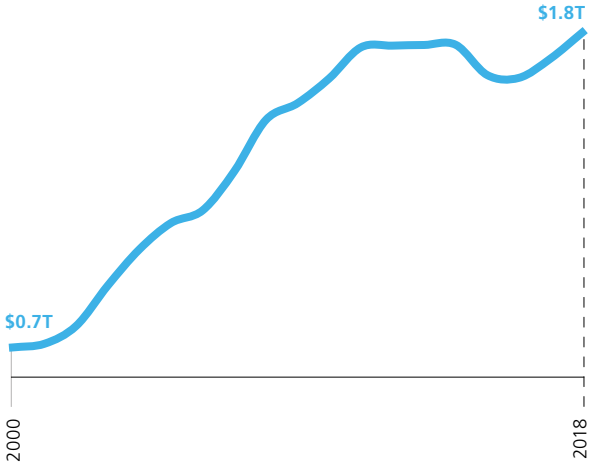
Global stockpiles of nuclear weapons



Source: The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

GLOBAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE HAS BEEN INCREASING

Global military expenditure (trillions of US$)



Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

KEY OBJECTIVES

In that context, the United Nations strives to help Member States to reconcile disparate positions on disarmament, share expertise, create space for dialogue and advance solutions. The Organization's disarmament programme focuses on supporting multilateral negotiations, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons, regional disarmament efforts and public awareness efforts.

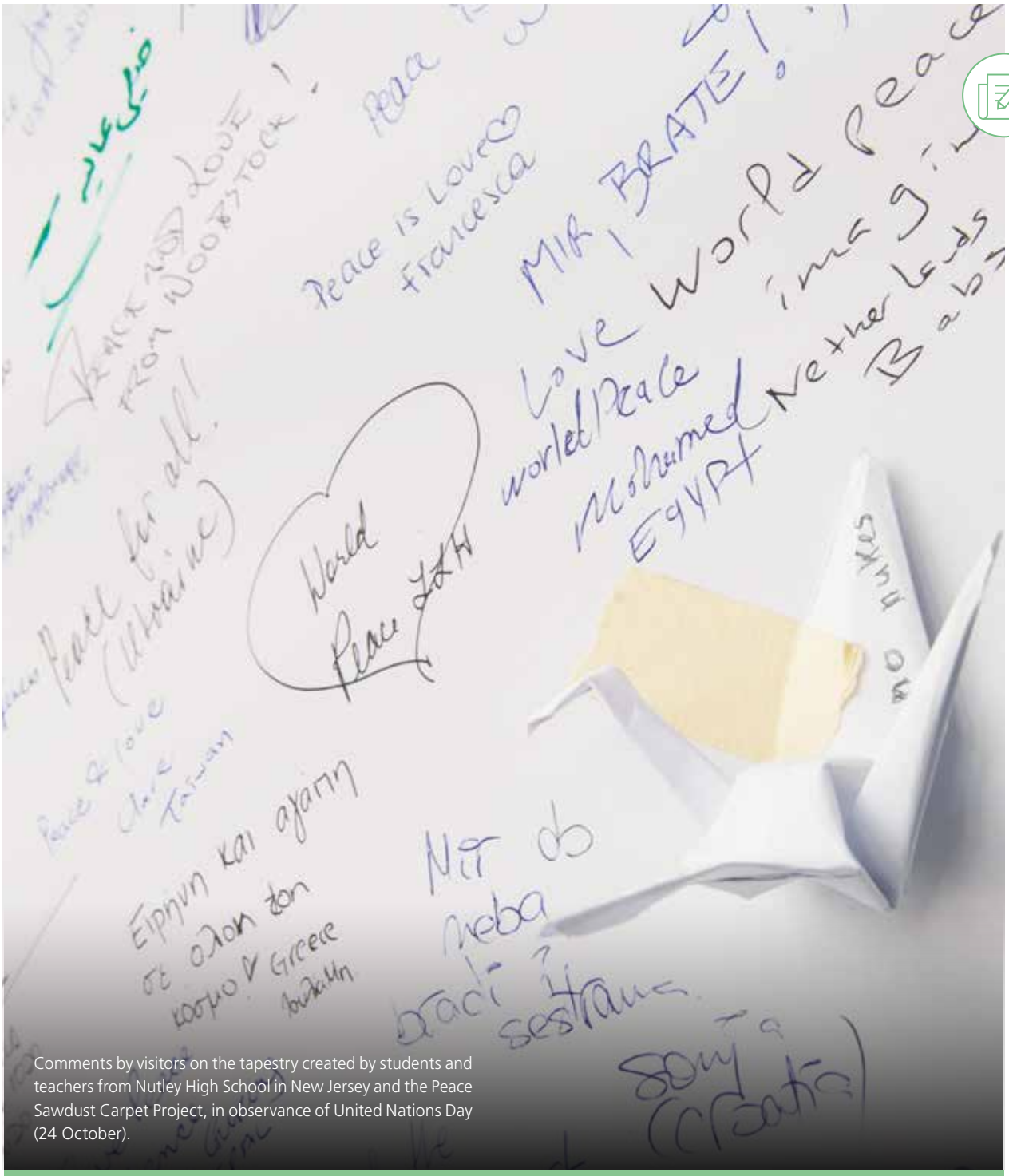
KEY RESULTS

In 2018, the United Nations supported the ongoing preparations for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the NonProliferation of Nuclear Weapons, a framework that has become vital in the light of increased competition between nuclear-armed States and the erosion of the nuclear arms control regime.

The United Nations also provided substantive and procedural support to the Conference on Disarmament. Despite heightened tensions at the international level, the Conference was able to establish five subsidiary bodies on all substantive agenda items and issued four reports.

UN Photo / Antoine Tardy

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres addresses the Conference on Disarmament's High-Level Segment, Palais des Nations Geneva, Switzerland.



UN Photo / Cia Pak

Comments by visitors on the tapestry created by students and teachers from Nutley High School in New Jersey and the Peace Sawdust Carpet Project, in observance of United Nations Day (24 October).

UNITED NATIONS AGENDA FOR DISARMAMENT

In 2018, the Secretary-General launched Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament* to better integrate disarmament into the priorities of the United Nations system, build better partnerships in support of disarmament, peace and security, and the 2030 Agenda, and advance more practical measures for better Member State support.

* United Nations publication, Sales No. E.18.IX.6.

ODA

Young scholarship recipients participating in a joint United Nations-Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe workshop on disarmament, peace and security.

REACHING OUT TO YOUNG PEOPLE

In 2018, the United Nations stepped up its outreach regarding how disarmament affects ordinary citizens, especially young people. The High Representative spoke to students, delivered video messages to young disarmament advocates and released opinion pieces in several prominent publications to advocate a renewed push on disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control.

OUR DISARMAMENT WORK

222
multilateral meetings and **deliberations facilitated**

+20%
rise in participation in the high-level segment of the **Conference on Disarmament**

119
Member States contributing to the United Nations **conventional arms register**

10
in-depth publications on disarmament

25
projects to support **regional disarmament**

In the area of conventional arms, the United Nations continued to support Member States in developing a political declaration and practical measures to mitigate the humanitarian harm and devastation caused by the use of explosive weapons in populated areas. It also assisted in preparing the successful outcome of the Third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. For the first time, Member States reached a consensus to recognize ammunition as part of the challenge.

To advance the dialogue on the security impact of new science and technology, the United Nations issued a report on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament, including artificial intelligence, biotechnology, space-based and electromagnetic technologies (A/73/177). To ensure human control over the use of force, the Organization also assisted an expert group, which adopted a set of proposed guiding principles.

In support of regional disarmament, the United Nations accelerated its work with partners. In 2018, more than 25 cooperation projects were active. For example, the Organization helped countries in the Sahel region in reducing the risk that small arms, light weapons and ammunition would be diverted. As a result, six countries in the region now have legislative norms on arms security and stockpile management.

As in previous years, the United Nations fostered the accumulation of knowledge on disarmament. For example, it published a new handbook entitled Effective Weapons and Ammunition Management in a Changing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Context.[13] In addition, the Organization adopted an internal action plan to better align its activities with the Sustainable Development Goals.

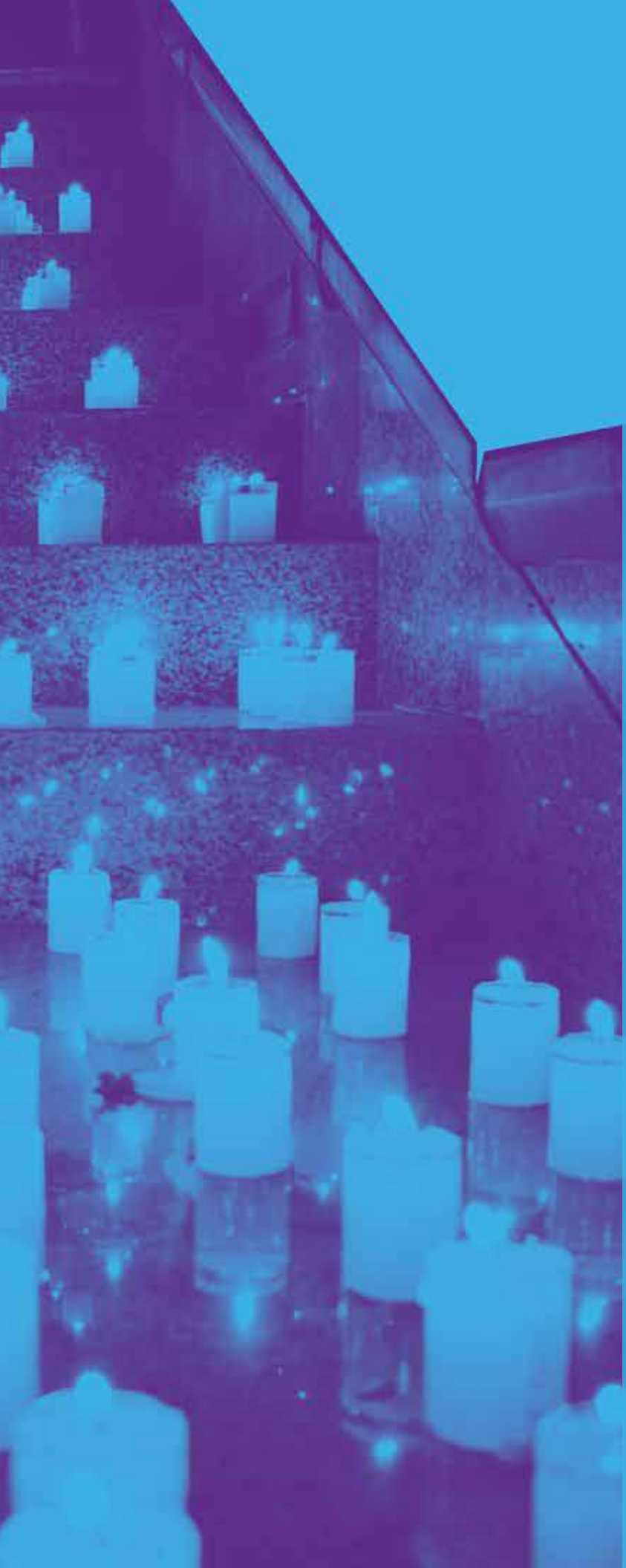
OUTLOOK

Reinvigorated disarmament dialogue can help to advance many global objectives, including sustainable development, humanitarian action, human rights, gender equality and peace and security. In the year ahead, disarmament solutions that carry wide and consensual support will likely remain difficult to find. New threats and weaponry, however, will make the disarmament dialogue more urgent than ever.

[13] United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Office for Disarmament Affairs, 2018.

DRUG control, **CRIME** prevention and combating **TERRORISM**

The International Day of Peace is observed around the world on 21 September. The General Assembly has declared it a day devoted to strengthening the ideals of peace, both within and among all nations and peoples.



KEY PROGRAMMES

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

INDICATIVE RESOURCES

$375M

$24M regular assessed and $351M voluntary contributions

SELECT MANDATES

- United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review, GA resolution 72/284
- United Nations Convention against Corruption
- The world drug problem, GA resolution 70/181
- Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, GA resolution 73/186
- Trafficking in women and girls, GA resolution 73/146
- Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows, GA resolution 73/222
- Strengthening the capability of the United Nations System to assist Member States in implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, GA resolution 71/291

SELECT ENTITIES

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Office of Counter-Terrorism

UN Photo / Jennifer Moreno

UN Photo / Manuel Elías

Imrana Alhaji Buba, victim of terrorism in Nigeria, makes remarks during the launch of the multimedia exhibition "Surviving Terrorism: Victims' Voices", held on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism (21 August).

ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

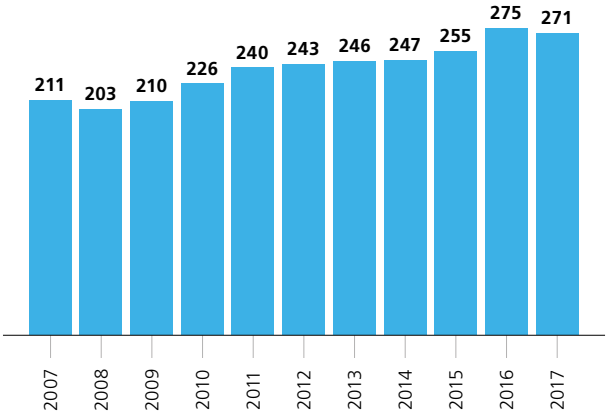
CONTEXT

Transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism continue to pose major threats to security, development and good governance around the world. Drugs create risks for millions of people, lead to the loss of life and seriously deplete social cohesion and capital. According to the United Nations World Drug Report 2018,[14] more than 31 million people suffer from drug-use disorders.

Organized crime, including cybercrime, trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and environmental crime, undermine the rule of law. Cybercrime is estimated to generate some $1.5 trillion in revenue each year. Profits accruing to globally operating migrant-smuggling networks total at least $5.5 billion. Moreover, homicides and other types of organized crime-related violence remain high across many regions of the world. Corruption adversely affects the rule of law, security and governance, denying many people access to adequate services and opportunities.

ONE IN 18 PEOPLE USED DRUGS AT LEAST ONCE IN 2017

Number of people (millions)*



* Out of the global population aged 15 to 64 years

Source: UNODC

[14] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.18.XI.9.

KEY OBJECTIVES

In this context, the work of the United Nations is grounded in a series of international instruments: the 3 international drug control conventions, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the 19 international conventions and protocols against terrorism and the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice. The United Nations works to support Member States in their efforts to make the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism, while promoting security and justice for all. It provides advice and technical assistance in areas ranging from transnational organized crime to illicit trafficking, from drug prevention and treatment and alternative development to corruption, from criminal justice reform to terrorism prevention and from research to policy support.

UN Photo / Manuel Elias

"Global connectivity and frontier technologies hold the potential to better people's lives, but we must also protect our societies from their abuse."

Yury Fedotov, Executive Director, UNODC

KEY RESULTS

Drug control

To assist Member States in implementing international drug control treaties and the operational recommendations of the 2016 special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, the United Nations undertook several initiatives in 2018. For example, the Organization helped to develop drug abuse prevention programmes focused on strengthening families and social structures, which supported more than 38,000 parents and children in 23 countries in East Africa, Central Asia, Eastern Europe

UNAMA

Drug operation in Badakhshan, Afghanistan.

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

Helped stem cross-border flows of illicit goods by training

2,866

officers in container control

Provided support to

3,370

Afghan farms in areas vulnerable to drug crime and dependency

Reviewed adherence to United Nations Convention against Corruption, after which

86%

of **reviewed States** amended related legislation

Trained officials from

79

countries on international control of medical substances

and Latin America and the Caribbean. It also supported 58 high-priority countries in developing and implementing comprehensive evidence-based gender- and age-responsive policies on HIV prevention and treatment of and care for people who inject drugs.

The United Nations supported Member States in their implementation of sustainable strategies for controlling illicit crops and fostering alternative livelihoods, as well as in enhancing law enforcement capacity. United Nations assistance resulted in seizures of heroin, opium and other illicit substances, including in challenging regions where capacity is inadequate and the trafficking of such commodities fuels regional instability. Most notably, in Afghanistan, mobile detection teams supported by the United Nations conducted more than 3,500 operations, resulting in significant seizures of heroin, opium and other illicit substances, as well as the arrest of nearly 1,000 suspects in those cases.

Crime prevention

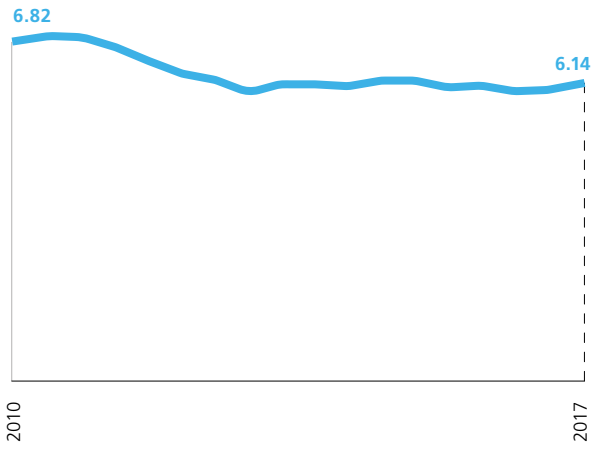
In assisting Member States with the development of crime prevention policies, the United Nations promoted the use of such tools as the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and integrated monitoring systems, which help countries to collect information and produce high-quality data on such topics as illicit crops, emerging crime dynamics and victimization.

The United Nations provided capacity-building assistance to law enforcement agencies in Africa, Latin America and Asia and the Pacific and enhanced the capacity of more than 30 countries to effectively address wildlife, forest and fisheries crime. In the area of human trafficking, Member States received support in better understanding "dark figures" on trafficking in persons. The United Nations "multiple systems estimation methodology" makes it possible to calculate overall as well as disaggregated victimization rates, giving a clearer indication of where national victim identification efforts might need to be stepped up. In addition, the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018[15] provided evidence of how armed conflict contributes directly to trafficking in persons, increasing the vulnerability of displaced persons and providing greater opportunities for criminal activity.

A landmark achievement in the area of crime prevention in 2018 was the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its ninth session of a mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Convention, in which Member States are encouraged to share experiences and lessons learned. The United Nations will support those exchange efforts and provide expert support on crime prevention matters. Furthermore, the Organization contributed to target 16.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals by helping Member States to counter illicit financial and arms flows through such evidence-based approaches as criminal intelligence-led policing, profiling and the use of special investigative techniques, cross-border cooperation on judicial and financial intelligence matters and the identification and monitoring of illicit trafficking in firearms.

OVER THE PAST DECADES, THE GLOBAL HOMICIDE RATE HAS DECLINED

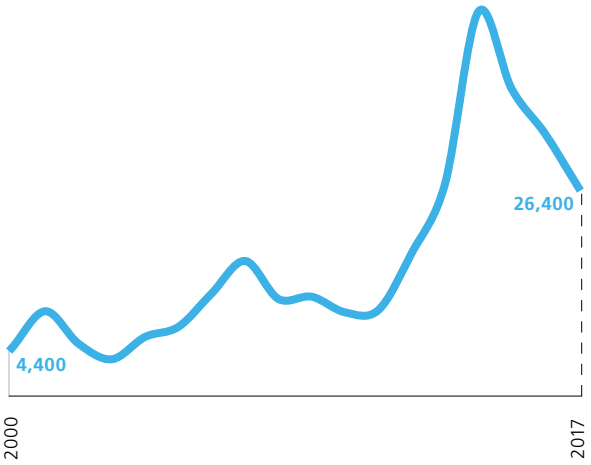
Homicide victims per 100,000 people



Source: UNODC

DESPITE LONG-TERM INCREASE, FATALITIES FROM TERRORISM HAVE RECENTLY DECLINED

Number of deaths from terrorism incidents



Source: START-Global Terrorism Database

[15] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.19.IV.2.

UN Photo / Mark Garten

Nadia Murad (left), Nobel Laureate and Goodwill Ambassador for the Dignity of Survivors of Human Trafficking of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), meets with Secretary-General António Guterres and gifts him a copy of her book, titled "The Last Girl".

Combating terrorism

The threat of terrorism remained acute and was exacerbated by such emerging challenges as suspected foreign terrorist fighters returning or relocating, as well as the growing nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime.

The United Nations helped to convene the first High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States to promote and enhance international counter-terrorism cooperation. It also launched the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact and its first consolidated multi-year donor appeal to improve system-wide coordination, resource mobilization and assistance delivery. Those efforts enhanced practical cooperation between the Secretariat and Security Council-mandated bodies in line with Council resolution 2395 (2017).

The United Nations also supported Member States in implementing counter-terrorism strategies in Central Asia, East Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa. More than 90 countries received support for their efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism where it could be conducive to terrorism.

OUR COUNTER-TERRORISM WORK

Supported more than
70
Member States with counter-terrorism programmes

Reached over
2,600
individuals in **capacity-building** activities

Launched 40 **projects** worth
$95M
to support Member States on Security Council resolution 2396 (2017)

Since February 2018,
42
partners joined the United Nations Global **Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact**

The Organization strengthened its efforts to address the situation of women and children having links to United Nations-listed terrorist groups and to provide guidance to Member States with regard to the prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighters. In addition, the United Nations enhanced its support for Member States in financing counter-terrorism activities and its assistance to victims of terrorism, including by commemorating the first International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism.

OUTLOOK

Looking ahead, the United Nations will continue to provide multidimensional assistance in response to General Assembly and Security Council calls for strengthening international cooperation on countering terrorism. The Organization will also seek to strengthen its projects and programmes on drugs and crime as part of its efforts to change people's lives for the better. This will include strengthening support for farmers seeking to escape illicit economies, assisting countries in combating piracy, illegal fishing and smuggling, supporting efforts to combat wildlife crime and protect precious flora and fauna and supporting improved safety and governance in urban areas. In that context, the fourteenth session of the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in 2020, and the special session of the General Assembly against corruption, scheduled for 2021, will help to enhance the work of the United Nations and Member States.

UN Photo

"Only through strong collaboration and targeted efforts, can we achieve concrete results in our fight against terrorism and terrorist financing."

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

EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING of the Organization

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) organizes large convoys of civilian and military vehicles to supply remote United Nations bases in northern Mali. Supply trucks are part of the convoys.

KEY WORKSTREAMS

- General Assembly affairs and conference management
- Global communications
- Oversight
- Management strategy, policy and compliance
- Offices away from headquarters
- Operational support
- Safety and security

INDICATIVE RESOURCES

$1.45B

$910M regular assessed, $340M peacekeeping assessed (2017-2018) and $200M voluntary contributions

SELECT MANDATES

- Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations, GA resolutions 72/266, 72/266 B and 73/281
- An accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat, GA resolution 73/289
- Human resources management, GA resolution 72/254
- Procurement, GA resolution 69/273
- Multilingualism, GA resolution 71/328
- Pattern of conferences, GA resolution 73/270

SELECT ENTITIES

- Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
- Department of Global Communications
- Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance
- Department of Operational Support
- Department of Security and Safety
- Office of Internal Oversight Services
- United Nations Offices at Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna

UN Photo / Sylvian Liechti

UN Photo / Manuel Elías

Actor Daryl Mitchell (seated) addresses the special event, "The Art of the Possible", on the occasion of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities. Standing behind him is a sign language interpreter.

KEY WORKSTREAMS

Several operational processes underpin the functioning of the United Nations Secretariat, with its annual resources of about $13 billion and more than 37,000 civilian staff in 450 duty stations. Many of those processes are being substantially overhauled in 2018/19 as a result of the Secretary-General's management reform initiative. They include the management of finance, human resources, information and communications technology, supply chains, facilities, conference services, and security and safety operations, as well as the communication of the Organization's work and the strengthening of relations with the principal organs of the United Nations, Member States and other stakeholders.

KEY RESULTS

In 2018, the United Nations laid the foundation for an ambitious management reform initiative that became effective in 2019. In shifting its management paradigm, the United Nations is putting the strongest emphasis on transparency, accountability and better implementation of mandates. Effective 1 January 2019, the Office of the Secretary-General launched a simplified and streamlined framework for the delegation of managerial authority to more than 200 heads of United Nations entities to cut through bureaucracy and bring decision-making closer to the point of delivery. The Organization began to simplify administrative policies and strengthened its internal accountability framework. It also put in place dashboards to convey performance and compliance data to managers in more timely, reliable and user-friendly ways. Furthermore, the Organization improved its formal programme and performance documentation to present a better overview of results to the General Assembly, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. For the first time in its history, the United Nations achieved gender parity among senior management.

"We have an opportunity and a responsibility to embody a progressive approach in every relationship we forge with our clients, with our partners at Headquarters and across the globe."

Atul Khare, Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support

UN Photo / Mark Garten

"We are working to transform the UN through a new management paradigm that fosters agility, transparency, accountability and results. "

Jan Beagle, Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

"The global nature of challenges affecting our world makes multilateral cooperation more important than ever."

Catherine Pollard, Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management

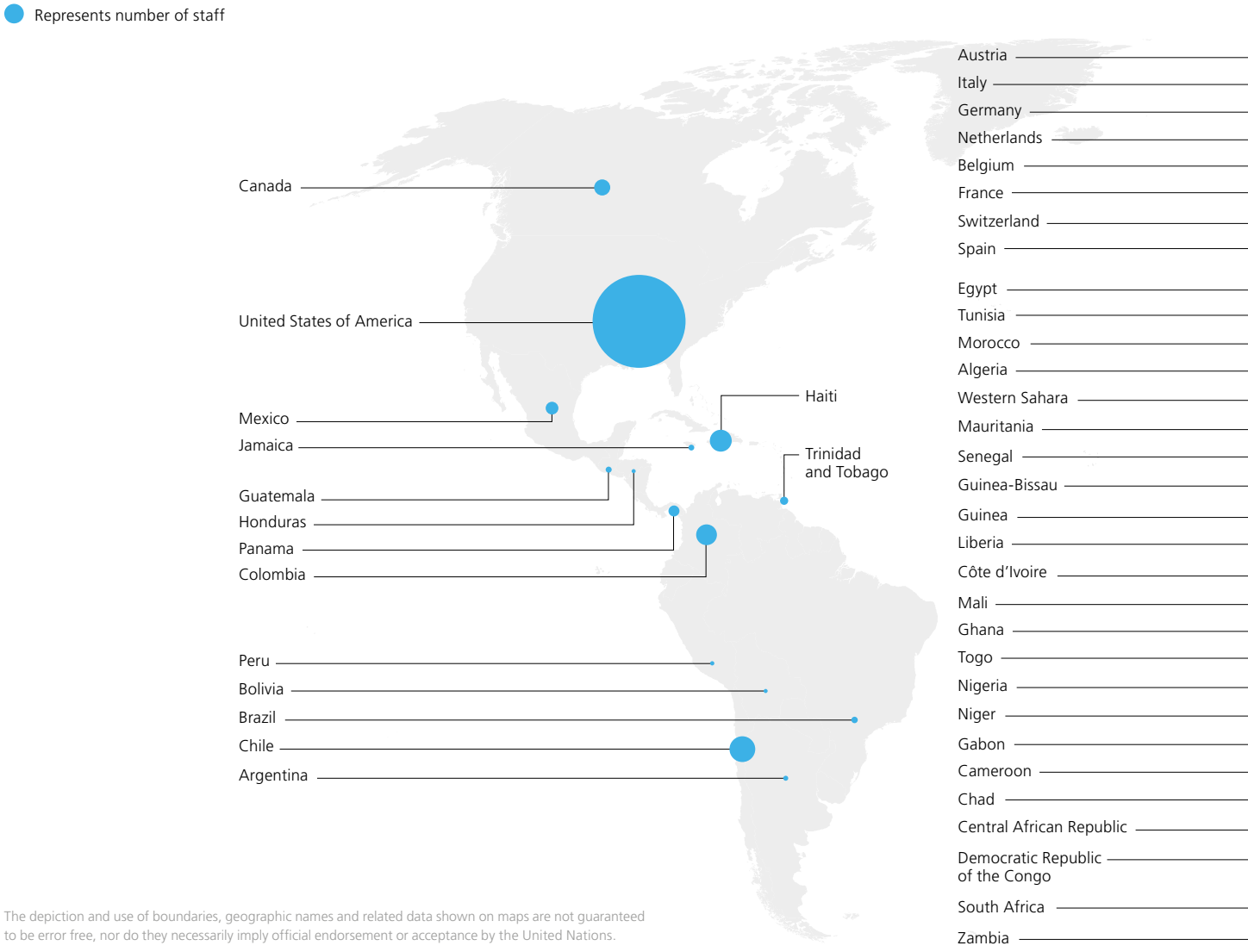
UN Photo / Mark Garte

"As agents of change, we help promote responsible administration of resources, a culture of accountability and transparency and improved programme performance."

Heidi Mendoza, Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

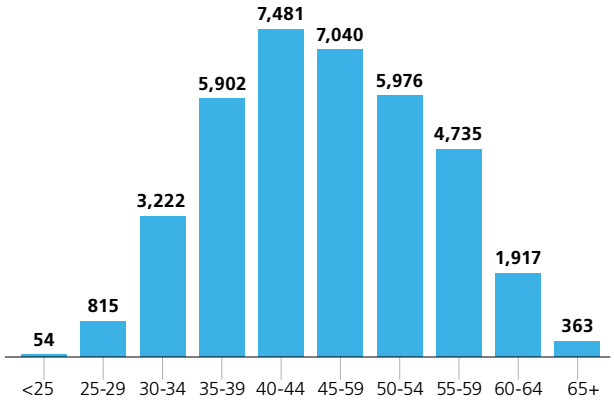
UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

OVER 37,000 STAFF WORKED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT WORLDWIDE IN 2018



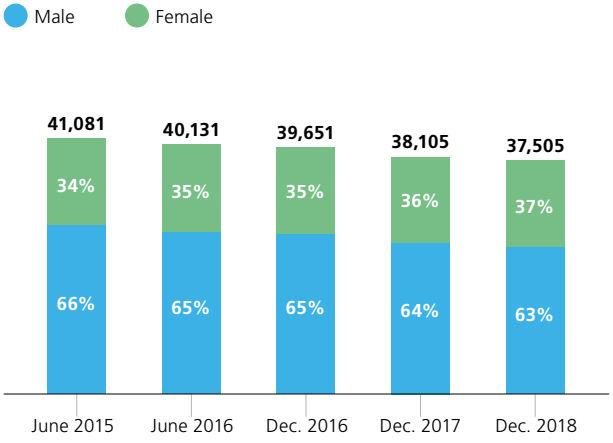
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps are not guaranteed to be error free, nor do they necessarily imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

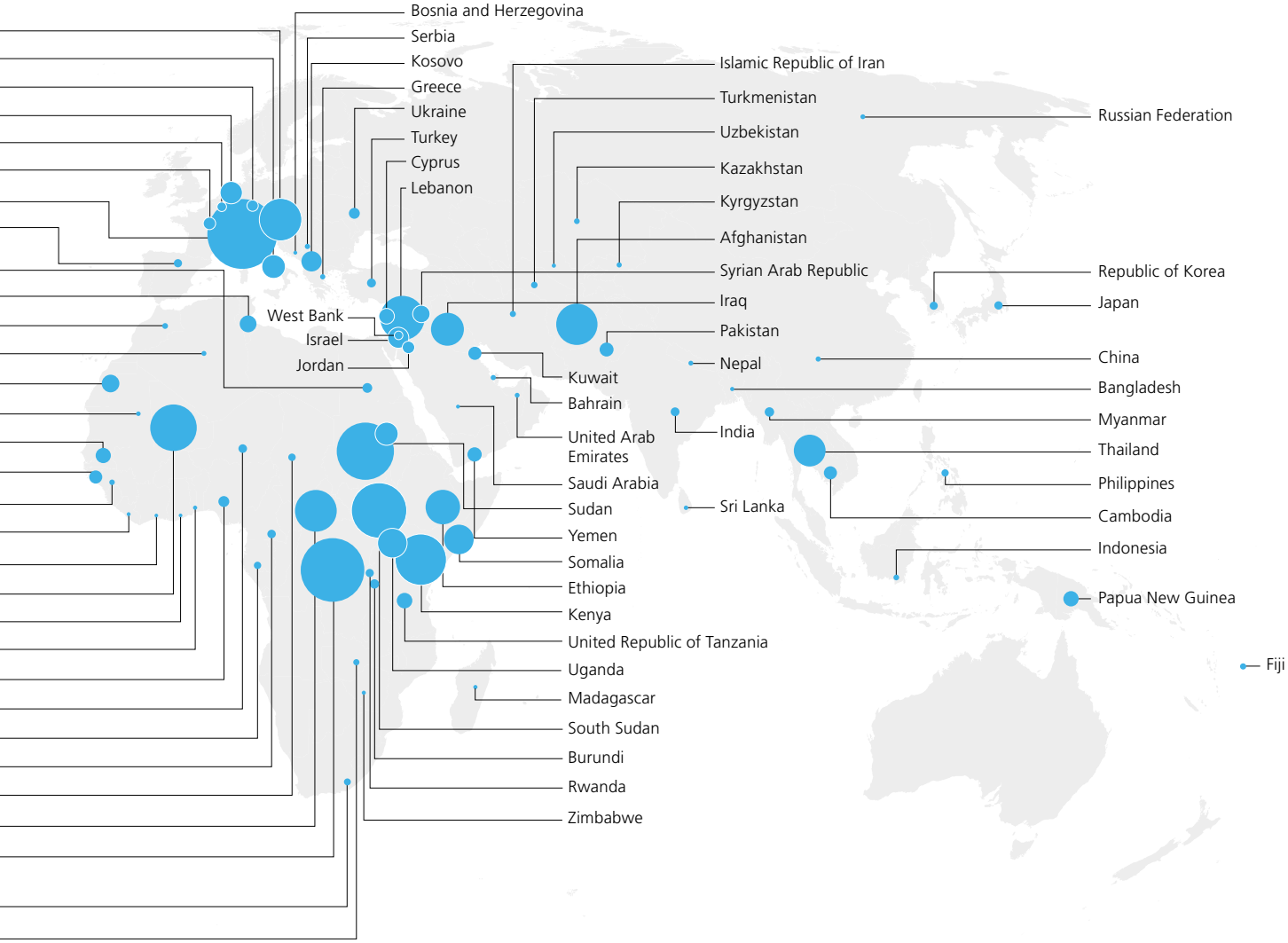
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT STAFF IN 2018



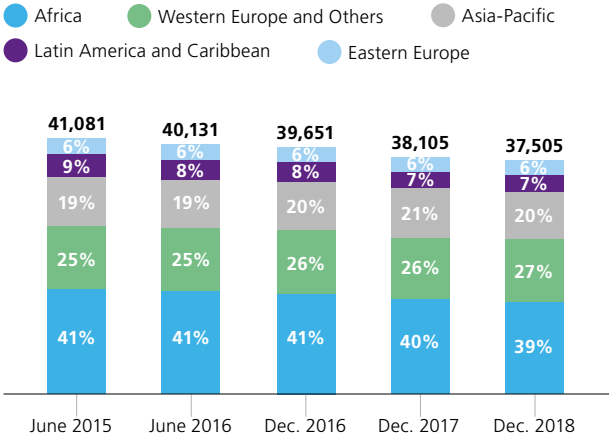
Source: United Nations, Staff Composition Report (2018)

FEMALE REPRESENTATION IS INCREASING AMONG UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT STAFF

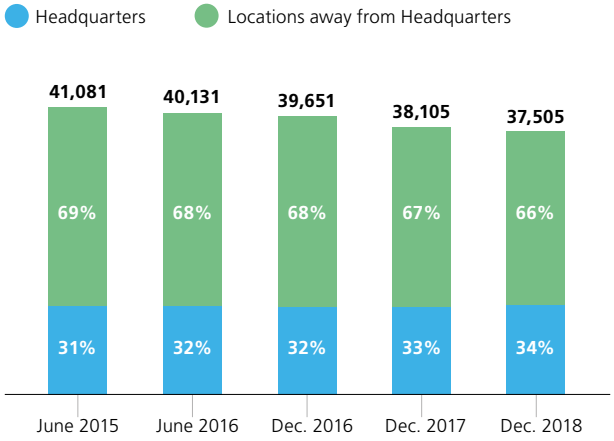




UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT STAFF BY REGIONAL GROUP



UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT STAFF BY LOCATION



UN Photo / Rick Bajornas

"In 2018, we helped managers engage a record 31,000 staff in leadership dialogues on ethics and integrity."

Elia Yi Armstrong,
Director of the Ethics Office

To facilitate multilateral dialogue and decision-making of Member States, the Secretariat continued to provide conference services, with multilingual support whenever mandated. The Organization serviced more than 35,000 intergovernmental meetings or conferences in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi and provided more than 4,500 documents and other materials. To strengthen inclusive multilingualism, the Organization also expanded its pool of conference interpreters and translators from traditionally underrepresented regions.

OUR EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING EFFORTS

We issued new, simplified and streamlined delegations of managerial authority to

200+

heads of United Nations entities.

We serviced

35,000+

intergovernmental meetings and conferences.

We put in place broadcasting partnerships with

1,100

media entities in 153 countries and territories.

46M+

visitors visited un.org and some 16M users consulted the dedicated Sustainable Development Goals website

UN Photo / Mark Garten

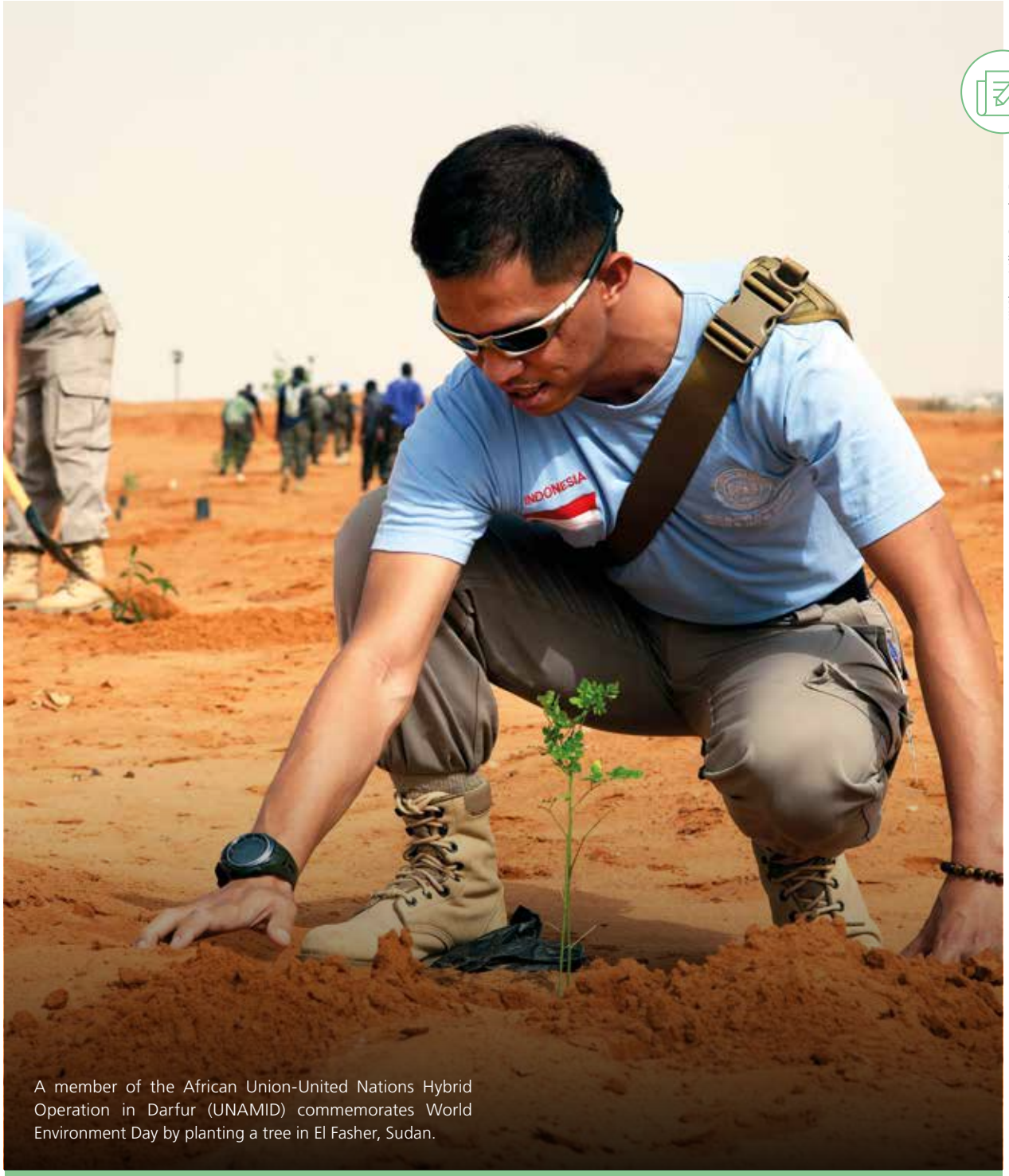
ETHICS AND STAFF SUPPORT

In 2018, the United Nations responded to a higher number of internal requests for confidential ethics advice and guidance on whistle-blower protection. Responsiveness improved, with the average number of days for preliminary reviews dropping by 50 per cent, to 13 days. More than 31,000 staff participated in leadership dialogues on whistle-blowing and a stronger policy against retaliation for reporting wrongdoing. The number of tips on potential wrongdoing increased, suggesting greater awareness of reporting options and increased confidence in the system. To help improve the work environment, the United Nations Ombudsman launched a civility campaign and assisted more than 2,700 staff with a safe space, a confidential ear and independent advice on workplace challenges.

Shireen Lillian Dodson is sworn in as new United Nations Ombudsman.

UN Photo / Isaac Billy

Visitor watching a virtual reality presentation on the Sustainable Development Goals at the Global Festival of Ideas in Bonn, Germany, with the support of United Nations communications teams



UN Photo / Albert Gonzalez Farran.

A member of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) commemorates World Environment Day by planting a tree in El Fasher, Sudan.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

"Walking the talk" on environmental sustainability is a key priority for United Nations operations. Building on its environmental strategy, the United Nations established a performance and risk framework that increases accountability for the environmental footprint of its field missions. The missions – which deploy more than 100,000 people in fragile settings – reported to the General Assembly on their environmental scorecards for the first time in the context of their budget performance reports for 2017-2018.

To keep staff and visitors safe, the United Nations worked with more than 1,400 security officers across its 11 major non-field locations. Across the world, United Nations security officers not only helped to protect staff and their dependants, but also kept 3 million visitors, Heads of State and Government representatives safe as they passed through Secretariat premises.

In 2018, the United Nations Secretariat also strove to better communicate its work to global audiences. By the end of the year, for example, the United Nations had put in place partnerships for broadcasting its content with 1,100 media entities in 153 countries and territories. More than 46 million unique users visited the un.org website, more than 60 per cent of whom were 18–34 years old. Nearly 16 million users consulted the dedicated website on the Sustainable Development Goals. In just one of many global campaigns, some 2,000 people from more than 120 countries shared videos of themselves reading an article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in one of 80 native languages.

"Our security management system must be fit for purpose to keep the United Nations safe and better the international community."

Peter Drennan, Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security

UN Photo / Mark Garten

"Our mission is to inform and engage with global audiences in support of the work of the United Nations."

Alison Smale, Under-Secretary-General for Global Communications

UN Photo / Mark Garten

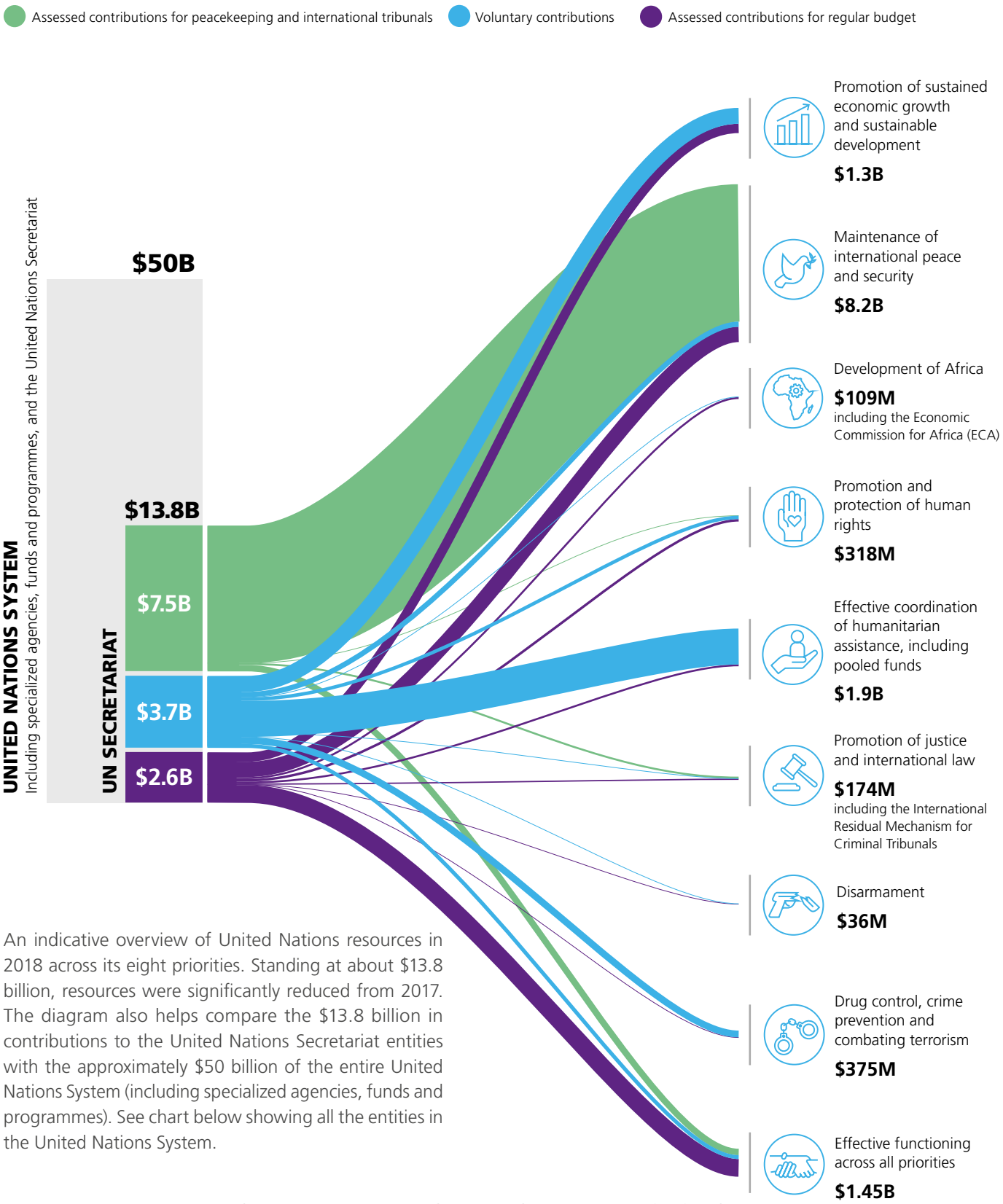
COMBATING HARASSMENT AND ABUSE

UN Photo / Nektarios Markogiannis

The United Nations continued to advance its victim-centred, zero-tolerance approach to sexual misconduct. It approved a system-wide model policy on sexual harassment, informed by the first-ever staff survey on the issue. A 24-hour "Speak up" helpline was set up in 2018, and a new Clear Check database now makes it possible to vet job candidates across all United Nations system entities to prevent the rehiring of perpetrators of sexual misconduct. The Organization also introduced a database to better assist victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. Victims' rights advocates began to deploy to the field, and a new group of sexual misconduct investigators was set up.

Jane Connors (second from left), United Nations advocate for the rights of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, meets with uniformed personnel serving with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT RESOURCES ACROSS KEY PRIORITIES



An indicative overview of United Nations resources in 2018 across its eight priorities. Standing at about $13.8 billion, resources were significantly reduced from 2017. The diagram also helps compare the $13.8 billion in contributions to the United Nations Secretariat entities with the approximately $50 billion of the entire United Nations System (including specialized agencies, funds and programmes). See chart below showing all the entities in the United Nations System.

Please note that this diagram is provided for illustrative purposes only. The financial years for the regular budget (2018) and for peacekeeping operations (2017-2018) differ. Allocation of resources to priorities is based on the United Nations Programme Budget 2020. Data for the United Nations System is based on indicative reports to the United Nations Chief Executive Board Secretariat. For detailed information, please refer to audited financial statements.

UN Photo / Rick Bajornas

United Nations Headquarters security personnel during Safety and Security Week.

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT IS PART OF THE WIDER UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

UN PRINCIPAL ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Subsidiary Organs

- Disarmament Commission
- Human Rights Council
- International Law Commission
- Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
- Main Committees
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Funds and Programmes[1]

UNDP United Nations Development Programme
- **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
- **UNV** United Nations Volunteers

UNEP[8] United Nations Environment Programme

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UN-HABITAT[8] United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

WFP World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

Research and Training

UNIDIR United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research

UNSSC United Nations System Staff College

UNU United Nations University

Other Entities

ITC International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)

UNCTAD[1,8] United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNHCR[1] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNOPS[1] United Nations Office for Project Services

UNRWA[1] United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

UN-WOMEN[1] United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Related Organizations

CTBTO PREPARATORY COMMISSION Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

IAEA[1,3] International Atomic Energy Agency

ICC International Criminal Court

IOM[1] International Organization for Migration

ISA International Seabed Authority

ITLOS International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea

OPCW[3] Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

WTO[1,4] World Trade Organization

Peacebuilding Commission

HLPF

High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

SECURITY COUNCIL

Subsidiary Organs

- Counter-Terrorism Committee
- International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
- Military Staff Committee
- Peacekeeping operations and political missions
- Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Functional Commissions

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions[8]

ECA Economic Commission for Africa

ECE Economic Commission for Europe

ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies[10]

- Committee for Development Policy
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNGEGN United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

UNGGIM Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management

Research and Training

UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Specialized Agencies[1,5]

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

ILO International Labour Organization

IMF International Monetary Fund

IMO International Maritime Organization

ITU International Telecommunication Union

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNWTO World Tourism Organization

UPU Universal Postal Union

WHO World Health Organization

WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization

WMO World Meteorological Organization

WORLD BANK GROUP[7]
- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- **IDA** International Development Association
- **IFC** International Finance Corporation

SECRETARIAT

Departments and Offices[9]

EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General

DCO Development Coordination Office

DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs

DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

DGC Department of Global Communications

DMSPC Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance

DOS Department of Operational Support

DPO Department of Peace Operations

DPPA Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs

DSS Department of Safety and Security

OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OCT Office of Counter-Terrorism

ODA Office for Disarmament Affairs

OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services

OLA Office of Legal Affairs

OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

SRSG/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

SRSG/VAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children

UNDRR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNODC[1] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva

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

UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi

UNOP[2] United Nations Office for Partnerships

UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL[6]

Notes:

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

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

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