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Note

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Chapter I

Introduction

1. The present report looks back on a year of headwinds and hope for humanity. In 2024, deadly conflicts continued to inflict massive suffering and displacement. Our planet shattered new heat records. Poverty, hunger and inequalities rose, while transformative technologies such as artificial intelligence expanded without effective guardrails, and international law and human rights were trampled.
2. In the face of such challenges, the United Nations worked to translate our shared values into meaningful action on the ground for people around the world.
3. In 2024, through 40 special political missions and offices and 11 peacekeeping operations, we worked to prevent the outbreak, escalation and continuation of conflicts.
4. Together with partners, we delivered life-saving assistance and protection to more than 116 million people. In countries and areas that are enduring conflicts, such as the Horn of Africa, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, the Sudan, Ukraine, Yemen and beyond, we delivered food, nutrition, water, sanitation, education, healthcare, shelter and protection.
5. We responded to disasters, including floods in South-East Asia and the Sudan, Hurricane Beryl in the Caribbean, an earthquake in Vanuatu and drought in Southern and Eastern Africa.
6. In September 2024, Member States adopted the Pact for the Future, which sets out vital measures to help revitalize the multilateral system and its solutions for people and planet.
7. In the Pact, Member States called for strengthening the machinery of peace by prioritizing the tools of conflict prevention, mediation and peacebuilding. In 2024, we began a review of our peace operations, including peacekeeping and special political missions, to more effectively address today's complex threats to peace and security.
8. The Pact also includes support for a Sustainable Development Goal stimulus and a call to reform the global financial architecture. Working with multilateral development banks and Governments, we are advocating changes in global economic governance in key areas, including debt relief, tax cooperation and strengthening the representation of developing countries at decision-making tables.
9. On the climate crisis, we supported 170 countries in preparing or implementing their nationally determined contributions to reduce emissions. We also provided funding and support for 35 developing countries to accelerate low-carbon development initiatives, such as electrification, energy efficiency and low-emission infrastructure, through the Global Environment Facility.
10. The adoption of the Global Digital Compact as an annex to the Pact for the Future was a milestone, showcasing the proactive response of the United Nations to contemporary challenges. It not only underscores our collective commitment to bridging the digital divide and promoting digital inclusion but also demonstrates our dedication to safeguarding human rights in the digital age. By addressing the pressing issues of our time, the United Nations is paving the way for a more equitable and sustainable future, ensuring that digital technologies are harnessed for the benefit of all humanity.

11. Now in the implementation phase, we began developing a report on innovative voluntary financing for artificial intelligence so that all countries can benefit from the technology and are now working to support Member States as they establish an Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and a Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance to develop effective global guardrails that protect people as the technology expands.
12. We also made progress in keeping the promises set out in the Pact on delivering for youth and future generations. For example, we began developing a Global Youth Investment Platform to ensure that national funding mechanisms and investment platforms are focused on the needs of young people.
13. In line with the Declaration on Future Generations, also adopted in September, we applied strategic foresight to planning, policy and action, including through multi-year strategic plans for the United Nations, and established a strategic foresight network and community of practice to ensure that our policies, programmes and field operations are aligned with the challenges we foresee in the years ahead.
14. In all aspects of this important work, we consolidated our United Nations 2.0 initiative to enhance efficiencies and innovations across the Organization by harnessing data analytics and digital transformation.
15. Our vital work depends on fostering a supportive and respectful workplace that truly represents the people of our world. We have achieved gender parity among senior leadership and resident coordinators since 2020, and for the first time in our history, we reached gender parity in the Professional and higher categories.
16. In 2024, through the work of our network of Anti-Racism Advocates, we continued to engage with staff and leadership across our Organization and deliver training, advocacy and accountability reviews to ensure that the United Nations always lives up to its values, within our Organization and beyond.
17. The present report demonstrates that despite enormously trying times – indeed, precisely because of them – we can and must keep pushing for the better world that we know is within reach. We will renew our efforts to achieve peace, foster sustainable development and defend and uphold human rights, for all of humanity.

Chapter II

The work of the Organization

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development

Context

18. With just five years until 2030, progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is too slow and has been impeded by persistent inequalities, mounting debt, trade tensions, conflict and climate disruptions. The promise of leaving no one behind is not yet fulfilled. Gender equality remains elusive in all domains, including economic rights, participation and access to new technologies and political representation.

Our goals

19. Despite the challenging global context, the Organization, along with its partners, remains steadfast in supporting efforts towards achieving the Goals. Building on renewed momentum from the Pact for the Future, United Nations country teams, led by resident coordinators, are enhancing country-level support in line with national priorities.

Our achievements

Implementing the 2030 Agenda

20. At the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development, we brought together over 90 high-level officials to review progress on the 2030 Agenda and share innovative acceleration solutions.

21. Despite several setbacks, the latest data on progress towards achieving the Goals reveal some signs of progress. For the first time, in 2023, over half of the world's population (52.4 per cent) was covered by at least one social protection benefit, an increase from 42.8 per cent in 2015. The percentage of young people completing upper secondary school increased from 53 per cent in 2015 to 60 per cent in 2024. Literacy skills are improving and gender gaps in education are narrowing. Significant progress has been recorded on various health indicators, including the under-5 mortality rate and the number of people affected by communicable diseases. Renewable energy innovation surged, driven by record investments. Digital connectivity grew from 40 to 68 per cent over the past decade and electricity access rose from 87 to 92 per cent between 2015 and 2023.

22. We scaled up support for community-level action to deliver the Goals, backing hundreds of locally-led efforts on the ground. Through the Local2030 coalition, we supported 30 community initiatives and a capacity-building programme to help mobilize knowledge and investment for sustainable development.

Scaling up financing for development

23. Scaling up coalitions and platforms for more inclusive, resilient and sustainable financing is critical to delivering the 2030 Agenda. In the Pact for the Future, Member States called for international financial architecture reform, while preparations for the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development served as a platform to tackle global economic challenges, debt sustainability, tax cooperation and investment in the Goals.

A pact for a sustainable future

The Pact for the Future, adopted by consensus at the Summit of the Future in September 2024, represents a leap forward in advancing global cooperation and turbocharging efforts to achieve the Goals. To confront current realities and address the challenges of the future, the Pact outlines renewed commitments to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda, including calls to harness technology for sustainable development and reform the global financial system to better serve and represent the interests of developing countries.

24. The Sustainable Development Goal Stimulus Leaders Group, convened by the Secretary-General, garnered support from Heads of State and Government, elevating political ambition for financial architecture reform and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal stimulus.

25. To advance global economic governance, the General Assembly adopted the terms of reference for a United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation, which will be critical for building a more inclusive and equitable global tax system.

26. Investment mobilization efforts also gained traction, especially around key transformative pathways, namely food systems, energy, digital transformation, education, jobs and social protection, and climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, which are catalysts for acceleration towards achieving the Goals. The ninth Sustainable Development Goals Investment Fair showcased over \$13 billion in projects featuring government-industry partnerships.

Leaving no one behind

27. Supporting marginalized groups and people in vulnerable situations remained our priority, including the provision of support for the displaced, children, young people, older persons, Indigenous Peoples and persons with disabilities. The *World Social Report 2024* demonstrated how converging shocks disproportionately affect disadvantaged populations, urging swift action for inclusive, resilient growth. In parallel, the United Nations E-Government Survey 2024 highlighted the need to rapidly accelerate the digital transformation as an enabler of equitable and sustainable development.

28. The Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries was integrated into national plans to strengthen resilience against future shocks and support structural transformation in the least developed countries, with several countries set to graduate by 2029: Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Senegal and Solomon Islands.

29. We launched a dedicated workstream under the framework of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States to support the establishment of a Centre of Excellence. We also leveraged the Small Island Developing States Partnership Framework and the Small Island Developing States Global Business Network to foster sustainable action on climate, tourism, energy and financing.

30. At the twelfth session of the World Urban Forum, held in Cairo, stakeholders adopted a call to action to address the global housing crisis and transform informal settlements in order to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

31. The *Disability and Development Report 2024* contained a call for urgent action to close the persistent gaps between persons with and without disabilities in the area of food security and in access to healthcare, energy and technology.

32. In Haiti, we launched a call to action, through the President of the Economic and Social Council, to address the needs of children and young persons facing violence, poverty and malnutrition.

Climate action

33. Climate action was strengthened through renewed political momentum in 2024, as countries advanced their implementation of the Paris Agreement. The Organization supported 64 countries in producing their first biennial transparency reports and helped 170 countries to prepare their nationally determined contributions due in 2025, providing targeted implementation support in 30 countries.

34. The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants facilitated the development by 30 countries of methane reduction road maps aimed at achieving the target of a 30 per cent reduction in methane emissions by 2030. Eight countries ratified, accepted or approved the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, while 70 others advanced energy-efficient cooling systems through our Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

35. The Global Environment Facility provided over \$200 million in grant funding in 2024, which helped 35 developing countries to accelerate low-carbon development, reached over 17 million people and cut emissions equivalent to removing 65 million cars from the roads. Adaptation initiatives launched in 50 countries are expected to benefit 3.5 million people who are facing such climate impacts as drought and rising sea levels and to restore 241,000 hectares of land.

36. The Presidency of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change launched the Baku Initiative for Finance, Investment and Trade Dialogue to support developing countries in enhancing nationally determined contributions, adaptation plans and long-term low-emission development strategies. In the *World Cities Report 2024*, strategies are outlined for local and regional governments to embed climate action into urban development policies and budgets.

37. The United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme reinforced the role of science in environmental policymaking, adopting 15 resolutions in 2024 to advance multilateral action on climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

Plastic pollution negotiations make headway

In November and December 2024, the United Nations supported negotiations towards a legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution. During talks held in the Republic of Korea, over 3,300 delegates from more than 170 countries convened for the fifth session of the intergovernmental negotiating committee, during which they agreed on a Chair's text that will serve as the starting point for renewed negotiations in 2025.

Gender equality

38. In 2025, 30 years after the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, gender equality remains one of the world's greatest challenges – and most transformative opportunities. Despite persistent barriers, pivotal progress was made in 2024 through local leadership, improved policy frameworks and new global partnerships.

39. The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund has mobilized over \$250 million and supported more than 1,400 grass-roots organizations in fragile settings since 2016. Eight new national action plans on women and peace and security were adopted in 2024, bringing the total to 112.

System-wide action for gender equality

Launched by the Secretary-General on International Women's Day in 2024, the United Nations System-wide Gender Equality Acceleration Plan is aimed at accelerating progress on gender equality across the United Nations system. Its five pillars are designed to drive transformative change for gender equality throughout the system. Within its first year of implementation, 75 per cent of United Nations entities had established steering mechanisms at the senior level, and 86 per cent ensured the participation of organizations representing women and girls in strategic engagements and United Nations convenings, as demonstrated in the progress report published in 2025 and the companion compilation of promising practices. On International Women's Day 2025, the Secretary-General launched the Gender Equality Clarion Call, reaffirming our collective commitment to gender equality amid growing challenges and pushbacks through four urgent priorities: championing leadership; countering regression; dismantling inequalities; and protecting women human rights defenders.

40. We supported care policies, practices and the delivery of services across 50 countries and six regions. We advanced efforts to end gender-based violence through the new African Union Convention on Ending Violence against Women and Girls.

41. Our investment in national statistical systems has expanded the usage of gender data in over 76 countries, influencing more than 38 policies and programmes. The Gender Action Plan to Support the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 was launched following consultations with 70 Member States and over 500 stakeholders.

42. With women holding less than 27 per cent of seats in parliaments globally in 2023, The *Gender Snapshot 2024* set out estimates that gender parity in parliaments may not be achieved until 2063. At the current rate of progress, it will take a further 137 years to end extreme poverty among women. Despite these challenges, we helped over 3,500 civil society and women-led organizations and 1,000 partners to strengthen their leadership and capacity to shape gender-responsive legislation and policymaking, reflecting our commitment to gender equality and women's rights globally.

Regional support

43. The five regional commissions convened annual forums on sustainable development, serving as intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder platforms for policy discussions and regional evaluations of progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

These forums engaged thousands of participants to generate regional insights for the high-level political forum on sustainable development, facilitate peer learning through voluntary national reviews and shape regional perspectives on the Pact for the Future. The regional commissions also provided regional follow-up to and reviews of the global programmes of action for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Their efforts also supported the implementation of 38 projects in total, which were focused on areas such as digital transformation, capacity-building and climate resilience.

44. The regional collaborative platforms have been instrumental in linking global mandates and country-level action by offering timely, integrated policy and technical support to resident coordinators and United Nations country teams. Those efforts included mobilizing capacity and resources from the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund so as to deliver strategic, cross-border surge support to country teams in the central Sahel and resulted in the launch, jointly with the transitional authorities, of 10 programmes in Burkina Faso, Mali and the Niger.

Resident coordinator system

45. In 2024, the resident coordinator system operated in over 160 countries and territories, coordinating and overseeing country-level support. Independent surveys of impact and performance indicate that these system-wide efforts have yielded substantial progress, with 89 per cent of host governments agreeing that the Organization provided policy advice in an integrated manner, up from 88 per cent the previous year.

46. Resident coordinators lead United Nations country teams that support national Governments in their design of cross-sectoral policies and regulatory frameworks. These policies identify opportunities for public and private investments and set out provisions for the convening of diverse stakeholders to unlock tailored financing solutions to accelerate the achievement of the Goals. Their work also included building capacity for public institutions and civil society.

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

Context

47. Multilateral peace and security efforts are under unprecedented and significant strain. Conflicts impose severe human and economic costs, while increasing geopolitical tensions foster uncertainty and hinder multilateral efforts. By adopting the Pact for the Future, Member States reaffirmed their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and to improving global governance for a just, secure and sustainable world. In implementing the Pact, the Organization is reviewing the future of all forms of United Nations peace operations, to assess how our future peace and security efforts can adapt to evolving needs.

Our goals

48. We support Member States in advancing international peace and security, guided by the Charter and the mandates of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Leveraging all the diplomatic tools of the Charter and the Secretary-General's good offices, we assist Governments in responding to political crises and in preventing, managing and resolving conflicts. We promote the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and young people in political and peace processes. The prevention of genocide and other atrocity crimes, conflict-related sexual violence, violations of children's rights in armed conflict and sexual exploitation and abuse remains central to our work.

Our achievements

Prevention, management and resolution of conflicts

49. Support to the Security Council remains central to our work. In 2024, we supported the holding of 429 formal and informal meetings, as well as the adoption of 46 resolutions and seven statements by the President. We also supported the holding of 115 meetings of the Council's subsidiary bodies.

50. Despite rising threats, we continued to deliver on the ground, protecting hundreds of thousands of civilians daily and advancing peace processes. Through our 40 special political missions and 11 peacekeeping operations, we supported Member State initiatives in preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict.

51. In the Syrian Arab Republic, we engaged with a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including the Syrian interim authorities, during the political transition in line with the principles of Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#) in order to de-escalate violence, protect civilians and prevent regional spillover. In the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, Gaza and the West Bank and the broader region, we closely engaged all parties to end violence, enhance humanitarian access and sustain assistance to affected populations. We reinforced advocacy for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, whose critical humanitarian and human development role has been under immense threat. In Lebanon, the Organization supported de-escalation and a resumption of a cessation of hostilities in line with our mandate under resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#), enabling people to return to their homes on both sides of the Blue Line. The unified commitment of troop- and police-contributing countries remained critical to these efforts.

52. In the Sudan, our diplomatic efforts to help end the conflict and initiate a political process included establishing the Sudan Consultative Group for enhanced mediation efforts. We also convened proximity talks to improve humanitarian access and protect civilians. In Abyei, our efforts to promote peaceful coexistence supported a decline in intercommunal violence.

53. The Secretary-General hosted the Greek Cypriot leader and the Turkish Cypriot leader, the first convening since 2021, to encourage progress and revive dialogue. Despite ongoing challenges in the buffer zone, our peacekeeping mission continued to support measures to foster trust between Cypriot communities. In Kosovo,¹ we contributed to community dialogue and promoted intercultural youth exchanges to reduce tensions and foster social cohesion.

54. In Colombia, to consolidate peace and uphold human rights and justice for victims of armed conflict, we assisted national efforts to implement the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace, including by accelerating comprehensive rural reform and land redistribution.

55. On Afghanistan, we convened Special Envoys in the Doha process to discuss counter-narcotics efforts and the private sector, in order to help address basic needs and enhance coordination between the international community and the de facto authorities. In Libya, we facilitated trust-building among security actors in a new joint technical team to support the ceasefire agreement of 2020. We also amplified efforts towards a resolution of the political crisis in Myanmar, including durable solutions for Rohingya refugees.

¹ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#).

56. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, we continued to support dialogue and conditions for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in order to deter threats from armed groups and protect civilians. In South Sudan, we strengthened local conflict resolution by supporting community-led peace efforts and training local leaders in mediation.

57. Our partnerships with regional organizations remained essential to advancing peace and political solutions, including through joint efforts to advance Security Council resolution [2719 \(2023\)](#), which enables funding for African-led peace operations. Together, we accompanied political transitions across several countries in West Africa, the Sahel and Central Africa and helped to resolve a post-electoral impasse in Sierra Leone.

Women and peace and security

58. In 2025, 25 years after the adoption of Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), gender equality and women's participation remain critical in peace and political processes. In October 2024, the Secretary-General initiated a common pledge, which invites mediation actors to commit to actions supporting the goal of increased participation of women in such processes. In Afghanistan, we advocated firmly for the human rights and freedom of women and girls. We promoted women's participation in the first local elections held in the Central African Republic for 37 years, helping to ensure gender parity in voter registration and supporting the first National Parity Observatory. In Haiti, we facilitated consultations with hundreds of women and youth representatives to advance women's political participation.

Peacebuilding support

59. In 2024, with the support of the Secretariat, the Peacebuilding Commission considered 34 countries and regions in its engagements and provided advice to the Security Council on 11 occasions. The Commission enabled countries to share lessons regarding their national prevention and peacebuilding plans, including in Guatemala, Kenya, Mauritania, Norway and Timor-Leste. The Peacebuilding Fund allocated over \$116 million across 32 countries and territories, exceeding its goal of dedicating 30 per cent of funds to gender equality and women's empowerment. A quarter of allocated funds facilitated the transition from peacekeeping and peace operations in eight countries, including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Electoral assistance

60. In 2024, approximately 4 billion people were eligible to vote in elections across more than 70 Member States, including in some of the world's most populous countries. In order to support Member States in conducting credible, peaceful and inclusive elections, we provided technical assistance to Member States on a variety of issues, including participation challenges and a rapidly changing information ecosystem. We strengthened global partnerships through joint capacity development initiatives. Together with the African Union, we hosted a workshop for women chairpersons of electoral bodies in Africa. We also supported the second Leadership Academy for Women, held in Doha in November 2024, as well as a workshop on the role of social media in elections, organized with the League of Arab States.

Rule of law and security institutions

61. Our support for the rule of law, justice and security institutions underpinned political and peace processes worldwide, which has resulted in over 3,000 convictions for crimes that fuelled conflict, and included the management of high-risk detainees. Over 7,700 United Nations police officers across 14 missions built national policing

capacities to enhance community-oriented initiatives, civilian protection and national accountability mechanisms.

62. Our work on security sector reform assisted national authorities in six countries to develop 12 national security instruments, and the Organization synthesized data from 55 Member States in our inaugural report on women in the defence sector.

63. Our work on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo benefited around 12,000 individuals, including through community violence reduction and arms management programmes.

64. Through the coordination work of the Mine Action Service, in Afghanistan, more than 4.4 million m² of explosive ordnance-contaminated land were cleared between June and October 2024. We also removed over 5,000 explosive ordnance items in South Sudan to secure 500 health clinics, agricultural areas, water sources and schools.

Violence against children, children in armed conflict, sexual violence in conflict and the prevention of genocide

65. To confront the unprecedented global crisis of violence facing millions of children, the United Nations galvanized momentum at the highest levels through the first Global Ministerial Conference on Ending Violence against Children, held in November 2024. Attended by 120 Member States, the Conference generated unprecedented political engagement. It also saw the launch of the new Pathfinding Global Alliance on Ending Violence against Children, an initiative backed by 44 States, through which members committed to accelerating efforts to end violence against children by 2030 through strategic, time-bound and context-specific actions, supported by peer-to-peer collaboration.

66. Child rights in conflict were blatantly disregarded in 2024. Alongside partners on the ground, we verified over 41,000 grave violations against children in 25 countries and one region. Children were recruited and used, killed and maimed, subjected to sexual violence, abducted, and denied access to humanitarian assistance, and their schools and hospitals were attacked. The Organization and its partners advocated the release of children from parties to conflict and for the adoption of action plans to end and prevent grave violations against children. Owing to that advocacy, close to 16,500 children formerly associated with armed forces or groups received protection or reintegration support in 2024.

67. Sexual violence continued to be used as a tactic of war as conflicts proliferated and forced displacement increased. Women and girls were subjected to rape, sexual slavery and trafficking by parties to conflict, particularly in displacement settings and while engaged in essential livelihood activities, while boys and men were mainly targeted in detention contexts. Compliance by parties to conflict with existing obligations under international law, including international human rights law, remained low. The United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict network continued to deliver comprehensive recovery services to survivors, including in South Sudan, the Sudan and Ukraine. Support was provided to national authorities through the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict to enhance accountability.

68. The Organization continued efforts to strengthen the prevention of genocide at the global level, by supporting Zambia in the launch of, and providing training for, the National Committee for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, War Crimes, Crimes against Humanity and all forms of Discrimination, following accession by Zambia to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of

Genocide in 2022. The Organization also prioritized combating hate speech and the denial of genocide through participation in the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda and by launching new policy documents and an online training course for United Nations personnel across the entire system.

C. Development in Africa

Context

69. Africa stands at a defining moment, with great prospects for growth, ready to overcome the challenges of climate and energy crises, debt, conflict and limited aid flows. These future prospects are built on youth-driven innovation, ambitious national growth plans, stable financing and bold leadership. The 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want remain guiding lights on this path and supporting that vision is an urgent priority for the United Nations.

Our goals

70. Our engagement in sustainable development plans for Africa is focused on providing support for economic transformation, peace and stability, closing the digital divide, enabling food security, access to equitable finance, education, digital skills, job creation, the transition to renewable energy and climate resilience. Working in partnership with the African Union, regional economic communities, the resident coordinator system and Member States, we are breaking down silos between social, economic, peacebuilding and environmental development to achieve the Goals.

Our achievements

71. In recognition of the urgency of development priorities for Africa, the United Nations has intensified its advocacy for the reform of the international financial architecture. Our work is focused on strengthening domestic resource mobilization to help countries invest in their people and shape their own future by curbing illicit financial flows and enabling better access to development finance. In response to the call for Africa to have equitable access to finance, we supported governments in deploying innovative digital tools to improve tax administration and revenue predictability. For example, in Egypt, Libya and Mauritania, we helped to build institutional capacity to modernize fiscal systems. With debt servicing costs exceeding health spending in 40 per cent of countries in Africa, we also supported financial reforms in six countries to promote sound fiscal management and safeguard essential social investments.

72. We advanced integrated solutions that promoted digital innovation, green growth and inclusive social policies. We helped to close the digital divide and unlock new pathways for growth through our active support for Africa's digital transformation agenda.

73. A total of 19 countries were able to integrate green growth into their African Continental Free Trade Area strategies. In Ghana, we helped to develop a national renewable energy plan. In Kenya and Madagascar, we supported efforts to strengthen policy frameworks so as to attract private sector investment in clean energy.

74. We supported demographic-sensitive budgeting in Burkina Faso and the Niger, provided advice to the Government of Kenya on a national care policy and contributed to the formulation of the fourth national development plan for Uganda. We also championed investment in education through the 2024 Africa Dialogue Series, in

recognition of the fact that skilled and empowered youth are at the foundation of the continent's future workforce.

75. In fragile and conflict-affected contexts, we supported durable solutions for displaced populations in such countries as the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Libya, Mozambique, Nigeria and Somalia. In the Sahel, a strengthened and coordinated regional approach enhanced resiliency to challenges in the areas of food systems, climate, health, security and water. That approach included innovative, community-based initiatives, such as the Zero Hunger Village model.

76. We deepened collaboration with the African Union, including through support for the formulation of the second ten-year implementation plan for Agenda 2063. Through the high-level strategic dialogue on sustainable development and the five thematic "college-to-college" consultations, we strengthened institutional alignment on development matters. These efforts were reinforced by the decision to engage the African Women Leaders Network to support the mainstreaming of gender across the African Union-United Nations coordination process.

77. We have scaled up our partnership with key agencies of the African Union, including the African Union Development Agency, the African Continental Free Trade Area secretariat and the African Union Institute for Statistics. This enhanced collaboration continues to have a significant positive impact on the progress of the continent in the areas of trade and regional integration, infrastructure development, data and statistics.

78. Throughout all efforts, the United Nations remains committed to supporting a development vision that is led by Africa, for Africa.

Africa and the Pact for the Future

Africa played a key role in shaping and delivering the Pact for the Future, calling for urgent reforms to the international financial architecture in order to unlock investments aligned with African priorities. In view of the continent's focus on youth and on leveraging the demographic dividend, we helped to amplify African youth voices at the Summit of the Future, harmonizing African youth policy positions and inputs to the Pact for the Future and its annexes. To accelerate digital progress, we provided a blueprint for stronger, more resilient digital public infrastructure and supported 19 countries in achieving ratings of "high" or "very high" on the 2024 e-Government Development Index. Together with our resident coordinators on the ground, we remain committed to supporting Africa in implementing the Pact and realizing its transformative potential.

D. Promotion and protection of human rights

Context

79. The United Nations continues to be guided by the vision that human rights are a driving force for solutions to the many global challenges we face. In 2024, we helped to protect vulnerable populations in many settings, supporting Member States in turning principles into tangible improvements in people's lives.

Our goals

80. We support international human rights mechanisms and the mainstreaming of human rights within peace and security and development; we also uphold the principles of equality and non-discrimination, participation and accountability. The

Pact for the Future and the Secretary-General's call to action for human rights reinforce the role of human rights across the Organization.

Our achievements

81. Following the year-long initiative to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we assisted Member States in adhering to their human rights commitments. As a result, 22 countries improved their human rights legislation in order to align with international standards. With our support, 12 countries established or enhanced mechanisms for treaty implementation, reporting and follow-up. Member States strengthened their national human rights institutions, with two countries establishing new institutions and three becoming accredited at the highest level of independence and impartiality.

82. Despite crises, violence and unrest, we remained unwavering in our commitment to human rights in peace and security. Using advanced digital tools and through over 10,900 monitoring missions, we documented more than 14,700 cases of human rights violations. That work laid the foundation for establishing truth, fostering accountability and supporting redress for those affected. We deployed seven emergency response teams across Africa, the Americas and Asia-Pacific to address urgent needs and provide vital support to United Nations country teams. In addition, we helped over 15,000 individuals in situations of extreme violence by facilitating access to legal assistance, relocation services and family reunifications.

83. Our research, analysis and advocacy played a key role in integrating human rights into development initiatives. We supported the twenty-fifth session of the Working Group on the Right to Development. In the area of biodiversity, we helped to establish an international body dedicated to Indigenous and community conservation efforts across the Americas, underscoring the importance of local knowledge in key environmental discussions.

Innovation and Analytics Hub

The launch of an Innovation and Analytics Hub by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights strengthened the application of digital technologies, data analytics and strategic foresight for enhanced monitoring, analysis and responses in our human rights work globally. The Hub's geospatial analysis of attacks on energy infrastructure has been used to draw insights into the impact of conflict on civilians and essential services.

84. In 2024, we made strides in promoting equality and addressing discrimination. Our work helped over 12,600 victims of gender-based violence to gain access to urgent support. We responded to 130 communications on women's rights and people of African descent. With support from partners, our Human Rights Fellowship Programme enabled over 100 fellows from Indigenous and minority communities and people of African descent, in 68 countries, to better advocate for human rights.

85. We strengthened the participation and engagement of civil society, including at the Human Rights Council, where we facilitated nearly 2,400 statements from non-governmental organizations. Worldwide, we documented almost 2,000 cases of reprisals against persons who cooperated with the United Nations. At our annual Social Forum, we welcomed 650 participants, including over 400 civil society representatives, to advance financing for development centred on human rights.

86. Our work helped to advance accountability for human rights. Globally, we supported 14 investigative mandates, such as fact-finding missions, commissions of inquiry and special procedures. In Bangladesh, the interim Government invited the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to investigate the violent events of 2024 and make remedial recommendations. Our work was also cited by the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court and regional courts in several important rulings.

87. Over the past year, we worked tirelessly to protect and restore human dignity. We secured the release of over 3,100 people held arbitrarily and helped to improve conditions in hundreds of detention centres. We also supported over 10,000 survivors of contemporary forms of slavery across 35 countries and provided critical assistance to more than 49,000 survivors of torture in 92 countries.

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance

Context

88. The humanitarian system was stretched beyond limit in 2024. Intensifying conflicts affected the lives of millions and threatened human security. In the warmest year ever recorded, climate-related disasters devastated communities worldwide. Violations of international humanitarian and human rights law continued with impunity. Attacks on civilians, humanitarian workers, medical personnel, hospitals, schools and infrastructure increased and often prevented humanitarian organizations from reaching people in need. The year was the deadliest on record for aid workers, with 373 killed.²

Our goals

89. Alongside our partners, we coordinate neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian responses to the world's worst crises. We alleviate human suffering and provide timely and life-saving assistance and protection. We promote adherence to humanitarian principles and respect for international humanitarian and human rights law. We focus on advancing anticipatory, evidence-based and cost-efficient early action and rapid responses to crises. We also convene Governments, partners and communities to reduce disaster risk and losses.

Our achievements

90. Despite being underfunded, overstretched and under attack, we and our humanitarian partners worked tirelessly to deliver life-saving assistance and protection. Of the \$50 billion needed for humanitarian assistance, donors provided \$25 billion – a significant amount, but the shortfall made it necessary to scale back support in many countries.

91. Across the world, the United Nations and its partners were the lifeline for millions of people in protracted conflicts and crises that have imperilled development.

² Aid Worker Security Database (<https://www.aidworkersecurity.org/>), accessed on 25 June 2025.

Complex Risk Analytics Fund

By investing \$20 million annually in life-saving data, the Complex Risk Analytics Fund is enhancing emergency response worldwide. As a multilateral partnership, the Fund finances data and analytics that enable crisis responders to deliver more effective assistance before and during disasters. With a global ecosystem of more than 120 partners, data support by the Fund enhances over \$12 billion in international assistance and strengthens humanitarian aid. The result: assistance reaches vulnerable populations earlier, faster and with greater precision – maximizing impact when every moment and dollar count.

92. As conflict intensified in the Sudan, we helped to expand assistance to 14 million people. When the risk of famine became imminent, we supported more prevention and emergency programmes. In Ukraine, we coordinated life-saving assistance to 8.5 million people, including 58 per cent of funds allocated for the delivery of assistance by local and national partners. In Yemen, humanitarian assistance reached nearly 8 million people. In Afghanistan, our work supported 18.4 million vulnerable people, mostly women and girls.

93. In the Syrian Arab Republic, we helped to maintain cross-border operations from Türkiye so that critical assistance could reach 4.2 million people in 2024.

94. In the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, we negotiated access to life-saving assistance and protection in a challenging and dangerous environment. In Haiti, we coordinated more than 160 humanitarian organizations to deliver assistance to 1.9 million people.

95. We continued to innovate for enhanced speed, cost-efficiency and impactful responses. Our Central Emergency Response Fund, country-based pooled funds and regional pooled funds disbursed over \$1.5 billion to the worst and most underfunded crises. That funding covered, among other efforts, response to droughts, floods, food insecurity and disease outbreaks amplified by El Niño, which affected tens of millions of people.

Building anticipatory futures

The Pact for the Future strengthens commitments to prevent, anticipate and mitigate emergencies. As of 2024, 20 of our anticipatory action frameworks for droughts, floods, storms and disease outbreaks were active in 17 countries, supported by 123 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund. In 2024, anticipatory action ahead of floods enabled early assistance to over 800,000 people in Bangladesh, Chad, Nepal and the Niger. In addition, we allocated \$64 million to initiatives with anticipatory or early action elements.

96. We scaled up anticipatory action so that life-saving interventions could be taken before the occurrence of natural and other hazards. In 2024, 4 out of 20 anticipatory action frameworks were triggered, unlocking pre-agreed life-saving activities ahead of floods. In Nepal, we released \$3.4 million to humanitarian responders just six minutes after verified flood warnings were disseminated.

97. We continued our risk advocacy efforts, contributing to the adoption of the first ministerial declaration of the Group of 20 on disaster risk reduction. Together with

partners, we focus on six high-impact priorities, such as improved infrastructure and financing, so that resilience becomes a cornerstone of sustainable development.

Protection during disasters

In 2024, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution [79/128](#), to elaborate and conclude a legally binding instrument on the protection of persons in the event of disasters. The prospect of embedding within international law the duty to prevent and reduce disaster risk and to strengthen cooperation between disaster-affected states and international humanitarian assistance creates new opportunities to better protect everyone, everywhere in their moment of need.

F. Promotion of justice and international law

Context

98. The purposes and principles of the United Nations are enshrined in the first two Articles of its Charter, which include the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes in conformity with the principles of justice and international law. Those principles are the foundation upon which the international community cooperates.

Our goals

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

Our achievements

100. The International Court of Justice considered a number of cases in 2024. It delivered judgments on the preliminary objections in the proceedings concerning *Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)* and the cases *Armenia v. Azerbaijan* and *Azerbaijan v. Armenia*. In the proceedings concerning *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in the Gaza Strip (South Africa v. Israel)*, it indicated additional provisional measures. It also decided on the admissibility of the declarations of intervention in the case concerning *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar: 7 States intervening)*.

101. The Court delivered an advisory opinion on the legal consequences arising from the policies and practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, requested by the General Assembly.

102. The Court also held public hearings at the request of the General Assembly for an advisory opinion on the obligations of States in respect of climate change, in which 96 States and 11 international organizations participated.

103. In December 2024, the General Assembly requested an advisory opinion from the Court on the obligations of Israel in relation to the presence and activities of the

United Nations, other international organizations and third States in and in relation to the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The Secretariat transmitted to the Court a dossier of documents to assist with the question posed by the General Assembly.

104. In September 2024, the mandate of the Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant concluded.

G. Disarmament

Context

105. Civilians continue to suffer from armed conflict amid escalating global tensions. The threat of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction persists, while military spending rises and conventional arms, especially illicit small arms and light weapons, increasingly proliferate. Rapid technological advances add to these security challenges.

Our goals

106. Our work enables international negotiations and practical disarmament efforts on the ground towards: eliminating nuclear weapons; upholding the prohibition of other weapons of mass destruction; regulating conventional weapons, responding to the challenges of emerging weapons technologies; and promoting regional disarmament and public engagement.

Our achievements

107. The United Nations advanced work on key disarmament treaties, bringing States together to discuss progress on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. We also convened Member States from the Middle East at the fifth session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction.

108. We helped States to accelerate 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, as well as the International Tracing Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. We also convened technical experts on arms manufacturing, technology and design. Across Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, we helped to combat illicit weapons trafficking, prevent armed violence and gender-based violence, and enhance small arms control and ammunition management, including through the Roadmap for Implementing the Caribbean Priority Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition across the Caribbean in a Sustainable Manner by 2030 and the Central American road map to prevent and address the illicit proliferation and trafficking of firearms and ammunition. We continued to support the implementation and universalization of humanitarian disarmament treaties aimed at eradicating landmines and cluster munitions and regulating other inhumane weapons.

109. We supported the Working Group on the Strengthening of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and facilitated discussions towards the establishment of mechanisms on international cooperation and assistance and on science and technology. Through the Secretary-General's Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons, we equipped

geographically diverse experts with skills in biological and forensic sciences, as well as on interviewing techniques to carry out investigations.

110. To build a safer, more secure and peaceful cyberspace, we created a global points of contact directory for national authorities, which was joined by 112 Member States, to facilitate cooperation, including during information and communications technology security incidents. We also facilitated the adoption of a final report by the group of governmental experts on further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

111. We supported efforts under the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects to develop an instrument on lethal autonomous weapons systems and supported new initiatives examining the role of artificial intelligence in military applications.

Disarmament and implementation of the Pact

In the Pact for the Future, Member States requested the Secretary-General to provide an analysis on the impact of the global increase in military expenditure on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. United Nations system entities are preparing a new report and recommendations in a joint effort to shape global action for years to come.

112. Through our Youth for Disarmament initiative, we empowered young leaders to address intergovernmental meetings on nuclear disarmament and illicit small arms and light weapons. In August, our Youth Leader Fund for a World without Nuclear Weapons enabled young people from 37 countries to visit Japan, connecting with local students, officials and Hibakusha – survivors of the atomic bombings. Their visit resulted in a youth declaration, entitled “DeclarACTION: Declaration for a World Without Nuclear Weapons”.

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating terrorism

Context

113. Transnational organized crime and terrorism continue to pose significant challenges to international peace and security, affecting the security and resilience of communities, eroding social cohesion and threatening fundamental human rights. While the growth in Internet connectivity drives progress, cybercrime has also become a pressing global concern.

Our goals

114. The United Nations is committed to making the world safer from drugs and crime, and to pursuing a future free from terrorism. Our work supports Governments in combating these threats through prevention, criminal justice responses and international cooperation. We assist in setting and implementing international standards and norms, as well as in ensuring compliance with obligations in international instruments on drugs, corruption, transnational organized crime and terrorism.

Our achievements

115. The United Nations supported over 150 Member States and territories through research, normative guidance and operational assistance to strengthen justice systems, border security and responses aligned with international and human rights standards. Through our work, we helped to promote people-centred and human rights-based responses to global and interconnected challenges.

116. In the area of drugs and crime, we facilitated the safe disposal of over 1,000 tons of drugs and chemicals, including fentanyl. As part of efforts to address drug use disorders, we trained 17,000 healthcare workers, policymakers and civil society representatives to support the delivery of opioid agonist therapy. We also provided technical assistance to 5,000 stakeholders across 156 countries under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Scaling up action to counter terrorism and organized crime

The Pact for the Future renewed momentum for advancing whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to counter terrorism and transnational organized crime. The Organization is enhancing coordination across its entities to support Member States in developing integrated, human rights-compliant counter-terrorism strategies. In parallel, the Pact reinforces global efforts to combat transnational organized crime and its links to terrorism by promoting international cooperation, strengthening enforcement and detection, and tackling illicit financial flows. These efforts reflect the Organization's commitment to comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable approaches to evolving global security challenges.

117. Our efforts strengthened investigations and prosecutions of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, in addition to enhancing early identification of victims of trafficking and their referral for assistance. Our training helped practitioners to identify 633 trafficking victims, initiate 449 investigations and report 14 convictions in 2024.

118. We supported over 40 Member States in combating wildlife and forest crime, waste trafficking and crime in the minerals and fisheries sectors by strengthening legal and institutional frameworks, national investigative capacities, judicial processes and international cooperation. We also helped to develop 19 anti-corruption laws and 12 national policies across 17 countries, covering public integrity, judicial ethics, public procurement, conflicts of interest, the prevention of corruption in sport, oversight and coordination.

119. Our counter-terrorism work was focused on building resilient societies and enhancing multilateral action. We supported 77 Member States in strengthening justice systems anchored in international and human rights norms.

United Nations Convention against Cybercrime

Following a five-year negotiation process, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime; Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic Form of Serious Crimes in 2024, the first adoption of an international anti-crime treaty in 20 years. It is a crucial step forward in efforts to address such crimes as online child sexual abuse, online scams and money-laundering, which have severe human rights implications and drain trillions of dollars from the global economy each year.

120. The 11-week specialized training on counter-terrorism investigations delivered by the Global Counter-Terrorism Investigations Programme was accredited by the New England Commission for Higher Education.

121. At the International Conference on Victims of Terrorism, held in Spain, we reaffirmed solidarity with victims of terrorism globally, recognizing their roles as peacebuilders and educators. With our support, Nigeria and the Philippines developed national assistance plans for victims of terrorism.

122. In 2024, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) joined the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, thereby bolstering its efforts to counter terrorist financing and protect public spaces. The Compact's eight working groups enhanced multi-stakeholder engagement, with the participation of 23 civil society organizations, nine regional organizations and five Member States.

Regional cooperation for enhanced solutions

The United Nations and the Government of Uzbekistan convened the first meeting of the Central Asia Regional Expert Council on Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Returnees from Conflict Zones. The event provided a platform for sharing experiences and lessons learned by Central Asian countries in returning their citizens from conflict zones and in institutionalizing and enhancing the effectiveness of regional cooperation on these issues.

123. At the High-Level African Counter-Terrorism Meeting, held in Abuja, Member States underscored the urgency of African-led and African-owned solutions to the rising threat of terrorism, calling for stronger regional cooperation and institution-building. Meanwhile, the High-Level Conference on "Strengthening International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Building Agile Border Security Mechanisms – The Kuwait Phase of the Dushanbe Process" culminated in the adoption of the Kuwait Declaration on Border Security and Management, in which participants emphasized the importance of agile border security and management to prevent terrorist movement across borders.

124. Our Global Conference of Women Parliamentarians, held in Doha, concluded with key recommendations to enhance the role of parliamentarians in advancing gender-sensitive and gender-responsive counter-terrorism legislation, policies and strategies.

Chapter III

Effective functioning of the Organization

Our work and our people

125. Over 35,000 United Nations Secretariat staff members serve across 459 duty stations worldwide. The Secretariat strives to uphold the highest standards of integrity and ethical conduct, efficient management of resources and effective delivery on mandates.

Our achievements

126. The Organization's focus on efficiency drives our budget formulation and execution. This approach has been important during a prolonged period of financial constraints; the Organization needs to maintain the delivery of mandates while operating in a context of decreased liquidity. Improvements in our operations have made the Organization more effective and cost-efficient. To ensure a fit-for-purpose United Nations equipped for the twenty-first century, the Secretary-General launched the UN80 Initiative – a system-wide effort to identify operational efficiencies, review the implementation of mandates and identify opportunities for structural reforms.

127. The Organization achieved progress in equitable geographical distribution, increased geographical representation and gender parity among its staff members. We continued to address racism and promote dignity for all by engaging with Secretariat personnel, leadership and Anti-Racism Advocates.

Staff selection 2.0

To build a future-ready workforce and support the Pact for the Future, we are overhauling the staff selection system. Shifting from experience-based to skills-based hiring, new methodologies are being developed alongside assessments and tools to enhance accessibility, fairness and efficiency, thereby contributing to a diverse workforce that is aligned with the Secretariat's evolving mandates.

128. We laid the groundwork for the responsible use of artificial intelligence and next-generation capabilities by upgrading our enterprise resource planning system, Umoja. The deployment of Umoja Analytics has enhanced efficiency, transparency and data accessibility, and has enabled data-driven decision-making processes. We also expanded the NewWork network, a grass-roots staff effort to foster a more forward-thinking, collaborative and agile culture, which has grown to over 3,700 members across more than 100 duty stations.

129. The strategic application of new technologies enabled multilingualism to be upheld in conference services. Simultaneous interpretation was provided at over 6,000 meetings and 1.3 billion words of documentation were processed in the six official languages.

130. We remain committed to enhancing measures against sexual exploitation and abuse by promoting strong and visible leadership through an inclusive and unified approach. Work has also commenced on developing a standardized approach for use across the United Nations system for the provision of assistance to victims and survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse, including children born as a result of sexual exploitation and abuse. Securing adequate and sustainable funding for prevention and response programmes, as well as for victim support services, remains an ongoing challenge.

131. The year 2024 was one of the deadliest for United Nations personnel on record. Members of our security management system enabled the provision of humanitarian aid to millions of people, supported the delivery of peace and security mandates and secured United Nations conferences with record-high participation.

132. To mitigate reputational risks to the Organization, we continued to support personnel in ensuring the integrity, independence and impartiality of their work as international civil servants. This included the provision of confidential advice to around 1,800 requests from staff globally, the administration of our annual financial disclosure programme, responding to some 220 queries related to protection against retaliation, as well as setting ethics standards by developing an ethics dialogue delivered to over 30,000 personnel.

133. The Organization oversaw such innovative projects as the Triangular Partnership Programme project on telemedicine, which enhances timely access to quality medical care for United Nations peacekeepers. A new environmental strategy for peace operations was also launched, aimed at further lowering the environmental footprint of our field operations. A dedicated trust fund was established to support the Multinational Security Support Mission in Haiti.

134. Our communications teams amplified the life-saving work of the United Nations in crises and conflict, mobilized climate action and made the case for multilateral cooperation as the Organization prepares to commemorate its eightieth anniversary. The Organization engaged with media, partners and the public through multilingual content and digital outreach, while leading efforts to address challenges to the integrity of the information ecosystem.

135. Recognizing the need to accelerate the implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the Organization took decisive action to address gaps in areas such as accessibility and the employment of persons with disabilities.

