

Synthesis of Evaluations of United Nations Special Political Missions

24 July 2026

IED-26-007



INSPECTION AND EVALUATION DIVISION

Function *“The Office shall evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of the programmes and legislative mandates of the Organization. It shall conduct programme evaluations with the purpose of establishing analytical and critical evaluations of the implementation of programmes and legislative mandates, examining whether changes therein require review of the methods of delivery, the continued relevance of administrative procedures and whether the activities correspond to the mandates as they may be reflected in the approved budgets and the medium-term plan of the Organization;”* ([General Assembly Resolution 48/218 B](#)).

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Acronyms

OSASG-Cyprus	Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus
OSESG-Great Lakes	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region
OSESG-Myanmar	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar
OSASG-POG	Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide
OSESG-RS1559	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)
OSESG-Syria	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria
OPESG-Western Sahara	Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara
OSESG-Yemen	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen
UNOCA	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa
UNOWAS	United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel
UNRGID	United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions
UNSCOL	United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNVMC	United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia

Executive Summary

The Inspection and Evaluation Division of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (IED-OIOS) conducted a synthesis of 13 evaluations issued between 2020 and 2026, covering 16 United Nations special political missions (SPMs). It examined how SPMs implemented their mandates, determined what outcomes they contributed to, and highlighted lessons to inform future SPM mandate implementation and evaluation work.

The 13 evaluations showed that SPMs used relevant modalities of mandate implementation, especially good offices, mediation, strategic communications, reporting, coordination and partnerships. These modalities were generally aligned with mission mandates and contexts. Further, SPMs appropriately engaged relevant stakeholders, including: national and local authorities; conflict parties; political actors; regional and international partners; United Nations entities; civil society; and affected populations. The SPM engagement also created entry points for women, youth, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups, though these efforts were not always fully integrated into mission design.

The SPMs contributed most clearly to immediate and intermediate outcomes. In polarized contexts, they helped maintain dialogue channels, preserve political space and sustain international attention. When parties were willing to engage on specific issues, SPMs were more likely to contribute to observable outcomes such as short-term de-escalation, electoral calm, ceasefire monitoring, humanitarian access and/or reintegration support.

While the reported outcomes were significant, they were often difficult to sustain due to political polarization, renewed violence, weak political will and state institutions and limited governance capacity. Additionally, internal challenges, including coordination gaps, limited resources, expanding mandates and uneven strategic planning, also adversely affected mandate implementation.

The synthesis identified several lessons for strengthened SPM mandate implementation and possible evaluation. On the former, SPMs can be even more effective when political engagement is supported by clear planning, strong coordination, technical support and adequate resources. On the latter, future evaluations should examine how SPMs contribute to longer-term outcomes under different contextual conditions and address evidence gaps on sanctions and expert functions, inclusion and mainstreaming, strategic planning, adaptation, and outcome monitoring.

I. Introduction and purpose

1. The Inspection and Evaluation Division of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (IED-OIOS) conducted a synthesis of evaluations of United Nations special political missions (SPMs). The synthesis followed the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Synthesis Guidance (2025).¹
2. The purpose of the synthesis was to:
 - a. present the evaluative evidence on the implementation of SPM mandates;
 - b. identify good practices and lessons learned about mandate implementation and results achieved by these SPMs; and
 - c. inform future SPM evaluations by identifying knowledge gaps and remaining questions about their performance.

II. Background

3. Special political missions are civilian missions with mandates related to good offices, peacemaking, fact-finding, preventive diplomacy, the implementation of peace agreements, sanctions monitoring and peacebuilding. They may be field- or Headquarters-based and are mandated by the Security Council or the General Assembly. Reflecting the diversity of SPM mandates, this synthesis organized the evaluation evidence around broad modalities of mandate implementation² identified in the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) compendium³ and observed across the SPMs in scope. These modalities of mandate implementation do not apply uniformly to all missions; rather, they provide an analytical framework for comparing how different SPMs pursued their respective mandates, as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1. Modalities of mandate implementation by the SPMs covered in this synthesis



¹ <https://www.unevaluation.org/unevaluation-publications/unevaluation-synthesis-guidance>

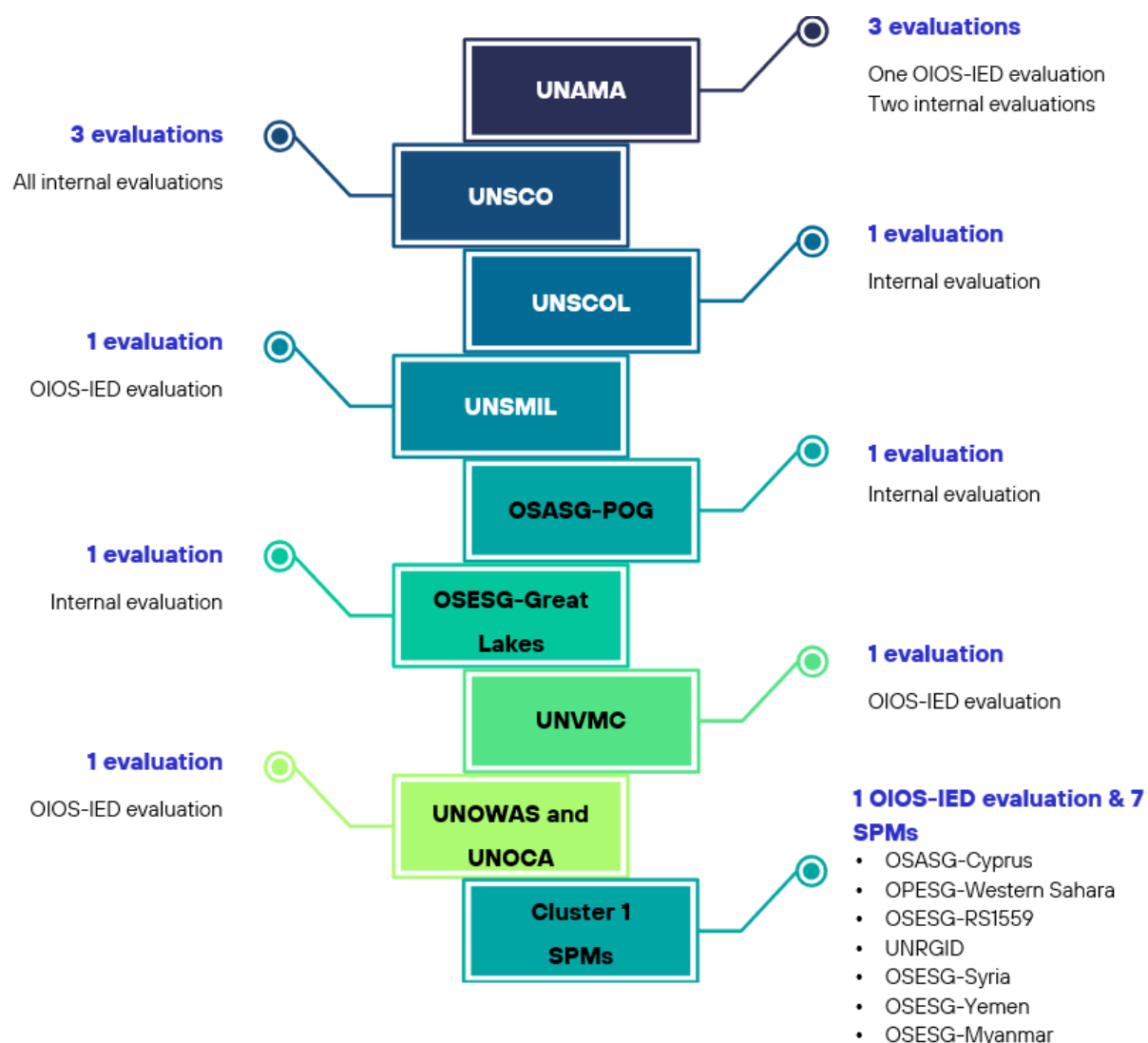
² A specific programmatic function/area of work used by an entity to implement its mandate.

³ <https://dppa.un.org/en/document-library/united-nations-special-political-missions-1945-2025-an-overview>

III. Scope and methodology

4. This synthesis included a total of 13 evaluation reports issued between 2020 and 2026 by either OIOS-IED or the SPMs themselves as internal evaluations as shown in Annex 1. These evaluations covered 16 SPMs, as seen in Figure 2 below. The unit of analysis was the evaluation report; therefore, findings reflect the scope of the available evaluation evidence, some of which assessed mission-wide work while others focused on specific activities or functions. The mandates and geographic coverage of these SPMs are provided in Annex 2.

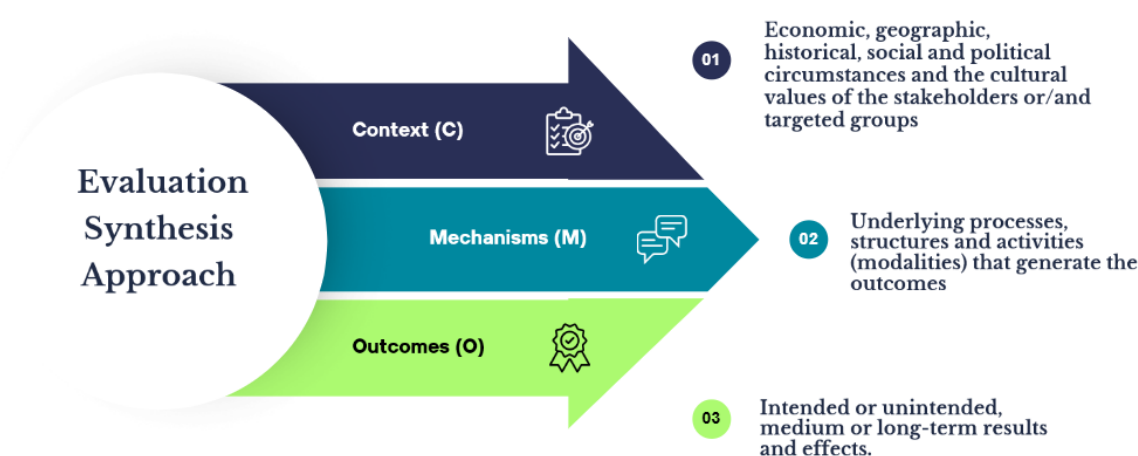
Figure 2. SPMs and the number of evaluations covered in this synthesis (*the full list of acronyms is provided on page 3 above*)



5. The synthesis analysis addressed two main questions:
 - a. How well did the SPMs use and leverage different functions and modalities to implement their mandates?
 - b. Based on the evaluation evidence, what main outcomes did these SPMs contribute to between 2020-2026?
6. The synthesis was primarily conducted through a systematic desk review of the sampled 13 evaluations. These reports were manually coded in NVivo (a qualitative data analysis software)

using the synthesis approach illustrated in Figure 3 below. Artificial intelligence systems were utilized to assist with data visualization.

Figure 3. Explanatory diagram for evidence synthesis approach



Limitations

7. In many of the evaluations, establishing causal pathways between mission mandate functions and outcomes was difficult. More specifically, OIOS-IED evaluations consistently identified several limitations that constrained outcome assessments and SPM contributions to higher level results, namely:
 - a. Weak or underdeveloped SPM monitoring systems;
 - b. Absence of dedicated SPM evaluation capacity;
 - c. Confidential or sensitive nature of political activities that could not be fully documented; and
 - d. Restricted access to key stakeholders.
8. The evaluation evidence also varied across report types. OIOS-IED evaluations generally provided a stronger basis for outcome assessment as they used a broad range of data sources, including stakeholder perspectives, which allowed for greater triangulation of evidence. SPM internal evaluations, by contrast, relied primarily on staff perspectives and internal documentation which offered valuable insider perspectives on how missions understood and implemented their mandates.

IV. Synthesis results

A. SPMs used appropriate modalities, such as political affairs, strategic communications and partnerships, to implement their mandates

9. The SPMs used highly relevant modalities which were strongly aligned with their respective mandates. As shown in Table 1 below, SPMs most commonly leveraged their political engagement, which included good offices, mediation, high-level advocacy and convening power. This was followed by strategic communications and public information, which included reporting to the Security Council, public messaging, social media and awareness campaigns, and coordination and partnerships with the United Nations entities, regional organizations,

government actors and/or civil society. The remaining modalities were discussed less frequently or not at all in the evaluations.

Table 1. Reference to modalities of mandate implementation covered in the evaluation evidence

Modalities	Total evaluations (N=13)
Political affairs	11
Strategic communications and public information	11
Coordination and partnerships	10
Human rights and protection	6
Thematic and technical mandates	5
Peacebuilding and governance	3
Rule of law and security institutions	3
Ceasefire monitoring and verification	2
Sanctions and expert functions	0

SPMs primarily targeted political and institutional actors with their modalities, and less frequently targeted communities and marginalized groups

- SPMs included in this synthesis engaged with a variety of local, regional, national and global actors, depending on their mandates, areas of work and operating environments. Table 2 below presents the main stakeholder groups identified in the evaluations and illustrates the breadth of actors with whom SPMs worked as well as the main purposes of SPM engagement with each group.

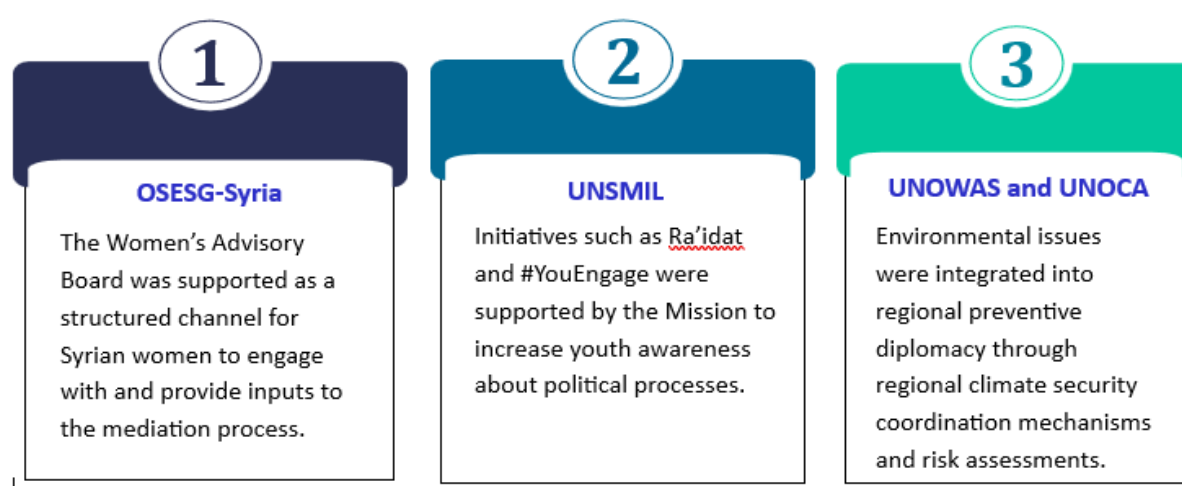
Table 2. Main stakeholder groups engaged by SPMs

Stakeholder group	Purposes of engagement
National and local actors (i.e., host governments, state institutions, local authorities, de facto authorities etc.)	Political affairs and good offices; thematic and technical support; rule of law and security institutions; peacebuilding and governance; coordination and partnerships
Conflict parties and political actors (i.e., armed actors, political parties and leaders etc.)	Political affairs, good offices, mediation and dialogue facilitation; ceasefire monitoring and verification; technical mandates
Regional organizations and international partners (i.e., United Nations entities, member States, donors etc.)	Coordination and partnerships; high-level engagement; strategic communications and public information; regional prevention and peacebuilding support
Civil society and affected populations (i.e., women, youth, persons with disabilities, minorities, victims, local communities etc.)	Inclusion and outreach; human rights and protection; strategic communications and public information; peacebuilding and governance; reintegration, transitional justice and other thematic support

SPM mainstreaming efforts enhanced participation of marginalized groups but unevenly integrated their perspectives into mission design and implementation

11. The SPMs intentionally created an entry point for marginalized groups, including women, youth, ethnic minorities and ex-combatants, to engage in political processes. Figure 4 below provides three examples of these mainstreaming efforts. The inclusion effort most often observed across the evaluations was gender mainstreaming through the creation of women advisory mechanisms and/or gender-sensitive messaging. This was followed by youth engagement which was often achieved through project-level or donor-requested initiatives. Compared with gender, youth and disability inclusion, environmental mainstreaming was less visible in the evaluation evidence reviewed. Where it appeared, it was mainly linked to specific regional or thematic work, rather than being consistently assessed across the SPM evaluations.

Figure 4. Three examples of SPM mainstreaming efforts



12. Across the evaluations, SPM mainstreaming initiatives focused more on increasing the participation of marginalized groups rather than fully integrating their perspectives into programme design with relevant performance indicators, targets and resources for mainstreaming and inclusion efforts. For example, the UNSCOL internal evaluation report concluded that the electoral support project could have included stronger gender-sensitive indicators. Similarly, the OIOS-IED Cluster 1 SPM evaluation reported that inclusion or mainstreaming was not always sustainable or systematic in the missions' work, except for a couple of notable examples, such as for OESG-Syria or OESG-Yemen.

B. SPMs contributed to immediate and intermediate political and institutional outcomes, but the achievement of sustainable long-term outcomes was constrained by internal programme design limitations and adverse external contexts

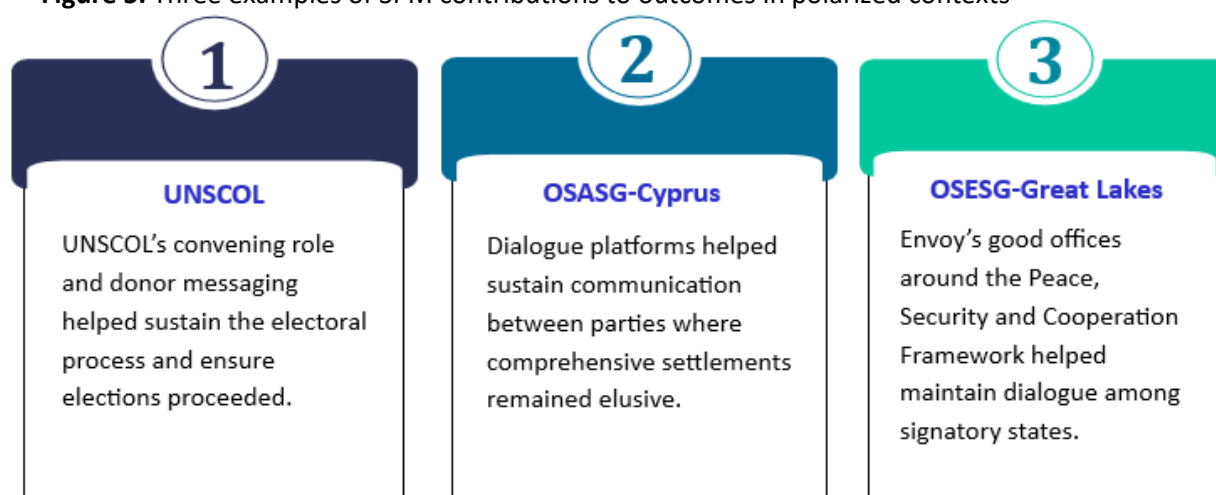
13. Across the 13 evaluations the assessment of outcomes was strongest at the immediate and intermediate levels, as seen in Table 3 below. Evidence for assessment of longer-term outcomes, such as sustainable long-term political settlement or sustainable peace, was weaker. The synthesis analysis included the coding of outcome evidence using the following outcome categories, where these outcomes appeared in the reviewed evaluations. These categories do not imply that every evaluation assessed similar outcome areas across the evaluations included in this synthesis.

Table 3. Outcomes assessment across SPM evaluations

Outcome	Type of outcome	Total evaluations (N=13)
Improved dialogue channels	Immediate	9
Sustained political process and international attention	Intermediate	6
Conflict de-escalation	Immediate	5
Strengthened institutions	Intermediate	5
Improved electoral processes	Intermediate	3
Safer humanitarian access	Immediate	3
Political stability	Long term	2
Change in human rights violations	Long term	2
Change in ceasefire violations	Immediate	1
Peace agreement durability	Long term	1

In contexts of political polarization, SPMs most consistently contributed to improving dialogue channels and sustaining momentum on political processes

14. Missions helped maintain minimum political engagement in contexts where trust among conflict parties was low. Through strengthened dialogue channels, the Missions were able to sustain otherwise fragile political processes by attracting greater international visibility to the conflict. SPMs helped conflict parties or political actors to remain in contact and negotiate through formal and informal channels such as high-level meetings, structured forums and joint or tripartite mechanisms. Furthermore, SPM's regular reporting, Security Council engagements, public advocacy and outreach helped sustain international pressure and attention on the conflict parties, especially when a regional framework or a peace process risked losing momentum. Figure 5 below illustrates three good practices implemented by SPMs in improving dialogue among conflict parties and sustaining political process and international attention on the conflict.

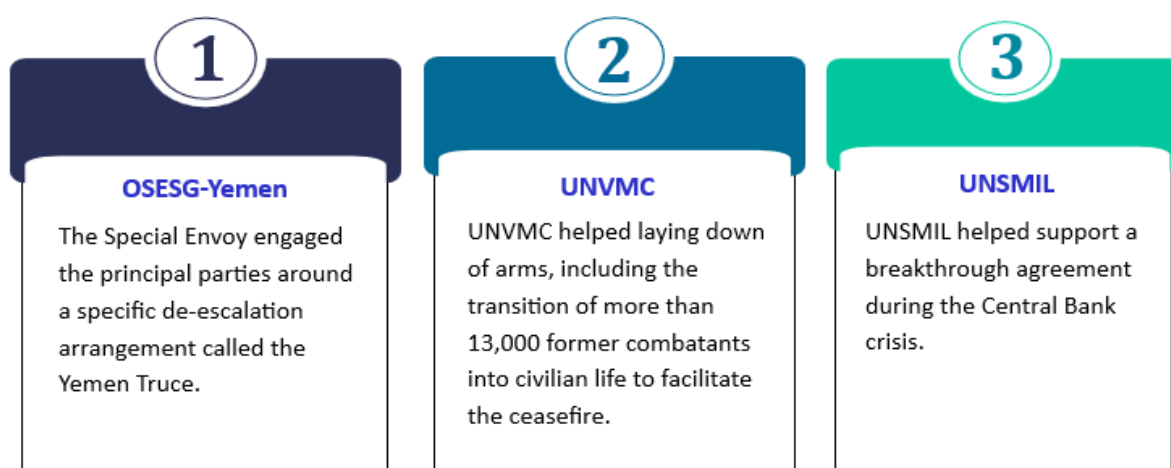
Figure 5. Three examples of SPM contributions to outcomes in polarized contexts

When conflict parties were willing to engage on specific issues, SPMs contributed to more observable outcomes such as short-term de-escalation or electoral calm

15. When conflict parties were willing to engage on specific issues, SPMs were more likely to contribute to observable outcomes as exemplified in Figure 6 below. While parties often remained

deeply divided on broader conflict resolution and political settlements or lacked commitment to comprehensive, long-term peace agreements, they were still prepared to cooperate on narrower issues such as monitoring of ceasefire violations, electoral logistics, humanitarian access, economic measures, local security arrangements or reintegration support. These narrower issues created openings for SPMs to use their good offices, convening power and technical support to produce more visible outcomes. These outcomes were still not necessarily more sustainable or long-term but were easier to identify and link to SPM activities.

Figure 6. Three examples of SPM contributions to outcomes when parties were willing to engage

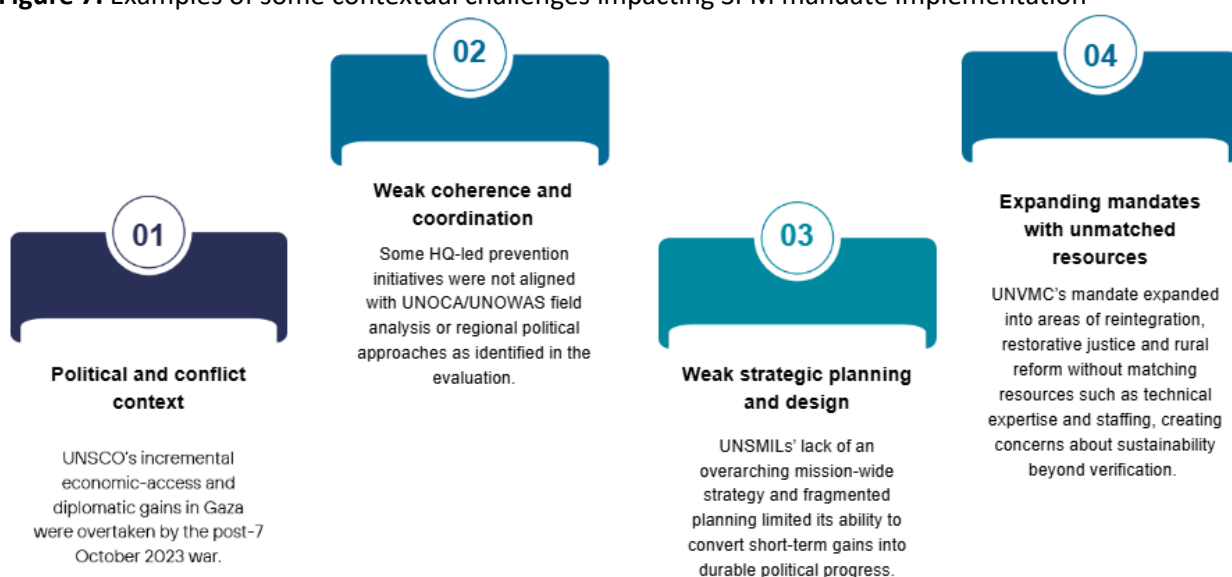


SPMs were less likely to achieve sustainable long-term outcomes due to external and internal challenges

16. Given pervasive and often protracted contextual challenges, SPMs were generally unable to meaningfully contribute to long-term outcomes associated with comprehensive conflict resolution. In some contexts, political and security shocks shifted missions or specific areas of work toward crisis management and mitigation, limiting their ability to consolidate and sustain longer-term gains. SPMs' progress was typically incremental with shorter-term, one-off gains, preventing deterioration and containing tensions. Across the evaluations, four main contextual challenges were repeatedly mentioned as impacting SPM mandate implementation and outcome achievement which were listed in order of significance:
 - a. Political and security context,
 - b. Institutional and governance context,
 - c. Internal, organizational context, and
 - d. Socio-economic and community context.
17. The external **political and security context** was the primary challenge threatening to reverse the incremental gains that SPMs achieved. Across nearly all contexts reviewed, SPMs operated in environments characterized by political polarization and persistent mistrust among the conflict parties as well as ongoing insecurity. In some cases, limited willingness among parties to compromise increased reliance on the SPM's good offices, mediation and facilitation to maintain dialogue and prevent escalation.

18. This was followed and further exacerbated by another important external contextual factor: weak capacity of **state institutions and governance systems** which limited the ability of national actors to implement commitments, sustain reforms, manage political processes and deliver services.
19. The **internal, organizational context** within which SPMs operated posed the third most significant challenge to SPM mandate implementation. Three recurrent internal constraints were identified across evaluations, including:
 - a. **Weak coherence and coordination with United Nations Country Team members:** While coordination and partnerships expanded the SPMs' reach, legitimacy and influence, unclear role distribution and overlapping mandates often weakened coherence and reduced effectiveness.
 - b. **Weak strategic planning and design:** The evaluation reports showed uneven evidence of strategic design and integrated planning. In several cases, SPM activities were relevant to the operating context, but the evaluations did not always find clear links between political analysis, activity design, theories of change, prioritization and expected outcomes.
 - c. **Expanding mandates with unmatched resources:** Many SPMs faced expanding mandates which were reportedly not matched with appropriate financial and staffing resources. This was cited as a critical factor as to why many SPMs could not translate their gains into long-term sustainable outcomes.
20. Figure 7 below provides examples from three evaluations exemplifying the influence of these contextual challenges and how they impacted UNSCO, UNOWAS, UNOCA, UNVMC, and UNSMIL.

Figure 7. Examples of some contextual challenges impacting SPM mandate implementation



V. Lessons learned and future evaluation work

21. SPMs contributed to important short- and medium-term political outcomes, including trust-building, de-escalation, dialogue facilitation and monitoring of ceasefires or political commitments. However, the consolidation and sustainability of SPM-supported outcomes were constrained by weak state institutions, fragile political will and renewed outbreaks of violence. Internal challenges, including limited human and financial resources and coordination with other

United Nations entities, also affected the extent to which SPM contributions could be sustained over time.

22. Evaluative evidence from all 13 reports reviewed identified several strategic lessons for programme managers to consider while implementing their SPM mandates. These lessons also align with the recurring recommendations made in the evaluations, and include the need for:
 - a. Better strategic design with stronger planning and less fragmentation;
 - b. More strategic inclusion of marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and civil society, in the political process beyond political elites;
 - c. Improved coordination within SPMs and across United Nations entities and regional organizations; and
 - d. Stronger learning and outcome monitoring systems.
23. Future SPM evaluations should address the current gaps in evaluative evidence on how the SPMs have contributed to long-term political outcomes within their respective contextual conditions. In addition, more specific evaluation topics where evidence is currently lacking may include:
 - a) Sanctions and expert functions and how SPMs leverage these modalities to affect conflict parties' incentives;
 - b) SPM inclusion of vulnerable groups and mainstreaming efforts and how, if at all, these efforts affect the ownership of the political process and reduce tensions among communities; and
 - c) Mission strategic planning and adaptation and how SPMs design their programmes and prioritize activities when their mandates expand but resources do not.

VI. Annex 1: Evaluation coverage of SPMs between 2020 and 2026

SPM	Temporal Scope	Evaluation Purpose	Evaluation Design	Methods	Evaluating entity
UNSMIL	2020-2024	To assess the relevance, effectiveness and coherence of UNSMIL contributions to inclusive political processes.	A theory-based, mixed methods design	Document review, surveys, focus groups, direct observation, social media analysis, process tracing	OIOS-IED
UNAMA	2021-2024	To assess the relevance, coherence and effectiveness of UNAMA's mandate implementation.	Mixed methods design	Document review, interviews, focus groups, surveys, direct observation, secondary data and case studies	OIOS-IED
UNAMA	2025	To assess the working and living conditions of female personnel, identify barriers to well-being and work-life balance, and propose practical measures to strengthen safety, inclusion and gender-responsiveness.	Mixed methods design	Interviews, focus groups, desk review and online survey	Self
UNAMA	2021-2023	To assess the relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, and efficiency of the Mission's outreach activities undertaken after the 2021 Taliban takeover and the partnerships forged with UN agencies to support implementation	Mixed methods design	Focus groups and interviews	Self
Cluster I	2021-2024	To assess the relevance, effectiveness, and coherence of the contributions of country-specific cluster I SPMs to reducing the risk of violent conflict.	A theory-based, non-experimental design	Interviews, surveys, secondary data, direct observations, document reviews and case studies	OIOS-IED
UNOCA and UNOWAS	2019-2023	To assess the relevance, effectiveness, and coherence of the Missions' efforts to promote peace and security.	Mixed methods design	Interviews, surveys, secondary data, structured observations, document reviews and case studies	OIOS-IED
UNVMC (and UN MC)	2016-2022	To assess the accomplishment of the Mission's outcomes and relevance, effectiveness and coherence of Mission activities in relation to these outcomes.	Mixed methods design	Case studies, interviews, survey, secondary data, structured observations, and contribution analysis	OIOS-IED
UNSCO	2021	To determine the relevance and effectiveness of UNSCO Communications and Advocacy efforts during the 10-21 May escalation of hostilities between Israeli forces and Palestinian armed groups in the Gaza Strip.	Mixed methods design	Interviews and literature review	Self
UNSCO	2023	To determine the relevance and effectiveness of UNSCO efforts to maintain and strengthen existing	Mixed methods design	Interviews and literature review	Self

SPM	Temporal Scope	Evaluation Purpose	Evaluation Design	Methods	Evaluating entity
		understandings and agreements between the parties to de-escalate tensions and maintain an environment conducive for the return to negotiations.			
UNSCO	2022	To assess the effectiveness and relevance of the Office's engagement with the relevant parties to improve Palestinian economic activity in Area C, including associated management controls.	Mixed methods design	Interviews and literature review	Self
UNSCOL	2020-2023	To evaluate the relevance, effectiveness, and impact of support and assistance provided by UNSCOL and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Lebanese Elections Assistance Project (LEAP).	Mixed methods design	Interviews, focus groups, desk review	Self
OSASG-POG	2022-2024	To review the performance of the OSASG-POG's communications practices.	Mixed methods design	Fieldwork, social media analysis and desk review	Self
OESG-Great Lakes Region	2013-2023	To assess the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the region.	Mixed methods design	Interviews, desk review and field work	Self

VII. Annex 2: SPMs included in the synthesis

SPM	Country / region	Established	Cluster	Proposed resource requirements for 2026 (thousands of US dollars)	Mandate
UNAMA	Afghanistan	2002	Cluster III	124,463.1 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.5)	- Promote peace, stability and political engagement in Afghanistan - Promote human rights and inclusive development - Coordinate and support humanitarian assistance
UNSCOL	Lebanon	2007	Cluster III	11,604 (A/80/6(Sect.3))	- Support implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006); - provide political guidance and promote coherence across the Organization's activities; - plan and coordinate United Nations humanitarian and development activities in Lebanon.
UNSCO	Middle East, Occupied	1994	Cluster III	12,037.1 (A/80/6(Sect.3))	Lead UN political and diplomatic efforts on the Middle East peace process

SPM	Country / region	Established	Cluster	Proposed resource requirements for 2026 (thousands of US dollars)	Mandate
	Palestinian Territory				Coordinate humanitarian and development work in the occupied Palestinian territory.
OSESG-Great Lakes	Great Lakes region, Africa	2013	Cluster I	5,623,8 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.2)	Carry out good offices and regional diplomacy in support of peace, security and cooperation in the Great Lakes region, including PSC Framework implementation.
UNOCA	Central Africa	2011	Cluster III	8,329 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.5)	- carry out good offices for the prevention of conflicts and consolidation of peace and security in Central Africa; - enhance coherence and coordination in the work of the United Nations in the subregion on peace and security.
UNOWAS	West Africa and Sahel	2016	Cluster III	15,960 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.5)	- carry out good offices to support conflict prevention and ensuring sustainable peace and security in West Africa and the Sahel; - enhance regional and subregional partnerships to address cross-border and cross-cutting threats to peace and security; - support the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel; - promote good governance, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender mainstreaming in conflict prevention, management and resolution.
UNSMIL	Libya	2011	Cluster III	90,432 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.5)	- Facilitate a Libyan-led political process and elections - Support ceasefire implementation and security stabilization - Promote human rights, reconciliation, and governance
UNVMC	Colombia	2017	Cluster III	86,953.1 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.5)	- Verify implementation of the 2016 Final Peace Agreement, including ceasefire-related and reintegration-related commitments. - Support reintegration and protection measures including the transition of ex-combatants into civilian life.
OSASG-Cyprus	Cyprus	1964	Cluster I	3,198.9 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.2)	Carry out Secretary-General's good offices for a settlement of the Cyprus issue.
OPESG-Western Sahara	Western Sahara	1997	Cluster I	560.0 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.2)	Carry out good offices to advance the political process on Western Sahara.
OSESG-RS1559	Lebanon	2004	Cluster I	430.9 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.2)	Follow-up and report on implementation of Security Council resolution 1559.

SPM	Country / region	Established	Cluster	Proposed resource requirements for 2026 (thousands of US dollars)	Mandate
UNRGID	Geneva, Georgia discussions	2009	Cluster I	1,803.5 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.2)	Facilitate and co-chair Geneva International Discussions related to the Georgia conflict.
OSESG-Syria	Syria	2015	Cluster I	15,027.7 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.2)	Facilitate a Syrian-led political process in line with resolution 2254 and the Geneva Communiqué.
OSESG-Yemen	Yemen	2011	Cluster I	16,657.8 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.2)	Carry out good offices and mediation to facilitate an inclusive Yemeni-led political process and negotiated settlement.
OSESG-Myanmar	Myanmar, regional	2017	Cluster I	995.6 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.2)	Carry out good offices and engagement with all stakeholders, including regional actors, on the Myanmar crisis.
OSASG-POG	Global	2004	Cluster I	3,857.5 (A/80/6(Sect.3)/Add.2)	Early warning and risk assessment, advisory and analysis, capacity building and engagement to prevent genocide and related atrocity risks.