

**Azərbaycan Respublikasının
BMT yanında Daimi
Nümayəndəliyi**



**Permanent Mission of the
Republic of Azerbaijan
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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and in reference to the latter's note verbale DPO/DPET/2025/01645 of 24 June 2025 has the honor to submit recommendations from the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the review on the future of all forms of the United Nations peace operations.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew the Secretariat of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.



New York, 20 August 2025

Secretariat of the United Nations
Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
Department of Peace Operations
New York

Annex 1. Guiding questions for the open call for contributions

Guiding Question 1. What are the main challenges confronting peace operations today, and what challenges are expected to be faced by peace operations in the future in South Sudan?

Contribution 1.

Current Challenges:

- Fragile 2018 peace deal with ongoing political tensions.
- Delayed 2025 elections raise legitimacy concerns.
- Continued intercommunal violence and insecurity.
- Large humanitarian needs with restricted aid access.
- Weak governance and rule of law.

Future Challenges:

- Risk of election-related violence.
- Pressure to reduce UNMISS risking security gaps.
- Climate change worsening resource conflicts.
- Youth unemployment fueling armed group recruitment.
- Regional conflicts threatening stability.

Conclusion:

UN peace efforts face a critical test ahead of elections, needing to maintain peace and support political transition amid persistent instability.

Guiding Question 2. How could United Nations peace operations adapt in response to current and future challenges (e.g. in terms of political and substantive work, mandates, operational and administrative requirements, and capacities)?

Contribution 2.

- **Political Work:** Strengthen mediation, promote inclusive elections, and engage local communities.
- **Mandates:** Focus on mobile civilian protection, early warning, and include climate and youth issues.
- **Operations:** Improve mobility, logistics, and coordination with humanitarian partners.
- **Capacity Building:** Train peacekeepers on mediation and human rights; support local institutions and youth programs.

Guiding Question 3. What could United Nations peace operations be expected and mandated to do in the future? Under what conditions are United Nations peace operations least likely to be effective in achieving their objectives?

Contribution 3.

Future Mandates for UNMISS

- Support inclusive political dialogue and credible elections.
- Protect civilians through flexible, mobile operations.
- Strengthen local governance, rule of law, and security reforms.
- Address climate-related risks and youth involvement.
- Enhance rapid response and early warning systems.

When UNMISS is Least Effective

- When South Sudan's leaders lack political will to implement peace agreements.
- Restricted movement and access to conflict areas.
- Mandates or resources are insufficient for evolving threats.
- Conflict is fragmented with multiple armed groups.
- Active hostility toward peacekeepers or aid workers.

Guiding Question 4. What could be the role of partnerships, with regional organizations, international financial institutions, or other actors, in future United Nations peace operations? What are the opportunities and challenges presented by partnerships, and what principles should underpin them?

Contribution 4.

Partnerships in Future UN Peace Operations in South Sudan

Roles:

- Regional bodies (IGAD, AU): Mediation and regional security.
- Financial institutions: Funding for development and reforms.
- NGOs and civil society: Humanitarian aid and community support.

Opportunities:

- Greater legitimacy and local ownership.

- More resources and expertise.
- Better coordination across sectors.

Challenges:

- Conflicting mandates and priorities.
- Risk of overlap and fragmentation.
- Political and sovereignty sensitivities.

Guiding Principles:

- Mutual respect and clear roles.
- South Sudanese ownership.
- Transparency and flexibility.