



Seventy-sixth session

Agenda item 150

**Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of
the United Nations peacekeeping operations****Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 29 June 2022***[on the report of the Fifth Committee (A/76/874, para. 21)]***76/274. Cross-cutting issues***The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions [49/233 A](#) of 23 December 1994, [49/233 B](#) of 31 March 1995, [51/218 E](#) of 17 June 1997, [57/290 B](#) of 18 June 2003, [58/315](#) of 1 July 2004, [59/296](#) of 22 June 2005, [60/266](#) of 30 June 2006, [61/276](#) and [61/279](#) of 29 June 2007, [64/269](#) of 24 June 2010, [65/289](#) of 30 June 2011, [66/264](#) of 21 June 2012, [69/307](#) of 25 June 2015, [70/286](#) of 17 June 2016, [71/278](#) of 10 March 2017, [71/297](#) of 30 June 2017 and [75/321](#) of 2 September 2021,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and budget for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023,¹ the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed budgetary levels for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023² and the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,³ as well as the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴

Having also considered the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the activities of the Office on peace operations for the period from 1 January to

¹ [A/76/717](#).

² [A/C.5/76/25](#).

³ [A/76/702](#).

⁴ [A/76/760](#) and [A/76/774](#).



31 December 2021⁵ and on the thematic evaluation of political affairs in peacekeeping missions,⁶

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Stressing the fact that it is essential to provide peacekeeping operations with the financial resources necessary to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and reiterating that all Member States should fulfil their financial obligations in full, on time and without conditions,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 57/290 B, 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289, 66/264, 69/307 and 70/286, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;

2. *Appreciates* the efforts of all peacekeeping personnel in the field and at Headquarters;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 and budget for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed budgetary levels for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;

4. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the activities of the Office on peace operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2021 and on the thematic evaluation of political affairs in peacekeeping missions;

5. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

6. *Reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure full payment of their assessed contributions to peacekeeping operations, to the active, closing and closed peacekeeping missions;

8. *Recognizes* the important role of the peacekeeping missions in the protection of civilians, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to engage with the relevant components with the aim of helping them to effectively achieve the protection of civilians objectives of the missions;

9. *Reaffirms* the protection of civilians, including the protection of children and women, as a priority mandated objective of many United Nations peacekeeping operations and a central element of peacekeeping operations, and stresses the importance of providing adequate resources to fully and effectively implement the protection of civilians mandate of peacekeeping missions in an integrated and comprehensive manner;

⁵ A/76/281 (Part II).

⁶ A/76/697.

10. *Reiterates its grave concern* about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country;

11. *Notes with concern* the ongoing and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further report in his next overview report on the impact of COVID-19 on budgets of peacekeeping operations, detailing the recorded budget variances and flexible working arrangements, and to factor in lessons learned from the working methods of peacekeeping operations as appropriate, without prejudice to the work of intergovernmental bodies;

I **Budget presentation and financial management**

13. *Underlines* the importance of budgetary discipline, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve methodologies to assist missions in formulating realistic, consistent and reliable budgets that strictly abide by legislative mandates, including by exploring ways to anticipate and mitigate the impact of external factors such as decisions of the International Civil Service Commission or the evolution of fuel prices on the execution of the budgets, and to report thereon in the context of his next report;

14. *Stresses* the importance of coordinated and integrated strategic, operational and tactical planning at Headquarters and in missions at all levels, including civilian, military and police components, and the need for adequate resources to support integrated planning with a view to ensuring the improvement of the impact of missions on the ground;

15. *Re-emphasizes* the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency, and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to better facilitate mandate implementation and to foster a culture of accountability in the Organization, and to report thereon in his next report;

16. *Recognizes* the need to ensure coherence between the mandates provided by the Security Council and the human, material and financial resources available for the relevant peacekeeping operations, and stresses that all peacekeeping missions should be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient implementation of their respective mandates, including the protection of civilians where mandated;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve comprehensive oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions and implement the recommendations of relevant oversight bodies in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related

economic losses, with the aim of ensuring full compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;⁷

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to further enhance budget transparency by including, in his next budget reports, information about substantial justifications for all post changes and increased operational costs, as well as a breakdown between the resources requested for National Professional Officers and National General Service staff;

19. *Expresses concern* at the low rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy directive, and requests the Secretary-General to make stronger efforts to further enhance the rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy directive across all travel categories, taking into account the patterns and nature of official travel and the reasons for non-compliance by each department, office and field mission;

20. *Recalls* that the decentralization of decision-making to field missions is a central feature of the Secretary-General's 2019 management reform, and requests the Secretary-General to define and codify the delegation of authority for administrative decisions regarding the management of resources, for all drawdown and liquidation activities after the Security Council mandate of a mission has ended;

21. *Reiterates* the importance of thorough, responsive and advance planning for any mission transition process based on operational drawdown and transition plans that draw on lessons learned and take account of specific circumstances, in consultation with all relevant United Nations system entities, relevant regional and subregional organizations and the host Government, to ensure a timely, efficient and effective transfer of relevant roles, responsibilities and activities, the disposal of assets and property in full compliance with relevant regulations and rules, at minimal loss and at best feasible cost-effective use when responding to changes in the mandate which require the mission to consider options for, prepare or commence mission drawdown or liquidation;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to closely analyse the level of personnel required to successfully drawdown and liquidate a closing mission, drawing on lessons learned during the recent liquidation of peacekeeping operations, and identify ways, in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,⁸ that facilitate the retention of expertise, as appropriate, from already onboarded staff, including national staff, until the end of the liquidation period;

23. *Recalls* paragraph 76 of the report of the Advisory Committee,⁹ and requests the Secretary-General to improve asset disposal in the liquidation process of closing missions, consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules to enhance accountability in this regard, and make every effort to dispose of future assets at a minimal loss for the Organization by transferring to other missions, where appropriate, or in other ways, and to include disaggregated information for assets over 300,000 United States dollars disposed of in the pre-liquidation and liquidation periods in the performance reports of closing missions;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit in his next overview report an analysis of trends related to the application of deductions to reimbursements for non-functional equipment;

⁷ ST/SGB/2013/4 and ST/SGB/2013/4/Amend.1.

⁸ ST/SGB/2018/1/Rev.2.

⁹ A/76/760.

25. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring timely reimbursement to troop-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment, in accordance with the existing rules, in order to improve the performance of peacekeeping missions;

26. *Notes* the increasing importance of efficient fuel management, given rising fuel prices globally and the deficiencies in missions' fuel management systems found by the Board of Auditors, and requests the Secretary-General to implement measures for more efficient fuel management in missions, including through the proper and consistent monitoring of fuel consumption across missions and strengthened monitoring of risks;

II

Personnel issues

27. *Requests* that future budget proposals demonstrate the scalability of mission support components, including their staffing and operational costs, be proportionate in relation to the changing level of other mission components and include standard indicators;

28. *Recalls* paragraph 23 of its resolution 66/264 and paragraph 82 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹⁰ emphasizes the importance of efficient and agile staffing structures to support missions in the delivery of their mandates and to ensure the effectiveness of workforce planning, oversight and accountability, and encourages the Secretary-General to assure the continuous adaptation and optimization of the structures, including through civilian and security staffing reviews, with United Nations Headquarters participation, at least on a quadrennial basis;

29. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding all caveats which have a detrimental impact on mandate implementation and performance, and further requests all Member States to redouble all efforts to identify and clearly communicate any caveats or change in the status of caveats, urges the Secretary-General to finalize, in consultation with Member States, without delay, a clear, comprehensive and transparent procedure on caveats, and encourages the Secretary-General to note caveats which have a detrimental impact on mandate implementation and performance when selecting contingents;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that troop- and police-contributing countries are consulted and provided with comprehensive and factual information when planning for any mission transition process, consistent with the mandate and the terms of the corresponding memorandums of understanding;

31. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include justifications for temporary assignments of staff receiving special post allowances for more than one year, including the length of those assignments and the recruitment status of the related posts, in the context of all future budget proposals;

32. *Decides* to raise, from 1 July 2022, the recreational leave allowance payable directly to contingent personnel in field missions from 10.5 to 11.5 dollars per day for up to 15 days of leave taken during each six-month period, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to make such payments from the accounts of the qualifying mission;

33. *Reiterates its concern* about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requests the Secretary-General to review the posts

¹⁰ Ibid.

that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements where applicable;

35. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to strengthen awareness of roster-based recruitment, including among candidates from troop- and police-contributing countries;

36. *Stresses* the importance of payments due to all staff members at the time of separation from service during the transitional period, in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their timely treatment;

37. *Expresses its deep concern* at the delay in the settlement of claims in respect of death and disability, reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to settle death and disability claims as expeditiously as possible, but no later than three months from the date of submission of a claim, and requests the Secretary-General to provide clear justification when this three-month period is not complied with and to ensure that the mortal remains of peacekeepers are repatriated at the earliest time possible;

38. *Recalls* its resolutions [51/218 E](#) and [52/177](#) of 18 December 1997 and decides to continue the present system of budgeting and financing for death and disability compensation and to keep its functioning and use under review, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure proper representation of troop-contributing countries in the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support of the Secretariat, taking into account their contribution to United Nations peacekeeping, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

40. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report;

41. *Recognizes* the significant role of women in United Nations peacekeeping, and requests the Secretary-General to further improve the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and the full, equal and meaningful participation of women across all mission activities and at all stages of analysis, planning, implementation and reporting, and to recruit and retain women in all areas of peacekeeping operations at all levels, particularly in Professional and senior posts on as wide a geographic basis as possible in conformity with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations;

42. *Urges* the Secretary-General and troop- and police-contributing countries, where appropriate, to identify and address challenges and obstacles to women's representation and their full, equal and meaningful participation in all areas of peacekeeping missions, including through flexible deployments, appropriate uniforms, supplies, housing and facilities;

43. *Highlights* the importance of the women and peace and security agenda, and underlines that full implementation of the agenda by the missions can contribute to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when considering applicants for vacancies, to give equal treatment to internal and external candidates;

45. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that all types of misconduct, in particular fraud, corruption, discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority, are not tolerated, in accordance with the zero-tolerance approach to misconduct;

46. *Reiterates* that the use of external consultants should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Organization should utilize its in-house capacity to perform core activities or to fulfil functions that are recurrent over the long term;

III

Operational requirements

47. *Acknowledges* that effective performance management contributes to more effective mandate delivery, notes the implementation of the Integrated Peacekeeping Performance and Accountability Framework, where relevant, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure assessment of whole-of-mission performance against delivery of the mandate;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his next overview report an execution plan for and analysis of the implementation of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System and the lessons learned, including examples of how it is being used to inform mission planning; impact-based indicators for mandated tasks that show whether and how mission activities contribute to advancing mandate implementation; the reporting and accountability systems in place; and how Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System data are used to increase performance and effectiveness, as well as to inform budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System;

49. *Notes* the implementation of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to provide in his next report information on how the impact-based performance indicators assess the performance by the missions of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task;

50. *Underlines* that peacekeeping performance assessment should be based on a comprehensive approach that gives due consideration to political, operational, and mandating and resourcing aspects of performance, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that such an approach is integrated into performance assessment tools, including the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System;

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that adequate and safe accommodations that meet the relevant United Nations standards are provided, as required, by the United Nations or troop- and police-contributing countries, for uniformed and civilian personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, and to present to the General Assembly, at its seventy-seventh session, a comprehensive review involving all relevant departments and units and in consultation with Member States on (a) United Nations-provided accommodations to troop- and police-contributing countries and (b) the use of temporary operating bases in all field missions, incorporating the following elements:

(a) Analysis of the challenges of ensuring that United Nations accommodations and temporary operating bases meet United Nations standards, including any policy, legal, administrative and financial aspects and consideration of

implications for contingent-owned equipment and memorandums of understanding between the United Nations and troop- and police-contributing countries;

(b) Analysis of mandate-related requirements, relevant operational conditions and requirements for the individual peacekeeping operation, including mission footprint, and clarifying the respective responsibilities of the United Nations and troop- and police-contributing countries;

(c) Recommendations for addressing any deficiencies in United Nations accommodations and temporary operating bases where they do not meet these standards, including a proposed implementation plan for improvements with related timeframes, milestones and estimated resource needs;

52. *Requests* missions to take measures to ensure that temporary operating bases, when in use for more than 30 days, meet the relevant standards, with specific consideration to ensuring the welfare, safety, security and effectiveness of personnel, with due regard to efficient resource management, and consistent with the operational requirement;

53. *Recognizes* the contribution of unmanned aerial systems to mandate delivery, including situational awareness and the enhanced safety and security of peacekeepers, and stresses the need to address challenges facing the deployment and utilization of such systems in individual peacekeeping missions;

54. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to build on lessons learned to improve the reliability, adaptability and cost-effectiveness of unmanned aerial and aircraft systems technologies;

55. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations peacekeeping mission staff have the capacity to provide technical oversight of the use of unmanned aerial and aircraft systems technologies;

56. *Reaffirms its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure consistency, transparency and cost-efficiency in the budgeting for unmanned aerial systems in individual peacekeeping operation budget proposals, to ensure that the procurement of unmanned aerial systems from commercial providers complies with the United Nations Procurement Manual and that reimbursement of such systems provided by troop-contributing countries is consistent with the framework set out in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, and requests the Secretary-General to report on measures taken in this regard in his next overview report;

57. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the security of information and communications in missions, including those gathered from the use of unmanned aerial systems and aircraft systems technologies, as a matter of priority;

58. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to develop key performance indicators which reflect the efficient and cost-effective use of commercial and military aircraft, including unmanned aerial systems;

59. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his future budget proposals for each mission, as appropriate, information regarding the mission's utilization trend of the services provided by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and to provide in his reports an update on services provided to peacekeeping operations, including in aviation, stock deployment and procurement and any other services, as well as an update on efficiencies, improved outcomes and cost savings which have resulted from the provision of these services;

60. *Stresses* that best value for money; fairness, integrity and transparency; effective international competition; and the interest of the United Nations remain the

four general principles of United Nations procurement, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that those principles are adhered to in all United Nations procurement activities;

61. *Welcomes* the progress made towards a more agile, responsive, efficient and effective client-oriented supply chain management, including procurement, and the resilience of the United Nations supply chain during the COVID-19 pandemic, and encourages the Secretary-General to further increase cooperation and harmonization system-wide in the supply chain, in particular with regard to procurement matters, to improve effectiveness and efficiency while ensuring that the four general procurement principles of financial regulation 5.12 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations are applied;

62. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to provide more information on procurement activities online, including statistical data;

63. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure a fair, transparent, independent and impartial review of complaints submitted by vendors for the consideration of the Award Review Board;

64. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore innovative and effective ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster;

65. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to utilize local materials, capacity and knowledge in the implementation of construction projects for peacekeeping operations, in compliance with the United Nations Procurement Manual;

66. *Notes* that the United Nations Procurement Manual was updated in June 2020, including with specific guidance on when each solicitation method, including formal methods such as invitations to bid and requests for proposal, should be used, and requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the corresponding framework and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the Procurement Manual accordingly;

67. *Notes with appreciation* that additional information about contract awards and purchase orders made by Secretariat entities was placed online in August 2021, and requests the Secretary-General to take additional measures aimed at ensuring that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, including the request for proposals and invitation to bid methods, and to continue to update the United Nations Procurement Manual and the brochure entitled "Doing business with the United Nations Secretariat" accordingly;

68. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective monitoring over contractual performance and to report thereon in the next report on supply chain activities;

69. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that debriefings for unsuccessful vendors are aimed at clarifying, inter alia, questions regarding the assessment process, and include an explanation of the basis for the award of a contract resulting from a competitive procurement process, while remaining in compliance with the relevant regulations and rules, with a view to improving competition in future tenders;

70. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that partnerships and agreements with implementing partners are cost-effective and efficient in delivering the mandate according to the best practices and that the related arrangements are transparent;

71. *Recognizes* the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report;

72. *Expresses grave concern* over the spike in fatalities from malicious attacks against peacekeepers in 2021 compared with previous years, most of it due to improvised explosive devices, welcomes the independent strategic review of the responses of the United Nations peacekeeping operations to improvised explosive devices, and recommends that the Secretary-General analyse its findings and proposals and consult with Member States on the required measures and actions to be taken to mitigate threats from improvised explosive devices;

73. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of its resolution [74/290](#) of 30 June 2020, in which it recognized the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, notes with concern the increase in the level of peacekeeper fatalities, stresses the importance of prioritizing the safety and security of United Nations personnel in the context of challenging security situations, reaffirms its commitment to the improvement of the safety and security of mission personnel, in particular uniformed personnel, reiterates its request to the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil their responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to further strengthen the measures to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in the context of his next overview report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard;

74. *Recalls* paragraph 24 of its resolution [75/302](#) of 30 June 2021, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of uniformed and civilian personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, stresses that the Secretary-General and host Governments should fulfil their responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, emphasizes the need for the Secretary-General and troop- and police-contributing countries, as appropriate, to take effective action and ensure adequate resources to further improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, including for camp surveillance, and perimeter intrusion detection systems, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report;

75. *Notes* that the deployment of innovative technology solutions that address the requirements and challenges of peacekeeping operations is critical to supporting mandate implementation, highlights the importance of better integration of the use of new technologies for the purposes of enhancing safety and security, field support and protection of civilians tasks of Security Council mandates, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the responsible use of technologies in peacekeeping operations, recalling the commitment of the Organization to privacy, confidentiality, transparency and respect for State sovereignty, and to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session on the contribution of technology to the safety and security of peacekeepers;

76. *Reiterates* that missions should be given the appropriate resources to handle medical emergencies and to provide timely and quality medical care, consistent with relevant United Nations standards and memorandums of understanding and to ensure appropriate capabilities of the rescue chain for peacekeeping missions, and urges the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps to enhance the overall medical capacity of United Nations peacekeeping missions consistent with relevant requirements, and to explore possibilities, within existing resources, for supporting missions to enable early detection of health risks and provide rapid and quality medical care for peacekeepers;

77. *Recognizes* the demands and challenges of the high-risk and volatile work environment faced in peacekeeping operations and the continued emphasis of the United Nations on improving medical readiness and responsiveness, acknowledges that medical support needs to be continuously adapted to new realities and challenges facing peacekeeping operations, notes that timely and reliable medical evacuation and casualty evacuation is crucial for the safety and security of United Nations personnel, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General and Member States, as appropriate, to continue to strengthen and build capacities with regard to the 10-1-2 casualty response, including training, to continue to improve, develop and implement medical standards and care in the field and throughout the United Nations system, including through the development and implementation of United Nations medical standards for basic first aid, field medics, casualty evacuation and health care quality and patient safety standards in all the United Nations level I, II and III hospitals, and to update on the progress made in this regard as well as on progress in the implementation of the measures set out in the action plan to improve the security of peacekeepers, with particular emphasis on casualty evacuation, in the context of the next overview report;

78. *Notes* the ongoing development of a mental health strategy for uniformed personnel, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General and Member States to increase knowledge of mental health issues in uniformed personnel, in order to better understand the prevention and mitigation of mental health issues in peace operation settings;

79. *Recalls* paragraph 12 of its resolution [75/298](#) of 30 June 2021, reiterates the concerns about the management of mine action activities in missions, emphasizes the importance of the independent review on the use of the services of the United Nations Office for Project Services and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his next overview report consolidated data on mine action activities and related resources, including details on the planning, budget, adequate staffing structures and performance, as well as more information on the full range of services provided by the Office in demining and in other areas;

80. *Underlines* the important contribution that programmatic activities make to the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, including for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and that all such activities must be directly linked to the mandates of these five missions;

81. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to ensure that missions are responsible and accountable for the use of their programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the missions operate, and requests the Secretary-General to further improve accountability and transparency by providing, in his next budget submissions and performance reports,

detailed information on the programmatic activities of missions, including their expenditures and proposed amount per category of a breakdown of “other” programmatic activities and information on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities, on the performance by missions of appropriate oversight, and on the partnerships with host Governments, civil society, and regional and subregional organizations in implementing programmatic activities and the impact of these partnerships where applicable;

82. *Recalls* the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276, recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in establishing and building confidence in missions, further recognizes the importance of conducting assessments of the quick-impact projects regularly, on their needs and impact as required in resolution 61/276, requests the Secretary-General to include the conducted assessments in his next reports, and also requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact;

83. *Emphasizes* the importance of adequate energy and waste management in order to minimize risk to people, societies and ecosystems, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify the efforts aimed at reducing the overall environmental footprint of missions, including through the implementation of environmentally responsible waste management and power generation systems, also working towards a potential positive legacy for host communities, in full compliance with the relevant regulations and rules;

84. *Notes* the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with Member States, a way forward to ensure continuity in his efforts after the ending of the strategy in 2023, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report;

85. *Emphasizes* the importance of strategic communications to the implementation of mission mandates in a rapidly changing communications landscape, and recognizes that the efficient use of strategic communications and the distribution of accurate content by peacekeeping missions helps to build trust with local communities, manage expectations among relevant stakeholders and contribute to countering disinformation and misinformation that might impede the ability of the missions to implement their mandates;

86. *Notes with concern* the increasing amount of misinformation and disinformation directed against United Nations peacekeeping missions, that it can have a negative impact on mandate implementation, imperil the safety and security of mission personnel and erode public trust in United Nations peacekeeping operations, emphasizes the critical importance of strategic communications and the prioritization of countering disinformation and misinformation and the distribution of accurate content to the performance of peacekeeping operations, requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, to establish a framework to address this problem, and requests the Secretary-General, in implementing mission strategic communication objectives, to take all appropriate steps to track sources of disinformation and misinformation, to analyse trends and to mitigate any negative impacts on mission mandate or personnel, and to report on progress in his next overview report;

IV**Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse**

87. *Recalls* paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹¹ and decides that the introduction of the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse will remain during the second part of the resumed session of the General Assembly;

88. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes;

89. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to advance the implementation of the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse throughout the United Nations system, including the agencies, funds and programmes, peacekeeping missions and non-United Nations forces authorized by the Security Council;

90. *Expresses concern* over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, including through ensuring that adequate awareness, prevention and response mechanisms are in place, and to continue to report thereon;

91. *Requests* the Secretary-General to incorporate in the context of the next report on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse an analytical approach to the nature and causes of the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse across the Secretariat rather than the number of allegations alone, in order to ensure a tailored approach to peacekeeping missions and an evidence-based measurement of the progress on combating sexual exploitation and abuse;

92. *Underscores* that victims of sexual exploitation and abuse should be at the core of the United Nations efforts, throughout the United Nations system, in implementing the zero-tolerance policy, in this regard highlights the importance of providing expeditious support to victims, and welcomes voluntary contributions to the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, encourages the Secretary-General to strengthen coordination across United Nations entities in order for victims to safely access immediate basic assistance and support in accordance with their individual needs, and encourages the relevant authorities of non-United Nations personnel serving under a mandate of the Security Council to provide adequate and immediate assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse committed by their personnel;

93. *Requests* the Secretary-General to fill gaps in the provision of services to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by continuing to strengthen misconduct risk management tools and to conduct risk management across missions;

94. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to harmonize the system-wide approach to addressing sexual exploitation and abuse, including through the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in order to further enhance consistency and coherence and avoid duplication, while ensuring that adequate resources are allocated to support such efforts;

95. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse;

¹¹ [A/76/774](#).

96. *Recalls* paragraph 8 of the report of the Advisory Committee,¹² and invites the Secretary-General to encourage the adoption of the Clear Check database by United Nations system entities and to explore whether the Clear Check database and the Misconduct Disclosure Scheme of the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response can complement each other, and to report thereon in his next report;

97. *Stresses* that enhanced accountability and transparency at all levels, particularly at the senior leadership level, both at Headquarters and in the field, contribute positively to combating sexual exploitation and abuse;

98. *Calls upon* Member States, including those deploying non-United Nations forces authorized under a Security Council mandate, to take appropriate and timely steps to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, to hold perpetrators accountable and to repatriate units when there is credible evidence of widespread or systemic sexual exploitation and abuse by those units;

99. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further analyse all risk factors, including addressing the completion rate of mandatory training on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to take immediate steps, as appropriate, aimed at mitigating those risks;

100. *Notes with concern* a continuous increase in reported allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse related to United Nations implementing partners, and requests the Secretary-General to undertake and evaluate the effectiveness of relevant measures to combat sexual exploitation and abuse by implementing partners and to report thereon in his next report;

V **Other issues**

101. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to further efforts to maximize timely completion rates for mandatory training among all staff, and requests the Secretary-General to provide information, for all active peacekeeping missions, on completion rates for all mandatory trainings, and to report thereon in the peacekeeping oversight report.

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¹² Ibid.