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Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Observations and recommendations on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

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Abbreviations

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ATMIS	African Union Transition Mission in Somalia
BINUH	United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
DCO	Development Coordination Office
FS	Field Service
GS	General Service
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
IUNV	International United Nations Volunteer
MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala
MINUJUSTH	United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINURCA	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MIPONUH	United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti
MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
NPO	National Professional Officer
NUNV	National United Nations Volunteer
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi
ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo
ONUCA	United Nations Observer Group in Central America
ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
RSCE	Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNAVEM	United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission II
UNCRO	United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICTF	United Nations Information and Communications Technology Facility, Valencia
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNITAMS	United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan
UNLB	United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan
UNMISET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
UNMLT	United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia
UNOMSIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone

UNOMUR	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOSOM	United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNOSOM II	United Nations Operation in Somalia II
UNPF	United Nations Peace Forces
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSOS (formerly UNSOA)	United Nations Support Office in Somalia (formerly United Nations Support Office for AMISOM)
UNSMIH	United Nations Support Mission in Haiti
UNSMIS	United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTAES	United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
UNTMIH	United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

I. Introduction

1. The present report contains the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on cross-cutting issues and addresses matters arising from the reports of the Secretary-General on peacekeeping operations, including his most recent report on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/78/726). The list of reports related to peacekeeping considered by the Advisory Committee during its 2023 winter session is provided in annex I to the present report. During its consideration of the cross-cutting issues relating to peacekeeping operations, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification, concluding with written responses received on 4 April 2024.

II. Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of peacekeeping operations

2. The Secretary-General explains that pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/296, his report provides an overview of the financial and administrative aspects of United Nations peacekeeping operations. The report presents consolidated information on the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, the budget proposals for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, and the status of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2023 (A/78/726, summary and paras. 1 and 4).

3. The Secretary-General further indicates that the report has been streamlined with a 27 per cent reduction in the word count compared with the previous report and has been enhanced to focus on: (a) forward-looking aspects of strategic developments and those that are imperative to resource requirements; (b) updates since January 2023 and the avoidance of repetition of information from the previous reports; (c) the avoidance of duplication with other reports of the Secretary-General, which are referred to when relevant and detailed information has been or will be available in those reports; and (d) thematic topics, including select mission examples, as relevant (ibid., para. 2). **The Advisory Committee acknowledges the efforts of the Secretary-General to streamline the report and provide information and data to address the requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 76/274 on cross-cutting issues, as well as recommendations of the Committee included in its previous report on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations (A/76/760). The Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will maintain and, where needed, increase these efforts, including by providing updates to the harmonized tables and annexes included in the present report in the context of future overview reports, and will further complement his efforts by ensuring the accuracy and comprehensiveness of responses to the queries raised by the Committee to facilitate the consideration of the overview and mission reports.**

III. Operating context and planning assumptions for peacekeeping

4. In his overview report, the Secretary-General states that peacekeeping operations remain one of the most effective multilateral tools available to help prevent the outbreak of or relapse into conflict and pave the way for sustainable peace. In March 2018, the Secretary-General launched the Action for Peacekeeping initiative to address the challenges facing peacekeeping operations. In early 2021, the Secretariat took stock and assessed the achievements, challenges and gaps of the

initiative and developed an updated implementation strategy for Action for Peacekeeping, entitled Action for Peacekeeping Plus, which continues to guide efforts to improve the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping ([A/78/726](#), paras. 3 and 9–12). Sections III to XI of the overview report are structured in line with the seven priority areas of Action for Peacekeeping Plus and its two cross-cutting themes, and address relevant developments in peacekeeping operations; efforts to improve the management and functioning of peacekeeping operations; priorities for the upcoming 2024/25 period; and actions taken to implement the requests made by the General Assembly, including those contained in its most recent resolution on cross-cutting issues (resolution [76/274](#)). Sections XII through XVII and the annexes contain information on budget preparation and the management of resources; multi-year trends in peacekeeping resources; consolidated information on the budget proposals for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025; information on the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023; and information on the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2023, in accordance with Assembly resolution [49/233 A](#) (*ibid.*, para. 4). The Secretary-General concludes his report with a request that the Assembly take note of the report (*ibid.*, para. 291). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that when the Assembly “takes note” of reports of the Secretary-General or elements therein, this means that the Assembly neither agrees nor disagrees. In the annex to its decision 55/488, the Assembly reiterated that the terms “takes note of” and “notes” were neutral terms that constituted neither approval nor disapproval. By using those terms, the Assembly is effectively indicating that it has seen the reports and that they are no longer on the list of documents to be considered by the Assembly. **The Advisory Committee reiterates that the “taking note” by the General Assembly of the overview report of the Secretary-General should not be viewed as an endorsement for any initiatives referred to therein on which no specific action is proposed. Any resource implications related to such initiatives will be considered on their own merits when proposed or found (see [A/76/760](#), para. 7, [A/75/822](#), para. 7, [A/74/737](#), para. 9, and [A/73/755](#), para. 8).**

Mission planning

5. As the Secretary-General states in his report, integrated analysis, assessment and planning, and strengthened strategic and operational integration – within missions, between Headquarters and missions, and with United Nations partners – are critical to ensuring coherence regarding a common strategy and maximizing collective impact. According to the Secretary-General, since February 2023, the revised United Nations Policy on Integrated Assessment and Planning (2023) has been rolled out across United Nations entities and field missions for more effective cooperation between missions and United Nations country teams in integrated settings. Similarly, the roll-out of the local conflict analysis and planning tool is ongoing. Peacekeeping missions also continue to strengthen integrated early warning and rapid response mechanisms to anticipate and prevent violence against civilians. For instance, integrated planning was enhanced in MINUSCA through the full operationalization of the Joint Mission Planning Unit. All peacekeeping missions continue their implementation of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System, including conducting regular assessments of mission impact and developing recommendations on ways to strengthen operations. Over 50 impact assessments have been conducted to date. Data from the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System are also informing existing reporting and accountability tools, including reporting to Member States, thus helping to strengthen their focus on impact. Regular mission feedback, as well as internal and external reviews, have helped refine the System. The Department of Peace Operations has set five benchmarks for missions: (a) increase the use of System data in reporting; (b) begin to use data from the System to bolster strategic communications; (c) regularly

implement System assessment exercises; (d) review the results of the System's impact assessments and act upon recommendations where approved by leadership; and (e) use the System to help strengthen the impact orientation of results-based budgets. The Department of Peace Operations continues to provide remote and in-person support to missions to strengthen data, update plans, co-facilitate impact assessments and develop reports and dashboards. The Department also continues to ensure that the System is interoperable with other systems such as Unite Aware, Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise software, the integrated planning, management and reporting solution, the strategic management application module and the Information Management System for Mine Action, where possible ([A/78/726](#), paras. 33–41).

6. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the benchmarks were developed by the Department of Peace Operations in 2022 to ensure that all missions were regularly using the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System and fully benefited from the tool. All 11 missions were consistently performing well against the five benchmarks. The System, with its indicators at the strategic and stakeholder levels, provides a structure based on data to better understand the impact of peacekeeping operations, allowing missions to monitor changes in peace and conflict dynamics over time and improve their understanding of the mission's role in influencing those changes. Quantitative and qualitative data are collected in a centralized database and displayed through a dynamic online dashboard that allows missions to see trends over time. Regular impact assessments, bringing together expertise from across the mission to review this data and analyse the mission's contribution towards change at the strategic and stakeholder levels, have proven effective in gauging how effectively a mission is making progress against its mandated priority objectives. In addition, all missions use the System to inform indicators of achievement and outputs in the results-based budgeting frameworks, in line with the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, while ensuring compliance with the results-based budgeting methodology. The outputs reflect the current operating environment and take the assessments of mission performance and impact into account in the planning processes. During the initial development of a Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System, a mission collectively undertakes context mapping, focused on mandated priority objectives and based on existing United Nations-wide and mission-specific planning documents, including the mission concept, the mission plan and the political strategy, as well as integrated strategic frameworks and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. The missions then decide on the qualitative and quantitative indicators suitable to assess progress against mandated tasks, through change seen at both the strategic and stakeholder levels. Most missions collect data against these indicators on a monthly basis, to have both granular and up-to-date information. During an impact assessment, missions use this data to inform self-evaluation and regularly discuss which indicators are useful and whether any of the existing indicators should be adjusted. Missions also discuss introducing new indicators to reflect changes in the operating environment and adjust operations, for example, if a mission targets a new stakeholder. The analysis of impact assessments informs forward planning processes, such as where to replicate best practices and where to adjust operations. Impact assessments cover a period of between 3 and 12 months, depending on a mission's assessment patterns and developments on the ground, as well as its assessment and reporting needs. **The Advisory Committee emphasizes the importance of coordinated and integrated planning at Headquarters and the missions at all levels, including for multi-mission, multi-year plans. The Committee also notes the importance of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System and the need to ensure the full use of its data, including in the context of budgetary planning and formulation, and to further enhance its efficiency, in complementarity with other planning tools (see also**

General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), paras. 47–50). The Committee trusts that an analysis of the implementation of the System, including its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, as well as lessons learned and best practices, will be developed to improve the performance and effectiveness of operations and provided in the next overview report (see also paras. 52, 64, 72, 75 and 76 below).

IV. Overview of financial and human resources for peacekeeping

Culture of efficiency

7. The Advisory Committee recalls that in paragraph 11 of its report on the support account for peacekeeping operations ([A/77/833](#)), in the context of recommending a review of scalability and the support account, which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/304](#), the Committee underscored the importance of a culture of efficiency in the use of support account and mission resources. The Secretary-General dedicates section XII of the overview report to underscoring the importance of this theme, alongside the substantive elements of the Action for Peacekeeping and Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiatives, and to recognizing the efforts of those missions and entities that were able to achieve efficiency gains, as well as motivating others to follow suit. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the Secretariat concurs with the Committee on the importance of a culture of efficiency in the request for, and use of, the resources of Member States for the implementation of peacekeeping mandates. In preparing its report on the support account and related funding issues, which is to be submitted to the Assembly at the main part of its seventy-ninth session, the Secretariat is working towards establishing a methodological foundation for the link between the support requirements at Headquarters and the needs of peacekeeping missions in the field. It intends to reflect efficiencies resulting from the management reforms of the Secretary-General and a culture of efficiency in the use of resources in the support account and missions. Preparatory efforts for the above-mentioned report also include drawing best practices from other public and private organizations, which could help the Secretariat institutionalize a culture of efficiency in the use of support account and mission resources. According to the Secretariat, the culture of efficiency was stressed in the 2024/25 budget instructions and budget presentations at Headquarters and in the field. To further work on this commitment to efficiency in the 2024/25 budget period, the Field Operations Finance Division expanded its guidance into areas where missions could further fine-tune their requests (i.e. align them more closely with actual expenditures), such as: (a) using proposed vacancy rates that are based, as much as possible, on actual rates; (b) taking action on posts in order to adhere consistently to the definitions pertaining to changes in staffing; (c) refining the methodology for the estimation of salary rates for the Field Service category to use the most accurate information by grade level; (d) ensuring that proposals are fully justified in terms of changes in mandates or operational circumstances and workload; (e) treating internal conferences as learning and development opportunities subject to the lower standards of accommodation; (f) reflecting the most up-to-date operational costs and contractual and salary rates, as well as danger pay rates, in the proposed resources; and (g) requesting that missions take into account a minimum of two years of expenditure patterns when proposing flight hours. In addition, according to the Secretariat, missions and support account entities employ initiatives and activities that result in efficiency gains, such as efforts aimed at cost avoidance, for example through the use of technology for better monitoring, as well as efficiency gains emanating from investment (such as photovoltaic systems) or organizational change (mine action services). Some of these efforts are being reported in individual

peacekeeping mission budgets under projected efficiency gains for the upcoming budget year (section II.C of each report), but the actual realization of efficiency gains is reported in the performance reports. The Secretariat is at an early stage of developing its vision and future direction on the building and strengthening of a culture of efficiency. Nevertheless, it is possible to envisage the need to transform the current system of discrete efficiency initiatives into a global, coherent, systematic and consistent approach. Such an approach could require that efficiency considerations (and quantitative measures) be included in relevant strategies, policies, assessments, budgets and plans; that every staff member in every peacekeeping mission/entity is imbued with a deep commitment to being an effective mandate implementer as well as a custodian of the resources provided by Member States; and that nurturing such sensitivity in people and programmes is reinforced by those in leadership positions and supported by well-developed systems/processes in place to promote adherence to a culture of efficiency. **The Advisory Committee underscores again the importance of a culture of efficiency in the use of the mission and support account resources and notes the limited information provided on fostering this culture of efficiency. The Committee trusts that every effort will be made to identify efficiencies across the board from the planning phase through the efficient management of the approved resources. The Committee also trusts that updated detailed information, including on specific initiatives and quantifiable efficiencies, will be provided in the context of the future overview report and the missions' budget reports.**

A. Budget performance for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

8. In his report ([A/78/726](#)), the Secretary-General indicates that for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, total expenditure amounted to \$6,382.8 million against an approved budget of \$6,467.2 million, exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind (see tables 1 and 2).

Table 1

Budget performance for the 2022/23 period, by mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Peacekeeping component	Apportionment (seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly)	Additional apportionment (seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly)	Total approved	Expenditure	Variance	
					Amount	Percentage
MINURSO	60 592.7	–	60 592.7	57 863.5	2 729.2	4.5
MINUSCA	1 074 387.7	–	1 074 387.7	1 073 901.9	485.8	0.0
MINUSMA	1 245 045.1	–	1 245 045.1	1 192 292.2	52 752.9	4.2
MONUSCO	1 030 269.9	–	1 030 269.9	1 015 835.5	14 434.4	1.4
UNDOF	64 544.5	1 033.9	65 578.4	64 987.6	590.8	0.9
UNFICYP	54 018.6	–	54 018.6	53 027.3	991.3	1.8
UNIFIL	502 920.5	–	502 920.5	502 919.1	1.4	0.0
UNISFA	259 663.2	8 506.5	268 169.7	267 775.4	394.3	0.1
UNMIK	41 947.3	–	41 947.3	40 665.9	1 281.4	3.1

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Apportionment (seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly)</i>	<i>Additional apportionment (seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly)</i>	<i>Total approved</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
					<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNMISS	1 116 609.0	5 050.0	1 121 659.0	1 121 657.8	1.2	0.0
UNSOS	521 696.7	–	521 696.7	517 284.0	4 412.7	0.8
Subtotal, missions	5 971 695.2	14 590.4	5 986 285.6	5 908 210.2	78 075.4	1.3
UNLB	65 958.6	–	65 958.6	64 295.5	1 663.1	2.5
RSCE	43 122.2	–	43 122.2	41 733.7	1 388.5	3.2
Support account	371 787.0	–	371 787.0	368 552.9	3 234.1	0.9
Subtotal, support entities	480 867.8	–	480 867.8	474 582.1	6 285.7	1.3
Subtotal	6 452 563.0	14 590.4	6 467 153.4	6 382 792.3	84 361.1	1.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	827.7	–	827.7	575.7	252.0	30.4
Total requirements	6 453 490.7	14 590.4	6 467 981.1	6 383 368.0	84 613.1	1.3

Table 2

Budget performance for the 2022/23 period, by class of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Class of expenditure</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)=(1)-(2)</i>	<i>(4)=(3)÷(1)</i>
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	57 506.0	61 950.9	(4 444.9)	(7.7)
Military contingents	2 427 379.4	2 382 783.6	44 595.8	1.8
United Nations police	97 963.8	103 036.4	(5 072.6)	(5.2)
Formed police units	207 761.0	203 050.6	4 710.4	2.3
Subtotal	2 790 610.2	2 750 821.5	39 788.7	1.4
Civilian personnel				
International staff	1 230 830.5	1 180 375.3	50 455.2	4.1
National Professional Officer	83 630.6	86 505.8	(2 875.2)	(3.4)
National General Service Staff	309 992.4	323 636.4	(13 644.0)	(4.4)
United Nations Volunteers	85 101.4	80 681.2	4 420.2	5.2
General temporary assistance	35 470.2	37 050.6	(1 580.4)	(4.5)
Government-provided personnel	11 564.3	11 166.6	397.7	3.4
Subtotal	1 756 589.4	1 719 415.9	37 173.5	2.1
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants and consulting services	5 700.2	5 503.3	196.9	3.5
Official travel	22 777.3	26 967.0	(4 189.7)	(18.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	502 974.5	573 365.1	(70 390.6)	(14.0)

Class of expenditure	Variance			
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Ground transportation	94 030.5	100 381.7	(6 351.2)	(6.8)
Air operations	584 925.3	495 004.2	89 921.1	15.4
Marine operations	6 853.4	8 862.0	(2 008.6)	(29.3)
Communications and information technology	270 873.9	279 897.0	(9 023.1)	(3.3)
Medical	29 966.1	24 739.7	5 226.4	17.4
Special equipment	—	0.5	(0.5)	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	336 137.0	338 249.1	(2 112.1)	(0.6)
Quick-impact projects	13 350.0	13 261.7	88.3	0.7
Subtotal	1 867 588.2	1 866 231.3	1 356.9	0.1
Enterprise resource planning	17 196.9	17 196.9	—	—
Death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations	—	107.8	(107.8)	—
Global service delivery model	868.5	868.5	—	—
Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System	3 881.6	2 064.1	1 817.5	46.8
Umoja maintenance and support costs	18 588.6	14 438.8	4 149.8	22.3
After-service health insurance	11 830.0	11 647.5	182.5	1.5
Gross requirements	6 467 153.4	6 382 792.3	84 361.1	1.3
Staff assessment income	168 577.1	174 297.9	(5 720.8)	(3.4)
Net requirements	6 298 576.3	6 208 494.4	90 081.9	1.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	827.7	575.7	252.0	30.4
Total requirements	6 467 981.1	6 383 368.0	84 613.1	1.3

9. The Secretary-General explains that the unencumbered balance of \$84.4 million (or 1.3 per cent of total expenditure) for the 2022/23 period stems mainly from the unencumbered balances of: (a) MINUSMA (\$52.8 million, representing 4.2 per cent of the approved resources); (b) MONUSCO (\$14.4 million, representing 1.4 per cent of the approved resources); and (c) UNSOS (\$4.4 million, representing 0.8 per cent of the approved resources). The three missions' unencumbered balances are shown in figure XIV of the overview report, and detailed explanations for all peacekeeping operations are provided in annex II to the overview report (*ibid.*, para. 231, table 8, and figures VI and VII). The Advisory Committee makes further comments in the context of its reports on the budgets of the individual peacekeeping missions.

Commitment authorities

10. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with an overview of the authorities to enter into commitments during the periods from 2018/19 to 2022/23 and the expenditures incurred against those authorities, as reflected in table 3. The information shows that, unlike in the previous four periods, no request to enter into commitments was made by any of the missions in 2022/23.

Table 3
Overview of authorities to enter into commitments, 2018/19–2022/23

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Approved</i>				
	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>
MINUSCA	–	–	–	–	–
MINUSMA	32 600.0	–	–	–	–
MONUSCO	80 000.0	36 437.6	–	–	–
UNAMID	–	–	484 687.1	–	–
UNDOF	–	–	–	–	–
UNISFA	–	–	–	67 503.7	–
UNMISS	25 933.6	–	–	–	–
Total commitment authorities approved	138 533.6	36 437.6	484 687.1	67 503.7	–
Total expenditure against approved commitment authorities	138 470.0	23 839.2	477 342.8	66 364.7	–
Utilization of commitment authorities (percentage)	99.95	65.42	98.48	98.31	–

Redeployment between groups and budget lines

11. The overview report provides an explanation for the redeployment of approved resources for peacekeeping operations owing to unforeseen requirements. In order to meet those unforeseen requirements, the Secretary-General has the authority to redeploy funds between expenditure groups within any budgetary period. For peacekeeping budgets, heads of missions or entities are delegated the authority to redeploy resources across expenditure groups (I, II and III) within the overall amount approved, allowing them to deliver on their mandates in a flexible manner. Accordingly, the redeployment of funds is not an indication of any deficiency in either budgetary planning or financial control but instead shows that a mission or entity is proactively meeting the shifting operational priorities in response to both internal and external factors. During the 2022/23 performance period, an inward redeployment (net inflow) of \$45.9 million (2.6 per cent) was reflected under operational costs (group III). This was made possible by the outward redeployment from military and police personnel (group I) of \$36.3 million (1.3 per cent) and from civilian personnel (group II) of \$9.6 million (0.7 per cent). The trend in redeployments has continued to evolve in the past five periods, in response to the unforeseen requirements of peacekeeping missions. While there was outward redeployment of around 5 per cent from group III in the 2018/19 and 2019/20 periods, the 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods saw an inward redeployment of \$61.9 million (3.6 per cent) and \$45.9 million (2.6 per cent), respectively. For group I, there was a reduction in outward redeployment from \$62.0 million (2.2 per cent) in the 2021/22 period to \$36.3 million (or 1.3 per cent) in the 2022/23 period. For group II, the redeployment in the 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods remained under 1.0 per cent of the original distribution. With a view to improving budget assumptions and reducing the need for redeployments, and in response to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), new budget methodologies have been introduced, including to better estimate the remuneration of civilian personnel, and a study of fuel methodology has been undertaken, which is described in section XII on budget preparation and management of resources of the overview report ([A/78/726](#), paras. 233–239). The Board of Auditors states in its report on United Nations peacekeeping operations ([A/78/5 \(Vol. II\)](#)) that the total amount of

budget redeployments (between groups and within operational requirements at the mission level) for the financial year 2022/23 was \$129 million, representing 2 per cent of the original budget. This was a decrease from financial year 2021/22, when redeployments amounted to \$194.3 million, representing 3 per cent of the original budget. The most significant redeployment related to UNISFA, representing 8 per cent of the original budget, or \$23.1 million, including \$21.8 million between groups (ibid., chap. II, para. 15). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on redeployments between budget lines for the past five years in all peacekeeping operations (see annex II, table 1). The Committee was further provided with information on the redeployment from groups I and II to group III for the past five years (see annex II, table 2). **The Advisory Committee, while noting the purpose of redeployments to meet unforeseen requirements and enable responsiveness to changing circumstances on the ground, notes with concern that in 2022/23, redeployments from military and police personnel costs and/or civilian personnel costs to operational costs occurred in almost all missions, which reflects the need for improvement in budget planning and preparation (see paras. 6 and 7 above).**

12. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in its resolution [55/231](#) on results-based budgeting, the General Assembly decided that any transfer of resources between post and non-post objects of expenditure would require the prior approval of the Assembly. According to the Secretariat, those rules do not apply to peacekeeping budgets. The Committee recalls that, in a previous report containing observations and recommendations on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations ([A/69/839](#)), while it acknowledged the need for budgetary flexibility to accommodate the volatility of peacekeeping operations and to enable responsiveness to changing circumstances on the ground, the Committee considered that redeployments between groups and classes of expenditure should be kept to a minimum to ensure that fiscal discipline and control were properly maintained. Furthermore, the Committee noted that the oversight by the Assembly with respect to the nature and extent of the redeployments was currently limited to its review of the budget performance reports, which were considered long after such redeployments had been made. The Committee recommended that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with a written update on the nature and extent of the budgetary redeployments in peacekeeping for information purposes every six months (ibid., paras. 32–34). The Assembly endorsed that recommendation in its resolution [69/307](#). **The Advisory Committee recalls General Assembly resolutions [69/307](#) and [76/274](#) and expects that the Secretary-General will strengthen his efforts to reduce the need for the redeployment of resources between groups and keep the redeployment of resources to a minimum, including through assisting missions in formulating realistic, consistent and reliable budgets that strictly abide by legislative mandates and exploring ways to anticipate and mitigate the impact of external factors, such as decisions of ICSC or the evolution of fuel prices, on the execution of budgets, delayed deployment factors and recruitment, in accordance with Assembly resolution [76/274](#), and to report thereon in the context of his future overview reports. The Committee further expects that the Secretary-General will provide an update to the Committee on the nature and extent of redeployments, if any, every six months, pursuant to Assembly resolution [69/307](#), along with justifications of the necessity and urgency of the redeployments.**

Unliquidated obligations and new commitments

13. The overview report shows that the unliquidated obligations at the end of the 2022/23 period amounted to \$834.2 million, compared with \$1.05 billion at the end of the 2021/22 period ([A/78/726](#), table 8). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee

was provided with information on unliquidated obligations by group of expenditure per mission, excluding UNAMID, in the past five budget periods, and preliminary information for 2023/24 as at 31 March 2024, which is reflected in annex III. The Committee was also informed, upon enquiry, that in addition to the continuous review of commitments throughout the year, missions are requested to review outstanding commitments, as part of the fiscal year-end closing instructions issued by the Field Operations Finance Division, to ensure that balances no longer required are closed and not carried over to the next fiscal year. The exercise includes a review of outstanding precommitments that still require action before the end of the financial year. Guidance is also provided by the Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget as part of the instructions for the preparation of the year-end financial statements to ensure that invoices in connection with commitments for goods or services delivered by the end of the year, including travel commitments, are processed or accrued by year-end in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards principles. Commitments where delivery has not yet taken place by the end of the year are reported in a summarized format as part of the notes to the financial statements on United Nations peacekeeping operations. **The Advisory Committee notes the high amounts of the total unliquidated obligations of \$189,202,734 for the period from 2018/19 to 2022/23 and of \$1,434,777,055 for 2023/24 as at 31 March 2024 which, while not uniform by mission, continue to increase from one financial period to the next in a number of peacekeeping missions. The Committee trusts that the relevant rules and regulations will be adhered to and that updated information on the unliquidated obligations at the level of items of expenditure, including obligations to Governments, showing new commitments for each budget cycle, along with their explanation, will continue to be provided in all future overview and mission budget reports.**

Cancellation of prior-period obligations

14. Figure VIII of the overview report depicts the level and trend in the cancellation of prior-period obligations in the periods from 2018/19 to 2022/23. The figure shows a decrease resulting from a reduction of \$41.8 million year-over-year (from \$149.5 million in the 2021/22 period to \$107.7 million in the 2022/23 period) in the cancellation of prior-period obligations, attributable primarily to MINUSMA (\$29.9 million), MONUSCO (\$22.5 million) and MINUSCA (\$20.5 million). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the cancellation of prior-period obligations in the 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods by mission, support account, UNLB and RSCE, as set out in table 4. The Committee recalls that, for peacekeeping operations, the absolute value of cancelled prior-period obligations in any given year can comprise obligations raised in respect of reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries, which are valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the 12-month period, in accordance with financial regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

Table 4

Cancellation of prior-period obligations in the 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods, by peacekeeping operation

(Millions of United States dollars)

Mission	2021/22 period			2022/23 period			Variance		
	Cancellation of financial year 2021 commitments	Cancellation of financial year 2020-and-prior commitments	Cancellation of prior-period commitments (subtotal)	Cancellation of financial year 2022 commitments	Cancellation of financial year 2021-and-prior commitments	Cancellation of prior-period commitments (subtotal)	Cancellation of financial year 2021 commitments	Cancellation of financial year 2020-and-prior commitments	Cancellation of prior-period commitments (subtotal)
MINURSO	881.0	—	881.0	525.4	—	525.4	(355.6)	—	(355.6)
MINUSCA	5 185.0	2 816.0	8 001.0	16 096.5	4 403.8	20 500.3	10 911.5	1 587.8	12 499.3
MINUSMA	25 379.0	13 756.0	39 135.0	14 477.6	15 448.0	29 925.6	(10 901.4)	1 692.0	(9 209.4)
MONUSCO	12 508.0	5 646.0	18 154.0	13 623.6	8 919.0	22 542.6	1 115.6	3 273.0	4 388.6
UNAMID	28 314.0	7 462.0	35 776.0	—	—	—	(28 314.0)	(7 462.0)	(35 776.0)
UNDOF	443.0	133.0	576.0	399.8	615.3	1 015.1	(43.2)	482.3	439.1
UNFICYP	166.0	—	166.0	466.6	15.8	482.4	300.6	15.8	316.4
UNIFIL	804.0	5 893.0	6 697.0	1 378.2	361.7	1 739.9	574.2	(5 531.3)	(4 957.1)
UNISFA	2 967.0	96.0	3 063.0	3 788.8	496.2	4 285.0	821.8	400.2	1 222.0
UNMIK	19.0	—	19.0	82.2	—	82.2	63.2	—	63.2
UNMISS	11 620.0	15 121.0	26 741.0	3 526.5	7 738.7	11 265.2	(8 093.5)	(7 382.3)	(15 475.8)
UNSOS	5 293.0	3 038.0	8 331.0	5 023.8	8 158.6	13 182.4	(269.2)	5 120.6	4 851.4
Subtotal	93 577.0	53 962.0	147 538.0	59 389.0	46 157.1	105 546.1	(34 188.0)	(7 804.9)	(41 991.9)
UNLB	133.0	—	133.0	265.3	1.0	266.3	132.3	1.0	133.3
RSCE	49.0	—	49.0	114.6	(13.6)	101.0	65.6	(13.6)	52.0
Support account	1 765.0	—	1 765.0	1 782.1	1.1	1 783.2	17.1	1.1	18.2
Total	95 524.0	53 962.0	149 485.0	61 551.0	46 145.6	107 696.6	(33 973.0)	(7 816.4)	(41 788.4)

Mission liquidity situation and cross-borrowing

15. It is indicated in the overview report that since July 2019, there has been an improvement in the ability of the Secretariat to manage the cash situation of active peacekeeping operations pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [73/307](#) and [76/272](#), in which the Assembly approved cross-borrowing among active peacekeeping operations through the concept of the management of cash balances of all active peacekeeping operations as a pool. Pursuant to Assembly resolution [76/272](#), the trial period for the management of cash resources of the active peacekeeping operations as a pool would continue for five years. In the same resolution, the Assembly endorsed the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/7/Add.29](#)), including the use of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as a first-choice liquidity mechanism up to the level of \$110 million while preserving \$40 million as a reserve for new missions and the expansion of existing ones. During the 2022/23 period, MINURSO, UNISFA, UNMIK, UNMISS and UNSOS utilized their cross-borrowing ability with loans mainly from MINUSMA, UNIFIL and the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund. The total cross-borrowing balances were \$192.5 million as at 30 June 2022 and \$318.9 million as at 30 June 2023. As at 30 June 2023, there was an unpaid balance of \$223.6 million, which was only able to be settled in September 2023 following the receipt of assessed contributions. According to the Secretary-General, the risk is that as outstanding assessment balances increase, cross-borrowing will reach its limit, and at some point the operations and mandate implementation of peacekeeping missions will be severely affected. As shown in figure XI and table 10 of the overview report, the percentage of unpaid assessments has increased over the past seven periods, from

12.9 per cent as at 30 June 2017 to 28.0 per cent as at 30 June 2023. The Secretary-General states that, notwithstanding the improved ability to borrow from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund and active peacekeeping missions, historical unpredictability and delays in the receipt of assessed contributions from Member States have an impact on overall cash liquidity in active peacekeeping missions ([A/78/726](#), paras. 240–247). Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with the information on the outstanding contributions as at 29 February 2024 by mission and by country, which amounted to \$2,145.5 million, or 33.9 per cent, of the appropriation for 2023/24. The Committee was also provided, upon enquiry, with the information included in table 5, which shows that since September 2023, when MINUSMA was no longer a lender, the total borrowings required by active peacekeeping operations have been provided by the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund (primarily to UNMIK and to a lesser extent to MINURSO and UNSOS). The total cross-borrowing balance as at 29 February was \$19.7 million. Upon enquiry, the Committee was also informed that for the 2023/24 period, owing to the evolving situation of active peacekeeping operations, and to the Security Council decision relating to the closure of MINUSMA, which also triggered a limitation on the ability to pool cash from active peacekeeping operations, the Secretary-General had requested missions to plan their spending more carefully than in previous years, in order to minimize the risk of disruptions to operations owing to an inability to settle legal obligations in time. In July 2023, the allotments for the 2023/24 period were provided in full for group I, military and police personnel, to cover commitments to troop- and police-contributing countries, and, in instalments up to February 2024, up to 90 per cent of expenditures for groups II, civilian personnel, and III, operational costs. The issuance of the remaining 10 per cent in allotments for groups II and III for the 2023/24 period will be subject to the assessment of the liquidity situation and the close monitoring of the cash outflows, in accordance with the high-level estimate of the monthly spending provided. Missions were advised by the Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget to reproject their outflows to ensure that at least 10 per cent of group III costs were flexible in terms of when they could be paid, and that they could be committed or incurred very late in the fiscal period depending on cash reserves at that time. If liquidity difficulties persist and full allotments cannot be issued for groups II and III, it is possible that the hiring of civilian personnel may be affected. As of the time of writing, liquidity has not had an impact on vacancy rates. There have been no restrictions on hiring civilian staff in peacekeeping missions owing to liquidity. Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with information on interest earned from the management of cash as a pool for the periods 2018/19 to 2022/23 (see table 6). **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 76/274, and that the Assembly has repeatedly urged all Member States to fulfil their financial obligations, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations, on time, in full and without conditions. The Committee trusts that an updated status of contributions for all missions, as well as an update on the status of loans, including potential losses on investments due to borrowing, which could have been returned to Member States or offset against their contribution, will be provided to the Assembly during its consideration of the present report (see also [A/76/760](#), para. 31).** The Committee makes further comments in its report on the report of the Board of Auditors ([A/78/804](#)).

Table 5

Cross-borrowing among active peacekeeping operations and with the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund during the 2022/23 period and in the 2023/24 period as at 29 February 2024

(Thousands of United States dollars)

As at date	Borrowing entity						Lending entity				Total loan
	MINURSO	UNISFA	UNMIK	UNMISS	UNSOS	MONUSCO	MINUSMA	MONUSCO	UNIFIL	Peacekeeping Reserve Fund	
31 July 2022	15.0	40.0	32.5	100.0	25.0	—	(115.6)	—	—	(96.9)	(212.5)
31 August 2022	15.0	40.0	32.5	100.0	25.0	—	(115.6)	—	—	(96.9)	(212.5)
30 September 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)	(75.0)
31 October 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)	(75.0)
30 November 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)	(75.0)
31 December 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)	(75.0)
31 January 2023	12.0	26.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(58.0)	(58.0)
28 February 2023	12.0	26.0	20.0	—	39.9	—	—	—	—	(97.9)	(97.9)
31 March 2023	12.0	26.0	20.0	111.0	39.9	—	(111.0)	—	—	(97.9)	(208.9)
30 April 2023	12.0	35.4	23.0	111.0	49.7	25.0	(158.2)	—	—	(97.9)	(256.1)
31 May 2023	12.0	58.0	26.1	111.0	78.2	—	(141.6)	—	(45.8)	(97.9)	(285.3)
30 June 2023	14.4	63.3	31.0	132.0	78.2	—	(152.0)	—	(69.0)	(97.9)	(318.9)
31 July 2023	14.4	67.0	31.0	152.6	87.9	—	(152.0)	(23.7)	(79.3)	(97.9)	(352.9)
31 August 2023	12.0	36.3	28.8	41.6	78.1	—	—	(23.7)	(75.2)	(97.9)	(196.8)
30 September 2023	4.2	—	13.9	—	6.2	—	—	—	—	(24.3)	(24.3)
31 October 2023	4.2	—	13.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	(18.1)	(18.1)
30 November 2023	—	—	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9.9)	(9.9)
31 December 2023	—	—	15.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15.2)	(15.2)
31 January 2024	—	—	15.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15.2)	(15.2)
29 February 2024	—	—	19.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	(19.7)	(19.7)

Table 6

Total interest earned from the cash pool, 2018/19–2022/23

(United States dollars)

Mission	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
Active						
MINURSO	111 935	206 717	33 578	(26 380)	21 932	347 782
MINUSCA	6 868 452	6 390 519	638 800	(427 258)	7 093 851	20 564 364
MINUSMA	8 743 738	9 779 331	2 477 438	(1 070 542)	19 173 740	39 103 704
MONUSCO	4 162 427	2 819 453	1 170 463	(591 397)	5 945 373	13 506 318
UNDOF	490 920	716 391	90 083	(45 422)	599 423	1 851 395
UNFICYP	234 256	234 283	41 745	(25 200)	434 852	919 936
UNIFIL	4 721 123	4 343 831	546 724	(461 535)	5 657 453	14 807 597
UNISFA	1 111 118	1 170 368	136 135	116 444	30 746	2 564 811
UNMIK	109 638	157 051	40 278	(16 413)	7 630	298 183

<i>Mission</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>Total</i>
UNMISS	3 820 954	4 114 610	1 365 111	514 140	2 299 806	12 114 622
UNSOS	2 475 225	2 779 556	617 136	50 005	1 172 815	7 094 736
Subtotal, active	32 849 785	32 712 111	7 157 491	(1 983 559)	42 437 621	113 173 449
Closed						
MINUGUA	33	33	4	(7)	38	101
MINURCA	198	196	21	(40)	2 052	2 426
MINURCAT	136 358	140 330	16 494	(30 384)	207 238	470 036
MINUSTAH/MINUJUSTH	334 702	117 081	18 130	(58 631)	306 844	718 126
ONUB	41 211	40 470	4 426	(8 252)	50 396	128 251
ONUC	20 878	25 023	2 742	(5 079)	29 206	72 770
ONUCA/ONUSAL	9 014	9 876	1 172	(2 190)	13 238	31 111
ONUMOZ	167 248	200 610	24 040	(44 530)	269 281	616 649
UNAMID	2 580 638	1 346 616	532 961	(32 515)	59 540	4 487 239
UNAMSIL/UNOMSIL	36 943	41 472	4 706	(9 092)	55 409	129 438
UNAVEM/MONUA	329 631	329 387	45 891	(85 018)	529 407	1 149 298
UNEF	2 282	2 226	244	(452)	2 598	6 898
UNIIMOG	5 586	6 081	707	(1 322)	7 897	18 950
UNIKOM	15 639	14 584	1 705	(3 214)	19 609	48 322
UNMEE	49 634	54 208	6 347	(11 847)	72 256	170 599
UNMIBH	113 561	129 177	15 392	(28 575)	174 285	403 839
UNMIH	510 735	496 936	66 443	(130 368)	801 902	1 745 648
UNMIL	178 328	171 743	28 582	(57 124)	322 033	643 561
UNMIS	137 290	157 739	19 785	(36 183)	221 575	500 206
UNMIT	51 757	51 215	8 722	(13 702)	89 040	187 031
UNMLT	93	36	4	(7)	42	168
UNMOT	2 681	3 180	344	(642)	3 900	9 464
UNOCI	560 794	557 569	66 549	(137 275)	787 407	1 835 045
UNOMIG	16 268	12 502	1 505	(2 790)	17 097	44 582
UNOMIL	4 690	5 113	603	(1 123)	6 783	16 066
UNOMUR/UNAMIR	235 567	235 610	33 114	(61 351)	411 955	854 894
UNOSOM	13 197	14 489	1 729	(26 149)	150 572	153 837
UNPF	1 028 274	1 648 146	280 357	(564 193)	3 399 745	5 792 328
UNPREDEP	96 200	109 451	13 042	(24 171)	142 672	337 193
UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH	4 818	5 337	633	(1 173)	6 747	16 361
UNSMIS	8 190	8 278	910	(1 680)	11 376	27 074
UNTAC	11 202	12 318	1 468	(3 924)	(39 879)	(18 816)
UNTAES	115 801	143 962	15 754	(29 200)	177 133	423 450
UNTAET/UNMISSET	97 527	108 321	13 014	(24 321)	147 812	342 354
UNTAG	10 760	11 844	1 383	(2 594)	15 480	36 873
Subtotal, closed	6 927 725	6 211 159	1 228 920	(1 439 115)	8 472 685	21 401 375

Mission	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
Support activities						
Employee benefits funds	741 819	755 260	88 723	(166 845)	948 853	2 367 810
Peacekeeping cost recovery fund	1 267 819	1 716 196	310 208	(569 228)	3 969 898	6 694 892
Peacekeeping Reserve Fund	3 848 051	3 677 746	392 046	(692 745)	4 069 142	11 294 241
RSCE	72 918	64 664	44 322	730	387 065	569 699
UNLB	2 538 294	496 977	75 688	(32 477)	844 282	3 922 762
UNLB strategic deployment stocks	—	2 039 844	213 339	(663 297)	3 434 722	5 024 608
Support account	690 304	1 211 054	534 499	(114 608)	3 791 957	6 113 206
Subtotal, support activities	9 159 205	9 961 741	1 658 826	(2 238 471)	17 445 918	35 987 218
Total	48 936 715	48 885 011	10 045 237	(5 661 145)	68 356 224	170 562 042

16. In chapter II, paragraph 222, of its previous report (A/77/5 (Vol. II)), the Board of Auditors recommended the issuance of a standard operating procedure for cross-borrowing, starting with the cash shortfall identification and ending with the loan movement in Umoja. The Board stated that the standard operating procedure should also include a template note with all relevant information for the approval and that the heads of missions affected should be informed. The draft standard operating procedure is undergoing review and amendments, as it requires alignment with liquidity management for the regular budget (A/78/726, para. 244). The Advisory Committee recalls that the Board of Auditors noted the status of the implementation of this recommendation in its most recent report (A/78/5 (Vol. II), chap. II, annex II, item No. 30). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the draft standard operating procedure had been prepared and many aspects of it were already being applied in daily liquidity management. According to the Secretariat, the formal standard operating procedure was undergoing final levels of review and redrafting, taking into account the continuing and evolving liquidity situation of peacekeeping operations and lessons learned from the implementation of the draft procedure. The standard operating procedure also required alignment with guidance on liquidity management for the regular budget, which has also been in flux due to the current liquidity crisis. The revised target date for the finalization of the standard operating procedure was the second quarter of 2024. **The Advisory Committee expects that an update on the finalization of the standard operating procedure for the cross-borrowing process will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report and that detailed information on the standard operating procedure and its implementation will be included in the next overview report.**

17. **The Advisory Committee notes the connection between liquidity, the redeployment of resources, unliquidated obligations and the cancellation of prior obligations. The Committee reiterates the importance of budgetary discipline and the need for the transparent use of resources and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in line with General Assembly resolution 76/274 (see also para. 47 below).**

Investment revenue and loss

18. The Advisory Committee notes from information provided in the mission performance reports that the investment revenue for peacekeeping amounted to \$49.8 million in the 2022/23 period compared with \$1.4 million in the 2021/22 period. Investment revenues were realized by MINURSO (\$21,900), MINUSCA

(\$8,122,000), MINUSMA (\$21,679,200), MONUSCO (\$7,088,900), RSCE (\$393,400), UNDOF (\$763,400), UNFICYP (\$538,700), UNIFIL (\$6,966,100), UNISFA (\$34,400), UNLB (\$961,400), UNMIK (\$7,900), UNMISS (\$2,315,600) and UNSOS (\$896,800). **The Advisory Committee notes the information on realized revenue and unrealized loss and trusts that this information will be systematically provided in future overview reports as well as in the mission performance reports, along with explanations of the changes compared with the previous period, if any.**

B. Information on the current financial period: 2023/24

19. The Secretary-General includes in his overview report information on the total approved budgets for the 2023/24 period in the amount of \$6,330,670.3 ([A/78/726](#), tables 11 and 13, and annex I, tables 1 and 3). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 29 February 2024, the preliminary amount of expenditure was \$4,870,076.8, or 76.9 per cent of the total approved budget. The Committee was provided, upon enquiry, with information on the expenditure for the 2023/24 period by class of expenditure as at 29 February 2024, compared with 2022/23, which is contained in annex IV to the present report, as well as information on the expenditure in 2023/24 and the previous five periods, which is contained in annex V. Annex IV shows that, as at 29 February 2024, the expenditure under military and police personnel amounted to \$2,454,149.7, or 88.1 per cent, of the 2023/24 appropriation, while the expenditure under civilian personnel was \$1,194,390.7, or 69.3 per cent, of the 2023/24 appropriation. The expenditure under operational costs amounted to \$1,185,584.5, or 67.3 per cent, of the appropriation for 2023/24.

20. Regarding liabilities to troop- and police-contributing countries, annex V to the overview report provides information on the status of liabilities for capabilities deployed to United Nations peacekeeping operations. As shown in that annex, the total liabilities to troop- and police-contributing countries for both personnel reimbursement and contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment in the 2022/23 period amount to \$721.0 million, including \$292.2 million for personnel reimbursement and \$428.8 million for contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment ([A/78/726](#), annex V, tables 1–3). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the statement of financial position as at 29 February 2024 and the statement of financial performance for the period from 1 July 2023 to 29 February 2024 (see annex VI to the present report). The Committee was also provided with information on the pending death and disability claims as at 29 February 2024 (see table 7). **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraph 25 of General Assembly resolution 76/274, and trusts that updated information on the outstanding payments for uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment by mission will be provided to the Assembly during its consideration of the present report and that comprehensive information on the status of liabilities to troop- and police-contributing countries, including death and disability compensation, will continue to be included in future overview and mission budget reports.**

Table 7
List of pending death and disability claims received by 29 February 2024

	Death claims		Disability claims	
	Number of claims	Amount claimed (United States dollars)	Number of claims	Amount claimed ^a (United States dollars)
Active missions				
MINUSCA	1	70 000	32	505 120
MINUSMA	8	554 000	196	1 809 833
MONUSCO	2	159 000	20	151 620
UNFICYP	—	—	1	7 700
UNIFIL	—	—	25	653 660
UNISFA	—	—	—	—
UNMISS	3	241 000	4	128 870
Subtotal	14	1 024 000	278	3 256 803
Closed missions				
MINUSTAH	—	—	—	—
UNAMID	—	—	2	—
UNAVEM II	—	—	1	30 800
UNCRO	—	—	3	13,860
UNIKOM	—	—	1	7 700
UNMEE	—	—	1	8 000
UNMIS	—	—	—	—
UNOCI	—	—	2	8 470
UNOSOM II	—	—	—	—
UNPREDEP	—	—	1	24 640
UNPROFOR	—	—	29	371 860
UNTAC	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	40	465 330
Total	14	1 024 000	318	3 722 133

^a Final disbursement will be determined following the mandated medical review.

C. Proposed resources for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

21. In his report, the Secretary-General indicates that the total proposed resource requirements for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, inclusive of RSCE, UNLB and the support account, are currently estimated at \$5,690.4 million, excluding voluntary in-kind contributions.¹ Compared with the approved resources for the 2023/24 period in the amount of \$6,323.0 million, the 2024/25 proposed budget represents a decrease of \$639.6 million, or 10.1 per cent. This decrease relates to decreases in the mission budgets (\$644.8 million, or 11.1 per cent) and the support account (\$2.0 million, or 0.5 per cent), offset in part by increases in the budgets of RSCE (\$4.6 million, or 10.4 per cent) and UNLB (\$2.6 million, or 4.0 per cent) (A/78/726, summary, tables 4 and 5, and annex I). The net decrease for

¹ An amount of \$0.7 million in voluntary in-kind contributions is expected in 2024/25.

active peacekeeping missions relates mainly to decreases in requirements for three peacekeeping operations, namely MINUSMA (\$659.8 million, or 76.1 per cent), MONUSCO (\$145.9 million, or 13.7 per cent) and UNSOS (\$48.3 million, or 8.8 per cent), offset in part by increases in almost all other operations (*ibid.*, annex I, table 3). The Advisory Committee makes comments and recommendations in its reports on the respective mission budgets for 2024/25. While the proposed resource requirements for 2024/25 decreased under all classes of expenditure compared with the approved resources for 2022/23, namely military and police personnel (\$439.9 million, or 15.8 per cent), civilian personnel (\$87.6 million, or 5.1 per cent) and operational costs (\$111.8 million, or 6.3 per cent), they increased under two classes, namely enterprise resource planning (\$0.7 million, or 3.7 per cent), and after-service health insurance (\$0.5 million, or 3.7 per cent) (*ibid.*, annex I, table 1). Table 8 provides an overview of the financial and human resource requirements for 2024/25 compared with the approved resources for 2023/24 and with the previous five budget periods (see also *ibid.*, table 4). It is indicated in the table that, excluding MINUSMA, the Organization is currently engaged in 10 peacekeeping missions, as well as UNMOGIP and UNTSO, which are funded under the programme budget, and UNSOS. For 2024/25, United Nations peacekeeping operations would require a projected deployment of some 69,590 United Nations uniformed personnel, 10,636 military personnel deployed by the African Union in Somalia, and 12,180 civilian personnel. Information on the main factors contributing to the variances in the resource requirements by class of expenditure for the 2024/25 period compared with the 2023/24 period and a detailed analysis of the proposed resources for the 2024/25 period by peacekeeping operation is provided in annex I to the overview report of the Secretary-General (see also annexes IV and V to the present report).

Table 8

Overview of financial and human resources for peacekeeping operations, 2018/19–2024/25

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Actual</i>					<i>Approved</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>2024/25</i>
Number of ongoing missions and support operations^a							
Funded by peacekeeping budgets	12	12	11	11	10	10	10
UNSOS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total, active missions and support operations	15	15	14	14	13	13	13
Financial resources							
(Gross, millions of United States dollars)							
Peacekeeping missions and UNSOS	6 678.8	6 263.9	6 156.5	5 934.9	5 908.2	5 832.6	5 187.8
RSCE	31.4	35.4	36.3	39.8	41.7	43.6	48.2
UNLB	82.1	63.3	62.1	65.6	64.3	66.0	68.6
Support account (includes corporate costs)	324.7	348.9	355.5	353.4	368.6	387.8	385.8
Subtotal, peacekeeping operations budgets^b	7 117.0	6 711.5	6 610.4	6 393.7	6 382.8	6 330.0	5 690.4
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	46.9	43.2	44.6	48.3	48.5	47.2	50.8
Total, financial resources	7 163.9	6 754.7	6 655.0	6 442.0	6 431.3	6 377.2	5 741.2

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Actual</i>					<i>Approved</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>2024/25</i>
Number of personnel^c							
Uniformed personnel							
United Nations uniformed personnel	99 072	95 537	92 457	94 147	87 157	71 938	69 590
AMISOM/ATMIS uniformed personnel	21 626	20 626	19 626	19 626	19 626	17 636	10 636
Subtotal, peacekeeping operations budgets	120 698	116 163	112 083	113 773	106 783	89 574	80 226
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	197	197	197	197	197	197	203
Total, uniformed personnel	120 895	116 360	112 280	113 970	106 980	89 771	80 429
Civilian personnel							
Civilian personnel in missions and UNSOS ^d	15 925	14 173	13 734	12 398	11 018	10 194	9 907
Civilian personnel at RSCE	348	350	349	367	366	402	404
Civilian personnel to support missions ^e	1 872	1 873	1 868	1 863	1 659	1 891	1 869
Subtotal, peacekeeping operations budgets	18 145	16 396	15 951	14 628	13 043	12 487	12 180
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	309	309	309	303	304	304	304
Total, civilian personnel	18 454	16 705	16 260	14 931	13 347	12 791	12 484

^a The number of missions since the 2022/23 period does not include UNAMID.

^b Variance in subtotals is attributable to rounding in millions. Table 3 of annex I and table 2 of annex II of the overview report (A/78/726) provide detailed breakdowns by peacekeeping operation component.

^c Highest level of personnel authorized.

^d Excludes resources under UNLB, RSCE and the support account for peacekeeping operations.

^e Personnel under UNLB and the support account for peacekeeping operations.

22. The overall decrease in uniformed personnel is attributable mainly to decreased requirements under military contingents (\$372.1 million) and formed police units (\$57.3 million). The decreased requirements under military contingents are related to the withdrawal of military contingents in MINUSMA, a reduction in the proposed number of uniformed personnel to be deployed to MONUSCO as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the repatriation of military contingents in UNSOS in line with Security Council resolutions 2687 (2023) and 2710 (2023). The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for UNMISS, owing to a higher rate of mission subsistence allowance due to the application of a lower vacancy rate and a higher daily rate compared with the approved budget. The decreased requirements under formed police units are related to the withdrawal of the formed police units (except for one unit) in MINUSMA and a reduction in the proposed number of formed police units to be deployed to MONUSCO as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for UNMISS, attributable to the application of a lower vacancy rate compared with the approved budget given the planned deployment of additional uniformed personnel. Under civilian personnel, the overall decrease is attributable mainly to lower requirements under international staff due to the phased separation of staff in MINUSMA. This overall decrease is offset in part by the increased requirements due to the application of a lower vacancy rate and a higher post adjustment multiplier in UNMISS, as well as the proposed establishment of seven international posts in MINUSCA (A/78/726, annex I, paras. 3–10). The Secretary-General also provides in the report the proportions between major groups of expenditure in resource requirements for peacekeeping missions in 2024/25 compared with the previous budget periods (ibid., para. 226, table 6 and figure IV). According to the Secretary-General, group I,

military and police personnel costs, represents 45.2 per cent of the resource requirements proposed for peacekeeping missions in the 2024/25 period, which is approximately 2 per cent lower than the average of 47.0 per cent during the past six years. Group II, civilian personnel costs, represents 24.5 per cent of the proposed budget in the 2024/25 period, which is slightly higher than the average of 23.3 per cent during the past six years. Group III, operational costs, represents 30.3 per cent of the resources proposed in the 2024/25 period, which is also slightly higher than the average of 29.8 per cent during the past six years. **The Advisory Committee notes the decrease in the proposed resources for 2024/25 compared with the approved resources for the 2023/24 period, which is mainly due to the closure of MINUSMA, the downsizing of MONUSCO and the drawdown of ATMIS. The Committee notes that while the resources required for uniformed personnel are proposed to decrease by 15.8 per cent in 2024/25 compared with the 2023/24 period, the resources required for civilian personnel and operational costs are proposed to decrease by 5.1 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively.**

Exchange rates

23. The Secretary-General indicates in his report that the proposed resource requirements for the 2024/25 period were estimated using the exchange rates prevailing at the time of budget finalization, which were the 1 December 2023 rates (*ibid.*, para. 263). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information that shows that the peacekeeping operations that were most affected by the variances of the exchange rates in relation to the proposed budget for the 2024/25 period were UNFICYP, UNMIK and UNLB (see table 9). According to information received during the Committee's consideration of the three missions' budget reports, increased requirements in 2024/25 resulted from the application of the exchange rate of 0.912 euros to 1 United States dollar, compared with the rate of 0.967 euros to 1 United States dollar applied in the approved budget for the 2023/24 period. **The Advisory Committee trusts that the most up-to-date information on rates of exchange will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report (see also [A/76/760](#), para. 49).**

Table 9
Exchange rate variance

(United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>2024/25 (proposed budget)</i>	<i>Exchange rate variance</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(c)=(b)÷(a)</i>
MINURSO	70 711 000	559 489	0.8
MINUSCA	1 197 538 300	4 797 877	0.4
MINUSMA	207 080 300	—	—
MONUSCO	918 458 000	25 567	0.0
UNDOF	68 845 800	(256 514)	(0.4)
UNFICYP	57 436 800	806,945	1.4
UNIFIL	538 234 500	89 923	0.0
UNISFA	301 237 400	29 516	0.0
UNMIK	43 756 100	834 945	1.9
UNMISS	1 281 235 700	58,033	0.0
UNSOS	503 242 400	(1 058 980)	(0.2)
Subtotal	5 187 776 300	5 886 801	

	2024/25 (proposed budget)	Exchange rate variance	Percentage
Mission	(a)	(b)	(c)=(b)÷(a)
UNLB	68 608 600	1 673 513	2.0
RSCE	48 202 400	(278 147)	(1.0)
Support account	385 839 700	—	—
Total	5 690 427 000	7 282 167	

Vacancy rates

24. In his overview report, the Secretary-General explains that the proposed vacancy rates applied in the 2024/25 budgets reflect the lower of either the spot rate as at 31 December 2023 or the 12-month average (January to December 2023). This is in line with the policy guidance provided to improve the accuracy and consistency of the vacancy factors applied in the proposed budgets for the 2024/25 period and to ensure that proposed vacancy rates are based, as much as possible, on actual rates. A vacancy rate of 50 per cent has been applied in the calculation of costs for the proposed reassignments and the establishment of new posts and positions ([A/78/726](#), para. 256). The overview report of the Secretary-General contains information on the planned and actual vacancy rates for all categories of personnel, as reflected in tables 16 to 19 of that report. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the vacancy rates as at 31 December 2023 compared with the proposed vacancy rates for the 2024/25 period and was informed that as such, additional projections of vacancy rates until the end of June are not made. The Committee was also provided, upon enquiry, with information on the planned and actual vacancy rates for the 2022/23 and 2023/24 periods, as well as the proposed delayed deployment factors for uniformed personnel and vacancy rates for international and national personnel for 2024/25, as reflected in annex VII to the present report. **The Advisory Committee notes the efforts to improve the accuracy and consistency of the vacancy rate factors applied in the proposed budgets for the 2024/25 period. The Committee reiterates that efforts should continue to be made to ensure that the proposed vacancy rates are based, as much as possible, on actual rates. The Committee considers that separate vacancy rates could be applied to posts that have long been vacant owing to political reasons, such as the non-issuance of visas by the host country, where applicable. The Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will provide to the General Assembly, during its consideration of the mission budget reports, updated information on the latest actual and average vacancy rates, along with clear justifications where the planned rates differ from the actual rates, as well as the lower of either the spot rate as at 31 December or the 12-month average (January to December), taking into account, to the extent possible, realistic projected recruitment plans and potential upcoming vacancies.** The Committee makes further comments and recommendations in the context of its reports on individual peacekeeping mission budgets.

Vacant posts

25. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that there were 905 vacant posts across all missions. As at 31 December 2023, of those posts, 21 had been vacant for more than 24 months. The Committee recalls that the General Assembly has reiterated its concern about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing and its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and requested the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their

retention, with a clear justification of need, or their abolishment (Assembly resolution [76/274](#), para. 33). **The Advisory Committee trusts that an update on the long-vacant posts and their recruitment status will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report and that consolidated information on posts vacant for more than two years will be provided in the next overview report.** The Committee makes further comments and recommendations in its reports on individual peacekeeping mission budgets (see also para. 27 below on civilian staffing reviews).

Human resources

26. The Secretary-General states that peacekeeping operations are provided with advice and guidance through strategic workforce planning processes to build the workforce capabilities necessary for the delivery of their mandates in changing operating environments, with new technologies available and in line with the strategic direction of the Secretariat ([A/78/726](#), para. 69). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with a breakdown of the civilian staff in peacekeeping operations during the 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 periods, as well as the proposed levels for 2024/25 (see annex VIII).

Civilian staffing reviews

27. The Secretary-General explains that, further to General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), the Department of Operational Support oversees the civilian staffing review process, ensuring that all peacekeeping missions schedule and conduct staffing reviews on a quadrennial basis. As part of the Secretariat's efforts to ensure a nexus between the civilian staffing review process and the budget formulation, collaborative work between the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and the Department of Operational Support has been conducted to ensure that the post requests in the budget proposals of the relevant missions are aligned with the recommendations of their civilian staffing reviews ([A/78/726](#), para. 69). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with an overview of civilian staffing reviews of existing peacekeeping missions, which is reflected in table 10. The Committee notes that the schedule reflected in table 10 does not include RSCE, UNLB or the support account. In the case of UNLB, the Committee was informed that UNLB had initiated a workforce planning exercise with the aim of examining its staffing complement over the short and medium terms, reviewing its structure, investigating ways to reach human resources imperatives such as gender and geographical diversity and the rejuvenation of the workforce, and identifying opportunities for upskilling, talent acquisition and staff retention. This exercise met the criteria of a civilian staffing review in line with the Assembly's request in its resolution [76/274](#), which was adopted after the initiation of the exercise in UNLB. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance was responsible for human resources strategy and policy, monitored compliance with the policy framework with regard to decision-making across entities and oversaw strategic workforce planning by looking at the long-term horizon, while the Department of Operational Support oversaw operational workforce planning, organizational design and the civilian staffing review process. In this respect, the Department of Operational Support provided guidance and dedicated support to missions, including guidance on staffing, structures and reporting lines, in line with established policies and guidelines, as well as capacity-building in workforce planning and organizational design, and ensured a consistent methodology and that staffing reviews took place on a quadrennial basis, in accordance with Assembly resolution [76/274](#). The Department of Operational Support had also developed operational guidance and tools that supported staffing reviews. In order to improve the conduct of and preparations for civilian staffing reviews, the Secretariat

had incorporated a number of lessons learned. These included urging missions to conduct the reviews at least every four years and ensuring that key Headquarters stakeholders were more actively involved in the staffing review process of each mission. This involvement included monitoring and following up with missions to ensure compliance with Assembly resolution [76/274](#), conducting workforce analysis, providing advice and developing options and recommendations based on a more structured and time-specific approach. A key lesson learned was that there is no one-size-fits-all review process and that close and customized support by Headquarters is required to address the different needs of each mission. Ownership by mission leadership ensures that key strategic priorities of the mission drive the process. Headquarters can further contribute to the process by ensuring an independent viewpoint. In addition, a data-driven approach that includes a comparative analysis across missions provides a more objective identification of staffing requirements. **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraph 28 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), paragraph 20 of resolution [70/286](#) and paragraph 23 of resolution [66/264](#), and notes that some mission staffing reviews did not result in concrete efficiencies, and that there was a need for more clarity on the delineation of responsibilities between Headquarters and the missions in the context of the reviews, in particular regarding an enhanced role of Headquarters in reviewing the outcome of such reviews. The Committee recommends that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to conduct periodic civilian staffing reviews at mission levels, including the support account, RSCE and UNLB, in a transparent and objective manner, with the aim of identifying efficiencies, ensuring effectiveness and avoiding redundancy and overlap, including through the consolidation of functions and repurposing of vacant posts and positions, especially long-vacant posts, while factoring in workload analysis, based on verifiable and consistent methodology, with the proper classification of posts in accordance with ICSC standards, and to provide a summary of the outcome of the reviews in the context of the individual budget reports (see also [A/76/760](#), para. 82). The Committee also recommends that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to ensure that staffing reviews do not focus solely on the mission support component but rather expand to cover substantive staff, with the support of all the relevant departments, in particular the Departments of Peace Operations, Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, and Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance. The Committee considers that limited, tailored mission reviews in specific fields should be done regularly during the preparation of the respective missions' budget proposals, including through assessing the need for long-vacant posts and the possibility of repurposing them to meet new requirements, as applicable. The Committee further discusses civilian staffing reviews in its reports on individual peacekeeping mission budgets.**

Table 10
Overview of civilian staffing reviews of peacekeeping missions

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Previous reviews</i>	<i>Planned review</i>	<i>Comments</i>
UNIFIL	2014 2020	To be determined	The 2024 review has been postponed until there is more clarity on the impact of the situation in the region.
UNMISS	2020	2024	The timing of the 2024 review will be guided by the elections and mandate renewal in March 2024. UNMISS will advise on the feasibility of undertaking the review in May 2024.

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Previous reviews</i>	<i>Planned review</i>	<i>Comments</i>
MONUSCO	2016	2024	A process has been initiated to support MONUSCO in assessing its workforce during transition. Owing to the nature of the transition, it will not be a typical review; however, similar workforce planning tools will be used.
UNSOS	2016 2022	2024	The UNSOS civilian staffing review was originally scheduled for 2026 but is now expected to take place in 2024, with the final timing still under discussion between the Department of Operational Support and UNSOS, pending the timing of an independent strategic review.
UNMIK	2015	2025	N/A
UNFICYP	2018	2025	N/A
MINURSO	2014 2022	2026	N/A
UNISFA	2014 2022	2026	N/A
UNDOF	2015 2023	2027	N/A
MINUSCA	2016 2023	2027	N/A

Mission support ratio

28. In paragraph 27 of its resolution [76/274](#), the General Assembly requested 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. In his overview report ([A/78/726](#)), the Secretary-General explains that the study on mission support scalability shared with the Assembly at its seventy-seventh session has been updated to reflect the approved budgets for the period 2023/24 and the proposed budgets for the period 2024/25. The study shows that the overall mission support ratio has been decreasing, from a high of 112.82 in 2010/11 to 67.66 in 2024/25, as shown in figure III of the overview report (see table 11). However, from the 2023/24 period, there will be a slight increase owing primarily to: (a) the withdrawal of MINUSMA uniformed personnel, while mission support personnel are required to remain for the liquidation of the mission; (b) the reduction in uniformed personnel in ATMIS, which affects the UNSOS support ratio; and (c) an increase in civilian posts in some missions. For its part, MONUSCO maintains a scalable mission support size vis-à-vis its downsizing uniformed personnel during the drawdown period. The mission support ratio for MONUSCO of the proposed budget for 2024/25 remains the same (98) as the ratio of the 2023/24 period, owing to an identical reduction ratio in both uniformed personnel (from 16,251 to 13,903) and mission support personnel (from 1,571 to 1,357) (*ibid.*, para. 216). The Advisory Committee recalls that the Assembly endorsed, in its resolution [76/274](#), the Committee's recommendation that future budget proposals demonstrate the scalability of mission support components and their structures, including their staffing and operational costs, in relation to the changing level of other mission components, and the changing mandates and operational

environment, particularly during downsizing or reconfiguration ([A/76/760](#), para. 48). The Advisory Committee notes the projected increase of the mission support ratio in 2024/25 and trusts that efforts will continue to be made to ensure that the mission support structure is based on workload analysis and that further efforts will be undertaken to regularly identify efficiencies. The Committee expects that the Secretary-General will provide an analysis of a methodology that includes ratios of different components of the personnel of peacekeeping operations, particularly uniformed and civilian personnel to substantive and support staff, for all peacekeeping missions in the next overview report (see also [A/78/804](#), para. 54).

Table 11

Mission support ratio, 2010/11–2024/25

<i>Period</i>	<i>Mission support ratio^a</i>
2010/11	112.82
2011/12	116.10
2012/13	109.59
2013/14	108.25
2014/15	97.55
2015/16	78.40
2016/17	74.82
2017/18	74.86
2018/19	64.51
2019/20	62.06
2020/21	63.77
2021/22	59.62
2022/23	58.34
2023/24 ^b	62.80
2024/25 (proposed)	67.66

^a The mission support ratio is calculated as the total number of mission support and security personnel for every 1,000 mission personnel.

^b The mission support ratio of MINUSMA reflects authorized personnel as at 1 January 2024.

Backstopping of peacekeeping missions: global support architecture

29. With regard to backstopping requirements for 2024/25, the Secretary-General mentions that table 7 of his overview report provides a comparison of the financial resources for Headquarters backstopping under RSCE, UNLB and the support account for peacekeeping operations against the financial resources for peacekeeping missions since the 2018/19 period, to account for the recent management and peace and security reforms that affected the support account. A detailed analysis of the underlying factors affecting the trends in field support ratios is presented in the proposed budgets for RSCE ([A/78/722](#)), UNLB ([A/78/735](#)) and the support account ([A/78/746](#)) ([A/78/726](#), para. 227). The Advisory Committee notes that resource requirements for peacekeeping missions and UNSOS are projected at \$5.2 billion, while those for support elements (UNLB, RSCE and the support account, excluding corporate costs) would amount to a total of \$446.8 million, representing an increase of \$5.5 million, or 1.2 per cent, compared with the approved resources for the 2023/24 period (\$441.3 million). As in previous years, in the 2024/25 budget proposal, corporate or cross-cutting peacekeeping initiatives costs are to be charged to the

support account for peacekeeping operations, including enterprise resource planning (\$18.3 million); death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations (\$0.5 million); the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (\$3.3 million); the efficiency model for management services (\$0.9 million); Umoja maintenance and support (\$19.5 million); and after-service health insurance (\$13.3 million). Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with information on the financial resources of the peacekeeping operations, RSCE, UNLB and the support account from 2014/15 to 2023/24 and the proposed resources for 2024/25, along with information on the support account ratio and the field support ratio during the same periods. The information, which is reflected in table 12, shows constant increases in both the support account ratio and the field support ratio over the last 10 periods.

Table 12

Financial resources of the support account, UNLB and RSCE compared with missions under peacekeeping budgets, 2014/15–2024/25

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2014/15 (actual)</i>	<i>2015/16 (actual)</i>	<i>2016/17 (actual)</i>	<i>2017/18 (actual)</i>	<i>2018/19 (actual)</i>	<i>2019/20 (actual)</i>	<i>2020/21 (actual)</i>	<i>2021/22 (actual)</i>	<i>2022/23 (actual)</i>	<i>2023/24 (approved)</i>	<i>2024/25 (proposed)</i>
Peacekeeping missions and UNSOS	7 861.7	7 584.7	7 354.6	6 984.1	6 678.8	6 263.9	6 156.5	5 934.9	5 908.2	5 832.6	5 187.8
RSCE	38.6	29.7	36.3	32.8	31.4	35.4	36.3	39.8	41.7	43.6	48.2
UNLB	66.5	67.1	82.2	80.2	82.1	63.3	62.1	65.6	64.3	66.0	68.6
Support account ^a	294.2	294.8	299.4	288.9	287.4	292.7	306.2	300.1	322.2	331.7	330.0
Support account ratio (percentage)	3.74	3.89	4.07	4.14	4.30	4.67	4.97	5.06	5.45	5.69	6.36
Field support ratio^b (percentage)	5.08	5.16	5.68	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.57	6.83	7.25	7.57	8.61

^a Excluding provisions for corporate costs.

^b Field support ratio: support account for peacekeeping operations, RSCE and UNLB, compared with peacekeeping missions (percentage).

30. The Secretary-General explains in the overview report that the comprehensive review of the support account and related funding issues takes into account two decades of professionalization of United Nations peacekeeping and important reform efforts since 2019, as well as the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in its report on the support account for peacekeeping operations (A/77/833, paras. 11–13), endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 77/304, for a scalability study of the support account. The results of this review will be presented to Member States at the main part of the seventy-ninth session of the Assembly, and their views will be taken into account in the development of the peacekeeping budget proposals for the 2025/26 period and the proposed programme budget for 2026 (A/78/726, paras. 8 and 198). The Committee recalls that entities funded under the support account reviewed and updated previous studies on scalability based on a workload analysis as part of the budget process for the 2023/24 period. The results confirmed that resource requirements under the support account are not linked solely to the number of missions, or the number of personnel deployed across missions, but also to the role of Headquarters and the increased complexity of peacekeeping operations, which constitutes the central element in the identification of support account resources needed to backstop current missions. Many of the functions currently funded under the support account are associated with strategic and cross-cutting functions and issues that go beyond one specific mission while contributing to the overall

achievement of peacekeeping mandates. As a result, many entities do not structure their resources to be specific to individual missions, although the regional divisions, including integrated operational teams, continue to do so. Some other functions, such as a resident audit office in missions, are also directly related to a specific mission (A/77/767, para. 37). The Committee's observations and recommendations with regard to the resource requirements and scalability are included in its reports on the report of the Board of Auditors (A/78/804), on the support account for peacekeeping operations (A/78/820), on RSCE (A/78/744/Add.6) and on UNLB (A/78/744/Add.5). **The Advisory Committee reiterates the need to review the roles of RSCE and UNLB within the comprehensive context of the global support architecture. The Committee recalls paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 74/281 and paragraph 8 of resolution 74/282, which welcomed complementarity between UNLB and RSCE. In order to determine the most efficient and effective solutions for the provision of services, the Committee recommends that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to conduct a comprehensive review of the support services in order to establish a global support architecture that should operate in an integrated and complementary manner and include a comprehensive mapping and cost-benefit analysis of functions, such as transactional support, supply chain, including procurement, logistics, asset management, strategic deployment stocks, and refurbishment, information and communications technology, and safety and security.** The Committee makes further comments in the context of its reports on RSCE (A/78/744/Add.6) and on UNLB (A/78/744/Add.5).

Field recruitment

31. According to the Secretary-General, in line with paragraph 35 of General Assembly resolution 76/274, the Human Resources Services Division under the Department of Operational Support publishes generic job openings to support recruitment in the field. The Division manages rosters across all job families, organizes examinations and interviews, and gives due consideration to the Organization's imperatives of gender parity and geographic diversity. The use of expert panels to recommend candidates enhances the quality, consistency and integrity of the process and will continue in the 2024/25 period in a hybrid format, building on lessons learned from the pandemic. Since all missions select candidates that have been rostered as a result of such global exercises, an amount of \$0.69 million is apportioned among the missions on a pro rata basis through a cost-sharing model, with each active peacekeeping mission contributing in accordance with its size (A/78/726, para. 70). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on all selections (roster and non-roster) during the calendar years 2022 and 2023, respectively. The information excludes the selection of staff for temporary appointments or temporary assignments, but may include the selection of existing staff for a new position. The Committee was also provided with information on all roster selections, by entity, for each calendar year from 2019 to 2023, which is contained in table 13. **The Advisory Committee stresses the need for rosters to be kept up to date and fit for the purpose of facilitating recruitment in the field, and trusts that lessons learned by missions from roster selections and a breakdown of the selections, by level and nationality, and statistics by gender, as well as information on the costs of roster management, will be included in future overview reports. The Committee also reiterates the need for equal treatment of external and internal appointments and recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to systematically provide detailed disaggregated information on both internal and external appointments, including new external appointments, reappointments/appointments of temporary staff, in his future overview reports (see also A/77/729, para. 24).**

Table 13
Number of selections from the rosters for peacekeeping operations, 2019–2023

Entity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
MINURSO	3	7	8	6	8	32
MINUSCA	55	33	37	76	83	284
MINUSMA	87	62	53	44	30	276
MONUSCO	38	43	55	47	64	247
UNAMID	10	1	—	—	—	11
UNDOF	3	4	8	5	6	26
UNFICYP	3	3	3	3	3	15
UNIFIL	14	14	16	21	27	92
UNISFA	11	8	19	18	9	65
UNMIK	16	8	8	6	11	49
UNMISS	35	48	48	70	116	317
UNMOGIP	1	—	3	6	4	14
UNSOS	23	17	28	32	38	138
UNTSO	4	2	4	11	9	30
Total	303	250	290	345	408	1 596

Flexible working arrangements

32. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with the number of staff, by mission, working outside of their duty station under both flexible and alternate working arrangements. The information shows 111 staff working outside their duty stations in peacekeeping missions, except in UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNMIK, UNMISS and RSCE. Almost half of this number (54 staff) works in UNIFIL. The Committee recalls that all staff were required to work in their duty station and that telecommuting from outside the duty station was approved only for personal and compelling circumstances. The Secretary-General's bulletin on flexible working arrangements (ST/SGB/2019/3) foresees, in section 1.3, the possibility of requesting staff members to work from an alternative work site (alternative working arrangements) to facilitate business continuity during crises. The Committee also recalls that the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to support managers in monitoring staff attendance to ensure that the Organization continued to be responsive to the Member States and maintained effective and efficient delivery of the work of the Organization to assist legislative bodies in their work and to carry out their decisions, and to report thereon to the Assembly at the first part of its resumed seventy-eighth session (Assembly resolution 77/278, para. 40). **The Advisory Committee trusts that best practices and lessons learned, as well as the impact of the experience with flexible working arrangements and remote working, will be provided in the next overview report (see also A/75/822, para. 42). The Committee also trusts that the Secretary-General will include information on staff working outside the mission area in his future overview reports, as a matter of routine.** The Committee further discusses flexible work arrangements in its report on monitoring staff attendance (A/78/759).

Geographical representation

33. In the overview report, the Secretary-General presents the efforts made in response to paragraphs 28, 35, 39 to 41 and 44 of General Assembly resolution 76/274

to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution of Member States under the system of desirable ranges and hiring on as wide geographical basis as possible. With the decision of the Assembly, in its resolution [77/278](#), to widen the posts subject to the desirable ranges system to all posts funded by the regular budget at the Professional and higher categories, including in special political missions and peacekeeping operations, excluding language posts, the Secretariat is proactively engaging with those entities, providing them with workforce analysis and discussing future talent outreach activities targeting unrepresented and underrepresented Member States ([A/78/726](#), para. 67). In paragraph 39 of its resolution [76/274](#), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure proper representation of troop- and police-contributing countries in the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support. According to the Secretary-General, as at 30 October 2023, representation of troop- and police-contributing countries was at 97 per cent in the Department of Peace Operations and 92 per cent in the Department of Operational Support ([A/78/726](#), para. 72). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with a breakdown of staff members in peacekeeping missions, including RSCE and UNLB, by regional group, during the period from 30 June 2019 to 31 December 2023, as reflected in table 14, as well as the number of active staff members in positions funded by the support account during the same period, as reflected in table 15. **The Advisory Committee recalls Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, and trusts that the Secretary-General will provide detailed and disaggregated information, including senior managers' compacts, on the efforts to attain equitable geographical representation of Member States at all levels, in particular at the senior level, and the representation of troop- and police-contributing countries in peacekeeping operations, as well as in the departments funded by the support account, and the progress thereon, in his next overview report (see also [A/76/760](#), para. 51, and [A/75/822](#), para. 44).** The Committee makes further comments and recommendations in its report on the support account for peacekeeping operations ([A/77/833](#)) and its reports on individual peacekeeping mission budgets.

Table 14

Staff members in peacekeeping missions, including RSCE and UNLB, by regional group, 30 June 2019–31 December 2023

Staff group	Regional group	30 June 2019		30 June 2020		30 June 2021		30 June 2022		30 June 2023		31 December 2023	
		Staff	Percentage	Staff	Percentage	Staff	Percentage	Staff	Percentage	Staff	Percentage	Staff	Percentage
International staff (Professional and higher categories and Field Service category)	African Group	2 272	45	2 198	46	2 092	46	1 978	47	1 986	47	1 863	47
	Asia-Pacific Group	972	19	930	20	869	19	804	19	763	18	745	19
	Eastern European Group	481	10	453	10	422	9	400	9	392	9	384	10
	Latin America and Caribbean Group	256	5	240	5	229	5	220	5	212	5	193	5
	Group of Western European and Other States	1 015	20	898	19	877	19	825	19	812	19	743	19
	Other	24	0	23	0	20	0	19	0	18	0	18	0
Subtotal		5 020	37	4 742	39	4 509	39	4 246	39	4 183	39	3 946	39
National staff (General Service and related categories)	African Group	7 010	81	6 023	80	5 534	79	5 099	78	5 042	78	4 801	77
	Asia-Pacific Group	886	10	879	12	863	12	861	13	847	13	848	14
	Eastern European Group	221	3	223	3	224	3	221	3	221	3	218	3
	Latin America and Caribbean Group	171	2	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
	Group of Western European and Other States	347	4	345	5	341	5	349	5	341	5	348	6
	Other	28	0	31	0	29	0	29	0	28	0	27	0
Subtotal		8 663	63	7 505	61	6 992	61	6 561	61	6 480	61	6 243	61
Total		13 683	100	12 247	100	11 501	100	10 807	100	10 663	100	10 189	100

Table 15

Number of active staff members in positions funded by the support account by regional group, 2018–2022

Regional group	30 June 2019		30 June 2020		30 June 2021		30 June 2022		30 June 2023		31 December 2023	
	Staff	Percentage	Staff	Percentage	Staff	Percentage	Staff	Percentage	Staff	Percentage	Staff	Percentage
African Group	222	18	226	18	242	19	234	19	255	20	252	20
Asia-Pacific Group	253	20	248	20	255	20	261	21	270	22	270	22
Eastern European Group	80	6	88	7	92	7	87	7	78	6	75	6
Latin America and Caribbean Group	101	8	100	8	90	7	95	8	102	8	87	7
Group of Western European and Other States	582	47	571	46	576	46	557	45	547	44	560	45
Other	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Total	1 240	100	1 234	100	1 257	100	1 236	100	1 254	100	1 247	100

Gender

34. In section X of the overview report, the Secretary-General explains the efforts made to increase women's participation in peacekeeping, including the Elsie Initiative for Field Missions project, which is aimed at developing innovative methods to increase the participation, retention and overall security of women in peace missions. According to the Secretary-General, the second phase of the initiative, which supports mission efforts to implement enhanced accommodation standards, was launched in April 2023. Five pilot projects have been completed across four peacekeeping operations (MINUSMA, MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNISFA) and a sixth pilot project is planned for MINURSO. After the first three reporting cycles, eight peacekeeping missions (MINURSO, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNIFIL and UNISFA) have reported implementation of many of the design recommendations. Over the past year, 46 per cent of living accommodations, 56 per cent of ablution units and 40 per cent of recreational spaces at missions reflect gender-responsive design recommendations. The Secretary-General further states that as of June 2023, 38 per cent of the heads and deputy heads of missions were women. In addition, as at 31 December 2023, the proportion of women in the civilian staff in peacekeeping stood at 32 per cent, marking a 2 per cent increase from the previous year. As for individual uniformed personnel, women represented 28 per cent of personnel as of December 2023, up from 26 per cent in December 2022. The Secretary-General states, however, that efforts to continue to improve data collection and gender analysis are needed. For instance, strengthening the collection of qualitative data that complements the gender-disaggregated data is crucial to show the impact of gender-sensitive processes (A/78/726, paras. 164–179). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on gender representation at all peacekeeping missions as well as UNLB and RSCE for both international and national staff during the period from 30 June 2019 to 29 February 2024. The information provided to the Committee confirms the low representation of civilian female staff in most of the missions at almost all levels, in particular at the P-4 level and above (see annex IX). The Committee also received a breakdown of gender representation by grade at all missions and was informed, upon enquiry, of measures and activities undertaken by each mission to promote gender parity. Upon further enquiry, the Committee was informed that in 2023, the Action for Peacekeeping Plus

monitoring framework and indicators had been revised and data related to gender and to women and peace and security were tracked in the monitoring framework for all missions. In addition, the roll-out of the integrated planning, management and reporting solution in Umoja was in process and UN-Women had developed gender markers for the solution, which was also being rolled out in peacekeeping missions to track programmatic funding. **The Advisory Committee recalls Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 76/274 and reiterates that more efforts should be made to address the gender imbalance in the staffing of peacekeeping operations, in particular at the Professional and senior levels (see Assembly resolution 76/274, para. 41; see also A/76/760, para. 50). The Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will continue to provide detailed data on gender representation in field missions in his future overview reports.**

Mobility

35. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the new approach to staff mobility, the implementation of which started on 1 November 2023, makes use of the Secretary-General's authority to move staff laterally across the Organization, including geographical moves pursuant to regulation 1.2 (c) of the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. It covers both lateral and geographical moves for a period of one year of service or longer and applies to encumbered posts only. The target population of the new approach to mobility is all staff members in the Professional and higher categories and the Field Service category encumbering rotational posts in all entities, including peacekeeping and special political missions, regardless of the funding source of such posts. Once staff are included in the exercise, they will be matched to suitable posts in the exercise through the job matching process. In the job matching process, staff can be matched to either geographical or non-geographical posts based on their suitability for posts and the availability of posts in the exercise. Through this process, participating staff encumbering non-geographical posts can be matched to geographical posts and vice versa. The Committee recalls that it was informed, upon enquiry, that at the entity level, the new approach to staff mobility might have an impact on geographical distribution, as well as on gender balance, depending upon movements of staff from and to entities through the mobility exercise (A/77/767, para. 43). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 77/278, effective 1 January 2024, the system of desirable ranges includes all posts funded by the regular budget at the Professional and higher categories, including in special political missions and peacekeeping operations (UNMOGIP and UNTSO), except language posts. Those posts that are subject to the system of desirable ranges are considered geographical posts, while those posts that are not subject to the system of desirable ranges are considered non-geographical posts. Upon enquiry, the Committee received information on the number of staff joining the mobility exercise. The Committee was also informed, upon enquiry, that there was currently no inter-agency mobility framework in place between the Secretariat and the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. A prerequisite to having an effective inter-agency mobility framework is a robust and sustainable mobility programme within the Secretariat. The Committee received information on movements between peacekeeping missions and

the agencies, funds and programmes on transfer, loan and secondment arrangements² in 2021, 2022 and 2023 (see table 16).

Table 16

Movements pursuant to loan, transfer or secondment arrangements from or into peacekeeping missions in 2021, 2022 and 2023

<i>Movement type</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>Total</i>
Outflow from peacekeeping missions				
Loan	—	3	3	6
Transfers	—	1	—	1
Secondments	2	6	5	13
Total outflow	2	10	8	20
Inflow to peacekeeping missions				
Loans	2	3	1	6
Transfers	6	9	9	24
Secondments	29	31	34	94
Total inflow	37	43	44	124

36. The Advisory Committee recalls that in paragraph 18 of its resolution [77/278](#), the General Assembly reaffirmed the Assembly's role in providing guidance on the mobility framework and requested the Secretary-General to report to it, at the first part of its resumed seventy-ninth session, details on the policy and progress of implementation of the new consolidated mobility framework, including non-financial incentives at the Secretariat and entity levels to encourage mobility and motivate staff to participate in the programme, in particular movements between Headquarters and field duty stations; impact on the composition of the Secretariat, diversity targets and external recruitment; cost implications and measures to mitigate future increased resource requirements; linkage to career development; and an assessment of the current policy of liens and its impact on mobility. **The Advisory Committee expects that an update on mobility, including the number, grade and location of staff joining the exercise, as well as the associated financial implications and lessons learned from the application of the exercise, will be provided in the next overview and human resources reports.**

² "Loan" is the movement of a staff member from one organization to another for a limited period, normally not exceeding one year, during which the staff member will be subject to the administrative supervision of the receiving organization but will continue to be subject to the staff regulations and rules of the releasing organization. "Transfer" is the movement of a staff member from one organization to another under conditions which give the staff member no right to return to the releasing organization. Employment by an organization of a former staff member of another organization, after a break in service not exceeding 12 months, may, with the agreement of the parties concerned, be treated as if it were a transfer. "Secondment" is the movement of a staff member from one organization to another for a fixed period, normally not exceeding two years, during which the staff member will normally be paid by and be subject to the staff regulations and rules of the receiving organization but will retain his or her rights of employment in the releasing organization. The period of secondment may be extended for a further fixed period by agreement among all the parties concerned.

Nationalization of posts

37. In paragraph 34 of its resolution [76/274](#), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements, where applicable. In his report, the Secretary-General identifies one position of international United Nations Volunteer proposed for nationalization in 2024/25 in UNMISS ([A/78/726](#), table 20). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that over the years, peacekeeping missions have continued attempts to nationalize their operations; however, there are several challenges to implementation. One major challenge is finding the right skill set, which is not always available in the host country's labour market, especially with regard to field operations during conflict and post-conflict periods. Depending on an entity's location and sociopolitical context, locally recruited staff members are sometimes not available in conflict or post-conflict countries. Dangerous security conditions within commutable distance of the area of operations during a crisis situation may also prevent the recruitment or continuation of employment of locally recruited staff. For 2024/25, while UNMISS is the only mission with one position proposed for nationalization, other missions are proposing the establishment of national posts as part of nationalization efforts. The civilian staffing reviews that were undertaken in UNDOF, UNISFA, MINUSCA and UNLB reviewed possibilities for nationalization as part of the process. Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with the percentage of national posts to the total staffing table of the missions, UNSOS, UNLB, RSCE and the support account in 2024/25 and for the previous five periods, as well as information on proposals for nationalization during the same periods (see annex X). The information shows that during the reporting periods, though the percentage remained almost unchanged in some missions (MINURSO, UNDOF, UNMIK and UNMISS), it had been decreasing in others (MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNSOS and RSCE). **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraph 34 of General Assembly resolution 76/274 and encourages the Secretary-General to include more proposals for nationalization in future mission budgets, as appropriate.** The Committee makes further comments and recommendations in its reports on individual peacekeeping mission budgets.

Operational matters

38. The overview report shows that the proposed resource requirements for 2024/25 under operational costs amount to \$1,650.4 million, which reflects an overall decrease of \$111.8 million, or 6.3 per cent, compared with the approved resources for 2023/24. The decrease is attributable mainly to decreased requirements under air operations (\$54.3 million) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$40.2 million), owing mainly to the downsizing and withdrawal of peacekeeping missions ([A/78/726](#), tables 11 and 12). In addition to its comments and recommendations in the paragraphs below, the Advisory Committee's related observations and recommendations are contained in its reports on individual peacekeeping mission budgets.

Air operations

39. The resource requirements for the 2024/25 period under air operations amount to \$512.4 million, representing a decrease of \$54.3 million, or 9.6 per cent, compared with the 2023/24 appropriation. This decrease represents approximately 48.6 per cent of the total decrease in the proposed operational costs for the 2024/25 period. According to the Secretary-General, the reduced requirements of \$54.3 million (or 9.6 per cent) are attributable primarily to reduced requirements at: (a) MINUSMA (\$72.2 million), owing to the downsizing of the aviation fleet as part of the residual liquidation activities; (b) MONUSCO (\$12.3 million), owing to a reduction in the

fleet of rotary-wing aircraft (helicopters) and flight hours as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu, and in line with the requirements of the force; and (c) UNMISS (\$6.9 million), owing to the replacement of four more costly rotary-wing aircraft with fixed-wing aircraft resulting in the lower estimated consumption of fuel for aviation and a net decrease in rental and operation costs. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for MINUSCA (\$27.2 million), attributable to the proposed reconfiguration of the Mission's air assets (*ibid.*, annex I, paras. 28 and 29). In the 2022/23 period, the expenditure was \$495.0 million, or 84.6 per cent, compared with the appropriation for the same period, representing an underexpenditure in the amount of \$89.9 million (see table 2 above). The expenditure in the 2023/24 period, as at 29 February 2024, was \$385.9 million, or 68.1 per cent, of the appropriations (see annex III to the present report). The Advisory Committee was provided, upon request, with a comparison of air operations by budget class and by mission for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 periods, which is reflected in annex XI. Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with a list of air assets at each peacekeeping mission and their respective sources (either provided commercially or through a letter-of-assist arrangement with a Member State). Upon enquiry, the Committee was also provided with information on the budgeted and actual flight hours for fixed- and rotary-wing assets in each mission for the periods from 2018/19 to 2022/23, and for 2023/24 up to 29 February 2024 (see annex XII). The Committee was further provided, upon request, with information on shared air assets between missions and the monthly flight hours from January to December 2023. **The Advisory Committee notes the significant level of resource requirements under air operations and the low utilization rate of air assets and recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to ensure that missions take concrete measures and propose realistic budget assumptions while using their air assets efficiently and effectively, in particular with regard to flight hours, and develop a framework for inter-mission cooperation, including for the sharing of leased aircraft among missions within the same proximity area, based on lessons learned from existing cooperation, and in line with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations (see also para. 64 below). The Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will include comprehensive information on the sharing of air assets, as well as efficiencies generated, including from the effective use of the aviation fleet, in future overview reports. The Committee also emphasizes that the Secretary-General should ensure that the procurement process for air operations contracts is conducted in full compliance with general procurement principles as set out in financial regulation 5.12, namely: (a) best value for money; (b) fairness, integrity and transparency; (c) effective international competition; and (d) the interest of the United Nations (see Assembly resolution 76/274, para. 58).** The Committee makes further comments in its report on supply chain activities in the United Nations Secretariat ([A/78/805](#)).

Unmanned aircraft systems

40. Information on the generation and deployment of unmanned aircraft systems in peacekeeping operations is provided in paragraphs 59 to 65 of the Secretary-General's overview report. It is mentioned that the Secretariat is working to update the mission's operational requirement for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms for the purpose of refining current services with a more efficient solution upon the expiration of the current contract. According to the Secretary-General, the newly developed category management strategy for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance includes 13 different improvement opportunities that are being implemented. One of those is a specific lessons learned programme for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence,

surveillance and reconnaissance, completed in April 2023, which is used to develop and implement different lessons learned in the category on an annual basis. The initiative also includes a completely renewed set of rules and guidance and specific training solutions for staff in this area. All procurement and sourcing activities in this category are planned and conducted at the strategic level at Headquarters, under the request for proposal modality, in strict compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. In order to ensure the security of information and communications at missions, including any information gathered from the use of unmanned aircraft systems technologies, United Nations data are stored in an encrypted manner within a secure location in situ or in secured cloud locations using United Nations standard protocols and commercial contracts for data security and handling. Key performance indicators that reflect the efficient and cost-effective use of unmanned aircraft systems are integrated into all new contracts and letters of assist for the provision of unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, including in a new annex in the contracts for MINUSCA and MONUSCO with different key performance indicators that are tailor-made and customized to the specific mission's operational requirements. The Advisory Committee was provided, upon request, with information on the utilization rate of unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance for the period from 2019 to 2023. The information shows a significantly low utilization rate for most of the systems in the missions where they are deployed. The Committee recalls that the General Assembly requested 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 (General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), para. 54). **The Advisory Committee recalls General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure consistency, transparency and cost-efficiency in the budgeting for unmanned aerial systems in individual peacekeeping operation budget proposals, and 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. The Committee recommends that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide in his next overview report more detailed information on the lessons learned from the deployment of the systems in past and present periods, along with measures to improve the utilization rates and minimize the mobilization costs (see also [A/76/760](#), para. 61).**

Facilities and infrastructure

41. The resource requirements for facilities and infrastructure for the 2024/25 period amount to \$463.1 million, representing an increase of \$8.2 million, or 1.8 per cent, compared with the 2023/24 appropriation. According to the Secretary-General, the increased requirements under facilities and infrastructure are attributable mainly to: (a) UNMISS (\$26.2 million) owing to the planned deployment of additional uniformed and civilian personnel to support the Mission's expanded mandate on protection of civilians and on electoral support; (b) MINUSCA (\$7.8 million), owing to the higher price of fuel and higher mobilization costs compared to the approved budget and the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment to improve the living conditions of uniformed and civilian personnel deployed in the field; and (c) UNISFA (\$5.7 million) owing to the higher estimated average price of fuel and higher consumption of fuel owing mainly to the need to use the southern supply route for transport instead of the northern route, as a result of the conflict in the Sudan ([A/78/726](#), annex I, para. 24). In the 2022/23 period,

there was an overexpenditure in the amount of \$70.4 million, or 14.0 per cent, compared with the appropriation for the same period. The expenditure in the 2023/24 period is \$312.9 million, or 68.8 per cent of the appropriation, as at 29 February 2024 (see table 2 and annex IV). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with a table showing the number of generators acquired for all missions in the past five budget periods and the number projected for 2024/25, as well as the performance over time for the indicators contributing to efficiency (see tables 17 and 18). **The Advisory Committee trusts that updated information on the acquisition of hybrid generators along with the efficiency gains, as well as the volume of fuel consumption, will be provided in future overview and mission budget reports. The Committee also trusts that more efforts will be made by missions with a low footprint in the dissemination of energy produced using solar systems.**

Table 17
Number of generators acquired for all missions from 2018/19 to 2023/24 and projection for 2024/25

<i>Mission</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24^a</i>	<i>2024/25</i>	<i>Total</i>
MINURSO	8	11	–	14	4	5	3	45
MINUSCA	31	30	24	24	35	23	40	207
MINUSMA	21	9	33	7	38	–	–	108
MONUSCO	14	–	6	12	79	13	–	124
UNDOF	16	10	–	2	7	–	3	38
UNFICYP	–	4	2	3	2	1	2	14
UNIFIL	12	6	2	1	–	7	7	35
UNISFA	24	16	1	–	–	48	11	100
UNLB	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	4
UNMIK	4	3	2	3	1	–	1	14
UNMISS	40	16	13	28	18	2	12	129
UNSOS	94	36	19	63	2	54	–	268
Total	264	142	105	157	186	153	79	1 086

^a Information as at 29 February 2024.

Table 18
Performance over time for the indicators contributing to efficiency

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20 (baseline)</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>
Generator fuel consumption per capita per day (litres)	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.7
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita per year (tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)	8.3	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.5
Freshwater use per capita per day (litres)	138	129	133	128	133
Generation of solid waste per capita per day (kilograms)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

42. The Advisory Committee was provided with information on budgeted and expenditure levels for stationery during the periods from 2021/22 to 2023/24 and the proposed resources for 2024/25 (see annex XIII) and was informed that cost estimates for stationery and office supplies are based on historical actual expenditure patterns and the availability of stock. In order to support resource planning and enhance utilization efficiency, missions are requested to align budget estimates with mission requirements for goods and services in the supply chain plan, taking into account

vacancy rates. In this regard, while developing budget proposals, missions are requested to ensure that the existing stock and inventory are taken into consideration. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to review the per-person allocation and budgeting of stationery, in accordance with uniform standards, with a view to identifying efficiencies, and trusts that an update will be provided in the next mission budget submissions.**

Medical services

43. In his report, the Secretary-General describes several initiatives under way to further support missions in improving health-care delivery to peacekeepers, including a programme to implement health-care quality and patient safety standards at level I hospitals of United Nations-owned equipment and troop- and police-contributing countries; implementing telemedicine pilot projects across multiple United Nations missions through the triangular partnership programme, which comprises the United Nations, troop- and police-contributing countries and supporting Member States; updating medical support plans for all missions and training Chief Medical Officers to improve medical planning; promoting internationally certified trauma courses with a high-simulation component; and engaging in a multi-year project to introduce an occupational safety and health management system at peacekeeping missions. He also provides information on the United Nations System Mental Health and Well-being Strategy for 2024 and beyond, for civilian personnel, which was launched in November 2023. The strategy is focused on preventing risks to mental health at work, promoting well-being and protecting mental health at work, and supporting personnel with mental health conditions and includes 12 indicators based on a joint policy brief of the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization on mental health at work ([A/78/726](#), paras. 118–123). The resource requirements under medical expenditures for the 2024/25 period amount to \$18.1 million, representing a decrease of \$7.1 million, or 28.1 per cent, compared with the 2023/24 appropriation. In the 2022/23 period, the expenditure was \$24.7 million, or 82.6 per cent, compared with the appropriation for the same period, representing an underexpenditure in the amount of \$5.2 million. As at 29 February 2024, the expenditure in the 2023/24 period was \$14.6 million, or 58.0 per cent of the appropriation (see annex IV and table 2). According to the Secretary-General, the decreased requirements are owing to the reductions in MINUSMA, MONUSCO and UNSOS. With regard to provisions for the prevention of HIV/AIDS, upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed, that, despite the significant progress in the prevention and management of HIV/AIDS, there are still very significant risks. United Nations personnel are still exposed to the risk of contracting HIV, particularly given that missions are deployed in locations with limited access to critical and essential services and personnel are not exempt from risk when performing their duties. As part of the HIV-prevention strategy, United Nations personnel must have access to HIV test kits irrespective of their location and context. The Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual is reviewed and updated every three years through the Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group. The next opportunity to amend language on HIV/AIDS in the Manual is in January 2026. With regard to the occupational safety and health management system, the Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that the system has the capability to meet the health and safety obligations under the Staff Regulations to those conducting work on behalf of the Organization. The system includes multiple components such as policy, standards, incident reporting, risk assessments of different types of work or locations, risk-mitigation plans, capacity-building (training), and monitoring and evaluation. The system requires a Headquarters infrastructure to develop policies and standards that apply worldwide, an information technology infrastructure for incident recording and reporting, and most importantly, local health and occupational safety

personnel to implement it. Although the incident-reporting system is available globally, most missions have no professional occupational safety staff and hence have only a rudimentary occupational safety and health management system. Missions will have the capacity to introduce a management system once they have at least one occupational safety officer on staff. The level of Headquarters support is also limited as there is only one occupational safety officer. The time frame for the introduction of the system in missions is therefore dependent on resources being made available for occupational safety staff to implement and manage it. Upon request, the Committee was also provided with information on the resource proposals for medical supplies, such as vaccines, manual test kits, calibrators, condoms, drugs, etc., for the 2024/25 period, as reflected in table 19. The Committee was also provided with the template used by missions to develop medical support plans. **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraphs 76 and 77 of General Assembly resolution 76/274 and notes the importance of providing enhanced medical services to personnel in peacekeeping operations, including in the area of mental health and well-being (see also Assembly resolution 76/274, paras. 76 and 78). The Committee further notes that resources that increased owing to the requirements resulting from COVID-19 have not changed after the pandemic and expects that the Secretary-General will seek some reductions in his next mission budget submissions, where possible.**

Table 19

Proposed resource requirements for medical supplies in 2024/25

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Amount</i>
MINURSO	81.8
MINUSCA	806.6
MINUSMA	60.8
MONUSCO	435.0
UNDOF	91.6
UNFICYP	46.8
UNIFIL	273.3
UNISFA	315.0
UNMIK	33.1
UNMISS	813.2
UNSOS	1 746.8

Quick-impact projects

44. As reflected in annex IV to the present report, the resources proposed in 2024/25 for quick-impact projects amount to \$10.3 million, reflecting an increase of \$1.0 million, or 10.8 per cent, compared with the 2023/24 appropriation of \$9.3 million. Expenditures as at 29 February 2024 amount to \$6.4 million, or 68.9 per cent of the appropriation. In his report, the Secretary-General refers to the role of quick-impact projects in establishing and building confidence in a mission, its mandate and the peace process, thereby improving the environment for effective mandate implementation and contributing to sustaining peace. The Secretary-General further provides in the report a breakdown by mission of the proposed resource requirements for the 2024/25 period (A/78/726, annex I, table 2). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with the amounts and percentages of resources allocated to quick-impact projects by mission during the periods from 2018/19 to

2023/24, as reflected in table 20. The Advisory Committee recalls paragraph 82 of General Assembly resolution 76/274 and section XVIII of General Assembly resolution 61/276 and emphasizes the role of quick-impact projects in establishing and building confidence in the missions and their mandates. The Committee encourages the missions to enhance the most impactful quick-impact projects to facilitate mandate implementation and trusts that the Secretary-General will regularly assess their impact and include the outcome of the assessments in the future overview and mission reports, as a matter of routine. The Committee makes additional comments in its reports on the budgets of individual peacekeeping missions.

Table 20
Resources allocated to quick-impact projects, 2019/20–2023/24

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
MINUSCA	3 000	0.3	3 000	0.3	3 000	0.3	3 000	0.3	3 000	0.3
MINUSMA	4 000	0.4	4 800	0.4	4 800	0.4	4 800	0.4	–	–
MONUSCO	1 500	0.1	1 500	0.1	1 500	0.1	1 250	0.1	1 250	0.1
UNDOF	200	0.3	200	0.3	200	0.3	300	0.5	300	0.4
UNIFIL	500	0.1	500	0.1	500	0.1	500	0.1	500	0.1
UNISFA	500	0.2	500	0.2	500	0.2	500	0.2	750	0.3
UNMISS	1 500	0.1	2 000	0.2	2 500	0.2	3 000	0.3	3 500	0.3
Total	11 200	0.2	12 500	0.2	13 000	0.3	13 350	0.3	9 300	0.2

Official travel

45. The resource requirements under official travel for the 2024/25 period amount to \$26.0 million, representing an increase of \$0.4 million, or 1.6 per cent, compared with the 2023/24 appropriation. In the 2022/23 period, the expenditure was \$27.0 million, representing an overexpenditure of \$4.2 million or 18.4 per cent, compared with the appropriation for the same period. As at 29 February 2024, the expenditure in the 2023/24 period was \$16.4 million, or 64.3 per cent of the appropriation (see annex IV and table 2). In connection with the advance purchase policy, according to the Secretary-General, the Business Transformation and Accountability Division initiated a project to increase the quality of data insight to support entities to improve performance as the first line of defence and undertake targeted monitoring and follow-up by the second line in line with the related recent recommendations from the Board of Auditors. The results of the project will be included in the next Secretary-General's report on standards of accommodation for air travel, which is provided to the General Assembly on a biennial basis and will be finalized in the fourth quarter of 2024. Information on travel compliance has been provided to the budget and legislative committees in past years as part of the review of the budget proposals (A/78/726, para. 214). Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on missions' rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy for 2022/23, which shows low rates of compliance (see table 21). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the instructions provided for the preparation of the proposed budget for the 2024/25 period stressed the importance of properly budgeting for travel requirements and keeping such requirements under close review, taking into account the effective mandate delivery where travel is needed. The instructions requested missions to ensure compliance with the provisions

of the administrative instruction on official travel ([ST/AI/2013/3](#)) and subsequent amendments in respect of travel for the purposes of training. Reference was also made to the Secretary-General's bulletin on the learning and development policy ([ST/SGB/2009/9](#)), which encouraged staff to consider learning and development in the broadest sense, including group activities, such as face-to-face workshops and seminars. As previously recommended by the Committee, missions were instructed that the provisions of the Secretary-General's bulletin should be consistently applied to the travel of staff attending internal conferences. Missions were also requested to provide a detailed breakdown of the proposed travel requirements for training and non-training, including details with respect to trip destinations, the purpose of the trips, the number and functions of travellers, estimated airfare and other travel costs. The Controller's budget instructions also advised missions of the Committee's view that lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic should be further applied and reiterated that greater use should be made of virtual meetings and online training tools, travel for workshops, conferences, and meetings should be kept to a minimum, and, if travel was proposed, detailed justifications should be provided. The proposed resource requirements for official travel are formulated based on activities aligned with mandate implementation and reflect changes in the mandate as well as essential operating and support activities that necessitate official travel on a regular basis regardless of changes in the mandate. While the mandate and related activities determine the nature and frequency of trips within a travel plan, other costing parameters, such as airfare, daily subsistence allowance and terminal rates, contribute to the total proposed official travel requirements. The Committee recalls that the General Assembly, on a number of occasions, expressed concern at the low rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy directive and requested 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 (see, for example, General Assembly resolutions [76/274](#), para. 19; [77/263](#) B, sect. I, para. 8; and [72/262](#) B, sect. I, para. 4). The Committee also recalls that the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to hold managers accountable for the judicious use of travel resources and include the advance purchase of tickets as a key performance indicator, increase the use of alternative methods of communication and representation, such as videoconferences, and ensure that the primary consideration in authorizing official travel is when direct and in-person contact is necessary for mandate implementation (General Assembly resolution [72/262](#) B, section I, paras. 5 and 6). **The Advisory Committee reiterates the need for compliance with the advance purchase policy and that stronger efforts are required, in particular in areas where travel can be better planned by the respective missions, given that most official travel is not carried out in connection with emergencies or unforeseen requirements. The Committee trusts that information on the measures taken to increase awareness of the need to comply with the policy, as well as disaggregated information on within-mission and outside-mission travel, along with reasons for the non-compliance with the advance purchase policy, where applicable, will be provided in future overview and mission budget reports.**

Table 21
Rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy in 2022/23
(Percentage)

Mission	Travel category	2022		2023		Overall
		Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	
MINURSO	Non-training	38	40	40	56	44
	Training	50	0	0	38	35
MINUSCA	Non-training	57	60	72	72	66
	Training	13	31	31	11	24
MINUSMA	Non-training	62	58	59	54	58
	Training	16	21	51	39	34
MONUSCO	Non-training	58	44	62	52	52
	Training	14	38	32	23	28
UNDOF	Non-training	80	75	76	37	70
	Training	n/a	29	67	60	54
UNFICYP	Non-training	64	50	28	59	50
	Training	n/a	25	80	67	53
UNIFIL	Non-training	60	53	51	59	55
	Training	67	64	67	65	65
UNISFA	Non-training	21	40	44	27	33
	Training	50	57	30	11	34
UNMIK	Non-training	67	84	73	65	72
	Training	50	88	84	72	80
UNMISS	Non-training	57	55	70	71	63
	Training	0	25	82	60	45
UNSOS	Non-training	15	41	47	48	32
	Training	16	33	32	25	27
UNLB	Non-training	15	5	14	29	17
	Training	0	14	29	38	29
RSCE	Non-training	36	54	32	50	45
	Training	n/a	0	71	100	73

D. General cross-cutting matters

1. Supply chain management

Procurement

46. The Secretary-General states in his report that the Office of Supply Chain Management of the Department of Operational Support released business guidance on the preparation of the 2024/25 supply chain plans, incorporating strategic input from category managers as part of the category management approach. Whereas the global supply chain plan for 2023/24 was the second annual planning cycle utilizing the supply chain planning tool, the plan for 2024/25 was the first plan extracted from the 24-month planning horizon, resulting in a peacekeeping plan for goods and services valued at a total of \$2.4 billion ([A/78/726](#), paras. 83–89). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the solutions centrally

managed by the Procurement Division and the Global Procurement Support Section, as reflected in table 22. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to include in his future overview report disaggregated information, including on the related resources, on the centrally managed contracts, including system contracts, turnkey contracts, aviation services, strategic movements and memorandums of understanding and letters of assist, as well as detailed information including delegated procurement exceptions, on locally managed contracts and regional procurement.** The Committee makes further comments in its report on supply chain activities in the Secretariat ([A/78/805](#)).

Table 22

Solutions centrally managed by the Procurement Division and the Global Procurement Support Section

(United States dollars)

Entity	2021		2022		2023 ^a	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Procurement Division (Headquarters)	1 703 221 632.88	62.39	1 856 995 593.59	59.36	1 602 201 461.38	55.26
Global Procurement Support Section	41 586 945.5	1.52	29 602 676.53	0.95	24 587 864.84	0.85
Subtotal	1 744 808 578.38	63.91	1 886 598 270.12	60.31	1 626 789 326.22	56.11
Other	984 952 432.78	36.08	1 241 952 686.61	39.70	1 272 425 637.46	43.89
Total	2 729 761 011.16	100.00	3 128 550 956.73	100.01	2 899 214 963.68	100.00

^a 2023 figures exclude \$27,531,183.29 reported by the International Trade Centre.

Assets management

47. The Advisory Committee recalls that the Board of Auditors recommends that the Secretariat provide a multi-year perspective where appropriate and propose to the General Assembly the presentation of multi-year construction, asset management and replacement plans, to be approved once by the legislative bodies and then resourced every year, as long as there are no changes to the mandate or operational requirements ([A/78/5 \(Vol. II\)](#), para. 66). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the Secretariat sees merit in implementing the recommendation of the Board to provide, in the context of the budget report, holistic multi-year plans for construction, asset management and replacement plans, as appropriate, including implementation status for the various budget periods. This is contingent on the required system changes being made and on the availability of resources to implement the change within missions and support entities and may require prioritization of some multi-year elements with financial value taking precedence. Introducing a multi-year perspective will enable the peacekeeping missions to conduct longer-term planning and formulate annual budgets for multi-year construction projects and multi-year asset management and replacement plans within a strategic planning framework. A multi-year dimension would provide continuity and predictability to the budget process by including the annual budget preparation, review and approval process in peacekeeping operations strategies and policy priorities. It would also encourage efficiency by enhancing longer-term planning and accountability in the budget process and providing longer-term information on future budget plans for the missions. While the Secretariat is still in the planning stages, should the recommendations of the Board of Auditors be endorsed by the General Assembly, it is envisaged that rolling multi-year budget estimates for construction, asset management and replacement plans will be presented, along with annual funding requirements, in the context of the missions’

budget reports. For a new multi-year project, the peacekeeping missions would present to the General Assembly the overall project scope based on a strategic plan and costs, including detailed estimated amounts and projected timelines for implementation covering several budget periods for consideration (e.g. for the 2025/26, 2026/27 and 2027/28 periods) and a one-year budget for approval (e.g. for the 2025/26 period). Upon approval, the project would be implemented in accordance with the approved project objectives and approved annual resources. In the following budget period, the rolling multi-year budget estimate would be expected to be updated during the budget formulation process, based on changes in mandates, operational requirements and implementation status. Progress reports on the implementation of the multi-year project would be presented to the General Assembly on an annual basis in the context of the proposed budget and budget performance reports. Information on progress and implementation status would reflect the impact of any delays or changes in the expected completion dates and related financial implications for the budget periods. It is envisaged that more detailed information on continuing and new multi-year projects would be presented separately in the supplementary information to the budget reports. Upon enquiry, the Committee was also informed that the Secretariat has prompted entities to actively assess the condition of their assets, particularly those nearing the end of their estimated standard useful life, to determine the actual operational useful life. Entities have been guided on the concept of operational useful life, including the processes and tools for conducting assessments and documenting the technical evaluation of the useful life of assets and property. This initiative has recently been launched, with entities currently reviewing the condition of their property and recording the findings in the system. As this is a new initiative, it will only be possible to evaluate its impact once relevant and reliable data are available for analysis.

48. The Advisory Committee was also informed, upon enquiry, that, pursuant to the authority and responsibilities granted to them by the Secretary-General, individual entities conduct asset management and inventory control within the Organization throughout the life cycle of property. This authority is framed within the delegation of authority and accountability structure, overseen by the Business Transformation and Accountability Division of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance. Upon receipt of assets, missions assume full responsibility for managing these assets through all phases of their life cycle, from utilization and maintenance to control and disposal. This comprehensive process includes planning for acquisition and replenishment, establishing minimum inventory levels to guarantee uninterrupted operations, assigning assets to staff, allocating maintenance schedules, assessing the suitability of assets for their intended purposes, conducting physical verification, determining storage solutions and efficiently allocating resources for the management, control and disposal of assets in line with the Financial Regulations and Rules and environmental standards and laws. The Umoja system has been implemented to track assets and inventory management activities from acquisition to disposal at the entity level. The system records detailed information about assets, including descriptions, acquisition dates and values, locations and status. It is incumbent upon entities to accurately account for their assets, update any changes in real time within the system and maintain current records. Self-assessment tools and reporting capabilities are available to support the monitoring of inventory tracking and management activities, allowing entities to identify and correct process inconsistencies or data inaccuracies. Regarding the frequency of reporting in inventory and asset management, entities conduct annual physical verifications to confirm the existence and condition of assets and to ensure the accuracy of data, in line with financial and stewardship reporting obligations. These verifications must be finalized by each entity before the end of the financial year to meet financial reporting requirements. Umoja is the tool utilized to facilitate these annual physical verification

activities and to record and document outcomes and any discrepancies observed. Additionally, key performance indicators, self-assessment tools and data-quality reports are used to assess compliance with the policy, track the progress of annual verifications in preparation for end-of-year reporting and verify the accuracy of asset data.

49. With regard to the transfer of assets, the Advisory Committee was informed, upon enquiry, that assets are transferred directly from one mission to another (inter-mission transfer) and from the liquidating mission to receiving missions. In its capacity as a clearinghouse, UNLB performs the necessary coordination and recording functions to ensure such transfers are properly recorded in Umoja through stock transfer requests and stock transfer orders. However, in cases when a usable asset does not meet any mission's immediate demand, those assets are transferred to the United Nations reserve in UNLB for future requirements. According to the Secretary-General, during the liquidation process of MINUSMA, UNLB has been facilitating inter-mission transfers of materials declared as surplus from MINUSMA to other entities. Cost avoidance resulting from those transfers, including in respect of purchase orders and assets distribution, will be reported, when known, to the General Assembly. To facilitate the responsible use of resources and as a cost avoidance measure, missions have also been requested to take advantage of the return, refurbishment and reuse programme of UNLB (see [A/78/726](#), para. 211). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that UNLB contacted missions to identify requesting missions where the incoming MINUSMA purchase orders could be rerouted. As at 29 February 2024, a total of 179 orders are being redirected to requesting missions, including to the United Nations reserve at UNLB, and are in different stages of delivery. UNLB also made efforts to identify receiving missions for MINUSMA surplus assets. As a result, a total of 8,381 items were earmarked for requesting missions, including the United Nations reserve. UNLB continues to support the inter-mission transfer of the assets identified, in close coordination with MINUSMA. Table 23 shows the status of the diversion of purchase orders as at 29 February 2024.

Table 23
Status of purchase order diversions, as at 29 February 2024

<i>Diversion status</i>	<i>Acquiring missions</i>	<i>Purchase order allocation</i>	<i>Net order value (United States dollars)</i>
Redirected	MINURSO	2	1 027 591
	MINUSCA	14	3 188 519
	MONUSCO	6	246 633
	RSCE	2	1 014 339
	RSCE staging area	3	2 283 983
	Split to various missions	1	2 314 980
	UNAMA	4	337 972
	UNSOS	3	435 985
	UNDOF/UNTSO (split)	1	217 001
	UNFICYP	3	679 361
	UNLB (United Nations Reserve)	65	16 724 488
	UNIFIL	11	4 373 507
	UNISFA	34	3 507 307

<i>Diversion status</i>	<i>Acquiring missions</i>	<i>Purchase order allocation</i>	<i>Net order value (United States dollars)</i>
	UNMISS	24	948 382
	UNSOS	6	1 331 209
Redirected subtotal		179	47 101 257
Not redirected		296	31 294 710
Total		475	78 395 966

50. The Secretary-General states in his report that, in response to paragraph 23 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), the Department of Operational Support conducted a review of existing operational guidance on asset disposal in transition settings. In the review, practical recommendations were made to address the needs of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and host Governments, with a focus on collaboration. The outputs of the review will complement lessons learned regarding recent mission closures, as well as existing guidance that has been developed by the Department, such as the guide for senior leadership on field entity closure, in addition to strategic planning workshops with missions on transition planning. Key recommendations from the review include improving the guidance on asset disposal during liquidation, and the need for greater engagement with United Nations country teams and host Governments on the transition plan to ensure a more integrated transfer of assets (*ibid.*, para. 44). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on assets that had been gifted/donated, stolen, damaged, lost or categorized as inventory scrapped in liquidated missions (see table 24).

Table 24

Assets gifted/donated, stolen, damaged, lost or categorized as inventory scrapped

(United States dollars)

<i>Liquidated mission</i>	<i>Report</i>	<i>Measure</i>	<i>Gifted/donated</i>	<i>Stolen</i>	<i>Damaged</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Inventory scrapped</i>
UNAMID	A/78/702	Quantity (units)	2 831 234	92	65	4 709	5 066 096
		Acquisition/capitalized/inventory value	401 059 985	434 023	1 028 411	32 147 983	22 528 996
		Operational/net book/inventory value	105 071 894	43 507	31 995	3 428 454	22 528 996
MINUJUSTH	A/76/747	Quantity (units)	435	6	94	775	n/a
		Acquisition/capitalized/inventory value	10 792 746	134 433	1 272 015	3 285 297	n/a
		Operational/net book/inventory value	4 617 358	1 164	46 999	366 543	n/a
MINUSTAH	A/74/729	Quantity (units)	1 119	35	22	228	n/a
		Acquisition/capitalized/inventory value	6 907 100	443 715	612 102	782 477	n/a
		Operational/net book/inventory value	997 900	34 082	60 796	183 845	n/a
UNMIL	A/74/726	Quantity (units)	2 435	2	8	268	n/a
		Acquisition/capitalized/inventory value	21 670 502	47 383	321 964	646 301	n/a
		Operational/net book/inventory value	2 965 034	0	87 641	140 165	n/a
UNOCI	A/73/707	Quantity (units)	3 858	7	59	1 023	n/a
		Acquisition/capitalized/inventory value	32 202 678	10 189	411 342	3 184 070	n/a
		Operational/net book/inventory value	10 571 901	4 500	116 771	898 352	n/a

51. With respect to accountability for assets, the Advisory Committee recalls that peacekeeping operations are required to ensure full accountability and quality of property records by conducting 100 per cent physical verification of property, plant and equipment, as well as physical cycle counts of inventory. The Secretariat has established a framework for the peacekeeping operations to monitor their property holdings, including their utilization ratios, ageing of stocks in terms of time on shelves and remaining economically useful life, as well as operational readiness. The framework also enables monitoring of the identification and declaration of surplus property that meets the criteria for transferability to other peacekeeping operations. Property that is identified as surplus, slow-moving or obsolete is considered for inter-mission transfer, disposal or write-off based on demonstrated requirements, cost-benefit analyses, actual technical condition and the remaining useful life of the property items. A dedicated property management performance framework that includes key actions and corresponding performance indicators allows peacekeeping operations to monitor and assess the progress in the achievement of the physical verification and counts targets, as well as the process of reconciliation of discrepancies, identification, and declaration of surplus for further utilization. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the Global Asset Management Policy Service of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance provides entities with the policy framework for interpreting and applying the Financial Regulations and Rules, and for monitoring and preparing self-assessment reports to facilitate their management and tracking of property, monitor their progress and identify areas for improvement and corrective action. Quarterly reports detailing performance metrics in crucial property management areas are submitted by the Service to entities to highlight areas of compliance and identify deviations for corrective measures. Additionally, dashboard reports on data-quality assurance have been established and are centrally managed to pinpoint data inaccuracies and discrepancies for the entities' awareness and action. Pursuant to the Secretary-General's bulletin on the delegation of authority in the administration of the Staff Regulations and Rules and the Financial Regulations and Rules ([ST/SGB/2019/2](#)), the Secretary-General has delegated necessary administrative decision-making authority to heads of entities to allow for effective mandate delivery. In the area of property and asset management, heads of entities have the authority to manage their property, including disposal of such, in line with the policy framework. The Business Transformation and Accountability Division of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, as part of the second line of defence, monitors how heads of entities exercise their administrative decision-making authority to assure the Secretary-General that delegations of authority are being appropriately managed.

52. The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to include disaggregated information on mission asset plans, including multi-year plans, standardization, transfer and disposition of all assets in all missions, including liquidating and closed missions, including the nominal and depreciated value of all assets and those gifted/donated and written-off, as well as the revenue generated by and the costs recovered for assets transferred to other entities, if any, in the performance reports of missions (see also [A/77/780](#), para. 17). The Committee considers that a general review of the life expectancy of assets could also be conducted to identify the possible extension of the life cycles of assets in order to update the standards and efficiently use existing resources. The Committee makes further comments and observations, including on the management of stocks and inventory, in its report on supply chain activities in the United Nations Secretariat ([A/78/805](#)) and its report on UNLB ([A/78/744/Add.5](#)).

2. Fuel management

53. The Secretary-General explains in his report that the Electronic Fuel Management System was developed to manage and monitor the fuel consumption of both United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment. The functionalities of the Electronic Fuel Management System are currently being enhanced to improve the management of fuel, including monitoring fuel consumption and risks through fuel supply chain visibility and through a better fuel management reporting capability. The enhancement is planned to be deployed in all peacekeeping missions by June 2024. Changes to the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual regarding improving fuel consumption monitoring were approved by the 2023 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, including the inclusion of the serviceability of meters. The Contingent-Owned Equipment manual has been updated accordingly, with the requirements of the availability of functional odometers/kWh meters during arrival and operational readiness inspections ([A/78/726](#), para. 97). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the majority of vehicles, engineering equipment and generators are generally equipped with odometers which are used for monitoring fuel consumption. To ensure strict compliance, the 2023 Working Group recommended making the functionality of odometers a mandatory requirement for the serviceability and reimbursement of applicable major equipment, with an effective date of 1 July 2024. Upon request, the Committee was provided with information on approved resources and expenditures 2022/23 and 2023/24 and proposed resources for 2024/25 relating to fuel, oil and lubricant. The Committee notes that the Board of Auditors highlighted that the acceptable performance levels and the electronic fuel management system are implemented and monitored at the mission level. Since fuel management is the responsibility of the mission, there is currently no effective reporting organized from the field to Headquarters. Situations vary in the field, and aggregating data alone could prove pointless. The Board further highlighted some deficiencies in fuel management in MINUSCA ([A/78/5 \(Vol. II\)](#), paras. 491 and 492). During its consideration of budget reports on MINUSCA, the Committee was informed of actions taken by the Mission to address those deficiencies (*ibid.*, para. 490). The Board recommended that the Administration improve reporting from the field concerning fuel needs and consumption in order to identify situations that require taking appropriate actions as and when needed (*ibid.*, para. 498). **The Advisory Committee notes the roll-out of new and enhanced tools and expects that efforts will continue to be made to improve fuel management and monitoring in peacekeeping operations (see also General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), para. 26).** The Advisory Committee makes comments on fuel management in its report on the report of the Board of Auditors ([A/78/804](#)) and its report on MINUSCA ([A/78/744/Add.10](#)).

54. Regarding the prediction of fuel prices, upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the budgeted fuel price used in the budget estimates was based on mission-specific, average actual fuel prices for the latest available six-month period, which was June to November 2023 for the proposed budgets for the 2024/25 period. Considering the challenges involved in predicting fuel prices, the utilization of the latest average actual fuel prices constitutes a reasonable approach to estimating provisions for fuel in the budget. The current budgeting methodology does not utilize predicted fuel prices in the estimation of budgetary provisions for fuel. According to the Secretariat, updated prices are provided to the Committee and the Fifth Committee throughout its consideration of the proposed budgets. With regard to shipping and freight requirements, entities are instructed that their supply chain plans should reflect the freight demand for all mission-planned activities and other planned activities requiring freight forwarding. The demand for freight forwarding services, related to the upstream delivery of goods purchased, is to be determined by considering the

entities' demand requirements, taking into account historical information on spending on goods by delivery type, which considers usage based on Incoterms and other data to assist in accuracy. It is not based on a prediction. Similarly, the cost of sea containers is based on the contractual pricing of vendors. The Committee recalls that Secretary-General explained in his previous overview report ([A/77/779](#)) that the methodology used to calculate the budgeted fuel price per litre is based on the weighted average price per litre for the most recent six-month period; historically, this average has been based on the weighted average prices from July to December of the budget preparation cycle. That approach, however, does not take into account the evolution in prices that can occur between the time when budgets are prepared and the time when they are considered by the General Assembly during its second resumed session. Under this methodology, there is no revision process in the level of appropriations for peacekeeping missions, regardless of variations in operational rates of exchange or actual inflation experience. As a result, each mission has to contain expenditures within the approved budget, by reprioritizing activities to meet unforeseen requirements under operational expenditures. The Committee also recalls that it was informed that the Secretariat will continue to consider alternative methodologies and models, as appropriate (see [A/77/767](#), paras. 63 and 64). Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with information on the latest monthly fuel price data, for the period from June 2023 to February 2024. The information also includes the amounts in the proposed budgets of peacekeeping operations for the 2024/25 period, which were prepared using the existing methodology based on the average fuel prices for the most recent six months (June–November 2023), which were the most recent average actual fuel prices available at the time of budget preparation. The Committee recalls that the Secretariat has presented a regression model to the legislative bodies for the projection of fuel costs (see *ibid.*). The Committee noted this new methodology in its 2023 report (*ibid.*, para. 66). The General Assembly, however, did not adopt a resolution on cross-cutting issues at its the seventy-seventh session and hence did not make a statement on the regression model. Accordingly, the fuel prices calculated in 2024/25 are based on actual prices rather than projected trends. Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with information on the analysis of the impact of fuel prices on the proposed budgets for 2024/25 (see annex XIV). **The Advisory Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will continue to seek efficiencies in the use of fuel resources and consider alternative methodologies and models to refine the projections of fuel prices and report thereon in the next overview report.** The Committee makes further comments in its reports on the budgets of individual peacekeeping missions.

3. Environmental management

55. The Secretary-General provides in his report information in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 83 and 84 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraph 74 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#)). According to the Secretary-General, the Department of Operational Support led a consultation process with field missions, the Group of Friends for leading on environmental management in the field, and the wider membership over the past year. Drawing on input from these consultations, the Department developed a proposed way forward for the environment strategy that covers the period until 2030 and puts forward three key themes: responsibility, ambition and positive legacy. The strategy will continue across the five operational pillars of energy, waste, water and wastewater, environmental management systems and wider impact, continuing to build on successful work done by the communities responsible for these areas. One of the key changes going forward is the introduction of annual performance targets by missions in the context of budget reporting. This new approach is currently being targeted in two missions on a pilot basis (see para. 56 below). The Secretary-General also

provides information on the progress made on the strategy key performance indicators during the periods from 2017/18 to 2022/23. The information shows that environmental scores have improved at all missions since implementation of the strategy and at all but one mission between the 2021/22 and 2022/23 reporting periods ([A/78/726](#), paras. 141–148 and table 1). Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with data on the key indicators and some additional indicators for the periods from 2017/18 to 2022/23, as reflected in table 25. The table shows that overall, the majority of indicators exhibit positive trends across the strategy period.

Table 25
Key and additional indicators contributing to energy efficiency

Indicator	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 (baseline)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Key indicators						
Generator fuel consumption per capita per day (litres)	4.51	4.88	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7
Greenhouse gas emissions per capita per year (tons of carbon dioxide equivalent)	7.8	8.3	7.5	7.0	7.3	7.5
Freshwater use per capita per day (litres)	121	127	159	123	114	133
Generation of solid waste per capita per day (kilograms)	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Additional indicators						
LED lights (percentage)	28	42	51	51	59	68
Synchronized generators (percentage)	30	55	70	80	84	88

56. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with the environment strategy 2023–2030 of the Department of Operational Support and was informed that, in line with the strategy, the Department will develop a framework that will enable missions to set their own annual and multi-year performance targets, for the consideration of senior leadership and Member States as part of the budgetary process. Technical assistance will continue to be provided to support missions with planning and target-setting, and training will be rolled out to staff at all levels. The introduction of performance targets, which will be provided as supplementary budget information, through summaries of the multi-year mission waste, wastewater, and energy management plans, is being piloted in two missions (MINUSCA and UNISFA) before being rolled out further on the basis of that experience. The Department will provide analysis and commentary on progress and future plans and will support missions to ensure that the details of effective multi-year plans are made available to Member States. With respect to African Union-led peace support operations, the Secretariat is coordinating a unified and consistent approach to its engagement with the African Union on reviewing and operationalizing the various elements and implications of Security Council resolution [2719 \(2023\)](#), and in this context, it will assess the measures that will need to be put into place to ensure compliance, accountability and effective use of United Nations resources. The Department will draw on the experiences gained from the collaboration between the African Union and the United Nations in delivering logistical support in Somalia, including best practices and lessons learned from the implementation of the environment strategy for peace operations in that context, and use such experiences as a valuable model for future support offices for the African Union. As was demonstrated by the implementation of the environment strategy, it will be critical for African Union-led peace support operations to implement efficient measures to manage risks related to wastewater and hazardous waste. Additionally, it will be essential that the accountability framework for reporting on risk management relating to wastewater and hazardous waste be established in a way that ensures direct monitoring capacity

on the ground (see also para. 65 below). **The Advisory Committee notes the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations and trusts that more efforts will be made to help all missions achieve their targets, building on the lessons learned from the implementation of the strategy, in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations. The Committee expects that detailed information on such efforts and the related costs and efficiency gains will be provided in the next overview report.** The Committee makes further observations and recommendations on efficiency gains from the implementation of the environmental initiatives in its reports on the budgets of individual peacekeeping missions.

4. Programmatic activities

57. The Secretary-General explains in his report that missions continue to carry out programmatic activities in a range of mandated areas that are aimed at advancing missions' mandates and reflect the missions' strategic priorities, as identified in strategic integrated frameworks, transition plans and other planning instruments, including Action for Peacekeeping Plus. Information on the proposed programmatic activities for the 2024/25 period is included in annex VIII of the overview report. The activities for 2024/25 by peacekeeping missions are estimated at \$141.5 million. The majority of the resource requirements are for mine detection and mine clearing services (\$86.8 million) ([A/78/726](#), para. 50 and annex VIII). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the percentage of the budget allocated to programmatic activities in the missions from the period 2018/19 to 2023/24 and the proposed budget period 2024/25, which is included in table 26. The information shows that, with the exception of MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNMIK, there has been a general decline in the percentage of budgets allocated to programmatic activities across the missions over the past six periods and in 2024/25. The Advisory Committee recalls that in paragraph 81 of its resolution [76/274](#), the General Assembly reiterated 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 requested 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. **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraph 81 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and trusts that programmatic activities will continue to be aligned with mandates and will be sustainably effective and accounted for, particularly in transition contexts.**

Table 26

Percentage of the budget allocated to programmatic activities, 2018/19 to 2024/25

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25 (proposed)	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
MINURSO	3 265	6.2	3 265	5.8	3 265	5.7	3 255	5.8	3 029	5.0	3 011	4.6	2 991	4.2
MINUSCA	18 162	2.0	20 877	2.3	22 399	2.4	20 624	2.0	25 891	2.4	28 062	2.4	28 710	2.4
MONUSCO	13 743	1.2	16 362	1.6	17 594	1.6	17 582	1.7	17 474	1.7	17 125	1.6	27 239	3.0
UNDOF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNFICYP	299	0.0	320	0.6	323	0.6	325	0.6	38	0.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNIFIL	1 296	0.3	1 296	0.3	1 217	0.3	1 172	0.2	501	0.1	529	0.1	500	0.1
UNISFA	12 631	4.8	12 168	4.7	11 693	4.4	11 064	4.2	12 697	4.9	12 342	4.2	9 247	3.1
UNMIK	2 377	6.4	2 376	6.4	2 376	6.0	2 376	5.8	2 376	5.7	2 889	7.1	2 889	6.6
UNMISS	40 662	3.6	37 194	3.1	37 733	3.2	34 364	3.1	34 005	3.0	33 054	2.8	32 727	2.6
UNSOS	40 400	7.2	40 900	7.2	44 807	8.1	42 353	8.1	41 913	8.0	41 105	7.4	37 174	7.4

5. Mine action activities

58. In annex VII to his report ([A/78/726](#)), the Secretary-General provides information on mine action activities, including summarized information on the planning and budget assumptions, as well as proposed resources and staffing structures. The proposed resource requirements relating to mine action activities for 2024/25 amount to \$86.8 million for eight missions, compared with \$94.5 million approved for the 2023/24 period. In paragraph 112 of his overview report, the Secretary-General further indicates that the General Assembly considered his report on the summary of the findings and recommendations of the delivery model of the Mine Action Service ([A/77/747](#)) and deferred consideration to its seventy-eighth second resumed session. According to the Secretary-General, the Secretariat continues to work on implementing the recommendations of the Board of Auditors ([A/75/5 \(Vol. II\)](#) and [A/76/5 \(Vol. II\)](#)), beginning with the review and redesign of the means of delivering mine action mandates reflected in the budget proposals for the 2024/25 period in UNIFIL and UNISFA. The shift to Secretariat-led delivery improves governance by providing a direct reporting line from mine action personnel to the Chief Mine Action Programme, ensuring Secretariat tasking and management of third-party contractors, and empowering the Secretariat to perform the core functions of programme design, operational planning, contract requisitioning, implementation, reporting and representation. The Secretariat undertook these initial reviews within existing resources to initiate the generation of data on comparative mine action delivery models. As the Secretary-General's report states, the Mine Action Service and the Secretariat must be adequately resourced at Headquarters and in the field to carry out current programme design, monitoring and reporting functions, undertake a phased review of all mine action programmes and implement the revised delivery models. The Advisory Committee recalls the concerns expressed by the General Assembly regarding the management of mine action activities in missions and the shortcomings in partnership operations between the Mine Action Service and UNOPS (see General Assembly resolutions [76/274](#), para. 79, and [75/298](#), para. 12). The Committee made comments and observations in its report on the findings and recommendations of the independent review of the delivery model of the Mine Action Service ([A/77/816](#)). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the review and redesign of mine action programmes are being undertaken in phases to

ensure the continuity of delivery across the programmes given the criticality of mine action services to the implementation of the mandates of missions, the protection of civilians, force mobility and peacekeeper safety and security, and to apply lessons learned from the pilot programmes. The Secretariat's plan for the implementation of the recommendations of the independent review spans three years, during which time lessons learned from the redesigned programmes will be assessed, and the review and redesign of all mine action programmes in peacekeeping missions and special political missions will continue. According to the Secretariat, in line with the Committee's recommendation ([A/77/816](#), para. 40), the Mine Action Service will undertake a staffing review in coordination with the Department of Operational Support in the second half of 2024 to determine the appropriate number of staff and the skills and functions required within the Secretariat to effectively perform the functions of the Mine Action Service. **The Advisory Committee notes the information provided, including on expenditures and resource requirements, and trusts that an evaluation of the demining activities, including their scope, cost and impact, will be included in the next overview report.**

6. Cost recovery

59. In table 23 of his overview report, the Secretary-General provides a summary of the estimated cost recovery for the 2024/25 period. Detailed information on the type of activity, the support provided and the providing and receiving entities, is included by each peacekeeping operation in the supplementary information provided with the reports of respective peacekeeping missions. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on costs recovered by peacekeeping missions during the periods from 2018/19 to 2023/24, as reflected in table 27. The Committee recalls that it was informed that spendable revenue was the revenue generated through cost recovery for services provided when there was no assessed budget allotted to the service provider. Most operational cost recovery revenue is spendable and allotted back to service providers to cover associated expenses. In principle, such expenses must be incurred in the areas for which the relevant costs were charged. The non-spendable revenue is the revenue generated through cost-recovery mechanisms for services provided when there is an assessed budget allotted to the service provider. The non-spendable revenue will be passed back to Member States (e.g. commercial activities under income section 3, rental revenue) in accordance with financial regulation 3.3. According to the Secretariat, when a Secretariat entity is asked to provide goods or services that it is not resourced to provide, related costs should be recovered from service recipient entities. All cost-recovery activities must be transacted in the established cost-recovery funds, which are distinct for each volume of the financial statements. Cost-recovery funds follow the respective financial periods (i.e. 1 July to 30 June for peacekeeping operations and the calendar year for all other operations) ([A/77/767](#), para. 78). **The Advisory Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will continue to improve cost recovery in the mission context and provide, in all future overview reports, as well as in the context of mission budget reports, detailed information on cost recovery, including but not limited to, activities subject to cost recovery, related human and financial resources utilized at the mission level, and justifications based on trend analysis for the classification of non-spendable and spendable revenue and the amounts to be returned to Member States, as well as the use of the peacekeeping cost-recovery fund (see [A/76/760](#), para. 78).**

Table 27

Summary of cost recovery for the periods from 2018/19 to 2023/24

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>
MINURSO	26.5	10.0	23.9	15.4	6.4	8.1
MINUSCA	4 172.9	2 746.4	2 948.4	4 959.5	5 435.1	2 260.7
MINUSMA	7 918.4	14 397.4	15 979.0	17 429.1	8 419.9	19 780.0
MONUSCO	10 362.9	10 888.3	6 514.2	7 720.0	4 666.0	5 903.0
UNDOF	122.5	90.0	98.2	217.4	227.6	217.4
UNFICYP	75.3	209.6	237.2	167.9	87.0	22.2
UNIFIL	398.2	442.7	314.9	481.8	596.7	433.7
UNISFA	1 375.0	1 361.7	1 580.7	2 441.6	1 468.6	1 948.4
UNMIK	40.0	29.9	22.6	24.3	13.9	24.3
UNMISS	12 500.0	11 003.1	11 664.8	13 246.3	9 199.4	12 524.0
UNSOS	6 618.5	6 977.6	6 935.3	6 351.1	5 941.7	7 679.0
UNLB	10 092.8	15 077.1	15 457.1	35 857.7	16 958.5	15 093.0
RSCE	17.2	43.2	112.9	91.4	357.2	221.7
Total	53 720.1	63 277.0	61 889.4	89 003.6	53 377.9	66 115.5

E. Other matters**1. Cooperation with host countries**

60. As the Secretary-General indicates in his overview report, peacekeeping operations work closely with host countries in the implementation of their mandates. In accordance with Security Council resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#), and as described in the reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of 2021 and 2023 ([A/75/19](#) and [A/77/19](#), respectively), the Secretariat established a harmonized data-collection mechanism for the systematic documentation of the status of forces agreement-related incidents. The mechanism has been deployed at MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNMISS and will be gradually deployed to other peacekeeping missions ([A/78/726](#), paras. 157 and 158). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the partnerships between missions and host Governments are critical to mission success and to ensure the safety and security of peacekeeping personnel. The cooperation of host Governments, as articulated in the terms of a status-of-forces agreement or status of mission agreement, can be understood as a proxy for consent, a core peacekeeping principle. According to the Secretariat, any instances in which host Governments do not fully adhere to their legal obligations to cooperate with peace operations affect the ability of missions to effectively implement mandates – from helping to secure lasting peace and supporting a political process to protecting civilians and building social cohesion. In line with directives of the Security Council, the Secretariat continues to work with various missions to document violations of status-of-forces agreements, assess the impact of such violations and establish a database to systematically document violations of status-of-forces agreements across peacekeeping operations. Particularly severe violations are escalated to senior management at the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support and swiftly brought to the attention of relevant Member States, including through the permanent mission of the host country. Headquarters has actively advised and encouraged missions to establish coordination bodies to enable

them to work in close and active cooperation with host countries. For example, a monthly high-level coordination mechanism between UNMISS and the Government, established in 2021, has been credited with reducing denials of access and other status-of-forces agreement violations in the months that followed. In the context of MINUSCA, sustained engagement by mission leadership with national authorities helped address non-compliance with the status-of-forces agreement, in particular issues relating to impediment to freedom of movement, the use of aviation assets and the detention of United Nations personnel. These efforts resulted in the lifting of a ban on night flights for medical and casualty evacuations and the provision of support to MINUSCA or national security and defence forces engaged in operations to conduct such evacuations. Upon enquiry, the Committee was also informed that missions are encouraged to include a broad range of interlocutors, including the host countries and the country team, in the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System. For example, at MONUSCO, the System has been used to support transition planning and monitoring, and the United Nations country team contributes to data gathering, assessments and data visualization. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo developed the transition plan together with the mission and then agreed that the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System should host and monitor the related data. Data collected through the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System against transition benchmarks have been regularly shared and discussed with the Government. **The Advisory Committee underlines the importance of continuous partnership and engagement between peacekeeping operations and host countries and reiterates its appreciation for the continued contribution and support of host countries to peacekeeping operations.**

2. Positive legacy strategy

61. The Advisory Committee recalls that, while acknowledging the specificities of each mission's size, complexity and capacities, it considered that peacekeeping missions had the potential to establish a legacy for the United Nations where they operated, through successful, impactful and responsible implementation of policies and activities related to areas such as strategic communications, environmental initiatives, conduct and discipline, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, programmatic activities, construction of hard-wall accommodation for personnel and quick-impact projects, among others, and trusted that the Secretary-General would develop a holistic and strategic policy aimed at establishing a positive legacy, to be implemented throughout the missions' life cycle and report thereon in his next overview report ([A/77/767](#), para. 80). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that guidelines on the positive legacy are yet to be developed and, as a result, missions have not developed positive legacy plans at this stage. However, during the second phase of the environment strategy for peace operations (2017–2023), through a variety of initiatives, the Department of Operational Support assisted missions in integrating positive legacy considerations into infrastructure development plans, recognizing that the efforts to improve the environmental footprint of the mission can support host Governments with their own progress towards meeting the wide-ranging goals set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A wealth of case studies has been collected through the strategy including on the implementation of activities that benefit the host country, from the handover of environmental infrastructure to quick-impact projects, such as the provision of water bores. The projects where co-beneficiaries are involved in the design process (e.g. wastewater treatment plants managed by the local utility are supported or rehabilitated through the technical engineering expertise of the mission) offer the highest likelihood of long-term sustainable outcomes. This area of work will remain a key priority under the environment strategy 2023–2030 of the Department, with an increased focus on

ensuring early coordination on planned end-use, building capacity and local ownership, seeking home-grown solutions, enabling co-use and ensuring that the operation and maintenance of systems and infrastructure are led by those who are expected to operate these after the mission's departure, wherever possible. The Department of Operational Support is planning to offer operational guidance and training on a positive legacy to support staff at all levels in these endeavours and will support mission planning and analysis in these areas. Close coordination and strong partnerships with host Governments and with development partners must be central to these efforts, and the Department will work closely with the Group of Friends for leading on environmental management in the field and others to advance this aim. **The Advisory Committee looks forward to receiving information regarding the development of holistic guidelines on positive legacy in the next overview and mission budget reports. The Committee trusts that the missions will prioritize developing an integrated comprehensive positive legacy plan and trusts that updated information thereon will be provided in the next mission budget reports.** The Committee makes further comments in its reports on MINUSCA ([A/78/744/Add.10](#)) and MONUSCO ([A/78/744/Add.9](#)).

3. Strategic communications

62. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in paragraphs 85 and 86 of its resolution [76/274](#), the General Assembly emphasized the importance of strategic communications to the implementation of mission mandates in a rapidly changing communications landscape, and recognized 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. In the same resolution, the Assembly also requested 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. In that regard, the Secretary-General dedicates section VIII of his overview report to strategic communications, focusing on efforts to address misinformation and disinformation affecting peacekeeping missions, including a new overarching joint strategic communications policy of the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, which is expected to be finalized by early 2024. According to the Secretary-General, the first ever report on the strategic review of strategic communication across the United Nations peacekeeping operations ([S/2023/282](#)) was presented to the Security Council in May 2023. An extrabudgetary funded unit was established in the Department of Peace Operations with a view to developing policy, guidance and training to strengthen information integrity by establishing a sustainable system to monitor, analyse and respond to misinformation and disinformation and hate speech, and evaluate the impact of efforts undertaken. A second peacekeeper perception survey in 2023 identified trends on the impact of misinformation and disinformation and mission capacity and approaches to this challenge. Over 250 personnel responded from across all peacekeeping missions; 61 per cent of respondents reported that misinformation and disinformation had severely or critically affected the work of their mission, 15 per cent more than the previous year. The same percentage said that misinformation and disinformation had severely or critically affected the safety and security of peacekeepers, a 16 per cent increase from the previous year. Over 70 per cent of respondents said that the learning resources, policies and procedures, tailored training and digital technologies of the team working on addressing misinformation

and disinformation had been useful or very useful to missions ([A/78/726](#), paras. 150–156).

63. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), the Department of Peace Operations had developed or was developing guidelines and resources, including a “tips and tools” document to provide quick resources and suggestions for field personnel; an overarching policy on information integrity and misinformation and disinformation and hate speech; a standard operating procedures document on operational security in monitoring and analysis practices; guidelines on proactive measures to anticipate information harms; and two thematic guidelines on misinformation and disinformation and hate speech concerning transitions and elections. In terms of training, 11 modules have been developed on topics ranging from ways to analyse disinformation to effective responses. These modules are designed to bolster prevention, risk mitigation and management endeavours within peacekeeping settings. The modules have been presented at MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNISFA and UNMISS. Additionally, a community of practice has been established to facilitate the sharing of lessons and best practices among peacekeeping missions and the broader United Nations system. In addition, the Integrated Training Service of the Department of Peace Operations is developing a course for military and police commanders in peacekeeping operations to enable them to identify and respond to misinformation and disinformation within the context of safety, security and force protection. **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraphs 85 and 86 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and, while noting the guidance framework under development by the Department of Peace Operations, the Committee again considers that a more comprehensive strategic-level framework that can be tailored to the circumstances of each mission could be developed, in close cooperation with the relevant departments and based on lessons learned, with the efficient use of available resources, as appropriate. The Committee is also of the view that multilingualism is key for the success of any communication strategy and considers that, in the context of the whole-of-mission approach to monitoring, analysing and responding to the challenge of misinformation and disinformation, efforts could be also made to improve the perception of the missions, in close cooperation with host countries and relevant entities, including through positive legacy plans, better designed and more impactful programmatic activities, quick-impact projects and environmental initiatives (see also para. 61 above). The Committee expects that updated information on the comprehensive strategic communication framework, including resources at the mission level and at Headquarters will be provided in the next overview report (see also General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), para. 86).**

4. Cooperation among missions

64. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in paragraph 4 of part XVII of its resolution [59/296](#), the General Assembly commended the ongoing efforts to increase cooperation among missions, particularly those in the same region, and stressed that any agreement on the loan or sharing of mission assets should be clearly understood and documented by the missions involved, bearing in mind that individual operations should remain responsible for preparing and overseeing their own budgets as well as for controlling their own assets and logistical operations. **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraph 4 of part XVII of General Assembly resolution [59/296](#) and considers that there is room for planning more cooperation among missions, in particular those located within the same proximity, with a view to ensuring the efficient and effective use of missions’ resources, as an important element of consolidation of the culture of efficiency in field operations, without prejudice to the implementation of mandates of individual missions. The Committee expects**

that detailed information on cooperation among missions, associated cost implications and cost recovery as well as efficiencies generated will be provided in future overview and mission budget reports.

5. Support to African Union-led peace support operations

65. The Advisory Committee recalls that Security Council resolution [2719 \(2023\)](#) on the financing of African Union-led peace support operations envisages collaborative United Nations-African Union planning with a standardized mechanism through which the African Union Commission and the United Nations Secretariat can collaboratively assess the required response to an emerging crisis. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that resolution [2719 \(2023\)](#) offers an opportunity to further enhance the United Nations-African Union partnership in peace and security. Its implementation would require consistent and coherent coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union, including in the planning, deployment, management and exit of African Union-led peace support operations. Meanwhile, the United Nations administrative frameworks would need to be adapted on an ongoing basis to ensure adequate support for African Union-led peace support operations authorized by the Security Council, to be financed through United Nations-assessed contributions. However, before any operation is authorized to access United Nations-assessed contributions, some measures are needed, including a United Nations-African Union strategic assessment. Moreover, African Union-led peace support operations that are authorized to access United Nations-assessed contributions will be planned and conducted in compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. The Secretariat will undertake a needs assessment to determine the resource requirements that will be required to implement resolution [2719 \(2023\)](#) and operationalize African Union-led peace support operations funded through assessed contributions, including identifying the workload that could be addressed within existing resources. While the Secretariat currently receives funding through the support account to enable partnership activities with the African Union, the resource implications of resolution [2719 \(2023\)](#) represent a new dimension to this existing partnership which will need to be examined separately. The outcome of these findings will be presented to the legislative bodies in due course. Much work remains ahead for the Secretariat and the African Union to coordinate the full implementation of this resolution, including continuing the ongoing partnership between the Secretariat and the African Union on conduct and discipline within the African Union Compliance Framework. **The Advisory Committee considers that a comprehensive framework for support for African Union-led peace support operations and the implementation of Security Council resolution [2719 \(2023\)](#), including the mapping of all areas of coordination and support, the identification of any possible logistic and administrative reviews, should be developed in advance, and trusts that detailed information thereon will be included in future overview reports.**

6. Standing capacities

66. According to the Secretary-General, the Department of Peace Operations operates thematic standing capacities in the areas of police and justice and corrections, based at UNLB. In response to paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee on the budget of UNLB ([A/77/767/Add.6](#)), which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/305](#), the budget report of UNLB for the 2024/25 period contains an assessment of those standing capacities ([A/78/735](#), paras. 80–91 and annex III). Other, smaller standing capacities include disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform and governance and Mine Action Service. Those capacities are wholly reliant upon extrabudgetary funding. The Mine Action Service standing capacity became operational in February 2024, while the

disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standing capacity and the security sector reform and governance commenced in September 2019 and March 2021, respectively (see [A/78/744/Add.5](#), para. 25). **The Advisory Committee trusts that any establishment of standing capacities, including the choice of location, will be presented for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly. The Committee further trusts that, given the downsizing of peacekeeping missions, a cost-benefit analysis on the most efficient ways of funding and management of standing capacities will be provided in the next overview report.** The Committee makes further comments in its report on the budget of UNLB ([A/78/744/Add.5](#)).

7. Electoral support capacities

67. Some peacekeeping operations, namely, MINUSCA and UNMISS, have electoral support capacity. The MINUSCA Electoral Affairs Service, consisting of 67 general temporary assistance positions, is responsible for the provision of support for the local elections scheduled to be held in 2024. The Mission proposes the continuation of those positions to retain its capacity to effectively support the National Electoral Authority at its headquarters and at the prefectural level. The Advisory Committee was informed in the context of its consideration of the Mission's budget that individuals that had reached 729 days of service in those positions were required to take a three-month break, resulting in reduced expenditures. With regard to UNMISS, the Mission proposes the continuation of 11 general temporary assistance positions in its Electoral Affairs Division and the establishment of 46 additional general temporary assistance positions. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the resources dedicated to electoral assistance from 2020/21 to 2023/24 as well as the proposed resources for 2024/25 (see table 28). **The Advisory Committee trusts that in developing resources for electoral support, due regard will be given to the available capacities at Headquarters and in individual missions, the contribution and role of other United Nations entities, the capacities of the host country and other regional organizations, as well as the possibility of using the most effective temporary personnel, including United Nations Volunteers. The Committee further trusts that inter-mission cooperation will be considered and that lessons learned and best practices from the previous use of electoral assistance will also be taken into account and that updated information in this regard will be provided in the next overview report.**

Table 28
Resources for electoral assistance, 2020/21–2024/25

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	Group of expenditures	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24	2024/25
		Approved budget	Expenditures	Balance	Approved budget	Expenditures	Balance	Approved budget	Expenditures	Balance	Approved budget	Proposed budget
MINUSCA	Military and police personnel	–	473.5	(473.5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Civilian personnel	9 554.2	7 791.2	1 763.0	10 785.0	7 717.3	3 067.7	10 109.5	5 668.7	4 440.8	8 242.0	9 866.4
	Operational costs	8 234.6	8 763.1	(528.5)	4 290.3	1 653.1	2 637.2	4 138.4	1 145.4	2 993.0	2 990.7	2 177.3
	Total	17 788.8	17 027.8	761.0	15 075.3	9 370.4	5 704.9	14 247.9	6 814.1	7 433.8	11 232.7	12 043.7

Mission	Group of expenditures	2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24	2024/25
		Approved budget	Expenditures	Balance	Approved budget	Expenditures	Balance	Approved budget	Expenditures	Balance	Approved budget	Proposed budget
MONUSCO	Military and police personnel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Civilian personnel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Operational costs ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156.9	(156.9)	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156.9	(156.9)	—	—
UNMISS	Military and police personnel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Civilian personnel	—	—	—	—	—	—	950.4	911.1	39.3	1 608.0	8 045.3
	Operational costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	(0.1)	697.7	5 175.4
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	950.4	911.2	39.2	2 305.7	13 220.7
Total		17 788.8	17 027.8	761.0	15 075.3	9 370.4	5 704.9	15 198.3	7 882.2	7 316.1	13 538.4	25 264.4

^a MONUSCO provided transportation of electoral materials in support of voter registration in 2023 in response to a request received from the host country subsequent to the budget approval.

8. Accountability

Delegation of authority

68. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that five years after the roll-out of the enhanced delegation of authority framework, its overarching objectives (bringing decision-making closer to the point of delivery, better aligning mandate delivery and managerial responsibilities and accountabilities and empowering managers to determine how best to use their resources for effective programme delivery) have been met. Feedback collected from heads of missions through mechanisms such as the Management Client Board demonstrates that the enhanced decision-making authority has led to faster and better decisions regarding the use of resources when implementing mandates. The Committee recalls that the revised version of the Secretary-General's bulletin on delegation of authority was in the final stage of review and was expected to be issued in 2024. According to the Secretariat, the revisions aim to clarify that the focus of the delegation of authority framework is to offer guidance on taking specific decisions about the use of resources for programme and mandate implementation in line with the Financial Regulations and Rules and the Staff Regulations and Rules. The Committee recalls that in paragraph 16 of its resolution 77/280, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to clarify the relationship between Headquarters and field locations during the establishment of missions and during periods of mission transition, regarding the delegation of authority. **The Advisory Committee looks forward to the revised bulletin on the delegation of authority and trusts that it will address responsibility-sharing between Headquarters and the field, as well as the need to strengthen the oversight of Headquarters. The Committee further trusts that, as taking into account that the delegation of authority cuts across almost all areas of work in field missions, efforts will be made to address gaps in monitoring the**

compliance in some of those areas, as identified by the Committee and the oversight bodies (see also [A/78/743](#)).

Risk management

69. The Secretary-General explains in his overview report that the implementation of the enterprise risk management framework continues at both the Secretariat and entity levels, with the overarching objective of enhancing organizational performance. At the corporate level, substantial revisions to the Secretariat-wide risk assessment have been successfully concluded. The revised Secretariat-wide risk register, endorsed by the Management Committee in July 2023, identified critical risk areas,³ including those pertaining to peacekeeping and special political mission mandates, and other relevant risks such as the complex political environment, the proliferation of misinformation and the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse. At a subsequent phase, corporate risk owners will formulate detailed and time-bound risk treatment and response plans for all critical risks. The development of these plans is set to ensure the expeditious execution of remedial measures aimed at mitigating the critical risks within the established timeline. At the entity level, all peacekeeping missions have developed a full risk register identifying and assessing the risks critical to their ability to effectively achieve their mandates, sustained by dedicated governance mechanisms. Furthermore, efforts to integrate risk management across all levels of the Organization, in particular the further alignment and integration of risk considerations into strategic planning and internal control processes, are ongoing. In addition, the enterprise risk management dashboard was deployed in May 2023 and allows users to identify, evaluate and prioritize mitigating actions for the Organization's strategic risks ([A/78/726](#), paras. 73 and 195).

70. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, at the mission level, all heads of entities are responsible for developing and regularly updating their entity-specific risk registers and implementing their response plans, including by ensuring that the risks associated with the event of a withdrawal are identified through this process and are properly addressed. At the corporate level, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance provides methodological support. It disseminates updated tools, such as the document entitled "Enterprise risk management and internal control framework: A guide for managers" and the enterprise risk management module of Umoja, to facilitate the implementation of enterprise risk management at all levels. The Department will continue to conduct site visits and deliver training programmes and workshops to local risk management focal points to help peacekeeping missions identify all relevant risks, including the risks associated with the event of a withdrawal. The Department of Peace Operations mainstreams transition planning in all mission planning documents to ensure the proposed risks are analysed and mitigated. In addition, the risks of drawdown are mitigated by incorporating lessons from past experience into policies and processes. For example, the Department of Peace Operations is working with relevant United Nations actors to ensure that the lessons from the MINUSMA and UNAMID drawdowns are incorporated into other missions' planning processes, including their transitions plans, with the purpose of ensuring that the missions are ready for a sudden or unexpected mandate for withdrawal. Furthermore, the revision of the delegation of

³ The 14 critical risk areas identified are: (a) strategic planning, budgeting and budget allocation; (b) organizational culture, human resources strategy and accountability; (c) political climate; (d) sexual exploitation and abuse; (e) misinformation and crisis communications; (f) humanitarian assistance; (g) peacekeeping and special political mission mandates; (h) security; (i) information and communications strategy, infrastructure, systems and implementation; (j) information and communications technology governance and cybersecurity; (k) financial contributions; (l) extrabudgetary funding, donor fund management and implementing partners; (m) theft of fuel, rations and inventory; and (n) procurement fraud.

authority framework incorporates lessons learned from the UNAMID drawdown by clarifying in the revised Secretary-General's bulletin how delegated authorities are to be exercised in the context of mission closure. The revised policy on delegation of authority addresses the Board of Auditors recommendation (A/76/5 (Vol. II), para. 74), by including new provisions formalizing the exercise of delegation of authority by officers-in-charge and codifies the exercise of delegation of authority at the start-up and closure of entity, distinguishing between in situ liquidation and the administrative liquidation.

71. The Advisory Committee was also informed, upon enquiry, that the Chief Executives Board and the High-Level Committee on Management endorsed the three lines of defence model in 2014. In 2018, the Secretary-General reaffirmed the Secretariat's commitment by stating that the three lines of the defence model would clarify essential roles and responsibilities for risk management and internal controls within the Organization. For context, the three lines of defence is a combined assurance model that describes how the control framework mitigates risk by operating across three levels. The first line of defence is the controls operated by Secretariat entities in their day-to-day operations. The second line of defence is the controls operated by centralized business-enabling functions in Headquarters, such as budget and finance, human resources, supply chain management, risk management, and legal and regulatory compliance. The third line of defence is the independent assurance the Office of Internal Oversight Services provides. The three lines of defence are embedded in the different functions of the Secretariat. The Department of Peace Operations has two major roles vis-à-vis peacekeeping operations: first, it oversees them and the execution of their mandates; and second, it provides them with substantive expertise and support in the various programmatic areas of mandate implementation (e.g. protection of civilians, rule of law and security institutions) and in key processes (e.g. force generation, integrated planning, performance management, political analysis, and guidance and support relating to legislative decision-making). The functions of the Department of Peace Operations in the second line of defence therefore align with this dual role. The Department provides strategic oversight to ensure the effective implementation of mandate priorities, notably through planning guidance, monitoring and performance management processes. It also provides guidance and quality assurance in the areas of programmatic and operational mandate implementation, where it holds a stewardship role and/or functional expertise (e.g. with respect to the rule of law or security institutions). The Department of Operational Support helps managers who have delegated authority understand what is expected from them and the parameters of the authority granted to them. The Department provides advisory and operational support upon request to all Secretariat entities and assists managers and practitioners in building and improving the capacities needed to exercise their delegated authority in an accountable manner. In circumstances where capacity gaps exist, the Department of Operational Support may step in to exercise the delegated authorities and, where appropriate, in consultation with the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, work with the senior manager concerned until the required capacity has been developed. The Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance is responsible for several critical functions at the second line of defence, such as developing and updating the policy framework of the organization, including in key management areas like finance, property management and human resources; conducting the statement of internal control exercise, which, to date, has provided reasonable assurance that the Secretariat operates an effective internal control system and has not encountered any significant control issues; and coordinating the strategic Secretariat-wide enterprise risk management process, at both the corporate (second line) and entity levels (first line). The Office of Information and Communications Technology manages the enterprise systems that provide information technology-

enabled controls in business processes and wider cybersecurity controls and guidance. In summary, the maturity of the three lines model can and will be further enhanced through a process of continuous improvement in response to changes in the organizational context, the risk environment and issues and opportunities identified through the three lines of defence and the observations of the Board of Auditors. **The Advisory Committee recalls paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 76/274 and trusts that every effort will be made to mitigate strategic and operational risks in the missions. The Committee further trusts that a more comprehensive assessment of and related information on the three lines of defence in the context of peacekeeping operations will be provided in the next overview report (see also A/78/743, para. 35).** The Committee makes comments and recommendations in its report on the report of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/78/804).

9. Safety and security

72. The Secretary-General dedicates section VI of his overview report to accountability to peacekeepers, including with respect to their safety and security. He indicates that since 1948, 1,067 peacekeepers have been killed as a result of malicious acts, including 331 since 2013 (A/78/726, para. 98–126). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on the fatalities in peacekeeping operations owing to malicious acts from 2018 to 2023, which is contained in table 29. The table shows that the number of fatalities declined from 33 in 2022 to 7 in 2023. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that, since the management reform, casualty evacuation and medical evacuation are delegated to missions. The mission is responsible for initiating a medical support plan, which includes a thorough evaluation of casualty evacuation and medical evacuation procedures to identify any existing deficiencies and health hazards within the survival/evacuation continuum. The missions are expected to develop after-action reports and lessons learned with recommendations for improvement after conducting complex casualty evacuation and medical evacuation procedures. According to the Secretariat, health support is a key component of operational planning. The availability of casualty evacuation capabilities must be taken into account in operational planning on all levels. The adherence to the 10-1-2 guideline (see the Department of Operational Support policy on casualty evacuations in the field) should be given equal weight to that of other mission-essential planning factors when establishing the mission medical support system structure. It requires the provision of a matrix of ground and aerial evacuation platforms and sufficient medical treatment facilities capable of providing stabilization treatment and preparation for evacuation if a higher level of care is required. If adherence to the 10-1-2 guideline is not achievable, the head of mission must decide whether or not the risks are acceptable within the provisions of the mission's mandate. **The Advisory Committee commends all United Nations uniformed and civilian personnel for their work under challenging circumstances and pays tribute to those who have lost their lives in the service of peace. The Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 76/274 and trusts that the Secretary-General will intensify his efforts to mitigate the risks to the safety and security of all personnel in peacekeeping operations and improve casualty evacuation performance, and provide an update on those efforts in the next overview report (see also Assembly resolution 76/274, paras. 73, 74 and 77).**

Table 29
Number of fatalities in peacekeeping operations, 2018–2023

Mission	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MINUSCA	7	2	6	5	4	5
MINUSMA	11	22	6	20	15	1
MONUSCO	8	–	1	1	13	1
UNAMID	–	1	–	–	–	–
UNIFIL	–	–	–	–	1	–
UNISFA	–	1	–	–	–	–
UNMISS	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total	27	26	13	26	33	7

10. Sexual exploitation and abuse

73. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, in the context of peacekeeping operations, sexual exploitation and abuse is a very high risk, as also highlighted by many peacekeeping missions in their risk registers. As one of the 14 critical risks highlighted in the Secretariat-wide risk register, mitigation mechanisms used to address it include mandatory training programmes, the referral of allegations for investigation by the Office of Internal Oversight Services or Member States, and the activities of the Special Coordinator on Improving United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, among others. At the enterprise level, enterprise risk owners are tasked with developing detailed risk treatment and response plans, including outlines of the specific remedial measures and timelines for their implementation, which contributes to preventative measures. In terms of peacekeeping missions specifically, while all United Nations personnel are accountable for their conduct, managers and commanders are accountable for ensuring that measures are in place to prevent misconduct and address reported misconduct in accordance with applicable policies and procedures. Every peacekeeping mission submits the results of annual quality assurance exercises on the handling of all allegations of misconduct, as well as quarterly and annual electronic reporting on measures to address misconduct. Heads of mission prepare annual action plans to address sexual exploitation and abuse, which are submitted to the Secretary-General. Where the reports pertain to uniformed personnel, the Secretary-General can continue to urge Member States to take action and to report back on progress, engage with Member States where there are challenges to concluding investigations or taking sanctions, and take into account responsiveness in this area as an element of performance to be considered in force generation decisions. Member States, however, have the authority to sanction those against whom there have been substantiated allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, and to ensure disciplinary accountability as well as criminal accountability, where appropriate, for all categories of uniformed personnel. The Secretariat encourages reporting by creating confidential reporting mechanisms, including through community-based networks whereby the United Nations works with members of the local community to enable reporting of possible misconduct through trusted community channels. According to the Secretariat, the Secretary-General will continue efforts to make personnel and members of local communities aware of the standards of conduct expected of United Nations personnel and ensure that there are multiple, confidential and safe reporting mechanisms available. **The Advisory Committee trusts that the Secretary-General will pursue further efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and enhance the accountability of perpetrators while ensuring the protection of and support to victims (see also General Assembly resolution 76/274, section IV).** The Committee discusses further

the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in the context of its report on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse ([A/78/819](#)).

11. Strengthening coherence and collaboration between mission pillars

74. The Secretary-General explains in the overview report that in his previous overview report ([A/77/779](#)), he underscored the important function of deputy special representatives, resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators within an integrated multidimensional mission and the ongoing efforts to ensure that the office of the deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator is able to effectively support mandate-related functions performed by deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator. In this regard, and in line with Security Council resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#), the Secretariat continues to strengthen coherence and collaboration between the respective pillars in mission settings. The Secretariat undertook an in-depth study of 12 field missions⁴ to formulate a common approach to objectively assess the enhanced managerial and coordination support requirements for the deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator at both peacekeeping and special political missions. The study showed that, while a dedicated senior staff member providing support to the office of deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator was required, the level of this position should be differentiated depending on: (a) the number of units reporting to him or her; and (b) the number of substantive mandate points assigned to the office. Peacekeeping and certain cluster III special political missions (UNAMA and UNSOM) have a larger and comparable number of mandate points and reporting units, and hence the deputy special representatives of the Secretary-General/resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators at these missions require the support of a Principal Coordination Officer at the D-1 level. The Secretariat will apply these two criteria in ascertaining the level of support capacity for the deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator. In the 2024/25 budget period, a Principal Coordination Officer (D-1) is proposed for UNMISS and MINUSCA, to align these missions with the support afforded to the deputy special representatives of the Secretary-General/resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators at MONUSCO and MINUSMA prior to their termination ([A/78/726](#), paras. 48 and 49).

75. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in section XVIII of its resolution [75/253 A](#), the General Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to continue to review and adjust, as appropriate, the relevant organizational structures and support capacity in the offices of the Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in the integrated special political missions (see [A/75/7/Add.2](#), para. 23). In its resolution [77/263](#) the Assembly endorsed the Committee's recommendation that the Secretary-General should ensure that the arrangements proposed for the double- or triple-hatted deputy special representatives of the Secretary-General and the related support capacity in the integrated missions are consistent with the provisions of Assembly resolution [72/279](#) (see also [A/77/7/Add.1](#), para. 20; [A/76/7/Add.1](#), para. 25; [A/75/7/Add.2](#), para. 23; and [A/74/7/Add.1](#), para. 34). **The Advisory Committee notes the results of the Secretariat study and trusts that detailed information, including on the impact of the proposed changes, will be provided in the context of the reports on integrated peacekeeping operations and the next overview report.** The Committee makes further comments in its reports on MINUSCA ([A/78/744/Add.10](#)) and UNMISS ([A/78/744/Add.13](#)).

⁴ BINUH, MINUSCA, MONUSCO, MINUSMA, UNAMA, UNAMI, UNITAMS, UNMISS, UNSCO, UNSCOL, UNSMIL and UNSOM.

12. Mission transition

76. In the overview report, in response to the requests of the General Assembly in paras 20, 22, 23 and 30 of its resolution [76/274](#), the Secretary-General describes efforts relating to transition settings ([A/78/726](#), paras. 42–49). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that missions are guided by the policy on United Nations transitions in the context of mission drawdown or withdrawal, the Secretary-General’s planning directive on transition processes, the United Nations policy on integrated assessment and planning and the Secretary-General’s Note of Guidance on Integrated Missions. These frameworks set out the modalities, requirements and roles and responsibilities of United Nations actors and provide for engagement with key partners both at Headquarters and in the field in the conduct of integrated assessment and planning writ large, including integrated planning for transitions or during changes to mission mandates. The Committee was also informed that the United Nations Transitions Project (implemented by DCO, the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and UNDP) is a cross-pillar mechanism supporting United Nations transition processes involving a drawdown or withdrawal of a mission. The Project is entirely funded through extrabudgetary resources. Its goal is to ensure that United Nations transitions result in an adjusted footprint that allows it to better support host countries to consolidate peacebuilding gains. This aim is pursued by helping the United Nations system and partners to plan and manage United Nations transitions in a more proactive, integrated and forward-looking way. For example, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Project deployed transition specialists and thematic experts to help navigate the upcoming withdrawal of the mission. In Mali, the Project rapidly deployed surge capacity to help with the immense challenges brought by the speed of the drawdown. In South Sudan and other early transition settings, the Project supports integration between missions and United Nations country teams to make sure that an eventual drawdown does not increase the risk of conflict relapse. At Headquarters, the Project strengthens organizational practice through policy development and implementation, training and practice-building efforts, and advocacy. It also builds strategic partnerships across the organization as well as with regional organizations, Member States, think tanks and civil society organizations. **The Advisory Committee notes the information on the United Nations Transitions Project and trusts that detailed information on its implementation, including the results and associated resources will be provided in future overview reports. The Committee further considers that, in accordance with the applicable financial regulations and rules, preliminary transition planning should be readily available before the formal drawdown and liquidation of a mission and start at the early stages of a mission’s life cycle, and should be based on, inter alia, lessons learned from previous transition/drawdown experiences, standard practices, as well as approved recommendations of oversight bodies, to ensure that drawdowns, transitions and closures are conducted effectively and efficiently.**

13. Digital transformation, technology tools, and information and communication technology governance

77. In section XI of the overview report, the Secretary-General explains that the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping, which was launched in August 2021, is a strategic initiative aimed at leveraging digital technologies to enhance the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations and improve mandate implementation. The Secretary-General also provides information on a number of technology tools and technology-related initiatives in peacekeeping operations ([A/78/726](#), paras. 181–187). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on enterprise and field-specific software and applications

used in the missions, as reflected in annex XV. The Committee was also informed that technology is transforming United Nations operations, accelerating progress in a range of areas, from the environment to security and data-driven decision-making. For example, with regard to the life support pillar of the initiative, the impulse from the Secretary-General to use data to inform decision-making and the vision of the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support to enhance the environmental management of United Nations operations set the foundation for what would become the United Nations smart camp and helped take the initiative forward. Moreover, there was a demand from missions for technology to enhance base security and the protection of personnel, which led to support for the second pillar of the initiative, in the security domain. The third pillar, namely property and asset management, also emerged as a priority to be addressed. In terms of warehouse management, the Umoja inventory and warehouse management module was deployed to the Secretariat to automate the impact of physical transactions in the warehouse environment with financial and accounting records in a single platform. Also, the Unite Aware platform provides a systematic approach to information and data management and presentation so that decision-makers and operational staff in peacekeeping missions have an understanding of their operational environment that is based on real-time data as much as possible. This programme under Unite Aware makes information flows within missions more effective, improving business processes, structures, training and human resource capabilities, as required. UNFICYP was the first peacekeeping mission to pilot the integrated approach of the enhancing situational awareness programme using the Unite Aware platform, in December 2022. Since going live, the benefits realized from the programme include: (a) the Mission's prior data capabilities were restructured based on enhanced capabilities in data collection and collation and information management; (b) enhanced analysis and analytics products were delivered using data-driven insights to inform forward-looking planning and decision-making; (c) the Mission streamlined workflows and automated previously manual reporting procedures; and (d) Unite Aware maps and dashboard visuals are now used to brief the mission leadership on short- and medium-term trends, a significant milestone in moving towards data-informed decision-making. UNFICYP is also using Unite Aware to generate predictive analysis, backed by data, to guide operational planning. The Mission leadership has noted that the situational awareness programme and the cross-cutting nature of its work has driven integration within the mission, leading to a more effective and holistic approach to mandate delivery.

78. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the initial phase of the digital transformation has seen significant progress through the three initial workstreams: (a) the deployment of the Unite Aware pilot in UNFICYP and the augmented utilization in MINUSCA in 2023; (b) the development of guidance and capacity in addressing misinformation and disinformation in peacekeeping settings; and (c) the prioritization and workplan for the recommendations of leveraging technology for uniformed personnel. While implementation of the three workstreams continues, the next phase of the digital transformation, spanning 2024 and 2025, will focus on three key objectives. The first objective, on strategic management, is to make a shift towards a more institutionalized and holistic approach to ensure the sustainability and impact of digital initiatives. This involves establishing governance, clear priorities, resourcing strategies, standardized project management practices and comprehensive stakeholder engagement to align digital transformation with the strategic priorities and resources of peacekeeping. The second objective, on integrated data and digital ecosystem, is to develop an integrated data and digital ecosystem to streamline workflows, enhance interoperability and improve decision-making processes by rationalizing digital tools and harmonizing data management practices. The third objective is transformation through use cases. The transformation of peacekeeping processes will leverage data, emerging technologies and innovation

through a use case methodology. This approach will identify new priorities for transformation and opportunities for innovation, embracing new ways of working enabled by digital advancements. The Committee was also informed that the digital transformation strategy team consists of seven extrabudgetary funded posts (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, and 1 gratis personnel). The team serves as the secretariat of the newly established governance structure to drive digital transformation in United Nations peacekeeping and facilitate integration across functional and technical teams. In collaboration with the Office of Information and Communications Technology and stakeholders from across the Secretariat and peacekeeping missions, the team is working to strengthen a unified approach for managing and harnessing data and technology across peacekeeping. Since the launch of the strategy in August 2021, extrabudgetary funding has been secured from the following donors: Australia, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and the United States of America.

79. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with information on roles and responsibilities in the area of information and communication technology, in particular those of the Department of Operational Support, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, including the Enterprise Resource Planning Solution Division (which has dual reporting lines to the two departments), the Office of Information and Communications Technology, UNLB and RSCE. The Committee recalls that in paragraphs 8 to 10 of its resolution [78/243](#), the General Assembly emphasized that coherence of information and communications technology deployment throughout the Organization is critical to delivering mandates and requires stronger and more unified governance, and stressed that the authority, responsibilities and accountability of the Chief Information Technology Officer and delegation of authority principles will be fully clarified in the governance framework of the refined strategy to be submitted to the Assembly no later than the seventy-ninth session. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to clarify the elements of the information and communications technology governance framework, present a well-defined accountability framework and provide clear explanations of how effective monitoring and compliance will be ensured in the context of the envisaged balance between central control and operational freedom. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to ensure, as appropriate, that there is complementarity and no duplication between the Office of Information and Communications Technology, the Enterprise Resource Planning Solution Division, UNOPS and the United Nations International Computing Centre. **The Advisory Committee recalls General Assembly resolution [78/243](#) and looks forward to the refined information and communication technology strategy. The Committee expects that the Secretary-General will provide consolidated information on technology tools used in peacekeeping missions, including the related costs and efficiencies generated by their implementation, in all future overview reports. The Committee further expects that, to ensure that missions are equipped with the technology tools necessary for the implementation of their mandates, related resource requirements will be submitted to the Office of Information and Communications Technology for approval in a timely manner.**

V. Conclusion

80. Action to be taken by the General Assembly is included in paragraph 291 of the Secretary-General's overview report. The General Assembly is requested to take note of the report. **Subject to its observations and recommendations above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the report of the Secretary-General ([A/78/726](#)).**

Annex I

Reports considered and issued by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on issues related to peacekeeping

Financial report and audited financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations ([A/78/5 \(Vol. II\)](#)), report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations ([A/78/773](#)) and related report of the Advisory Committee ([A/78/804](#));

Report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse ([A/78/774](#)) and related report of the Advisory Committee ([A/78/819](#));

Report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the proposed budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 ([A/78/788](#));

Reports of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, on proposed budgets for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, and on the disposition of assets, received by the Advisory Committee in advance or final form, and related reports of the Committee, as follows:

MINURSO	A/78/723
	A/78/590
	A/78/744/Add.12
MINUSCA	A/78/760
	A/78/631
	A/78/744/Add.10
MINUSMA	A/78/761
	A/78/635
	A/78/763
	A/78/744/Add.11
MONUSCO	A/78/821
	A/78/741
	A/78/640
UNAMID	A/78/744/Add.9
	A/78/702
	A/78/803

UNDOF	A/78/720
	A/78/582
	A/78/744/Add.1
UNFICYP	A/78/719
	A/78/592
	A/78/744/Add.2
UNIFIL	A/78/725
	A/78/596
	A/78/744/Add.3
UNISFA	A/78/737
	A/78/597
	A/78/744/Add.4
UNMIK	A/78/721
	A/78/581
	A/78/744/Add.7
UNMISS	A/78/754
	A/78/629
	A/78/744/Add.13
UNSOS	A/78/734
	A/78/622
	A/78/744/Add.8
RSCE	A/78/722
	A/78/601
	A/78/744/Add.6
UNLB	A/78/735
	A/78/613
	A/78/744/Add.5
Support account for peacekeeping operations	A/78/746
	A/78/638
	A/78/820
Overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations	A/78/726
	A/78/744

Annex II

Summary information on redeployment across groups of expenditure

Table 1

Summary information on redeployments across groups of expenditure for the periods 2018/19 to 2022/23

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Peacekeeping operation and group of expenditure	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment
MINURSO															
I. Military and police personnel	7 462.00	7 600.49	138.49	7 311.40	7 311.44	0.04	7 664.50	7 664.50	–	7 703.90	7 703.90	–	8 158.10	8 158.10	–
II. Civilian personnel	19 779.80	20 780.80	1 001.00	20 891.50	20 167.87	(723.63)	21 011.70	22 059.40	1 047.70	22 178.10	22 860.10	682.00	24 428.40	24 428.40	–
III. Operational costs	25 109.00	23 969.51	(1 139.49)	28 144.50	28 868.09	723.59	28 848.50	27 800.80	(1 047.70)	26 655.80	25 973.80	(682.00)	28 006.20	28 006.20	–
Total, MINURSO	52 350.80	52 350.80	–	56 347.40	56 347.40	–	57 524.70	57 524.70	–	56 537.80	56 537.80	–	60 592.70	60 592.70	–
MINUSCA															
I. Military and police personnel	487 538.50	487 538.50	–	480 990.50	480 990.50	–	479 285.40	469 028.46	(10 256.94)	576 938.40	536 270.46	(40 667.94)	602 014.40	599 888.83	(2 125.57)
II. Civilian personnel	197 695.40	197 695.40	–	195 231.70	199 087.10	3 855.40	214 387.00	209 225.55	(5 161.45)	221 795.30	217 296.67	(4 498.63)	228 597.00	222 952.40	(5 644.60)
III. Operational costs	244 978.00	244 978.00	–	233 835.30	229 979.90	(3 855.40)	244 039.30	259 457.68	15 418.38	237 861.90	283 028.47	45 166.57	243 776.30	251 546.46	7 770.16
Total, MINUSCA	930 211.90	930 211.90	–	910 057.50	910 057.50	–	937 711.70	937 711.70	–	1 036 595.60	1 036 595.60	–	1 074 387.70	1 074 387.70	–
MINUSMA															
I. Military and police personnel	483 204.10	505 536.77	22 332.67	495 313.00	522 294.28	26 981.28	493 922.90	490 635.63	(3 287.27)	485 350.50	503 166.54	17 816.04	499 270.50	500 194.30	923.80
II. Civilian personnel	167 294.30	184 110.85	16 816.55	183 887.20	195 739.00	11 851.80	196 654.70	206 098.79	9 444.09	223 648.50	223 736.23	87.73	235 293.60	235 293.60	–
III. Operational costs	456 820.50	417 671.28	(39 149.22)	459 257.70	420 424.62	(38 833.08)	492 807.10	486 650.28	(6 156.82)	462 613.50	444 709.73	(17 903.77)	510 481.00	509 557.20	(923.80)
Total, MINUSMA	1 107 318.90	1 107 318.90	–	1 138 457.90	1 138 457.90	–	1 183 384.70	1 183 384.70	–	1 171 612.50	1 171 612.50	–	1 245 045.10	1 245 045.10	–
MONUSCO															
I. Military and police personnel	535 038.30	560 963.25	25 924.95	533 086.20	525 260.83	(7 825.37)	526 078.60	526 078.60	–	522 261.70	514 793.03	(7 468.67)	510 727.80	515 798.59	5 070.79
II. Civilian personnel	266 344.80	294 984.52	28 639.72	219 331.20	258 883.57	39 552.37	258 006.70	258 006.70	–	265 262.50	265 262.50	–	268 766.80	264 092.21	(4 674.59)
III. Operational costs	393 236.40	338 671.73	(54 564.67)	296 273.00	264 545.99	(31 727.01)	291 253.30	291 253.30	–	255 204.70	262 673.37	7 468.67	250 775.30	250 379.10	(396.20)
Total, MONUSCO	1 194 619.50	1 194 619.50	–	1 048 690.40	1 048 690.40	–	1 075 338.60	1 075 338.60	–	1 042 728.90	1 042 728.90	–	1 030 269.90	1 030 269.90	–

Peacekeeping operation and group of expenditure	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment
UNDOF															
I. Military and police personnel	32 574.60	31 145.60	(1 429.00)	39 285.00	39 285.00	–	37 186.70	37 186.70	–	36 584.90	36 165.40	(419.50)	39 084.80	38 820.35	(264.45)
II. Civilian personnel	14 351.70	14 344.71	(6.99)	15 557.40	15 557.40	–	16 206.50	16 206.50	–	15 223.40	15 609.90	386.50	15 524.60	15 751.45	226.85
III. Operational costs	13 368.80	14 804.79	1 435.99	14 567.00	14 567.00	–	9 950.00	9 950.00	–	9 409.90	9 442.90	33.00	10 969.00	11 006.60	37.60
Total, UNDOF	60 295.10	60 295.10	–	69 409.40	69 409.40	–	63 343.20	63 343.20	–	61 218.20	61 218.20	–	65 578.40	65 578.40	–
UNFICYP															
I. Military and police personnel	22 107.60	22 107.60	–	21 926.10	21 926.10	–	21 870.50	22 498.32	627.82	22 432.90	22 648.25	215.35	23 948.70	23 948.70	–
II. Civilian personnel	15 365.30	15 323.78	(41.52)	15 146.40	15 146.40	–	15 537.40	16 456.63	919.23	16 654.20	16 654.20	–	16 105.50	15 551.91	(553.59)
III. Operational costs	15 466.00	15 507.52	41.52	13 712.80	13 712.80	–	14 342.20	12 795.15	(1 547.05)	14 710.90	14 495.55	(215.35)	13 964.40	14 517.98	553.58
Total, UNFICYP	52 938.90	52 938.90	–	50 785.30	50 785.30	–	51 750.10	51 750.10	–	53 798.00	53 798.00	–	54 018.60	54 018.60	–
UNIFIL															
I. Military and police personnel	343 239.60	342 269.94	(969.66)	344 856.60	344 678.44	(178.16)	341 303.50	337 688.50	(3 615.00)	331 053.60	319 089.22	(11 964.38)	338 206.10	323 632.05	(14 574.05)
II. Civilian personnel	92 256.80	95 584.61	3 327.81	92 796.00	95 420.39	2 624.39	95 653.00	99 587.50	3 934.50	99 180.30	106 849.28	7 668.98	116 416.00	119 428.35	3 012.35
III. Operational costs	38 910.30	36 552.15	(2 358.15)	42 450.00	40 003.78	(2 446.22)	43 692.60	43 373.10	(319.50)	46 608.10	50 903.50	4 295.40	48 298.40	59 860.10	11 561.70
Total, UNIFIL	474 406.70	474 406.70	–	480 102.60	480 102.60	–	480 649.10	480 649.10	–	476 842.00	476 842.00	–	502 920.50	502 920.50	–
UNISFA															
I. Military and police personnel	154 018.20	154 018.20	–	137 372.80	133 365.31	(4 007.50)	131 539.40	119 693.32	(11 846.08)	186 831.30	176 535.43	(10 295.87)	117 385.30	95 611.44	(21 773.86)
II. Civilian personnel	35 383.30	36 717.14	1 333.84	36 394.40	40 129.43	3 735.03	45 205.00	45 205.00	–	51 380.70	48 220.70	(3 160.00)	51 253.10	51 311.77	58.67
III. Operational costs	74 456.60	73 122.76	(1333.84)	86 409.80	86 682.27	272.47	87 039.50	98 885.58	11 846.08	89 737.00	103 192.87	13 455.87	99 531.30	121 246.48	21 715.18
Total, UNISFA	263 858.10	263 858.10	–	260 177.00	260 177.00	–	263 783.90	263 783.90	–	327 949.00	327 949.00	–	268 169.70	268 169.70	–
UNMIK															
I. Military and police personnel	763.80	649.55	(114.25)	744.00	557.73	(186.28)	730.00	611.18	(118.82)	768.50	768.50	–	734.80	734.80	–
II. Civilian personnel	28 019.80	28 494.63	474.83	28 222.90	29 299.05	1 076.15	30 745.20	30 961.82	216.62	32 534.40	32 534.40	–	33 275.00	32 318.21	(956.79)
III. Operational costs	8 409.10	8 048.52	(360.58)	8 279.80	7 389.92	(889.88)	8 352.10	8 254.30	(97.80)	7 995.60	7 995.60	–	7 937.50	8 894.29	956.79
Total, UNMIK	37 192.70	37 192.70	–	37 246.70	37 246.70	–	39 827.30	39 827.30	–	41 298.50	41 298.50	–	41 947.30	41 947.30	–

Peacekeeping operation and group of expenditure	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment
UNMISS															
I. Military and police personnel	552 678.80	552 678.80	–	563 067.20	560 431.63	(2 635.57)	538 695.10	538 695.10	–	527 924.60	522 806.50	(5 118.10)	504 992.20	504 260.52	(731.68)
II. Civilian personnel	286 383.20	293 493.96	7 110.76	291 075.70	303 301.10	12 225.40	313 776.60	313 776.60	–	310 436.90	314 661.10	4 224.20	322 416.50	322 418.30	1.80
III. Operational costs	311 832.00	304 721.24	(7 110.76)	329 304.40	319 714.57	(9 589.83)	326 043.40	326 043.40	–	277 272.40	278 166.30	893.90	294 250.30	294 980.18	729.88
Total, UNMISS	1 150 894.00	1 150 894.00	–	1 183 447.30	1 183 447.30	–	1 178 515.10	1 178 515.10	–	1 115 633.90	1 115 633.90	–	1 121 659.00	1 121 659.00	–
UNSOS															
I. Military and police personnel	165 770.00	141 918.60	(23 851.40)	164 165.10	164 165.10	–	136 659.40	151 154.37	14 494.97	146 716.50	140 719.65	(5 996.85)	146 087.50	144 994.42	(1 093.08)
II. Civilian personnel	75 356.10	81 753.85	6 397.75	83 777.50	86 137.21	2 359.71	86 364.20	86 364.20	–	90 657.90	91 230.48	572.58	94 362.60	91 263.86	(3 098.74)
III. Operational costs	317 026.20	334 479.85	17 453.65	316 615.50	314 255.79	(2 359.71)	327 585.00	313 090.03	(14 494.97)	282 500.10	287 924.37	5 424.27	281 246.60	285 438.42	4 191.82
Total, UNSOS	558 152.30	558 152.30	–	564 558.10	564 558.10	–	550 608.60	550 608.60	–	519 874.50	519 874.50	–	521 696.70	521 696.70	–
UNLB															
I. Military and police personnel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. Civilian personnel	43 790.00	40 498.50	(3 291.50)	40 104.60	41 198.45	1 093.85	41 287.30	44 421.16	3 133.86	45 326.40	43 543.10	(1 783.30)	44 939.60	43 763.81	(1 175.79)
III. Operational costs	38 658.90	41 950.40	3 291.50	23 276.80	22 182.95	(1 093.85)	20 770.90	17 637.04	(3 133.86)	20 368.30	22 151.60	1 783.30	21 019.00	22 194.79	1 175.79
Total, UNLB	82 448.90	82 448.90	–	63 381.40	63 381.40	–	62 058.20	62 058.20	–	65 694.70	65 694.70	–	65 958.60	65 958.60	–
RSCE															
I. Military and police personnel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. Civilian personnel	23 954.70	26 394.67	2 439.97	27 818.30	28 664.03	845.73	29 983.00	29 983.00	–	33 049.50	33 579.44	529.94	36 341.10	36 341.10	–
III. Operational costs	7 484.20	5 044.23	(2 439.97)	7 568.60	6 722.87	(845.73)	7 176.20	7 176.20	–	7 222.80	6 692.86	(529.94)	6 781.10	6 781.10	–
Total, RSCE	31 438.90	31 438.90	–	35 386.90	35 386.90	–	37 159.20	37 159.20	–	40 272.30	40 272.30	–	43 122.20	43 122.20	–

Table 2

Redeployments from group I, military and police personnel, and group II, civilian personnel, to group III, operational costs, for the periods 2018/19 to 2022/23

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Peacekeeping operation and group of expenditure	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment
MINUSCA															
I. Military and police personnel	487 538.5	487 538.5	–	480 990.5	480 990.5	–	479 285.4	469 028.5	(10 256.9)	576 938.4	536 270.5	(40 667.9)	602 014.4	599 888.8	(2 125.6)
II. Civilian personnel	197 695.4	197 695.4	–	195 231.7	199 087.1	3 855.4	214 387.0	209 225.6	(5 161.4)	221 795.3	217 296.7	(4 498.6)	228 597.0	222 952.4	(5 644.6)
III. Operational costs	244 978.0	244 978.0	–	233 835.3	229 979.9	(3 855.4)	244 039.3	259 457.7	15 418.4	237 861.9	283 028.5	45 166.6	243 776.3	251 546.5	7 770.2
Total, MINUSCA	930 211.9	930 211.9	–	910 057.5	910 057.5	–	937 711.7	937 711.7	–	1 036 595.6	1 036 595.6	–	1 074 387.7	1 074 387.7	–
MINUSMA															
I. Military and police personnel	483 204.1	505 536.8	22 332.7	495 313.0	522 294.3	26 981.3	493 922.9	490 635.6	(3 287.3)	485 350.5	503 166.5	17 816.0	499 270.5	500 194.3	923.8
II. Civilian personnel	167 294.3	184 110.8	16 816.5	183 887.2	195 739.0	11 851.8	196 654.7	206 098.8	9 444.1	223 648.5	223 736.2	87.7	235 293.6	235 293.6	–
III. Operational costs	456 820.5	417 671.3	(39 149.2)	459 257.7	420 424.6	(38 833.1)	492 807.1	486 650.3	(6 156.8)	462 613.5	444 709.7	(17 903.8)	510 481.0	509 557.2	(923.8)
Total, MINUSMA	1 107 318.9	1 107 318.9	–	1 138 457.9	1 138 457.9	–	1 183 384.7	1 183 384.7	–	1 171 612.5	1 171 612.5	–	1 245 045.1	1 245 045.1	–
MONUSCO															
I. Military and police personnel	535 038.3	560 963.3	25 925.0	533 086.2	525 260.8	(7 825.4)	526 078.6	526 078.6	–	522 261.7	514 793.0	(7 468.7)	510 727.8	515 798.6	5 070.8
II. Civilian personnel	266 344.8	294 984.5	28 639.7	219 331.2	258 883.6	39 552.4	258 006.7	258 006.7	–	265 262.5	265 262.5	–	268 766.8	264 092.2	(4 674.6)
III. Operational costs	393 236.4	338 671.7	(54 564.7)	296 273.0	264 546.0	(31 727.0)	291 253.3	291 253.3	–	255 204.7	262 673.4	7 468.7	250 775.3	250 379.1	(396.2)
Total, MONUSCO	1 194 619.5	1 194 619.5	–	1 048 690.4	1 048 690.4	–	1 075 338.6	1 075 338.6	–	1 042 728.9	1 042 728.9	–	1 030 269.9	1 030 269.9	–
UNDOF															
I. Military and police personnel	32 574.6	31 145.6	(1 429.0)	39 285.0	39 285.0	–	37 186.7	37 186.7	–	36 584.9	36 165.4	(419.5)	39 084.8	38 820.4	(264.5)
II. Civilian personnel	14 351.7	14 344.7	(7.0)	15 557.4	15 557.4	–	16 206.5	16 206.5	–	15 223.4	15 609.9	386.5	15 524.6	15 751.5	226.9
III. Operational costs	13 368.8	14 804.8	1 436.0	14 567.0	14 567.0	–	9 950.0	9 950.0	–	9 409.9	9 442.9	33.0	10 969.0	11 006.6	37.6
Total, UNDOF	60 295.1	60 295.1	–	69 409.4	69 409.4	–	63 343.2	63 343.2	–	61 218.2	61 218.2	–	65 578.4	65 578.4	–

Peacekeeping operation and group of expenditure	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment
UNFICYP															
I. Military and police personnel	22 107.6	22 107.6	–	21 926.1	21 926.1	–	21 870.5	22 498.3	627.8	22 432.9	22 648.2	215.3	23 948.7	23 948.7	–
II. Civilian personnel	15 365.3	15 323.8	(41.5)	15 146.4	15 146.4	–	15 537.4	16 456.6	919.2	16 654.2	16 654.2	–	16 105.5	15 551.9	(553.6)
III. Operational costs	15 466.0	15 507.5	41.5	13 712.8	13 712.8	–	14 342.2	12 795.2	(1 547.0)	14 710.9	14 495.6	(215.3)	13 964.4	14 518.0	553.6
Total, UNFICYP	52 938.9	52 938.9	–	50 785.3	50 785.3	–	51 750.1	51 750.1	–	53 798.0	53 798.0	–	54 018.6	54 018.6	–
UNIFIL															
I. Military and police personnel	343 239.6	342 269.9	(969.7)	344 856.6	344 678.4	(178.2)	341 303.5	337 688.5	(3 615.0)	331 053.6	319 089.2	(11 964.4)	338 206.1	323 632.1	(14 574.0)
II. Civilian personnel	92 256.8	95 584.6	3 327.8	92 796.0	95 420.4	2 624.4	95 653.0	99 587.5	3 934.5	99 180.3	106 849.3	7 669.0	116 416.0	119 428.3	3 012.3
III. Operational costs	38 910.3	36 552.2	(2 358.1)	42 450.0	40 003.8	(2 446.2)	43 692.6	43 373.1	(319.5)	46 608.1	50 903.5	4 295.4	48 298.4	59 860.1	11 561.7
Total, UNIFIL	474 406.7	474 406.7	–	480 102.6	480 102.6	–	480 649.1	480 649.1	–	476 842.0	476 842.0	–	502 920.5	502 920.5	–
UNISFA															
I. Military and police personnel	154 018.2	154 018.2	–	137 372.8	133 365.3	(4 007.5)	131 539.4	119 693.3	(11 846.1)	186 831.3	176 535.4	(10 295.9)	117 385.3	95 611.4	(21 773.9)
II. Civilian personnel	35 383.3	36 717.1	1 333.8	36 394.4	40 129.4	3 735.0	45 205.0	45 205.0	–	51 380.7	48 220.7	(3 160.0)	51 253.1	51 311.8	58.7
III. Operational costs	74 456.6	73 122.8	(1 333.8)	86 409.8	86 682.3	272.5	87 039.5	98 885.6	11 846.1	89 737.0	103 192.9	13 455.9	99 531.3	121 246.5	21 715.2
Total, UNISFA	263 858.1	263 858.1	–	260 177.0	260 177.0	–	263 783.9	263 783.9	–	327 949.0	327 949.0	–	268 169.7	268 169.7	–
UNMIK															
I. Military and police personnel	763.8	649.6	(114.3)	744.0	557.7	(186.3)	730.0	611.2	(118.8)	768.5	768.5	–	734.8	734.8	–
II. Civilian personnel	28 019.8	28 494.6	474.8	28 222.9	29 299.1	1 076.2	30 745.2	30 961.8	216.6	32 534.4	32 534.4	–	33 275.0	32 318.2	(956.8)
III. Operational costs	8 409.1	8 048.5	(360.6)	8 279.8	7 389.9	(889.9)	8 352.1	8 254.3	(97.8)	7 995.6	7 995.6	–	7 937.5	8 894.3	956.8
Total, UNMIK	37 192.7	37 192.7	–	37 246.7	37 246.7	–	39 827.3	39 827.3	–	41 298.5	41 298.5	–	41 947.3	41 947.3	–
UNMISS															
I. Military and police personnel	552 678.8	552 678.8	–	563 067.2	560 431.6	(2 635.6)	538 695.1	538 695.1	–	527 924.6	522 806.5	(5 118.1)	504 992.2	504 260.5	(731.7)
II. Civilian personnel	286 383.2	293 494.0	7 110.8	291 075.7	303 301.1	12 225.4	313 776.6	313 776.6	–	310 436.9	314 661.1	4 224.2	322 416.5	322 418.3	1.8
III. Operational costs	311 832.0	304 721.2	(7 110.8)	329 304.4	319 714.6	(9 589.8)	326 043.4	326 043.4	–	277 272.4	278 166.3	893.9	294 250.3	294 980.2	729.9
Total, UNMISS	1 150 894.0	1 150 894.0	–	1 183 447.3	1 183 447.3	–	1 178 515.1	1 178 515.1	–	1 115 633.9	1 115 633.9	–	1 121 659.0	1 121 659.0	–

Peacekeeping operation and group of expenditure	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23		
	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment	Original distribution	Revised distribution	Redeployment
UNSOS															
I. Military and police personnel	165 770.0	141 918.6	(23 851.4)	164 165.1	164 165.1	–	136 659.4	151 154.4	14 495.0	146 716.5	140 719.6	(5 996.9)	146 087.5	144 994.4	(1 093.1)
II. Civilian personnel	75 356.1	81 753.8	6 397.7	83 777.5	86 137.2	2 359.7	86 364.2	86 364.2	–	90 657.9	91 230.5	572.6	94 362.6	91 263.9	(3 098.7)
III. Operational costs	317 026.2	334 479.9	17 453.7	316 615.5	314 255.8	(2 359.7)	327 585.0	313 090.0	(14 495.0)	282 500.1	287 924.4	5 424.3	281 246.6	285 438.4	4 191.8
Total, UNSOS	558 152.3	558 152.3	–	564 558.1	564 558.1	–	550 608.6	550 608.6	–	519 874.5	519 874.5	–	521 696.7	521 696.7	–
UNLB															
I. Military and police personnel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. Civilian personnel	43 790.0	40 498.5	(3 291.5)	40 104.6	41 198.4	1 093.8	41 287.3	44 421.2	3 133.9	45 326.4	43 543.1	(1 783.3)	44 939.6	43 763.8	(1 175.8)
III. Operational costs	38 658.9	41 950.4	3 291.5	23 276.8	22 183.0	(1 093.8)	20 770.9	17 637.0	(3 133.9)	20 368.3	22 151.6	1 783.3	21 019.0	22 194.8	1 175.8
Total, UNLB	82 448.9	82 448.9	–	63 381.4	63 381.4	–	62 058.2	62 058.2	–	65 694.7	65 694.7	–	65 958.6	65 958.6	–

Annex III

Unliquidated obligations, by peacekeeping operation and by group and class of expenditure, as at the end of the periods 2018/19 to 2022/23 and as at 31 March 2024 for the period 2023/24

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping operation</i>	<i>Group and class of expenditure</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>Total</i>
MINURSO	I. Military and police personnel	–	17 433	2 036	11 390	19 041	540 631	590 531
	Military observers	–	–	–	–	17 589	235 754	253 343
	Military contingents	–	17 433	2 036	11 390	1 451	303 262	335 572
	United Nations police	–	–	–	–	–	1 616	1 616
	II. Civilian personnel	–	–	–	–	128 391	133 703	262 094
	International staff	–	–	–	–	1 188	56 004	57 192
	United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–	127 203	77 699	204 902
	III. Operational costs	–	–	–	–	1 639 115	7 736 342	9 375 457
	Consultants and consulting services	–	–	–	–	718	10 173	10 891
	Official travel	–	–	–	–	3 647	109 331	112 978
	Facilities and infrastructure	–	–	–	–	409 976	1 583 594	1 993 570
	Ground transportation	–	–	–	–	688 778	246 014	934 792
	Air operations	–	–	–	–	333 953	4 422 905	4 756 858
	Marine operations	–	–	–	–	–	62 549	62 549
	Communications and information technology	–	–	–	–	91 149	384 040	475 189
	Medical	–	–	–	–	1 155	6 931	8 086
	Other supplies, services and equipment	–	–	–	–	109 739	910 806	1 020 546
Subtotal, MINURSO		–	17 433	2 036	11 390	1 786 546	8 410 676	10 228 082
MINUSCA	I. Military and police personnel	6 148 891	2 777 386	587 875	1 323 871	4 217 040	246 928 673	261 983 738
	Military observers	–	–	–	–	–	89 683	89 683
	Military contingents	5 660 278	2 058 075	563 481	1 250 589	3 974 929	210 518 756	224 026 109
	United Nations police	–	–	–	–	61	265 902	265 963
	Formed police units	488 613	719 311	24 394	73 282	242 050	36 054 332	37 601 983
	II. Civilian personnel	–	–	–	–	103 566	6 064 781	6 168 347
	International staff	–	–	–	–	27 440	1 068 725	1 096 165

<i>Peacekeeping operation</i>	<i>Group and class of expenditure</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>Total</i>
	National General Service staff	—	—	—	—	343	748	1 091
	National Professional Officer	—	—	—	—	3 832	—	3 832
	General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—	748	17 045	17 793
	United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—	71 202	4 933 957	5 005 159
	Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	—	44 306	44 306
	III. Operational costs	—	—	—	—	28 005 094	77 711 081	105 716 176
	Consultants and consulting services	—	—	—	—	20 644	130 111	150 755
	Official travel	—	—	—	—	170 037	374 233	544 270
	Facilities and infrastructure	—	—	—	—	13 213 757	18 351 908	31 565 665
	Ground transportation	—	—	—	—	4 792 246	5 418 089	10 210 335
	Air operations	—	—	—	—	3 465 928	24 419 334	27 885 262
	Marine operations	—	—	—	—	399 562	505 404	904 966
	Communications and information technology	—	—	—	—	1 026 853	11 626 954	12 653 807
	Medical	—	—	—	—	202 936	669 200	872 136
	Other supplies, services and equipment	—	—	—	—	4 525 800	16 009 250	20 535 050
	Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—	187 330	206 601	393 931
	Subtotal, MINUSCA	6 148 891	2 777 386	587 875	1 323 871	32 325 701	330 704 535	373 868 260
MINUSMA ^a	I. Military and police personnel	5 822 968	8 671 954	2 066 022	4 108 055	7 936 349	102 965 909	131 571 256
	Military contingents	4 873 547	8 598 873	2 038 082	4 060 847	6 749 479	87 056 493	113 377 320
	United Nations police	—	—	—	—	10 004	64 380	74 384
	Formed police units	949 421	73 081	27 941	47 208	1 176 867	15 845 035	18 119 553
	II. Civilian personnel	—	—	—	—	642 902	1 013 134	1 656 036
	International staff	—	—	—	—	22 936	105 242	128 177
	General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—	—	8 248	8 248
	United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—	619 967	899 644	1 519 611
	III. Operational costs	—	—	—	1 965 576	24 955 463	37 609 394	64 530 433
	Consultants and consulting services	—	—	—	—	—	2 909	2 909
	Official travel	—	—	—	—	59 371	404 488	463 859
	Facilities and infrastructure	—	—	—	494 973	3 292 266	3 852 625	7 639 865
	Ground transportation	—	—	—	—	2 290 645	862 432	3 153 076
	Air operations	—	—	—	—	8 646 930	12 185 012	20 831 942

<i>Peacekeeping operation</i>	<i>Group and class of expenditure</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Marine operations	–	–	–	–	111 985	–	111 985
	Communications and information technology	–	–	–	861 655	1 154 830	4 753 541	6 770 026
	Medical	–	–	–	–	36 644	1 946 653	1 983 297
	Other supplies, services and equipment	–	–	–	608 948	9 332 844	13 571 720	23 513 511
	Quick-impact projects	–	–	–	–	29 947	30 014	59 961
	Subtotal, MINUSMA	5 822 968	8 671 954	2 066 022	6 073 630	33 534 714	141 588 437	197 757 725
MONUSCO	I. Military and police personnel	4 436 150	3 044 946	1 455 049	919 133	1 840 574	213 514 543	225 210 396
	Military observers	–	–	–	–	–	104 107	104 107
	Military contingents	4 362 981	2 976 466	1 285 342	912 006	1 746 750	188 178 457	199 462 002
	United Nations police	–	–	–	–	305	154 887	155 192
	Formed police units	73 169	68 480	169 708	7 127	93 519	25 077 092	25 489 094
	II. Civilian personnel	–	–	–	–	1 634 733	6 819 689	8 454 423
	International staff	–	–	–	–	325 442	310 550	635 992
	National General Service staff	–	–	–	–	1 301 912	9 375	1 311 287
	General temporary assistance	–	–	–	–	–	1 025	1 025
	United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–	7 379	6 486 301	6 493 680
	Government-provided personnel	–	–	–	–	–	12 438	12 438
	III. Operational costs	–	–	–	–	7 878 258	69 138 771	77 017 029
	Consultants and consulting services	–	–	–	–	–	163 503	163 503
	Official travel	–	–	–	–	17 024	221 285	238 309
	Facilities and infrastructure	–	–	–	–	3 357 565	10 693 061	14 050 626
	Ground transportation	–	–	–	–	276 472	2 074 576	2 351 047
	Air operations	–	–	–	–	381 735	24 674 693	25 056 428
	Marine operations	–	–	–	–	30 800	178 886	209 686
	Communications and information technology	–	–	–	–	665 526	9 363 618	10 029 144
	Medical	–	–	–	–	66 279	633 840	700 119
	Other supplies, services and equipment	–	–	–	–	3 059 720	20 803 974	23 863 694
	Quick-impact projects	–	–	–	–	23 137	331 336	354 473
	Subtotal, MONUSCO	4 436 150	3 044 946	1 455 049	919 133	11 353 565	289 473 004	310 681 848

<i>Peacekeeping operation</i>	<i>Group and class of expenditure</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>Total</i>
UNDOF	I. Military and police personnel	84 234	64 115	82 378	128 671	385 621	13 776 620	14 521 639
	Military contingents	84 234	64 115	82 378	128 671	385 621	13 776 620	14 521 639
	II. Civilian personnel	—	—	—	—	1 200	15 144	16 344
	International staff	—	—	—	—	1 200	15 144	16 344
	III. Operational costs	—	—	—	—	330 992	2 899 696	3 230 688
	Official travel	—	—	—	—	3 837	38 669	42 506
	Facilities and infrastructure	—	—	—	—	56 433	2 170 935	2 227 368
	Ground transportation	—	—	—	—	260 204	157 567	417 771
	Communications and information technology	—	—	—	—	1 352	306 317	307 669
	Medical	—	—	—	—	8 588	25 336	33 924
	Other supplies, services and equipment	—	—	—	—	578	200 873	201 451
Subtotal, UNDOF		84 234	64 115	82 378	128 671	717 813	16 691 460	17 768 671
UNFICYP	I. Military and police personnel	116	2 227	6 715	729	4 298	6 436 730	6 450 814
	Military contingents	116	2 227	6 715	729	4 175	6 435 556	6 449 518
	United Nations police	—	—	—	—	122	1 174	1 296
	II. Civilian personnel	—	—	—	—	—	6 811	6 811
	International staff	—	—	—	—	—	4 378	4 378
	General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—	—	2 433	2 433
	III. Operational costs	—	—	—	—	781 582	2 537 569	3 319 151
	Consultants and consulting services	—	—	—	—	—	3 735	3 735
	Official travel	—	—	—	—	1 107	11 810	12 917
	Facilities and infrastructure	—	—	—	—	111 113	1 782 645	1 893 758
	Ground transportation	—	—	—	—	655 318	440 285	1 095 603
	Air operations	—	—	—	—	—	16 409	16 409
	Communications and information technology	—	—	—	—	7 018	154 408	161 426
	Medical	—	—	—	—	2 678	12 851	15 529
	Other supplies, services and equipment	—	—	—	—	4 348	115 426	119 774
Subtotal, UNFICYP		116	2 227	6 715	729	785 880	8 981 110	9 776 776

<i>Peacekeeping operation</i>	<i>Group and class of expenditure</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>Total</i>
UNIFIL	I. Military and police personnel	573 539	2 295 456	793 380	2 271 005	15 391 577	160 511 467	181 836 425
	Military contingents	573 539	2 295 456	793 380	2 271 005	15 391 577	160 511 467	181 836 425
	II. Civilian personnel	—	—	—	—	3 397	32 593	35 990
	International staff	—	—	—	—	3 397	32 593	35 990
	III. Operational costs	—	—	—	—	4 643 015	10 095 290	14 738 305
	Consultants and consulting services	—	—	—	—	3 380	65 458	68 838
	Official travel	—	—	—	—	—	35 210	35 210
	Facilities and infrastructure	—	—	—	—	2 701 040	6 072 289	8 773 329
	Ground transportation	—	—	—	—	1 501 831	1 738 933	3 240 764
	Air operations	—	—	—	—	—	249 409	249 409
	Marine operations	—	—	—	—	—	16 500	16 500
	Communications and information technology	—	—	—	—	337 149	1 022 056	1 359 206
	Medical	—	—	—	—	—	318 088	318 088
	Other supplies, services and equipment	—	—	—	—	82 994	531 507	614 501
	Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—	16 621	45 840	62 461
Subtotal, UNIFIL		573 539	2 295 456	793 380	2 271 005	20 037 988	170 639 351	196 610 719
UNISFA	I. Military and police personnel	412 829	672 170	73 150	1 605 561	3 832 618	45 133 041	51 729 369
	Military observers	—	—	—	—	3 560	78 125	81 685
	Military contingents	412 829	672 170	73 150	1 605 561	3 828 524	45 035 577	51 627 810
	United Nations police	—	—	—	—	534	19 340	19 874
	II. Civilian personnel	—	—	—	—	128 608	831 767	960 375
	International staff	—	—	—	—	3 488	25 441	28 929
	National General Service staff	—	—	—	—	—	2 651	2 651
	United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—	125 120	803 674	928 794
	III. Operational costs	—	—	—	—	5 172 357	18 868 887	24 041 244
	Consultants and consulting services	—	—	—	—	593	124 694	125 287
	Official travel	—	—	—	—	11 537	140 613	152 150
	Facilities and infrastructure	—	—	—	—	1 613 621	5 538 028	7 151 649
	Ground transportation	—	—	—	—	119 901	592 569	712 470
	Air operations	—	—	—	—	108 417	7 118 757	7 227 175
	Marine operations	—	—	—	—	58 637	142 401	201 038

<i>Peacekeeping operation</i>	<i>Group and class of expenditure</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Communications and information technology	—	—	—	—	17 750	1 825 496	1 843 246
	Medical	—	—	—	—	71 678	136 102	207 781
	Other supplies, services and equipment	—	—	—	—	3 070 905	3 158 702	6 229 607
	Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—	99 318	91 524	190 842
Subtotal, UNISFA		412 829	672 170	73 150	1 605 561	9 133 583	64 833 695	76 730 987
UNMIK	I. Military and police personnel	—	—	—	—	2 911	4 729	7 640
	Military observers	—	—	—	—	61	77	138
	United Nations police	—	—	—	—	2 850	4 652	7 502
	II. Civilian personnel	—	—	—	—	2 865	274 973	277 838
	International staff	—	—	—	—	2 865	57 221	60 086
	United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—	—	217 752	217 752
	III. Operational costs	—	—	—	—	245 369	544 030	789 398
	Consultants and consulting services	—	—	—	—	—	467	467
	Official travel	—	—	—	—	1 915	23 562	25 477
	Facilities and infrastructure	—	—	—	—	242 603	361 916	604 519
	Ground transportation	—	—	—	—	—	30 452	30 452
	Communications and information technology	—	—	—	—	—	82 051	82 051
	Medical	—	—	—	—	273	15 866	16 139
	Other supplies, services and equipment	—	—	—	—	578	29 715	30 293
Subtotal, UNMIK		—	—	—	—	251 145	823 732	1 074 876
UNMISS	I. Military and police personnel	3 590 177	617 444	680 704	908 624	1 430 188	195 987 452	203 214 588
	Military observers	—	—	—	—	61	143 871	143 932
	Military contingents	3 576 442	617 405	665 147	739 325	1 285 506	186 592 202	193 476 026
	United Nations police	—	—	—	—	1 769	331 375	333 144
	Formed police units	13 735	39	15 557	169 300	142 852	8 920 003	9 261 486
	II. Civilian personnel	—	—	—	—	866 845	5 992 326	6 859 171
	International staff	—	—	—	—	27 437	155 314	182 752
	National General Service staff	—	—	—	—	—	(676)	(676)
	General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—	3 445	995	4 440

<i>Peacekeeping operation</i>	<i>Group and class of expenditure</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>Total</i>
	United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—	835 841	5 826 151	6 661 992
	Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	122	10 542	10 664
	III. Operational costs	—	—	—	—	8 524 874	74 156 249	82 681 123
	Consultants and consulting services	—	—	—	—	93 732	284 542	378 274
	Official travel	—	—	—	—	115 536	206 977	322 512
	Facilities and infrastructure	—	—	—	—	5 106 078	22 293 258	27 399 336
	Ground transportation	—	—	—	—	876 393	2 557 694	3 434 087
	Air operations	—	—	—	—	487 259	35 276 706	35 763 964
	Marine operations	—	—	—	—	15 029	417 984	433 013
	Communications and information technology	—	—	—	—	72 972	5 243 823	5 316 795
	Medical	—	—	—	—	83 368	238 792	322 160
	Other supplies, services and equipment	—	—	—	—	1 594 640	6 977 034	8 571 674
	Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—	79 868	659 439	739 307
	Subtotal, UNMISS	3 590 177	617 444	680 704	908 624	10 821 908	276 136 026	292 754 882
UNSOS	I. Military and police personnel	110 300	87 936	616 104	112 480	144 401	73 238 373	74 309 595
	Military contingents	20 758	77 734	602 132	77 773	107 166	68 824 536	69 710 099
	Formed police units	89 542	10 202	13 972	34 707	37 235	4 413 838	4 599 495
	II. Civilian personnel	—	—	—	—	283 553	316 163	599 716
	International staff	—	—	—	—	11 380	176 716	188 096
	National General Service staff	—	—	—	—	—	1 925	1 925
	General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—	78	—	78
	United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—	272 034	135 082	407 116
	Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	61	2 440	2 501
	III. Operational costs	—	—	—	—	8 101 670	49 001 777	57 103 447
	Consultants and consulting services	—	—	—	—	—	63 429	63 429
	Official travel	—	—	—	—	18 958	153 329	172 287
	Facilities and infrastructure	—	—	—	—	2 703 676	14 215 400	16 919 076
	Ground transportation	—	—	—	—	1 708 272	2 521 670	4 229 942
	Air operations	—	—	—	—	424 618	17 013 011	17 437 628
	Marine operations	—	—	—	—	94 626	426 566	521 192
	Communications and information technology	—	—	—	—	45 136	8 893 874	8 939 010

<i>Peacekeeping operation</i>	<i>Group and class of expenditure</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Medical	–	–	–	–	401 360	3 012 284	3 413 644
	Other supplies, services and equipment	–	–	–	–	2 705 025	2 702 214	5 407 238
	Subtotal, UNSOS	110 300	87 936	616 104	112 480	8 529 624	122 556 313	132 012 757
UNLB	II. Civilian personnel	–	–	–	–	7 375	32 744	40 119
	International staff	–	–	–	–	7 375	17 098	24 473
	National General Service staff	–	–	–	–	–	15 646	15 646
	III. Operational costs	–	–	–	–	714 185	2 796 549	3 510 733
	Consultants and consulting services	–	–	–	–	13 205	79 367	92 572
	Official travel	–	–	–	–	3 740	22 330	26 070
	Facilities and infrastructure	–	–	–	–	583 473	1 075 230	1 658 702
	Ground transportation	–	–	–	–	49 161	53 775	102 936
	Air operations	–	–	–	–	–	2 460	2 460
	Communications and information technology	–	–	–	–	36 726	1 431 154	1 467 880
	Medical	–	–	–	–	3 971	13 042	17 013
	Other supplies, services and equipment	–	–	–	–	23 909	119 191	143 100
	Subtotal, UNLB	–	–	–	–	721 559	2 829 293	3 550 852
RSCE	II. Civilian personnel	–	–	–	–	2 415	102 118	104 533
	International staff	–	–	–	–	2 415	37 106	39 521
	United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–	–	65 012	65 012
	III. Operational costs	–	–	–	–	51 516	1 007 307	1 058 823
	Official travel	–	–	–	–	–	14 881	14 881
	Facilities and infrastructure	–	–	–	–	4 380	65 278	69 658
	Ground transportation	–	–	–	–	–	7 514	7 514
	Communications and information technology	–	–	–	–	41 133	878 417	919 551
	Medical	–	–	–	–	3 012	–	3 012
	Other supplies, services and equipment	–	–	–	–	2 990	41 217	44 207
	Subtotal, RSCE	–	–	–	–	53 931	1 109 425	1 163 355
	Total	21 179 204	18 251 066	6 363 414	13 355 095	130 053 955	1 434 777 055	1 623 979 790

^a Unliquidated obligations for the 2021/22 period were retained for more than one year, to enable the transfer of goods from MINUSMA that have not been received by UNLB, RSCE and other field missions (i.e. diversion of purchase orders), under the exceptional approval of the Controller, due to the abrupt closure of the Mission pursuant to Security Council resolution 2690 (2023).

Annex IV

Proposed requirements for the 2024/25 period, by group and class of expenditure, compared with approved budgets for the periods 2022/23 and 2023/24

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group and class of expenditure	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25		
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Variance (percentage)	Appropriation	Expenditure ^a	Variance (percentage)	Cost estimates	Variance	
								Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)÷(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)÷(4)	(7)	(8)=(7)-(4)	(9)=(8)÷(7)
Military and police personnel									
Military observers	57 506.0	61 950.9	107.7	57 464.6	40 019.0	69.6	57 045.0	(419.6)	(0.7)
Military contingents	2 427 139.9	2 382 783.6	98.2	2 413 762.5	2 155 422.6	89.3	2 041 627.9	(372 134.6)	(15.4)
United Nations police	97 963.8	103 036.4	105.2	89 917.7	61 188.9	68.0	79 841.0	(10 076.7)	(11.2)
Formed police units	207 761.0	203 050.6	97.7	226 001.8	197 519.2	87.4	168 745.9	(57 255.9)	(25.3)
Subtotal, military and police personnel	2 790 370.7	2 750 821.5	98.6	2 787 146.6	2 454 149.7	88.1	2 347 259.8	(439 886.8)	(15.8)
Civilian personnel									
International staff	1 230 830.5	1 180 375.3	95.9	1 195 707.7	807 851.7	67.6	1 121 661.5	(74 046.2)	(6.2)
National staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Professional Officer	83 630.6	86 505.8	103.4	84 106.2	61 804.5	19.3	76 240.9	(7 865.3)	(9.4)
National General Service staff	309 992.4	323 636.4	104.4	320 998.4	230 402.2	299.4	306 692.7	(14 305.7)	(4.5)
United Nations Volunteers	85 101.4	80 681.2	94.8	76 944.4	61 269.9	170.7	76 275.0	(669.4)	(0.9)
General temporary assistance	35 470.2	37 050.6	104.5	35 897.5	25 920.9	238.7	45 857.5	9 960.0	27.7
Government-provided personnel	11 564.3	11 166.6	96.6	10 860.3	7 141.5	0.4	10 155.8	(704.5)	(6.5)
Subtotal, civilian personnel	1 756 589.4	1 719 415.9	97.9	1 724 514.5	1 194 390.7	69.3	1 636 883.4	(87 631.1)	(5.1)
Operational costs									
Consultants and consulting services	5 700.2	5 503.3	96.5	5 280.1	2 790.4	52.8	6 245.7	965.6	18.3
Official travel	22 777.3	26 967.0	118.4	25 569.1	16 437.1	64.3	25 986.4	417.3	1.6
Facilities and infrastructure	502 974.5	573 365.1	114.0	454 978.2	312 926.2	68.8	463,129.8	8 151.6	1.8
Ground transportation	94 030.5	100 381.7	106.8	82 575.9	51 715.3	62.6	77 422.3	(5 153.6)	(6.2)
Air operations	584 925.3	495 004.2	84.6	566 680.9	385 893.8	68.1	512 411.1	(54 269.8)	(9.6)

Group and class of expenditure	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25		
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Variance (percentage)	Appropriation	Expenditure ^a	Variance (percentage)	Cost estimates	Variance	
								Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)÷(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)÷(4)	(7)	(8)=(7)-(4)	(9)=(8)÷(7)
Marine operations	6 853.4	8 862.0	129.3	7 580.9	4 448.7	58.7	7 580.5	(0.4)	–
Communications and information technology	270 873.9	279 897.0	103.3	231 365.1	168 346.8	72.8	215 694.7	(15 670.4)	(6.8)
Medical	29 966.1	24 739.7	82.6	25 099.4	14 550.3	58.0	18 045.0	(7 054.4)	(28.1)
Special equipment	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services, and equipment	336 137.0	338 249.1	100.6	353 796.7	222 066.1	62.8	313,610.2	(40 186.5)	(11.4)
Quick-impact projects	13 350.0	13 261.7	99.3	9 300.0	6 409.6	68.9	10 300.0	1 000.0	10.8
Subtotal, operational costs	1 867 588.2	1 866 231.3	99.9	1 762 226.3	1 185 584.5	67.3	1 650 425.7	(111 800.6)	(6.3)
Enterprise resource planning	17 196.9	17 196.9	–	17 659.5	17 659.5	100.0	18 318.6	659.1	3.7
Death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations	–	107.8	–	518.4	388.8	75.0	518.4	–	–
Efficiency model for management services	868.5	868.5	–	868.5	434.3	50.0	868.5	–	–
Peacekeeping capability readiness	3 881.6	2 064.1	53.2	3 326.8	2 495.1	75.0	3 326.8	–	–
Umoja maintenance and support cost	18 588.6	14 438.8	77.7	20 875.4	7 789.0	37.3	19 493.6	(1 381.8)	(6.6)
After-service health insurance	11 830.0	11 647.5	98.5	12 855.2	6 999.8	54.5	13 332.2	477.0	3.7
Gross requirements	6 467 153.4	6 382 792.3	98.7	6 329 991.2	4 869 891.4	76.9	5 690 427.0	(639 564.2)	(10.1)
Staff assessment income	168 577.1	174 297.9	103.4	178 158.2	124,576.8	69.9	164 559.4	(13 598.8)	(7.6)
Net requirements	6 298 576.3	6 208 494.4	98.6	6 151 833.0	4 745 314.6	77.1	5 525 867.6	(625 965.4)	(10.2)
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	827.7	575.7	69.6	679.1	185.5	27.3	653.2	(25.9)	(3.8)
Total	6 467 981.1	6 383 368.0	98.7	6 330 670.3	4 870 076.8	76.9	5 691 080.2	(639 590.1)	(10.1)

^a As at 29 February 2024.

Annex V

Proposed resource requirements for the 2024/25 period compared with approved budgets for the periods 2018/19 to 2023/24

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25 Proposed
	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure	Approved	Expenditure ^a	
MINUJUSTH	121 455.9	121 266.6	49 122.9	38 694.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MINURSO	52 350.8	52 315.1	56 347.4	55 734.0	57 524.7	56 239.8	56 537.8	55 851.0	60 592.7	57 863.5	64 559.2	43 154.20	70 711.0
MINUSCA	930 211.9	900 643.4	910 057.5	895 690.3	937 711.7	936 317.8	1 036 595.6	1 036 279.0	1 074 387.7	1 073 901.9	1 145 558.7	917 348.50	1 197 538.3
MINUSMA	1 107 318.9	1 105 667.0	1 138 457.9	1 136 908.9	1 183 384.7	1 103 359.2	1 171 612.5	1 170 031.3	1 245 045.1	1 192 292.2	866 865.7	594 015.50	207 080.3
MINUSTAH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MONUSCO	1 194 619.5	1 194 557.2	1 048 690.4	1 036 092.0	1 075 338.6	1 002 121.6	1 042 728.9	1 018 856.4	1 030 269.9	1 015 835.5	1 064 353.2	829 291.00	918 458.0
UNAMID	715 522.7	714 977.6	514 505.6	509 292.6	484 687.1	477 342.8	78 855.9	64 881.7	—	—	—	—	—
UNDOF	60 295.1	59 037.1	69 409.4	60 927.1	63 343.2	60 282.3	61 218.2	61 197.7	65 578.4	64 987.6	69 314.2	55 771.70	68 845.8
UNFICYP	52 938.9	51 556.9	50 785.3	49 392.5	51 750.1	51 726.3	53 798.0	52 139.2	54 018.6	53 027.3	56 225.3	43 944.50	57 436.8
UNIFIL	474 406.7	474 375.9	480 102.6	479 886.1	480 649.1	468 733.3	476 842.0	476 825.8	502 920.5	502 919.1	537 367.0	448 315.40	538 234.5
UNISFA	263 858.1	259 766.3	260 177.0	259 010.3	263 783.9	263 187.5	327 949.0	326 810.0	268 169.7	267 775.4	287 220.9	232 376.70	301 237.4
UNMIK	37 192.7	37 191.7	37 246.7	37 239.9	39 827.3	39 682.8	41 298.5	40 612.6	41 947.3	40 665.9	40 666.5	27 618.00	43 756.1
UNMIL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNMISS	1 150 894.0	1 150 107.1	1 183 447.3	1 182 499.2	1 178 515.1	1 171 901.3	1 115 633.9	1 115 045.6	1 121 659.0	1 121 657.8	1 148 836.5	932 453.50	1 281 235.7
UNSOS	558 152.3	557 382.2	564 558.1	522 490.2	550 608.6	525 615.7	519 874.5	516 411.0	521 696.7	517 284.0	551 590.9	423 179.30	503 242.4
Subtotal	6 719 217.5	6 678 844.1	6 362 908.1	6 263 857.5	6 367 124.1	6 156 510.4	5 982 944.8	5 934 941.3	5 986 285.6	5 908 210.2	5 832 558.1	4 547 468.30	5 187 776.3
UNLB	82 448.9	82 078.8	63 381.4	63 266.5	62 058.2	62 053.1	65 694.7	65 621.7	65 958.6	64 295.5	65 977.5	44 322.70	68 608.6
RSCE	31 438.9	324 703.5	35 386.9	35 375.9	37 159.2	36 284.5	40 272.3	39 751.4	43 122.2	41 733.7	43 647.4	28 064.70	48 202.4
Support account	324 703.5	31 436.1	348 868.0	348 867.4	355 694.2	355 492.9	356 413.1	353 403.8	371 787.0	368 552.9	387 808.2	250 035.70	385 839.7
Total	7 157 808.8	7 117 062.5	6 810 544.4	6 711 367.3	6 822 035.7	6 610 340.9	6 445 324.9	6 393 718.2	6 467 153.4	6 382 792.3	6 329 991.2	4 869 891.40	5 690 427.0

^a As at 29 February 2024.

Annex VI

Statements of financial position and performance

Table 1

Statement of financial position as at 29 February 2024

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNSOS</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>Total</i>
Assets												
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	11 454	36 735	351 314	13 827	3 549	349 680	67 705	114 622	114 062	272 461	394 299	1 729 708
Assessed contributions receivable	23 427	28 771	128 312	50 986	35 831	417 430	287 415	79 483	284 756	397 584	411 571	2 145 566
Other receivables	10 811	19	4 083	351	–	1 084	269	9	–	343	–	16 969
Inventories	1 574	2 032	18 748	5 176	1 882	33 750	38 443	32,276	59 939	79 327	50 752	323 899
Property, plant and equipment	6 517	30 176	73 524	13 062	1 998	104 000	166 258	82 800	206 884	158 585	172 796	1 016 600
Other assets	404	388	2 589	1 701	2 124	28 878	20 117	11 669	21 169	21 076	35 719	145 834
Total assets	54 187	98 121	578 570	85 103	45 384	934 822	580 207	320 859	686 810	929 376	1 065 137	5 378 576
Liabilities												
Accounts payable	4 959	5 654	78 040	2 622	350	130 505	42 253	30 612	86 995	33 993	92 957	508 940
Total employee benefits	218	283	2 076	667	470	3 657	1 891	1 397	4 298	4 525	3 765	23 247
Other liabilities and provisions	2 299	2,389	9 509	3 658	23 705	58 597	30 936	6 775	123 617	109 394	39 353	410 232
Total liabilities	7 476	8 326	89 625	6 947	24 525	192 759	75 080	38 784	214 910	147 912	136 075	942 419
Net of total assets and total liabilities	46 711	89 795	488 945	78 156	20 859	742 063	505 127	282 075	471 900	781 464	929 062	4 436 157
Net assets												
Accumulated surplus – unrestricted	46 711	53 808	469 380	78 156	20 859	742 063	505 127	282 075	471 900	781 464	929,062	4 380 605
Accumulated surplus – restricted	–	35 987	19 565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55 552
Total net assets	46 711	89 795	488 945	78 156	20 859	742 063	505 127	282 075	471 900	781 464	929 062	4 436 157

Table 2
Statement of financial performance for the period from 1 July 2023 to 29 February 2024

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>UNFICYP</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNSOS</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>Total</i>
Revenue												
Assessed contributions	35 373	75 580	585 940	71 014	44 342	1 170 774	606 742	315 939	893 425	866 866	1 260 099	5 926 094
Voluntary contributions/other transfers and allocations	26 019	–	282	1 001	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27 302
Investment revenue	447	737	8 396	64	1	5 988	1 239	863	3 973	10 328	6 577	38 613
Other revenue	77	14	1 278	306	1 226	1 726	897	1,053	4 391	1 453	9 743	22 164
Total revenue	61 916	76 331	595 896	72 385	45 569	1 178 488	608 878	317 855	901 789	878 647	1 276 419	6 014 173
Expenses												
Employee salaries, allowances, and benefits	10 776	9 692	86 667	15 665	20 865	156 065	60 365	34 138	199 810	121 491	133 946	849 480
Contingent contracted services	10 046	16 737	103 387	192	–	179 716	44 464	45 138	195 950	126 275	203 975	925 880
Other expenses	16 748	14 978	70 996	27 284	7 740	268 714	256 919	96 089	316 350	255 092	275 408	1 606 318
Total expenses	37 570	41 407	261 050	43 141	28 605	604 495	361 748	175 365	712 110	502 858	613 329	3 381 678
Surplus for the year	24 346	34 924	334 846	29 244	16 964	573 993	247 130	142 490	189 679	375 789	663 090	2 632 495

Annex VII

Delayed deployment factors and vacancy rates⁵

Table 1

Planned and actual delayed deployment factors, military personnel

(Percentage)

Peacekeeping operation	Military observers								Military contingents							
	Budgeted 2022/23	Actual average 2022/23	Budgeted 2023/24	Actual (31 December 2023)	Actual average (January–December 2023)	Actual (29 February 2024)	Actual average (July 2023–29 February 2024)	Projected 2024/25	Budgeted 2022/23	Actual average 2022/23	Budgeted 2023/24	Actual (31 December 2023)	Actual average (January–December 2023)	Actual (29 February 2024)	Actual average (July 2023–29 February 2024)	Projected 2024/25
MINURSO	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.8	11.5	9.2	11.0	11.5	1.0	(3.70)	–	(7.40)	–	–	–	–
MINUSCA	5.0	4.5	1.0	2.6	3.9	3.2	34.8	2.6	5.5	7.0	5.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.9
MINUSMA	–	–	–	–	–	n/a	n/a	–	2.3	9.0	–	–	–	n/a	n/a	–
MONUSCO	23.0	25.0	23.0	25.0	24.2	26.1	24.4	23.3	2.1	6.2	4.7	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.9	8.7
UNDOF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.0	9.8	6.2	9.7	9.1	8.5	8.2	6.3
UNFICYP	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.6	5.3	5.0	7.2	6.2	6.0	4.0	6.2
UNIFIL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22.9	26.4	24.2	26.3	26.4	26.0	24.9	24.1
UNISFA	14.6	11.5	10.8	10.4	12.0	5.9	11.1	10.4	1.5	13.8	2.3	4.5	5.5	3.8	4.4	2.9
UNMIK	–	–	–	12.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNMISS	2.9	11.2	10.3	7.9	5.0	9.1	5.4	5.0	18.1	19.5	19.0	18.4	19.1	19.0	18.8	12.7
UNSOS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	(1.7)	(0.5)	18.3	–

⁵ Delayed deployment factors and vacancy rates are not applicable (n/a) in the context of the MINUSMA drawdown and liquidation, as budget estimates were prepared and approved based on a drawdown plan.

Table 2
Planned and actual delayed deployment factors, police personnel
 (Percentage)

Peacekeeping operation	United Nations police								Formed police units							
	Budgeted 2022/23	Actual average 2022/23	Budgeted 2023/24	Actual (31 December 2023)	Actual average (January–December 2023)	Actual (29 February 2024)	Actual average (July 2023–29 February 2024)	Projected 2024/25	Budgeted 2022/23	Actual average 2022/23	Budgeted 2023/24	Actual (31 December 2023)	Actual average (January–December 2023)	Actual (29 February 2024)	Actual average (July 2023–29 February 2024)	Projected 2024/25
MINURSO	83.0	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MINUSCA	5.0	7.5	1.0	3.8	4.0	0.3	2.5	3.8	4.0	6.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
MINUSMA	9.9	17.1	–	–	–	n/a	n/a	–	7.0	12.5	–	–	–	n/a	n/a	–
MONUSCO	26.4	34.9	30.6	31.6	36.4	36.7	35.4	30.7	12.8	13.0	–	13.3	12.8	10.2	12.8	17.3
UNDOF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNFICYP	2.9	5.8	2.9	1.4	2.9	–	2.9	2.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNIFIL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNISFA	33.8	68.2	47.3	73.0	70.3	70.3	71.6	70.3	91.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNMIK	5.0	10.0	–	–	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNMISS	13.9	15.0	5.0	4.6	13.8	6.0	8.7	4.6	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.7	17.3
UNSOS	–	1.3	–	3.3	2.9	0.8	2.9	2.9	–	20.3	–	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3

Table 3
Planned and actual vacancy rates, international staff
 (Percentage)

Peacekeeping operation	International staff								General temporary assistance – international staff							
	Budgeted 2022/23	Actual average 2022/23	Budgeted 2023/24	Actual (31 December 2023)	Actual average (January–December 2023)	Actual (29 February 2024)	Actual average (July 2023–29 February 2024)	Projected 2024/25	Budgeted 2022/23	Actual average 2022/23	Budgeted 2023/24	Actual (31 December 2023)	Actual average (January–December 2023)	Actual (29 February 2024)	Actual average (July 2023–29 February 2024)	Projected 2024/25
MINURSO	7.0	13.1	12.0	9.2	11.6	10.3	10.3	9.2	50.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MINUSCA	13.0	16.0	15.3	12.5	15.3	10.7	13.7	12.5	15.0	38.7	30.4	13.3	22.6	10.0	13.3	13.3
MINUSMA	6.0	11.0	–	–	–	n/a	n/a	–	–	–	–	–	–	n/a	n/a	–
MONUSCO	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.0	11.6	9.7	11.0	10.0	16.7	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	–
UNDOF	9.4	9.4	5.7	9.4	10.1	11.3	11.3	9.4	–	50.0	–	50.0	100.00	50.0	50.0	50.0
UNFICYP	2.0	7.7	7.7	5.1	5.1	2.6	5.1	5.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNIFIL	2.0	7.9	3.9	3.5	7.1	3.9	5.1	3.5	50.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNISFA	10.0	12.0	12.3	9.6	10.8	9.6	10.1	9.6	10.0	–	–	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
UNMIK	10.0	16.8	13.3	16.8	16.8	10.6	11.5	16.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNMISS	5.4	7.3	7.5	4.7	7.1	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.4	20.0	20.0	–	–	6.7	–	–
UNSOS	8.0	11.2	8.7	8.2	10.9	7.3	9.5	8.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
RSCE	8.0	11.3	10.4	9.8	10.5	10.6	10.6	9.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNLB	13.0	19.0	15.5	9.8	16.8	9.1	12.0	9.8	–	50.0	50.0	–	50.0	–	22.2	–
Support account	7.5	10.5	9.6	11.3	10.9	11.6	11.4	10.9	15.7	21.8	18.0	19.4	22.5	16.1	21.0	19.4

Table 4
Planned and actual vacancy rates, national staff
 (Percentage)

Peacekeeping operation	National Professional Officers								National General Service staff							
	Budgeted 2022/23	Actual average 2022/23	Budgeted 2023/24	Actual (31 December 2023)	Actual average (January–December 2023)	Actual (29 February 2024)	Actual average (July 2023–29 February 2024)	Projected 2024/25	Budgeted 2022/23	Actual average 2022/23	Budgeted 2023/24	Actual (31 December 2023)	Actual average (January–December 2023)	Actual (29 February 2024)	Actual average (July 2023–29 February 2024)	Projected 2024/25
MINURSO	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	7.5	6.8	8.1	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.5
MINUSCA	11.0	8.8	8.8	7.8	8.7	6.1	7.8	7.8	5.0	4.6	4.0	6.3	5.9	7.1	6.9	5.9
MINUSMA	6.0	12.9	–	–	–	n/a	n/a	–	5.0	4.6	–	–	–	n/a	n/a	–
MONUSCO	6.0	8.9	8.3	14.5	11.8	14.5	14.5	11.8	4.6	6.3	6.4	7.1	6.6	12.5	8.4	6.6
UNDOF	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	9.0	4.5	2.2	5.6	6.4	12.4	7.9	5.6
UNFICYP	–	–	–	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	1.0	3.5	1.7	6.1	4.3	6.1	5.2	4.3
UNIFIL	2.2	4.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.3	2.2	2.2	1.5	6.3	2.4	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9
UNISFA	–	30.0	33.3	20.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	4.8	1.2	6.0	8.3	4.8	7.1	6.0
UNMIK	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	2.2	1.1	4.3	3.2	6.5	5.4	2.7
UNMISS	4.0	3.6	52.4	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.4	5.8	4.0	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.6
UNSOS	20.0	20.0	20.0	25.6	23.8	23.3	25.6	23.8	20.0	21.1	21.1	7.7	14.5	9.1	9.1	7.7
RSCE	8.0	13.2	10.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	8.0	8.4	7.9	7.6	8.0	6.7	7.1	7.6
UNLB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	3.9	4.9	5.9
Support account	3.6	–	14.3	–	–	100.0	12.5	7.1	14.0	14.8	14.0	17.1	16.3	15.5	17.1	16.3

Annex VIII

Breakdown of approved civilian staff levels, by peacekeeping operation, for the periods 2021/22 to 2023/24 and proposed staff level for 2024/25

Peacekeeping operation	2021/22 (approved)					2022/23 (approved)					2023/24 (approved)					2024/25 (proposed)				
	Inter-national	National	Temporary	United Nations Volunteers	Subtotal	Inter-national	National	Temporary	United Nations Volunteers	Subtotal	Inter-national	National	Temporary	United Nations Volunteers	Subtotal	Inter-national	National	Temporary	United Nations Volunteers	Subtotal
MINURSO	82	163	–	18	263	84	163	1	17	265	87	163	1	17	268	87	164	1	18	270
MINUSCA	694	604	69	281	1 648	730	615	32	294	1 671	738	624	41	301	1 704	745	626	41	303	1 715
MINUSMA	827	903	–	206	1 936	827	910	1	206	1 944	264	213	–	16	493	229	179	–	14	422
MONUSCO	697	1 653	60	327	2 737	687	1 597	61	322	2 667	670	1 608	62	323	2 663	623	1 331	41	275	2 270
UNAMID	130	155	3	15	303	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNDOF	53	90	2	–	145	53	90	2	–	145	53	90	2	–	145	52	91	2	–	145
UNFICYP	38	122	1	–	161	39	122	2	–	163	39	122	2	–	163	39	122	2	–	163
UNIFIL	254	590	–	–	844	254	590	1	–	845	254	590	1	–	845	254	590	5	–	849
UNISFA	174	90	2	36	302	183	93	3	37	316	188	94	4	38	324	190	94	14	38	336
UNMIK	113	219	–	24	356	113	219	–	24	356	113	219	–	24	356	113	219	–	24	356
UNMISS	900	1 441	16	450	2 807	916	1 445	15	451	2 827	917	1 455	20	450	2 842	923	1 463	67	464	2 917
UNSOS	366	189	–	20	575	366	187	–	20	573	368	186	1	25	580	368	186	1	25	580
Subtotal	4 328	6 219	153	1 377	12 077	4 252	6 031	118	1 371	11 772	3 691	5 364	134	1 194	10 383	3 623	5 065	174	1 161	10 023
UNLB	139	305	3	–	447	142	305	2	–	449	143	305	2	2	452	143	302	2	2	449
RSCE	137	280	–	7	424	133	265	–	7	405	132	263	–	7	402	135	262	–	7	404
Support account	959	397	60	–	1 416	966	396	71	–	1 433	967	396	76	–	1 439	952	387	81	–	1 420
Total	5 563	7 201	216	1 384	14 364	5 493	6 997	191	1 378	14 059	4 933	6 328	212	1 203	12 676	4 853	6 016	257	1 170	12 296

Annex IX

Staff members with peacekeeping operations, by post category and gender, as at 30 June for 2019 to 2023 and as at 29 February 2024

	30 June 2019				30 June 2020				30 June 2021				30 June 2022				30 June 2023				29 February 2024			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MINURSO																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	2	33	4	67	3	43	4	57	3	43	4	57	2	33	4	67	2	22	7	78	2	25	6	75
P-1 to P-4	6	29	15	71	5	28	13	72	8	33	16	67	8	35	15	65	8	36	14	58	10	38	16	62
Field Service	9	20	37	80	9	19	38	81	8	18	36	82	8	18	36	82	9	21	35	78	9	20	36	80
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	–	–	2	100	–	–	2	100	–	–	2	100	–	–	2	100	–	–	2	100	–	–	2	100
General Service	29	19	127	81	30	19	129	81	30	19	129	81	38	26	111	74	39	26	107	73	37	25	111	75
MINUSCA																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	13	23	43	77	13	24	41	76	13	24	41	76	18	29	44	71	19	31	43	69	23	33	46	67
P-1 to P-4	69	31	152	69	79	33	157	67	79	32	171	68	72	30	166	70	82	33	166	67	91	35	169	65
Field Service	98	29	240	71	94	27	249	73	99	29	248	71	99	29	245	71	98	30	230	70	114	32	243	68
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	21	22	76	78	22	23	75	77	22	24	70	76	21	21	78	79	25	24	81	76	27	25	81	75
General Service	82	18	378	82	89	18	395	82	88	19	386	81	90	19	393	81	94	20	383	80	95	20	388	80
MINUSMA																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	18	28	47	72	16	26	45	74	21	31	47	69	25	37	43	63	28	43	37	57	–	–	10	100
P-1 to P-4	83	31	188	69	89	32	188	68	95	35	179	65	99	38	163	62	105	42	145	58	7	23	23	77
Field Service	105	25	318	75	112	25	328	75	118	27	322	73	114	26	325	74	111	26	308	74	33	24	103	76
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	24	20	99	80	24	18	106	82	26	19	114	81	27	20	109	80	28	21	107	79	3	30	7	70
General Service	123	19	521	81	124	19	542	81	130	19	569	81	140	19	583	81	141	20	576	80	21	15	121	85

	30 June 2019				30 June 2020				30 June 2021				30 June 2022				30 June 2023				29 February 2024			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MONUSCO																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	18	31	40	69	19	32	41	68	15	29	37	71	17	30	40	70	27	42	38	58	32	46	38	54
P-1 to P-4	85	28	216	72	74	28	193	72	69	28	175	72	77	32	160	68	76	33	151	67	73	33	151	67
Field Service	127	30	296	70	116	29	282	71	107	30	244	70	104	30	239	70	97	31	214	69	98	32	213	68
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	28	15	156	85	29	15	170	85	25	14	151	86	24	13	164	87	21	12	158	88	25	14	152	86
General Service	300	15	1 711	85	291	15	1 651	85	252	17	1 246	83	246	17	1 217	83	232	17	1 130	83	233	18	1 044	82
UNDOF																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	1	25	3	75	—	—	3	100	—	—	2	100	—	—	4	100	—	—	4	100	—	—	4	100
P-1 to P-4	1	8	12	92	2	14	12	86	2	13	14	88	2	12	15	88	3	27	8	83	4	31	9	69
Field Service	10	33	20	67	10	32	21	68	11	37	19	63	9	31	20	69	11	33	22	67	10	32	21	68
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	—	—	1	100	—	—	1	100
General Service	14	18	66	83	12	15	68	85	11	14	67	86	14	18	64	82	18	22	65	78	18	23	60	77
UNFICYP																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	4	44	5	56	4	44	5	56	5	50	5	50	5	50	5	50	3	38	5	63	2	22	7	78
P-1 to P-4	6	43	8	57	6	38	10	63	4	29	10	71	6	40	9	60	8	53	7	47	10	59	7	41
Field Service	8	53	7	47	8	50	8	50	8	47	9	53	8	47	9	53	8	53	7	47	7	50	7	50
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	2	100	—	—	3	75	1	25	3	75	1	25	4	57	3	43	4	67	2	33	4	67	2	33
General Service	44	39	70	61	42	38	70	63	44	39	69	61	46	40	68	60	44	41	64	59	41	38	66	59
UNIFIL																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	3	14	19	86	6	27	16	73	5	21	19	79	6	26	17	74	10	36	18	64	9	32	19	68
P-1 to P-4	25	41	36	59	26	41	37	59	33	50	33	50	33	49	35	51	30	44	38	56	32	45	39	55
Field Service	49	31	107	69	50	32	104	68	52	34	99	66	52	34	100	66	49	35	91	65	54	37	92	63

	30 June 2019				30 June 2020				30 June 2021				30 June 2022				30 June 2023				29 February 2024			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	19	48	21	53	22	50	22	50	22	50	22	50	20	48	22	52	23	51	22	49	22	50	22	50
General Service	136	25	412	75	136	25	408	75	138	26	402	74	134	26	389	74	136	27	375	73	138	27	372	73
UNISFA																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	2	25	6	75	3	30	7	70	2	18	9	82	4	36	7	64	4	31	9	69	5	36	9	64
P-1 to P-4	6	15	35	85	7	15	39	85	9	18	40	82	11	22	39	78	16	26	45	74	17	28	44	72
Field Service	18	20	73	80	22	24	71	76	25	26	72	74	25	27	66	73	26	27	72	73	25	26	73	74
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	–	–	3	100	–	–	3	100	–	–	3	100	–	–	3	100	–	–	8	100	–	–	9	100
General Service	5	7	68	93	6	8	69	92	9	9	94	91	14	12	101	88	12	16	63	84	14	18	66	83
UNMIK																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	8	40	12	60	7	37	12	63	6	29	15	71	9	45	11	55	9	45	11	55	8	36	14	64
P-1 to P-4	22	45	27	55	32	58	23	42	30	54	26	46	26	48	28	52	24	49	25	51	28	52	26	48
Field Service	9	35	17	65	6	26	17	74	8	32	17	68	8	32	17	68	5	24	16	76	8	32	17	68
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	17	53	15	47	16	50	16	50	16	48	17	52	16	48	17	52	15	47	17	53	16	48	17	52
General Service	67	37	115	63	70	38	113	62	69	38	114	62	70	38	114	62	72	40	109	60	67	39	107	61
UNMISS																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	20	31	45	69	19	29	47	71	25	34	48	66	26	37	45	63	33	42	46	58	33	42	45	58
P-1 to P-4	85	27	230	73	96	30	228	70	86	28	216	72	92	29	221	71	101	33	205	67	108	34	213	66
Field Service	121	25	372	75	130	26	376	74	132	26	370	74	129	26	363	74	122	26	354	74	130	26	362	74
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	38	25	115	75	39	25	117	75	40	25	118	75	41	26	118	74	44	28	115	72	45	28	115	72
General Service	160	13	1 075	87	158	13	1 067	87	154	13	1 068	87	162	13	1 061	87	184	15	1 061	85	189	15	1 051	85

	30 June 2019				30 June 2020				30 June 2021				30 June 2022				30 June 2023				29 February 2024			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
UNSOS																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	4	21	15	79	4	19	17	81	4	17	19	83	4	18	18	82	8	32	17	77	9	38	15	63
P-1 to P-4	24	26	68	74	33	31	75	69	28	27	77	73	33	31	73	69	40	38	64	62	46	41	66	59
Field Service	52	27	140	73	55	27	152	73	58	28	148	72	60	28	151	72	59	30	139	70	64	31	142	69
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	11	39	17	61	12	41	17	59	14	48	15	52	15	47	17	53	16	52	15	48	17	52	16	48
General Service	43	32	92	68	46	33	93	67	38	34	74	66	34	32	72	68	36	29	87	71	34	26	96	74
UNLB																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	1	10	9	90	1	10	9	90	1	11	8	89	3	25	9	75	5	36	9	64	5	38	8	62
P-1 to P-4	25	36	45	64	29	35	54	65	24	31	54	69	25	35	47	65	30	38	49	62	36	40	53	60
Field Service	6	23	20	77	8	25	24	75	7	24	22	76	6	18	28	82	8	30	19	70	11	37	19	63
National staff																								
General Service	121	40	185	60	114	39	180	61	112	38	180	62	110	38	178	62	114	40	170	60	117	40	175	60
RSCE																								
International staff																								
P-5 and above	1	20	4	80	2	33	4	67	2	29	5	71	3	43	4	57	4	44	5	56	4	44	5	56
P-1 to P-4	13	39	20	61	10	32	21	68	7	21	26	79	7	21	27	79	13	34	25	66	14	38	23	62
Field Service	28	40	42	60	26	38	43	62	28	40	42	60	31	43	41	57	32	46	38	54	32	44	41	56
National staff																								
National Professional Officers	10	42	14	58	11	46	13	54	10	38	16	62	9	33	18	67	19	58	14	42	18	53	16	47
General Service	130	64	74	36	137	63	80	37	137	65	75	35	128	64	72	36	132	64	73	36	134	64	75	36

Annex X

Post nationalization

Table 1

Percentage of national posts as compared with total staffing, by peacekeeping operation, for the periods 2019/20 to 2024/25

Peacekeeping operation	2019/20 (approved)			2020/21 (approved)			2021/22 (approved)			2022/23 (approved)			2023/24 (approved)			2024/25 (proposed)		
	Total staff	National posts	%	Total staff	National posts	%	Total staff	National posts	%	Total staff	National posts	%	Total staff	National posts	%	Total staff	National posts	%
MINURSO	263	163	62.0	263	163	62.0	263	163	62.0	263	163	62.0	265	163	60.8	270	164	60.7
MINUSCA	1 524	602	39.5	1 559	607	38.9	1 624	602	37.1	1 648	604	36.7	1 671	615	36.8	–	–	–
MINUSMA	1 899	898	47.3	1 919	903	47.1	1 936	905	47.0	1 936	903	47.0	1 944	910	46.8	–	–	–
MONUSCO	3 604	2 252	62.5	2 850	1 725	60.5	2 847	1 720	60.4	2 737	1 653	60.4	2 667	1 597	59.9	–	–	–
UNAMID	1 574	878	55.8	1 573	878	55.8	1 564	872	55.8	303	155	51.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNDOF	143	88	61.5	144	88	61.1	146	90	61.6	145	90	62.1	145	90	62.1	145	91	62.8
UNFICYP	158	119	75.3	161	121	75.2	162	122	75.3	161	122	75.8	163	122	74.8	163	122	74.8
UNIFIL	889	634	71.3	889	633	71.2	889	633	71.2	844	590	69.9	845	590	69.8	849	594	70.0
UNISFA	280	86	30.7	286	86	30.1	300	88	29.3	302	90	29.8	316	93	29.0	336	96	28.6
UNMIK	355	219	61.7	356	219	61.5	356	219	60.2	356	219	62.0	356	219	61.5	356	219	61.5
UNMISS	2 829	1 426	50.4	2 834	1 426	50.3	2 857	1 442	50.5	2 807	1 441	51.3	2 827	1 445	51.4	2 917	1 479	50.7
UNSOS	559	189	33.8	577	189	32.8	577	189	32.8	575	189	32.8	573	187	32.8	580	190	32.8
UNLB	445	288	64.7	446	306	68.6	446	305	68.3	447	305	68.2	449	305	67.5	449	302	67.3
RSCE	406	269	66.3	404	267	66.1	404	271	67.1	424	280	66.0	405	265	65.4	404	262	64.9
Support account	1 427	399	28.0	1 427	398	27.9	1 422	396	27.8	1 416	397	28.0	1 433	396	27.5	1 420	387	27.3

Table 2
Proposals for nationalization

Peacekeeping operation	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24			2024/25		
	Number of posts	Original level	New level	Number of posts	Original level	New level	Number of posts	Original level	New level	Number of posts	Original level	New level	Number of posts	Original level	New level	Number of posts	Original level	New level
MINURSO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MINUSCA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MINUSMA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MONUSCO	1	P-4	NPO	—	—	—	3	P-3	NPO	—	—	—	3	P-4	NPO	—	—	—
	7	P-3	NPO	—	—	—	1	FS	GS	—	—	—	7	P-3	NPO	—	—	—
	2	FS	GS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	P-2	NPO	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	FS	GS	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	IUNV	NUNV	—	—	—
UNAMID	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNDOF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNFICYP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNIFIL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNISFA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNMIK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNMISS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	IUNV	NPO	1	IUNV	NUNV
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	GS	NPO	—	—	—
UNSOS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	IUNV	NUNV	—	—	—
UNLB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RSCE	—	—	—	3	P-3	NPO	—	—	—	2	FS	NPO	1	P-2	NPO	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	P-2	NPO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	IUNV	NUNV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annex XI

Comparison of air operations in 2023/24 and 2024/25, by budget subclass and mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	Subclass description	2023/24 (approved)	2024/25 (proposed)	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
MINURSO	Equipment and supplies	43 800	43 800	–	–
	Services	173 800	244 000	70 200	40.4
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	168 900	168 900	–	–
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	12 800	12 800	–	–
	Petrol oil and lubricants	2 294 500	2 157 400	(137 100)	(6.0)
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	3 430 100	3 335 100	(95 000)	(2.8)
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft (helicopters)	12 163 600	14 700 300	2 536 700	20.9
	Liability insurance	37 300	38 600	1 300	3.5
	Spare parts	–	–	–	–
Subtotal, MINURSO		18 324 800	20 700 900	2 376 100	13.0
MINUSCA	Equipment and supplies	468 700	104 000	(364 700)	(77.8)
	Services	21 349 500	25 463 400	4 113 900	19.3
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	622 900	855 600	232 700	37.4
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	109 800	193 500	83 700	76.2
	Petrol oil and lubricants	18 675 800	25 281 400	6 605 600	35.4
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	19 493 100	25 507 300	6 014 200	30.9
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft	30 209 300	40 763 300	10 554 000	34.9
	Liability insurance	283 600	244 200	(39 400)	(13.9)
	Spare parts	49 900	33 900	(16 000)	(32.1)
Subtotal, MINUSCA		91 262 600	118 446 600	27 184 000	29.8
MINUSMA	Equipment and supplies	–	–	–	–
	Services	8 709 800	980 300	(7 729 500)	(88.7)
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	2 466 900	139 500	(2 327 400)	(94.3)
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	328 800	42 300	(286 500)	(87.1)
	Petrol oil and lubricants	4 405 500	949 000	(3 456 500)	(78.5)

Mission	Subclass description	2023/24 (approved)	2024/25 (proposed)	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	24 867 700	3 436 000	(21 431 700)	(86.2)
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft	37 816 700	1 178 000	(36 638 700)	(96.9)
	Liability insurance	398 400	76 500	(321 900)	(80.8)
	Spare parts	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal, MINUSMA	78 993 800	6 801 600	(72 192 200)	(91.4)
MONUSCO	Equipment and supplies	368 000	78 000	(290 000)	(78.8)
	Services	15 170 900	15 393 600	222 700	1.5
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	487 000	396 000	(91 000)	(18.7)
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	234 700	210 800	(23 900)	(10.2)
	Petrol oil and lubricants	17 238 100	15 711 200	(1 526 900)	(8.9)
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	22 572 200	18 821 100	(3 751 100)	(16.6)
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft	59 183 900	52 397 100	(6 786 800)	(11.5)
	Liability insurance	364 900	313 700	(51 200)	(14.0)
	Spare parts	65 000	65 000	—	—
	Subtotal, MONUSCO	115 684 700	103 386 500	(12 298 200)	(10.6)
UNDOF	Equipment and supplies	—	—	—	—
	Services	—	—	—	—
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	—	—	—	—
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—
	Petrol oil and lubricants	—	—	—	—
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	—	—	—	—
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft	—	—	—	—
	Liability insurance	—	—	—	—
	Spare parts	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal, UNDOF	—	—	—	—
UNFICYP	Equipment and supplies	4 300	3 000	(1 300)	(30.2)
	Services	5 800	2 500	(3 300)	(56.9)
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	—	—	—	—
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—

Mission	Subclass description	2023/24 (approved)	2024/25 (proposed)	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	Petrol oil and lubricants	237 400	202 600	(34 800)	(14.7)
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	—	—	—	—
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft	2 143 500	2 301 000	157 500	7.3
	Liability insurance	24 400	25 800	1 400	5.7
	Spare parts	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal, UNFICYP	2 415 400	2 534 900	119 500	4.9
UNIFIL	Equipment and supplies	48 000	72 400	24 400	50.8
	Services	2 788 700	2 766 900	(21 800)	(0.8)
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	33 000	18 000	(15 000)	(45.5)
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	3 500	—	(3 500)	(100.0)
	Petrol oil and lubricants	750 100	379 700	(370 400)	(49.4)
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	—	—	—	—
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft	4 010 000	2 640 000	(1 370 000)	(34.2)
	Liability insurance	54 300	52 900	(1 400)	(2.6)
	Spare parts	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal, UNIFIL	7 687 600	5 929 900	(1 757 700)	(22.9)
UNISFA	Equipment and supplies	730 000	155 800	(574 200)	(78.7)
	Services	441 900	44 200	(397 700)	(90.0)
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	1 069 400	620 300	(449 100)	(42.0)
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	162 500	277 400	114 900	70.7
	Petrol oil and lubricants	4 260 300	5 679 300	1 419 000	33.3
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	7 863 400	8 130 500	267 100	3.4
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft	22 661 100	25 474 100	2 813 000	12.4
	Liability insurance	103 100	125 800	22 700	22.0
	Spare parts	—	—	—	—
	Subtotal, UNISFA	37 291 700	40 507 400	3 215 700	8.6
UNMIK	Equipment and supplies	—	—	—	—
	Services	—	—	—	—
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	—	—	—	—

Mission	Subclass description	2023/24 (approved)	2024/25 (proposed)	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—
	Petrol oil and lubricants	—	—	—	—
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	—	—	—	—
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft	—	—	—	—
	Liability insurance	—	—	—	—
	Spare parts	—	—	—	—
Subtotal, UNMIK		—	—	—	—
UNMISS	Equipment and supplies	1 152 100	1 260 000	107 900	9.4
	Services	378 400	261 100	(117 300)	(31.0)
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	345 800	375 800	30 000	8.7
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	365 100	444 500	79 400	21.7
	Petrol oil and lubricants	27 236 200	20 994 600	(6 241 600)	(22.9)
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	24 352 300	27 104 900	2 752 600	11.3
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft	66 328 100	62 782 400	(3 545 700)	(5.3)
	Liability insurance	230 100	271 300	41 200	17.9
	Spare parts	—	—	—	—
Subtotal, UNMISS		120 388 100	113 494 600	(6 893 500)	(5.7)
UNSOS	Equipment and supplies	264 000	349 500	85 500	32.4
	Services	980 200	201 200	(779 000)	(79.5)
	Landing fees and ground handling charges	1 173 000	1 065 000	(108 000)	(9.2)
	Aircrew subsistence allowance	1 079 600	661 900	(417 700)	(38.7)
	Petrol oil and lubricants	15 202 400	17 768 300	2 565 900	16.9
	Rental and operation: fixed-wing aircraft	14 847 000	14 654 600	(192 400)	(1.3)
	Rental and operation: rotary-wing aircraft	60 836 100	65 492 300	4 656 200	7.7
	Liability insurance	240 800	312 000	71 200	29.6
	Spare parts	—	—	—	—
Subtotal, UNSOS		94 623 100	100 504 800	5 881 700	6.2
Total		566 671 800	512 307 200	(54 364 600)	(9.6)

Annex XII

Budgeted and actual flight hours for fixed-wing aircraft and rotary-wing aircraft (helicopters) for the periods 2018/19 to 2023/24

(Hours)

Mission	Type	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24 ^a		
		Budgeted	Actual	Variance	Budgeted	Actual	Variance	Budgeted	Actual	Variance	Budgeted	Actual	Variance	Budgeted	Actual	Variance	Budgeted	Actual	Variance
MINURSO	Fixed	1 350	1 138	212	1 350	1 050	300	1 350	897	453	1 350	1 069	281	1 302	1 545	(243)	1 220	868	352
	Rotary	2 393	2 215	178	2 880	2 632	248	2 880	1 644	1 236	2 880	1 914	966	2 779	691	2 088	2 453	949	1 504
Total		3 743	3 353	390	4 230	3 682	548	4 230	2 541	1 689	4 230	2 983	1 247	4 081	2 236	1 845	3 673	1 817	1 856
MINUSCA	Fixed	2 960	3 290	(330)	3 920	2 825	1 095	3 786	3 407	379	4 493	4 067	426	5 148	4 320	828	5 753	3 830	1 923
	Rotary	7 860	3 649	4,211	6 216	3 292	2 924	7 900	4 833	3 067	8 322	5 273	3 049	5 965	5 174	791	7 176	4 338	2 838
Total		10 820	6 939	3 881	10 136	6 117	4 019	11 686	8 240	3 446	12 815	9 340	3 475	11 113	9 494	1 619	12 929	8 168	4 761
MINUSMA	Fixed	7 533	5 946	1 587	11 208	5 095	6 113	8 714	4 396	4 318	8 695	6 676	2 019	8 810	7 289	1 521	3 167	2 789	378
	Rotary	9 567	10 090	(523)	8 280	7 187	1 093	10 311	7 288	3 023	8 804	8 080	724	10 932	7 286	3 646	2 211	1 624	587
Total		17 100	16 036	1 064	19 488	12 282	7 206	19 025	11 684	7 341	17 499	14 756	2 743	19 742	14 575	5 167	5 378	4 413	965
MONUSCO	Fixed	13 034	8 441	4 593	7 804	5 379	2 425	6 865	4 040	2 825	6 264	3 845	2 419	5 652	3 771	1 881	4 886	2 535	2 351
	Rotary	17 273	11 306	5 967	13 559	10 151	3 408	11 594	9 728	1 866	11 560	9 374	2 186	11 288	4 455	6 833	11 298	2 150	9 148
Total		30 307	19 747	10 560	21 363	15 530	5 833	18 459	13 768	4 691	17 824	13 219	4 605	16 940	8 226	8 714	16 184	4 685	11 499
UNDOF	Fixed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rotary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNFICYP	Fixed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rotary	1 188	946	242	1 060	1 005	55	1 060	964	96	1 060	966	94	1 060	1 045	15	1 060	710	350
Total		1 188	946	242	1 060	1 005	55	1 060	964	96	1 060	966	94	1 060	1 045	15	1 060	710	350
UNIFIL	Fixed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rotary	1 396	1 368	28	1 360	1 083	277	1 360	1 341	19	1 360	1 359	1	1 360	1 064	296	1 460	372	1 088
Total		1 396	1 368	28	1 360	1 083	277	1 360	1 341	19	1 360	1 359	1	1 360	1 064	296	1 460	372	1 088

Mission	Type	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			2022/23			2023/24 ^a		
		Budgeted	Actual	Variance	Budgeted	Actual	Variance	Budgeted	Actual	Variance	Budgeted	Actual	Variance	Budgeted	Actual	Variance	Budgeted	Actual	Variance
UNISFA	Fixed	1 753	1 246	507	1 901	1 151	750	1 584	1 244	340	1 604	1 593	11	1 944	1 411	533	2 326	1 200	1 126
	Rotary	3 452	2 667	785	3 214	2 302	912	3 028	2 568	460	3 681	3 449	232	4 054	2 869	1 185	4 844	2 422	2 422
Total		5 205	3 913	1 292	5 115	3 453	1 662	4 612	3 812	800	5 285	5 042	243	5 998	4 280	1 718	7 170	3 622	3 548
UNMIK	Fixed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rotary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNMISS	Fixed	7 959	6 637	1 322	7 120	5 152	1 968	6 870	4 548	2 322	6 910	5 114	1 796	6 672	5 377	1 295	6 810	3 847	2 963
	Rotary	14 973	10 798	4 175	12 753	10 551	2 202	12 253	10 087	2 166	12 253	11 480	773	10 518	10 039	479	12 250	6 318	5,932
Total		22 932	17 435	5 497	19 873	15 703	4 170	19 123	14 635	4 488	19 163	16 594	2 569	17 190	15 416	1 774	19 060	10 165	8 895
UNSOS	Fixed	3 348	3 210	138	3 620	2 609	1 011	3 602	2 374	1 228	3 783	2 622	1 161	3 188	2 907	281	2 659	2 173	486
	Rotary	7 814	8 950	(1 136)	8 856	8 867	(11)	13 092	9 681	3 411	13 050	10 885	2 165	11 828	10 951	877	15 112	8 978	6 134
Total		11 162	12 160	(998)	12 476	11 476	1 000	16 694	12 055	4 639	16 833	13 507	3 326	15 016	13 858	1 158	17 771	11 151	6 620

^a As at 29 February 2024.

Annex XIII

Budgeted and expenditure levels for stationery for the periods 2021/22 to 2023/24 and proposed resources for 2024/25

(United States dollars)

Peacekeeping operation	2021/22				2022/23				2023/24				2024/25		
	Approved civilian personnel	Cost per person	Budget	Expenditure	Approved civilian personnel	Cost per person	Budget	Expenditure	Approved civilian personnel	Cost per person	Budget	Expenditure ^a	Proposed civilian personnel	Cost per person	Proposed
MINURSO	263	257	67 500	110 102	265	240	63 700	39 666	268	253	67 800	876	273	242	66 200
MINUSCA	1 648	237	391 100	393 477	1 671	268	447 300	609 263	1 704	339	577 800	108 925	1 747	249	434 600
MINUSMA	1 936	382	739 200	531 843	1 944	436	848 300	603 405	493	58	28 800	6 659	422	5	2 100
MONUSCO	2 737	90	247 100	337 956	2 667	90	241 100	217 698	2 663	94	249 400	235 870	2 269	107	243 000
UNDOF	145	226	32 700	23 272	145	226	32 700	62 137	–	226	32 700	42 083	145	226	32 700
UNFICYP	161	274	44 100	15 423	163	289	47 100	42 375	145	266	43 400	11 597	163	385	62 700
UNIFIL	844	134	113 100	127 469	845	164	138 200	151 625	163	164	138 200	83 216	850	163	138 200
UNISFA	302	98	29 700	125 881	316	52	16 300	91 899	845	103	33 300	70 922	337	198	66 600
UNMIK	356	45	15 900	10 781	356	47	16 700	16 598	356	29	10 400	1 847	356	29	10 400
UNMISS	2 807	183	513 000	457 090	2 827	181	513 000	418 593	2 842	191	541 600	293 433	3 231	171	552 800
UNSOS	575	647	372 300	192 683	573	576	330 200	267 253	580	450	260 800	67 088	580	397	230 500
UNLB	447	32	14 200	13 933	449	30	13 600	18 213	452	54	24 400	17 078	449	37	16 800
RSCE	424	393	166 700	216 558	405	394	159 700	76 193	402	307	123 600	24 120	404	225	90 900
Support account	1 416	183	258 600	9 654	1 433	186	266 200	9 802	1 439	186	267 400	3 774	1 420	188	267 400

^a As at 29 February 2024.

Annex XIV

Analysis of the impact of fuel prices on the proposed budget for the 2024/25 period

(United States dollars)

		Actual monthly weighted average price litre										Estimates for 2024/25 budget									
												Average fuel price applied in the budget (based on June–Nov.)	Average fuel prices based on Sep. 2023–Feb. 2024	Average fuel prices based on Dec. 2023–Feb. 2024	Quantity included in the proposed budget for 2024/25 (litres)	Recosting scenarios			Impact: increase (decrease)		
Mission and budget class	Type	June 2023	July 2023	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023	Dec. 2023	Jan. 2024	Feb. 2024					Budgeted costs	Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2 ^b	Scenario 3 ^c	Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2 ^b	Scenario 3 ^c
UNMISS																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	1.026	1.042	1.131	1.215	1.253	1.200	1.141	1.154	1.185	1.145	1.191	1.160	31 628 209	36 214 299	37 669 197	37 479 428	36 688 722	1 454 898	1 265 129	474 423
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	1.003	1.017	1.084	1.180	1.236	1.178	1.123	1.158	1.189	1.116	1.177	1.157	4 913 959	5 483 978	5 783 730	5 842 697	5 685 451	299 752	358 719	201 473
Air operations	Aviation fuel	1.050	1.035	1.102	1.195	1.217	1.169	1.129	1.200	1.202	1.128	1.185	1.177	15 131 311	17 068 119	17 930 604	18 187 836	17 809 553	862 485	1 119 717	741 434
Marine operations	Petrol fuel	1.285	1.422	1.569	1.431	1.555	1.457	1.557	1.468	1.511	1.453	1.497	1.512	143 621	208 681	215 001	217 011	217 155	6 320	8 330	8 474
Total, UNMISS															58 975 077	61 598 532	61 726 972	60 400 881	2 623 455	2 751 895	1 425 804
MONUSCO																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	0.958	0.988	1.043	1.155	1.193	1.160	1.077	1.033	1.045	1.083	1.110	1.052	6 579 396	7 125 486	7 303 130	6 875 469	6 921 525	177 644	(250 017)	(203 961)
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	0.958	0.988	1.043	1.155	1.193	1.160	1.077	1.033	1.045	1.083	1.110	1.052	3 930 509	4 256 741	4 362 865	4 107 382	4 134 895	106 124	(149 359)	(121 846)
Air operations	Aviation fuel	0.905	0.933	0.955	1.076	1.141	1.065	0.985	1.006	0.982	1.013	1.043	0.991	12 011 535	12 167 685	12 528 031	11 795 327	11 903 431	360 346	(372 358)	(264 254)
Facilities and infrastructure	Kerosene fuel	0.924	0.939	0.994	1.101	1.140	1.081	1.042	1.007	0.999	1.030	1.062	1.016	276 000	284 280	293 112	275 724	280 416	8 832	(8 556)	(3 864)
Total, MONUSCO															23 834 192	24 487 138	23 053 902	23 240 267	652 946	(780 290)	(593 925)
UNISFA																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	1.320	1.290	1.360	1.390	1.860	1.840	1.780	1.740	1.750	1.510	1.727	1.757	8 000 000	12 080 000	13 816 000	14 000 000	14 056 000	1 736 000	1 920 000	1 976 000
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	1.320	1.290	1.360	1.390	1.860	1.840	1.780	1.740	1.750	1.510	1.727	1.757	1 201 000	1 813 510	2 074 127	2 101 750	2 110 157	260 617	288 240	296 647
Air operations	Aviation fuel	0.920	0.930	1.160	1.440	1.370	1.400	1.330	1.320	1.370	1.203	1.372	1.340	4 837 526	5 819 544	6 637 086	6 627 411	6 482 285	817 542	807 867	662 741

		Actual monthly weighted average price litre										Estimates for 2024/25 budget									
Mission and budget class	Type	June 2023	July 2023	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023	Dec. 2023	Jan. 2024	Feb. 2024	Average fuel price applied in the budget (based on June–Nov.)	Average fuel prices based on Sep. 2023–Feb. 2024	Average fuel prices based on Dec. 2023–Feb. 2024	Quantity included in the proposed budget for 2024/25 (litres)	Budgeted costs	Recosting scenarios			Impact: increase (decrease)		
																Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2 ^b	Scenario 3 ^c	Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2 ^b	Scenario 3 ^c
Facilities and infrastructure	Petrol fuel	0.790	0.820	0.860	0.910	0.920	0.850	0.850	0.800	0.830	0.858	0.860	0.827	7 800	6 692	6 708	6 474	6 451	16	(218)	(241)
Total, UNISFA															19 719 746	22 533 921	22 735 635	22 654 893	2 814 175	3 015 889	2 935 147
UNMIK																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	0.666	0.718	0.818	0.852	0.817	0.761	0.718	0.714	0.772	0.772	0.772	0.735	69 000	53 268	53 268	53 268	50 715	–	–	(2 553)
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	0.666	0.718	0.818	0.852	0.817	0.761	0.718	0.714	0.772	0.772	0.772	0.735	53 000	40 916	40 916	40 916	38 955	–	–	(1 961)
Ground transportation	Petrol fuel	0.693	0.736	0.785	0.781	0.680	0.675	0.644	0.639	0.703	0.725	0.687	0.662	22 000	15 950	15 114	15 466	14 564	(836)	(484)	(1 386)
Facilities and infrastructure	Liquid propane/gas fuel	0.613	0.613	0.513	0.503	0.497	0.513	0.496	0.502	0.490	0.542	0.500	0.496	63 000	34 146	31 500	30 870	31 248	(2 646)	(3 276)	(2 898)
Total, UNMIK															144 280	140 798	140 520	135 482	(3 482)	(3 760)	(8 798)
MINURSO																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	1.034	1.128	1.083	1.127	1.197	1.166	1.194	1.111	–	1.123	1.146	1.153	600 000	673 800	687 600	666 600	691 800	13 800	(7 200)	18 000
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	1.034	1.128	1.083	1.127	1.197	1.166	1.194	1.111	–	1.123	1.146	1.153	491 360	551 797	563 099	545 901	566 538	11 302	(5 896)	14 741
Air operations	Aviation fuel	0.823	0.826	0.909	0.981	1.050	0.999	0.964	0.891	0.960	0.931	0.974	0.938	2 317 343	2 157 446	2 257 092	2 224 649	2 173 668	99 646	67 203	16 222
Total, MINURSO															3 383 043	3 507 791	3 437 150	3 432 006	124 748	54 107	48 963
UNSOS																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	1.052	1.040	1.108	1.377	1.418	1.418	1.374	1.400	1.400	1.236	1.398	1.391	17 072 880	21 102 080	23 867 886	23 902 032	23 748 376	2 765 806	2 799 952	2 646 296
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	1.052	1.040	1.108	1.377	1.418	1.418	1.374	1.400	1.400	1.236	1.398	1.391	3 240 000	4 004 640	4 529 520	4 536 000	4 506 840	524 880	531 360	502 200
Air operations	Aviation fuel	1.072	1.032	1.110	1.054	1.109	1.101	1.111	0.960	1.065	1.080	1.067	1.045	12 409 480	13 402 238	13 240 915	13 216 096	12 967 907	(161 323)	(186 142)	(434 331)
Marine operations	Petrol fuel	0.948	0.971	1.009	1.060	1.060	1.060	1.144	1.100	1.100	1.018	1.087	1.115	108 000	109 944	117 396	118 800	120 420	7 452	8 856	10 476
Total, UNSOS															38 618 902	41 755 717	41 772 928	41 343 543	3 136 815	3 154 026	2 724 641

		Actual monthly weighted average price litre										Estimates for 2024/25 budget									
Mission and budget class	Type	June 2023	July 2023	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023	Dec. 2023	Jan. 2024	Feb. 2024	Average fuel price applied in the budget (based on June–Nov.)	Average fuel prices based on Sep. 2023–Feb. 2024	Average fuel prices based on Dec. 2023–Feb. 2024	Quantity included in the proposed budget for 2024/25 (litres)	Budgeted costs	Recosting scenarios			Impact: increase (decrease)		
																Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2 ^b	Scenario 3 ^c	Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2 ^b	Scenario 3 ^c
UNDOF																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	0.999	1.430	1.190	0.757	1.040	0.950	1.020	0.880	0.860	1.061	0.918	0.920	1 730 100	1 835 636	1 588 232	1 487 886	1 591 692	(247 404)	(347 750)	(243 944)
Facilities and infrastructure	Liquid propane/gas fuel	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	0.977	30 000	29 310	29 310	29 310	29 310	–	–	–
Ground transportation	Petrol/benzene fuel	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	600	900	900	900	900	–	–	–
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	0.999	1.430	1.190	0.757	1.040	0.950	1.020	0.880	0.860	1.061	0.918	0.920	652 116	691 895	598 642	560 820	599 947	(93 253)	(131 075)	(91 948)
Total, UNDOF															2 557 741	2 217 084	2 078 916	2 221 849	(340 657)	(478 825)	(335 892)
UNIFIL																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel Fuel	0.741	0.780	0.893	0.950	0.950	0.888	0.832	0.815	0.868	0.867	0.884	0.838	15 001 665	13 006 444	13 261 472	13 021 445	12 571 395	255 028	15 001	(435 049)
Facilities and infrastructure	Propane/liquid petroleum gas fuel	1.202	1.173	1.293	1.348	1.391	1.374	1.357	1.371	1.395	1.297	1.373	1.374	215 727	279 798	296 193	300 939	296 409	16 395	21 141	16 611
Ground transportation	Petrol fuel	0.797	0.818	0.891	0.917	0.834	0.793	0.832	0.815	0.868	0.842	0.843	0.838	176 467	148 585	148 762	153 173	147 879	177	4 588	(706)
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	0.741	0.780	0.893	0.950	0.950	0.888	0.763	0.743	0.772	0.867	0.844	0.759	3 154 897	2 735 296	2 662 733	2 435 580	2 394 567	(72 563)	(299 716)	(340 729)
Air operations	Aviation fuel	0.816	0.837	0.902	1.014	1.052	1.012	0.965	0.950	0.997	0.939	0.998	0.971	404 400	379 732	403 591	403 187	392 672	23 859	23 455	12 940
Total, UNIFIL															16 549 855	16 772 751	16 314 324	15 802 922	222 896	(235 531)	(746 933)
MINUSCA																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	1.395	1.625	1.692	1.801	1.849	1.752	1.718	1.674	1.793	1.690	1.764	1.728	17 840 641	30 150 683	31 470 891	31 983 580	30 828 628	1 320 208	1 832 897	677 945
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	1.395	1.625	1.692	1.801	1.849	1.752	1.718	1.674	1.793	1.686	1.764	1.728	7 136 778	12 032 608	12 589 276	12 794 367	12 332 352	556 668	761 759	299 744
Air operations	Aviation fuel	1.334	1.354	1.420	1.531	1.569	1.691	1.482	1.422	1.450	1.483	1.524	1.451	11 743 562	17 415 702	17 897 188	17 022 870	17 039 908	481 486	(392 832)	(375 794)

		Actual monthly weighted average price litre										Estimates for 2024/25 budget									
Mission and budget class	Type	June 2023	July 2023	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023	Dec. 2023	Jan. 2024	Feb. 2024	Average fuel price applied in the budget (based on June–Nov.)	Average fuel prices based on Sep. 2023–Feb. 2024	Average fuel prices based on Dec. 2023–Feb. 2024	Quantity included in the proposed budget for 2024/25 (litres)	Budgeted costs	Recosting scenarios			Impact: increase (decrease)		
																Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2 ^b	Scenario 3 ^c	Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2 ^b	Scenario 3 ^c
Facilities and infrastructure	Petrol fuel	1.664	1.686	1.730	1.777	1.786	1.691	1.667	1.636	1.700	1.722	1.710	1.668	30 000	51 660	51 300	50 996	50 040	(360)	(664)	(1 620)
Total, MINUSCA															59 650 653	62 008 655	61 851 813	60 250 928	2 358 002	2 201 160	600 275
MINUSMA																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	1.013	1.048	1.329	1.630	1.477	1.894	1.509	1.772	1.518	1.243	1.633	1.600	2 601 612	3 232 503	4 248 432	3 949 247	4 162 579	1 015 929	716 744	930 076
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	1.013	1.048	1.329	1.630	1.477	1.894	1.509	1.772	1.518	1.243	1.633	1.600	752 916	935 498	1 229 512	1 142 926	1 204 666	294 014	207 428	269 168
Ground transportation	Petrol fuel	1.325	1.188	1.280	1.391	1.289	1.165	1.030	1.065	1.013	1.281	1.159	1.036	2 000	2 562	2 318	2 026	2 072	(244)	(536)	(490)
Air operations	Aviation fuel	1.019	1.064	1.374	1.440	1.566	0.360	1.229	1.604	0.955	1.256	1.192	1.263	411 330	516 548	490 305	392 820	519 510	(26 243)	(123 728)	2 962
Total, MINUSMA															4 687 111	5 970 567	5 487 019	5 888 827	1 283 456	799 908	1 201 716
RSCE																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	0.802	0.824	0.889	0.997	1.035	0.985	0.920	0.874	0.946	0.877	0.960	0.914	250 000	219 279	240 000	236 600	228 500	20 721	17 321	9 221
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	0.802	0.824	0.889	0.997	1.035	0.985	0.920	0.874	0.946	0.877	0.960	0.914	39 000	34 207	37 440	36 910	35 646	3 233	2 703	1 439
Total, RSCE															253 486	277 440	273 510	264 146	23 954	20 024	10 660
UNLB																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	0.837	1.017	1.076	1.073	1.059	0.948	0.920	0.937	0.959	1.121	0.983	0.939	56 000	62 748	55 048	53 704	52 584	(7 700)	(9 044)	(10 164)
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	0.812	0.984	0.988	1.160	1.143	0.925	0.885	0.889	0.935	1.100	0.990	0.903	65 000	71 481	64 350	60 775	58 695	(7 131)	(10 706)	(12 786)
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	1.183	1.198	1.264	1.388	1.376	1.274	1.242	1.263	1.293	1.281	1.306	1.266	8 650	10 899	11 297	11 184	10 951	398	285	52
Total, UNLB															145 128	130 695	125 663	122 230	(14 433)	(19 465)	(22 898)
UNFICYP																					
Facilities and infrastructure	Diesel fuel	0.751	0.797	0.915	0.925	0.903	0.857	0.854	0.858	0.853	0.858	0.875	0.855	12 000	10 296	10 500	10 236	10 260	204	(60)	(36)
Facilities and infrastructure	Heating oil	0.731	0.797	0.905	0.952	0.892	0.833	0.792	0.813	0.828	0.852	0.852	0.811	62 500	53 250	53 250	51 750	50 688	–	(1 500)	(2 562)

		Actual monthly weighted average price litre										Estimates for 2024/25 budget									
Mission and budget class	Type	June 2023	July 2023	Aug. 2023	Sep. 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023	Dec. 2023	Jan. 2024	Feb. 2024	Average fuel price applied in the budget (based on June–Nov.)	Average fuel prices based on Sep. 2023–Feb. 2024	Average fuel prices based on Dec. 2023–Feb. 2024	Quantity included in the proposed budget for 2024/25 (litres)	Budgeted costs	Recosting scenarios			Impact: increase (decrease)		
																Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2 ^b	Scenario 3 ^c	Scenario 1 ^a	Scenario 2 ^b	Scenario 3 ^c
Facilities and infrastructure	Propane/ liquid petroleum gas fuel	0.987	1.027	1.142	1.202	1.190	1.162	1.167	1.166	1.178	1.118	1.178	1.170	39 500	44 161	46 531	46 531	46 215	2 370	2 370	2 054
Ground transportation	Diesel fuel	0.795	0.822	0.924	0.973	0.948	0.879	0.835	0.849	0.894	0.890	0.896	0.859	561 500	499 735	503 104	501 981	482 329	3 369	2 246	(17 406)
Ground transportation	Petrol fuel	0.832	0.821	0.911	0.909	0.833	0.865	0.830	0.778	0.833	0.862	0.841	0.814	21 500	18 533	18 082	17 910	17 501	(451)	(623)	(1 032)
Air operations	Aviation fuel	0.950	0.950	1.017	1.128	1.166	1.126	1.078	1.018	1.052	1.056	1.095	1.049	191 873	202 618	210 101	201 850	201 275	7 483	(768)	(1 343)
Total, UNFICYP															828 593	841 568	830 258	808 268	12 975	1 665	(20 325)
Total															229 347 807	242 242 657	239 828 610	236 566 242	12 894 850	10 480 803	7 218 435

^a Scenario 1: applying average fuel prices for September 2023 to February 2024 (existing methodology).

^b Scenario 2: applying average fuel prices for February 2024.

^c Scenario 3: applying average fuel prices for December 2023 to February 2024.

Annex XV**Enterprise and field-specific software and applications**

<i>Software or application</i>	<i>Used by</i>
Uniformed capabilities management	All
Contingent-owned equipment management	All
Fuel management	All
Rations management	All
United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre contact database	All
Unite ID	All
iNeed (customer relationship management)	All
Inspira	All
Careers portal	All
Unite Web	All
Official Document System	All
Enterprise Feedback Management System	All
Results-oriented management and accountability	All
Information and communications technology Security Compliance Site	All
Operational Reports Repository	All
Call operations management and electronic tracking (COMET)	All
Policy practice database	All
Knowledge Gateway	All
Umoja document repository	All
United Nations Force Link	All
Notification of casualties (NOTICAS) database	All
Videoconference management – event booking management system	All
Board of Inquiry tracker	All
Vehicle acquisition system	All
Case Management Tracking System	All
Incident reporting form	All
Telephone billing system (e-billing)	All
Field access control system (ID card processing)	All
Uniformed personnel management systems	All

<i>Software or application</i>	<i>Used by</i>
Victim assistance tracking system	All
Troop- and police-contributing countries tracking database (Security Council resolution 2272 (2016))	All
Database of crimes against peacekeepers (Security Council resolution 2589 (2021))	All
Aircraft information management system	All
Check in/check out systems	All
Accommodation management system	All
Cargo movement systems	All
Education grant intake module	All
Leave management for United Nations Volunteers and contractors	All
Passenger movement systems	All
National police recruitment system	MINUSCA
Reporting, analytics and business intelligence reporting tools and dashboards	All
Unite Aware	
Complete version	MINUSCA and UNFICYP
Medical version	MINUSCA, MINUSMA and UNMISS
Enterprise – Office 365 Suite	All
Enterprise – Umoja	All
Field Remote Infrastructure Management	Headquarters, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, RSCE, UNAMA, UNAMI, UNDP, UNFICYP, UNICTF, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNITAMS, UNLB, UNMIK, UNMISS, UNMOGIP, UNSOS
Unite GeoPortal	All