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Proposed programme budget for 2023

Programme planning

Proposed programme budget for 2023

Plan outline**

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* [A/77/50](#).

** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution [72/266](#) A, the part consisting of the plan outline is submitted through the Committee for Programme and Coordination for the consideration of the General Assembly.



I. Background

1. In keeping with guidance received from the General Assembly, the longer-term objectives of the Organization set out in the present document reflect the legislative mandates of Member States in all areas of the activities of the United Nations. Mandates are referenced in parts II and III of each programme budget section. They collectively form the basis for the preparation of the proposed programme budget, which translates legislative mandates into long-term priorities and objectives and work programmes. The plan outline (part I) and programme plan (part II) are the principal policy directives of the United Nations and serve as the basis for programme planning, budgeting, evaluation and monitoring (General Assembly resolution [72/266 A](#)).

II. Longer-term objectives of the Organization

2. The longer-term objectives of the Organization continue to be grounded in the Charter of the United Nations and its Articles and revolve around the mandates established by Member States. On the promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development, climate change and environmental issues, these include the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution [70/1](#)), the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development (resolution [74/4](#)), the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (resolutions [69/313](#) and [75/322](#)), Agenda 21: Programme of Action for Sustainable Development (resolution [73/227](#)), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (resolutions [50/42](#) and [76/142](#)), the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (resolution [76/258](#)), the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolution [59/311](#)), the Monterrey Consensus (resolution [56/210 B](#)), the New Urban Agenda (resolution [71/256](#)), Our ocean, our future: call for action (resolution [71/312](#)), the Paris Agreement (FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, as referenced in resolution [71/228](#)), the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind (resolution [73/232](#)), the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (resolutions [69/15](#) and [76/203](#)), the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 (resolutions [69/137](#) and [76/217](#)) and the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (resolution [72/279](#)). On the maintenance of international peace and security, they include the Security Council resolution on developing a comprehensive and integrated performance policy framework for United Nations peacekeeping operations (resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#)), peacebuilding and sustaining peace (Assembly resolutions [70/262](#), [72/276](#) and [75/201](#) and Council resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#)), the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture (Assembly resolution [70/262](#)), women and peace and security (Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#)) and youth and peace and security (Council resolution [2535 \(2020\)](#)). On the development of Africa, they include Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want of the African Union (as recognized in Assembly resolution [71/254](#)), the New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support (resolution [75/322](#)), the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027 (resolution [71/254](#)) and the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolution [75/327](#)). On the promotion of human rights, they include the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, including its principles and recommendations, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights and

subsequently endorsed by the Assembly in resolution 48/121. On the effective coordination of humanitarian assistance, they include strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters (resolutions 46/182, 75/124 and 75/127), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (resolutions 69/283 and 76/204), the Global Compact on Refugees (resolution 73/151) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (resolution 73/195). On the development of international justice and international law, they include Articles 13, 98, 102, 104, 105 and other relevant provisions of the Charter. On disarmament, they include weapons of mass destruction, combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and analysis of emerging issues, including new technologies (the first special session devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2)). On drugs control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, they include the outcome document entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem” (resolution S-30/1), the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (resolution 76/181) and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (resolution 75/291). On the effective functioning of the Organization, they include shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations (resolution 72/266 B). Finally, they also include Our Common Agenda as a basis for further consideration by Member States (resolution 76/6).

Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development

3. The 2030 Agenda is the plan of action for Member States to “promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development” (Article 55 of the Charter). While Member States are progressing towards many of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (E/2018/64), the compounded crisis of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, climate change, the assault on natural systems and evolving global situations has added an urgent dimension to the Secretary-General’s call for all sectors of society to mobilize for a decade of action to eradicate poverty and deliver the Goals, including through accelerated action in 10 critical action areas committed to by Member States at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2019 (General Assembly resolution 74/4).

4. The Organization will continue to focus on repositioning the United Nations development system to better support Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (General Assembly resolution 72/279). Building on guidance from the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (resolution 75/233) and the review of the resident coordinator system (resolution 76/4), the United Nations development system, with the reinvigorated resident coordinator system at its centre, will help countries to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda, in alignment with national priorities, as set out in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (resolution 72/279). This will continue to be realized through the shifts brought about by the reforms to deliver more cohesive and integrated policy and programmatic support to host Governments, supported by adequate resources and partnerships; enhanced alignment with national priorities; increased transparency and accountability for system-wide results; more effective and efficient United Nations country teams with a needs-based tailored country presence; and open and inclusive dialogue with Member States on the Organization’s support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

5. The Organization will complement support in realizing the 2030 Agenda with follow-up to the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework, the Addis Ababa Action

Agenda, Agenda 21, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (General Assembly resolution [S-23/2](#)) and the New Urban Agenda. Furthermore, it will continue its assistance to countries with the highest needs, support the implementation and mainstreaming of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries and lead preparations for the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (resolution [76/217](#)) and the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States (resolution [76/203](#)).

6. The Organization will continue to bolster its efforts to assist Member States in leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first (General Assembly resolution [73/246](#)). It will support Member States in addressing the multidimensional nature of development and poverty, all forms of inequality, as well as the mobilization of national resources, international public finance, global economic governance and global financial and macroeconomic stability (resolutions [69/313](#) and [76/218](#)). The Organization will also support Member States in giving due consideration to the issue of agriculture development, food security and nutrition (resolutions [72/239](#) and [73/253](#)). It will continue to assist Member States in addressing the challenges and opportunities arising from international trade, finance, technology and investment to ensure that their benefits are widely shared (resolution [76/190](#)).

7. The Organization will support Member States in addressing the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation, recognizing that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation to accelerate the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions, address adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change and close the gap between aggregate mitigation pledges and aggregate emission pathways (General Assembly resolution [73/232](#) and [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#)).

8. The Organization will continue to assist Member States in advancing the global environmental agenda, strengthen coherence within the United Nations system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment (General Assembly resolution [73/260](#)). It will also support Member States in adopting innovative pathways to achieve sustainable consumption and production (United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 4/1) through, inter alia, sustainable resources, including the environmental dimension of a sustainable, resilient and inclusive post-COVID-19 recovery, innovative technology (Environment Assembly resolution 5/10) and circular economy approaches (Environment Assembly resolution 5/11). The Organization will support efforts to implement immediate actions towards the sound management of chemicals and waste (Environment Assembly resolution 5/7), the long-term elimination of plastic pollution in marine and other environments (Environment Assembly resolution 5/14) and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources (General Assembly resolution [57/260](#)).

9. Given that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are intrinsic to sustainable development, including financing for development, the Organization will support Member States in promoting the leadership, economic empowerment and participation of women in decision-making at all levels, including by accelerating gender mainstreaming (General Assembly [76/142](#)) and addressing all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular by improving strategies for prevention (resolution [69/147](#)).

10. The Organization will continue to work closely with Member States in promoting international cooperation to address the impact of demographic trends in the context of sustainable development, including changes in population growth or decline, age structures, urbanization and international migration (General Assembly resolutions [49/128](#), [S-21/2](#), [65/234](#) and [73/195](#)). The Organization will also assist

Member States in addressing the way in which cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed and managed (resolution [71/256](#)).

11. Capitalizing on the repositioning of the United Nations development system, the Organization will help to strengthen regional and subregional efforts to promote sustainable development, including through cross-border collaboration, strengthen regional cooperation and facilitate knowledge-sharing and peer-to-peer learning and resource mobilization (General Assembly resolution [75/233](#)). Multi-stakeholder platforms, regional road maps for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, rapid response facilities to assist Member States and innovative policy tools to strengthen planning and economic governance will play a critical role in this context (resolution [72/279](#)).

Maintenance of international peace and security

12. The prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes are among the purposes of the United Nations (Article 1 of the Charter), and the Organization arose from conflict to “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war” (Preamble to the Charter). Its Member States have been determined to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter (General Assembly resolution [60/1](#)). Armed conflict continues to have a high human cost and cause suffering, and the world is facing a significant number of simultaneous security and humanitarian crises (resolution [70/262](#)). Member States recognize that a whole range of threats require urgent, collective and more determined responses (resolutions [60/1](#), [70/262](#) and [75/201](#)).

13. In the pursuit by Member States of the 2030 Agenda, a key focus of the United Nations will be to better serve nations in sustaining peace (General Assembly resolution [70/262](#) and Security Council resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#)). As national Governments and authorities exercise their primary responsibility in this regard, the United Nations will support and complement their efforts to prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes of conflict, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities and ensuring national reconciliation (Council resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#)). In this context, the Organization will also work with Member States to strengthen the peacebuilding architecture and its partnership with the World Bank and other international financial institutions in crisis-affected situations, in line with Assembly resolution [70/262](#) and Council resolution [2282 \(2016\)](#) and subsequent requests (Assembly resolutions [72/276](#) and [75/201](#) and Council resolution [2558 \(2020\)](#)). The Organization will also continue to advance international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (Assembly resolutions [1472 \(XIV\)](#) and [76/76](#)).

14. The primacy of politics will be the hallmark of the United Nations approach to conflict resolution, including through mediation, good offices, the monitoring of ceasefires and assistance in the implementation of peace accords ([S/PRST/2018/10](#)). Recognizing the important role that special political missions play as a flexible tool for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Organization will continue to work to strengthen the role of these missions in mediation, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in partnership with regional and subregional organizations and other relevant stakeholders (General Assembly resolution [76/83](#)).

15. The Organization will continue to focus on improving its peacekeeping capabilities and enhancing the effective and efficient deployment of its peacekeeping operations (General Assembly resolution [72/304](#)). Recognizing that peacekeeping benefits from collective engagement, the Organization will work with all partners and stakeholders – including through priorities to accelerate the implementation of the

Action for Peacekeeping initiative set out in Action for Peacekeeping Plus – to adapt peacekeeping operations to today’s complex and high-risk environments (S/PRST/2018/10 and Council resolution 2436 (2018)), in particular by strengthening safety and security (resolution 2518 (2020)), the performance of uniformed personnel in United Nations peacekeeping operations (resolutions 2382 (2017) and 2436 (2018)), security sector governance (resolution 2553 (2020)), system-wide coherence in justice and rule of law support (resolution 2447 (2018)), regional and subregional partnerships (resolution 2457 (2019)) and proper conduct with zero tolerance for all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse (Assembly resolution 72/312 and Council resolution 2272 (2016)), as well as to strengthen the planning and management of transition processes and to further enhance organizational learning and guidance on transitions (Council resolution 2594 (2021)).

16. In all its efforts to support the maintenance of international peace and security, the United Nations will continue to promote the protection and rights of women and their participation in conflict prevention, resolution of armed conflict, peacebuilding and post-conflict situations (Security Council resolution 2242 (2015)), the similarly important role of young people (resolutions 2419 (2018) and 2535 (2020)), the protection of children in armed conflict (resolution 2427 (2018)) and action against conflict-related sexual violence (resolutions 1820 (2008) and 2467 (2019)).

17. In contributing to the achievement of Member State objectives, the Organization will sustain its focus on the goals of the reform and restructuring of the peace and security pillar, including focusing on preventing and sustaining peace, enhancing the effectiveness and coherence of peacekeeping operations and special political missions, achieving a “whole-of-pillar” approach and aligning the peace and security pillar more closely with the Organization’s development and human rights work (General Assembly resolutions 72/199 and 72/262 C).

Development of Africa

18. The development of Africa will continue to be a priority for the United Nations. In the coming years, efforts will be focused on recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic (General Assembly resolution 74/306) and supporting the deep transformations in energy, food systems and digitalization, with a strong focus on gender equality and leaving no one behind, required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as on effective transitions from conflict and crisis to sustainable development and strengthening overall resilience (resolution 75/233). The Organization will support Member States to reduce disaster risk (resolution 69/283), strengthen climate mitigation and adaptation (resolution 76/205), increase energy access (resolution 76/210) and enhance innovation, access to digital technologies (resolution 76/213) and the industrialization of Africa (resolution 75/231), including by advancing the African Continental Free Trade Area, strengthening health, social protection and education systems, promoting strong and efficient institutions and ensuring the sustainability of development financing through enhanced national resource mobilization and the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (resolutions 69/313 and 75/322) to accelerate implementation of the Goals (resolution 74/4).

19. In line with General Assembly resolution 76/236, the United Nations will continue to support the implementation of Agenda 2063, through the joint African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the joint United Nations-African Union Framework for Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security (General Assembly resolution 72/311 and S/2021/763). The Organization will promote a coherent and integrated approach to the international community’s support for Africa with the aim of achieving sustainable development and durable peace in the continent

(resolution [75/327](#)), including in the Sahel – a priority region for the United Nations – through the operationalization of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel (Security Council resolution [2391 \(2017\)](#)).

Promotion of human rights

20. Promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion is a purpose of the United Nations set out in its Charter and anchored in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution [217 \(III\)](#)). The responsibility of all Member States to respect, protect and promote human rights is reaffirmed in the 2030 Agenda. The Organization will continue to support Member States and treaty bodies in advancing these objectives, including promoting the right to development, advancing knowledge, awareness and understanding of human rights, combating discrimination and inequalities and strengthening the rule of law and democratic institutions (Assembly resolutions [41/128](#), [48/141](#), [66/3](#), [67/1](#), [70/1](#) and [73/157](#) and Human Rights Council resolution [43/1](#)).

21. In support of Member States, the Organization will continue to help to rationalize, adapt, strengthen and streamline the United Nations human rights machinery, with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness (General Assembly resolution [48/141](#)). In this context, the Organization will support Member States in building the capacity to implement their treaty obligations and will provide, in this regard, advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building (resolution [68/268](#)). The Organization will also continue to facilitate and support the Human Rights Council, including during the undertaking of universal periodic reviews (resolutions [60/251](#) and [65/281](#)). In this context, the Organization will, on the basis of consultations, continue to inform the Council on a regular basis of the practical applications of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights (Council resolution [33/6](#)).

Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

22. Over the past years, an unprecedented number of people have been affected by humanitarian emergencies. In 2021, the number of people targeted through United Nations-led humanitarian response plans reached 174 million.¹ Member States have recognized that complex trends – including armed conflicts, the COVID-19 pandemic and epidemics, natural hazards, climate change, environmental degradation, financial and economic crises, food and energy insecurity, food crises and risk of famine, water scarcity, unplanned urbanization, gender-based violence, violence against children and acts of terrorism – are increasing the vulnerability of people while reducing their ability to cope with humanitarian crises (General Assembly resolutions [70/165](#) and [76/124](#)).

23. Given the unprecedented number of people affected by humanitarian emergencies, the effective coordination of humanitarian assistance is a long-term priority of the United Nations, as is fast, predictable and flexible humanitarian financing through the Central Emergency Response Fund and humanitarian country-based pooled funds (General Assembly resolutions [46/182](#) and [76/124](#)). The Organization will continue to enhance the coordination, effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian assistance and strengthen preparedness and response efforts, including in support of national and regional capacities, in line with humanitarian

¹ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Global Humanitarian Overview 2022* (Geneva, 2021).

principles (Assembly resolutions 76/124 and 76/128 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2021/17).

24. The Organization will strengthen efforts to integrate disaster risk reduction into its work (General Assembly resolution 75/233). It will support Member States in developing and implementing national and local disaster risk reduction strategies supported by comprehensive disaster risk reduction financing strategies, including through the midterm review of the Sendai Framework (resolution 76/204), and will support Member States in applying the Sendai Framework to promote a sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic (E/HLS/2021/1).

25. The Organization will also promote closer cooperation, collaboration and coherence in humanitarian, development and other efforts to ensure complementary responses that meet urgent humanitarian needs and tackle the root causes of need, risk and vulnerability (General Assembly resolution 76/124). This contributes to the 2030 Agenda and to leaving no one behind, including internally displaced persons and refugees (resolutions 70/1, 76/78, 76/143, 76/144 and 76/167).

26. Challenges for humanitarian efforts are expected to continue, including disregard for international humanitarian law, violence and attacks and threats against humanitarian and medical personnel, which underscore the importance of ensuring their safe and unhindered access and of respecting and protecting them (General Assembly resolutions 76/124 and 76/127). The Organization will thus strengthen efforts to enhance its security management system and the stay-and-deliver strategy and mobilize partners to support the effective and principled delivery of humanitarian assistance and to finance humanitarian response (resolutions 76/124 and 76/127).

Promotion of justice and international law

27. The Organization will continue to act in conformity with the principles of justice and international law and assist in the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, including through judicial settlement. It will also continue to support Member States in the progressive development of international law and its codification.

28. In the broader context of the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the 2030 Agenda, as well as other relevant conventions and resolutions, the Organization will continue to support Member States in maintaining, administering and strengthening international legal frameworks in such areas as international peace and security, international trade, human rights, international humanitarian law, counter-terrorism and international crimes. In this context, the Organization will also assist Member States in strengthening and promoting the international treaty framework, including by improving the effective dissemination of and access to treaties (General Assembly resolution 73/210) through the use of electronic resources.

29. The Organization will continue to provide support to intergovernmental processes on oceans and the law of the sea and sustainable fisheries (General Assembly resolutions 76/71 and 76/72), such as the intergovernmental conference on the development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (resolution 72/249).

30. In support of the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Organization will continue to cooperate with international courts and tribunals and accountability mechanisms, in line with General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

Disarmament

31. The Organization will continue its long-standing support for multilateral efforts dedicated to disarmament and non-proliferation (General Assembly resolution [S-10/2](#)), including for weapons of mass destruction. Nuclear weapons, in particular, continue to be a source of primary concern, given their destructive power and existential threat to humanity. The United Nations will also continue to work on addressing the use of chemical weapons (resolutions [75/265](#) and [76/29](#)), the regulation and limitation of conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons (resolution [76/232](#)), and the humanitarian consequences of various categories of conventional weapons (resolution [76/64](#)), as well as report on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts (resolution [76/24](#)).

32. The United Nations will also continue to promote the universalization and implementation of multilateral disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control instruments and support regional approaches to disarmament and non-proliferation through dialogue and confidence-building (General Assembly resolutions [75/54](#), [76/41](#) and [76/43](#)). Through these tasks, Securing Our Common Future: an Agenda for Disarmament will continue to facilitate the internal integration of disarmament issues into the Organization's work, especially in the area of prevention, thereby laying the groundwork for new partnerships and greater collaboration and effectiveness.

Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

33. Alongside the trade in illicit drugs, trafficking in persons, corruption and transnational organized crime (General Assembly resolutions [76/187](#) and [76/188](#)), terrorism constitutes a serious threat to peace and security by undermining the security, stability, governance and social, economic and cultural development of affected States (Assembly resolution [60/288](#) and Security Council resolution [2617 \(2021\)](#)). The United Nations will continue to support Member States by providing comprehensive, innovative and tailored initiatives to challenges posed by drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism (Assembly resolutions [75/291](#) and [76/184](#)).

34. The Organization will continue to provide coordinated and evidence-based assistance to Member States, at their request, in support of a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach to addressing and countering the world drug problem (General Assembly resolution [76/188](#)). It will sustain its support for preventing and countering transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons (resolution [76/186](#)), the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes (resolution [75/282](#)), crimes that affect the environment and have a negative impact on economies, public health, human safety, food security, livelihoods and habitats, including the illegal trade in wildlife, as well as corruption and money-laundering related to such crimes (resolution [76/185](#)). The Organization will also promote international and multisectoral cooperation in preventing and countering corruption (Assembly resolutions [S-32/1](#) and [58/4](#), Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption resolution 9/2 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/24) and in combating illicit financial flows and strengthening good practices on asset recovery (Assembly resolution [75/194](#)).

35. The Organization will continue, at the request of Member States, to assist justice, law enforcement and corrections institutions in promoting and reinforcing the rule of law, crime prevention and reform efforts for accessible, effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems that contribute to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies that empower women and young people for

sustainable development (General Assembly resolution [76/187](#) and Security Council resolution [2447 \(2018\)](#)).

36. The Organization, through the Office of Counter-Terrorism (General Assembly resolution [71/291](#)), will continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (resolution [75/291](#)). These efforts will include preventing the misuse of the Internet and other information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes, preventing, detecting and investigating terrorist offences and related travel, promoting sports to prevent violent extremism and supporting victims of terrorism (Assembly resolutions [73/305](#), [74/175](#) and [75/291](#) and Security Council resolutions [2396 \(2017\)](#) and [2617 \(2021\)](#)). The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact will continue to strengthen a common-action approach to coordination and coherence in the work of the United Nations system to prevent and counter terrorism and to strengthen support for Member States, at their request (Assembly resolution [75/291](#)).

Effective functioning of the Organization

37. With support of Member States for ongoing reforms (General Assembly resolution [75/1](#)), the Secretary-General will continue to improve the ability of the Organization to deliver on its mandates (resolution [72/266 B](#)). He will strengthen the implementation of results-based management, programme monitoring and reporting; increase the use of data to inform decision-making; improve the culture of accountability; use strategic communications to support Organizational objectives (resolution [76/84 A-B](#)); and continue to make efforts to ensure a workplace in which discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority are not tolerated, perpetrators are held accountable and staff feel safe to report misconduct (resolution [74/271](#)).

38. The Organization will continue to ensure that the strategic and operational aspects of human resources management adequately and effectively support the delivery of programmes and the implementation of mandates (General Assembly resolution [73/281](#)). The Organization will continue efforts towards the goal of reaching a 50/50 gender balance throughout the United Nations system by 2028 (resolution [76/142](#)) and towards ensuring the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat (resolution [71/263](#)).

39. Through integrated end-to-end supply chain management, more agile, responsive, efficient and effective client-oriented services will be provided within the Organization (General Assembly resolution [72/266 B](#)), giving due consideration to best value for money; fairness, integrity and transparency; effective international competition, including intensifying efforts to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition (resolution [69/273](#)); and the interest of the United Nations (Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, regulation 5.12, approved by the Assembly in section IV of resolution [67/246](#)).

40. The Organization will promote geographical diversity and rejuvenation (General Assembly resolution [76/240](#)) and continue to pursue multilingualism as a means of promoting, protecting and preserving the diverse character of the United Nations workforce in terms of languages and cultures globally, as well as of improving the efficiency, performance and transparency of the Organization (resolution [73/346](#)).

41. Across its conferencing support functions, the Organization will further optimize the utilization of conference service resources, enhance their integrated global management, continue to leverage technology and preserve and enhance the quality and scope of conference services (General Assembly resolution [76/237](#)).

III. Priorities

42. It is recalled that, for the periods 1998–2001, 2002–2005, 2006–2007, 2008–2009, 2010–2011, 2012–2013, 2014–2015, 2016–2017 and 2018–2019, the General Assembly identified eight priority areas that covered the bulk of the substantive activities of the Organization. Given that the conditions that led to those priorities persist, the Assembly may wish to consider reaffirming or amending, as appropriate, the following priorities:

(a) Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences;

(b) Maintenance of international peace and security;

(c) Development of Africa;

(d) Promotion of human rights;

(e) Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts;

(f) Promotion of justice and international law;

(g) Disarmament;

(h) Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
