



# General Assembly

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### Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

## Budget performance of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

### Report of the Secretary-General

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## Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 has been linked to the mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component as follows: security, governance and border monitoring; and mission support.

UNISFA incurred \$279.9 million in expenditures for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 100 per cent (compared with \$265.6 million in expenditure in the previous period, for a resource utilization rate of 99 per cent).

The increased requirements for uniformed personnel (\$3.3 million) were related mainly to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 13.9 per cent for military contingents compared with the budgeted rate of 19 per cent. The increased requirements for civilian personnel (\$0.8 million) were attributable mainly to an increase in the salary scales for national staff, and to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 14 per cent compared with a budgeted rate of 20 per cent for national General Service staff. The increased requirements for civilian personnel were offset in part by a higher actual vacancy rate of 22.9 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 20 per cent for international staff.

The reduced requirements (\$4.1 million) for operational costs were due mainly to facilities and infrastructure and air operations. The lower-than-budgeted expenditures under these operational classes of expenditures were offset in part by higher expenditures for other supplies, services and equipment.

### Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	152 410.9	155 683.7	(3 272.8)	(2.1)
Civilian personnel	32 178.1	32 963.4	(785.3)	(2.4)
Operational costs	95 335.6	91 220.2	4 115.4	4.3
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>279 924.6</b>	<b>279 867.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Staff assessment income	2 295.0	2 387.4	(92.4)	(4.0)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>277 629.6</b>	<b>277 479.9</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>279 924.6</b>	<b>279 867.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Inclusive of authority to enter into commitments in the amount of \$11.3 million authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/298](#).

### Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)<sup>b</sup></i>
Military observers	225	114	49.3
Military contingents	5 101	4 392	13.9
United Nations police	50	18	64.0
International staff	157	121	22.9
National staff	89	77	13.5
United Nations Volunteers	32	31	3.1
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff	7	6	14.3

<sup>a</sup> Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

<sup>b</sup> Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

<sup>c</sup> Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

## I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 29 January 2016 (A/70/701) and amounted to \$268,832,500 gross (\$266,537,900 net). It provided for 225 military observers, 5,101 military contingent personnel, 50 police personnel, 164 international staff (inclusive of 7 positions funded under general temporary assistance), 90 national staff (inclusive of 3 National Professional Officers)<sup>1</sup> and 32 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In paragraph 47 of its report of 2 May 2016 (A/70/742/Add.16), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$268,624,600 gross for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 70/269, appropriated an amount of \$268,624,600 gross (\$267,763,975 net) for the maintenance of the mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. Subsequently, in a note dated 21 April 2017 (A/71/876), the Secretary-General requested the General Assembly to appropriate an additional amount of \$11.3 million for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 for reimbursement of the troop-contributing country for standard troop costs and related allowances, contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment, and rations costs in respect of the tank and artillery units, for which no provision had been made in the approved budget for UNISFA for that period.

5. In paragraph 13 of its report of 22 May 2017 (A/71/913), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed \$11.3 million in addition to the amount appropriated for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

6. The General Assembly, in its resolution 71/298, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed \$11.3 million for the maintenance of the mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 in addition to the amount already appropriated for the same period. The amount of \$11.3 million has not been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

7. The mandate of UNISFA was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1990 (2011) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the reporting period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2287 (2016), 2318 (2016) and 2352 (2017).

8. UNISFA is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to support the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan's People's Liberation Movement on temporary arrangements for the administration and security of the Abyei Area of

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<sup>1</sup> The General Assembly subsequently approved 89 national staff (inclusive of 3 National Professional Officers).

20 June 2011, allowing for returns and ensuring the protection of civilians and support for the peaceful administration of the Abyei Area, as well as to support the Joint Mechanism in creating a safe and demilitarized border zone.

9. Within that overall objective, UNISFA, during the performance reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: security, governance and border monitoring; and mission support.

10. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2016/17 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and also compares the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

## **B. Budget implementation**

11. During the reporting period, UNISFA held separate talks with both the Sudanese and South Sudanese delegations of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and was assured of their support for local-level peace processes and their interest in a resumption of the meetings of the Committee. Subsequently, the Committee met on 30 May 2017 in Addis Ababa, after more than two years of suspension, for an extraordinary session convened by the African Union. At the meeting, the parties were urged to commit to a functioning Committee and to make a greater commitment to its operations and to the Abyei Area as a whole, as well as to support for local initiatives. However, no meeting of the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya traditional leaders was held in conjunction with the meeting of the Committee during the reporting period, as agreed at its meeting held on 29 and 30 May 2015, in order to settle the issue of the assassination of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief in 2013. At several meetings held in June 2017, the Acting Head of Mission and Force Commander of UNISFA engaged with a number of senior government officials of the Sudan on the need to move forward on the political track and build on the relative stability in the Abyei Area. Late in June 2017, the Acting Head of Mission and Force Commander also travelled to Juba to convey a similar message to senior government officials of South Sudan. Since then, the Acting Head of Mission has met separately with the Joint Chief of Staff of the Sudanese Armed Forces, the Sudanese Co-Chair of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan for the same purpose of reinvigorating the peace process. A similar meeting was held with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence of South Sudan and the South Sudanese Co-Chair of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee. In May, in his efforts to see renewed commitment to the peace process from the two parties, the Acting Head of Mission met with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union and Head of the United Nations Office to the African Union to discuss the way forward for the peace process and to exert combined pressure on the Sudan and South Sudan for more political will and interest in the political process.

12. UNISFA collaborated with the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan in his efforts to reinvigorate the political process. Similarly, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, led by the former President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki, and the former Head of State of Nigeria, Abdulsalami Abubakar, the African Union Commission and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union have been very supportive of reinvigorating the political process.

13. Both the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities have made significant progress in finding ways to coexist peacefully through joint peace committees and judicial committees, as well as through interactions at the Amiet common market and at meetings organized by UNISFA. Various organizations continued to support intercommunal dialogue, which has been useful in getting the two communities to work together and find ways to resolve local-level disputes. While those gains were commendable, the unresolved issues relating to the assassination of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief in May 2013 remained a stumbling block. The communities began to discuss how the matter could be resolved through a traditional approach. As part of the mission's reconciliation and confidence-building measures, UNISFA battalions continued to hold monthly joint peace meetings with the communities, which helped in resolving many intercommunal conflicts through traditional mechanisms. The constant separate and joint engagements of UNISFA with the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities increased the sustainability of economic activities at the Amiet common market, which continued to serve the two communities and neighbouring States. In addition, the mission facilitated joint peace committee meetings and supported joint bodies that were managing the common market. UNISFA police mentored joint peace committee members working within the Amiet common market on detention procedures as well as on the handling of criminal incidents and suspects. On 14 December 2016, at the request of the joint peace committees and the joint market committee, a temporary detention facility was handed over to the joint traditional court that holds sessions at the common market. UNISFA corrections experts, together with police patrol teams, conducted several visits to the Abyei, Agok and Amiet detention centres to assess the state of infrastructure and the condition of the detainees. The joint peace committees and the community protection committees were advised and mentored in terms of adhering to international policing standards and respecting human rights in carrying out law-and-order duties.

14. On 21 January 2017, the Sudan granted approval for a joint reconnaissance mission to Buram. On 23 February 2017, South Sudan approved a reconnaissance mission to Malakal, including ground patrols. The Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism continued to facilitate liaison between the parties and to build mutual trust. Operational activities of the Mechanism, such as ground monitoring and the establishment of team sites, continued to be affected by delays in obtaining approvals for ground movements. In addition, the parties have yet to invite the Mechanism to participate in the development of effective bilateral management mechanisms along the border or to provide support to ad hoc committees outside the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. In November 2016, both the Sudan and South Sudan announced their withdrawal from the Zone and formally requested UNISFA to verify that withdrawal. On 14 and 15 May 2017, the Joint Political and Security Mechanism met in Addis Ababa at an extraordinary meeting held under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. The meeting, which was chaired by the former Head of State of Nigeria, Abdulsalami Abubakar, was focused on the implementation of the decisions taken at the previous extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, held on 15 October 2015, and the subsequent ordinary meeting held on 5 June 2016. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism stressed the importance of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and agreed to focus on practical steps to activate the latter and facilitate its work, namely: support for the establishment of four team sites; commitment to the freedom of movement of all personnel of the Mechanism; the immediate commencement of ground monitoring missions; authorization of the use of the helipad in Gok Machar; acceleration of the process of obtaining approval for aerial monitoring missions; and the granting of landing clearance for aerial monitoring missions, to be effective immediately within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. In support of those measures, and in response to the request from the Sudan and South Sudan, UNISFA

enhanced the technological capability of the Mechanism's equipment to effectively conduct aerial monitoring missions by procuring a high-resolution camera and satellite imagery, in particular high-resolution images, to cover high-value locations in the Zone. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism also directed the joint security committee to meet to review progress in the implementation of the decisions taken at the previous meetings. On 21 June 2017, the Acting Head of Mission and Force Commander of UNISFA, together with the members of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, met with the Chief of Staff of the Sudanese Armed Forces in Khartoum to urge the implementation of the recent decisions of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and to ensure that UNISFA could proceed with carrying out its tasks relating to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, as outlined by the Joint Political and Security Mechanism.

15. UNISFA also facilitated a visit by two prominent Dinka leaders to Abyei from 25 to 27 April 2017, on a two-day mission to inform the Ngok Dinka community of their recent talks with the Presidents of the Sudan and South Sudan on the way forward for Abyei. Both leaders urged negotiations and compromise on all sides, and urged the parties to begin to discuss possible solutions to a final determination of the status of Abyei.

16. UNISFA continued to facilitate dialogue between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities in order to prevent and mitigate conflict during the migration season. In the absence of the Abyei Police Service, the United Nations police component has continued to provide support for the enhancement of law and order in the Abyei Area. This was demonstrated by the number of co-locations with the community protection committees and the capacity-building workshops that it conducted with them; its participation in meetings of the joint security committee with members of both communities; the crime awareness campaigns and community policing outreach programmes organized throughout the reporting period; and the community-based joint police and military interactive patrols aimed at monitoring issues related to public order.

17. UNISFA facilitated the peaceful and orderly migration of Misseriya nomads from October 2016 to June 2017 and the return of approximately 62,000 internally displaced Ngok Dinka to their places of origin in the Abyei Area. In line with its multifaceted conflict prevention and mitigation strategy, UNISFA carried out monitoring and early warning assessments, maintained a disengagement area between the local communities by deploying troops at all potential flashpoints, conducted robust and deterrent day and night patrols as well as aerial monitoring, and promoted constant engagement with the local communities through the joint security committee and with relevant authorities in the Sudan and South Sudan.

18. The security situation in the Abyei Area remained peaceful but unpredictable. The effective implementation of the mission's conflict prevention and mitigation strategy contributed to the peaceful security situation. Major aspects of the strategy included: robust area domination by day and night; the monitoring of potential flashpoints to protect civilians; the prevention of intercommunal violence and activities on the part of unauthorized armed groups; the creation of a buffer zone and the coordination of corridors for Misseriya migrants, cattle movement and resource-sharing between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities during the dry season; constant interaction with both communities at all levels, reinforced with humanitarian activities through civil-military cooperation and quick-impact projects; and coordination with humanitarian/recovery agencies.

19. The mission continued to mobilize route verification and clearance operation teams in the Abyei Area, as the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism was not fully operationalized during the reporting period. The continued mobilization

of those teams ensured that movements by UNISFA, humanitarian agencies and civilians were not interrupted or cancelled as a result of landmines or explosive remnants of war within the mission's area of responsibility. Route verification and clearance teams determined 339 km of routes to be safe from explosive hazards, including routes that UNISFA had requested be reassessed at the end of the rainy season and new routes that the mission had identified as necessary for the provision of support between company operating bases. Several routes within the Abyei Area, previously unassessed for explosive threats as a result of political and security issues, were assessed during the reporting period. Those routes were: Andal-Al Shamam and Dahlob-Shegei, towards the north-western border with South Kordofan; the Al Shamam-oil police checkpoint; Diffra-Es Saat (Oil Road); and Al-Radiya-Altefha and Alamam-Faruk. The teams also conducted non-technical surveys in various communities in the Abyei Area, mainly in its southern portion, removing and destroying 214 items of explosive remnants of war and 282 rounds of small arms ammunition. The teams assessed all dry-season UNISFA company operating bases through battle-area mechanical and manual clearance operations to ensure that they were safe from explosive hazards, releasing 373,056 square metres of land that had been deemed safe from explosive hazards, out of the total of 379,801 square metres.

20. Notwithstanding the various political and security factors encountered during the reporting period, UNISFA was able to provide a safer and more secure environment that facilitated safe voluntary returns and a peaceful migration and that allowed for the delivery of humanitarian aid. Non-technical surveys in communities in the northern portion of the Abyei Area remained limited owing to the increased need for force protection. Consequently, the level of contamination by landmines and explosive remnants of war in the northern portion of the Abyei Area remained largely unknown. The mission remained ready to support the operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism with patrol support teams prepared to deploy to facilitate the Mechanism's ground patrols; however, UNISFA was unable to gain access to the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone owing to political factors. Thus, no mine action activities were conducted in the Zone.

21. In cooperation with the troop-contributing country, the mission developed and delivered specialized weapons and ammunition management training to build in-house capacity to operate the facility's equipment while following established operating procedures and international standards. In that context, a total of 41 weapons and 1,823 rounds of small arms ammunition were destroyed during the reporting period, in addition to the other 282 rounds of small arms ammunition destroyed. Mine risk education training sessions were delivered to 64,670 men, women, boys and girls in various communities in the Abyei Area. Similar messages were delivered to 1,053 incoming personnel, including civilian staff, military observers, staff officers, contractors, elements of the force protection units and national monitors from the Sudan and South Sudan. Those messages enhanced awareness of the dangers posed by landmines and explosive remnants of war.

22. During the reporting period, efforts were undertaken to reinvigorate the peace process. To that end, the Acting Head of Mission and Force Commander of UNISFA engaged with a number of senior government officials of the Sudan and South Sudan on the need to move forward on the political track, building on the relative stability in the Abyei Area. However, a lack of commitment, cooperation and political will on the two sides continued to pose a major challenge. The failure of the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to make further progress in the implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011, including the establishment of the joint interim institutions — the Abyei Area Administration, the Abyei Area Council and the Abyei Police Service — remained a major impediment to the implementation of the mission's mandate. Furthermore, the lack of closure of the case of the killing of the



Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief constituted a major factor in the slow pace of progress in the political process.

23. The mission experienced delays in the issuance of visas. In some cases, staff members had to wait for one year before being issued visas to join the mission, which had a serious impact on the implementation of its mandate; for example, the absence of a legal officer and community liaison officers caused the mission to be able to have only minimal contact with the local community, which affected dialogue and confidence-building.

24. The absence of the Abyei Police Service continued to pose a major obstacle to the implementation of the United Nations police mandate, which was also negatively affected by reluctance on the part of the Government of the Sudan to issue visas to new police officers. The police strength as of the end of June 2017 stood at 24 officers, compared with the authorized strength of 50. That strength was not sufficient to assist in the maintenance of law and order and to carry out the operational duties at four team sites and mission headquarters, as well as in co-locations with community protection committees and members of the Amiet common market joint peace committee.

25. During the reporting period, UNISFA deployed an average of 114 United Nations military observers, 4,392 military contingent personnel and 18 United Nations police personnel, including 101 staff officers both to cover the Abyei Area and to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The average actual vacancy rate for civilian personnel during the reporting period stood at 17.5 per cent. The average number of deployed military observers and police officers was lower than in the previous year, owing to delays in obtaining entry visas. The UNISFA military component continued to be deployed in three sectors in Abyei, with a battalion deployed in each. Sector North headquarters was located in Diffra, Sector Centre headquarters in Doukra and Sector South headquarters in Athony. UNISFA troop deployment was carried out in 14 locations throughout the period, with mission troops covering 4 additional temporary operating bases during the dry season (from November 2016 to June 2017). One temporary base, at Noong, became a permanent base during the 2016/17 period.

### **C. Mission support initiatives**

26. The mission replaced depreciated prefabricated accommodation units and continued the construction of additional living space for troops to meet minimum accommodation standards. This was in line with General Assembly resolution [70/286](#), in which the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that accommodation provided by the United Nations for uniformed and civilian personnel serving in peacekeeping operations met the relevant United Nations standards. The project also included the construction of additional walkways between facilities.

27. The expansion of the Abyei headquarters compound continued during the 2016/17 period, which included the site preparation project aimed at elevating expansion site levels with imported topsoil and installing water drainage channels. A new accommodation site was constructed for a military aviation unit and an armoured personnel carrier company. The construction of 120 new single self-contained units for civilian personnel was completed during the fourth quarter of the period. Additional wastewater treatment plants were procured and installed, and two additional synchronized power stations were brought into service. The construction of the masonry hard-wall ablution units was started.

28. In collaboration with the troop-contributing country, the military light field engineering unit carried out the repair of roads after the rainy season on the main supply routes from Abyei to Tajalei and Marial Achak, and the clearance of 210 km of patrol and access roads to five temporary camps. The mission outsourced the repair of the main road to the camp located south of Abyei, between Abyei, Banton, Athony, Agok camp and Agok town.

29. The provision of medical support during the second half of the reporting period was managed by the troop-contributing country in Kadugli and Gok Machar. Those two Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism locations fall under the coverage of the level I clinic operated by the troop-contributing country. There was continued reliance on mission air assets for out-of-mission medical evacuations and repatriations.

30. The mission made improvements in the warehouse and storage facilities for transportation equipment during the reporting period. It also made various infrastructure improvements to ensure the health and safety of service staff at all mission locations.

31. Delays in procuring spare parts and obtaining necessary clearances for their shipment to the mission resulted in delays in the servicing of heavy-duty equipment, including material-handling equipment, which affected the timely completion of various engineering projects planned before the rainy season.

#### **D. Regional mission cooperation**

32. During the 2016/17 period, UNISFA maintained regular collaboration with the neighbouring peacekeeping missions, in particular the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). UNISFA worked closely with UNMISS in neighbouring provinces of South Sudan, sharing knowledge and information concerning matters of mutual concern, including flows of displaced persons and refugees.

33. UNISFA supported the operations of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and UNMISS with its aircraft during the reporting period. In addition, UNISFA supported the Security Council missions to Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria. It received support from UNAMID and MONUSCO with regard to aircraft arrival inspections in Khartoum and Entebbe, respectively. Furthermore, UNAMID and UNMISS assisted UNISFA in conducting aviation safety investigations concerning incidents and accidents involving UNISFA aircraft.

34. UNISFA vehicles based in Wau, Juba, Khartoum and Addis Ababa were serviced through the support received from UNMISS, UNAMID and the United Nations Office to the African Union, respectively. MONUSCO and UNMISS provided logistical support for the shipment of human blood consignments from the port of entry at Entebbe, Uganda, through the transit points of Wau and Juba. Ambulance services were provided by UNMISS in Wau during out-of-mission medical evacuations and repatriations.

35. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe continued to provide regional support, including to the mission, in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, financial reporting, uniformed personnel services, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, claims processing, cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control, and information technology services.

## **E. Partnerships and country team coordination**

36. UNISFA continued to work with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian and recovery assistance to 163,000 vulnerable people in the Abyei Area.

37. In his capacity as area security coordinator, the Head of Mission held periodic meetings of the area security management team to review the overall security situation prevailing in the Abyei Area and identify practical ways to address emerging or potential risks, threats and challenges, with a view to ensuring better security and safety for United Nations personnel and assets. UNISFA also provided camp management support services to the United Nations country team under a specific agreement.

## **F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks**

### **Component 1: security, governance and border monitoring**

38. The UNISFA mandate, as it pertains to security, governance and border monitoring, was implemented with mixed success during the reporting period. Monitoring and verifying the redeployment of government armed elements from the Abyei Area was broadly achieved, and UNISFA mostly ensured security in its area of responsibility. Providing demining assistance and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid, as well as facilitating the movement of humanitarian personnel, had a positive impact on conditions on the ground. Community liaison activities bore fruit to a certain degree, as did the support provided by the police component to community protection committees. More generally, the political process at the local level also saw progress.

39. During the reporting period, UNISFA continued its efforts to engage with the two communities to increase the sustainability of the Amiet common market. It facilitated joint peace committee meetings between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya in July 2016 and an intercommunal traditional leaders' meeting in August 2016 to address security incidents perpetrated at the marketplace. The relocation of the market to Amiet until December 2016 was an additional measure taken to lessen the number of security incidents. UNISFA deployed precautionary security measures and maintained a deterrent, preventive and responsive posture in the market's vicinity. UNISFA also provided logistical and infrastructure support for the market, including solar lights and the construction of additional hand pumps.

40. During the year, an additional 10,000 displaced persons returned to their places of origin in the Abyei Area and 25 quick-impact projects were implemented.

41. UNISFA continued to engage with the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and other senior Sudanese and South Sudanese government officials to encourage a resumption of meetings, as well as the organization of new meetings that had been proposed to facilitate the traditional leaders' dialogue. The Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism remained in the initial operating capability phase as of June 2017.

**Expected accomplishment 1.1:** Provision of a safe and secure environment that facilitates safe voluntary returns and a peaceful migration and enables the delivery of humanitarian aid; and strengthened capability of the Abyei Police Service, in accordance with the 20 June 2011 Agreement

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 Continuation of voluntary returns of displaced persons to their places of origin (2014/15: 39,805; 2015/16: 80,100; 2016/17: 115,100)

At the end of June 2017, 62,000 displaced persons had voluntarily returned to their places of origin in the Abyei Area since the conflict had erupted. The relative peace in the Abyei Area and the closure of the Gok Machar market as a result of security concerns made the Amiet common market the centre of commercial activities and gave rise to an increased number of returnees. Other factors that played a role in the increase in the number of returnees were the influx of goods from Khartoum to the Amiet common market, which provided for the daily needs of the people, and the improved security conditions

1.1.2 Zero incidents of attacks against humanitarian actors (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 0)

There were 2 incidents of attacks against humanitarian actors during the 2016/17 period

A vehicle owned by the World Health Organization-Sudan and used by the implementation partner was attacked by 3 armed assailants on 17 January 2017 north of Diffra. The driver and the passenger did not sustain injuries. The assailants fled with the vehicle and some equipment

Another carjacking attempt on contractors for the International Organization for Migration travelling from Diffra towards Goli in Sector North on 17 February 2017 resulted in the death of a contractor and the wounding of his driver

1.1.3 Zero incidents of intercommunal violence during migration (2014/15: 5; 2015/16: <5; 2016/17: 0)

There were 8 armed attacks that resulted in loss of life, car hijacking and theft of livestock

On 3 August 2016, unknown armed persons fired machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades near the UNISFA Tajalei company operating base in Sector South. UNISFA troops conducted a patrol in the suspected area and recovered 2 expended rockets, 9 live rounds and 23 fired cartridges

On 19 October 2016, armed assailants shot and killed a Ngok Dinka man and seriously wounded a woman. On 17 November 2016, the Amiet common market joint traditional court found that the available evidence was insufficient to convict 2 Misseriya accused of the attack. Both were handed over to the Misseriya Traditional Chief. UNISFA has increased its security presence at the Amiet common market while encouraging the two communities to cooperate with the mission on addressing criminality

On the night of 21 December 2016 in Noong, assailants fired two rocket-propelled grenades, injuring 5 people, including 2 women and a 3-year-old child

On 6 May 2017, a cattle-rustling incident involving 45 animals was reported by locals in Mijak, in Sector South. UNISFA dispatched a patrol but was unable to locate either the assailants or the cattle

On 16 May 2017, a group of armed men attacked civilians at the Amiet common market, leaving 1 civilian dead and 5 wounded. UNISFA captured 2 of the Misseriya assailants and handed them over to the Misseriya traditional leaders on 21 May 2017 at the UNISFA Diffra camp in Sector North

On 13 June 2017, there was an armed robbery and carjacking at the Amiet common market. A UNISFA patrol gave chase, seizing 1 rocket-propelled grenade launcher and recovering the carjacked vehicle as well as the sum of 20,635 South Sudanese pounds, which was returned to its owner

On 18 June 2017, a case of cattle-rustling was reported in the area of Arik, Sector South, by the Ngok Dinka, involving some 200 head of cattle. UNISFA ground and aerial search patrols retrieved 58 of the stolen cattle, which were returned to their owner

On 30 June 2017, an unknown armed assailant raided 43 cattle belonging to a Misseriya herder at Sink, in Sector North. The assailant killed 1 person and injured another. UNISFA troops were dispatched to the area and exchanged fire with the assailant, who abandoned the cattle and fled. The cattle were handed over to the Misseriya owner

1.1.4 Abyei Area largely free of armed personnel, assets and weapons except those of UNISFA and the Abyei Police Service (number of occasions when the presence of armed personnel, assets and weapons was recorded: 2014/15: 14; 2015/16: 40; 2016/17: 40)

On 25 occasions, the presence of armed personnel, assets and weapons was reported, including agents from the Sudanese and South Sudanese armed forces and members of local communities. The movement of unknown armed persons was also reported between Goli, Alal, Diffra and Noong in Sectors North and Centre. In line with the UNISFA mandate on weapons confiscation and destruction, the Mine Action Service destroyed 41 weapons and 1,823 rounds of ammunition seized by UNISFA at the mission's weapons and ammunition management facility. In addition, the Service trained 9 members of the troop-contributing country in weapons and ammunition management

1.1.5 Zero movements by UNISFA, humanitarians and civilians interrupted or cancelled as a result of mines or explosive remnants of war within the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 0)

Achieved. Zero movements and deployments by UNISFA, humanitarians and civilians were interrupted owing to landmines or explosive remnants of war in the 2016/17 period within the Abyei Area. 214 items of explosive remnants of war and 282 rounds of small arms ammunition were located and destroyed. The Mine Action Service delivered 1,574 mine risk education sessions, reaching 64,670 men, women, boys and girls in the Abyei Area

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
678,900 troop-patrol days conducted in the Abyei Area for security, area domination, verification and monitoring and to detect and prevent incursions (30 troops per patrol x 62 patrols per day x 365 days)	873,636	Troop-patrol days were conducted. More patrols than planned had to be conducted because an increased number of Misseriya tribespeople migrated during the period, and consequently there was a need for enhanced area domination to prevent violence over pastures and water

9,490 United Nations military observer patrols conducted to monitor and verify the redeployment of all forces, and maintain liaison with local communities and authorities in the Abyei Area for early warning and conflict mitigation (13 teams x 2 patrols per day x 365 days)	5,360	Patrols were conducted by United Nations military observers. A lower number of military observer teams were sent on patrol because an adequate number of troops were not available to provide the mandated close protection escorts for more teams. The troops in turn were employed in conducting armed ground patrols necessitated by the larger influx of Misseriya tribespeople and the larger number of returnees to the Abyei Area
117 hours undertaken for observation of the demilitarization of armed groups and investigation of incidents (2.25 hours x 52 weeks)	115	Hours were undertaken for observation of the demilitarization of armed groups and the investigation of incidents
Organization of 320 meetings of the joint security committee held between UNISFA and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities	554	Meetings were organized. More meetings were held owing to heightened insecurity given the larger-than-expected number of Misseriya migrants recorded during the reporting period
Logistical and administrative support for, and provision of advice at, 5 meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee	1	Extraordinary meeting, convened by the African Union, was held on 30 May 2017 (after more than 2 years of suspension)
Organization and facilitation of 6 meetings between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka traditional chiefs for the purpose of facilitating intercommunal dialogue on peaceful coexistence and reconciliation and the revival of intercommunal dispute resolution mechanisms	25	Meetings between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka traditional chiefs were organized and facilitated. The meetings related mostly to the operations of the Amiet common market and peaceful coexistence, including the sharing of resources. The additional meetings proved beneficial to both communities, which have made significant progress in finding ways to coexist peacefully through the joint peace committees and judicial committees that were facilitated by the mission, as well as through increased interactions and trade at the Amiet common market. The positive impact of these meetings was evidenced by the peaceful migration recorded in the 2016/17 period and the easy resolution of issues related to the Amiet common market
Organization of 10 meetings of the Joint Military Observation Committee and 2,555 joint military observer team patrols conducted (7 teams x 1 patrol per day x 365 days)	9	Meetings were organized. The security situation had an impact on the work of the Joint Military Observation Committee, which was able only to conduct separate patrols with the Sudanese monitors deployed north of Todach in Sector North and the South Sudanese monitors in areas south of Abyei in Sector Centre
	2,190	Patrols were conducted by joint military observer teams  The planned number of patrols could not be achieved owing to the increased migration, for which the mission had to provide additional security by increasing the number of area domination patrols. Some resources were shifted towards providing static armed patrols in vulnerable areas along the migration routes, rather than performing escort duties for the joint military observer teams

16,425 United Nations police community-based, interactive patrol days for monitoring and reporting on the safe return of displaced persons, security and law and order (15 teams x 3 patrols per day x 365 days)	2,190	United Nations police community-based, interactive patrol days were conducted. A lower-than-planned number of patrols were conducted owing to the limited capacity of United Nations police personnel as a result of delays in the issuance of visas to incoming police personnel
Provision of advice and mentoring to 10 community protection committees through co-location	37	Community protection committees were advised and facilitated. The higher-than-planned number was attributable to the additional committees that were established to serve the new settlements of returnees into Dinka-dominated areas, where the mission's police component engaged with the communities at an early stage on matters of security and law and order
Provision of advice to 6 meetings of the Inter-Mission Coordination Mechanism on Migration to facilitate organized and systematic annual migration	2	Informal consultations in Juba with UNMISS, in lieu of meetings of the Inter-Mission Coordination Mechanism on Migration, were held
Provision of advice and facilitation to 36 local community training and crime awareness-raising programmes (12 in Sector North, 12 in Sector Centre and 12 in Sector South)	17	Local community training and awareness-raising programmes were implemented. The planned target could not be met owing to the delay in establishing community protection committees within the Misseriya communities, the inaccessibility of various communities during the rainy season and the limited capacity as a result of delays in bringing in new personnel
Provision of support for 4 workshops, in coordination with the relevant United Nations and non-governmental organization entities, on peacebuilding issues, including reconciliation, traditional justice and small arms control mechanisms, between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities	9	Workshops were supported in terms of both logistics and security, in coordination with the relevant United Nations and non-governmental organization entities. More meetings were supported because of the increasing need to build trust and confidence as well as to further peaceful coexistence, particularly prior to the migration season

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**Expected accomplishment 1.2:** Full operationalization and effective functioning of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.2.1 The withdrawal plans and allegations verified through the monitoring of 75 per cent of the uncontested Safe Demilitarized Border Zone

Approximately 20 per cent of the uncontested border area was monitored. The border verification and monitoring activities were undertaken with a limited scope owing to the fact that ground patrolling activities were not undertaken, as the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism remained at its initial operating capability phase during the reporting period

1.2.2 Full deployment of Mine Action Service personnel to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters, sector headquarters and team sites

Mine Action Service personnel were deployed to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters in Kadugli and Gok Machar. The remaining 2 sector headquarters and team sites were not established during the 2016/17 period

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2,738 joint ground patrols (6 teams x 1.25 patrols per day x 365 days) and 84 air patrols conducted by Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism integrated teams at a rate of 7 patrol flights per month	No	<p>Joint ground patrols were not conducted</p> <p>Owing to poor infrastructure along the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and continuing security threats en route to the Zone, ground monitoring missions have been deferred to the upcoming dry season. Planning, preparation and training for these missions and coordination with the local authorities on both sides were undertaken. However, the alleged presence of proxy groups within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone made the security of national monitors participating in ground patrols problematic, preventing the launch of ground patrols. Consequently, reconnaissance for locating team sites in the Zone has been postponed, pending an enabling security environment</p>
	47	Air patrols were conducted during the reporting period. The number of air patrols conducted was lower than planned owing to the lack of freedom of movement of personnel from the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. UNISFA continues to engage with the authorities with a view to the removal of all impediments to the Mechanism's operations, acceleration of the process of approvals for aerial monitoring and the granting of landing clearances for aerial monitoring missions
12 meetings with Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism officials at headquarters, sectors and team sites for the provision of advice and support with respect to the coordination and planning of operations to monitor the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone	9	Meetings were held with Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism officials for the provision of advice, planning and coordination. These engagements were limited to air patrolling activities, as no ground patrol was undertaken during the period
100 per cent of Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism ground patrols accompanied by Mine Action Service patrol support teams with mine-protected vehicles	Yes	In accordance with the concept of initial operating capability of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, the Mine Action Service deployed a total of 5 teams to the headquarters in Kadugli and Gok Machar. The Service's patrol support teams with demining capacity remained ready to deploy throughout the period in order to support the Mechanism's ground patrols. However, no ground patrols were undertaken by the Mechanism during the reporting period. A representative of the Service participated in the reconnaissance flight to Buram in January 2017



200 km of routes in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone made safe and accessible, and 100 per cent of landmines and explosive remnants of war reported in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone removed and destroyed, in accordance with the accredited procedures of the Mine Action Service	No	<p>In line with its support plan and to increase the mission's preparedness and mine risk awareness, the Mine Action Service conducted a number of integrated ground patrol training sessions for 868 military observers, national monitors and elements of the troop-contributing country contingent, and delivered mine/explosive remnants of war awareness presentations to 809 troops, 190 military observers/staff officers, 14 Sudan People's Liberation Army national monitors, 9 Sudanese Armed Forces personnel, 5 United Nations police and 17 civilian personnel from UNISFA and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the Abyei Area</p> <p>No mine action operations were conducted as a result of political and security reasons, and there was no access to the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone</p>
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## Component 2: support

42. During the reporting period, UNISFA supported the expansion of troop deployment during the dry season through the establishment of five new temporary military operating camps in the Abyei Area. In addition, UNISFA completed the establishment of one permanent operating camp at Noong that will allow for a continuous military presence in the centre of the Abyei Area. The construction work that was required to lay down the basic infrastructure and appropriate living accommodation for the advance team was carried out using in-house capacity, while the second phase of construction was outsourced.

43. The development of the mission's infrastructure continued during the 2016/17 period. The mission completed the construction of 30 septic tanks in all camps in the Abyei Area, as well as the installation of four new wastewater treatment plants. In addition, the mission improved access to clean water by drilling five new water boreholes. Finally, the mission outsourced the construction of concrete/masonry ablutions at Abyei for military personnel; the project is now being implemented. The mission effectively maintained a reliable supply of electricity to all camps throughout the reporting period. A total of 165 new self-contained accommodation units were completed during the reporting period, of which 50 were handed over to occupants.

44. As part of its long-term camp improvement plan, the mission completed the construction of a concrete wall to improve the perimeter defence of the Abyei headquarters during the 2016/17 period, as well as a number of ancillary projects that were required for compliance with the minimum operating security standards, such as the construction of guard towers.

45. The project for the Abyei headquarters, including its expansion, progressed to an advanced stage during the reporting period. The new layout of the Abyei headquarters camp envisions: (a) the relocation of the helipad and heavy military machinery away from staff accommodation; (b) the construction of adequate structures for storage, warehousing and property disposal; (c) the design of specific

living areas for civilian personnel and troops; (d) the construction of recreation and staff welfare facilities; and (e) self-sustained civilian staff accommodation.

46. As in previous financial years, delays in the delivery of raw construction materials by contractors owing to restrictions on movement caused delays in the completion of construction projects. Delays in the clearance of goods and equipment at Port Sudan added further to the challenges. As a result of the restrictions imposed by the Government of the Sudan, the Athony airstrip could not be operationalized.

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**Expected accomplishment 2.1:** Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administration and security support to the mission

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.1.1 Improvement of infrastructure and implementation of environmentally safe processes

The mission completed the following activities: (a) the replacement of all old accommodation units and the construction of additional living space at all military camps; (b) the establishment of solid-waste sites; (c) the installation of wastewater treatment plants at major camps; and (d) the maintenance of access roads to camps through the repair and reconstruction of all permanent and temporary roads

2.1.2 Improved financial and human resources processes through the utilization of Umoja

During the reporting period, UNISFA continued its efforts to improve its end-to-end financial and procurement processes pursuant to the Secretariat-wide initiative to migrate its legacy systems to a state-of-the-art enterprise resource platform. In 2016/17, the procedures for cost recovery for services provided by or received from other United Nations entities as well as third parties, were reinforced through enhanced collaboration with service providers for the strict usage of the module for the billing of transactions

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*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)*

*Remarks*

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**Service improvements**

Infrastructure improvement at 16 locations

15

Locations received improvements. These included the replacement of accommodation units, the construction of additional living space for troops and the building of walkways between facilities

Improvement of finance and human resources processes through the smooth operation of Umoja

Yes

Improved knowledge of the Umoja system and its functionalities facilitated the smooth operation of financial and procurement processes. The mission operated all the Umoja modules that have been deployed to date, with improved financial oversight in managing approved resources

Implementation of environmentally safe processes in the area of facility management

Yes

Wastewater treatment plants have been purchased for all camps, with 4 of them to be delivered by the end of the period. Out of 38 planned units, 16 have been installed. Delays in the delivery of equipment and supplies resulted in the postponement of project implementation until the next dry season

### Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 5,101 military contingent personnel, 225 military observers and 50 United Nations police officers	4,392 114 18	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average of: Military contingent personnel Military observers United Nations police
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel	Yes	During the reporting period, the mission produced 56 major verification reports, resulting from 28 periodic and 28 operational readiness inspections in accordance with United Nations standards. These inspections involved 14 different military units deployed throughout the mission
Administration of an average of 286 civilian staff, comprising 164 international staff, 90 national staff and 32 United Nations Volunteers	127 77 31	Administration of an average of 235 civilian staff, comprising: International staff, including 6 temporary international staff National staff United Nations Volunteers
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action, and a staff counselling programme	Yes	UNISFA effectively implemented the 3-pronged strategy (prevention, enforcement and remedial action) to address misconduct in the mission, including through the provision of training to military, police and civilian personnel and national monitors from the Sudan and South Sudan, and provided sensitization and awareness-raising to both mission personnel and local communities  Regular monitoring and assessment visits were made to the sectors and team sites to identify risks, assess and monitor personnel activities and recommend proactive preventive measures to pre-empt sexual exploitation and abuse and serious misconduct

### Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of 87 generators, 17 water purification units and 3 wastewater treatment plants at 14 camps	89 18	At 15 camps, the mission maintained and repaired: Generators Water purification units  Routine maintenance was completed for all wastewater treatment plants at all camps
Construction of supply and access roads for 4 camps (Dungop, Goli, Tajalei and Marial Achak) and maintenance and renovation of 250 km of roads and 5 bridges	No	The commercial contract for the road maintenance project was recently finalized. During the reporting period, the maintenance of 250 km of roads was carried out using in-house capacity, while the construction of 4 concrete culvert bridges was 100 per cent completed

Installation of 4 wastewater treatment plants and major repair of existing sanitation equipment for all premises, including the upgrading of liquid and solid waste infrastructure	16	Wastewater treatment plants were installed and operated at the following locations: 10 in Abyei, 2 at Gok Machar camp and 1 each in Kadugli, Diffra, Banton and Athony. In addition, the mission maintained all plumbing fixtures and equipment and distributed water at all camps daily  Additional equipment was purchased and installed because of the need to meet United Nations environmental standards
Construction of 6 oxidation ponds (2 in Abyei and 1 each at the Doukra, Athony, Highway and Diffra camps) for treated wastewater for use in irrigation	3	Ponds were fully constructed (2 in Abyei and 1 in Doukra). The mission intends to complete the construction of ponds for the remaining locations in the next budget period, as during the reporting period, the priority in the construction of septic tanks and wastewater treatment plants was given to Athony, Highway and Diffra in order to address the environmental concerns at those locations
Implementation of phase I construction of a rainwater evacuation system	Yes	The improvement of the stormwater and drainage system was 100 per cent completed
Implementation of 2 landscaping and greening pilot projects at Abyei headquarters and in Kadugli	1	Landscaping and greening project was fully completed in Kadugli, while 70 per cent progress was achieved in Abyei. The delay in Abyei was due to the linkage of the landscaping projects to the camp expansion project
Maintenance and repair of 5 helicopter landing/apron facilities, in Abyei, Diffra, Tajalei, Marial Achak and Gok Machar locations, and of 1 airfield, in Athony	Yes	Routine maintenance, including patching and compaction, was carried out on a monthly basis in all locations, while repairs were made when required
Supply of 6.7 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	8.0 million	Litres of diesel fuel were stored and supplied for generators. The higher-than-budgeted consumption was due to the mobilization of 2 additional sites in the Abyei Area and the installation of 4 additional high-capacity generators at the mission headquarters

### Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 328 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 3 armoured vehicles, and 579 contingent-owned vehicles in 6 locations (Abyei, Kadugli, Gok Machar, Wau, Khartoum and Juba)	328	United Nations-owned vehicles, including 3 armoured vehicles, were operated and maintained in 8 locations (Abyei, Wau, Khartoum, Kadugli, Gok Machar, Juba, Addis Ababa and Malakal)
	583	Contingent-owned vehicles were operated in 3 locations (Abyei, Kadugli and Gok Machar) and maintained by the troop-contributing country under a wet-lease agreement
Operation of a shuttle service 7 days a week, serving an average of 52 United Nations personnel per day, from their accommodation to the mission area	Yes	The shuttle service has been operated as planned

Supply of 1.2 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	1.1 million	Litres of diesel fuel were supplied for ground transportation. The lower-than-planned consumption of fuel was attributable mainly to lower-than-anticipated ground movements as a result of deteriorated road conditions after each rainy season
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### Air operations

Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing and 4 rotary-wing aircraft, including 2 military-type aircraft, in 8 locations (Abyei, Athony, Gok Machar, Kadugli, Wau, Tajalei, Marial Achak and Diffra)	3 4	UNISFA operated and maintained: Fixed-wing aircraft Rotary-wing aircraft, including 2 military-type aircraft  The mission operated and maintained its air fleet in all locations as planned
Supply of 3.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	3.9 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied for air operations. The higher consumption was due to the fact that the actual number of hours flown on 1 fixed-wing aircraft was higher than budgeted

### Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 2 Earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	2	Earth station hubs were supported and maintained to provide voice, fax, video and data communications
Support and maintenance of 3 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 17 telephone exchanges and 32 microwave links	3 17 20	The mission supported and maintained: VSAT systems Telephone exchanges Active microwave links, which extended services to all UNISFA sites from the mission's headquarters and the headquarters of the respective sectors. Improved system deployment with fibre-optic connectivity where possible has reduced the number of links maintained
Support and maintenance of 220 items of high-frequency (HF) equipment and 1,136 very-high-frequency (UHF/Tetra) and 14 ultra-high-frequency (UHF/VHF) repeaters and transmitters	220 1,136 14	The mission supported and maintained: Items of HF equipment, which were deployed on site and in operational vehicles UHF/Tetra repeaters and transmitters UHF/VHF repeaters and transmitters. 8 out of 10 terrestrial trunking system (Tetra) UHF repeaters were deployed. 2 repeaters were held in stock in anticipation of the establishment of the Buram and Malakal sites for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. Four VHF repeaters were decommissioned and recovered for write-off

**Information technology**

Support and maintenance of 31 servers, 320 desktop computers, 424 laptop computers, 143 printers and 29 digital senders in 15 locations	31	Support and maintenance were provided in 15 locations for:
		Servers
	320	Desktop computers
	424	Laptop computers
	143	Printers
	29	Digital senders
Support and maintenance of 16 local area networks (LANs) and wide area networks (WANs) for 615 users in 15 locations, and 8 wireless area networks in 8 locations (3 in Abyei, 2 in Gok Machar, 2 in Kadugli and 1 in Khartoum)	16	Support and maintenance were provided at 15 sites for the following throughout the mission:
		LANs and WANs
	615	User accounts, including generic accounts
	8	Wireless area networks in 8 locations (3 in Abyei, 2 in Gok Machar, 2 in Kadugli and 1 in Khartoum)

**Medical**

Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all UNISFA locations	Yes	A total of 235 medical evacuations from 6 locations (Abyei, Todach, Athony, Doukra, Diffra and Banton) were successfully completed by land and air on United Nations-operated aircraft to the level II hospital in the mission area, and also to Addis Ababa and Entebbe, where contractual arrangements exist with level III hospitals to provide necessary treatment
Operation and maintenance of 1 United Nations-owned level I clinic, 10 contingent-owned level I clinics, 1 contingent-owned level II hospital and 10 emergency and first-aid stations at 22 locations	1	The mission operated and maintained in 22 locations:
		United Nations-owned level I clinic
	10	Contingent-owned level I clinics
	1	Contingent-owned level II hospital
	10	Emergency and first-aid stations
		The facilities covered all mission personnel, staff from other United Nations agencies and some members of the local population in severe life-threatening emergencies
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary and confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel, and conduct of a sensitization programme on HIV and other communicable diseases, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	During the reporting period, the mission conducted 35 voluntary and confidential HIV counselling and testing sessions. 38 health education training sessions were conducted for the mission on all aspects of health care, in which about 2,000 troops participated. The topics covered included: HIV/AIDS, hygiene and sanitation, malaria prevention and prophylaxis, diarrhoea and waterborne diseases, and health education on animal bites, especially snake and dog bites

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**Security**

Provision of security and safety services to United Nations personnel and assets 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the Abyei Area and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism	Yes	The mission provided security services to United Nations personnel and assets; facilitated the issuance of security clearances, the tracking of United Nations personnel movement and the issuance of identification cards; assisted official visitors; and monitored ground access to UNISFA premises. The mission also conducted 188 security assessments and investigations
24-hour radio communications coverage for all United Nations security management system personnel within the Abyei Area	Yes	A structured and functional 24-hour radio communications room was established. The mission also established a 24/7 integrated emergency communications centre to handle routine communications in the mission area, which covered both mission personnel and personnel from United Nations agencies in line with United Nations guidelines
16 mission-wide site security assessments for United Nations agencies, funds and programmes adjacent to UNISFA camps, common premises and the non-governmental organization compound in Agok under the Saving Lives Together framework; 27 minimum operating security standards inspection assessments; and 12 staff visits	16 27 12	The mission conducted: Mission-wide site security assessments Minimum operating security standards inspection assessments Staff visits
Conduct of induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	Yes	A total of 68 induction security training sessions, 5 presentations on fire safety and evacuation drills, and 12 fire safety inspections/risk assessments were conducted

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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	6 785.1	6 034.7	750.4	11.1
Military contingents	144 424.1	148 751.2	(4 327.1)	(3.0)
United Nations police	1 201.7	897.9	303.8	25.3
Formed police units	–	–	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>152 410.9</b>	<b>155 683.7</b>	<b>(3 272.8)</b>	<b>(2.1)</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	28 092.6	27 492.0	600.6	2.1
National staff	1 482.9	2 514.8	(1 031.9)	(69.6)
United Nations Volunteers	1 460.6	1 531.8	(71.2)	(4.9)
General temporary assistance	1 142.0	1 424.8	(282.8)	(24.8)
Government-provided personnel	–	–	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32 178.1</b>	<b>32 963.4</b>	<b>(785.3)</b>	<b>(2.4)</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	–	394.6	(394.6)	–
Official travel	1 103.8	1 033.6	70.2	6.4
Facilities and infrastructure	29 688.5	24 000.3	5 688.2	19.2
Ground transportation	2 425.9	2 755.6	(329.7)	(13.6)
Air operations	23 865.3	22 412.5	1 452.8	6.1
Naval transportation	125.0	602.0	(477.0)	(381.6)
Communications	4 150.1	4 742.8	(592.7)	(14.3)
Information technology	4 653.0	4 552.0	101.0	2.2
Medical	398.0	185.3	212.7	53.5
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	28 426.0	30 042.8	(1 616.8)	(5.7)
Quick-impact projects	500.0	498.8	1.2	0.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>95 335.6</b>	<b>91 220.2</b>	<b>4 115.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>279 924.6</b>	<b>279 867.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Staff assessment income	2 295.0	2 387.4	(92.4)	(4.0)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>277 629.6</b>	<b>277 479.9</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>279 924.6</b>	<b>279 867.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Inclusive of authority to enter into commitments in the amount of \$11.3 million authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/298](#).



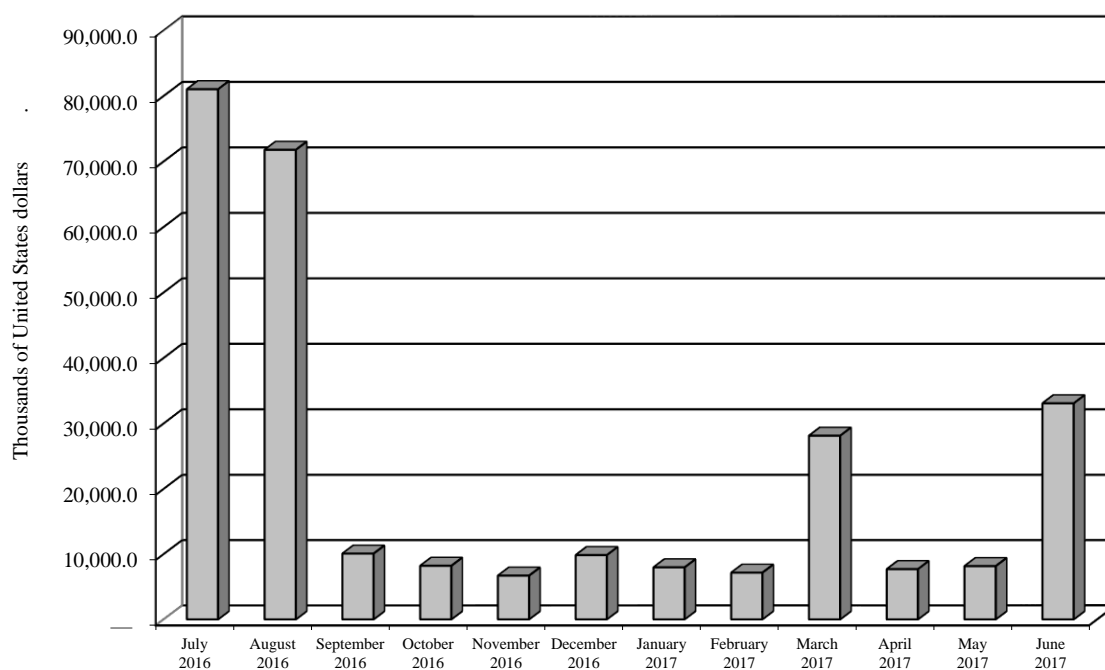
## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	152 410.9	3 273.8	155 684.7
II. Civilian personnel	32 178.1	820.6	32 998.7
III. Operational costs	95 335.6	(4 094.4)	91 241.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>279 924.6</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>279 924.6</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			<b>1.5</b>

47. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, to cover the costs related mainly to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 13.9 per cent for military contingents compared with the budgeted rate of 19 per cent. Funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, to cover the costs related to the increase in the salary scale of national staff and the lower actual average vacancy rate of 14 per cent for national General Service staff compared with the budgeted rate of 20 per cent. The redeployment from group III, operational costs, was possible owing mainly to lower expenditures on facilities and infrastructure and air operations. The lower-than-budgeted expenditures under these classes of expenditure were offset in part by higher expenditures for other supplies, services and equipment.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



48. The peaks in expenditure observed in July and August 2016 were due to the creation of commitments for rations, contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment, and standard troop cost reimbursement, as well as mine action

services. The higher expenditures observed in March and June 2017 were due to the payment of standard troop cost reimbursement.

#### D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	799.0
Other/miscellaneous revenue	35.1
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	7 671.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 505.3</b>

#### E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military observers	–
Military contingents	23 450.6
Formed police units	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23 450.6</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	18 313.1
Formed police units	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18 313.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 763.7</b>

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
<b>A. Applicable to mission area</b>			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.6	27 June 2011	–
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	27 June 2011	–
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.3	27 June 2011	–
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0		

## F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement <sup>a</sup>	791.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>791.9</b>

<sup>a</sup> Estimated value of land in Abyei, Gok Machar, Kadugli and the locations of company operating bases, as well as the estimated value of landing and navigation charges, and parking fees at airports.

## IV. Analysis of variances<sup>2</sup>

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	\$750.4	11.1%

49. The reduced requirements were due mainly to: (a) a higher actual average vacancy rate of 49.3 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 35 per cent, owing to delays in the issuance of visas for new personnel; and (b) the fact that no claims for death and disability compensation were made during the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	(\$4 327.1)	(3.0%)

50. The increased requirements were due mainly to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 13.9 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 19 per cent. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements due mainly to early payment discounts for rations payments.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	\$303.8	25.3%

51. The reduced requirements were due mainly to: (a) a higher actual average vacancy rate of 64 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 50 per cent, owing to delays in the issuance of visas for new personnel; and (b) the fact that no claims for death and disability compensation were made during the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	\$600.6	2.1%

52. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 22.9 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 20.0 per cent. The variance was offset in part by increased requirements in danger pay, attributable mainly to a higher actual average of 9.9 months during which staff members were entitled to danger pay compared with the 8 months provided for in the 2016/17 period.

<sup>2</sup> Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	(\$1 031.9)	(69.6%)

53. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) an increase in national staff salary scales, effective 1 September 2016, in the Sudan, promulgated on 3 January 2017, and in Uganda, promulgated on 21 November 2016; and (b) a lower actual average vacancy rate of 14 per cent for national General Service staff compared with the budgeted rate of 20 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$282.8)	(24.8%)

54. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the cost allocated to UNISFA with regard to the engagement of general temporary assistance positions related mainly to support activities for Umoja Cluster 5 and Extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants</b>	(\$394.6)	–

55. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the fact that expenditures relating to geospatial information services were provided for under information technology services, but the services were rendered by consultants and hence recorded under consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	\$70.2	6.4%

56. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-anticipated travel costs for training due to the fact that some training sessions were held within the mission area rather than outside the mission as initially anticipated.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	\$5 688.2	19.2%

57. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the cancellation of the award of contract to the lowest bid for maintenance services due to restrictions imposed, including the non-issuance of visas to the selected company. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the acquisition of additional wastewater treatment plants to meet United Nations environmental standards.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	(\$329.7)	(13.6%)

58. The increased requirements, which were attributable mainly to petrol, oil and lubricants, were offset in part by the mission's decision to cancel the acquisition of nine light passenger vehicles owing to restrictions imposed on the ground patrol movements of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$1 452.8	6.1%

59. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the rental and operation of fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft as a result of the lower-than-budgeted de-positioning costs and guaranteed fleet costs, the latter due to lower-priced contracts.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Naval transportation</b>	(\$477.0)	(381.6%)

60. The increased requirements were due mainly to the higher number of sea containers acquired to deliver water treatment plants procured by the mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications</b>	(\$592.7)	(14.3%)

61. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the increased cost of Internet connectivity and the warranty costs of the terrestrial trunking system. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for communications equipment and related spare parts.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Information technology</b>	\$101.0	2.2%

62. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the postponement of the planned acquisition of information technology equipment in order to reprioritize resources towards payments for military contingents as a result of the lower-than-budgeted vacancy rates for military contingents. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for centralized connectivity services and software for the mission's network.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	\$212.7	53.5%

63. The reduced requirements were due mainly to: (a) the lower-than-budgeted requirements for medical evacuations, as the mission relied on its own assets to provide such services; and (b) the delayed recording of expenditures for specialist services and hospitalization fees for services rendered by the troop-contributing country.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	(\$1 616.8)	(5.7%)

64. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the mission's higher-than-expected engagement of individual contractors, especially for maintenance services, as a result of the cancellation of the award of contract to the lowest bid due to restrictions imposed, including the non-issuance of visas to the selected company. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for mine detection and mine clearing services due to the non-deployment of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, and other freight and related costs due to lower-than-anticipated acquisitions during the period.

## V. Performance of financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments

65. The approved budget for UNISFA for the 2016/17 period was based on the planned repatriation of existing tank and artillery units prior to the beginning of that period (see A/70/701, para. 29). The planned repatriation did not take place, and, while the need for the tank and artillery units continued to be closely monitored, their retention was warranted for the 2016/17 period. Such retention created further resource requirements in the amount of \$11.3 million for the 2016/17 period, comprising \$4.8 million for reimbursement for standard troop costs and related allowances, \$5.7 million for major equipment and self-sustainment reimbursement and \$0.8 million for rations costs.

66. The General Assembly, in its resolution 71/298, consequently authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed \$11.3 million for the maintenance of the mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, in addition to the amount already appropriated for the same period.

67. The additional requirements of \$11.3 million for the tank and artillery units, coupled with the recognition of \$7.1 million in exceptional deferred costs from the 2015/16 period, resulted in total additional requirements in the amount of \$18.4 million for the 2016/17 period. As a result, UNISFA incurred expenditures of \$4.3 million above its approved resources, inclusive of the additional \$11.3 million, under military contingents (see table in section III.A above). The increased requirements under military contingents were attributable mainly to a lower actual vacancy rate of 13.9 per cent, including the deployment of the tank and artillery units, compared with the budgeted rate of 19 per cent. The mission reprioritized its existing resources to the extent possible to cover the increased requirements under military contingents.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Commitment authority (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)+(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military contingents	11 300.0	11 300.0	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11 300.0</b>	<b>11 300.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>11 300.0</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>11 300.0</b>	<b>11 300.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>11 300.0</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>11 300.0</b>	<b>11 300.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>11 300.0</b>

68. During the reporting period, the resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments in an amount of \$11.3 million, without assessment, were fully utilized to meet additional requirements for military contingents. Taking into consideration the overall performance of the financial resources of the mission, the additional actual commitments of \$11.3 million are reduced by the unencumbered balance of \$57,300 for the 2016/17 period. Accordingly, the net amount of \$11,242,700 is to be appropriated by Member States.

## VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

69. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei are:

(a) To appropriate an additional amount of \$11,242,700 to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017, authorized by the General Assembly under the terms of its resolution [71/298](#);

(b) Taking into account the amount of \$268,624,600 already assessed on Member States under the terms of its resolution [70/269](#), to apply other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2017 in the total amount of \$8,505,300, from investment revenue (\$799,000), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$35,100) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$7,671,200), against the shortfall in assessment for the same period;

(c) To assess the additional amount of \$2,737,400, representing the difference between the increase in appropriation (\$11,242,700) and other revenue (\$8,505,300) for the period ended 30 June 2017.