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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 2019 to 30 June 2020

### 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 2019 to 30 June 2020 has been linked to the mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components as follows: security, governance and border monitoring; and mission support.

During the reporting period, in spite of the restrictions in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, UNISFA continued to implement the key elements of its mandate, including: providing security; providing protection of civilians; monitoring and verifying the demilitarization of the Abyei Area; supporting rule of law efforts; facilitating humanitarian access; and engaging the parties to promote the peace process. The mission continued its efforts to enhance in-house construction capacity by focusing on the acquisition of heavy specialized vehicles as a way to eliminate dependency on external contractors, and quickly responded to the pandemic by mobilizing resources to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

UNISFA incurred \$259.0 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.6 per cent, compared with \$259.8 in the 2018/19 period, for a resource utilization rate of 98.4 per cent.

The unencumbered balance of \$1.2 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements in the amount of \$5.2 million for military and police personnel, owing primarily to the non-issuance of entry visas and travel permits for the deployment of formed police units and United Nations police to the Sudan in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on temporary arrangements for the administration and security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011, and to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by higher-than-planned expenditures for civilian personnel of \$3.7 million, owing mainly to higher costs for international staff due to a lower actual average vacancy rate, higher-than-planned common staff costs and an increase in the post adjustment multiplier.

### Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	137 372.8	132 199.4	5 173.4	3.8
Civilian personnel	36 394.4	40 129.4	(3 735.0)	(10.3)
Operational costs	86 409.8	86 681.5	(271.7)	(0.3)
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>260 177.0</b>	<b>259 010.3</b>	<b>1 166.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Staff assessment income	2 864.7	3 152.4	(287.7)	(10.0)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>257 312.3</b>	<b>255 857.9</b>	<b>1 454.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>260 177.0</b>	<b>259 010.3</b>	<b>1 166.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>

### 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	144	36.0
Military contingents	3 620	3 747	(3.5)
United Nations police	185	35	81.1
Formed police units	160	–	100.0
International staff	165	152	7.9
National staff			
National Professional Officers	3	3	–
General Service staff	83	75	9.6
United Nations Volunteers			
International	34	30	11.8
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff	1	–	100.0

<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 2019 to 30 June 2020 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 February 2019 (A/73/742) and amounted to \$267,918,400 gross (\$265,046,000 net). It provided for 225 military observers, 3,620 military contingent personnel, 185 United Nations police officers, 160 formed police personnel, 167 international staff (including 1 position funded under general temporary assistance), 86 national staff and 34 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 26 April 2019, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$264,877,000 gross for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 (A/73/755/Add.11, para. 40).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 73/311, appropriated an amount of \$260,177,000 gross (\$257,312,300 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

4. 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 2469 (2019), 2497 (2019) and 2519 (2020).

5. On 14 May 2019, the Security Council decided, in its resolution 2469 (2019), to reduce the authorized troop ceiling of the mission from 4,140 to 3,550 until 15 November 2019 and to increase the authorized police ceiling from 345 to 640 police personnel, including 148 individual police officers and three formed police units.

6. The Security Council also decided, in its resolution 2497 (2019), to maintain the authorized troop ceiling at 3,550, and to allow a postponement in the withdrawal of 295 troops above the authorized troop ceiling until 15 May 2020.

7. The Security Council further decided, in its resolution 2519 (2020) to continue to allow the postponement in the withdrawal of 295 troops above the authorized troop ceiling until the Secretary-General lifted his suspension on troop repatriations, owing to restrictions in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

8. UNISFA is mandated to achieve an overall objective, namely, to support the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on temporary arrangements for the administration and security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011, by participating in relevant Abyei Area bodies, monitoring the demilitarized status of the Area, facilitating humanitarian access and liaison between the parties, protecting the Abyei Area from incursions by unauthorized elements and supporting the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring 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 2019/20 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 the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

## **B. Budget implementation**

11. During the reporting period, UNISFA continued to implement the key elements of its mandate, including providing security; providing protection of civilians; monitoring and verifying the demilitarization of the Abyei Area; supporting rule of law efforts; facilitating humanitarian access; facilitating intercommunity dialogue at the grass-roots and intercommunal levels; and engaging the parties to promote the peace process and a final resolution to the status of Abyei. UNISFA also continued to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, monitor the human rights situation in the Abyei Area and promote gender equality.

12. Despite continued advocacy by UNISFA, including calls for the resumption of Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meetings, little progress was made by the parties on the process leading to a settlement of the final status of Abyei. UNISFA leadership met regularly with officials in Khartoum and Juba and with members of the diplomatic community to promote political dialogue between the parties on the question of Abyei, and to discuss security, the peace process and mandate implementation. UNISFA leadership visited Khartoum in July, September and November and twice in December 2019, and met with the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Defence, the first Vice-President of the Sovereign Council, the Sudanese Co-Chair of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and other government officials of the Sudan in March 2020. In July and August 2019, and twice in January 2020, UNISFA leadership met in Juba with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Defence, a Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, the South Sudanese Co-Chair of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, the head of the Abyei file and the Chief of the Defence Staff, among other officials of South Sudan.

13. Also during the reporting period, Juba hosted three sessions of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism on 2 and 13 October 2019 and on 19 February 2020. The latter meeting followed an agenda drafted by UNISFA and was attended by members of the Mechanism and representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Defence of both countries, as well as representatives of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee. While some points of agreement have since begun to be implemented, including the establishment of checkpoints and search-and-seizure procedures, as well as the reactivation of the Joint Military Observation Committee and the joint military observer team mechanisms, others were referred to the presidencies, including the request to operationalize the Athony airstrip as well as the protection of the Diffra oilfields.

14. UNISFA leadership met on 26 April 2020 with officials from Juba, including a former Minister for Foreign Affairs, the current head of the Abyei file and the Co-Chair of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, and urged them to expedite the implementation of the decisions made by the Joint Political and Security Mechanism at the meeting on 19 February. A consultative meeting with Abyei Joint Oversight Committee stakeholders, scheduled by UNISFA for 24 March in Khartoum, had to be postponed owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

15. During the reporting period, UNISFA hosted diplomats from the United States of America as well as a delegation of the Korea International Cooperation Agency. In February 2020, UNISFA was visited by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations and by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa.

16. During the reporting period, with regard to community liaison initiatives, the mission's facilitation of intercommunal dialogue and conflict resolution activities suffered a setback following security incidents at Nainai and Kolom in January 2020. Prior to those incidents, the mission had conducted regular joint community peace committee meetings, organized three conferences aimed at facilitating the migration cycles, met with administrative and traditional leadership representatives and conducted community outreach efforts with a view to enhancing the peace process. Some of the main issues discussed included shooting incidents and other attacks on civilians, cattle rustling, the provision of compensation to victims of crimes, compensation for stolen cattle and collaboration between the communities in preserving peace and security in Abyei. However, the magnitude of the incidents in January resulted in frayed intercommunity relations. As a result, the Ngok Dinka side discontinued participation in meetings with the Misseriya in the joint community peace committee. In order to have the two communities re-engage with each other, UNISFA organized two meetings at Diffra at the traditional leaders' level in the latter half of the reporting period.

17. Meetings with traditional court judges, including members of the joint traditional court of the Amiet common market, addressed the conditions at the Amiet detention centre, including the welfare of detainees, due process, avoidance of arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention. UNISFA organized a workshop on these and related issues in July 2019. UNISFA also updated the mission's protection of civilians strategy.

18. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, and in order to facilitate the medical coverage of the Amiet common market, UNISFA organized ad hoc joint community peace committee meetings with the two non-governmental organizations involved in providing medical coverage related to COVID-19 in the Amiet common market, namely, Global Aid Hand from the northern Abyei Area and Save the Children International from the southern Abyei Area. Preventive measures for COVID-19 were also discussed with members of the joint traditional court of the Amiet common market, as key players in the daily administration and management of the market.

19. In the absence of an Abyei police service, the United Nations police continued to be the only entity providing policing services and responding to law and order matters within the Abyei Area. Owing to the continued vacuum in law and order, the United Nations police continued to strengthen the capacities of community protection committees, in line with Security Council resolution [2205 \(2015\)](#), to improve the maintenance of law and order processes in the southern part of the Abyei Area. United Nations police officers also continued to strengthen the capacities of the joint protection committee to manage the increasing number of issues related to law and order in the Amiet common market, which is the economic hub of the Abyei Area. United Nations police officers contributed to enhancing security in the Abyei Area through co-locating, mentoring, monitoring and advising the community protection committees and ensured that they operated in line with basic policing and human rights standards.

20. United Nations police officers worked closely with local communities through the community protection committees and the joint protection committee to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in three detention centres and in the communities. Applying all recommended health mitigation measures, including social distancing and the wearing of protective masks, the United Nations police continued to mentor and

advise the community protection committees and the joint protection committee during the COVID-19 pandemic and provided training in basic law enforcement duties, community-oriented policing strategies, intelligence-led policing mechanisms, the proper management of detention centres and the prevention of the spread of COVID-19. Special training programmes also centred on identification of and promotion and respect for human rights, as well as the prevention and appropriate management of cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

21. The deployment of formed police units in the mission, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2497 \(2019\)](#) and [2519 \(2020\)](#), did not take place during the reporting period, owing mainly to the non-issuance of entry visas to the Sudan and travel permits to formed police units, which resulted in delays in the predeployment visit to Ethiopia during the reporting period. The delaying of the deployment of the formed police units hindered the implementation of the mandate. Multiple incidents, including demonstrations, traffic accidents and fires, tested the diminished capacity of the individual United Nations police officers on the ground, and were difficult to control without the presence of formed police units.

22. During the reporting period, with regard to Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism-related activities, the Joint Border Commission held two meetings from 12 to 22 October 2019 in Khartoum and from 24 to 29 November 2019 in Addis Ababa, in addition to the Joint Political and Security Mechanism meetings previously mentioned. Another meeting was scheduled to take place during April 2020 in Juba but was postponed, owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

23. During the reporting period, team site 22 was established at Abu Qussa/Wunkur. With that, the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism completed its initial operation capability phase. The Mechanism also commenced the upgrading of its accommodation facilities at all team sites as well as the improvement of access routes. The erection of permanent accommodation structures commenced at team sites 12 and 22, while engineering works were initiated at team sites 11 and 21, despite frequent hindrances due to heavy rains.

24. Freedom of movement within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone was secured overall during the reporting period. However, due to the presence of Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Army in Opposition elements in the general area of team site 22 (Abu Qussa/Wunkur), South Sudan People's Defence Forces national monitors did not deploy to Abu Qussa/Wunkur and the team site remained non-operational. Furthermore, while both parties agreed to withdraw completely from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the meeting of the Technical Ad Hoc Border Committee of the 14-Mile Area held on 12 October 2019 attested to the presence of South Sudan People's Defence Forces in the Zone, which remained confirmed as of the time of writing. With regard to the opening of six border crossing corridors, the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism visited the Meiram-Aweil border crossing corridor on 14 February 2020 to determine logistical requirements. A planned visit to the Kosti-Renk corridor was suspended owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

25. The mission continued to work with the Mine Action Service on clearance and route assessments in the Abyei Area, as well as on explosive ordnance disposal, weapons and ammunition disposal and surveys and mine risk education. Force mobility was facilitated and enhanced throughout the Abyei Area through assessments and clearance activities by the Mine Action Service. Within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the mission continued to work with the Mine Action Service in support of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and its ground monitoring missions, through the provision of patrol support teams and mine-protected vehicles.



Owing to the suspension of activities as a result of restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and constraints within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the Mine Action Service was only able to verify and deem safe from explosive hazards 80.2 km of the 400 km routes planned for assessment in the Zone. Similarly, only 133 mine risk education sessions of the planned 270 sessions were conducted, and only 46 induction sessions of the planned 60 sessions took place. The lower-than-forecast numbers of mine risk education and induction sessions were attributable to the impact of COVID-19.

26. During the reporting period, UNISFA deployed an average of 35 United Nations police personnel, 144 military observers and 3,747 military contingent personnel, including 127 staff officers, to cover the Abyei Area and to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The UNISFA military component continued to be deployed in three sectors in the Abyei Area, with a battalion deployed in each sector. Sector North headquarters were located in Diffra, Sector Centre headquarters in Dokura and Sector South headquarters in Athony. Under the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism mandate, UNISFA continued to deploy troops at Gok Machar and Kadugli. UNISFA troop deployment was carried out at 14 locations in the Abyei Area. No new United Nations police team sites were established during the reporting period.

#### **Coronavirus disease pandemic**

27. Despite the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, UNISFA strove to contain the security situation and to maintain Abyei as a weapons-free zone, thanks to its rapid response mechanism and presence in the most sensitive areas. The mission's efforts to have community representatives engage within the framework of the joint community peace committee and its attempts to reactivate dialogue at the traditional leaders' level were adversely affected by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

28. Owing to COVID-19 mitigation measures, travel restrictions and impassable roads, public and community outreach activities of the United Nations police were limited and some planned activities, including co-locations, patrols and visits to detention centres, were reduced. Nevertheless, United Nations police were able to conduct patrols, co-locations and visits to internally displaced persons sites and participated in air reconnaissance patrols in collaboration with military observers and national monitors from both the Sudan and South Sudan. In addition, United Nations police also conducted crime awareness campaigns, COVID-19 awareness campaigns and various outreach workshops.

29. The process for generation and deployment of the one authorized and identified formed police unit was hampered by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which prevented travel in general.

30. Despite the restrictions related to COVID-19, UNISFA continued to successfully implement all 15 quick-impact projects to support the local population and bolster the implementation of the mission's mandate. Related to the mission's continued effort to be impartial, funds allotted for quick-impact projects and the number of projects for implementation were distributed equally across the Abyei Area. Similarly, implementation of the women, peace and security mandate continued, albeit on a scaled-down level, as some activities were cancelled owing to COVID-19. The pandemic compelled the mission to seek alternative and creative approaches to continue engagement with local interlocutors, particularly women, which partly mitigated the lower activity level.

31. During the performance period, UNISFA faced significant challenges to implementing the full extent of its mandate following the onset of the COVID-19

pandemic and the resulting restrictions. In particular, the momentum generated by the meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism meeting in Juba on 19 February 2020, whose agenda largely consisted of issues raised by UNISFA on a number of topics, including the political/peace process, intercommunity dialogue, security and border/Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism-related matters, was stunted by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, as follow-up meetings could not take place during the last third of the reporting period, hindering the full delivery of the mandate. The increased requirements under the contingent class of expenditure, mainly with regard to troop reimbursement, were attributable to the challenges that the mission faced in repatriating 295 military contingent personnel and related contingent-owned equipment. The increased requirements were offset significantly by reduced requirements under United Nations police and formed police units, as the mission was unable to deploy the strength authorized by the Security Council owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and added difficulties in obtaining visas. The military and police personnel category, as a result, shows net reduced requirements of \$5.7 million, attributable mainly to the suspension of movement of all uniformed personnel in the fourth quarter of the financial year. All travel came to a halt in the fourth quarter of the financial year, which resulted in reduced requirements for official business travel and travel for training, but, most significantly, led to reduced requirements for air operations. The resulting resources were strategically reprioritized to increase the acquisition of prefabricated structures in preparation for the arrival of three formed police units. Resources were also reprioritized towards the acquisition of heavy specialized vehicles, primarily to enhance force mobility capacity, as well as to enable the mission's responsibilities in the context of the Action for Peacekeeping framework. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic also led to the acquisition of medical equipment and medical supplies. The mission's quick reprioritization of projects resulted in an optimal utilization of the approved resources in full alignment with the mandate.

### **Substantive and other programmatic activities**

32. During the 2019/20 reporting period, programmatic activities were used as a tool to effectively pursue political progress and widen the scope of UNISFA mandate delivery, particularly with regard to Security Council resolutions [2445 \(2018\)](#) and [2469 \(2019\)](#), in which the Council put emphasis on the engagement of both the Sudan and South Sudan in the advancement of the Agreement of 20 June 2011. UNISFA interacted regularly with officials in Khartoum and Juba, as well as with other relevant stakeholders. Despite movement restrictions following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNISFA managed to implement the following activities:

(a) **Confidence-building.** Activities included workshops targeting traditional leaders and women on gender issues in Agok, Abyei, Amiet and Diffra, aiming at bridging the generational and the cultural gap between traditional leaders and women who make up the greater, though often the most vulnerable, part of the population in Abyei. Anticipating resistance, the mission reached out to the members of an innovative project led by both Misseriya and Ngok Dinka women. This group, which was created in the spirit of the Secretary-General's call for a global ceasefire following the outbreak of the pandemic, intends to combat and prevent the spread of COVID-19. A memorandum of understanding was signed with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as the implementing partner. The initiative stemmed from the growing need for readily available and cost-effective masks, and the idea was greeted with high acceptance by the local community. The masks benefit the most vulnerable groups, including women, internally displaced persons, members of community protection committees, elderly persons and front-line workers at checkpoints and health facilities. A total of 30,000 masks will be produced by the end of the project;

(b) **Civilian arms control.** Activities included the provision for conducting a workshop on small arms control mechanisms, in collaboration with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities, in line with the UNISFA mandate to keep the Abyei Area demilitarized and weapons-free. While the workshop did not take place, owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, discussions within the framework of the Youth Champions for Disarmament programme were initiated with a view to leveraging the initiative and bringing on board youth specifically from Abyei to take part in the disarmament programme and build their capacity to support the cause;

(c) **Community stabilization programme.** Activities included those related to the establishment of governance systems aimed at the reduction of intercommunal conflicts and the promotion of dialogue and development of local peace, inclusive of civil society and grass-roots organizations. Provisions were made for two meetings between the local administrations of the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya, and for a number of community engagement and outreach meetings. UNISFA signed a memorandum of understanding with an international non-governmental organization, and held sessions with local civil society organizations, including women and youth networks in the north and south of Abyei, to promote and facilitate intercommunity dialogue at the grass-roots and intercommunal levels. UNISFA also introduced a programme on gender- and youth-responsive conflict analysis and capacity assessment with the aim of improving local capacity in the areas of rule of law and human rights monitoring and fostering the ownership and full participation of local community members. Of critical importance was the involvement of young women and men in carrying out capacity assessments and identifying specific measures to support the involvement of civil society organizations in local peace processes, which was achieved through the awarding of sub-grants managed by implementing partners. UNISFA trained 15 young assessors from the legal network of the Abyei Youth Union, who led the assessment process. Owing to heightened crime, local community training and crime awareness-raising campaigns were implemented in various locations including Agok, Rumamier, Abyei, Amiet and Diffra;

(d) **Community violence reduction.** Planned activities included the organization and facilitation of three meetings for the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka traditional chiefs with the purpose of facilitating intercommunal dialogue on peaceful coexistence and reconciliation and support for intercommunal dispute resolution mechanisms, including through 40 meetings of the joint community peace committee. Provision was also made for the support of two pre- and post-migration conferences, in coordination with agencies, funds and programmes, to promote peace during the migration period. UNISFA facilitated two traditional chiefs' meetings in Diffra on 16 March and 9 April 2020, respectively. It was the first time since November 2017 that traditional leaders met in this format. Owing to lingering tensions arising from the failure to resolve post-migration issues, UNISFA urgently facilitated the pre-migration dialogues in collaboration with IOM and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The first dialogue was held on 13 January 2020 in Noong while the second and third meetings took place in Dungop and Tejalei on 14 and 18 January, respectively. The two parties could not agree on modalities for accountability, leading to the abrupt termination of the migration programme and the creation of a security situation, which led to the attack at Nainai and Kolom on 22 January 2020. Eighteen meetings of the joint community peace committee were held. The joint community peace committee met sporadically after the Nainai and Kolom incidents, with meetings being suspended after the inconclusive traditional chiefs' meeting in Diffra on 9 April. Three joint community peace committee meetings focusing on COVID-19 were held in the Amiet common market. However, no joint meetings between the local administrations of the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya took place;

(e) **Human rights.** Activities have been almost exclusively reserved for addressing women's rights through awareness campaigns and the quarterly engagement of women and children in Agok, Abyei and Diffra. Two events (one each with the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya communities) were conducted in November to launch the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign. Separately, for each community, two workshops on sexual and gender-based violence were conducted in December, in coordination with their respective women associations. Two workshops on HIV and gender were conducted in coordination with Ngok Dinka and Misseriya women associations for traditional leaders, women and youth. A workshop on Ngok Dinka women's empowerment and development was conducted by UNISFA in December, in coordination with the Abyei Women Association;

(f) **Peace consolidation.** Activities included the provision of three meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and cross-border activities in coordination with UNMISS, as well as three conferences to promote dialogue between communities within the Abyei Area and communities in the neighbouring areas of South Sudan. The absence of an agreement by the parties to meet urged the mission to prioritize the revamping of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to supervise and promote security and stability in the area and ensure that the Abyei Area remains free of arms and unauthorized armed groups, and to continue to advocate for the establishment of a joint interim Abyei Area administration, including an Abyei Area council and an Abyei police service. Much of the advocacy took place through the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and a meeting was held in Juba on 19 February 2020 calling for the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to resume regular meetings. The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee consultative meeting scheduled for 24 March, which was poised to address, among various security issues, ways to revitalize the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, could not take place owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. One ad hoc meeting was held at Rumamier under the aegis of Sector South between the Nuer from Abiemnom in South Sudan and the Ngok Dinka local community in the south-eastern part of the Abyei Area. In order to identify specific programme activities as part of UNISFA/UNMISS collaboration, a meeting to discuss modalities for increased inter-mission cooperation and coordination was initiated on 15 January. UNISFA also conducted capacity-building activities for the community protection committees and the joint community peace committee;

(g) **Rule of law.** Activities included the provision of workshops on traditional justice. A workshop was held on 31 July and 1 August 2019, targeting Ngok Dinka traditional leaders, legal practitioners, youth, women representatives and the community protection committees, aimed at increasing knowledge on issues relating to fair hearing and conflict of interest as well as on human rights, gender approaches and protection of woman in line with international human rights law. To build on the outcomes of the workshop, UNISFA initiated discussions with the legal network of the Abyei Youth Union as well as local non-governmental organizations in the north of Abyei. It is expected that specific initiatives will be developed on youth involvement in justice-related processes in order to improve equitable access to justice, with a specific focus on women and the most vulnerable groups.

33. UNISFA continued the implementation of the women, peace and security initiative. Several meetings were held with women leaders, and awareness-raising campaigns on women's rights that targeted grass-roots communities were conducted. UNISFA continued advocacy for women's participation at decision-making levels and engaged local communities, including community protection committees and women leaders, on issues related to sexual and gender-based violence. UNISFA continued to monitor and follow up on allegations of human rights violations, particularly those

committed against women and children. UNISFA also supported women civil society organizations to commemorate the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign. Other activities included an awareness-raising campaign across Abyei on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and two events to launch the campaign were conducted. Five workshops on sexual and gender-based violence, women's rights and gender and HIV were conducted. UNISFA also engaged the Abyei Women Association in the southern part of Abyei on the Secretary-General's appeal for a global ceasefire. As a result, the Association played a key role, calling on all armed elements in Abyei to cease fire through a public statement. UNISFA engaged women leaders on COVID-19 and its gender impact and the role of women in prevention and response to the pandemic. As a result, women played a major role as conduits for information on COVID-19. UNISFA and women leaders jointly conducted a community outreach campaign on COVID-19 and its impact on women and girls, reaching 11 villages and internally displaced persons settlements in southern Abyei.

34. Notwithstanding the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and related precautions, UNISFA continued to implement quick-impact projects to support the local population and help the implementation of the mission's mandate. During the reporting period, UNISFA successfully implemented 8 of 15 quick-impact projects, with the remaining projects due for completion within the first quarter of the 2020/21 financial year. The quick-impact projects remain focused on water, health, traditional justice and the rule of law, community and social development, gender, and education-related projects. These projects comprise support to solar water yards, primary schools, a hospital, a meeting hall, a community hall and a facility run by the joint protection committee. A quarter of the projects target facilities that are used jointly by the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya communities.

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

35. The mission continued its efforts to increase capacity to enable force mobility and its commitment to Action for Peacekeeping best practices by focusing on the acquisition of heavy equipment through purchase and transfer from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), as well as by utilizing a third party operator contractor to implement the works. In addition, the light field engineering company was reconfigured during the reporting period to increase its horizontal engineering capacity. This enhanced capacity will be brought to bear in the next rotation and a programme of integrating civilian and military elements will begin.

36. During the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the mission utilized the CRJ passenger aircraft based in Entebbe, Uganda, to perform limited cargo operations for the mission. During the 2019/20 period, the mission completed the installation of 46 solar lights. Additional boreholes were completed at Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism sites for water supply and wastewater treatment plants were installed, allowing for recycled water from these plants to be used for irrigation. In addition, a waste management yard was installed at Abyei headquarters for the disposal and management of solid waste. Oil and water separators for generator power stations were also built at Abyei headquarters to ensure that spills, should they occur, are properly handled during equipment maintenance. Soil contaminated with petrol, oil and lubricants was excavated at the Todach team site and treated through an aeration process. Tree planting was an ongoing activity during the reporting period and is expected to be extended to all mission locations as part of greening initiatives. Phase I of the field remote infrastructure management system project was fully

implemented at Abyei headquarters to monitor the water and electricity consumption in accommodations.

37. The mission negotiated an increase in its Internet bandwidth with its Internet service provider and invested in the expansion of its wired and wireless networks by increasing its deployed access points, switches and cabled infrastructure. This initiative also required the mission to upgrade the microwave links that connect the team sites, with the aim of providing support for the increased reliance on data, cloud computing and voice services, in line with the United Nations policy on the migration of data to a cloud environment.

38. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic further increased the need for expanded bandwidth to support telecommuting and the use of cloud computing applications such as Microsoft Teams, SharePoint and OneDrive. The global travel restrictions, compounded by a significant increase in online traffic for electronic communication, contributed to the need for increased resources in communications and information technology.

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

39. During the reporting period, UNISFA maintained regular and close interaction with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa to advance a political resolution of the border issues between the Sudan and South Sudan and continued to liaise with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel to coordinate efforts towards the implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011. To support the joint efforts to this end, the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa visited UNISFA and Abyei on 12 February 2020.

40. UNISFA also maintained regular contact with UNMISS and UNAMID for the purposes of information-sharing and the coordination of substantive and logistical matters. UNISFA engaged with UNMISS to establish a collaborative mechanism to address cross-border activities by armed groups. One ad hoc meeting was held on 30 April 2020 to coordinate the response to cross-border violence between the Nuer from Abiemnom in South Sudan and the Ngok Dinka local community in the south-eastern part of the Abyei Area. Another meeting between UNISFA and UNMISS took place on 15 January to discuss modalities for increased inter-mission cooperation and/or coordination. Plans for further meetings were put on hold, owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. With regard to interactions with UNAMID, the transfer of heavy equipment from UNAMID increased UNISFA capacity for force mobility.

41. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, 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, country team coordination and integrated missions**

42. UNISFA continued to work with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Abyei and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian and recovery assistance to the most vulnerable. UNISFA supported peacebuilding activities through daily interaction and participation in joint working groups and dedicated substantial efforts to coordinating and collaborating with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and non-governmental organizations in addressing

the spread of COVID-19. The mission's quick-impact projects continued to complement projects undertaken by agencies, funds and programmes with the intent of establishing synergies. The mission interacted regularly with United Nations country teams based in Khartoum and Juba, and with non-governmental organizations operating in Abyei.

## F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

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

43. UNISFA continued to focus on keeping the Abyei Area demilitarized and weapons-free, ensuring the security and protection of civilians, maintaining regular and productive intercommunal dialogue to promote peaceful coexistence between the communities, promoting the rule of law and facilitating humanitarian access. Peace and stability were achieved through robust military presence and sustained Force and United Nations police patrols throughout the Abyei Area. Regular engagement with the administrative and traditional authorities of the two communities, and with the joint community peace committee, the joint protection committee and the community protection committees, resulted in Abyei remaining stable during the reporting period. However, tensions linked to the migration cycle did lead to a spike in violence in the first half of 2020. Regular interaction with the traditional justice institutions and civil society actors, in particular women and youth, resulted in the improvement of capacities at the local level, including in the areas of rule of law and COVID-19 mitigation.

44. UNISFA placed particular effort during the reporting period on the peace process and interacted regularly with local officials and officials in Khartoum and Juba, as well as with other stakeholders, including regional organizations. These efforts led to the convening of an expanded Joint Political and Security Mechanism meeting in Juba on 19 February 2020, during which the parties agreed on a number of issues for implementation and referred such matters as Diffra oil protection and the Athony airstrip to the presidencies. The parties also agreed on the resumption of regular Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meetings. Mitigating measures put in place some weeks after this meeting in response to the spread of COVID-19 have delayed the timely implementation of aspects of the agreement.

45. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism meeting on 19 February 2020 was one of three such meetings that took place during the reporting period. Progress was made on the implementation of Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism-related measures listed in successive resolutions of the Security Council with regard to freedom of movement, team site locations, border demarcation, the establishment of crossing corridors and the holding not only of Joint Political and Security Mechanism meetings but also of Joint Border Commission and Joint Demarcation Committee meetings.

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**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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 Continuation of voluntary returns of displaced persons to their places of origin (2017/18: 120,971; 2018/19: 128,971; 2019/20: 198,000)

There were no returnees (from the original displacement which occurred in 2011) during the reporting period. The overall number of returnees since the mission's inception, as at the end of the reporting period, remains at 128,971. However, there were some additional internal displacements in the aftermath of the Nainai and Kolom incidents of January 2020. About 800 families

(approximately 4,000 people) were displaced from the Kolom village and the surrounding areas of Noong, Dokura and Amiet in Sector South. Most of the people displaced in the January 2020 incidents have since returned, but the internally displaced persons from Kolom are still residing in Abyei town

1.1.2 Zero incidents of attacks against humanitarian actors (2017/18: 3; 2018/19: 1; 2019/20: 0)

There were no attacks against humanitarian actors reported during the 2019/20 period

1.1.3 Zero incidents of intercommunal violence during migration (2017/18: 11; 2018/19: 15; 2019/20: 0)

There were 4 intercommunal incidents reported during the 2019/20 period:

On 7 November 2019, an armed group, suspected to be Misseriya, killed 7 Ngok Dinka at Myordol and 2 at Dungop, Sector South. UNISFA troops were deployed to the areas where the attack took place to protect civilians and restore calm, and since then the Force has maintained a constant presence in the area to monitor the situation and deter activities of armed groups

On 22 January 2020, an armed attack targeting the local Ngok Dinka community in Kolom, Sector Centre, was perpetrated, reportedly by Misseriya elements. 35 Ngok Dinka were killed. UNISFA deployed additional troops to the area to protect civilian lives and reassure the people of their safety and security. There was also an increase in key leadership engagement with community leaders and elders and encouragement to the people to continue with dialogue through established peace and security committees. A platoon has since been deployed to the area to ensure day/night security of the paramount chiefs at Noong and Kolom villages. The mission also put together a joint investigation team to investigate the crime

On 9 April 2020, Ngok Dinka and Misseriya clashed at Lofong, west of Abyei town; 2 Misseriya and 3 Ngok Dinka were killed. UNISFA took decisive measures to quell the clashes and to restore order. The Force increased troop deployment to the area and established snap checkpoints on entry routes to the area. This measure has since been maintained

On 13 April 2020, a group of armed men, suspected to be Misseriya, attacked the village of Mabok, Sector South, killed 4 Dinka, including the village chief, kidnapped 2 minors, burned at least 44 houses and rustled more than 100 goats. UNISFA troops have since intensified patrols to deter armed groups from operating in the area

1.1.4 Abyei Area is 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: 2017/18: 29; 2018/19: 10; 2019/20: 20)

The presence of armed personnel, assets and weapons was reported on 56 occasions. In line with the UNISFA mandate on weapons confiscation and destruction, the Mine Action Service destroyed 16 weapons and 764 rounds of ammunition seized by UNISFA, at the mission's weapons and ammunition management facility



1.1.5 Zero movements by UNISFA, the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, humanitarian personnel 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 (2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 0)

No movements and deployments by UNISFA, civilians and humanitarians were interrupted owing to landmines and explosive remnants of war during the 2019/20 period. A total of 42 explosive remnants of war and 1 anti-tank landmine were located and destroyed. The Mine Action Service delivered 133 mine risk education sessions, reaching 3,426 men, women, boys and girls in the Abyei Area. In addition, the Mine Action Service delivered 46 risk education sessions to 593 UNISFA personnel. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, planned mine risk education sessions were suspended to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
632,448 troop-patrol days conducted in the Abyei Area for security, area domination, verification and monitoring and to detect and prevent incursions (27 troops per patrol x 64 patrols per day x 366 days)	380,121	Troop-patrol days were conducted. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic occurred during the dry season when the number of patrols is usually reinforced owing to more easily accessible routes, resulting in a lower-than-planned number of daily patrols
9,516 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 366 days)	7,930	Patrols were conducted by United Nations military observers using 14 independent teams. The lower output was attributable to impassable roads during a longer and heavier-than-expected rainy season, and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. By contrast, air patrols were enhanced during the 2019/20 period
117 hours undertaken for observation of the demilitarization of armed groups and investigation of incidents (2.25 hours x 52 weeks)	87	Hours were undertaken for observation of the demilitarization of armed groups within the Abyei Area, conducted through ground and air monitoring missions. The lower output was attributable to impassable roads and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Organization of 446 meetings of the joint security committee held between UNISFA and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities	8	8 joint security committee meetings were reported. The Force interacted with the communities on a daily basis to address sources of tension and enhance security within the area. However, owing to technical challenges, these interactions were not reported in the reporting system. The template for reporting by the battalions has been corrected to include joint security committee meetings and the battalions are currently complying with the requirements
Provision of logistical and administrative support for, and advice at, 3 meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee	0	Meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee were held, as there was no agreement by the parties to meet. 2 Joint Political and Security Mechanism meetings were held during the period (12 October 2019 and 19 February 2020), however. The latter included Abyei Joint Oversight Committee representatives. UNISFA meet with Abyei Joint Oversight Committee members from both sides separately at regular intervals

Organization and facilitation of 3 meetings for the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka traditional chiefs for the purpose of facilitating intercommunal dialogue on peaceful coexistence and reconciliation and support to intercommunal dispute resolution mechanisms, including through 40 joint peace committee meetings, and provision of support for 2 meetings between the local administrations of the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya	2	Traditional chiefs' meetings were held in Diffra on 16 March and 9 April 2020 respectively. 18 joint community peace committee meetings were held. The joint community peace committee met intermittently after the Nainai and Kolom incidents, with meetings being suspended after the inconclusive traditional chiefs' meeting in Diffra on 9 April. 3 joint community peace committee meetings focusing on COVID-19 were held at the Amiet common market. No joint meetings between the local administrations of the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya took place
Organization of 10 meetings of the Joint Military Observers Committee and 2,562 joint military observer team patrols conducted (7 teams x 1 patrol per day x 366 days)	14 2,180	Joint Military Observation Committee meetings were held Joint military observer team patrols were recorded during the 2019/20 period. The lower output was attributable to the suspension of joint patrols owing to COVID-19 restrictions
7,320 United Nations police community-based, interactive patrols for monitoring and reporting on the safe return of displaced persons, security and law and order (10 teams x 2 patrols per day x 366 days)	1,220	United Nations police community-based, interactive patrols were conducted. The lower output was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and the limited number (35) of United Nations police officers deployed to cover the entire area of operations
43,920 United Nations formed police unit person days to patrol and deploy to ensure adequate response to the criminal threats in Amiet common market area and other flashpoint areas within Abyei that require a formed police response, including to protect United Nations personnel and facilities (10 personnel per patrol x 3 patrols per platoon x 4 platoons per formed police unit x 1 formed police unit x 366 days)	0	United Nations formed police unit patrol days were conducted as no formed police unit was deployed, owing to the delays in the issuance of visas
Provision of advice and mentoring to 19 community protection committees through co-location	31	Community protection committee stations were established through co-location. The higher output was attributable to the required training of more community protection committee members in anticipation of the additional number of team sites to cover
Support for two pre- and post-migration conferences, in coordination with agencies, funds and programmes, to promote peace during the migration period	3	Pre-migration conferences were held along the 3 migration corridors at Noong (13 January), Tejalei (14 January) and Dungop (16 January). No post-migration conferences were held owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Logistical support, in coordination with UNMISS, to 3 conferences or meetings to promote dialogue between communities within the Abyei Area and communities in the neighbouring areas of South Sudan	2	Meetings were held during the 2019/20 period. 1 ad hoc meeting was held at Rumamier under the aegis of Sector South between the Nuer from Abiemnom in South Sudan and the Ngok Dinka local community in the south-eastern part of the Abyei Area. Another meeting between UNISFA and UNMISS took place on

		15 January 2020 to discuss modalities for increased inter-mission cooperation/coordination. Further plans to meet were suspended, owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of advice and facilitation to 36 local community training and crime awareness-raising programmes (12 in the northern sector, 12 in the central sector and 12 in the southern sector)	111	Local community training and crime awareness-raising campaigns were implemented. The higher output was attributable to the response to the rise in acts of crime
Provision of support for 6 workshops, in coordination with the relevant United Nations and non-governmental organization entities, on peacebuilding issues, including reconciliation, traditional justice, gender and protection issues, and small arms control mechanisms, between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities	8	Workshops were supported by UNISFA. 2 events (1 each with the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya communities) were conducted by UNISFA in November 2019 to launch the 16 Days of Activism against Sexual and Gender-based Violence campaign. 2 separate 2-day workshops on sexual and gender-based violence were conducted for each community in December in coordination with their respective women associations. 2 workshops on HIV and gender were conducted in coordination with Ngok Dinka and Misseriya women associations for traditional leaders, women and youth. A workshop on Ngok Dinka women's empowerment and development was conducted by UNISFA in December 2019, in coordination with the Abyei Women Association. A workshop on the right to a fair trial in the traditional justice process in the Abyei Area was held from 31 July to 2 August 2019
Provision of services related to mine action, including the surveying and clearance of 100 km of routes for safe access in the Abyei Area, the removal and destruction of 100 per cent of reported landmines and explosive remnants of war and the destruction of 100 per cent of weapons and ammunition confiscated by UNISFA within the Abyei Area	301 km	Of routes in the Abyei Area were assessed by the Mine Action Service as being safe from explosive hazards. 100 per cent of all reported landmines and explosives remnants of war were removed and destroyed. 100 per cent of weapons and ammunition received from UNISFA were destroyed. The increased output was attributable to additional route assessments to facilitate force mobility
Provision of 270 sessions on mine risk education (30 sessions per month x 9 months) to communities in the Abyei Area; provision of 60 sessions of landmine/explosive remnants of war safety induction training to newly arrived UNISFA staff and military (5 sessions per month x 12 months)	133	Mine risk education sessions were delivered throughout the Abyei Area. The lower output was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Community outreach during sensitization or public information campaigns, production and distribution of fliers, leaflets and T-shirts targeting the population of the Abyei Area on the celebration of 4 United Nations-observed days (the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, on 29 May; International Youth Day, on 12 August; the International Day of Peace, on 21 September; and United Nations Day, on 24 October)	Yes	Outreach activities were conducted during the fair trial workshop held from 31 July to 2 August 2019. On 21 September 2019, UNISFA observed the International Day of Peace with a series of activities that involved local community members. T-shirts with the theme of the day (“Climate for Peace”) were distributed to members of the community. On 24 October 2019, United Nations Day was observed by UNISFA and the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes with an exhibition depicting their contributions to peace in Abyei. The International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers was celebrated on 29 May 2020, but in a less public format, owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Several COVID-19 sensitization campaigns were conducted in the Abyei Area.
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**Expected accomplishment 1.2:** Initial operationalization and effective functioning of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.2.1 The withdrawal plans and allegations verified through the monitoring of 100 per cent of the uncontested Safe Demilitarized Border Zone

The Safe Demilitarized Border Zone was successfully monitored through air and ground patrols during the 2019/20 period, except in April, May and June 2020 as a result of movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The Technical Ad Hoc Committee of the 14-Mile Area meeting of 12 October 2019 confirmed the presence of South Sudan People’s Defence Forces troops within the Zone. On 1 April and 17 May 2020, Sudanese Armed Forces and South Sudan People’s Defence Forces troops were reported conducting patrols in the area of team sites 11 and 12, respectively. On 26 May 2020, clashes were reported between South Sudan People’s Defence Forces and unidentified rebels over the bridge of River Kiir, in the area of team site 12. Ground monitoring missions were put on hold due to the pandemic, thereby encouraging the activities of armed groups in the Zone

1.2.2 Initial deployment of Mine Action Service personnel to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters, sector headquarters and team sites to ensure support for the Mechanism as required

The Mine Action Service was deployed to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters, sector headquarters and all active team sites, and supported the establishment of a new team site in Abu Qussa. 100 per cent of ground monitoring missions undertaken by the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism teams were accompanied by the Mine Action Service patrol support teams in mine-protected vehicles, as required

*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)*

*Remarks*

1,830 joint ground patrols (4 teams x 1.25 patrols per day x 366 days) and 48 joint long patrols (2 sectors x 2 patrols per month x 12 months) with patrol support teams in mine-protected vehicles and 96 air patrols conducted by Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

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Joint ground patrols were conducted with patrol teams in mine-protected vehicles. The lower-than-expected number of ground patrols was attributable to incidents of obstruction by the South Sudan National Police Service up to September 2019 and movement restrictions owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. The current patrol rate is 3 teams x 0.286 patrols per day x

integrated teams at a rate of 8 patrol flights per month		365 days. The Abu Qussa team site has been established but is not yet operational because national monitors from South Sudan have yet to deploy to the team site owing to the presence of Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Army in Opposition rebels in the area. The issue has been referred to the Joint Political and Security Mechanism for resolution
	48	Joint long patrols were conducted from mission headquarters to team sites
	61	Air patrols were conducted by Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism integrated teams
Provision of advice and support with respect to the coordination and planning of operations to monitor the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone through 52 meetings with Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism officials at headquarters, in sectors and at team sites	144	Weekly meetings were held by Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism officials at headquarters and sector headquarters with senior national monitors and national monitors from both parties. Also, two Joint Political and Security Mechanism meetings were held on 12 October 2019 and 18 February 2020 in Juba. On 14 February 2020, a joint assessment visit was made at the Meiram-Aweil border crossing corridor to determine logistical requirements for its reopening. The meeting of the Technical Ad Hoc Committee of the 14-Mile Area scheduled for 16 March 2020 at UNISFA headquarters was cancelled as South Sudanese committee members encountered logistical challenges
Provision of services related to mine action, including the surveying and clearance of 400 km of routes for safe access in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the removal and destruction of 100 per cent of the landmines and explosive remnants of war reported in the Border Zone and the escort of 100 per cent of the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism ground patrols by the Mine Action Service patrol support teams with mine-protected vehicles	80 km	Of routes in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone were assessed. Mine Action Service clearance teams first facilitated force mobility within the Abyei Area, after which a clearance team deployed to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism operations within the Zone. As a result of extensive floods in the Abyei Area during the prolonged rainy season, dry-season deployment of the UNISFA troop-contributing country could only commence works in December 2019, instead of November 2019 as planned. Operations in the Zone that started in January 2020 were suspended in April 2020 as a result of movement restrictions imposed by the host Government to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. 100 per cent of landmines and explosive remnants of war reported and found in the Zone were removed and destroyed. 100 per cent of the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism ground patrols were supported by the Mine Action Service patrol support teams with mine-protected vehicles. Team tasking and clearance activity is dependent on access and tasking received from the UNISFA Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters

## Component 2: support

46. During the reporting period, UNISFA faced significant challenges in the implementation of its mandate owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The lockdown that ensued resulted in all travel coming to a halt, which

had a significant impact on the mission's ability to move cargo and personnel. These challenges notwithstanding, the mission continued to acquire heavy engineering equipment for the improvement of force mobility, which has been particularly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, as the pandemic has restricted the use of contractors. UNISFA acquired additional prefabricated structures to accommodate the increase in authorized strength of formed police units and United Nations police personnel. The mission also acquired equipment for phase I of the replacement of the outdated troop accommodations, which UNISFA inherited from the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, and which are falling into disrepair. UNISFA advanced its strategy to improve computer and communications infrastructure in preparation for an increased police component and to strengthen the capacity for remote support and communication. The COVID-19 pandemic also resulted in a significant increase in demand for medical supplies and equipment. These initiatives were made possible in part by the additional available resources from the reduced official business travel and air operations, which were strategically reprioritized to reinforce the acquisition of medical supplies, as well as from field technology services, construction and ground transportation.

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**Expected accomplishment 2.1:** Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the mission

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (2017/18: 89 per cent; 2018/19: 72 per cent; 2019/20: $\geq$ 90 per cent)	The mission utilized 67.5 per cent of flight hours (3,453 of the 5,115 approved flight hours) owing to the closure of airports in the neighbouring countries following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which prevented the mission from moving personnel in and out of Abyei. The only flights allowed to operate were cargo and humanitarian flights, specifically medical evacuations
2.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2017/18: 13.7 per cent; 2018/19: 11.3 per cent; 2019/20: 15 per cent $\pm$ 3 per cent)	The average annual international staff vacancy rate was 7.9 per cent
2.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2017/18: 18.5 per cent; 2018/19: 21 per cent; 2019/20: $\geq$ 29 per cent)	The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 22 per cent, owing to difficulties in identifying suitable female candidates for the posts for which the mission was recruiting
2.1.4 Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of a job opening to candidate selection for levels P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: $\leq$ 101)	The average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections, was 47 days
2.1.5 Average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection for levels P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: $\leq$ 120)	The average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments was 258 during the reporting period

2.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 75; 2019/20: 100)	The mission achieved a score of 76 on the Administration's environmental management scorecard. The lower score was attributable to a delay in the implementation of environmental projects owing to the fact that environmental equipment and construction supplies for the construction of new waste management yards were detained in transit following the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
2.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2017/18: 97.5 per cent; 2018/19: 95 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 85 per cent)	The mission resolved 81 per cent of information and communications technology incidents within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality
2.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)	The mission was 100 per cent compliant with the field occupational safety risk management policy
2.1.9 Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2017/18: 1,462; 2018/19: 1,585; 2019/20: ≥ 1,800)	The mission scored 1,882 on the Administration's property management index
2.1.10 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)	All contingent personnel (100 per cent) were in United Nations accommodations that were compliant with standards on 30 June 2020
2.1.11 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 95 per cent)	The mission was 98 per cent compliant with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management of rations during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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### Service improvements

Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	In spite of the challenges in relation to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the mission was able to conduct 20 environmental awareness briefing sessions to military and police personnel; 8 environmental briefing sessions to civilian staff members; 4 environmental awareness briefing sessions to vendors; and 4 environmental campaigns for the mission. The mission was also able to conduct 30 environmental inspections of UNISFA team sites. The mission was also able to plant 10,000 native trees at team sites and Abyei headquarters
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Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	Throughout the reporting period UNISFA was engaged in supporting the implementation of the organization's supply chain management strategy. This was made highly visible through the use of the corporate (organizational) approach and enhanced input to the demand planning tool, which continues to strengthen the quality and forecasting capabilities of both the mission's and corporate needs. Moreover, the roll out of the transport management module in Umoja (Umoja Extension 2) in December 2019 enhanced the visibility and tracking of inbound shipments, thus allowing the supply chain management team to identify bottlenecks and take appropriate action
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### Aviation services

Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing and 4 rotary-wing aircraft, including 2 military-type aircraft	7	Aircraft were operated and maintained (3 fixed-wing and 4 rotary-wing)
Provision of a total 5,116 planned flight hours (3,624 from commercial providers, 1,492 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrol and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation services	3,453	Total flight hours were provided by the mission  The lower-than-budgeted number of actual flight hours was attributable mainly to the suspension of all movement of personnel owing to the closure of airports in the neighbouring countries following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 7 aircraft and 11 airfields and landing sites	4	Aviation safety oversight was provided for:
	4	Rotary-wing aircraft
	3	Fixed-wing aircraft
	11	Landing sites

### Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$267.9 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	The mission provided budget, finance and reporting services for an approved budget of \$260.2 million
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### Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resource services for up to 287 authorized civilian personnel (166 international staff, 86 national staff, 1 temporary position and 34 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits	152	The mission provided human resources services to an average of 260 civilian staff, consisting of:
processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	78	International staff
	30	National staff
	30	United Nations Volunteers



## Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair services for 14 military units and 1 formed police unit at 17 sites	14	Maintenance and repair services were carried out for:
	0	Military units, and
	24	Formed police units, at
		Mission sites, including 19 permanent and 5 temporary sites
Implementation of 10 construction, renovation and alteration projects, including security projects, construction of the additional 135 United Nations police personnel facilities, maintenance of roads for deployment, construction of organic solid waste treatment sites, construction of incinerator sites, construction of fuel leak containment tanks at team sites, secondary drainage improvements and repair and paving of the perimeter patrol and rear gate access road around the Abyei headquarters compound	5	The mission implemented:
	226 km	Construction, renovation and alteration projects
	14	The mission maintained:
		Of roads
		Airfield/helipads
Operation and maintenance of 140 United Nations-owned generators and 420 solar lights	139	The mission operated and maintained:
	412	United Nations-owned generators
		Solar lights
Operation and maintenance of 18 United Nations-owned water purification plants and 30 United Nations-owned water treatment plants at 17 sites	19	At 19 sites, the mission operated and maintained:
	34	United Nations-owned water purification plants
		United Nations-owned water treatment plants
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 17 sites	Yes	The mission provided regular/routine activity/waste management services at 18 sites
<b>Fuel management services</b>		
Management of supply and storage of 10.2 million litres of petrol (3.9 million litres for air operations, 1.0 million litres for ground transportation and 5.3 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 17 sites	11.5 million	The mission supplied and stored:
	2.5 million	Litres of fuel, consisting of:
	0.9 million	Litres of jet fuel for air operations
	8.1 million	Litres of fuel for ground transportation
		Litres of fuel for generators
		The mission also managed the supply and storage of 100,000 litres of oil and lubricants at 19 locations

### Geospatial, information, and telecommunications technology services

Provision of and support for 1,124 handheld portable radios, 380 mobile radios for vehicles and 80 base station radios	922	The mission supported and maintained:
	376	TETRA ultra-high frequency handheld portable radios
	79	Mobile radios for vehicles
		Base station radios
Operation and maintenance of 10 very small aperture terminal systems, 18 telephone exchanges and 25 microwave links	Yes	The mission supported and maintained 8 very small aperture terminals, 17 telephone exchanges and 23 microwave links
Operation and maintenance of 1 FM radio broadcast station and 1 radio production facility	No	The FM radio station and the radio production facility were not installed as a result of technical issues that emerged at the preparatory phase, and political objections raised by the host country
Provision of and support for 1,045 computing devices and 154 printers for an average strength of 699 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 303 computing devices and 14 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	1,040	The mission provided support for:
	154	Computing devices
	303	Printers
	14	Computing devices
		Printers
Support for and maintenance of 34 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) for 775 users at 20 sites	34	At 20 team sites, the mission supported and maintained:
	19	Local area networks
		Wide area networks
Analysis of geospatial data covering 11,000 km <sup>2</sup> , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 3,500 maps	11,000 km <sup>2</sup>	The mission's geospatial information services unit completed an analysis of geospatial data covering:
		Of the Abyei Area
	5,059	The mission also maintained topographic and thematic layers and produced and delivered:
		Maps to support mission operations. The increased output is attributable to additional operational requirements, including the establishment of new team sites, the training and deployment of additional United Nations police and military observers and the change in the mission strategic and security plan

### Medical services

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (1 level I clinic in Abyei mission headquarters) and support to contingent-owned medical facilities (8 level I clinics, 2 level I clinics)	1	The mission operated and maintained:
		United Nations-owned level I clinic
		The mission supported contingent-owned medical facilities in 21 locations, consisting of:

at Gok Machar and Kadugli, and 1 level II hospital in Abyei) and 10 emergency and first aid stations at troop-contributing country team sites, in 21 locations for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civilian population in emergency cases	10	Level I clinics
	1	Level II hospital
	10	Emergency and first-aid stations
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level III hospitals in Addis Ababa for troop-contributing countries and level III and level IV facilities in Kampala, Khartoum, Nairobi and Pretoria for civilian personnel and uniformed personnel from other countries	1	The mission carried out 271 evacuations, inside and outside the mission area, to the following medical facilities:
	3	Level II hospital within the mission area
	2	Level III hospitals in Addis Ababa, Khartoum and Kampala
	2	Level IV facilities in Nairobi and Pretoria
<b>Supply chain management services</b>		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$48.7 million in the acquisition of goods and commodities in line with delegated authority	\$13.0 million	In goods and commodities acquired were provided with planning and sourcing support
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 5,200 tons of cargo within the mission area	5,098	Tons of cargo were received
	4,354	Tons of cargo were distributed onward
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold value with a total historical cost of \$90 million, in line with delegated authority	\$121 million	Of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories were managed and reported on
<b>Uniformed personnel services</b>		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 4,190 authorized military and police personnel (225 military observers, 118 military staff officers, 3,502 contingent personnel, 185 United Nations police officers and 160 formed police personnel)	144	The mission provided support for the processing of claims, including official travel requests and entitlements, for an average strength of 3,926 military and police personnel consisting of:
	127	Military observers
	3,620	Military staff officers
	35	Military contingent personnel
	35	United Nations police
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 15 military and formed police units at 15 sites	13	The mission inspected, verified and reported on the compliance of contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment for:
	24	Military units
		Geographical sites in the dry season

	18	Geographical sites in the wet season
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 3,541 military contingents and formed police personnel	3,747	The mission supplied and stored rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of: Military contingent personnel
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 528 military and police personnel	305	The mission processed claims, including official travel requests, and entitlements, for a monthly average strength of: Military and police personnel
<b>Vehicle management and ground transportation services</b>		
Operation and maintenance of 443 United Nations-owned vehicles (213 light passenger vehicles, 84 special purpose vehicles, 2 ambulances, 4 armoured vehicles and 140 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments) and 589 contingent-owned vehicles and 3 workshop and repair facilities, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services	318	The mission operated and maintained: United Nations-owned vehicles
	589	The lower output is attributable to the delay in the planned transfer of vehicles from UNAMID Contingent-owned vehicles
	3	Workshop and repair facilities for United Nations-owned equipment in Abyei, Kadugli and Gok Machar The mission also provided transport and shuttle services
<b>Security</b>		
Provision of security and safety services to United Nations personnel and for United Nations 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 safety and security services within the realm of core security functions to United Nations personnel, premises and assets at both the mission's headquarters and team sites in Abyei and at the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism sectors in Kadugli and Gok Machar
24-hour radio communications coverage for all United Nations security management system personnel	Yes	The Safety and Security Unit, through its Security Operations Centre radio room, provided 24-hour radio communications coverage for all United Nations security management system personnel at both the mission's headquarters and team sites in Abyei and at the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism sectors in Kadugli and Gok Machar
18 mission-wide site security assessments for UNISFA team sites, 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; 15 minimum security standard inspections, assessments of security equipment and fire safety inspections; and 14 staff visits	20	The mission conducted: Mission-wide site security assessments
	12	Minimum operating security standards inspection assessments
	18	Staff visits at all sectors and team sites

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## Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action	Yes	UNISFA provided 65 training activities, including induction training, training on United Nations standards of conduct, training on sexual exploitation and abuse, leadership dialogue training and training on prohibited conduct. It also conducted 8 monitoring and assessment visits to the sectors and team sites to identify risks, assess and monitor personnel activities and recommend proactive, preventive measures. The conduct and discipline team also provided 3 training sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse to national monitors from the Sudan and South Sudan as well as 4 training sessions to the senior management of the camp management services contracting company. The pace of the conduct and discipline activities slowed down following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in most activities, including training and awareness sessions, being conducted virtually
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## HIV/AIDS

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	24 voluntary and confidential counselling and testing sessions and 30 health education training sessions were provided to more than 2,800 United Nations peacekeepers. Topics covered included stress management, 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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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	6 320.9	6 794.3	(473.4)	(7.5)
Military contingents	118 954.3	123 727.5	(4 773.2)	(4.0)
United Nations police	6 374.9	1 677.6	4 697.3	73.7
Formed police units	5 722.7	–	5 722.7	100.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>137 372.8</b>	<b>132 199.4</b>	<b>5 173.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	30 161.4	34 133.9	(3 972.5)	(13.2)
National staff	2 916.1	3 027.9	(111.8)	(3.8)
United Nations Volunteers	1 860.7	1 860.7	–	–
General temporary assistance	1 456.2	1 106.9	349.3	24.0
Government-provided personnel	–	–	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36 394.4</b>	<b>40 129.4</b>	<b>(3 735.0)</b>	<b>(10.3)</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants and consulting services	461.9	621.6	(159.7)	(34.6)
Official travel	924.3	734.5	189.8	20.5
Facilities and infrastructure	31 390.4	34 035.4	(2 645.0)	(8.4)
Ground transportation	2 451.9	4 339.2	(1 887.3)	(77.0)
Air operations	22 237.6	15 557.9	6 679.7	30.0
Marine operations	–	1 058.9	(1 058.9)	–
Communications and information technology	8 991.6	10 341.5	(1 349.9)	(15.0)
Medical	347.8	1 172.7	(824.9)	(237.2)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	19 104.3	18 319.9	784.4	4.1
Quick-impact projects	500.0	499.9	0.1	0.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>86 409.8</b>	<b>86 681.5</b>	<b>(271.7)</b>	<b>(0.3)</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>260 177.0</b>	<b>259 010.3</b>	<b>1 166.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Staff assessment income	2 864.7	3 152.4	(287.7)	(10.0)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>257 312.3</b>	<b>255 857.9</b>	<b>1 454.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>260 177.0</b>	<b>259 010.3</b>	<b>1 166.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>

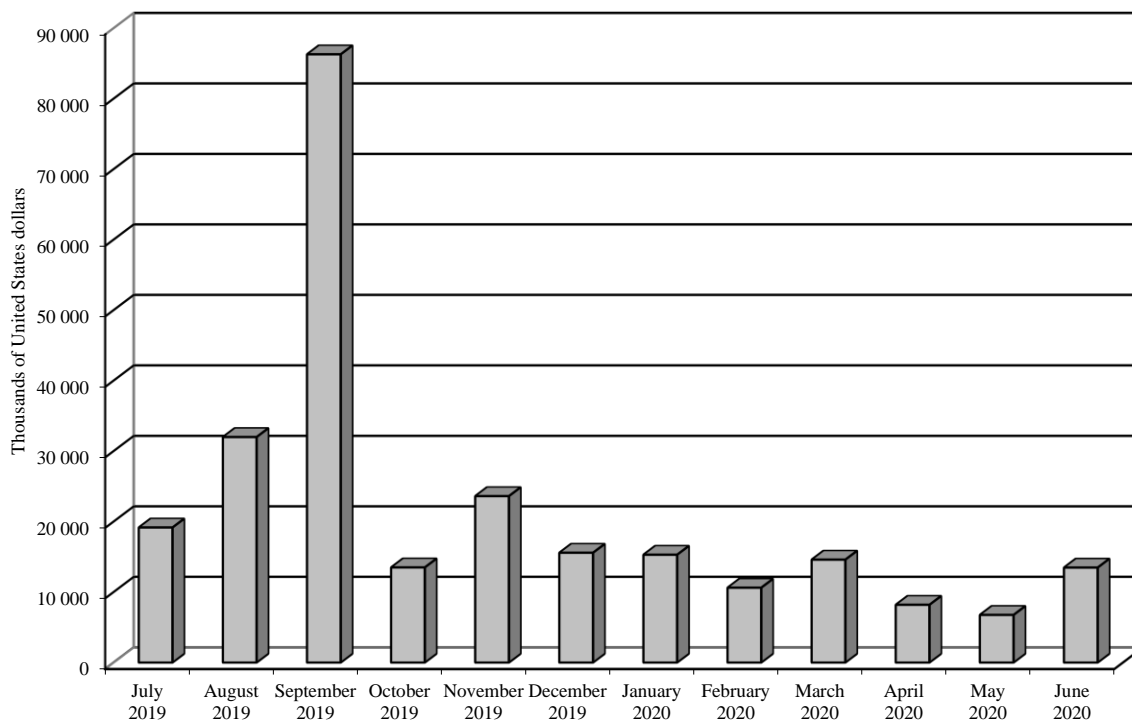
## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	137 372.8	(4 007.3)	133 365.5
II. Civilian personnel	36 394.4	3 735.0	40 129.4
III. Operational costs	86 409.8	272.3	86 682.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>260 177.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>260 177.0</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			<b>1.5</b>

47. In the reporting period, funds were redeployed from group I, military and police personnel, to group II, civilian personnel, to cover higher costs owing to higher actual common staff costs for international staff compared with the budgeted costs and to lower actual average vacancy rates; and from group I to group III, operational costs, owing to the reprioritization of operational expenditures following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The redeployment from group I, military and police personnel, was possible owing mainly to movement restrictions that prevented the deployment of the three formed police units.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



48. The higher expenditures observed in August 2019 were attributable to contracts for fuel, camp management and aircraft rental. The higher expenditures observed in

September and November 2019 were due to the creation of commitments for standard troop cost reimbursement and rations for military contingents.

## D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	1 198.1
Other/miscellaneous revenue	342.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	4 850.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 390.8</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	22 028.6		
Formed police units	–		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>22 028.6</b>		
<b>Self-sustainment</b>			
Military contingents	15 697.4		
Formed police units	–		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15 697.4</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>37 726.0</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	2.2	1 July 2017	1 July 2017
Intensified operational condition factor	2.1	1 July 2017	1 July 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.4	1 July 2017	1 July 2017
<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>	534.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>534.9</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, parking fees at airports, vehicle registration and radio frequency fees.

## IV. Analysis of variances<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	(\$473.4)	(7.5%)

49. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a higher actual mission subsistence allowance rate of \$127 compared with a budgeted rate of \$117 and to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 36 per cent compared with the vacancy rate of 40 per cent applied in the approved resources for the 2019/20 period. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and by reduced requirements for death and disability compensation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	(\$4 773.2)	(4.0%)

50. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-planned average monthly deployment levels of military contingent personnel, with an actual average of 3,747 personnel deployed compared with 3,620 planned. Pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2497 (2019) and 2519 (2020), the Council decided to allow the postponement of the withdrawal of 295 troops above the 3,550 military personnel ceiling until 15 May 2020, in parallel with the planned deployment of formed police unit personnel. However, following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, all movements of personnel and equipment were suspended, resulting in 295 military personnel remaining in excess of the authorized ceiling, triggering the need for additional resources for military contingents. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	\$4 697.3	73.7%

51. The reduced requirements were attributable to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 81.1 per cent compared with the vacancy rate of 25 per cent applied in the approved resources for the 2019/20 period, owing to delays in visa processing by the host country and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>1</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>Formed police units</b>	\$5 722.7	100.0%

52. The reduced requirements were attributable to the non-deployment of the planned formed police unit, owing to a backlog in clearances and delays in visa processing by the host country, and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
<b>International staff</b>	(\$3 972.5)	(13.2%)

53. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 7.9 per cent compared with the approved rate of 15 per cent, following accelerated recruitment efforts by the mission. The increased requirements were also attributable to higher actual salaries and common staff costs applicable to the mission from January 2020, including an increase in the post adjustment multiplier, compared with the budgeted costs for the reporting period. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for danger pay, as a number of international staff were not present in the mission following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
<b>National staff</b>	(\$111.8)	(3.8%)

54. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a lower actual average vacancy rate of 9.6 per cent for national general service staff compared with the approved rate of 12 per cent, following accelerated recruitment efforts by the mission. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for danger pay, owing to the discontinuation of danger pay in Kadugli effective February 2020.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	\$349.3	24.0%

55. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the delayed onboarding of international staff owing to the difficulty in identifying successful candidates.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
<b>Consultants and consulting services</b>	(\$159.7)	(34.6%)

56. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the higher number of international consultants hired by the mission for risk management, engineering and environmental projects and support to the Chief of Mission Support. The increased requirements were offset in part by the reduced consulting services requirements attributable mainly to the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on training activities.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
<b>Official travel</b>	\$189.8	20.5%

57. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the restrictions on official business travel and travel for training in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$2 645.0)	(8.4%)

58. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the acquisition of prefabricated facilities and accommodations to support the additional police personnel who were expected to be deployed to the mission, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2497 (2019) and 2519 (2020), which were not provisioned for in the approved resources; (b) the acquisition of furniture, owing to the discontinuation of the sharing arrangements for uniformed personnel and the need for additional furniture following the completion of senior management and officer accommodations; (c) the higher-than-planned expenditure for spare parts and supplies owing to an increase in market prices; (d) the acquisition of additional water treatment plants not provisioned for in the approved requirements, for new sites; and (e) the construction, alteration and major maintenance of existing structures.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	(\$1 887.3)	(77.0%)

59. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the increased acquisition of heavy specialized equipment to enhance United Nations-owned equipment for construction capability, with the intent of reducing the reliance on commercial contractors who face clearance and visa restrictions and delays; and (b) the increased need for spare parts to increase the level of serviceability of the vehicles transferred from UNAMID to support the increased police component. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) the acquisition of vehicle workshop equipment, owing to logistical difficulties and clearance challenges experienced by vendors delivering this type of equipment in the mission area; (b) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the reduced footprint in the mission following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic; and (c) repairs and maintenance, as a result of the lower number of vehicles sent for repair owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$6 679.7	30.0%

60. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) air traffic restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which forced airports in the neighbouring countries to suspend activity; (b) reduced fixed and operational costs, owing to changes in contractual arrangements, compared with approved resources for the 2019/20 period; (c) the non-utilization of the standby contracts for emergency operations, including air ambulances and medical evacuation services, following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in the reduced footprint of the mission; and (d) aircraft repositioning delays subsequent to changes in contractual arrangements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Marine operations</b>	(\$1 058.9)	–

61. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the need for sea containers for the shipping of specialized equipment, supplies and other goods.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications and information technology</b>	(\$1 349.9)	(15.0%)

62. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) additional communications, information and technology resources to support the mission's contribution to a pilot project to implement field remote infrastructure monitoring; (b) additional spare parts and equipment needed to provide redundancy to existing equipment, including telecommunications equipment, printers and plotters; and (c) the need for additional computer and communications equipment to accommodate the two additional formed police units.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	(\$824.9)	(237.2%)

63. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the need for the acquisition of medical equipment, following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	\$784.4	4.1%

64. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) bank charges, owing to lower fees charged by UNAMID for transactions conducted on behalf of UNISFA; and (b) other freight and related costs, due to lower regional transportation requirements from third party logistics contractors.

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

65. 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 decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$1,166,700 with respect to the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2020 amounting to \$6,390,800, from investment revenue (\$1,198,100), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$342,400) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$4,850,300).

## VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 74/283

(Resolution 74/283)

*Decision/request*

*Action taken to implement decision/request*

Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 14).

Notes with grave concern the threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, maintaining the continuity of critical mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (para. 15).

Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next performance report information on how the Force has responded and on lessons learned from past and present epidemics and pandemics, and to propose options for improving future preparedness for epidemics and pandemics, including for business continuity (para. 16).

The mission is cognizant of the importance of budgetary performance and makes comprehensive efforts to ensure that the budget assumptions remain valid during implementation, with a focus on minimizing large variances between budgeted amounts and actuals. The mission has made significant progress in budgetary performance after duly implementing the recommendations of the oversight bodies.

In accordance with the guidelines of the Secretariat, mission personnel who were outside the mission area at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and staff with underlying medical conditions were permitted to telecommute, which allowed the mission to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on mandate implementation and guarantee business continuity, while ensuring the safety of all of its staff to the extent possible.

In addition, the mission implemented awareness campaigns designed to inform all UNISFA personnel on developments related to COVID-19, including preventive measures and weekly updates on the pandemic. The mission also committed to the timely delivery of essential medical supplies, monitoring shortfalls to plan its procurement accordingly.

The mission established a designated quarantine location for infected staff at both headquarters and team sites. The mission ordered testing kits and medical equipment and supplies to support COVID-19 patients.

In response to the pandemic, the mission developed a COVID-19 contingency plan with various triggers to serve as the basis to activate a response. From the onset of the pandemic, the mission's leadership team met regularly to review the recommendations and medical advice of the COVID-19 task force and take action accordingly. The mission's counselling unit provided advice on how to address psychosocial aspects of the pandemic, which was incorporated into the contingency plan.

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*Decision/request**Action taken to implement decision/request*

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Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Force is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Force operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Force, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Force of appropriate oversight (para. 19).

An important part of the plan revolved around the communications strategy aimed at informing and reassuring UNISFA personnel of the mission's readiness, competence and commitment to its mandate on protection of civilians.

The mission has implemented the use of cost collectors (internal orders) to ensure accurate and reportable budgetary and financial performance. During the 2019/20 period, UNISFA used cost collectors for the first time to monitor the use of resources by programmatic activities. The method proved adequate with regard to the accurate reporting of expenditures for all approved programmatic activities.