



General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 February 2021

Original: English

Seventy-fifth session

Agenda item 155

Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

Budget for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Mandate and planned results	5
A. Overall	5
B. Planning assumptions and mission support initiatives	6
C. Regional mission cooperation	10
D. Partnerships and country team coordination	10
E. Results-based budgeting frameworks	11
II. Financial resources	25
A. Overall	25
B. Non-budgeted contributions	26
C. Efficiency gains	26
D. Vacancy factors	26
E. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment	27
F. Training	27
G. Mine detection and mine-clearing services	28
H. Other programmatic activities	28
I. Quick-impact projects	29
III. Analysis of variances	30



IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly	33
V. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 74/283, including requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly	33
A. General Assembly	33
B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	40
Annexes	
I. Definitions	42
II. Organization charts	44
Map	46

Summary

The present report contains the budget for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, which amounts to \$270,472,200.

The proposed budget provides for the deployment of 168 military observers, 3,382 military contingent personnel, 148 United Nations police officers, 492 formed police personnel, 177 international staff (including two positions funded under general temporary assistance), 90 national staff and 36 United Nations Volunteers.

The total resource requirements for UNISFA for the financial period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 have been linked to the Force's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, organized according to components (security, governance and border monitoring; and support). The human resources of the Force, in terms of the number of personnel, have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Force as a whole.

The explanations of variances in resource levels, both human and financial, have been linked, where applicable, to specific outputs planned by the Force.

Financial resources

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

Category	Expenditures (2019/20)	Apportionment (2020/21)	Cost estimates (2021/22)	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	132 199.4	131 539.4	125 665.2	(5 874.2)	(4.5)
Civilian personnel	40 129.4	45 205.0	52 080.6	6 875.6	15.2
Operational costs	86 681.5	87 039.5	92 726.4	5 686.9	6.5
Gross requirements	259 010.3	263 783.9	270 472.2	6 688.3	2.5
Staff assessment income	3 152.4	3 331.0	3 576.0	245.0	7.4
Net requirements	255 857.9	260 452.9	266 896.2	6 443.3	2.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	259 010.3	263 783.9	270 472.2	6 688.3	2.5

Human resources^a

	<i>Military observers</i>	<i>Military contingents</i>	<i>United Nations police</i>	<i>Formed police units</i>	<i>International staff</i>	<i>National staff^b</i>	<i>Temporary positions^c</i>	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
Executive direction and management									
Approved 2020/21	–	–	–	–	21	1	–	–	22
Proposed 2021/22	–	–	–	–	21	1	–	–	22
Components									
Security, governance and border monitoring									
Approved 2020/21	225	3 325	148	492	35	18	–	–	4 243
Proposed 2021/22	168	3 382	148	492	35	19	–	–	4 244
Support									
Approved 2020/21	–	–	–	–	118	69	2	36	225
Proposed 2021/22	–	–	–	–	119	70	2	36	227
Total									
Approved 2020/21	225	3 325	148	492	174	88	2	36	4 490
Proposed 2021/22	168	3 382	148	492	175	90	2	36	4 493
Net change	(57)	57	–	–	1	2	–	–	3

^a Represents highest level of authorized/proposed strength.

^b Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Mandate and planned results

A. Overall

1. The mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) was established by the Security Council in its resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#). In its resolution [2550 \(2020\)](#), the Council decided to extend until 15 May 2021 the mandate of UNISFA as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) and the tasks of UNISFA as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#). Also in its resolution [2550 \(2020\)](#), the Council decided to extend until 15 May 2021 the mission's mandate modification set forth in resolution [2024 \(2011\)](#) and paragraph 1 of resolution [2075 \(2012\)](#). In addition, the Council, in its resolution [2550 \(2020\)](#), requested the Secretary-General to hold a joint consultation with the governments of the Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia, and relevant stakeholders, to discuss the exit strategy for UNISFA and develop options for its responsible drawdown and exit. Once a decision is taken, an independent political review of UNISFA is expected to trace the way and the practical steps towards the responsible drawdown and exit of the mission.

2. The mission is mandated by the Security Council to achieve the overall objective of supporting the implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011 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, allowing for returns and ensuring the protection of civilians and support for the peaceful administration of the Abyei Area, as well as the support for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in creating a safe and demilitarized border zone.

3. As part of that overall objective, UNISFA will, during the budget period, contribute to several expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. The frameworks are organized according to components (security, governance and border monitoring; and support), which are derived from the mandate of the Force.

4. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the objective of the Security Council within the lifetime of the Force and the indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the budget period. The human resources of UNISFA in terms of the number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the Force's executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Force as a whole. Variances in the number of personnel, compared with the budget for the 2020/21 period, have been explained under the respective components.

5. Following the signing of the 20 June 2011 Agreement, the parties signed the Agreement on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism on 29 June 2011, and the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission on 30 July 2011. The agreements provided for the establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone 10 kilometres on each side of the 1 January 1956 borderline, pending the resolution of the status of the disputed areas and the final demarcation of the border. They also provided for monitoring of the Border Zone by the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, which is composed of representatives of both parties and the United Nations.

6. The Security Council, in its resolution [2024 \(2011\)](#), expanded the mandate of UNISFA in support of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and extended its area of operations to include the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. Pursuant to the resolution, UNISFA was also tasked with, among other things: (a) assisting the parties in ensuring the observance of the agreed-upon security

commitments within the Border Zone; (b) supporting the operational activities of the Mechanism, including the provision of assistance and advice in planning and coordination; and (c) facilitating liaison between the parties and assisting in building mutual trust.

7. In its resolution [2550 \(2020\)](#), the Security Council maintained the authorized troop and police ceilings as set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution [2497 \(2019\)](#). Thus, the authorized troop ceiling of UNISFA is 3,550 and the authorized police ceiling is 640 police personnel, including 148 individual police officers and three formed police units. Also in its resolution [2550 \(2020\)](#), the Council requested the United Nations to take necessary steps to deploy additional police sequentially in order to meet the authorized police ceiling of 640.

B. Planning assumptions and mission support initiatives

8. UNISFA is headed by a Head of Mission at the level of Assistant Secretary-General, who is supported by a Deputy Head of Mission, a Force Commander, a Deputy Force Commander, a Police Commissioner, a Deputy Police Commissioner, a Chief of Staff and a Chief of Mission Support.

9. The Force will continue to operate from a mission headquarters in Abyei town, 12 company operating bases (in Farouk, Diffra, Goli, Todach, Dokura/Rumajak, Highway, Noong, Tajalei, Banton, Marial Achak, Athony and Agok) and 5 temporary operating bases in the Abyei Area, a logistics base in Kadugli and two locations of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (a headquarters and a sector headquarters in Kadugli, and a sector headquarters in Gok Machar). Four team sites (Tishwin, Safahah/Kiir Adem, Abu Qussa and Sumayah/War-Abar) have been set up and are fully operational. Three infantry battalions are deployed to cover the northern, central and southern sectors in the Abyei Area, supported by associated enabling units, including a multi-role logistics unit, a level II medical facility, a light field engineering company and a demining platoon. A company-sized quick-reaction force is maintained at the Force headquarters in Abyei to provide flexibility and act as a reserve force. Mine action capacity is provided by the United Nations Mine Action Service to identify and clear mines and explosive remnants of war in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and the Abyei Area, to ensure freedom of movement, force mobility and team site clearances, and to assist in weapons and ammunition control, storage and disposal.

10. The Force will continue to conduct patrols, with a view to monitoring and verifying the redeployment of government forces from the Abyei Area and, through its robust posture, especially along the borders, deterring any potential external threat and ensuring the protection of civilians. To further mitigate possible incidents of violence, checkpoints as well as search and seize operations will continue, as will the Joint Military Observers Committee and the joint military observer team mechanisms.

11. UNISFA will also continue to encourage both parties, in particular South Sudan, to take part in the development of a road-map strategy that will lead to the establishment of the Abyei Police Service. Drafts of relevant documents, including the mapping exercise, are ready for discussion between the parties. In support of the establishment of the Abyei Police Service, the United Nations police component will facilitate the vetting, selection and recruitment of police personnel and develop the capacity of the Service in the area of law and order maintenance through training and operational support in the Abyei Area. The United Nations police will continue to support community-oriented crime prevention and reduction mechanisms, including through capacity development of unarmed community protection committees/joint protection committee. It will also continue to conduct crime awareness campaigns

and confidence-building patrols at the community level, as well as sensitize the community on gender-based violence and the timely reporting of crimes. It will undertake duties related to correction services in mentoring and advising the community protection committees and the joint protection committee in the handling of inmates at detention centres in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights standards.

12. Underscoring the efforts towards stabilization, with a view to promoting a culture of peace, UNISFA will support intercommunal dialogue and the enhancement of intercommunal dispute resolution mechanisms, including the joint community peace committees. UNISFA will also focus on addressing law and order challenges through the engagement of traditional justice actors, including the joint protection committee, the community protection committees, local traditional chiefs and community elders, and other relevant civil society actors. UNISFA will also support efforts to convene meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and other high-level meetings in Khartoum, Juba, Addis Ababa and the Abyei Area.

13. Quick-impact projects will be used as the primary instrument for project implementation aimed not only at improving the environment for mandate implementation but also at addressing the most pressing needs of the population. These projects will give equal priority to improving the livelihoods of both the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya communities and putting in place basic amenities and infrastructure.

14. UNISFA will continue to facilitate full, safe and unhindered access for all humanitarian personnel to civilians in need of assistance, and to render all necessary assistance for humanitarian operations, in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law, and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance.

15. In order to implement resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, and recognizing that persistent barriers to the full implementation of those resolutions will be achieved only through dedicated commitment to the empowerment, participation and human rights of women, UNISFA will work towards fostering women's meaningful participation in peace processes and engagement at all levels of decision-making and ensuring the monitoring of sexual and gender-based violence or abuses of human rights, including those committed against women and children. UNISFA will also put in place support mechanisms to promote gender-responsive peacekeeping and increase the number of women in its military and police components. In addition, recognizing the important role that young people in Abyei can play in the peace process, the mission will place emphasis, during the 2021/22 period, on the implementation of Security Council resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#) on youth, peace and security, which affirms the important role young people can play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

16. UNISFA supported the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in establishing a fourth team site at Abu Qussa in January 2020, thus completing the initial operating capacity phase of the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism deployment mandate. During the 2021/22 period, UNISFA will continue to support the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism and both parties in their efforts to meet the goals established by the Mechanism and in conducting ground and aerial patrols within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.

17. Currently the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism has four team sites, in Safahah/Kiir Adem, in Sumayah/War-Abar, in Tishwin and in Abu Qussa, under two sector headquarters, one in Gok Machar and the second in Kadugli.

18. As part of its mandate to support the Sudan and South Sudan in the implementation of their border security agreements and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, UNISFA will continue to extend its support to the Mechanism for monitoring, verification and investigation missions within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. It will also assist with planning, arbitration, coordination of liaison, reporting, information exchange, and coordination of patrols and security, as appropriate. Mission-specific training for the Mechanism will also be designed and delivered, as required. UNISFA will support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in the opening of the remaining six border-crossing corridors in accordance with the resolutions of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 18 March 2019 and will assist in monitoring their functioning and free movement across the border. UNISFA will support both parties in the holding of at least two meetings of the Joint Demarcation Committee to develop a detailed workplan and budget for demarcation and negotiations on the disputed areas within the framework of the signed agreements.

19. The Mine Action Service will continue to provide demining services and removal of explosive remnants of war in the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, facilitating freedom of movement for UNISFA, the return of civilians to their communities, peaceful migration and the delivery of humanitarian aid through the clearance of team sites, access routes and border crossings, as well as the provision of patrol support teams, mine-protected vehicles and the necessary personnel and training. Explosive ordnance risk education programmes will also be provided to both civilian and military components within the Force, as well as to the local resident communities and annual nomads. In addition, the Mine Action Service will continue to destroy confiscated weapons and ammunition in accordance with international small arms control standards, and to provide the most viable solutions for ground patrols of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. In addition, the Mine Action Service will ensure that mine action data is collected and managed, and that all mine action activities in the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone are coordinated and in line with procedures accredited by the Service.

20. In the 2021/22 period, the Force will implement a range of programmatic activities to enhance its ability to deliver its mandate. The increased United Nations police strength will provide the capacity for UNISFA to engage to a greater extent with local communities in Abyei town, Agok and Diffra. Various programmes, workshops, awareness campaigns and training sessions will be undertaken to address identified needs within the communities, joint community peace committees, traditional leadership and community protection committees. Planned activities will focus on community policing initiatives, crime awareness and increasing the engagement of women and children. Training and capacity-building activities will be undertaken for the informal community protection committee structures that are currently responsible for law and order issues in conjunction with the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities, in the absence of the Abyei Police Service.

21. Furthermore, UNISFA will focus on activities that facilitate improved dialogue between the parties and also between the communities, enhance the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda, promote civic participation, in particular of women and young people, promote peace during the migration period, address protection issues, including those specifically affecting women, and facilitate cross-border management in collaboration with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).

22. The detrimental effect of the rainy seasons on the existing road networks connecting the operating bases in the Abyei area has a significant adverse impact on the Force's mobility and ability to conduct operations. During the 2021/22 period, UNISFA will continue to improve the state of its infrastructure and other activities to

ensure force mobility and safeguard the security and safety of its troops and operations within its operational area.

Mission support initiatives

23. During the 2021/22 period, UNISFA will continue to rely on aircraft for the movement of personnel and cargo, especially during the wet season when the majority of the roads are impassable. Owing to the continuing challenges of the utilization and operationalization of the Athony airstrip in the absence of clearances, the regular passenger and cargo flights will take the Abyei-Kadugli-Khartoum and Abyei-Wau-Entebbe routes using a combination of rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft. During the 2021/22 period, rotary-wing aircraft operated by a military contingent under a letter of assist will no longer be engaged for logistic or administrative purposes but rather for military operations only, including insertions, extractions, patrols, reconnaissance and other troop movements within the mission area. In an effort to reduce costs, and subject to road conditions, the mission will conduct military and police rotations using a combination of road transport for cargo and air transport for personnel.

24. The mission proposes the continuation of commercial arrangements, during the 2021/22 period, for two dedicated fixed-wing aircraft, one in Entebbe to support its Entebbe-Wau-Entebbe regular flights and medical evacuations, and one in Khartoum to support its Abyei-Kadugli-Khartoum regular flights and medical evacuations. One of the aircraft will be used mainly for Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mechanism patrols, logistics and medical evacuation flights.

25. The mission has established an enterprise risk management framework to enable it to gain a clear view of its overall risk level. In 2021/22, the mission will continue to strengthen this framework and formulate operational policy geared towards reducing and mitigating the major operational, financial, security and health risks in its mandate implementation. Specifically, the mission will work towards mitigating the risk of Force latency and lack of mobility in the wet season by increasing its mobility capacity through enhanced third-party operations, the integration of the reconfigured light field military engineering units and the reinforcement of heavy equipment, including an increase in the frequency of its maintenance. The mission will continue to address its exposure to environmental risk, particularly with regard to waterborne disease, which is prevalent in the wet season, and solid waste. In 2021/22, the mission will continue to implement and expand the reach of the field remote infrastructure management to remotely monitor and to manage and control plant, equipment and the consumption of resources. The mission will also seek to mitigate health, welfare and operational risks that occur as a result of essential equipment failure, poor watercourse management and dilapidated prefabricated accommodations for troops. To this end, the mission plans to invest in the replacement of all troop accommodations over three years, starting in 2021/22. Finally, the mission will carry on with efforts to address gaps in medical capacity, attributable mainly to limitations in medical and casualty evacuations due to the remote, austere and non-permissive environment in which UNISFA operates.

26. During the 2021/22 period, UNISFA will continue to improve its computer and communications infrastructure with the aim of increasing resilience and availability while simultaneously expanding coverage. The expansion to additional sites requires the enhancement of mission technology resources. In addition, with the increase in telecommuting, the mission is required to make provisions for the upgrading of its computer and communications infrastructure to allow the mission greater accessibility and adaptability to telecommuting personnel, should restrictions in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic extend into the 2021/22 period.

27. The proposed budget for the 2021/22 period includes one project having an estimated cost of \$1 million or more, consisting of the contracting of a heavy equipment operator to improve force mobility in the Abyei Area (\$1.9 million). This capital project is expected to immediately improve force mobility. The mission will continue to outsource the management of its camp services, which has significantly reduced its reliance on individual contractors.

28. During the 2021/22 period, UNISFA will continue with the implementation of the three-year programme to reduce the mission's environmental footprint using a three-pronged strategy. First, the mission intends to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels through the installation of solar lighting systems and the construction of five solar farms with increased capacity to offset fossil fuel use. The mission also plans to build six centralized waste management yards at team sites, allowing for a more efficient and effective management of liquid and solid waste. Finally, UNISFA is also planning the construction of improved generator stations with drainages and oil separators. Concurrently, during the 2021/22 period, the mission will carry on with the greening campaign by planting the remaining 5,000 native species of trees across all sites in the mission area.

C. Regional mission cooperation

29. The Force will maintain regular and close interaction with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa in order to synchronize actions that can promote compliance by the parties with their obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and decisions of the African Union and the various agreements that have been signed. UNISFA will support initiatives by the Special Envoy and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. It will support the holding of Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and Joint Political and Security Mechanism meetings as well as the implementation of decisions made therein.

30. In addition, UNISFA will maintain regular collaboration with UNMISS and the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan, sharing knowledge and information on matters of mutual concern, including on cross-border migration.

31. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, will continue to provide its client missions, including UNISFA, with shared services in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, the processing of claims (such as education grants and reimbursement for mission-related travel), cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control and information technology services.

D. Partnerships and country team coordination

32. Through its substantive and United Nations police components and civilian-military coordination, UNISFA will continue to coordinate activities with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes present in the Abyei Area, national and international non-governmental organizations, and the donor community. In particular, UNISFA will support the provision and extension of humanitarian and recovery assistance throughout the Abyei Area by ensuring the security and freedom of movement of relevant personnel. Furthermore, UNISFA will continue to coordinate its efforts with agencies, funds and programmes in the protection of civilians, forge stronger relations with the United Nations country teams in Juba and Khartoum through participation in meetings and the exchange of information, and provide support for the multi-sector United Nations joint programme initiative related to

humanitarian assistance, recovery and development, and peacebuilding. UNISFA will work jointly with the agencies, funds and programmes to enhance coordination in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the provision of support for the community protection committees. In that connection, UNISFA will continue to promote grass-roots initiatives in support of the population through civil society and quick-impact projects, in consultation with agencies, funds and programmes.

E. Results-based budgeting frameworks

33. In order to facilitate the presentation of proposed changes in human resources, six categories of possible action with respect to staffing have been identified. Definitions of the terms with respect to the six categories are contained in annex I, section A, to the present report.

Executive direction and management

34. Overall mission direction and management are to be provided by the Office of the Head of Mission. The proposed staffing complement is set out table 1.

Table 1
Human resources: executive direction and management

	International staff					Subtotal	National staff ^a	United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG–ASG	D-2–D-1	P-5–P-4	P-3–P-2	Field Service				
Office of the Head of Mission									
Approved posts 2020/21	1	–	1	1	1	4	1	–	5
Proposed posts 2021/22	1	–	1	1	1	4	1	–	5
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of the Deputy Head of Mission									
Approved posts 2020/21	–	1	5	2	–	8	–	–	8
Proposed posts 2021/22	–	1	5	2	–	8	–	–	8
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of the Force Commander									
Approved posts 2020/21	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	2
Proposed posts 2021/22	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	2
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of the Deputy Force Commander									
Approved posts 2020/21	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Proposed posts 2021/22	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of the Chief, Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism									
Approved posts 2020/21	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	2
Proposed posts 2021/22	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	2
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	International staff					Subtotal	National staff ^a	United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service				
Joint Operations Centre/Joint Mission Analysis Centre									
Approved posts 2020/21	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
Proposed posts 2021/22	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conduct and Discipline Section									
Approved posts 2020/21	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2
Proposed posts 2021/22	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total									
Approved posts 2020/21	1	4	8	5	3	21	1	–	22
Proposed posts 2021/22	1	4	8	5	3	21	1	–	22
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

Component 1: security, governance, and border monitoring

35. UNISFA will support the parties in their efforts to break the ongoing deadlock in the political process with regard to the Abyei issue. Through the good offices of the acting Head of Mission, UNISFA will support the parties in the implementation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement and any subsequent agreements that may be reached between them, including through support for the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and high-level meetings between the parties. UNISFA will continue to promote intercommunal dialogue, reconciliation and engagement between the Misseriya and the Ngok Dinka, and to provide facilitation and technical support with respect to intercommunal dialogue, peacebuilding and confidence-building initiatives, whether among the chief administrators, the traditional leaders or community representatives. This work includes enhanced coordination with local authorities and outreach to local communities in support of recovery and resilience programmes in collaboration with agencies, funds and programmes.

36. The Mission will also engage stakeholders through a wide range of media activities, outreach and advocacy campaigns targeting Abyei civil society, youth and women's groups from the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities to promote participation and dialogue among the Abyei people.

37. In order to monitor demilitarization, deter threats, maintain situational awareness, build confidence and help to create conditions conducive to the safety and security of humanitarian operations, UNISFA will carry out mobile and dynamic operations, including long-range patrols, conduct day and night patrols and provide escorts, upon request. During the dry season, the Force will increase its presence in key areas to ensure secure seasonal migration, and continue operating permanent and "snap" checkpoints along the main supply route and other lateral routes to check for munitions and movements of alleged armed elements. In order to support the implementation of the security aspects of the 20 June 2011 Agreement, it will

facilitate the work of the Joint Military Observers Committee and joint military observer teams.

38. UNISFA, through its expanded individual police capacity, will continue to support a joint integrated planning exercise between the two sides for the establishment of the Abyei Police Service and implement the outcome of the exercise upon approval. The UNISFA police component will ultimately contribute in accordance with its capacity-building mandate, specifically to assist the parties in the design and preparation of start-up documents, including terms of reference for police personnel, a strategic plan, an implementation framework and a concept of operations in accordance with that of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee; develop criteria for the vetting, selection and recruitment of police personnel; provide guidance on training and mentoring; and identify and mobilize donor support. In addition, the component plans to strengthen the capacity of the Abyei Police Service to enable it to provide security for the oil infrastructure in the Abyei Area and to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence. In the interim, the component will conduct community-oriented policing, including community interactive and confidence-building patrols, to monitor security, law and order and the return of displaced persons. It will provide support, including capacity-building, and coordination to enable community protection committees to assist in the management of law and order processes, including with regard to humane detention, respect for the human rights of detainees, and training and awareness-raising programmes for the community on matters of law and order.

39. In order to support the provision of security, the delivery of humanitarian assistance, freedom of movement and the protection of civilians under imminent threat, mine action operations will be undertaken within the areas of responsibility of UNISFA and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. During the 2021/22 period, mine action operations will be focused on surveys and the clearance of explosive hazards in the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. Mine-protected vehicles and crews with the capacity for explosive ordnance disposal will be provided to ensure freedom of movement for the Mechanism. Technical expertise, training and equipment will be provided, as required, in the control of small arms and light weapons in the Abyei Area. Explosive ordnance risk education will be provided for United Nations staff, military personnel and local communities. All mine action activities will be coordinated by the Mine Action Service and data will be captured in the Information Management System for Mine Action.

Expected accomplishment

Indicators of achievement

1.1 Provision of a safe and secure environment that facilitates 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

1.1.1 Zero incidents of attacks against humanitarian actors (2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 0)

1.1.2 Zero incidents of intercommunal violence during migration (2019/20: 4; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 0)

1.1.3 Abyei Area largely free of armed personnel, assets and weapons, except those of UNISFA and the Abyei Police Service (number of occasions when the presence of armed personnel, assets and weapons was recorded: 2019/20: 56; 2020/21: 19; 2021/22: 18)

1.1.4 Zero movements by UNISFA, the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, humanitarians or civilians interrupted or cancelled as a result of mines or explosive remnants of war within the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 0)

Outputs

- 547,500 troop-patrol days conducted in the Abyei Area for security, area domination, verification and monitoring, and to detect and prevent incursions (25 troops per patrol x 60 patrols per day x 365 days)
- 9,490 United Nations military observer patrols conducted to monitor and verify the redeployment of all forces and maintain liaison with local communities and authorities in the Abyei Area for early warning and conflict mitigation (13 teams x 2 patrols per day x 365 days)
- 117 hours undertaken for observation of the demilitarization of armed groups and investigation of incidents (2.25 hours x 52 weeks)
- Organization of 446 meetings of the joint security committee held between the Force and each of the two communities (the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka)
- Provision of logistic and administrative support for 4 meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee or similar high-level meetings between the parties
- Organization and facilitation of 3 meetings for the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka administrations and/or traditional chiefs for the purpose of facilitating intercommunal dialogue and reconciliation and support for intercommunal dispute resolution mechanisms, including support through at least 40 joint community peace committee meetings
- Organization and facilitation of 4 consultations for Misseriya and Ngok Dinka women's groups and traditional leaders on strengthening women's participation in peace processes, and provision of logistical and technical support for grass-roots women's groups to conduct group discussions on women and peace and security
- Organization of 10 meetings of the Joint Military Observers Committee and 2,555 joint military observer team patrols conducted (7 teams x 1 patrol per day x 365 days)
- 14,600 United Nations police community-based, interactive patrols for monitoring and reporting on the safe return of displaced persons, security, and law and order (20 teams x 2 patrols per day x 365 days)
- 87,600 United Nations formed police unit person days to patrol and deploy to ensure adequate response to the criminal threats in the 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 2 formed police units x 365 days)
- Provision of advice and mentoring to 30 community protection committees and one joint peace committee through co-location
- Support for 1 pre-migration conference and 1 post-migration conference, in coordination with agencies, funds and programmes, to promote peace and lessons learned during the migration period
- Logistical support, in coordination with UNMISS, for 1 conference to promote dialogue between communities within the Abyei Area and communities, including the Nuer and the Twic Dinka, in the neighbouring areas of South Sudan
- Provision of advice and facilitation to 45 local community training and crime awareness-raising programmes (15 in the northern sector, 15 in the central sector and 15 in the southern sector)
- Provision of support for 6 workshop activities, including awareness-raising regarding the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, carried out by relevant United Nations and non-governmental organization entities in relation to peacebuilding issues, including reconciliation, traditional justice, gender, protection and governance, in the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities
- Provision of services related to mine action, including 100 per cent of routes as requested by UNISFA within the Abyei Area made safe and accessible; 100 per cent of land as requested by UNISFA within the Abyei Area verified as free from landmines and explosive remnants of war; 100 per cent of landmines and

explosive remnants of war reported in the Abyei Area removed and destroyed; and 100 per cent of confiscated weapons and ammunition handed over to the Mine Action Service safely destroyed, in accordance with the accredited procedures of the Mine Action Service

- Provision of 270 sessions on explosive ordnance risk education (30 sessions per month x 9 months) to communities in the Abyei Area; provision of 48 sessions of landmine/explosive remnants of war safety induction training to newly arrived UNISFA staff and military (4 sessions per month x 12 months)
- Public information campaigns to highlight the work of UNISFA in Abyei including the production and distribution of fliers, leaflets, T-shirts and other types of visibility material targeting the Abyei population at specially organized events (1 football tournament and 1 cultural festival) and on 3 United Nations-observed days (the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers on 29 May, the International Day of Peace on 21 September and United Nations Day on 24 October)

Expected accomplishment

Indicators of achievement

1.2 Effective functioning of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

1.2.1 Withdrawal of forces within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone confirmed and allegations verified through the monitoring of 100 per cent of the uncontested Safe Demilitarized Border Zone

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

Outputs

- 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 integrated teams at a rate of 8 patrol flights per month
- 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
- Provision of services related to mine action, including 100 per cent of land as requested by the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism verified as free from landmines and explosive remnants of war; 100 per cent of routes as requested by the Mechanism made safe and accessible; 100 per cent of landmines and explosive remnants of war reported in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone removed and destroyed in accordance with the accredited procedures of the Mine Action Service; and 100 per cent of Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism ground patrols accompanied by Mine Action Service patrol support teams with mine-protected vehicles

External factors

The Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan remain committed to the Agreements of: 20 June 2011, on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area; 27 September 2012, on Security Arrangements; 30 July 2011, on the Border Monitoring Support Mission; and 29 June 2011, on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism. The Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan will provide UNISFA with full support for the implementation of its mandate, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [1990 \(2011\)](#) and [2024 \(2011\)](#) and the status-of-forces agreements signed with both parties. UNISFA will be accorded full freedom of movement and will not be impeded in its operations by cross-border conflict.

Table 2
Human resources: component 1, security, governance and border monitoring

<i>Category</i>										<i>Total</i>
I. Military observers										
Approved 2020/21										225
Proposed 2021/22										168
Net change										(57)
II. Military contingents										
Approved 2020/21										3 325
Proposed 2021/22										3 382
Net change										57
III. United Nations police										
Approved 2020/21										148
Proposed 2021/22										148
Net change										–
IV. Formed police units										
Approved 2020/21										492
Proposed 2021/22										492
Net change										–
<i>International staff</i>										
V. Civilian staff	<i>USG– ASG</i>	<i>D-2– D-1</i>	<i>P-5– P-4</i>	<i>P-3– P-2</i>	<i>Field Service</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>National staff^a</i>	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Office of the Police Commissioner										
Approved 2020/21	–	1	3	1	1	6	2	–	8	
Proposed 2021/22	–	1	3	1	1	6	2	–	8	
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Office of the Chief of Staff (Civilian)										
Approved 2020/21	–	1	4	–	2	7	2	–	9	
Proposed 2021/22	–	1	4	–	2	7	2	–	9	
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Community Liaison Office										
Approved 2020/21	–	–	3	3	–	6	3	–	9	
Proposed 2021/22	–	–	3	3	–	6	4	–	10	
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	
Communications and Public Relations Office										
Approved 2020/21	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	2	
Proposed 2021/22	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	2	
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Safety and Security Unit

Approved 2020/21	–	–	1	1	12	14	11	–	25
Proposed 2021/22	–	–	1	1	12	14	11	–	25
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal, civilian staff									
Approved 2020/21	–	2	12	6	15	35	18	–	53
Proposed 2021/22	–	2	12	6	15	35	19	–	54
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total (I–V)									
Approved 2020/21									4 243
Proposed 2021/22									4 244
Net change									1

^a Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

Table 3

Staffing changes: component 1, security, governance and border monitoring

<i>Posts/positions</i>				
<i>Office/Section/Unit</i>	<i>Type of proposed staffing change</i>	<i>Number of posts and positions</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Description</i>
Community Liaison Office	Establishment	1	National Professional Officer	
Total		1		

Community Liaison Office

National staff: increase of 1 post

40. It is proposed that one post of Assistant Political Affairs Officer (National Professional Officer) be established in the Community Liaison Office. The Community Liaison Office, as a substantive component under the Office of the Chief of Staff/Principal Officer, promotes intercommunal dialogue, reconciliation and engagement between the Misseriya and the Ngok Dinka communities. It facilitates the peace process, enables smooth and peaceful seasonal migration and also provides the required facilitation for the multiple-level intercommunal dialogue, peacebuilding and confidence-building initiatives. The Community Liaison Office engages with the local administrations on both sides and works to strengthen local capacities in the management of law and order processes. At present, the Community Liaison Office has five officers (1 P-5, 2 P-4 and 2 P-3) based at mission headquarters and one officer (P-3) based in Diffra, with three language assistants (national General Service), one of whom is based in Diffra. There is also a Diffra Liaison Officer from the Force component, but this post is primarily engaged with the security aspect through the Joint Security Committee mechanism. Since the Misseriya community, along with the Ngok Dinka community, is a major stakeholder in the Abyei Area, there is a need to enhance the Community Liaison Office activities and coverage in the northern part of the Abyei Area, where the Misseriya are the predominant presence. In its resolution [2445 \(2018\)](#), the Security Council mandated UNISFA to coordinate with the Juba-appointed administration in Abyei and the Misseriya administration in Muglad, using appropriate civilian expertise, to maintain stability and foster intercommunal

reconciliation. This mandate requires UNISFA to enhance its visibility in and awareness of not only the northern Abyei Area, but also areas further north, in Western Kordofan State. There is, therefore, the need for an additional Community Liaison Officer in Diffra to coordinate the mission's substantive activities with the traditional institutions and the Khartoum-appointed local administration, traditional justice mechanisms and other stakeholders in the northern region. The staff member would also be able to effectively liaise with Misseriya traditional leaders based out of Muglad to further the implementation of the mandate.

Component 2: support

41. The support component is tasked with providing rapid, effective, efficient and responsible services to support mandate implementation through the delivery of related outputs, service improvements and efficiency gains. Support will be provided to the authorized strength of 168 military observers, 3,382 military contingent personnel, 148 United Nations police officers, 492 formed police personnel and 303 civilian personnel. UNISFA will strive to achieve operational excellence across a full range of services, including audit, risk management and compliance; aviation; budget, finance and reporting; civilian personnel; facilities, infrastructure and engineering; fuel management; geospatial, information and telecommunication services; medical services; supply chain management; uniformed personnel services; and vehicle management and ground transport.

Expected accomplishment

Indicators of achievement

2.1 Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the mission

2.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (2019/20: 67.5 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 90 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 90 per cent)

2.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2019/20: 7.9 per cent; 2020/21: 8 per cent \pm 3 per cent; 2021/22: 10 per cent \pm 3 per cent)

2.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2019/20: 22 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 29 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 29 per cent)

2.1.4 Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection for levels P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 (2019/20: 47; 2020/21: ≤ 45 ; 2021/22: ≤ 45)

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 (2019/20: 258; 2020/21: ≤ 130 ; 2021/22: ≤ 120)

2.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2019/20: 76; 2020/21: 100; 2021/22: 100)

2.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low

criticality (2019/20: 81 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 85 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 85 per cent)

2.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent)

2.1.9 Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2019/20: 1,882; 2020/21: $\geq 1,800$; 2021/22: $\geq 1,800$)

2.1.10 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent)

2.1.11 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2019/20: 98 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 95 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 95 per cent)

2.1.12 Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchases (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: ≤ 20 per cent; 2021/22: ≤ 20 per cent)

Outputs

Service improvements

- Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy
- Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management strategy and for the roll-out of various Umoja Extension modules

Aviation services

- Operation and maintenance of a total of 7 aircraft (3 fixed-wing and 4 rotary-wing)
- Provision of a total of 4,635 planned flight hours (3,304 from commercial providers, 1,331 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuation
- Oversight of aviation safety standards for 7 aircraft, and 15 airfields and landing sites

Budget, finance and reporting services

- Provision of budget, finance, and accounting services for a budget of \$270.5 million, in line with delegated authority

Civilian personnel services

- Provision of human resources services to a maximum strength of 303 authorized civilian personnel (175 international staff, 90 national staff, 2 temporary positions and 36 United Nations Volunteers) including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation, and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority

Facilities, infrastructure and engineering services

- Maintenance and repair services for a total of 20 mission sites in 20 locations
- Implementation of 10 construction, renovation and alteration projects
- Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (28 wells/boreholes and 23 water treatment and purification plants) as well as support to 11 contingent-owned water purification and treatment plants in 9 sites
- Operation and maintenance of 150 United Nations-owned generators in 20 locations and 10 solar power plants in 10 locations
- Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 20 sites
- Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control in 18 sites and laundry services in 2 sites

Fuel management services

- Management of supply and storage of 12.8 million litres of petrol (3.8 million litres for air operations, 1.0 million litres for ground transportation and 8.0 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 20 locations; mobilization of 2 additional distribution points for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

Geospatial, information, and telecommunications technology services

- Provision of and support for 1,070 handheld portable radios, 628 mobile radios for vehicles and 115 base station radios
- Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video, and data communication, including 12 very small aperture terminals, 24 phone exchanges and 23 microwave links, as well as provision of 28 satellite phones and 150 prepaid cellular phones
- Provision of and support for 673 computing devices and 178 printers for an average strength of 639 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 346 computing devices and 35 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services
- Support and maintenance of 32 local area networks (LAN) and 12 wide area networks (WAN) in 20 sites
- Analysis of geospatial data covering 11,000 km², maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 5,000 maps

Medical services

- Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (1 level I clinic/dispensary), and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (10 level I clinics and 1 level II hospital)
- Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 5 medical facilities (3 level III and 2 level IV) in 5 locations inside and outside the mission area

Supply chain management services

- Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$20 million in acquisition of goods and commodities in line with delegated authority
- Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 10,710 tons of cargo within the mission area
- 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 \$125 million, in line with delegated authority

Uniformed personnel services

- Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 4,190 authorized military and police personnel (168 military observers, 130 military staff officers, 3,252 military contingent personnel, 148 United Nations police officers and 492 formed police personnel)
- Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 3,744 military and formed police personnel in 14 permanent sites
- Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 3,744 military contingent and formed police personnel
- Support the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 3,519 military and police personnel

Vehicle management and ground transport services

- Operation and maintenance of 425 United Nations-owned vehicles (267 light passenger vehicles, 72 special-purpose vehicles, 2 ambulances and 4 armoured vehicles, as well as 80 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments) and 579 contingent-owned vehicles, and 3 workshop and repair facilities, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services

Security

- 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
- 24-hour radio communications coverage for all United Nations security management system personnel
- 20 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; 20 minimum operating security standards inspections, assessments of security equipment and fire safety inspections; and 20 staff visits

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

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

External factors

Movements of staff and deployment of operational resources will not be interrupted or restricted. Vendors, contractors and suppliers will deliver goods and services as contracted.

Table 4
Human resources: component 2, support

	International staff					Subtotal	National staff ^a	United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service				
Office of the Chief of Mission Support									
Approved 2020/21	–	1	4	1	3	9	1	1	11
Proposed 2021/22	–	1	4	1	3	9	1	1	11
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operations and Resource Management									
Approved 2020/21	–	–	5	11	18	34	11	8	53
Proposed 2021/22	–	–	5	11	18	34	11	8	53
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Approved temporary positions 2020/21 ^b	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Proposed temporary positions 2021/22 ^b	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal, Operations and Resource Management									
Approved 2020/21	–	–	5	12	18	35	11	8	54
Proposed 2021/22	–	–	5	12	18	35	11	8	54
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service Delivery Services Section									
Approved 2020/21	–	–	5	5	33	43	34	17	94
Proposed 2021/22	–	–	6	6	32	44	35	17	96
Net change	–	–	1	1	(1)	1	1	–	2
Approved temporary positions 2020/21 ^b	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Proposed temporary positions 2021/22 ^b	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal, Service Delivery Services Section									
Approved 2020/21	–	–	5	6	33	44	34	17	95
Proposed 2021/22	–	–	6	7	32	45	35	17	97
Net change	–	–	1	1	(1)	1	1	–	2
Supply Chain Management Section									
Approved 2020/21	–	–	5	1	26	32	23	10	65
Proposed 2021/22	–	–	5	1	26	32	23	10	65
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal, civilian staff									
Approved 2020/21	–	1	19	18	80	118	69	36	223
Proposed 2021/22	–	1	20	19	79	119	70	36	225
Net change	–	–	1	1	(1)	1	1	–	2

	International staff						National staff ^a	United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	Subtotal			
Approved temporary positions 2020/21 ^b	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
Proposed temporary positions 2021/22 ^b	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2
Net change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total									
Approved 2020/21	–	1	19	20	80	120	69	36	225
Proposed 2021/22	–	1	20	21	79	121	70	36	227
Net change	–	–	1	1	(1)	1	1	–	2

^a Includes National Professional Officers and national General Service staff.

^b Funded under general temporary assistance.

Table 5
Staffing changes: component 2, support, Service Delivery Services Section

Office/Section/Unit	Type of proposed staffing change	Posts/positions		Description
		Number of posts and positions	Level	
Engineering Unit	Establishment	1	P-4	
	Establishment	1	National General Service	
Transport Unit	Reclassification	1	P-4	From Field Service
	Reclassification	(1)	Field Service	To P-4
Total		2		

Service Delivery Services Section

International staff: net increase of 1 post

National staff: increase of 1 post

42. The operational context of UNISFA is of a remote and isolated nature, with no municipal services or local vendors to provide support, placing the responsibility of environmental management solely on the mission's Facilities and Environmental Management Unit. Although supported by a third-party contractor, the Facilities and Environmental Management Unit is responsible for the coordination and management of complex and demanding environmental and facilities management functions in the areas of waste management, energy supply, sewage and wastewater management, and camp management across more than 20 camps in the mission's area of operation. The complexity of these demands requires the oversight of an Engineer or Facilities Management Officer at the P-4 level. In the interim, the mission has had to resort to utilizing the services of an Environmental Officer (P-4) in the oversight of facilities management services, which, in turn, has reduced the mission's environmental oversight capacity. In order to ensure proper planning and resource management, risk assessment and quality assurance, and an overall improvement in service delivery, it is proposed that a post of Facilities Management Officer (P-4) be established.

43. The Engineering Unit is currently tasked with supporting troops at all locations to maintain infrastructure installations, following the renegotiation of the

memorandums of understanding with the troop-contributing country, which resulted in a significant reduction of the mission's overall engineering capability. The resulting additional engineering requirements, coupled with the existing construction plan, have strained the Engineering Unit's resources, with staffing levels not accompanying the increase in the workload. In the environmental field, this staffing shortage has led to an increase in untreated waste generation and unsanitary conditions in many UNISFA camps, with solid and liquid waste not being properly disposed of. UNISFA is addressing this problem by purchasing several items of major plant equipment that the Engineering Unit is required to support. The environmental compliance obligations have significantly increased and UNISFA must ensure compliance with environmental and occupational safety and health policies, guidelines and best practices, especially following the promulgation of the waste management plan and strategy. UNISFA is committed to minimizing the impact of its activities and taking the necessary measures to ensure proper waste management throughout the mission's life cycle. Such actions will help to reduce costs, contribute to the mainstreaming of environmental protection across the mission's activities and improve the awareness and health and safety of both the mission personnel and the local population. Therefore, it is proposed that a post of Waste Management Assistant (national General Staff) be established to support the Waste Management Officer. The mission is expected to operate 34 wastewater treatment plants and 23 water purification units at 20 camps. Furthermore, UNISFA is in the process of building waste management yards, equipped with, at minimum, one incinerator and one composter, in each permanent mission site. The establishment of a post of Waste Management Assistant will ensure that tasks are developed based on operational needs, with proper supervision of the implementation and operation of the mission's waste management plan and strategy.

44. It is also proposed that the post of Chief of Unit, Transport (FS-6) be reclassified to the P-4 level. Transportation services play a fundamental role in the implementation of the core of the mission's mandate and its most important current initiative of force mobility. Efficient and effective force mobility relies heavily on the mission's ability to transport personnel and equipment across the mission area in all seasons. Limited force mobility has hampered the mission's ability to undertake mandate-related activities, including force protection during the wet season, resulting in the underutilization of mission resources and personnel for a period of, at minimum, four months of the year. In order to reduce the latency of the Force, the Transport Unit requires increased technical and managerial capacity in order to improve its ability to maintain and manage the mission's fleet of heavy-duty equipment, as well as to ensure effective and integrated transportation and logistical planning to properly support mandate delivery.

II. Financial resources

A. Overall

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

Category	Expenditures (2019/20)	Apportionment (2020/21)	Cost estimates (2021/22)	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)-(2)	(5)=(4)÷(2)
Military and police personnel					
Military observers	6 794.3	6 822.8	4 810.4	(2 012.4)	(29.5)
Military contingents	123 727.5	107 123.8	112 223.7	5 099.9	4.8
United Nations police	1 677.6	5 572.9	5 474.7	(98.2)	(1.8)
Formed police units	–	12 019.9	3 156.4	(8 863.5)	(73.7)
Subtotal	132 199.4	131 539.4	125 665.2	(5 874.2)	(4.5)
Civilian personnel					
International staff	34 133.9	38 744.1	44 931.6	6 187.5	16.0
National staff	3 027.9	3 010.5	3 375.7	365.2	12.1
United Nations Volunteers	1 860.7	1 884.4	1 988.0	103.6	5.5
General temporary assistance	1 106.9	1 566.0	1 785.3	219.3	14.0
Government-provided personnel	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	40 129.4	45 205.0	52 080.6	6 875.6	15.2
Operational costs					
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–	–
Consultants and consulting services	621.6	383.7	621.6	237.9	62.0
Official travel	734.5	839.7	869.5	29.8	3.5
Facilities and infrastructure	34 035.4	34 561.3	38 613.3	4 052.0	11.7
Ground transportation	4 339.2	1 959.3	2 324.8	365.5	18.7
Air operations	15 557.9	20 970.4	20 803.4	(167.0)	(0.8)
Marine operations	1 058.9	–	611.2	611.2	–
Communications and information technology	10 341.5	9 238.1	10 341.5	1 103.4	11.9
Medical	1 172.7	341.4	462.9	121.5	35.6
Special equipment	–	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	18 319.9	18 245.6	17 578.2	(667.4)	(3.7)
Quick-impact projects	499.9	500.0	500.0	–	–
Subtotal	86 681.5	87 039.5	92 726.4	5 686.9	6.5
Gross requirements	259 010.3	263 783.9	270 472.2	6 688.3	2.5
Staff assessment income	3 152.4	3 331.0	3 576.0	245.0	7.4
Net requirements	255 857.9	260 452.9	266 896.2	6 443.3	2.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	259 010.3	263 783.9	270 472.2	6 688.3	2.5

B. Non-budgeted contributions

45. The estimated value of non-budgeted contributions for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 is as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Estimated value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	453.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	453.3

^a Estimated value of land in Abyei, Gok Machar, Kadugli and the locations of company operating bases, as well as the estimated value of landing rights at airports.

C. Efficiency gains

46. The cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 take into account the following efficiency initiatives:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Initiative</i>
Facilities and infrastructure	71.0	The installation of solar lighting systems and the construction of five solar photovoltaic farms with 400 kWp installed capacity is expected to result in the reduced consumption of fuel
Total	71.0	

D. Vacancy factors

47. The cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 take into account the following vacancy factors:

(Percentage)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual 2019/20</i>	<i>Budgeted 2020/21</i>	<i>Projected 2021/22</i>
Military and police personnel			
Military observers	36.0	40.0	25.0
Military contingents	(3.5)	4.0	3.0
United Nations police	81.1	25.0	25.0
Formed police units	100.0	44.9	91.6
Civilian personnel			
International staff	7.9	8.0	10.0
National staff			
National Professional Officers	0.0	0.0	0.0
National General Service staff	9.6	10.0	10.0
United Nations Volunteers	11.8	3.0	3.0
Temporary positions ^a			
International staff	100.0	10.0	10.0

^a Funded under general temporary assistance.

48. The proposed vacancy rates take into account the Force's experience to date and specific circumstances faced by UNISFA in relation to the deployment of uniformed personnel and the recruitment of civilian staff. For military and police personnel, the proposed delayed deployment factors take into account historical and recent deployment patterns and planned deployment. For civilian personnel, the proposed vacancy factors reflect historical vacancy rates, current incumbency patterns and circumstances that UNISFA is expected to encounter during the budget period.

E. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

49. Requirements for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 are based on standard reimbursement rates for major equipment (wet-lease) and self-sustainment in the total amount of \$38,200,700 as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Estimated amount		Total
	Military contingents	Formed police units	
Major equipment	22 158.0	438.7	22 596.7
Self-sustainment	15 470.6	133.4	15 604.0
Total	37 628.6	572.1	38 200.7
Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to the mission area			
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. Applicable to the home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0		

F. Training

50. The estimated resource requirements for training for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Estimated amount
Consultants	
Training consultants	0.0
Official travel	
Official travel, training	255.5
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Training fees, supplies and services	161.9
Total	417.4

51. The number of participants planned for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, compared with previous periods, is as follows:

(Number of participants)

	<i>International staff</i>			<i>National staff</i>			<i>Military and police personnel</i>		
	<i>Actual 2019/20</i>	<i>Planned 2020/21</i>	<i>Proposed 2021/22</i>	<i>Actual 2019/20</i>	<i>Planned 2020/21</i>	<i>Proposed 2021/22</i>	<i>Actual 2019/20</i>	<i>Planned 2020/21</i>	<i>Proposed 2021/22</i>
Internal	9	64	115	0	41	45	19	91	127
External ^a	23	81	161	3	14	21	3	11	13
Total	32	145	276	3	55	66	22	102	140

^a Includes the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and outside the mission area.

52. During the 2021/22 period, training will be provided to international and national staff and the Force's military and police personnel to enhance their skills and knowledge in areas including administration, budget and finance, air operations, ground transportation, human resources management, organizational development, the peace process, procurement and contract management, supply and property management, and security. The increase in the number of participants for all categories of personnel is attributable mainly to the deferral of training activities from 2019/20 and 2020/21, which have been impacted owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The mission proposes online training in lieu of physical travel when an online alternative is available.

G. Mine detection and mine-clearing services

53. The estimated resource requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Estimated value</i>
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Mine detection and mine-clearing services	10 777.4

54. The proposed requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services include international and national staff (\$3,112,500), official travel (\$125,900), two ongoing contracts with one implementing partner to reduce the threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war in the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (\$6,616,200), equipment (\$33,500) and operating expenses (\$78,200). The balance represents support and management fees for the Mine Action Service implementing partner, the United Nations Office for Project Services, amounting to \$298,578 and \$512,560, respectively.

H. Other programmatic activities

55. The estimated resource requirements for other programmatic activities for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Proposed amount</i>
Civilian arms control programme	5.4
Confidence-building	28.3
Community stabilization projects	38.7
Community violence reduction	69.5
Human rights	24.4
Peace consolidation	85.7
Rule of law/security sector reform	34.9
Total	286.9

56. The proposed budget for the 2021/22 period includes a provision in the amount of \$286,900 for the implementation of programmatic activities. Police personnel will engage with local communities through community-oriented policing in Abyei, Agok and Diffra in various programmes, workshops, campaigns and training sessions to address identified needs within the communities. Those activities will address priority issues, including crime prevention and crime reduction, community policing and outreach programmes, issues relating to gender and children, the enhancement of the capacity of the community protection committees with the aim of improving their operational efficiency in the maintenance of law and order in the absence of the Abyei Police Service, the development of programmes on the management of inmates at the community protection committee detention facilities in accordance with international standards on human rights, and support for traditional leadership mechanisms for a peaceful environment. In addition, the substantive component will focus on activities that include facilitating improved intercommunal dialogue and promoting peace during the migration period, gender, protection and governance issues and border management.

I. Quick-impact projects

57. The estimated resource requirements for quick-impact projects for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, compared with previous periods, are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Number of projects</i>
1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 (actual)	500.0	15
1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (approved)	500.0	25
1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 (proposed)	500.0	25

58. The proposed projects for the 2021/22 period comprise 25 projects in a number of areas, including livelihood, traditional justice and rule of law, community and social development, gender and education. These projects bring a wealth of expertise, knowledge and funding to areas of the community that are in need, and help alleviate the frustration among the communities that creates the potential for the outbreak of hostilities, and will act as confidence-building and trust-building mechanisms between UNISFA and the communities, including promoting acceptance of mission-mandated tasks and activities that boost confidence in the peace process.

III. Analysis of variances¹

59. The standard terms applied with respect to the analysis of resource variances in this section are defined in annex I, section B, to the present report. The terminology used remains the same as in previous reports.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$2 012.4)	(29.5%)

- **Management: decreased inputs and outputs**

60. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to a reduction in the number of military observers to a maximum strength of 168 during the 2021/22 period, compared with a maximum strength of 225 during the 2020/21 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$5 099.9	4.8%

- **Mandate: increase of strength of military contingents**

61. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to the revised strength of existing units and to the increased compliance of the troop-contributing country with the accepted standards for major equipment serviceability and self-sustainment. The increased requirements are offset in part by the reduced requirements for rations, owing to lower rates following new contractual arrangements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	(\$8 863.5)	(73.7%)

- **Mandate: delays in the deployment of the formed police units**

62. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to the expected delays in the deployment of the three formed police units, comprising approximately 160 personnel each.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$6 187.5	16.0%

- **Cost parameters: change in the salary scale**

63. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) the increase in the post adjustment multiplier, which was 71.1 as at 1 December 2020, compared with 44.6 as applied in the 2020/21 period; and (b) the proposed establishment of one international post (P-4) and the reclassification of one international post (FS-6 to P-4). The increased requirements are offset in part by the higher vacancy rate of 10.0 per cent, based on current and projected incumbency patterns, compared with a vacancy rate of 8.0 per cent as applied in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period.

¹ 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>	
National staff	\$365.2	12.1%

• **Cost parameters: change in the salary scale**

64. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) the increase in the latest salary scales for local staff in the Sudan, which correspond to \$1,619 per month as at 1 December 2020, compared with \$1,564 per month as applied in the 2020/21 period; and (b) the increase in the danger payment per eligible staff member to \$659 per month, compared with \$637 per month as applied in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$103.6	5.5%

• **Cost parameters: increase in the administrative rate**

65. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to an increase in programme support costs from 8 per cent to 13 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$219.3	14.0%

• **Cost parameters: increased inputs and outputs**

66. The increased requirements are attributable to the elimination of the delayed deployment factor for the position established in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period and to the application of the latest salary scales for international staff in the Sudan, effective 1 December 2020.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	\$237.9	62.0%

• **Management: increased inputs and outputs**

67. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to the increased utilization of consultants, owing to the need to accelerate environmental projects that are considered essential to improve the mission's environmental score. The lack of sufficient local environmental expertise makes the hiring of external consultants the most adequate way to make tangible progress in this area.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$4 052.0	11.7%

• **Management: increased inputs and outputs**

68. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) an increase in the quantity of litres of fuel, in alignment with historical consumption; (b) the expanded range of services to be included in the new contractual arrangements; (c) the construction of accommodations for new contingents as well as the alteration, renovation and maintenance of existing incomplete and ageing sites; (d) the acquisition of safety and security equipment; (e) the acquisition of construction materials and field defence supplies, prefabricated facilities, and accommodation and refrigeration equipment; and (f) the acquisition of generators and electrical equipment, including equipment needed for the Force to comply with the mission-wide environmental action plan. The increased requirements are offset in part by

reduced requirements for the acquisition of water treatment and fuel distribution equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Ground transportation	\$365.5	18.7%

• **Management: increased inputs and outputs**

69. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to the acquisition of fire engines capable of accessing staff accommodations, which are currently not accessible using the larger vehicles.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Air operations	(\$167.0)	(0.8%)

• **Management: decreased inputs and same outputs**

70. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to lower projected unit costs of \$0.79 per litre for fuel, compared with \$0.85 per litre provided for in the 2020/21 period, and to a reduced number of rotary-wing aircraft flight hours. The decreased requirements are offset in part by increased requirements for fixed-wing aircraft operations, owing to an increase in the number of flight hours.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Marine operations	\$611.2	–

• **Management: increased inputs and same outputs**

71. The increased requirements are attributable to the acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of equipment, including prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment and construction materials, for which the provision was not included in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Communications and information technology	\$1 103.4	11.9%

• **Management: increased inputs and outputs**

72. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to the increase in rates in the new contractual arrangements for the maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and for support services. The increased requirements are offset in part by lower requirements for communication and information technology equipment, telecommunications and network services, and public information services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Medical	\$121.5	35.6%

• **Management: increased inputs and outputs**

73. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to the acquisition of equipment in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies services and equipment	(\$667.4)	(3.7%)

• **Management: decreased inputs and same outputs**

74. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to adjusted projections for freight and related costs for the 2021/22 period compared with the provisions made in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

75. 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) Appropriation of the amount of \$270,472,200 for the maintenance of the mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(b) Assessment of the amount in subparagraph (a) above at a monthly rate of \$22,539,350 should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the mission.

V. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution [74/283](#), including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

A. General Assembly

Cross-cutting issues

(Resolution [74/283](#))

<i>Decision/request</i>	<i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i>
Requests the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly (para. 9).	<p>The guidelines in section 6 (Solicitation) of the United Nations Procurement Manual, updated as at 30 June 2020, specifically those contained in section 6.3 (Solicitation methods), summarize the methods of solicitation and the guidance to determine when their use is appropriate.</p> <p>The Secretariat has contracted a consultant to review the aviation procurement practices of the United Nations, assess their current state and develop recommendations to further advance the maturity and capabilities of aviation procurement. The focus of the study is on the different solicitation methodologies (invitation to bid versus request for proposal) in aviation procurement, and lessons learned from experience gained to date. It is expected that the results of the study will be available shortly.</p>

Also requests the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly (para. 10).

It is stated in section 1.4 of the Procurement Manual that transparency means that all information on procurement policies, procedures, opportunities and processes is clearly defined, made public and/or provided to all interested parties concurrently. A transparent system has clear mechanisms to ensure compliance with established rules (e.g., unbiased specifications, objective evaluation criteria, standard solicitation documents, equal information to all parties and the confidentiality of offers). Details on the awarding of contracts and purchase orders made by all Secretariat entities are now accessible on the website of the Procurement Division and on its mobile application.

The United Nations also included that requirement in the guidance contained in the Procurement Manual, specifically in section 10.2.1 (Posting of awarded contracts). The website of the Procurement Division has been updated with increased accessibility and additional information such as demand forecast for special political missions and their contract awards. Further updates with more information will be provided by the second quarter of 2021.

Unsuccessful vendors that participated in solicitations resulting in awards above \$200,000 are given the opportunity to obtain additional information on the reasons why their proposals did not receive an award through a formal debriefing process. Bidders that remain unsatisfied may file a procurement challenge, which is reviewed by an independent board.

As from 1 August 2020, all tender opening ceremonies can be attended virtually by vendors that have submitted bids or proposals. In addition, in accordance with the procedures contemplated in section 7 of the Procurement Manual (Management of submissions) tender opening reports for invitations to bid and requests for proposal are available for consultation by bidders for a period of 30 days from the tender opening date.

It is stipulated in section 13 of the Procurement Manual (Contract management and contract administration) that, in line with the procurement principles of transparency and accountability and in order to facilitate internal and external audits, procurement officers must maintain fully documented files for every solicitation and every contract.

With regard to air transportation services, in invitation to bid exercises, vendors are advised at the bid opening of the aircraft types offered by all bidders,

Notes the ongoing development of impact-based performance indicators as part of the implementation of the Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General in his next report to provide information on how the indicators will measure the performance by the Force of mandated tasks and the impact of resource allocation on that performance, as well as how the indicators will contribute to the identification of the resources required for each mandated task (para. 11).

Requests the Secretary-General to provide in his next report an execution plan for, and analysis of, the implementation of the new Comprehensive Performance Assessment System, including on its correlation with mission planning and budget formulation, in order to facilitate consideration by the General Assembly of resource requests for implementation of the System (para. 12).

Emphasizes the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets, in order to facilitate mandate implementation and increase transparency, and to report thereon in his next report (para. 13).

Notes the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy, in accordance with particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report (para. 17).

Underlines the important contribution that programmatic activities make to the implementation of the mandates of the Force, including for the prevention

with detailed pricing information per aircraft. Following the contract award, the award information confirming the price of the winning bid is posted on the website of the Procurement Division.

The Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System will be rolled out to UNISFA over the course of the 2020/21 period, once travel restrictions permit or a satisfactory virtual launch can be developed. It will enable UNISFA to: (a) develop a whole-of-mission plan, rooted in the local context and focused on ways to maximize mission impact within the scope of its mandate; (b) assess the impact and effectiveness of its operations, on the basis of data and analysis; and (c) regularly revise and update its plan on the basis of changes in the local context and evidence and of the effectiveness of the mission's actions.

The mission considers a predeployment visit and roll-out of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System to be a priority, to assist with collaboration among the Force, police, mission support and substantive units. UNISFA expects a visit to Abyei from the Evaluation Team of the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division to take place as soon as the situation allows.

The mission recognizes the importance of the accountability system and, to this end, it has developed an internal enterprise risk management registry in order to identify and strengthen its risk management efforts. In addition, the mission is aligning its budget and finance processes with the framework of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission to improve internal controls.

UNISFA is implementing a three-year environmental strategy which will result in reducing the mission's environmental footprint. A cornerstone of this strategy is the installation and operation of centralized waste management yards at all permanent locations. Furthermore, UNISFA plans to install photovoltaic solar power plants with a combined capacity of 800 kWp within the next two budget years to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. UNISFA will also enhance the quality of environmental data collection and monitoring by installing the field remote infrastructure monitoring system throughout the mission.

Under the 2019/20 results-based budgeting framework, programmatic funds were introduced for the first time as a tool to effectively pursue political

and resolution of conflicts, and that all such activities must be directly linked to the mandates of the Force (para. 18).

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).

progress and widen the scope of UNISFA mandate delivery, particularly in relation to Security Council resolutions 2445 (2018) and 2469 (2019), which place specific weight on engagement with the Sudan and South Sudan on the final status of the Abyei Area in line with the 20 June 2011 Agreement. As part of the programmatic activities, UNISFA has continued to pursue the peace process aimed at reconciling the two parties. To that end, UNISFA used funds to support initiatives and interactions with officials from Khartoum and Juba through the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and other high-level meetings. UNISFA is using programme funds to support and put in place a conflict prevention and resolution mechanism, focused mainly on engagement with traditional leaders and the enhancement of local peace processes and mechanisms, including the joint community peace committees, traditional courts and youth and women entities. UNISFA facilitates the management of transhumance migration flows in collaboration with key stakeholders. Activities are organized according to component 1 of the budget framework, entitled “Security, governance and border monitoring”, which constitutes the main component for substantive work within the mission. These activities are linked to key categories and expected outcomes of the mission’s mandate implementation: confidence-building and community stabilization programmes; civilian arms control; community violence reduction; peace consolidation; human rights; and rule of law. All budget data are provided in tabular, editable format.

UNISFA is making great efforts to build up mechanisms and strategies to ensure the effective implementation of programmatic resources. Currently, the Chief of Staff/Principal Officer leads the setting and planning of the expected outputs and ensures the smooth implementation and effective monitoring and reporting of activities that are in line with the guidelines on mandated programmatic activities funded through peacekeeping assessed budgets. To ensure funds are used for and limited to mandate delivery, programmatic activities are endorsed by the Acting Head of Mission in view of the mission’s strategic priorities, including the Secretary-General’s vision of greater empowerment of field entities, as well as the strategic guidance of the Departments of Peace Operations, Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, and Operational Support. Mandate implementation is a fundamental consideration in the budget preparation process, therefore the UNISFA leadership ensures that planning focuses on the

Expresses concern over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues (para. 20).

Recognizes the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, reaffirms its commitment to the improvement of the safety and security of Force personnel, in particular uniformed personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to further strengthen the measures in this regard and to report thereon to the General Assembly in the context of the next budget submission for the Force (para. 21).

highest-priority mandated tasks and activities and related capacities. Most of the activities identified for implementation cover short- to medium-term activities. As the only institution operating in Abyei with formal recognition by both parties, UNISFA has a comparative advantage in facilitating political engagement. In a few instances an implementing partner and the International Organization for Migration are engaged and are required to provide narrative and financial reports on implementation in line with respective guidelines. The mission also provides the breakdown of total resource requirements for substantive and programmatic funds and provides details on achievement and indicators of achievement for each activity in the results-based budget section of the present report.

In view of the fact that programmatic funding is a fairly new instrument, UNISFA has ensured that existing mechanisms for the oversight of implementation, management, monitoring and reporting are also rigorously applied to programmatic activities.

The response for all peacekeeping missions, including UNISFA, with respect to addressing issues raised, will be included in the report of the Secretary-General on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

UNISFA has assumed the primary role for the security and safety of United Nations personnel in the Abyei context in the absence of local security institutions. Pursuant to its mandate, UNISFA has strategically established bases and deployed troops to provide security coverage in three operational sectors in Abyei, and mandatory force protection escort coverage for UNISFA personnel and operations. UNISFA uniformed personnel, except troop-contributing country personnel, are covered by the United Nations security management system. UNISFA conducts a comprehensive security risk management process to analyse and assess security risks for civilian and uniformed personnel regarding various threat categories of terrorism: crime, armed conflict, civil unrest and hazards. UNISFA implements security risk management measures to mitigate risk inherent to its operations. UNISFA incorporates specific provisions for uniformed personnel regarding emergency arrangements for evacuation, communications, mandatory security-related training, drills, road safety

	<p>awareness and the warden system, as outlined in the framework of accountability for the United Nations field security management system. The mission also implements physical security and fire safety measures at all locations, provides uniformed personnel and civilians with personal protection and communication equipment and maintains a 24/7 military radio room and security operations centre to facilitate movement tracking and emergency military quick-response force response/security, while conducting operations within its area of responsibility.</p>
<p>Reaffirms the provisions of section XVIII of its resolution 61/276, further recognizes the important role played by quick-impact projects in supporting the implementation of mission mandates, stresses the need for the timely, responsible and accountable implementation of all planned projects, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance their impact while addressing underlying challenges (para. 22).</p>	<p>Quick-impact projects are a primary instrument for addressing the most pressing needs of the population of Abyei and for gaining trust in and support for the mission's mandate implementation. These projects aim at improving, in an even-handed manner and to an equal degree, the livelihoods of both the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya communities by putting in place basic amenities and infrastructure.</p>
<p>Requests the Secretary-General to consider options for greater nationalization of functions when formulating budget submissions, commensurate with mission mandates and requirements (para. 23).</p>	<p>While the mission recognizes the trend for increasing nationalization, the mission has not identified any function that can be nationalized which can be implemented during the 2021/22 period.</p>
<p>Reiterates its concern about the high number of vacancies in civilian staffing, and further reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously (para. 24).</p>	<p>The proposed vacancy rates for UNISFA for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 reflect historical vacancy rates, current incumbency patterns and circumstances that the Force is expected to encounter during the budget period. UNISFA has been able to reduce the number of posts that have been vacant for more than two years, and there are no posts that have been vacant for two years or longer.</p>
<p>Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously, and decides not to abolish the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer during the current budget period, except for that in paragraph 26 (para. 25).</p>	<p>The mission appreciates the support of the General Assembly and reiterated its commitment to review those posts that have been vacant for two years or longer, and propose either their retention, with full rejustification, or their abolishment, as part of the 2021/22 budget proposal.</p>
<p>Decides to abolish one post of Transport Assistant (national General Service) (para. 26).</p>	<p>The mission has implemented this recommendation.</p>
<p>Requests the Secretary-General to review the posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer and to propose in his next budget submission either their retention, with clear justification of need, or their abolishment (para. 27).</p>	<p>As part of the budget formulation of the resource requirements, the mission will review those posts that have been vacant for two years or longer. Should those posts be proposed for retention, the mission will provide full rejustification, otherwise the mission will propose their abolishment.</p>
<p>Also requests the Secretary-General to conduct a comparative assessment of the services provided by respective entities for mine action activities and to</p>	<p>In response to paragraph 28 of resolution 74/283, the Mine Action Service of the Department of Peace Operations, with input from UNISFA, undertook a</p>

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

provide the results in the context of his next report (para. 28).

Recognizes the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report (para. 29).

comparative assessment of the services provided by respective entities for mine action activities in the mission. Mine action services carried out in UNISFA include: community liaison and explosive ordnance risk education; explosive ordnance risk education induction training for military contingents, United Nations police and civilian staff; non-technical and technical surveys; landmine and battle area clearance; road assessment verification and clearance; explosive ordnance disposal; weapons and ammunition destruction; ground patrol support to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism; ammunition storage assessments; integrated ground patrol training; and Mechanism induction training. The military demining capabilities of UNISFA are largely focused on construction works, while the United Nations Office for Project Services, the implementing partner for the Mine Action Service, performs all mine action services required to deliver the mandate, occasionally working in tandem with the Force or United Nations police on the destruction of weapons and ammunition collected from communities or on the provision of community risk awareness training. The United Nations Office for Project Services provides specialized skills and expertise designed to operate in compliance with International Mine Action Standards, and the long-standing integration within the mission ensures valuable situational awareness and a repository of good practices.

Since the adoption of resolution [74/283](#) by the General Assembly, UNISFA has continued to maintain and deepen its regular interaction with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa, UNMISS, the African Union, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda. With the forthcoming drawdown and exit of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), UNISFA has interacted with United Nations Headquarters and stakeholders in the region on the future deployment of the newly established United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan.

Interactions with the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa touched on the situation in Abyei, the peace process and the need for enhanced engagement with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. Fully committed to supporting the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in its efforts to facilitate an agreement between the parties on the future of Abyei, including through resumption of

Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meetings, UNISFA plans to provide logistical and administrative support and advice, in coordination with the Panel and the Special Envoy for three meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee by mid-2021.

To enhance its security coverage and ensure the protection of civilians, UNISFA interacts with UNMISS on matters of mutual concern (including cross-border migration and intercommunal violence) within the framework of an inter-mission working group. UNISFA plans to maintain and deepen this collaboration with UNMISS, for example, through co-facilitating a conference to promote dialogue between communities within the Abyei Area and communities in the neighbouring areas of South Sudan, including the Nuer and the Twic Dinka.

Logistical coordination and collaboration with UNAMID have allowed UNISFA to increase its capacity for force mobility.

As in previous years, the Regional Support Centre in Entebbe will continue to provide UNISFA with administrative and logistical regional support.

Partnership, cooperation and coordination with regional and subregional actors will be enhanced through the appointment of a civilian Deputy Head of UNISFA, as provided for in the budget for UNISFA for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 ([A/74/723](#)).

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

([A/74/737/Add.2](#))

The Advisory Committee reiterates its view that proposed vacancy rates should be based, as much as possible, on actual rates. In cases in which proposed rates differ from actual rates, clear justification should be provided systematically in the proposed budget and related documents (see also [A/73/755/Add.11](#), para. 19) (para. 23).

The mission confirms that the budget proposal has taken and will continue to take into consideration actual vacancy rates when formulating resource requirements for all categories of civilian personnel.

The proposed vacancy rates for UNISFA for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 reflect historical vacancy rates, current incumbency patterns and circumstances that the Force is expected to encounter during the budget period. UNISFA has been able to reduce the number of posts that have been vacant for more than two years and will continue to make efforts in that regard. As of the time of drafting the current

*Request/recommendation**Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

The Advisory Committee reiterates that posts that have been vacant for two years or longer should be proposed for either retention with full rejustification, or for abolishment (see also [A/73/755/Add.11](#), para. 19, [A/69/839](#), para. 67, and General Assembly resolution [66/264](#)). The Committee notes that the Secretary-General did not rejustify the four above-mentioned posts of Assistant that have been vacant for two years or longer. Accordingly the Committee recommends the abolishment of those four posts (para. 26).

report, there was one post that had been vacant for more than two years, which is now under recruitment.

As part of the budget formulation of the resource requirements, the mission will review those posts that have been vacant for two years or longer and propose either their retention, with full rejustification, or their abolishment.

Annex I

Definitions

A. Terminology related to proposed changes in human resources

The following terms have been applied with respect to proposed changes in human resources (see sect. I of the present report):

- **Post establishment:** a new post is proposed to be established when additional resources are necessary and when it is not possible to redeploy resources from other offices or otherwise accommodate specific activities from within existing resources.
- **Post reassignment:** an approved post that was intended to cover a certain function is proposed to implement other priority mandated activities unrelated to the original function. While a post reassignment may involve a change of location or office, it does not change the category or level of the post.
- **Post redeployment:** an approved post is proposed to be redeployed to cover comparable or related functions in another office.
- **Post reclassification:** an approved post is proposed to be reclassified (upgraded or downgraded) when the duties and responsibilities of the post have changed substantially.
- **Post abolishment:** an approved post is proposed to be abolished if it is no longer needed to implement the activities for which it was approved or to implement other priority mandated activities within the mission.
- **Post conversion:** three possible options for post conversion are as follows:
 - Conversion of general temporary assistance positions to posts: approved positions financed under general temporary assistance are proposed for conversion to posts if the functions being performed are of a continuing nature.
 - Conversion of individual contractors or individuals on procurement contracts to national staff posts: taking into account the continuing nature of certain functions in line with section VIII, paragraph 11, of General Assembly resolution [59/296](#), individual contractors or individuals on procurement contracts are proposed for conversion to national staff posts.
 - Conversion of international staff posts to national staff posts: approved international staff posts are proposed for conversion to national staff posts.

B. Terminology related to variance analysis

Section III of the present report indicates the single largest contributing factor of each resource variance according to specific standard options encompassed in the four standard categories listed below:

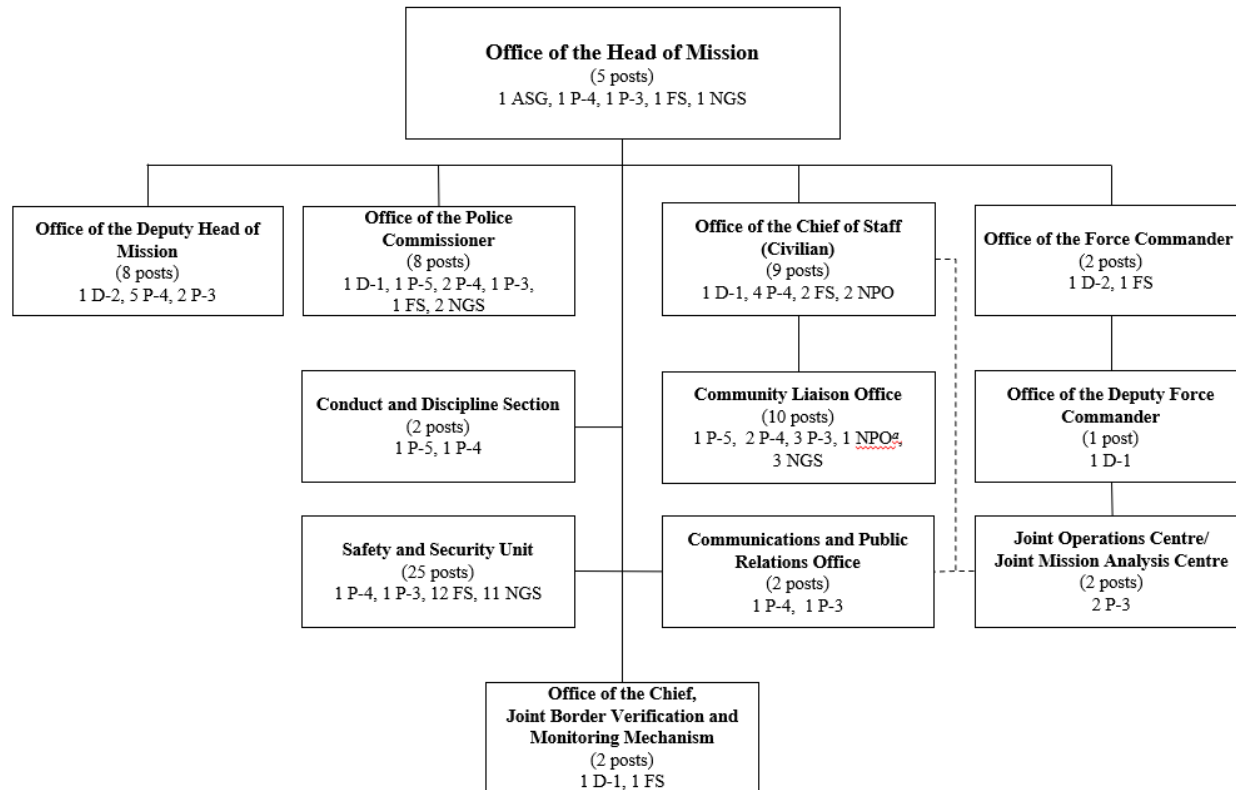
- **Mandate:** variances caused by changes in the scale or scope of the mandate or changes in the expected accomplishments as driven by the mandate.
- **External:** variances caused by parties or situations external to the United Nations.
- **Cost parameters:** variances caused by United Nations regulations, rules and policies.

- **Management:** variances caused by management actions to achieve planned results more effectively (e.g. by reprioritizing or adding certain outputs) or efficiently (e.g. by taking measures to reduce personnel or operational inputs while maintaining the same level of outputs) and/or from performance-related issues (e.g. by having underestimated the costs or quantities of inputs required to produce a certain level of outputs, or by delayed recruitment).

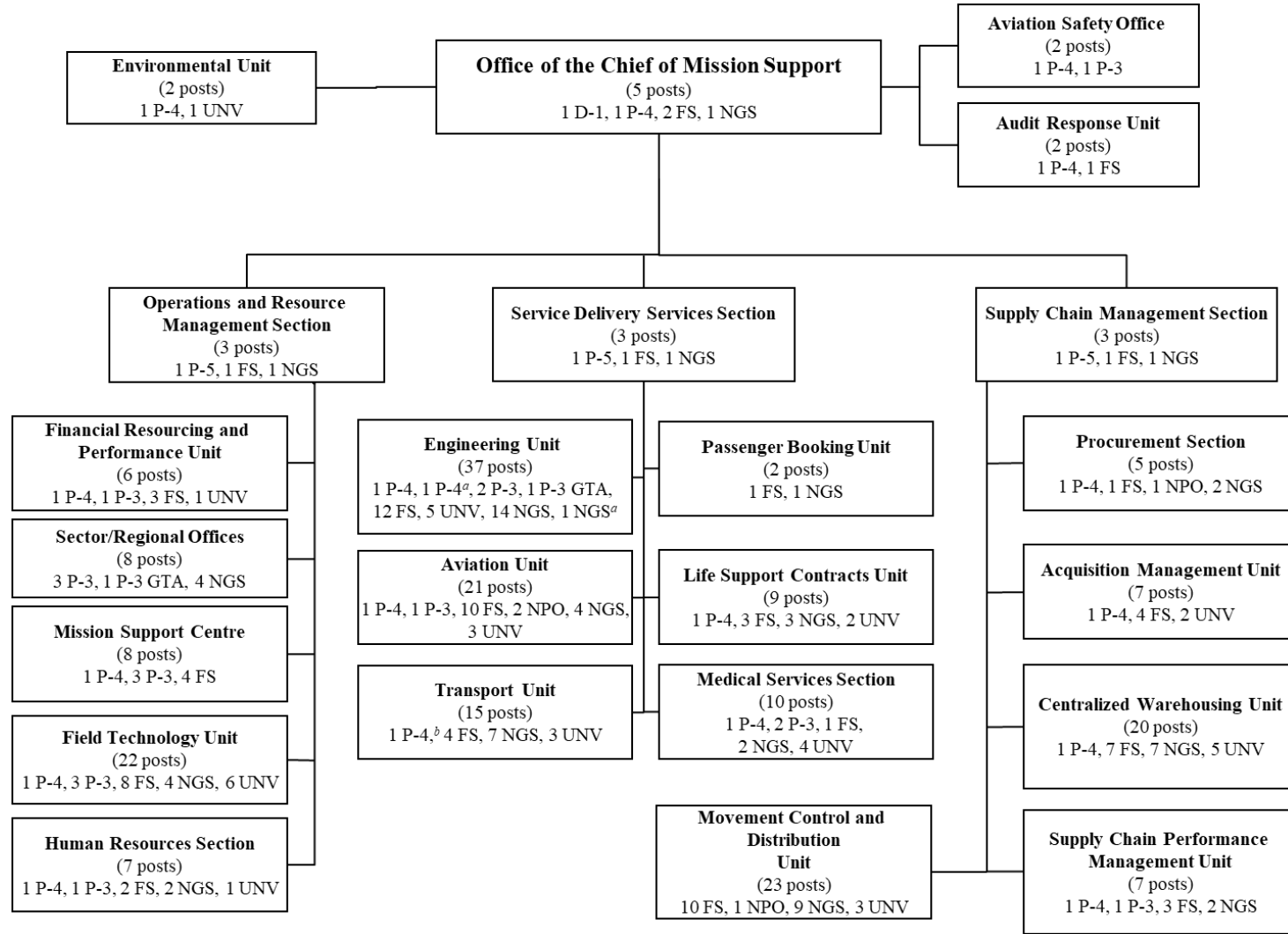
Annex II

Organization charts

A. Substantive

^a New post.^b Redeployed.^c Reassignment.^d Conversion from general temporary assistance.^e Reclassification.

B. Support



Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; GTA, general temporary assistance; NPO, National Professional Officer; NGS, national General Service; UNV, United Nations Volunteers.

^a New post.

^b Reclassification.

Map

