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

Overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and budget for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [59/296](#), the present report provides an overview of the financial and administrative aspects of United Nations peacekeeping operations. It presents consolidated information on the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, the budget proposals for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 and the status of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, pursuant to resolution [49/233](#) A.

The report includes information on implementation of cross-cutting decisions and requests under implementation or recurrent in nature, as contained in General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and other resolutions.

For the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, total expenditure amounted to \$6,382.8 million against an approved budget of \$6,467.2 million, exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind, as summarized below.

Financial resource performance

(Millions of United States dollars)

	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023		Variance ^a	
	Apportionment	Expenditure	Amount	Percentage
<i>Peacekeeping component</i>				
Missions	5 986.3	5 908.2	78.1	1.3
Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda ^b	43.1	41.7	1.4	3.2
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	65.9	64.3	1.7	2.5
Support account for peacekeeping operations	371.8	368.6	3.2	0.9
Subtotal	6 467.2	6 382.8	84.4	1.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	0.8	0.6	0.3	30.4
Total	6 468.0	6 383.4	84.6	1.3

^a Variance in subtotals and variance calculations is attributable to rounding in millions.

^b Inclusive of requirements of \$2,141,100 to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget for 2023 under section 3, Political affairs, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/263](#).

Financial resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 are estimated at \$5,690.4 million. The approved level of resources for the 2023/24 period is \$6,330.0 million exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind, as summarized below.

Financial resource requirements

(Millions of United States dollars)

	<i>1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 apportionment</i>	<i>1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 cost estimates</i>	<i>Variance^a</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Peacekeeping component</i>				
Missions	5 832.6	5 187.8	(644.8)	(11.1)
Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda ^b	43.6	48.2	4.6	10.4
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	66.0	68.6	2.6	4.0
Support account for peacekeeping operations ^c	387.9	385.9	(2.0)	(0.5)
Subtotal	6 330.0	5 690.4	(639.6)	(10.1)
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	0.7	0.7	(0.03)	(3.8)
Total	6 330.7	5 691.1	(639.6)	(10.1)

^a Variance in subtotals and variance calculations is attributable to rounding in millions.

^b Inclusive of \$2,128,800 to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget for 2024 under section 3, Political affairs, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [78/253](#).

^c Inclusive of requirements for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for enterprise resource planning (\$18.34 million), death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations (\$0.5 million), the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (\$3.3 million), the efficiency model for management services (\$0.9 million), Umoja maintenance and support costs (\$19.5 million) and after-service health insurance (\$13.3 million).

The General Assembly is requested to take note of the present report.

Abbreviations

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATMIS	African Union Transition Mission in Somalia
BINUH	United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
MINUJUSTH	United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINURCA	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
RSCE	Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNAMI	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission II
UNCRO	United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
UNIOGBIS	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNITAMS	United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan
UNLB	United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOSOM II	United Nations Operation in Somalia II
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSCOL	United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Liberia
UNSMIL	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSOS (formerly UNSOA)	United Nations Support Office in Somalia (formerly United Nations Support Office for AMISOM)
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [59/296](#), the present report provides an overview of the financial and administrative aspects of United Nations peacekeeping operations. Section II of the report provides an introduction to the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and the Action for Peacekeeping Plus implementation strategy, while sections III to XI are structured in line with the seven priority areas of Action for Peacekeeping Plus and its two cross-cutting themes, and address relevant developments in peacekeeping operations; efforts to improve the management and functioning of peacekeeping operations; priorities for the upcoming period 2024/25; and actions taken to implement the requests made by the Assembly, including those contained in its most recent resolution on cross-cutting issues (resolution [76/274](#)), with an emphasis on the updates since January 2023. Responses to the requests that were already reported in the previous overview report ([A/77/779](#)) are not duplicated in the present report.

2. The present report has been streamlined with a 27 per cent reduction in the word count compared with the previous report and has been enhanced to focus on: (a) forward-looking aspects of strategic developments and those that are imperative to resource requirements; (b) updates since January 2023 and avoidance of repetition of information from the previous reports; (c) avoidance of duplication of information from other reports of the Secretary-General, which are referred to when relevant and detailed information is or will be available in those reports; and (d) thematic topics, including select mission examples, as relevant.

3. Peacekeeping operations remain one of the most effective multilateral tools to help to prevent an outbreak of or a relapse into conflict and pave the way for sustainable peace. However, peacekeeping operations continue to face increasing challenges, including increasingly complex political and security environments and threats that are targeted at United Nations personnel, as well as growing transnational threats that continue to affect stability in some host countries. At the same time, missions are requested to implement wide-ranging mandates with reduced resources. To address this and to renew the collective engagement of all stakeholders in United Nations peacekeeping, the Secretary-General launched the Action for Peacekeeping initiative in March 2018. In early 2021, the Secretariat took stock and assessed achievements, challenges and gaps of the initiative, and developed an updated implementation strategy for Action for Peacekeeping, entitled Action for Peacekeeping Plus, which continues to guide efforts to improve the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping. As articulated in Action for Peacekeeping, Action for Peacekeeping Plus and the Secretary-General's policy brief entitled "A New Agenda for Peace",¹ Member State support will remain critical to the ability of the United Nations to strengthen the effectiveness of peacekeeping.

4. Sections XII to XVII and the annexes contain information on budget preparation and the management of resources; multi-year trends in peacekeeping resources; consolidated information on the budget proposals for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025; information on the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023; and information on the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2023, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [49/233](#) A. Additional information related to various important budgetary and operational aspects of peacekeeping is provided in the annexes.

¹ See <https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/our-common-agenda-policy-brief-new-agenda-for-peace-en.pdf>.

5. The overall requirements for United Nations peacekeeping operations, in the proposed amount of \$5,691.1 million for the 2024/25 period,² are \$639.6 million lower than the level approved for the 2023/24 period.³ The Security Council mandate of MINUSMA ended on 30 June 2023, and the Council decided that the Mission's liquidation would begin on 1 January 2024.

6. Figure I illustrates the evolution of the financing of peacekeeping operations over the past 23 years and the proposed budgets for the 2024/25 period. The grey-shaded areas depict peacekeeping operations that closed by the 2023/24 period, while the coloured areas on the right-hand side of the chart represent active peacekeeping operations, including support entities.

7. In the past decade, peacekeeping has undergone an overall reduction in the number of missions and related financial requirements – from 15 missions (including UNSOS) and support operations and \$8.3 billion in overall requirements in the 2014/15 period to 11 active missions with a proposed overall budget of \$5.7 billion in the 2024/25 period. Most recently, on 30 June 2023, the Security Council decided to terminate the mandate of MINUSMA under resolution 2640 (2022) and adopted resolution 2690 (2023), in which it requested the Mission to immediately cease operations, transfer tasks, and draw down and withdraw personnel by 31 December 2023. The liquidation process was begun on 1 January 2024.

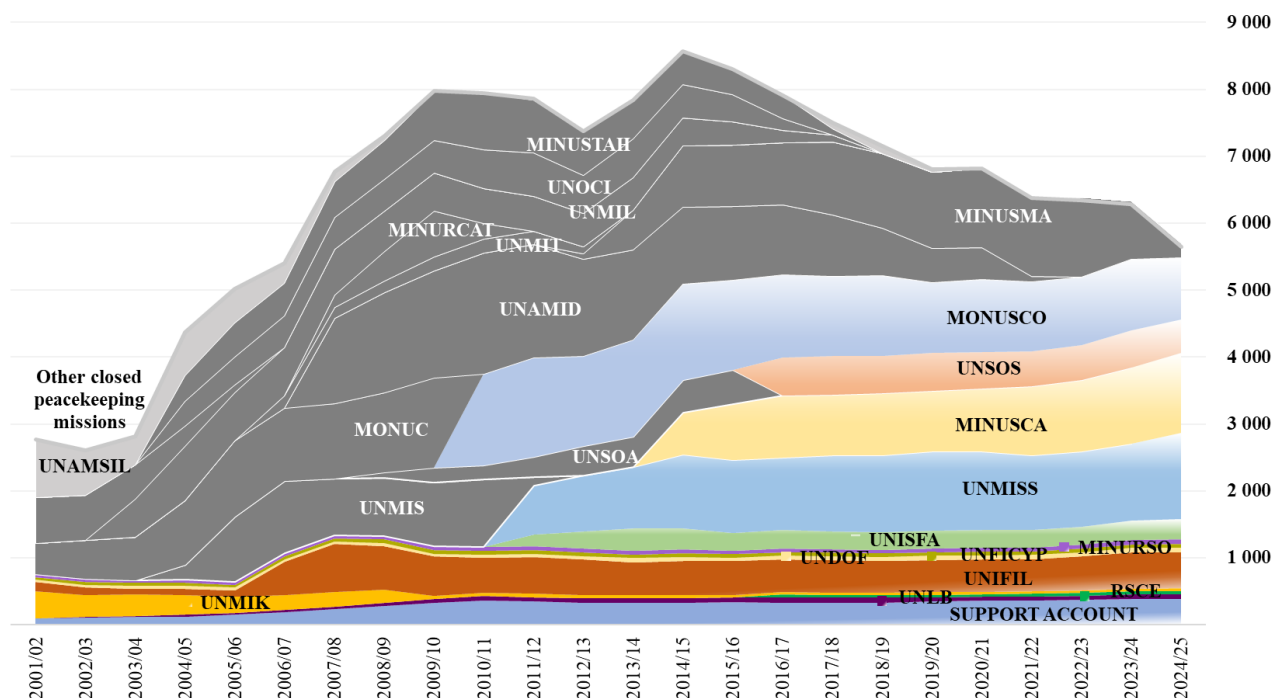
8. This most recent phase of the reduction in the number of missions in the field will once again require careful recalibration of the capacities and capabilities of support components; that is, the support account, UNLB and RSCE. These support components have taken into account the termination of the MINUSMA mandate and have carefully reviewed their resource requirements for the 2024/25 period. Since mission drawdowns, withdrawals and liquidations are multi-year resource-intensive activities, some reductions in post and non-post requirements have been made this year, while further adjusted requirements will be submitted in future budget periods. Given the closure of missions, the Secretariat is undertaking a comprehensive review of the support account for peacekeeping operations and related funding issues to ensure that the support account corresponds broadly to the requirements in the field and is mindful of the new structures and paradigm approved during the reforms. The study takes into account two decades of professionalization of United Nations peacekeeping and important reform efforts since 2019, as well as the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly for a scalability study on the support account. The results of the review will be presented to Member States during the main part of the seventy-ninth session, and their views will be taken into account in the development of the peacekeeping budget proposals for the 2025/26 period and the proposed programme budget for 2026.

² For more information, see sect. XIV, on the proposed resources for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. This information is explained in further detail in annex I to the present report.

³ For more information, see sect. XV, on the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. This information is explained in further detail in annex II to the present report.

Figure I
Approved budgets of peacekeeping operations for the periods from 2001/02 to 2023/24 and proposed budgets for the 2024/25 period

(Millions of United States dollars)



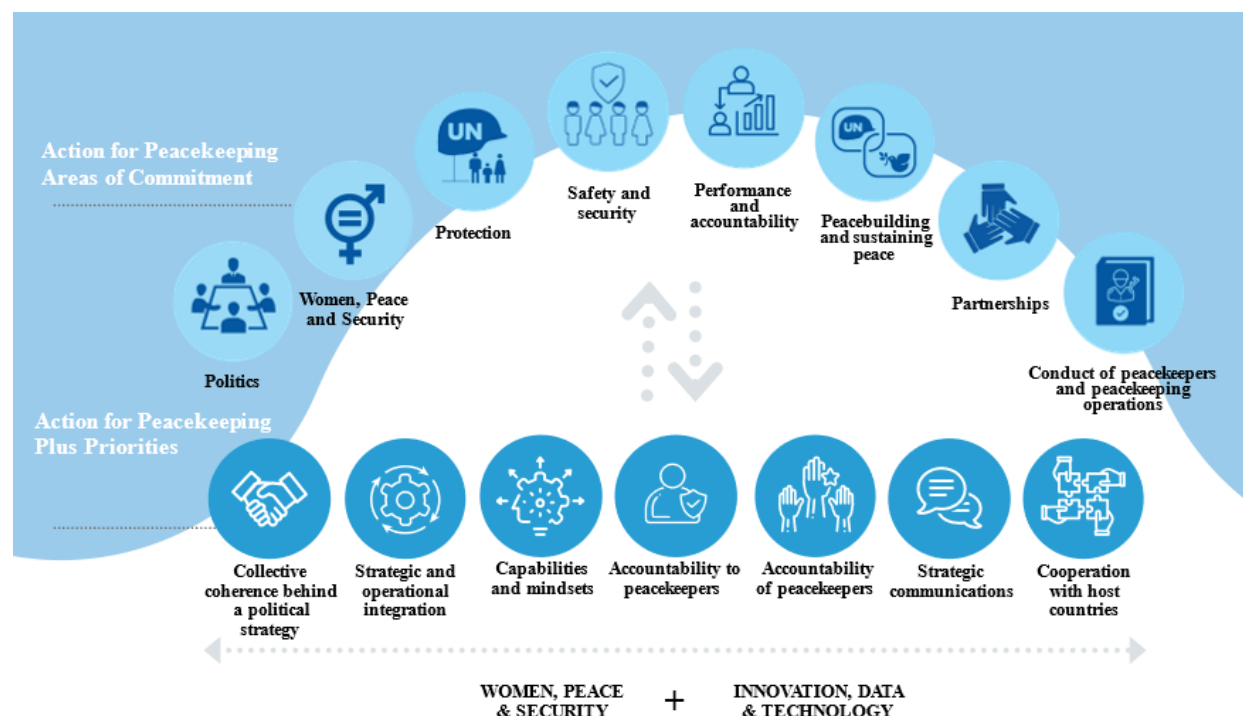
II. Action for Peacekeeping and Action for Peacekeeping Plus

9. Since its launch, in March 2018, the Action for Peacekeeping initiative has been aimed at refocusing peacekeeping through realistic expectations, reinforcing the security and performance of United Nations peacekeepers, and enhancing their capacity to protect civilians and mobilize greater support for political solutions and for well-structured, well-equipped and well-trained forces.

10. On the third anniversary of Action for Peacekeeping, following an assessment of achievements, gaps and challenges facing peacekeeping operations, the Secretary-General introduced Action for Peacekeeping Plus as the implementation strategy for Action for Peacekeeping, with the seven key peacekeeping priority areas and the two cross-cutting themes shown in figure II. Action for Peacekeeping Plus remains the framework guiding United Nations efforts to strengthen the effectiveness of peacekeeping. The Department of Peace Operations systematically monitors implementation of Action for Peacekeeping Plus and reports on achievements and challenges, including to Member States, on a biannual basis. The monitoring framework and reporting system are being reviewed to include indicators of the impact of Action for Peacekeeping Plus implementation with the aim of helping to track progress across the broader Action for Peacekeeping agenda. The priorities for peacekeeping for the 2024/25 period reflect the seven priority areas and the two cross-cutting themes.

Figure II

Eight thematic areas of commitment of the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and seven priority areas of the Action for Peacekeeping Plus implementation strategy



United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial Conference

11. The 2023 Peacekeeping Ministerial Conference was held in Ghana on 5 and 6 December 2023 to enable Member States to provide concrete expressions of political support for peacekeeping, as well as to generate pledges that will support implementation of Action for Peacekeeping Plus. A pledging guide was issued to detail the needs and gaps that Member States are asked to help to close in line with Action for Peacekeeping Plus priorities.

12. Expectations and requirements that are specific to United Nations police will be furthered at the fourth United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit, to be held in New York in 2024.

III. Collective coherence behind a political strategy

13. Peacekeeping missions continued to function as a political tool for sustainable peace around the world, operating according to the principle of primacy of politics. Complex and often deteriorating national, regional and geopolitical contexts continued to underscore the need for strengthening the coherence of political approaches supported by the missions.

14. Overarching and multilayer political strategies underpinned the work of large peacekeeping missions. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO continued to employ its good offices to promote a consensual approach to address peace and security issues, establish minimum conditions for the Mission's responsible transition and foster an environment conducive to the holding of peaceful, transparent and inclusive elections in December 2023 while encouraging the full, equal and

meaningful participation of women and young people. Under its political strategy, MONUSCO continues to promote peace initiatives and social cohesion in the eastern provinces through its engagement in regional peace processes, as well as with communities with a view to supporting the protection of civilians, the national Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery and Stabilization Programme, and nationally led security sector reform efforts.

15. In the Central African Republic, MINUSCA developed its multi-year political strategy, which provides a framework for integrated mandate implementation, in May 2023. The structure, content and priorities of the strategy were included in the report of the Secretary-General on the Central African Republic ([S/2023/769](#)) in October 2023. Accordingly, MINUSCA continues to support the peace process by coupling its efforts to advance a decentralized approach with enhanced national ownership and a robust, dynamic posture of MINUSCA uniformed components. The implementation of the political strategy will be supported by the ongoing reconfiguration of the Mission's layout through a regionally decentralized and integrated approach, as well as continued efforts to enhance mobility, performance and peacekeeper security.

16. In South Sudan, UNMISS continued to support the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. Notwithstanding the extension of the transitional period by 24 months in 2022, the implementation of the Agreement lags significantly behind schedule as the process approaches elections in December 2024. UNMISS has continued to perform its good offices role of making national stakeholders and international partners aware that further delays could have serious implications for South Sudan, as well as the region. Political engagement with the host Government also continues as friction between various groups and intercommunal violence have been increasing.

17. UNMIK⁴ continues to use its good offices, monitoring and reporting functions, and programmatic activities to support progress towards the normalization of relations between Belgrade and Pristina, promote intercommunity trust-building, provide support in the areas of human rights and rule of law, fulfil its coordination and facilitation roles, and advance the women and peace and security agenda and the youth, peace and security agenda.

18. In Cyprus and Lebanon, peacekeeping operations continue to work closely with special political missions that lead on political strategies for the countries in question. UNIFIL and UNSCOL collaborated closely in implementing Security Council resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#). UNIFIL continued its high-tempo and visible presence, as well as its de-escalation, liaison and coordination role between Israel and Lebanon, including through the Force's tripartite mechanism. In Cyprus, UNFICYP is charged with maintenance of peace and stability, working closely with the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus to support this overarching goal. The peacekeeping mission works to ensure that the situation on the ground remains calm and stable and that law and order is maintained, thus creating space for a political process. Both missions also support the bicomunal Technical Committees, which work to improve the daily lives of both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

19. MINURSO has continued to monitor, investigate and report on developments in and affecting Western Sahara with a view to creating an enabling environment for the political process, led by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara. Such efforts have become even more critical as low-intensity hostilities have continued.

⁴ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#).

20. UNDOF continued to engage with the officials of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic to ensure compliance with the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces of 1974. The outbreak of violence in the Sudan in April 2023 halted the engagement between the Sudan and South Sudan on Abyei earlier in 2023, which had been supported by UNISFA. The Mission remains in contact with both capitals, as well as with the African Union, to support a resumption of engagement when the situation allows.

Rule of law and security institutions

21. Police, justice and corrections components continued to provide strategic, technical and operational support to national capacities on governance (national accountability), access to justice, extension of State authority and progress towards stronger rule of law and security institutions. To address root causes of conflict and manage and promote the peaceful resolution of disputes, MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNMISS, with the support of the Standing Police Capacity, assisted in the implementation of national police reform plans and engaged with customary justice actors to build their capacity to deliver justice in remote areas, as well as to increase collaboration between informal and statutory justice actors. For instance, MONUSCO provided technical and logistical support to 138 civilian mobile hearings in remote areas, resulting in 493 convictions and 45 acquittals. Training was also provided in interviewing and investigation techniques, and support was provided to the development of infrastructure of local police stations.

22. Contributions to national efforts to investigate and prosecute crimes against civilians, as well as to ensuring safe and secure detention, will remain a priority. For instance, MINUSCA supported prison demilitarization, and the Special Criminal Court pronounced its first decision and convicted armed group commanders. The Special Criminal Court also delivered its first judgment on reparations for victims of international crimes. In South Sudan, UNMISS will continue to support access to justice in cases of sexual and gender-based violence, promote accountability for intercommunal violence and provide technical assistance to prison authorities in managing prisons in a manner consistent with international standards.

23. The Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law continued to serve as an essential platform to strengthen coherence between peacekeeping missions and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including during transitions. The Global Focal Point supported the development of joint rule of law programmes in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali. The United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Policing, whose work was noted in General Assembly resolution [77/241](#), complemented these efforts by sharing information on United Nations policing assistance efforts, as well as through strategic communications on the positive multiplier efforts of policing as practised by the United Nations.

24. In line with Security Council resolution [2553 \(2020\)](#) and the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening security sector reform ([S/2022/280](#)), security sector reform components in peacekeeping operations have continued to support countries in advancing political solutions to conflict by strengthening governance and building more inclusive and nationally owned security institutions. For instance, in the Central African Republic, MINUSCA worked with national authorities to develop a new national defence policy, adopt border management policies and operationalize the National Commission for Border Management.

Partnerships

25. The present subsection contains information on the partnerships, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors in

response to the request contained in paragraph 71 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

26. The United Nations undertook to strengthen peacekeeping partnerships with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to leverage comparative institutional advantages and awareness and maximize political entry points to pursue mandated peace and security objectives. Regional organizations and mechanisms have deployed military or civilian missions before, during and after United Nations peacekeeping operations, requiring considerable coordination and coherence at the strategic and operational levels. Valuable coordination mechanisms to ensure regular communication and engagement with these partners continue to be supported by the United Nations liaison presences, complemented by new partnership initiatives launched in 2023, including the Department of Peace Operations – Austria networked multilateralism conference series. The United Nations also undertook to strengthen partnerships with Member States to strengthen the capacity of uniformed peacekeepers. The Department of Operational Support, through its triangular partnership programme, continued to provide training on engineering, medical, command, control, communications, computer, peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR) and camp security technologies to hundreds of current and future uniformed peacekeepers in Africa and South-East Asia.

27. The Department of Operational Support continued to enhance cooperation with the African Union through the knowledge and expertise exchange programme, a joint capacity-building initiative intended to strengthen synergies and mutual understanding of operational support matters through shared learning and communities of practice. Through the programme, African Union and United Nations experts embarked on a resource stewardship programme, and a representative from the African Union joined the 2023 Enhanced Training for High-level Operational Support programme to encourage the exchange of ideas and knowledge and to enrich the dialogue from a partner perspective.

28. Further steps were taken in delivering on the United Nations-European Union joint priorities on peace operations and crisis management for 2022–2024, with an emphasis on cooperation between the European Union missions, United Nations operations in the field, police capacity-building and development, security sector reform and transition planning. For example, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, cooperation was advanced in areas related to policing, security sector reform, and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and, in Kosovo, on women and peace and security and reconciliation.

29. The Secretariat continues to work in partnership with the African Union on its implementation of conduct and discipline as part of its compliance framework for peace support operations. This includes engaging with African Union partners on priority issues, including case management and vetting of personnel.

30. The Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support, supported by the United Nations liaison office to the League of Arab States, continued their engagement with the League, including through capacity-building, on a range of relevant thematic and operational issues. The United Nations and ASEAN have continued to implement the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations (2021–2025). The regional plan of action on women and peace and security, including women and peacekeeping, was approved and launched by ASEAN in December 2022, and the Department of Peace Operations provided a briefing to the ASEAN summit on women and peace and security in July 2023.

31. The Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have made progress in implementing a

package of capacity-building support for United Nations peacekeeping training in military performance evaluation, medical care, countering improvised explosive devices, and signals and communications.

32. The Department of Peace Operations is strengthening its collaboration with the World Bank with the support of the Center on International Cooperation to advance the financial sustainability of the security sector in peacekeeping settings, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic. The African Union, the World Bank and the United Nations launched the fourth phase of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration implementation framework of the African Union, which covers the period from 2023 to 2025.

IV. Strategic and operational integration

Integrated analysis, assessment and planning

33. The present subsection provides information in response to the request contained in paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

34. Integrated analysis, assessment and planning, as well as strengthened strategic and operational integration – within missions, between Headquarters and missions, and with United Nations partners – are critical to ensuring coherence around a common strategy and maximizing collective impact.

35. For instance, the Department of Peace Operations facilitated the development of the report of the Secretary-General on options for adapting the configuration of MONUSCO and the future United Nations configuration in the country beyond the current mandate of the Mission ([S/2023/574](#)), as requested by the Security Council. The report reflects the outcome of wide-ranging consultations with MONUSCO, the United Nations country team and relevant United Nations actors working with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The mission concept for UNMISS was revised to articulate its strategic direction, in line with the three-year strategic vision of the Council in South Sudan (2021–2024). The Mission updated its political strategy, articulating its broad political objectives in support of the peace process leveraging the Mission's assets and good offices. MINUSMA conducted an internal review, completed in January 2023, before the Council terminated its mandate in Council resolution [2690 \(2023\)](#).

36. Since February 2023, the revised Policy on Integrated Assessment and Planning (2023) has been rolled out across United Nations entities and field missions for more effective cooperation between missions and United Nations country teams in integrated settings.

37. The Department of Peace Operations sustained its support for missions through different efforts, such as the ongoing roll-out of the local conflict analysis and planning tool. For instance, a series of training and field exercises were conducted by MONUSCO in Bukavu, Bunia and Uvira.

38. Peacekeeping missions also continued to strengthen integrated early warning and rapid response mechanisms to anticipate and prevent violence against civilians. For instance, integrated planning was enhanced at MINUSCA through the full operationalization of the joint Mission Planning Unit.

Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System

39. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 48 to 50 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

40. All peacekeeping missions continued their implementation of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System, including by conducting regular assessments of mission impact and developing recommendations on how to strengthen operations. Over 50 impact assessments have been conducted to date. Data from the System are also informing existing reporting and accountability tools, including reporting to Member States, thus helping to strengthen their focus on impact. As at 15 November 2023, 22 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council had used data from the System to demonstrate the missions' impact and highlight challenges. For the first time, three reports of the Secretary-General to the Council have included graphics to visualize key trends and developments. In addition, 21 briefings to the Council have been accompanied by fact sheets that visualize data drawn from the System and other sources to provide additional detail and analysis in priority areas.

41. Regular mission feedback, as well as internal and external reviews, have helped to refine the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System. The Department of Peace Operations has set five benchmarks for missions: (a) increase the use of Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System data in reporting; (b) begin to use System data to bolster strategic communications; (c) regularly implement System assessment exercises; (d) review the results of the System's impact assessments and act upon recommendations where approved by leadership; and (e) use the System to help to strengthen the impact orientation of results-based budgets. To reach these benchmarks, the Department continues to provide remote and in-person support to missions to strengthen data, update plans, co-facilitate impact assessments and develop reports and dashboards. The Department also continues its efforts to ensure that the System is interoperable with other systems, such as Unite Aware, Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise, integrated planning, management and reporting, strategic management application, and Information Management System for Mine Action, where possible.

United Nations transitions

42. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 20, 22, 23 and 30 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

43. The Department of Peace Operations, peacekeeping operations and United Nations country teams worked closely with host Governments and partners to ensure that United Nations activities in the country are planned in a more integrated and forward-looking manner. For instance, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO and the United Nations country team have worked closely with the Government to revise the 2021 joint transition plan, focusing on key benchmarks to create the minimum security conditions for the responsible withdrawal of MONUSCO. MONUSCO and the country team have also established provincial coordination structures in close liaison with provincial authorities to develop integrated provincial transition strategies. Building on the revised transition plan, MONUSCO and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo developed a comprehensive disengagement plan with a timetable for the progressive and orderly withdrawal of MONUSCO, as requested by the Security Council in response to the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for an accelerated yet progressive transition. In the meantime, MONUSCO is consolidating its presence in hotspots in North Kivu and Ituri Provinces. In South Sudan, following the request by the Council to develop a transition strategy, UNMISS and the country team articulated an early transition vision and are developing a transition road map and a transition strategy that are focused on working in a more integrated way on joint priorities to advance sustainable peace and development.

44. In response to paragraph 23 of resolution [76/274](#), the Department of Operational Support conducted a review of existing operational guidance on asset disposal in transition settings. In the review, practical recommendations were made to address the needs of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and host Governments, with a focus on collaboration. The outputs of the review will complement lessons learned regarding recent mission closures, as well as existing guidance that has been developed by the Department, such as the guide for senior leadership on field entity closure, in addition to strategic planning workshops with missions on transition planning. Key recommendations from the review included improving the guidance on asset disposal during liquidation, as well as the need for greater engagement with United Nations country teams and host Governments on the transition plan to ensure a more integrated transfer of assets.

45. In 2023, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance released two staff to MINUSMA, in Bamako, to support finance and budget, as well as logistics functions, and the Field Operations Finance Division provided onsite support and policy advice on the budget formulation process for the revised budget proposal for the 2023/24 period. As the steward of Secretariat standing surge capacity, the Department of Operational Support coordinated surge deployments from other field missions to MINUSMA for gaps identified by the Mission. The Department of Operational Support also provided secretariat support and human resources advisory support to the civilian staff drawdown and the Senior Management Group, including undertaking the comparative review process in compliance with the recently promulgated administrative instruction on downsizing or restructuring resulting in termination of appointments ([ST/AI/2023/1](#)). The Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance supported the closure and liquidation of MINUSMA in the following areas: the Headquarters Committee on Contracts and the United Nations Property Survey Board, as well as in the legal, financial and budget areas. Senior leadership of the Department of Operational Support visited Mali to engage with the Transition Government of Mali at a high level to solicit facilitation of the drawdown and liquidation of MINUSMA. During short-term deployments to Mali, planning experts in the Department of Operational Support assisted in the preparation of the Mission's integrated drawdown plan and reporting mechanism to enable oversight of drawdown progress by Headquarters. Technical experts from the environment and records management domains conducted in-country assessments and provided recommendations to reduce and mitigate any environmental and records management risks. The Department of Operational Support, through its Global Service Centre, located in Brindisi, Italy, provided expertise and support in asset disposal, in particular with regard to the transfer of United Nations-owned equipment to other peace operations. To enable repatriation of a large volume of contingent- and United Nations-owned equipment from Mali, supply chain and logistics experts were deployed to set up transit hubs in neighbouring countries and to prepare movement contracts. The transition project, which involved the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Department of Peace Operations, UNDP and the Development Coordination Office, sent one transition specialist on surge deployment to assist the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in preparing for the transfer of tasks and projects to the Transition Government of Mali and the United Nations country team, as well as in planning for the post-MINUSMA phase. The Department of Peace Operations team working on addressing misinformation and disinformation in peacekeeping settings provided remote support to MINUSMA from July to December 2023.

46. In response to paragraph 30 of resolution [76/274](#), the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support supported planning for the closure of MINUSMA, in close cooperation with the host Government and United

Nations system partners. The Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support engage with troop- and police-contributing countries on a regular basis to provide comprehensive information on country-specific transitions and drawdown plans. The short time frame provided for the departure of MINUSMA did not allow for consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries ahead of the adoption of Security Council resolution 2690 (2023). However, since the adoption of the resolution, the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Peace Operations have convened monthly meetings of troop- and police-contributing countries.

47. The revision of the Secretary-General's bulletin on delegation of authority in the administration of the Staff Regulations and Rules and the Financial Regulations and Rules (ST/SGB/2019/2) will add clarity when the Security Council terminates a mission. The revised bulletin will specify that an entity's legal character remains after the end of its mandate until the entity is fully liquidated, establish the modalities for delegating authority to an officer-in-charge, and codify the exercise of delegated authority at the start-up and closure of a mission. The revised bulletin will be issued in 2024.

Strengthening United Nations coherence and collaboration between pillars in peacekeeping

48. The previous overview report (paras. 56–60) underscored the important function of deputy special representatives, resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators within an integrated multidimensional mission and the ongoing efforts to ensure that the office of the deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator is able to effectively support mandate-related functions performed by the deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator.⁵ In this regard, and in line with Security Council resolution 2594 (2021), the Secretariat continues to strengthen coherence and collaboration between the respective pillars in mission settings.

49. Appropriately sized and dedicated capacity in the mission structure is required to support the deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator in carrying out that individual's cross-pillar function within the mission and to provide sufficient support to his or her role in coordinating the work of the various units reporting to that individual. To ensure predictable and stable capacity, and building on the initial review (see A/77/779, para. 60), the Secretariat undertook an in-depth study of 12 field missions⁶ to formulate a common approach to objectively assess the enhanced managerial and coordination support requirements for the deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator at both peacekeeping and special political missions. The study showed that, while a dedicated senior staff member providing support to the office of the deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator was required, the level of this position should be differentiated, depending on: (a) the number of units reporting to him or her; and (b) the number of substantive mandate points assigned to the office. Peacekeeping and certain cluster III special political missions (UNAMA and UNSOM) have a larger and comparable number of mandate points and reporting

⁵ The salaries and common staff costs related to the positions of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator are budgeted at 50 per cent of the total cost in the budgets of the respective peacekeeping missions, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 59/296 and 72/279.

⁶ BINUH, MINUSCA, MONUSCO, MINUSMA, UNAMA, UNAMI, UNITAMS, UNMISS, UNSCO, UNSCOL, UNSMIL and UNSOM.

units, and hence deputy special representatives of the Secretary-General/resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators at these missions require the support a Principal Coordination Officer (D-1). The Secretariat will apply these two criteria in ascertaining the level of support capacity for the deputy special representative of the Secretary-General/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator. During the 2024/25 budget period, a Principal Coordination Officer (D-1) is proposed for UNMISS and MINUSCA to align these missions with the support afforded to the deputy special representatives of the Secretary-General/resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators at MONUSCO and MINUSMA prior to their termination.

Programmatic activities

50. Missions continued to carry out programmatic activities in a range of mandated areas that aimed at advancing the missions' mandates and reflected the missions' strategic priorities, as identified in strategic integrated frameworks, transition plans and other planning instruments, including Action for Peacekeeping Plus. Frequently, missions engaged with United Nations country teams on the use of programmatic activities to advance and/or implement complementary priorities on the basis of the comparative advantage of the entities.

51. Further information on the proposed programmatic activities for the 2024/25 period is included in annex VIII to the present report. As part of efforts to further enhance transparency and consistency, a standardized categorization is applied across the missions and in the present report, which enables accountable reporting on the approved resources and the expenditure being demonstrated under the same categories.

V. Capabilities and mindsets

52. The present subsection provides information in response to the request contained in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

53. The Office of Military Affairs of the Department of Peace Operations supported several peacekeeping missions in effectively achieving their protection of civilians objectives by generating critical military capabilities. For instance, at MONUSCO, one artillery battery was generated, and one explosive ordnance disposal unit and one signal unit were deployed. UNISFA continued deployments as part of its reconfiguration as a United Nations multinational force, with several units reaching full operational capacity, including an engineering unit and a headquarters support unit. One quick reaction force company and a force protection company joined UNISFA as part of its reconfiguration plan. The Office of Military Affairs is collecting data from the military component across all field missions and is providing expert feedback on best practices and identified shortfalls to help troop- and police-contributing countries to better understand the transition from national doctrine and operations to United Nations peacekeeping and associated policies and guidance.

54. By closely collaborating with Member States on generating and maintaining a qualified and geographically balanced pool of policewomen and policemen with the required capabilities and mindsets, the Police Division provided sustained assistance to the police components of missions to realize mandated tasks of police capacity-building and development, as well as the provision of operational support. To ensure the maximum performance of the deployed police, the Police Division launched a mandatory online exam on the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing for prospective applicants and nominees, developed new guidance and updated existing guidance on performance, and carried out performance assessment and evaluation inspection visits to MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO and

UNMISS. The Police Division also finalized the process of reviewing the following: the policy on formed police units in United Nations peacekeeping operations (revised), the standard operating procedure on the assessment and evaluation of formed police unit performance (amended), and the standard operating procedure on recognizing outstanding performance. Furthermore, the standard operating procedure on the assessment for mission service of individual police officers and the standard operating procedure on the assessment of operational capability of formed police units for service in United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions are currently under review and revision and are expected to be rolled out before mid-2024.

55. To contribute to the enhanced capacities of peacekeeping mission personnel in implementation of the missions' mandate on conflict-related sexual violence, the Department of Peace Operations organized two scenario-based training courses for focal points for conflict-related sexual violence on prevention of and response to such violence. One course was given in Entebbe, Uganda, in November 2022 for uniformed and civilian personnel from UNMISS, MINUSCA, MINUSMA and MONUSCO. The second course, which was context-specific, on mission training, was given in Mali in May 2023 for the Mission's focal points for conflict-related sexual violence. These training sessions are also part of an exercise to update existing training materials in line with the latest policy and guidance.

Uniformed personnel: force generation and capabilities

56. The present subsection provides information in response to the request contained in paragraph 29 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

57. The Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support continued to work with Member States to maintain military and police units without any caveats and at high levels of readiness for deployment through the rapid deployment level of the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System. Twelve units were verified as ready for rapid deployment, with one of them deploying to a mission and another eight deployed from other levels of the System. As such, the System enabled the selection and more rapid deployment of uniformed peacekeeping critical capabilities that are known to meet United Nations standards of training and performance, as well as contingent-owned equipment requirements. The System is also the platform to capture any declared caveats that a Member State may have while making pledges to the United Nations, allowing this information to be available during the decision-making process related to selection.

58. The Justice and Corrections Service has implemented innovative efforts to improve gender parity among deployed justice and corrections personnel (government-provided personnel). This included a corrections officer recruitment exercise, first held in Dakar in 2021, which established a talent pipeline of highly qualified women corrections officers rostered for deployment. The second such exercise was held in Ruiru, Kenya, in November 2023. Over 200 justice and corrections officers from 33 justice- and corrections-contributing countries are deployed in peace operations globally with expansive skill sets supporting the strengthening of justice and corrections institutions in host countries, as well as ensuring accountability for crimes against peacekeepers.

Unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance

59. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 54 to 58 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

60. The generation and deployment of unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance at missions continues to be an essential operational enabler of mandate implementation, serving to protect peacekeepers through the provision of information acquisition capabilities, which are fully integrated into the Mission's situational awareness plans.

61. MONUSCO currently has a contract for the provision of medium-altitude long-endurance unmanned aircraft systems until early 2024. The Secretariat is working to update the Mission's operational requirement for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms for the purpose of refining current services with a more efficient solution upon the expiration of the current contract. MINUSCA continues to deploy micro and mini unmanned aircraft systems to improve situational awareness of the Mission's force and protect its personnel. In addition, MINUSCA, in coordination with the unmanned aircraft systems joint cell at Headquarters, is finalizing a new request for proposal for the provision of a new small tactical unmanned aircraft system intended to replace the one currently in place and provide improved and cost-effective operational capability and technical performance, with deployment expected in January 2024. At MINUSMA, the manned fixed-wing airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capability deployed in December 2021 was terminated in October 2023 in line with the drawdown plan.

62. The newly developed category management strategy for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance includes 13 different improvement opportunities that are being implemented. One of those is a specific lessons learned programme for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, completed in April 2023, which is used to develop and implement different lessons learned in the category on an annual basis. The initiative also includes a completely renewed set of rules, guidance and specific training solutions for staff in this area.

63. All procurement and sourcing activities in this category are planned and conducted at the Headquarters strategic level, under the request for proposal modality, in strict compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The category management strategy for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance includes additional procurement tools and products (manuals, training, seminars, templates and draft documents) to facilitate peacekeeping mission staff preparation and participation in the different procurement processes. In addition, the reimbursement of micro and mini unmanned aircraft systems provided by troop- and police-contributing countries is conducted in compliance with the approved contingent-owned equipment rates and the current Financial Regulations and Rules.

64. In order to ensure the security of information and communications at missions, including any information gathered from the use of unmanned aircraft systems technologies, United Nations data are stored in an encrypted manner within a secure location in situ or in secured cloud locations using United Nations standard protocols and commercial contracts for data security and handling.

65. Key performance indicators that reflect the efficient and cost-effective use of unmanned aircraft systems are integrated into all new contracts and letters of assist for the provision of unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, including in a new annex to the contracts for MINUSCA and MONUSCO with different key performance indicators that are tailor-made and customized to the specific mission's operational requirements.

Civilian personnel: recruitment and management of staff in the field

66. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 28, 35 and 39 to 41 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

67. Attaining equitable geographical distribution of Member States under the system of desirable ranges and hiring on as wide a geographical basis as possible remain a high priority of the Secretary-General. With the decision in General Assembly resolution [77/278](#) to widen the posts subject to the desirable ranges system to all posts funded by the regular budget at the Professional and higher categories, including in special political missions and peacekeeping operations, excluding language posts, the Secretariat is proactively engaging with those entities, including through the provision of workforce analysis and discussions on future talent outreach activities targeting unrepresented and underrepresented Member States. The Office of Human Resources continues to target the unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, emphasizing building purposeful partnerships. Similarly, partnership agreements with the Development Coordination Office and the Department of Global Communications have begun to gain traction through the identification of areas of cooperation and more systematic engagement. Some engagements include conducting regional group meetings with all resident coordinators globally to raise awareness, seek support, identify concrete talent outreach activities for collaboration, identify focal points for sharing best practices and build local capacity to conduct talent outreach activities. In addition, the partnership arrangement enabled joint activities and presence at global conferences targeting potential talent. A Management Client Board working group on geographical diversity was established in July 2023 and, through inputs collected from entities, it developed a practical and actionable plan that will help to calibrate the revised strategy on equitable geographical distribution. In August 2023, the Office of Human Resources launched a careers outreach package, a comprehensive resource designed to streamline and optimize talent outreach efforts across the Secretariat. From January to August 2023, 12 career events and briefings reached broad audiences from the Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and African regions. Furthermore, the Secretariat is leveraging the Global Talent Pool as a subscription-based talent outreach tool through which to promote United Nations employment opportunities and support gender parity, equitable geographical distribution for geographical posts and greater geographical diversity for all other posts.

68. Another key initiative to improve outreach and advance gender parity is the Secretary-General's global call for nominations campaign. Since the first campaign, in 2017, 14 global call nominees, including 6 women, have been appointed to civilian head and deputy head of peacekeeping mission positions. In September 2023, there were eight global call nominees serving in senior mission leadership posts in peacekeeping, representing half the 16 currently encumbered civilian leadership posts at these missions. In parallel, the ongoing leadership partnering initiative, launched in 2014, has continued to be offered to all new appointees. Efforts to strengthen the community of women leaders have also grown, including through the conduct of virtual forums connecting female heads and deputy heads of mission. Looking ahead, outreach and leadership support will continue, and selection tools will continue to be strengthened.

69. Peacekeeping operations are provided with advice and guidance through strategic workforce planning processes to build workforce capabilities necessary for the delivery of their mandates in changing operating environments, with new technologies available and in line with the strategic direction of the Secretariat. Further to General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), the Department of Operational Support oversees the civilian staffing review process, ensuring that all peacekeeping missions schedule and conduct staffing reviews on a quadrennial basis. The Human Resources Services Division provides operational support to peacekeeping operations

to enable them to conduct workforce planning and organizational design in support of future workforce requirements. In the 2022/23 period, the Division supported missions and entities that conducted reviews, including UNSOS, MINUSCA and UNLB, and in the 2023/24 period, it supported UNDOF and UNISFA. In line with paragraph 28 of resolution 76/274 and paragraph 82 of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/76/760), the Department will continue to strengthen the operational support that it provides to missions to enable efficient and agile staffing structures to support missions. As part of the Secretariat's efforts to ensure a nexus between the civilian staffing review process and the budget formulation, collaborative work between the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and the Department of Operational Support has been conducted to ensure that the post requests in the budget proposals of the relevant missions are aligned with the recommendations of their civilian staffing review outcome.

70. In line with paragraph 35 of General Assembly resolution 76/274, the Human Resources Services Division publishes generic job openings for roster-based recruitment to support missions' mandates and performance. The Division manages rosters across all job families, organizes examinations and interviews, and gives due consideration to the Organization's imperatives of gender parity and geographical diversity. The use of expert panels to recommend candidates enhances the quality, consistency and integrity of the process and will continue in the 2024/25 period in a hybrid format, building on lessons learned from the pandemic. Since all missions select candidates that have been rostered as a result of such global exercises, an amount of \$0.69 million is apportioned among the missions on a pro rata basis through a cost-sharing model, with each active peacekeeping mission contributing in accordance with its size.

71. The Department of Operational Support remains committed to enhancing human resources processes, including in the areas of recruitment, onboarding, roster management, separation, non-staff capacities and key Umoja-related processes. This support enables peacekeeping missions to manage resources more efficiently. Going forward, the Department will provide operational support and training for the use of Inspira at field missions to support national staff recruitment, which is currently managed outside the system.

72. In paragraph 39 of its resolution 76/274, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure proper representation of troop- and police-contributing countries in the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support. As at 30 October 2023, representation by troop- and police-contributing countries was at 97 per cent in the Department of Peace Operations and 92 per cent in the Department of Operational Support.

73. The ongoing implementation of the enterprise risk management framework continues at both the Secretariat and entity levels, with the overarching objective of enhancing organizational performance. At the corporate level, substantial revisions to the Secretariat-wide risk assessment have been successfully concluded. The revised Secretariat-wide risk register, endorsed by the Management Committee in July 2023, identified critical risk areas,⁷ including those pertaining to peacekeeping and special political mission mandates, and other relevant risks, such as the complex political

⁷ The 14 critical risk areas identified are as follows: (a) strategic planning, budgeting and budget allocation; (b) organizational culture, human resources strategy and accountability; (c) political climate; (d) sexual exploitation and abuse; (e) misinformation and crisis communications; (f) humanitarian assistance; (g) peacekeeping and special political mission mandates; (h) security; (i) information and communications strategy, infrastructure, systems and implementation; (j) information and communications technology governance and cybersecurity; (k) financial contributions; (l) extrabudgetary funding, donor fund management and implementing partners; (m) theft of fuel, rations and inventory; and (n) procurement fraud.

environment, the proliferation of misinformation and the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse. At a subsequent phase, corporate risk owners will formulate detailed and time-bound risk treatment and response plans for all critical risks. The development of these plans is set to ensure the expeditious execution of remedial measures aimed at mitigating the critical risks within the established timeline. At the entity level, all peacekeeping missions have developed a full risk register identifying and assessing the risks critical to their ability to effectively achieve their mandates, sustained by dedicated governance mechanisms. Furthermore, efforts to integrate risk management across all levels of the Organization, in particular the further alignment and integration of risk considerations into strategic planning and internal control processes, are continuing.

74. The Office of Human Resources, under the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, complemented the performance management framework with a new recognition and rewards framework in May 2023. The framework lays out the Organization's approach to recognition and rewards tools, processes and individual initiatives. During 2024, the Secretariat will promulgate a new Secretary-General's bulletin on the United Nations Values and Behaviours Framework, and the policy on performance management will be updated accordingly. Guidance will be provided to all staff and managers. The Office will continue efforts to strengthen a two-way feedback culture established through the roll-out of the new upward feedback mechanism.

Performance through training efforts

75. Responding to operational needs, the Department of Peace Operations developed and rolled out new training material during the reporting period, including training for engagement platoons and force protection for military and police units.

76. In supporting peacekeeping missions, the Integrated Training Service is guided by Action for Peacekeeping Plus priorities, in particular the safety and security of personnel. In this area, training includes exercise design and delivery, including tabletop exercises to practise response and support mission integration.

77. The Police Division and the Integrated Training Service, in collaboration with Member States and other entities, also advanced the United Nations police training architecture programme by developing job-specific training modules in the areas of monitoring, mentoring and advising, capacity-building and development, and community-oriented policing and delivering them to Member States, with four more to follow.

78. Strategic training priorities for the 2024/25 period will be focused on strengthening the capacities and performance of troop- and police-contributing countries. The Integrated Training Service will complete and roll out training on misinformation and disinformation, as well as additional training programmes for United Nations police. The Service will further initiate the update of training materials for military observers and cross-cutting training in areas, such as protection, women and peace and security, and conduct and discipline.

79. The light coordination mechanism continues to facilitate partnerships between capacity-building providers and troop- and police-contributing countries to strengthen information-sharing and facilitate training and capacity-building partnerships. During the 2024/25 period, the mechanism will see further expansion of activities in the area of policing.

80. The Integrated Training Service worked with UN-Women to develop a course on women's military peace operations, which was launched in September 2023. The course will build on the previous female military officers' course and is aimed at enhancing the capability and effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping operations

to respond to current and future peace and security challenges by increasing women's participation.

81. The Justice and Corrections Service, along with the Group of Friends of Corrections in Peace Operations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, strengthened the delivery of United Nations corrections predeployment training to better support the deployment of qualified women and men corrections officers to peace operations. The Service conducted outreach with serving women government-provided personnel as part of ongoing efforts to revitalize the United Nations Women Corrections Officers Network to identify ongoing areas of concern impeding their engagement and opportunities to better equip women for their tour of duty.

82. In the 2024/25 period, the Department of Peace Operations will deliver two leadership training courses for civilian and uniformed participants. The senior mission leaders course is offered primarily to prospective senior candidates in preparation for the roles and responsibilities of senior leaders in United Nations peacekeeping operations. The courses also allow Member State officials who cover peacekeeping issues to better understand how multidimensional United Nations peacekeeping missions operate. The Department will also hold the Senior Leadership Induction Programme, which is a mandatory course for all newly appointed senior staff at the Director (D-2) level and above.

Supply chain management

83. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 62 and 64 to 68 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#). Further details on supply chain-related activities are provided in the report of the Secretary-General on supply chain activities in the United Nations Secretariat ([A/78/679](#)).

84. The Office of Supply Chain Management of the Department of Operational Support continued to provide agile, accountable, cost-effective and responsive supply chain support to client entities, including for unforeseen requirements, such as those related to contingent-owned equipment diversion and staff evacuation for UNISFA caused by the conflict in the Sudan. The Office also continued to provide business process improvements by mainstreaming category management, formulating assistance to the global supply chain plan and measuring the overall health of the supply chain through a performance management framework. The Office worked collaboratively with client entities, including peacekeeping missions, to establish and maintain supply chains. Between September 2022 and May 2023, the Office introduced rolling supply chain planning, whereby entities continuously update their rolling 24-month planning horizon using quarterly planning periodicity. Rolling planning combines the benefits of structured quarterly planning with the flexibility and agility to continuously adjust supply chain plans to meet operational changes and priorities.

85. Whereas the global supply chain plan for the 2023/24 period was the second annual planning cycle utilizing the supply chain planning tool, the plan for 2024/25 was the first plan extracted from the 24-month planning horizon, resulting in a peacekeeping plan for goods and services valued at a total of \$2.4 billion.

86. The Office of Supply Chain Management released business guidance on the preparation of 2024/25 supply chain plans, incorporating strategic input from category managers as part of the category management approach. In providing strategic sourcing guidance, planners continue to assess where demand can be best satisfied through centrally managed system contracts, turnkey contracts, contracts for aviation services or air charter agreements, strategic movements, memorandums of

understanding and letters of assist, or regional and local contracts, which generally cover low-value acquisitions, local lease contracts and one-time purchases by missions.

87. In an effort to encourage vendor diversity in procurement, the Department of Operational Support continued to prioritize its vendor outreach efforts, including through targeted outreach based on the category management approach and through business seminars, in particular for vendors from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as through online bid openings and by promoting multilingualism through the acceptance of registration documents and publication of the United Nations Procurement Manual in all six official languages of the United Nations. In such efforts, the Department has increasingly increased the proportion of invitees to tenders participating in procurement activities. Since the adoption of e-tendering in the Procurement Division, there has been a significant increase in invitations to tenders and in response rates from vendors from developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The Office has also developed standard operating procedures for vendor outreach activities and established partnerships with UN-Women and the global non-governmental organization WEConnect International to encourage women-owned businesses to take part in procurement opportunities and provide them with training in capacity-building. As part of the commitment of the Secretariat to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, the Office of Supply Chain Management is seeking to engage its contractors on a voluntary basis in expanding their social responsibilities. Through training, the Office continues to encourage its contractors to become signatories of Women's Empowerment Principles.

88. The Department of Operational Support is finalizing the redesign of the procurement website and mobile application by the second quarter of 2024, which will enhance the transparency and visibility of the Secretariat's procurement activities. In the meantime, the Procurement Division website incorporated extended statistics, including new details on annual procurement activities, covering total procurement volume by purchasing entity and total procurement volume per supplier and per product or service category. The Department continues to provide details on the monthly awarding of contracts and purchase orders by all Secretariat entities through the Division's website and mobile application. The next update of the United Nations Procurement Manual will be undertaken in 2024 and will incorporate client feedback and the latest developments in procurement guidance.

89. In order to strengthen contractor performance, the instant feedback system has been integrated into the contract performance reporting tool to promptly notify the contractor of its performance. The Department has developed a quarterly dashboard to give stakeholders enhanced analytical insights and provide visibility regarding overall vendor performance analysis by category and entity. Non-satisfactory performance is reported through the tools to the relevant stakeholders involved in contract management and administration, including contract owners, to monitor contractor performance.

Vehicle fleet

90. The present subsection provides information in response to the request contained in paragraph 57 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/76/760](#)).

91. In addition to the existing sourcing options for smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles, including hybrid sedan-type and crossover vehicles, six global systems contracts are being established for light passenger vehicles meeting the latest

emissions standard that can use ultra-low-sulfur diesel (where available), reducing harmful exhaust emissions and improving fuel economy by up to 30 per cent.

92. The Department continues to strengthen collaborative procurement exercises across the wider United Nations system. The Secretariat will soon offer end-to-end vehicle procurement services to all agencies, funds and programmes, covering eight subcategories of vehicles available under the global systems contracts. This collaborative procurement has the benefit of gaining efficiencies through economies of scale, standardization, centralized expertise and enhanced after-sales support.

93. In addition, together with WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Department is in the final stage of establishing a new contract to replace the existing vehicle tracking system (CarLog) installed in all United Nations-owned vehicles. The new vehicle tracking system will allow for communication through the Global System for Mobile Communications and satellite services, facilitating real-time tracking capabilities. Following completion of the proof of concept phase at UNMISS, UNSMIL and WFP, the Department will establish a contract in the fourth quarter during the 2023/24 period.

94. Missions continue to optimize their vehicle fleets in accordance with the relevant legislative provisions and to present information to the General Assembly through their budget proposals.

Fuel management

95. The present subsection provides information in response to the request contained in paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

96. The use of fuel is a critical lifeline in peacekeeping operations. Field missions will continue to focus on improved fuel operations practices, reduce environmental footprints, prevent fraud, and further improve contract management.

97. The Electronic Fuel Management System was developed to manage and monitor the fuel consumption of both United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment. The functionalities of the Electronic Fuel Management System are currently being enhanced to improve the management of fuel, including monitoring fuel consumption and risks through fuel supply chain visibility and through a better fuel management reporting capability. The enhancement is planned to be deployed in all peacekeeping missions by June 2024. Training will be provided in the areas of fuel operations and contract management. Refresher training on fuel consumption analysis has been provided to all the Electronic Fuel Management System practitioners through March 2023, with all sessions recorded and made available to all mission staff. Changes to the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual regarding improving fuel consumption monitoring were approved by the 2023 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, including the inclusion of the serviceability of meters. The Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual has been updated accordingly, with the requirements of the availability of functional odometers/kWh meters during arrival and operational readiness inspections.

VI. Accountability to peacekeepers

Safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers

98. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 73 and 74 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

99. The peacekeeping missions' security environment remains dynamic and challenging. The United Nations Security Management System was required to

immediately support the implementation of the quick withdrawal of MINUSMA from Mali, the preparations with MONUSCO for the December 2023 election period in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and ensure continued mandate implementation in the wake of the crisis in the Middle East.

100. During the reporting period, supported through voluntary contributions, the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support conducted the fifth implementation workshop on the action plan to improve the security of peacekeepers with counterparts from the four highest-risk missions (MINUSMA, MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNMISS), as well as from UNIFIL and UNISFA. Discussions were focused on lessons learned, emerging threats and operations risks, misinformation and disinformation, and casualty evacuation. In the 2024/25 period, the sixth and seventh workshops on the action plan will be conducted to assess progress, identify challenges, and share best practices and lessons learned. The Department of Peace Operations will also continue to prioritize security during its General Assembly-mandated reviews and continue to focus on casualty evacuation, and it expects to conduct additional stress tests.

101. Since 1948, 1,067 peacekeepers have been killed as a result of malicious acts, including 331 since 2013. Few of those responsible for such crimes have been brought to justice. However, progress has been made since 2019 in priority countries, with an increase in the number of alleged perpetrators identified and detained and an increase in the percentage of cases with confirmed national investigations. During the reporting period, MINUSCA, MINUSMA and MONUSCO continued to provide technical and capacity-building assistance to their host countries for the implementation of Security Council resolution [2589 \(2021\)](#). Support was also provided by the Secretariat to the newly established Working Group of Member States to Promote Accountability for Crimes Against Peacekeepers, including for the meetings of this mechanism in December 2022 and April 2023.

102. During the 2022/23 period, MINUSMA pursued its multipronged efforts to improve the safety and security of peacekeepers, including by pursuing its counter-improvised explosive device efforts and enhancing its casualty evacuation response. The first objective of the MINUSMA withdrawal plan was to ensure personnel safety and security. This was particularly challenging, given the rapidly deteriorating security environment in northern Mali, exacerbated by the short timeline for withdrawal and the lack of authorization from the Transition Government of Mali for extraction, resupply and passenger flights and convoys. The lack of authorization for flights necessitated the withdrawal of 848 peacekeepers in a 143-vehicle road convoy from Kidal to Gao without overhead aerial support. The convoy was struck by six improvised explosive devices en route, injuring 37 peacekeepers. The withdrawal from Kidal also resulted in a significant loss of United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment, which the Mission was forced to destroy, disable or abandon owing to the lack of movement authorization for a ground convoy retrieval and many cargo flight denials. Another concern was a coordinated campaign of misinformation and/or disinformation against MINUSMA. The Mission constantly reviewed and updated its contingency plans to mitigate risks to the safety and security of peacekeepers, and the withdrawal was completed by the target date.

103. To improve the implementation of peacekeeping-intelligence early warning and rapid response, the Police Division cooperates with United Nations police components and various United Nations entities in developing action plans to enhance the capacities of missions.

104. Serious and organized crime teams of MINUSMA, MINUSCA and MONUSCO police helped to identify good practices in implementing procedures for post-blast

investigations and the handling of evidence, thereby strengthening national forensic capabilities to enhance safety and security.

105. The Department of Operational Support continues to provide physical security solutions in compliance with United Nations security management system policy, provided by the Department of Safety and Security. Physical security solutions include ballistic resistance modular observation towers, defence barriers, chain link fence, field defence stores and exterior camp security photovoltaic solar lighting systems. Physical security infrastructures, such as perimeter ditches and barns, perimeter walls and fencing, watchtowers, and vehicle and pedestrian access control, are also constructed at the field missions. During the period 2023/24, UNMISS will, for instance, complete the construction of a 4.2-km-long reinforced concrete cement perimeter wall with an approved budget of \$3.7 million.

Explosive ordnance threat mitigation

106. The present subsection provides information in response to the request contained in paragraph 72 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

107. The Mine Action Service continued to advance the safety and security of peacekeepers operating in high-threat explosive ordnance environments, with concerted efforts at Headquarters and in field missions.

108. The Mine Action Service issued policy and guidance to enhance the performance of troop contributing countries pursuant to the implementation of the recommendations of the independent strategic review, entitled “The United Nations Response to Explosive Ordnance Threats: A more coherent approach is needed” ([S/2021/1042](#)). Through its Improvised Explosive Device Threat Mitigation Advisory Team based in Entebbe, the Service worked with troop contributing countries to align training curricula and courses with United Nations standards.

109. The Office of Military Affairs and the Mine Action Service led a working group of Headquarters staff and Member States in drafting the counter-improvised explosive device strategy for peacekeeping operations. The strategy consists of three pillars – prepare the peacekeepers, defeat the device and degrade the network – that are supported by peacekeeping intelligence. It delineates roles, responsibilities and supporting relationships to enable a coherent and synergistic response between United Nations Headquarters, missions and troop- and police-contributing countries.

110. The Office of Military Affairs issued a directive to provide a framework, guidance, roles and responsibilities of all Office of Military Affairs Services and Teams to comprehensively counter the improvised explosive device threat in line with Action for Peacekeeping Plus priority of accountability to peacekeepers. The framework for responding to improvised explosive device threats is a cyclic process involving threat analysis, identification and specification of operational requirements, capability generation and capability review.

111. At the field level, the Mine Action Service supported safety and mobility for peacekeepers, enhancing the effectiveness of mandate delivery. At MINUSMA, mine action teams provided improvised explosive device threat mitigation training and mentoring to MINUSMA troops, enhancing their ability to detect and neutralize improvised explosive devices and remain mobile in the high-threat environment. MINUSCA mine action teams enhanced the Mission’s capacity for surveillance and monitoring of explosive ordnance threats and strengthened its forensic investigation capacity. MONUSCO mine action teams provided risk awareness to United Nations uniformed personnel on explosive ordnance threats. In Western Sahara, mine action teams ensured the safety and security of peacekeepers and MINURSO investigative

teams by verifying routes and immediate areas around alleged aerial strikes as free of explosive ordnance and conducting clearance.

Mine Action Service delivery model

112. The General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the summary of the findings and recommendations of the independent review of the delivery model of the Mine Action Service ([A/77/747](#)) and deferred consideration to its seventy-eighth second resumed session. The Secretariat continues to work on implementing the recommendations of the Board of Auditors ([A/75/5 \(Vol. II\)](#) and [A/76/5 \(Vol. II\)](#)), beginning with the review and redesign of the means of delivering mine action mandates reflected in the budget proposals for the 2024/25 period at UNIFIL and UNISFA. The shift to Secretariat-led delivery improves governance by providing a direct reporting line from mine action personnel to the Chief of the Mine Action Programme, ensuring Secretariat tasking and management of third-party contractors, and empowering the Secretariat to perform the core functions of programme design, operational planning, contract requisitioning, implementation, reporting and representation. The Secretariat undertook these initial reviews within existing resources to initiate the generation of data on comparative mine action delivery models. As is stated in paragraphs 36, 37 and 47 of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, the Mine Action Service and the Secretariat must be adequately resourced at Headquarters and in the field to carry out current programme design, monitoring and reporting functions, undertake a phased review of all mine action programmes and implement revised delivery models.

Death and disability

113. Details related to death and disability compensation, including for claims related to post-traumatic stress disorder, are provided in annex IV to the present report. The Secretariat is implementing the death and disability claims processing enhancement project with the aim of analysing business processes and improving them to expedite the settlement of the claims. This includes activities related to the end-to-end claims process from the time of the incident until disbursement; development of information technology solutions; and further support for Member States to ensure that complete and accurate claims will be promptly submitted and settled within the required timeline.

Accommodations

114. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 51 and 52 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

115. Through the special working group established in response to the General Assembly request in its resolution [76/274](#), representatives of Member States were briefed and consulted in December 2022 and March 2023. Missions were consulted on the draft report in August 2023 and a subsequent briefing and consultation were held with Member States in September 2023. The report covers a broad set of recommendations, including for development of a guidance document with clear definitions, establishment of specific timelines for temporary operating bases and implementation of a mission-level decision-making process. Also recommended in the report is a review of current documentation and processes, including United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual and statements of unit requirements, while also exploring the possibility of utilizing engineering modules as a standby capability. The current expected final date of the report is the first quarter of 2024, and Member States will be duly informed of the outcomes.

116. The Elsie Initiative for Field Missions project, aimed at supporting the efforts of missions in the implementation of enhanced accommodation standards, is discussed in paragraph 175 below.

Improving medical standards

117. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 76, 77 and 78 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

118. Several initiatives are under way to further support missions in improving the delivery of health care to peacekeepers. The Department of Operational Support is leading an ongoing programme to implement health-care quality and patient safety standards at the level I hospitals of United Nations-owned equipment and troop- and police-contributing countries. The Department is also implementing telemedicine pilot projects across multiple United Nations missions through the triangular partnership programme, comprising the United Nations, troop- and police-contributing countries and supporting Member States. These initiatives are aimed at amplifying the United Nations medical service delivery capacity in remote locations by leveraging advancements in digital health and communication technologies. In November 2023, 24 sites at eight peacekeeping missions were engaged in pilot programmes addressing diverse cases, including remote trauma support at the point of injury, telemonitoring patients during casualty and medical evacuations, and specialist consultations for expert second opinions.

119. Medical support plans for all missions have been updated, and Chief Medical Officers have been trained to improve medical planning. The implementation of the knowledge management portal and e-learning activities has promoted the continuing medical education of medical professionals in the field with a view to improving the quality of care. To ensure that United Nations medical personnel have the appropriate emergency skills, the Health-Care Management and Occupational Safety and Health Division is promoting internationally certified trauma courses with a high-simulation component.

120. The Health-Care Management and Occupational Safety and Health Division is engaged in a multi-year project to introduce an occupational safety and health management system at peacekeeping missions. Initially this system will be directed at civilian staff, with the potential to extend to uniformed personnel in the future. The system collects and brings together health and safety data in order to improve medical standards by providing insight into medical workforce injury and illness rates from medical facility hazards and workplace practices.

121. The Division is also extending and improving its EarthMed health information technology capability to improve data quality as it relates to provider qualifications, patient outcome and a range of quality-of-care metrics.

Mental health

122. Mental health and well-being strategies have been developed for both civilian and uniformed personnel.

123. The United Nations System Workplace Mental health and Well-being Strategy for 2024 and beyond, for civilian personnel, was launched in November 2023. The strategy includes 12 indicators based on a policy brief on mental health at work of the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization. This strategy is focused on preventing risks to mental health at work, promoting well-being and protecting mental health at work and supporting personnel with mental health conditions. Within the United Nations Secretariat, implementation of the strategy is overseen by a mental health leadership team, co-chaired by the Department of

Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and the Department of Operational Support. Peacekeeping missions are a key focus area. Key activities to date have included development of learning resources and tools for leaders, managers and human resources professionals, stigma reduction actions and review of relevant administrative issues. Psychosocial support for peacekeeping missions is provided by the Critical Incident Stress Management Unit of the Department of Safety and Security.

124. The implementation of the strategy will commence in 2024 and include actions to mainstream mental health into policies and practices, education for leaders and managers, review of psychosocial risks, and guidelines for supporting personnel with a diagnosed mental health condition. Support will be provided to field missions to implement the strategy, including developing a duty station-specific action plan, ensuring that global actions are implemented and creating structures to ensure the participation of personnel in field missions. It is anticipated that personnel in the field environment will benefit through integration of mental health consideration into policies and practices across the life cycle of their United Nations career, education related to mental health and well-being and improved access to psychosocial support.

125. To ensure United Nations duty of care for uniformed personnel specifically, the Health-Care Management and Occupational Safety and Health Division has developed a mental health support strategy for uniformed personnel, which will be promulgated in 2024. This strategy will benefit the United Nations and Member States by ensuring early prevention, protection and support for uniformed personnel.

Improving trauma and emergency care

126. The Department of Operational Support and the Department of Peace Operations continue to work collaboratively with missions to improve casualty evacuation performance. Casualty evacuation stress testing in high-risk missions is being undertaken to identify gaps in capability. Telemedicine is being implemented to assist in situations in which casualty evacuation is delayed owing to security risks. Advice and guidance have been provided by the Health-Care Management and Occupational Safety and Health Division to the peacekeeping missions and country teams on the medical aspects of emergency preparedness and response issues. A real-time casualty tracking system will be rolled out in 2024.

VII. Accountability of peacekeepers

Peacekeeping performance and accountability

127. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraph 47 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

128. During the reporting period, progress was sustained in enhancing performance and accountability throughout United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance continued the implementation of the integrated peacekeeping performance and accountability framework, which is reviewed and shared with Member States on a regular basis, most recently in November 2023. The framework brings all the available performance evaluation tools together to improve coherence, identify gaps and make further progress in priority areas. The framework includes measures for all categories of personnel, both uniformed and civilian, at the Headquarters and in the field, including senior managers. The integrated peacekeeping performance and accountability framework illustrates how the various performance assessment tools are used and

describes ongoing efforts to improve them through priority projects. These priorities are aligned with Action for Peacekeeping Plus, and progress is reported on through the Action for Peacekeeping Plus monitoring framework.

Uniformed personnel performance

129. Considerable steps have been taken to assess and improve the performance of the military and police components of peacekeeping missions, including refined evaluation tools. The standard operating procedures and evaluation tools covering newly formed police units were launched in January 2023, and efforts have since persisted to refine and enhance the focus on the military unit evaluation process.

130. On the basis of a comprehensive approach, the Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Peace Operations continues to chair regular integrated meetings to discuss performance assessments and evaluations carried out at the mission and Headquarters levels with regard to both outstanding performance and underperformance, and to discuss remedial and mitigation measures. This has resulted in decisions, for example, to identify training and capacity-building assistance, conduct unit pre-rotation visits, including military skill validation when necessary or to adjust rotation timelines to ensure the preparedness of units.

131. The Department of Peace Operations has also maintained proactive interactions with troop- and police-contributing countries, including through integrated engagement meetings, to provide individual feedback on the performance of their military and formed police units, as well as to receive feedback on Secretariat support for those countries. This collaboration and information-sharing between the Secretariat and Member States has enhanced understanding of performance issues and has been greatly appreciated by the troop- and police-contributing countries, which requested regular feedback.

132. Notwithstanding progress made to formalize a process, more work is needed to operationalize recognition of the outstanding performance of military and police units, starting with the finalization of dedicated guidance. Missions were consulted on a standard operating procedure to enhance recognition of the outstanding performance of uniformed personnel in August and September 2023, and military and police components of the missions mostly agreed. The standard operating procedure was expected to be finalized and published by the end of June 2024, after consultations with Member States.

Prevention of misconduct and the enforcement of the United Nations standards of conduct in peacekeeping operations

133. The present subsection provides an update on actions taken by the Secretariat in the implementation of paragraph 45 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

134. The Secretariat and Member States continue to prioritize collective efforts to prevent misconduct, apply enforcement measures, and support and assist victims affected by acts of misconduct.

135. The Secretariat continues to use its case management tracking system to vet all personnel for records of misconduct during prior service. In addition, information on substantiated sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment matters continues to be entered into the ClearCheck database for pre-recruitment verification by all United Nations system entities, including the Secretariat, as part of their own recruitment processes.

136. Training sessions and awareness-raising continue to inform all personnel of the United Nations standards of conduct, their reporting obligations and their rights to protection from retaliation. Efforts are under way to gain a more detailed

understanding, including through engagement with Member States, of issues associated with sexual harassment that have an impact on uniformed personnel.

137. Ensuring effective response to misconduct entails using integrated context analysis and risk identification and mitigation measures. To that effect, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance is revising the misconduct and sexual exploitation and abuse risk management tools used by peacekeeping operations, to incorporate elements of an integrated approach, including the creation of targeted risk registers and workplans for specific areas of deployment as well as the greater use of data to better understand trends and support decision-making. Also continuing are efforts to strengthen coordination within the Secretariat, to better manage risks of misconduct, as an element of performance, including for decisions to be taken on possible deployments.

138. The Secretariat continues to engage with troop- and police-contributing countries in addressing reported allegations of misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse. To facilitate follow-up on actions to be taken in response to allegations, whether in the conduct of investigations or on accountability measures to be taken for substantiated allegations of misconduct, the Secretariat launched in November 2023 a new Member States module, a confidential online platform developed by the Secretariat that provides Member States with detailed information on misconduct complaints implicating each Member State's own uniformed personnel.

139. More detailed updates on actions taken by the Secretariat towards the implementation of paragraphs 87 to 100 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) will be provided during the seventy-eighth session, in the next report of the Secretary-General on special measures for the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. Specific issues related to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, response to allegations and supports and assistance to victims will be covered, including recent activities related to the trust fund in support of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as initiatives associated with the Secretariat's high-level task force on resolving paternity and child support claims involving United Nations peace operation personnel.

Human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support for non-United Nations security forces

140. The United Nations peacekeeping operations continued efforts to implement the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support for non-United Nations security forces to engage with and positively influence the behaviour, culture and management of non-United Nations security forces with the coordinated support of the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The focus remained on using the policy as a tool to enable United Nations support and prevent the commission of grave violations, including by working with Member States to strengthen compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law. To this end, the policy was used to identify and manage risks associated with supporting non-United Nations security forces, and to engage with national security forces in countries with complex political and operational environments.

Environmental management

141. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 83 and 84 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraph 74 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/76/760](#)).

142. In line with the mandates from the General Assembly in resolution 76/274 and in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/77/19) requesting that the Secretariat develop, in consultation with Member States, a way forward to ensure continuity in environmental management efforts beyond June 2023, the Department of Operational Support led a consultation process with field missions, the Group of Friends leading on environmental management in the field, and the wider membership over the past year. Drawing on input from these consultations, the Department developed a proposed way forward for the environment strategy that covers the period until 2030 and puts forward the three key themes discussed in the following paragraphs.

143. *Responsibility*: managing risk, in particular in relation to wastewater and hazardous waste, will be an area of ongoing vigilance. At the same time, ensuring effective and responsible drawdown and liquidation processes will be an important area of activity for the strategy period, prioritizing the removal of hazards in unpredictable situations, and ensuring that all missions are taking appropriate actions during the sustainment phase to prepare for responsible liquidation.

144. *Ambition*: the Department of Operational Support will prioritize supporting efforts to transition to renewable energy, as well as assist missions in demonstrating the benefits of projects undertaken in terms of both efficiencies and improved operational resilience. Reducing consumption will be a further area for increased ambition, encompassing reduction in waste generation, water use and electricity consumption. Greater emphasis on effective multi-year planning across key sectors (energy, waste and wastewater) will be crucial to delivering these results.

145. *Positive legacy*: the Department of Operational Support will continue to support missions in designing their footprint to leave a positive legacy in host countries, with an increased focus on early coordination of planned end use, building capacity and local ownership, seeking home-grown solutions, enabling co-use and ensuring that the operation and maintenance of systems and infrastructure are led by those who are expected to operate them after the mission's departure, wherever possible.

146. The strategy will continue across the five operational pillars (energy, waste, water and wastewater, environmental management systems, and wider impact), continuing to build on successful work done by the communities responsible for these areas. One of the key changes going forward is the introduction of annual performance targets by missions in the context of the budget reporting in order to facilitate discussions on the level of ambition needed and ways to achieve it. This new approach is currently being targeted at two missions on a pilot basis.

147. "The Way Forward: Environment Strategy for Peace Operations 2023–2030" is a living document whose information will be updated continually to reflect operational realities and ongoing consultations with Member States. As the environment strategy was initially planned from 2017 to 2023, and that period marked the sixth year of its implementation, the Department of Operational Support has undertaken a full analysis of implementation covering the past six years. The evaluation report can be found at https://operationalsupport.un.org/sites/default/files/the_way_forward_-_environment_strategy_2023-2030_0.pdf.

148. Progress made on the environment strategy's key performance indicators is shown in table 1. In response to the request for detailed information on the status of performance of missions, the missions' environmental management scorecards are provided in the context of their respective 2024/25 budget reporting. The key performance indicators are influenced by a range of factors, in particular the opening or closing of sites (e.g. the closure of UNAMID in 2020/21 and the downsizing of MONUSCO, which is continuing), and fluctuations in personnel numbers owing to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The overall trend continues to be

encouraging. Environmental scores have improved at all missions since implementation of the strategy, and at all but one mission between the 2021/22 and 2022/23 reporting periods. No significant risks have been reported since the 2021/22 period. The proportion of sites meeting best practices standards (i.e. posing a minimum risk) for wastewater treatment has increased, and recently peaked. The share of waste disposed using improved methods (i.e. composted, recycled or through best practices incineration or engineered landfill) continues to increase (to 65 per cent), with a substantial increase in 2022/23, as waste management yards were deployed. The proportion of sites meeting best practices standards (i.e. posing a minimum risk) for waste management also increased, although there is still room for improvement, requiring deployment of equipment to the smaller camps. Increases in the proportion of renewable energy are modest (approximately 1 per cent per annum to 7 per cent in 2022/23). Nevertheless, more than 20 per cent of sites have renewable energy capacity, providing a measure of resilience to the fuel supply shocks recently experienced in some missions. Fuel use overall is decreasing, in line with mission drawdown, and although the amount of litres used per person supplied by generators also indicates a downward trend, it is quite variable, with a range of factors potentially affecting the results, ranging from the aforementioned mission drawdowns and COVID-19. Lastly, greenhouse gas emissions track mostly generator fuel use, although with a more pronounced effect of COVID-19 owing to constraints on vehicle and flight movements during that period.

Table 1
Global strategy key performance indicators, 2017/18–2022/23

Indicator	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Unit
Mission environmental management scores	61	67	75	76	80	81	Average of missions (0–100)
Data measurement (percentage)	47	37	63	77	75	74	Proportion measured v. estimated
Site environmental assessments (percentage)	48	68	90	87	92	91	Proportion conducted
Generator fuel consumption (United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment)	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.7	Litres per person per day
Renewable energy (percentage)	3	3	4	5	6	7	Proportion of total electricity consumption
Greenhouse gas emissions	8.4	8.3	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.5	Tons of CO ₂ equivalent per person per year
Freshwater use	138	138	129	133	128	133	Litres per person per day
Wastewater treatment at minimum risk (percentage)	32	47	60	69	72	70	Proportion of sites
Alternative water sources (percentage)	34	29	34	33	32	28	Proportion of sites
Generation of solid waste	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	Kg per person per day
Waste management at minimum risk (percentage)	13	22	18	23	25	34	Proportion of sites
Waste treated with preferred disposal methods (percentage)	19	33	40	43	48	65	Proportion of total waste generated

Note: Table 1 provides data starting from the inception of the strategy. Where relevant, data for previous years have been recalculated using the most recent methodology in place and/or corrected for errors where they were identified after the reporting period in order to facilitate a like-for-like comparison between years.

149. Provision of technical assistance and strategic direction will continue, and structures currently in place to support missions will remain during the 2024/25 period, in line with the priorities set out in the five pillars of the strategy. A budget of \$1.1 million has been sought for the 2024/25 period for the Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance project, which is a reduction compared with \$1.35 million in the current 2023/24 period, to reflect scalability in connection with the closure of MINUSMA. It is proposed to apportion the amount of \$1.1 million among the missions on a pro rata basis through a cost-sharing model, with each active peacekeeping mission contributing in accordance with its size.

VIII. Strategic communications

150. The present section contains responses to paragraphs 85 and 86 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraph 86 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/76/760](#)).

151. As reported in detail in the report of the Secretary-General on the overall performance of United Nations peacekeeping operations ([S/2023/646](#)) and the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations ([A/78/587](#)), the challenges confronting peacekeeping continue to grow, and the need to communicate strategically, proactively and in an interactive manner with key stakeholders and global audiences is greater than ever. To strengthen the communications impact of peacekeeping in a rapidly evolving information landscape, it is critical that missions have comprehensive communications strategies that are aligned with political and security objectives, as well as processes to evaluate communications impact. Missions are being supported through this process, including, most recently, UNMIK, UNISFA, MINURSO, MONUSCO and MINUSMA. In addition, to guide mission processes, a new overarching joint Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs strategic communications policy is expected to be finalized by early 2024.

152. To strengthen the understanding of the roles, responsibilities and capacities of missions, and to build support by demonstrating the tangible impact of their work on the communities that they serve, the Department of Peace Operations launched a new global communications campaign, Peace Begins with Me. It seeks to leverage the seventy-seventh anniversary of the United Nations Peacekeeping and build trust and confidence through authentic, human-focused storytelling through new visual branding, digital and social media content, intensive media engagement and large-scale public outreach events. Missions are also communicating jointly with host Government and other stakeholders to emphasize the importance of partnerships. For example, MINUSCA hosts press conferences with external partners; and UNMISS collaborates with host authorities on large-scale reconciliation and peacebuilding events.

153. The first report of the Secretary-General on the strategic review of strategic communications across United Nations peacekeeping operations ([S/2023/282](#)) was presented to the Security Council in May 2023. It identified critical gaps in existing capabilities and capacities. Approximately 45 training sessions and briefings were provided to senior mission leaders, military, and police commanders, and uniformed and civilian personnel, as well as external entities in the past year, a workshop for senior mission communications personnel was conducted, specialist storytelling training was provided to digital teams, and two workshops on communicating on sexual exploitation and abuse were held. However, new training packages need to be

developed through which mission leaders and uniformed communications officers can enhance their expertise.

154. In 2023, the Department of Peace Operations took proactive steps to address the challenge of misinformation and disinformation and hate speech, in close coordination with other United Nations entities. An extrabudgetary funded unit was established in the Department of Peace Operations which is developing policy, guidance, and training to strengthen information integrity by establishing a sustainable system to monitor, analyse and respond to misinformation and disinformation and hate speech, and evaluate the impact of efforts undertaken. It also provided practical, direct support to field missions, including through the provision of tools to monitor the digital information environment, training sessions, tabletop exercises and support for the development of mission-specific action plans.

155. There are multiple examples of best practices. At MINUSCA, a working group to address misinformation and disinformation has been established that brings together civilian and uniformed components that contribute to monitoring, analysis and response efforts, including in anticipation of moments of disinformation. In UNIFIL and MONUSCO, a proactive and interactive approach to communication is contributing to mitigate the impact of misinformation and disinformation, including organizing field visits and workshops for media and bloggers to see the impact of the missions' work, and engaging in two-way communication by taking a participatory approach to community outreach and engagement.

156. A second peacekeeper perception survey in 2023 identified trends on the impact of misinformation and disinformation and mission capacity and approaches to this challenge. Over 250 personnel responded from across all peacekeeping missions. In all, 61 per cent of respondents reported that misinformation and disinformation were severely or critically affecting the work of their mission, 15 per cent more than the previous year. The same percentage said that misinformation and disinformation had severely or critically affected the safety and security of peacekeepers, a 16 per cent increase from the previous year. However, in response to this increasing challenge, the work of the Department of Peace Operations has proved to be impactful. Over 70 per cent of respondents said that the learning resources, policies and procedures, tailored training and digital technologies of the team working on addressing misinformation and disinformation had been useful or very useful to missions.

IX. Cooperation with host countries

157. Peacekeeping operations continued to work closely with host countries in the implementation of their mandates. For instance, UNMISS partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the South Sudan National Prison Service to launch the Green Prisons initiative in Lakes and Western Bahr-el Ghazal States. The initiative uses prison farms to address the challenges related to food security within prisons. Support for mobile courts in both the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan to promote access to justice in remote areas will continue.

158. In accordance with Security Council resolution [2518 \(2020\)](#), and as described in the reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of 2021 and 2023 ([A/75/19](#) and [A/77/19](#), respectively), the Secretariat established a harmonized data collection mechanism for the systematic documentation of status of forces agreement-related incidents using Unite Aware SAGE. The mechanism has been deployed at MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNMISS and will gradually be deployed to other peacekeeping missions.

159. Peacekeeping continued to support the capacities of host States to protect civilians. UNMISS assisted the South Sudan People's Defence Forces in deploying mobile general court martials to commence trials for perpetrators of atrocities against civilians. The Mission further continued to support the implementation of the Action Plan for the Armed Forces to address conflict-related sexual violence. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO supported military justice authorities in South Kivu. The judicial process led to the conviction of the commander of an armed group of crimes against humanity and life imprisonment.

160. In the Central African Republic, MINUSCA, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting, and the Ministry of Education operationalized a vocational training centre for children in Bambari, aimed at preventing children from becoming victims of grave violations. MINUSCA also supported the development, launch and implementation of a prisoner classification handbook to strengthen the capacity of the prison system in risk assessment and prisoner management.

Mine action

161. Mine action efforts have continued to bolster national and local capacities aimed at reducing the impact of escalations in violence. In the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Somalia, mine action teams provided threat mitigation support regarding explosive ordnance and improvised explosive devices to national security institutions, which enhanced their capacity to mitigate the explosive threat, extend State presence and strengthen the protection of civilians. In the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Mine Action Service promoted best practices for weapons and ammunition management through national security services, which helps to reduce illicit trafficking in small arms and ammunition, which are often precursors to improvised explosive devices.

162. Survey and clearance of explosive items from roads, infrastructure and agricultural areas in Abyei, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and South Sudan have rendered areas safe for use by local populations and thereby fostered socioeconomic development.

163. In South Sudan, advocacy with the national authorities has resulted in the country's accession to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

X. Implementation of the women and peace and security agenda

164. The present section contains responses to paragraphs 41 to 43 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

165. As detailed in the report of the Secretary-General on the overall performance of United Nations peacekeeping operations and the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the integration of the women and peace and security agenda across the Action for Peacekeeping Plus priorities has had a catalytic impact on peacekeeping effectiveness, from strengthened people-centred approaches in early warning, conflict resolution and prevention to augmenting women's civic and political participation. For example, collaboration between gender advisers, the military, the police, and women's networks has facilitated dialogues and hotspot mapping to identify threats for enhanced protection of women and girls. For instance, in Abyei, UNISFA police helped to integrate gender-based violence considerations into community protection committees and increased the representation of women to 25 per cent. MINUSCA supported women's completion of explosive ordnance disposal level two training in the Central African Republic.

166. Gender advisers and officers from civilian, police, corrections and military components were critical in taking integration forward. In line with the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative, eight missions⁸ systematically monitored progress and challenges relating to women and peace and security to enhance performance and accountability. MONUSCO integrated gender perspectives into the joint transition plan, including on elections. Several missions revised gender and women and peace and security action plans or strategies.⁹ Personnel benefited from a community of practice on women and peace and security established as a workspace to share information, guidance and learning. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on peacekeeping missions have included consistent reporting on the issue. However, efforts to continue to improve data collection and gender analysis are needed. For instance, strengthening the collection of qualitative data that complement gender-disaggregated data is crucial to show the impact of gender-sensitive processes, including through the briefings of United Nations senior leadership to the Council and the General Assembly.

167. The Department elevated women's participation through senior mission leadership engagement, advocacy and strategic communications. From 13 to 15 February 2023, UNMISS leadership, along with the Government of South Sudan, hosted an international women's leadership conference, at which recommendations were made to the Government to achieve the 35 per cent quota for women's representation. Strategic communications initiatives, including an annual report and a podcast, were used to amplify women's voices and report on progress made in women and peace and security.

168. The Department supported women's meaningful participation in key peace processes and mechanisms. Women were increasingly a part of such processes, including in: (a) Abyei (UNISFA), where 87 women out of the 348 members engaged in community protection committees; (b) the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), where women's representation in local conflict resolution initiatives was 52 out of 210; (c) Mali (MINUSMA), with support from MINUSMA, where 6 out of the 25 members in the Truth, Justice and Reparation and Reconciliation Commission were women; and (d) the Central African Republic, where a similar commission recorded 45 per cent representation, with 5 women out of the 11 members. In addition, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the third phase of the Nairobi peace process recorded 40 per cent participation by women following advocacy, mobilization and use of good offices by the Mission. In South Sudan, UNMISS supported women's representation in security-related committees, which ranges from 11 to 17 per cent.¹⁰ In Cyprus, UNFICYP supported the Technical Committee on Gender Equality in organizing a seminar on women's participation in the Cyprus talks, which led to more regular engagement with civil society.

169. The Department of Peace Operations supported gender equality-oriented reforms to increase women's representation in national security sectors, including in South Sudan, where UNMISS supported the development of a nation-wide gender assessment of the security sector, the establishment of security sector women's networks across five security services and the finalization of training modules on gender mainstreaming in security sector reform. In the Central African Republic, women now make up a quarter of national police officers and one fifth of the gendarmes deployed across the country. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

⁸ MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIK and UNMISS.

⁹ MINUSCA, MINUSMA, UNIFIL and UNMIK.

¹⁰ The Strategic Defence and Security Review Board of South Sudan is formed by 11.11 per cent of women, the Committee for National Security and Public Order is formed by 13.33 per cent of women, and the Committee for Defence and Veteran's Affairs is formed by 17.64 per cent of women.

more than half the Government's target of 3,000 new women joining the armed forces have been recruited.

Increasing the number of civilian and uniformed women in peacekeeping operations

170. The achievement of gender parity in peace operations remains a key priority. As at 31 December 2023, the proportion of women in civilian peacekeeping stood at 32 per cent, a 2 per cent increase from the previous year. Job rosters and targeted outreach remain useful tools for accelerating progress and sustaining efforts towards gender parity.

171. The Senior Women Talent Pipeline initiative under the Department of Operational Support has supported the recruitment of more women to senior-level positions at the P-5 to Under-Secretary-General levels. The initiative provides recruitment support and training and development opportunities to a geographically diverse talent pool of more than 300 women leaders interested in a career in United Nations peace operations in line with the mandates under the Action for Peacekeeping Plus initiative and women and peace and security frameworks. About 75 per cent of the appointments have been to United Nations peace operations and United Nations system offices in the field. In addition to providing support to candidates, the Senior Women Talent Pipeline supports United Nations peace operations that continue to have significant gaps in terms of women's representation. As part of these efforts, in the 2022/23 period, the Pipeline conducted operational support visits to MONUSCO, UNSOS, MINUSCA and UNMISS to help them to increase their share of women.

172. The United Nations remains fully committed to appointing women at the senior mission leadership level. In June 2023, 38 per cent of Heads and Deputy Heads of Mission were women. Women are at the helm of two of the largest and most challenging peacekeeping operations (MONUSCO and MINUSCA).

173. Through collaboration with troop- and police-contributing countries, the Department of Peace Operations continues to meet the targets set out in the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy, except for military contingents. The most significant increases are in the proportion of women among individual uniformed personnel, at 28 per cent in December 2023, up from 26 per cent in December 2022 and 17 per cent in December 2018, when the Strategy was launched (see [S/2023/646](#)). The Department continues to implement recruitment, training and outreach initiatives in support of uniformed gender parity by actively engaging with troop- and police-contributing countries, including by: (a) maintaining talent pipelines; (b) preparing women for assessments and deployment; and (c) strengthening data analysis of gender parity for troop-contributing countries.

174. The Department of Peace Operations and peacekeeping operations have taken concrete steps to continuously identify obstacles to the increased deployment of women, generating a more nuanced understanding of remaining barriers and challenges. Recent findings include that inappropriate hygiene facilities affect policewomen's participation in patrols or co-location with counterparts, having an impact on the ability of United Nations police to extend footprints to sexual and gender-based violence hotspot areas. Efforts have continued to foster an enabling and safe environment for uniformed women personnel, including increased support mechanisms through women's networks and gender focal points, and training and guidance. As family obligations continue to pose barriers to many women, the Office of Military Affairs is offering the possibility of shorter rotations for individually deployed military officers with small children.

175. Improvements to the working and living conditions of women peacekeepers have continued. The second phase of the Elsie Initiative for Field Missions project of

the Department of Operational Support was launched in April 2023 and supports mission efforts to implement enhanced accommodation standards. Five pilot projects have been completed across four peacekeeping operations (MINUSMA, MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNISFA). A sixth pilot project is planned for MINURSO. The Department of Operational Support continues to monitor progress. After the first three reporting cycles, eight peacekeeping missions (MINURSO, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNIFIL and UNISFA) reported the implementation of many of the design recommendations. Over the past year, 46 per cent of living accommodations, 56 per cent of ablutions and 40 per cent of recreational spaces at missions reflect gender-responsive design recommendations.

176. An online training course on women's health was officially launched in July 2023 for the incumbent United Nations field medical workforce. The course will improve the clinical capabilities and skills of field health-care workers in provision of quality gender-sensitive care for civilian and uniformed women peacekeepers, thus contributing to an enabling environment and the enhancement of women's readiness.

177. The Justice and Corrections Service continues to support the full, equal and meaningful participation of women justice and corrections government-provided personnel in peacekeeping. In April 2023, 40 per cent of justice and corrections government-provided personnel were women. The Justice and Corrections Service is creating a talent pipeline of women corrections government-provided personnel from diverse geographical areas. Missions have also supported host countries in implementing stronger gender parity initiatives, such as the development of the first gender strategy for the prison services of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the establishment of the first all-women rapid intervention team in the Central African Republic.

178. The 2023 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment adopted more gender responsive items that are reimbursable. troop- and police-contributing countries are encouraged to provide these reimbursable items to their women peacekeepers.

179. While progress has been made towards achieving gender parity among civilian and uniformed personnel, including in senior leadership, challenges still limit women's full, equal and meaningful participation, especially in the field and in national security institutions that contribute uniformed personnel. Therefore, the concerted efforts of the United Nations and Member States, as well as contributing countries, must continue and be strengthened.

XI. Innovative, data-driven and technology-enabled peacekeeping

180. The present section contains responses to paragraph 75 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and to paragraph 62 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/76/760](#)).

Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping

181. The Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping, launched in August 2021, is a strategic initiative aimed at leveraging digital technologies to enhance the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations and improve mandate implementation.

182. The goal is to embrace an innovative, data-driven and technology-enabled approach that prioritizes field missions. The current implementation efforts are centred on setting up key enablers to facilitate this transformation. This includes establishing a dedicated and centralized digital enablement team, creating an

integrated data ecosystem, cultivating an innovation capacity, establishing strategic partnerships and implementing three priority streams of work: (a) enhancing situational awareness; (b) leveraging technology for uniformed peacekeepers; and (c) addressing misinformation and disinformation.

183. The digital enablement team is actively leading the implementation of the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping and aims to capitalize on and enhance existing initiatives and structures while also improving overall coherence. The team comprises seven posts (supported through voluntary contributions) and reports to the Director for Coordination and Shared Services, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Department of Peace Operations. In collaboration with the Office of Information and Communications Technology and through extensive consultations with key stakeholders, including Member States, the team is systematically working to establish a unified and consistent approach to managing and harnessing data and technology across peacekeeping.

184. Investment in an integrated data ecosystem for United Nations peacekeeping entails strengthening data governance and management processes to ensure seamless interoperability among field systems while also focusing on data quality. The initiative's primary goals are to enable real-time insights for situational awareness and to enhance data accessibility, benefiting reporting, analysis, both operational and strategic planning, and decision-making. In addition, peacekeeping missions will prioritize workforce development, investing in the skills, knowledge and expertise necessary to accelerate and sustain the benefits of digital transformation.

185. The enhanced situational awareness programme remains an ongoing priority workstream, and its positive impact is becoming increasingly apparent within UNFICYP. Since December 2022, UNFICYP has successfully implemented the Unite Aware flagship technical platform, designed to offer a comprehensive and integrated approach to situational awareness and information analysis. This platform incorporates functions such as patrol planning, incident capture, asset tracking and map overlay, all aimed at supporting integrated analysis and planning with the objective of strengthening data-driven operational response and reporting. This sustained effort enhances support for two critical peacekeeping priorities: strengthened mandate implementation and the safety and security of peacekeepers. During the August 2023 assault on peacekeepers near Pyla/Pile, within the buffer zone, UNFICYP effectively utilized the live tracking function to monitor vehicle movement and approximate the location of United Nations personnel. The programme is now being rolled out at MINUSCA to augment the utilization of Unite Aware, which was initially piloted at the Mission in 2018 and which is aimed at systematizing data management and bolstering integrated analysis and planning.

186. The seventh Partnership for Technology in Peacekeeping symposium was held in Nepal in June 2023. The purpose was to provide a collaborative framework, bringing together the United Nations and its partners, primarily Member States, academia, and international and non-governmental organizations, to support the introduction of new technologies and concepts to address the most pressing challenges of peace operations. The theme of the seventh symposium was "Harnessing Technology for Digital Transformation". At the symposium, five priority areas where technology has the potential to have a significant impact on the delivery of peacekeeping mandates were examined, namely: (a) leveraging technology to protect peacekeepers; (b) information-driven peace operations; (c) integrated training and capacity-building; (d) United Nations smart camp; and (e) telemedicine.

187. The United Nations smart camp initiative continues to expand its footprint, with the Dokura smart camp pilot at UNISFA starting and the roll-out to all peacekeeping

missions of the field remote infrastructure monitoring environmental technology platform and associated sensors for monitoring water, wastewater, energy and fuel continuing to be a priority. Integrating security technologies into the smart camp is the next step. Engagements with troop- and police-contributing countries to develop the concept for a smart contingent camp have commenced. Partnership arrangements with Member States continue to improve the impact of the United Nations C4ISR Academy for Peace Operations in Entebbe, Uganda, with modern platforms delivering expanded technology courses to uniformed personnel.

Umoja

188. Umoja continues to be essential to maintain business continuity and to support all key administrative functions in peacekeeping operations.

189. The report of the Secretary-General on progress on the functioning and development of the Umoja system ([A/78/505](#)) was considered by the General Assembly during the main part of its seventy-eighth session. The Assembly adopted resolution [78/253](#) during that session.

190. The Enterprise Resource Planning Solution Division, under the programme of Umoja continuous improvement, delivers business-driven digital transformation and innovations. The source planning process has been improved through the supply chain planning tool, which has increased the accuracy and validity of sources of supply. Transportation management activities for contingent-owned equipment movements, executed through a letter of assist process, were simplified, reducing the time and effort needed to maintain these shipments. Refinements were made to the carrier collaboration portal to update shipment events, allowing for better visibility of shipment actions requiring processing.

191. Regarding uniformed capabilities management, improvements were made to letter of assist, death and disability, uniformed strength, inspection and verification reporting processes. New reports were introduced for rapid deployment-level calculations and inspections. Improvements were also implemented for final reimbursement amounts to reflect COVID-19 and Senior Advisory Group adjustments on the basis of revised uniformed strength reporting. Functionalities were added for capturing information for recoveries applied to claims, and approval workflows were optimized. Recommendations approved by the 2023 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment were implemented.

192. Using Umoja Analytics, the Enterprise Resource Planning Solution Division is developing solutions that will enhance users' understanding and use of the available data in Umoja. Umoja Analytics will serve as the foundation for United Nations staff and Member States to gain enhanced information insights through sophisticated, user-friendly tools.

193. Deployment of the second phase of the uniformed capabilities support portal for Member States is under way and will provide more information on letters of assist and death and disability claims. The second phase includes the development of a dashboard for the Secretariat to support Member States, providing aggregated data on all the troop- and police-contributing countries, with the ability to drill down to details.

194. The United Nations Secretariat workforce portal was deployed to all Member States in May 2023. The portal provides insights into data on the workforce, including the geographical diversity of United Nations personnel, and has advanced features for data segmentation, visualization and analysis.

195. The enterprise risk management dashboard, which was deployed in May 2023, allows users to identify, evaluate and prioritize mitigating actions for the Organization's strategic risks.

196. The features of Umoja self-service analytics support data-driven transformation and decision-making, in line with the Organization's data strategy, and benefit users by enabling them to gain access to Umoja data and visualizations without having to rely on technical experts. The roll-out of Umoja self-service analytics to all Secretariat entities was completed at the end of 2023.

197. Umoja is also undergoing a major upgrade to SAP Enhancement Package 8 for Enterprise Resource Planning 6.0, a highly complex undertaking involving multiple stakeholders. The upgrade will ensure continued support from the vendor, expand opportunities for an improved user experience and enable Umoja to keep pace with technological advances.

XII. Budget preparation and management of resources

Building and strengthening a culture of efficiency

198. Peacekeeping budgets, including the support account, UNLB and RSCE, constitute a major part of the United Nations budget and expenditures, even with the drawdown and closure of several large peacekeeping operations. In this regard, the Secretariat is cognizant of the importance of building and strengthening a culture of efficiency in its request for and use of Member States' resources for the implementation of peacekeeping activities at Headquarters and in the field. As part of a study on the scalability of the support account (as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in document [A/77/833](#) and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/304](#)) and related funding issues, the Secretariat is undertaking a study that will result in recommendations for concrete steps through which the Secretariat could institutionalize a culture of efficiency and effectiveness in the management of resources, drawing on best practices from other public and private organizations. It is the Secretariat's intention to continue to report on efforts to deepen its commitment to cost-efficiency and cost-effectiveness at Headquarters and in the field and to highlight achievements in the overview report.

199. The formulation stage of budget proposals provides an important opportunity to focus attention on issues of cost-efficiency and resource requirements for effective mandate delivery. With the Controller's budget instructions, the Field Operations Finance Division of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance is enhancing its policy guidance to assist missions and support account entities, UNLB and RSCE in appropriately budgeting for their requirements. Where necessary, further assistance is provided in the field to assist missions in fine-tuning their proposals. Key to this effort is strengthening a data-driven approach to cost-efficiency in the budget formulation process. This year, new budget policies based on deployment and expenditure data have been applied to aviation and travel costs in the budget proposal for the 2024/25 period to engender more realistic budget proposals. Missions are requested to not only take into account their stock levels and pattern of expenditures but to also carefully analyse cancellations of prior-year obligations, which provide another useful indicator of a mission's implementation capacity. In terms of documentation, this year, the Field Operations Finance Division undertook an effort to streamline all budget performance and budget documents, including the overview report, for readability and to achieve cost-efficiency.

200. New information and communications technology requirements in peacekeeping budgets require technical clearance by the Office of Information and Communications Technology as part of due diligence in order to ensure that the requirements are valid, cross-cutting, do not conflict with the information and communications technology strategy, and comply with the governance framework, and to ensure that there are no duplicative proposals with enterprise approaches.

201. As a further step in achieving cost-efficiency in United Nations mine action activities, two missions will have their delivery model adjusted. In 2024/25, the mine action services at UNISFA and UNIFIL will undergo a transition from UNOPS and be implemented directly by the Secretariat. The budget reports on the two missions provide greater details on this transition from UNOPS to the missions, including information on staffing and operational activities, such as programme support costs from the previous implementation modality with UNOPS that are no longer applicable. As a result of the efforts of the Mine Action Service and the peacekeeping missions, in the 2024/25 period, an estimated cost-efficiency in the amount of \$292,300 will be achieved for UNIFIL, and, in terms of full cost, the estimated cost-efficiencies would be approximately \$68,700 in subsequent periods, as well as \$2.0 million for UNISFA for the 2024/25 period and \$1.0 million from 2025/26 onward. The Secretariat will continue to review the service delivery model for other missions with the aim of achieving cost-efficiencies. In addition to the above-mentioned transition, through the restructuring of personnel and the streamlining of the number of road clearance, multitasking and integrated clearance teams, UNMISS achieved efficiencies, estimated at \$812,700, within the current UNOPS delivery model. In the context of UNSOS, in order to streamline the provision of support services within the current UNOPS delivery model, UNOPS support services for mine action have been reduced by eight posts in the 2024/25 period, and efficiencies, estimated at \$584,200, were achieved by consolidating support functions and reclassifying positions in accordance with UNSOS transition requirements and strategic priorities.

202. With regard to United Nations Headquarters, as a result of the implementation of the flexible workplace project and the proactive management of the real estate portfolio by the Department of Operational Support, the Secretariat was able to reduce its office space costs in New York. This has enabled the standard cost for office space under the support account to be reduced for the 2024/25 period from \$17,000 to \$16,000 per staff member and contractor based at Headquarters, resulting in a reduction under the support account of \$1.3 million. In terms of training, the Business Transformation and Accountability Division of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance revamped the Kamino data science and visualization training programme as an online self-study programme. This enables more staff from peacekeeping operations to gain access to the training at no additional cost. Two of the three tiers of the programme are available, with the first tier launched in March 2023, the second tier launched in October 2023 and the third tier expected to become available during the 2023/24 period.

Budget formulation

203. In line with the importance of building and strengthening a culture of efficiency, as indicated in paragraphs 198 to 202 above, the Secretariat is continuing its efforts to strive for greater efficiencies and improved budgeting, leading to sustained cost reductions and cost avoidance in relation to resource requirements, on the basis of a data-driven approach. The budget proposals reflect the management improvements and efficiency measures applied, including the initial investment and maintenance costs and benefits accruing to missions as a result of the implementation of these measures.

204. A new section on building and strengthening a culture of efficiency has been included in the present report to increase the visibility of projects and processes that have been shown to be good example of measures taken in this regard. Efficiency measures were initiated across a range of areas, such as environmental management, the delivery model for mine action programmes and the management of real estate portfolios, as well as consistent budgeting practices. The quantifiable savings or efficiencies resulted in a reduction of approximately \$5 million in budget levels compared with the 2023/24 period. Additional information on qualitative benefits related to efficiency measures is also reflected in the budget reports of individual peacekeeping missions.

205. To strengthen coherence, the Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget provides budget parameters to achieve consistent budget methodologies and approaches. To this end, based on the policy guidance provided, among others: (a) proposed vacancy rates are based, as much as possible, on actual rates; (b) post actions adhere consistently to the definitions pertaining to changes in staffing; (c) proposals are fully justified in terms of changes in mandates or operational circumstances and workload; (d) internal conferences are treated as learning and development opportunities subject to the lower standard of accommodation; and (e) the most up-to-date operational costs, contractual and salary rates, and danger pay rates were reflected in the proposed resources.

206. The methodology for the estimation of salary rates for the Field Service category was refined to use the most accurate information, by grade level. To formulate realistic budget, the resource proposals reflect historical data and trend analysis, as well as the most recent pattern of expenditures. This includes a review of the pattern of completion of construction projects, the utilization of aircraft, asset holdings, and the acquisition and replacement plans. Lessons learned from past performance, including cancellation of prior-period obligations, and expenditure trends, were incorporated in the budget formulation process.

207. For air operations, missions were requested to take into account a minimum two-year expenditure pattern for their flight hours proposals and to consider, if applicable, the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on their underutilization in prior years.

208. In line with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions for missions to adapt and optimize their structures, missions have reviewed the effectiveness of their workforce planning, taking into account opportunities for nationalization, rejuvenation, use of vacant posts and scalability of their mission support component. The realignment of the structures is expected to improve processes and fill a gap in critical resources for the effective delivery of mission mandates while reducing duplication. To enable agile staffing structures, the Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget provided guidance on the careful review of the closure of MINUSMA and the drawdown of MONUSCO on the human resources requirements for the support account and support entities, ensuring that budget proposals consider the reduced workload. In addition, in response to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which was endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution [76/279](#), to submit policy proposals to guide the creation, extension or conversion of general temporary assistance positions ([A/76/808](#), para. 26), the Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget, in consultation with the Office of Human Resources, is finalizing policy guidance to be applied during the budget formulation for the peacekeeping budgets for the 2025/26 period.

209. Technical guidance was also provided to missions to apply a standardized categorization of programmatic activities, and the inclusion of budgeted and actuals

amounts in the context of the budget proposals, which facilitates comparison over time and between missions, bearing in mind the mandate and specific context in which the missions operated. To further improve accountability, the Business Planning and Consolidation tool in Umoja has been enhanced to allow missions to plan their programmatic activities using project structures, to capture detailed information across the various relevant budget lines of expenditure. During budget implementation, those project structures will be used to track and monitor the expenditures of individual programmatic activities, to enable subsequent reporting on implementation and costs.

210. In addition, reports were streamlined to improve clarity, as well as to accommodate reduced editorial, translation and text-processing time, with the word count reduced by at least 20 per cent.

211. During the process liquidation of MINUSMA, UNLB has been facilitating intermission transfers of materials declared as surplus from MINUSMA to other entities. Cost avoidance owing to those intermission transfers, including purchase orders and assets distribution, will be reported, when known, to the General Assembly. To facilitate the responsible use of resources, and for cost avoidance, missions have also been requested to take advantage of the return, refurbishment and reuse programme of UNLB.

Fuel prices

212. The impact of fuel prices on budget implementation was monitored and the methodology was maintained to estimate fuel prices based on mission-specific average actual fuel prices for the latest available six-month period (this year was June to November 2023) was applied for the 2024/25 period. Updated prices will be provided to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly throughout its consideration of the proposed budgets. To anticipate and mitigate the impact of the evolution of fuel prices, the Secretariat will continue to explore alternative methodologies to estimate fuel costs, subject to the feedback received from the Assembly.

Official travel: advance purchase policy

213. The present subsection provides information in response to the requests contained in paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

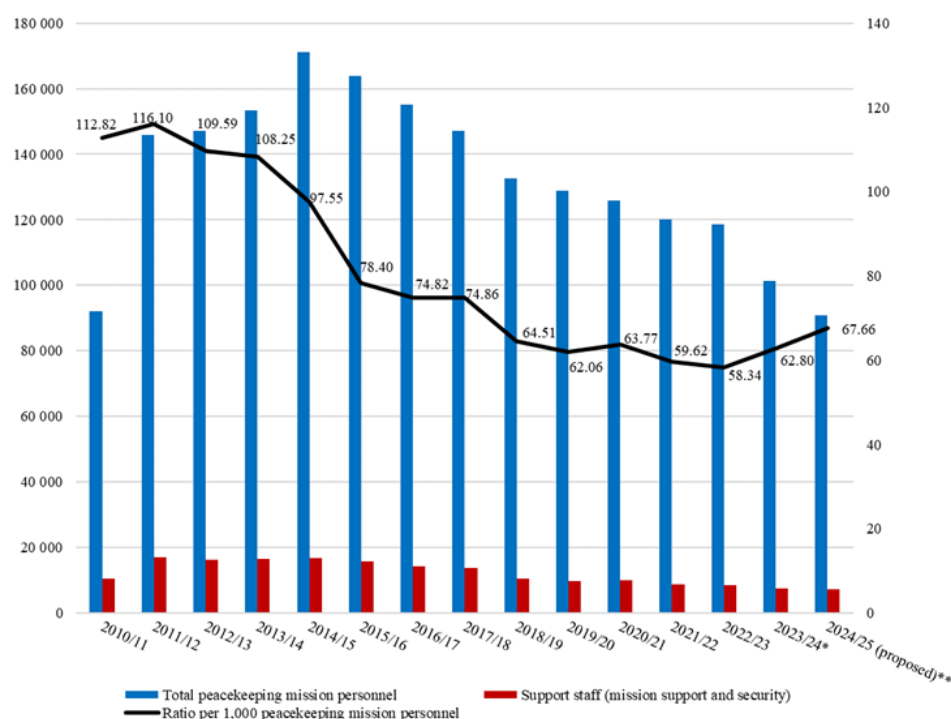
214. The Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, in its role as second line of defence, continues to monitor compliance with the advance purchase policy, as part of its quarterly report on key performance indicators of the delegation of authority accountability framework. Heads of mission have access to their real-time performance to identify and address issues. The Business Transformation and Accountability Division initiated a project to increase the quality of data insight to support entities to improve performance as the first line of defence and undertake targeted monitoring and follow-up by the second line in line with recent recommendations from the Board of Auditors. The results of the project will be included in the next report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel, which is provided to the General Assembly on a biennial basis and will be finalized in the fourth quarter of 2024. Information on travel compliance has been provided to the budget and legislative committees in past years as part of the review of the budget proposals.

Scalability of support components

215. The present subsection contains responses to paragraph 27 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

216. The study on mission support scalability¹¹ shared with the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session has been updated to reflect the approved budgets for the period 2023/24 and the proposed budgets for the period 2024/25. The study shows that the overall mission support ratio has been decreasing, from a high of 112.82 in 2010/11 to 67.66 in 2024/25, as shown in figure III. However, from the 2023/24 period, there will be a slight increase owing primarily to the withdrawal of MINUSMA uniformed personnel, while mission support personnel are required to remain for the liquidation of the Mission;¹² the reduced uniformed personnel at ATMIS affecting the UNSOS support ratio; and an increase of civilian posts in some missions. For its part, MONUSCO maintains a scalable mission support size vis-à-vis its downsizing of uniformed personnel during the drawdown period. The mission support ratio for MONUSCO of the proposed budget for 2024/25 remains the same (98) to the ratio of the 2023/24 period owing to an identical reduction ratio in both the uniformed personnel (from 16,251 to 13,903) and the mission support (from 1,571 to 1,357).

Figure III
Mission support ratio, 2010/11–2024/25



* The ratio of MINUSMA reflects the authorized personnel as at 1 January 2024.

** The ratio of MINUSMA reflect the proposed personnel as at 1 July 2024.

Note: The uniformed personnel supported by UNSOS are included in the overall ratio for the sole purpose of comparatives for the scalability study.

217. In line with the delegation of authority framework, missions are responsible for regularly reviewing their workforce (including the mission support component), to

¹¹ The mission support ratio is calculated as the total number of mission support and security personnel for every 1,000 mission personnel.

¹² With the completion of the MINUSMA field-based liquidation by the end of the 2024/25 budget period, the overall mission support ratio will be reduced from 67.66 to 64.51, as all 422 budgeted posts and positions would be abolished.

ensure that its staffing structure and levels are fit for purpose. Where relevant, a civilian staffing review informs such mission-level processes, which feeds into the development of its budget proposals.

218. The Secretariat will continue to analyse the evolution of mission support scalability, taking into account the impact of the drawdown, withdrawal and closure of missions.

Strategic reserves

219. The present subsection contains responses to paragraph 47 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/76/760/Add.9](#)).

220. Peacekeeping operations are required to maintain safety stocks as a measure for preventing stock-outs and negative effects on their mandate implementation, as well as the safety and security of personnel and property. Total mission stock holdings include equipment, spare parts, consumables, medicine, raw materials, rations, water and fuel. Among the total stock holdings, strategic reserves refer to mineral water in bottles, ration packs and fuel (strategic and local fuel reserves), which cover essential supplies for a certain number of days, thus ensuring the continuity of mission activities. The required level of strategic reserves for each mission depends on the assessment conducted by the mission leadership on reliability and risks with regard to the local supply chain.

221. Table 2 shows the stock holdings as at 30 June 2023 for each peacekeeping operation, and table 3 presents the strategic reserves as at 30 June 2023.

222. Detailed information on the stock holdings will be presented in the individual mission budget proposals.

Table 2

Total number of stock items and net book value as at 30 June 2023

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Number of stock items</i>	<i>Net book value of stock item (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
MINURSO	472 991	7 373.1
MINUSCA	5 589 279	70 866.6
MINUSMA	13 889 348	282 258.7
MONUSCO	8 744 502	57 553.3
UNDOF	475 177	4 033.7
UNFICYP	680 698	2 824.7
UNIFIL	3 780 575	16 071.8
UNISFA	7 121 601	44 516.1
UNMIK	78 605	1 427.7
UNMISS	8 368 690	74 523.4
UNSOS	8 858 915	52 468.1
Total	58 060 381	613 917.3

Note: Table does not reflect any adjustments recorded for International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Table 3
Strategic reserves with net book value by peacekeeping component as at 30 June 2023

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Fuel</i>	<i>Rations</i>	<i>Water bottles</i>	<i>Total</i>
MINURSO	30.8	1.0	8.1	39.8
MINUSCA	6 448.9	7 118.6	245.6	13 813.1
MINUSMA	140 580.7	4 585.2	274.1	145 440.0
MONUSCO	3 387.4	3 708.4	49.6	7 145.4
UNDOF	359.8	—	12.5	372.3
UNFICYP	—	86.7	6.3	93.1
UNIFIL	1 315.2	1 618.0	132.7	3 066.0
UNISFA	1 551.0	953.0	11.3	2 515.3
UNMISS	11 998.1	2 943.4	64.9	15 006.4
UNSOS	5 253.2	2 156.5	—	7 409.7
Total	170 925.1	23 170.8	805.1	194 901.0

XIII. Multi-year overview of financial and human resources for peacekeeping operations

Analysis of trends in financial and human resources

223. An overview of the financial and human resources for peacekeeping operations over seven years for the periods from 2018/19 to 2024/25 is shown in table 4.

Table 4
Overview of financial and human resources for peacekeeping operations, 2018/19–2024/25

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

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

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

^b Variance in subtotals is attributable to rounding in millions. Table 3 of annex I and table 2 of annex II provide detailed breakdowns by peacekeeping operation component.

^c Highest level of personnel authorized.

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

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

Analysis of financial resources for peacekeeping operations, by mission and support component

224. Table 5 provides an analysis of the approved financial resources for peacekeeping operations by mission, as well as by the support account for peacekeeping operations, UNLB and RSCE for the periods from 2018/19 to 2023/24 and proposed financial resources for the 2024/25 period. The amounts shown in table 5 are exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions.

Table 5
Resource requirements for peacekeeping operations by mission and support component, 2018/19–2024/25
(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>2024/25</i>
MINUJUSTH	121 455.9	49 122.9	—	—	—	—	—
MINURSO	52 350.8	56 347.4	57 524.7	56 537.8	60 592.7	64 559.2	70 711.0
MINUSCA	930 211.9	910 057.5	937 711.7	1 036 595.6	1 074 387.7	1 145 558.7	1 197 538.3
MINUSMA	1 107 318.9	1 138 457.9	1 183 384.7	1 171 612.5	1 245 045.1	866 865.7	207 080.3
MINUSTAH	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MONUSCO	1 194 619.5	1 048 690.4	1 075 338.6	1 042 728.9	1 030 269.9	1 064 353.2	918 458.0
UNAMID	715 522.7	514 505.6	484 687.1	78 855.9	—	—	—
UNDOF	60 295.1	69 409.4	63 343.2	61 218.2	65 578.4	69 314.2	68 845.8
UNFICYP	52 938.9	50 785.3	51 750.1	53 798.0	54 018.6	56 225.3	57 436.8

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>	<i>2024/25</i>
UNIFIL	474 406.7	480 102.6	480 649.1	476 842.0	502 920.5	537 367.0	538 234.5
UNISFA	263 858.1	260 177.0	263 783.9	327 949.0	268 169.7	287 220.9	301 237.4
UNMIK	37 192.7	37 246.7	39 827.3	41 298.5	41 947.3	40 666.5	43 756.1
UNMIL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNMISS	1 150 894.0	1 183 447.3	1 178 515.1	1 115 633.9	1 121 659.0	1 148 836.5	1 281 235.7
UNSOS	558 152.3	564 558.1	550 608.6	519 874.5	521 696.7	551 590.9	503 242.4
Subtotal, missions	6 719 217.5	6 362 908.1	6 367 124.1	5 982 944.8	5 986 285.6	5 832 558.1	5 187 776.3
UNLB	82 448.9	63 381.4	62 058.2	65 694.7	65 958.6	65 977.5	68 608.6
Support account	324 703.5	348 868.0	355 694.2	356 413.1	371 787.0	387 808.2	385 839.7
RSCE ^a	31 438.9	35 386.9	37 159.2	40 272.3	43 122.2	43 647.4	48 202.4
Subtotal, support entities	438 591.3	447 636.3	454 911.6	462 380.1	480 867.8	497 433.1	502 650.7
Total	7 157 808.8	6 810 544.4	6 822 035.7	6 445 324.9	6 467 153.4	6 329 991.2	5 690 427.0

Source: Approved budgets from the 2018/19 to 2023/24 periods for peacekeeping and the budget reports of the Secretary-General for the 2024/25 period.

^a Inclusive of requirements of \$595,500 for the 2018/19 period, \$1,424,400 for the 2019/20 period, \$1,412,400 for the 2020/21 period, \$1,820,200 for the 2021/22 period, \$2,141,100 for the 2022/23 period and \$2,128,800 for the 2023/24 period, to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget under section 3, Political affairs.

Financial resources by groups of expenditure and support components

225. Figure IV depicts the financial resources by group of expenditure and support component for seven years, from the 2018/19 period to the 2024/25 period.

Figure IV

Financial resources by major groups of expenditure and support, 2018/19–2024/25

(Millions of United States dollars)

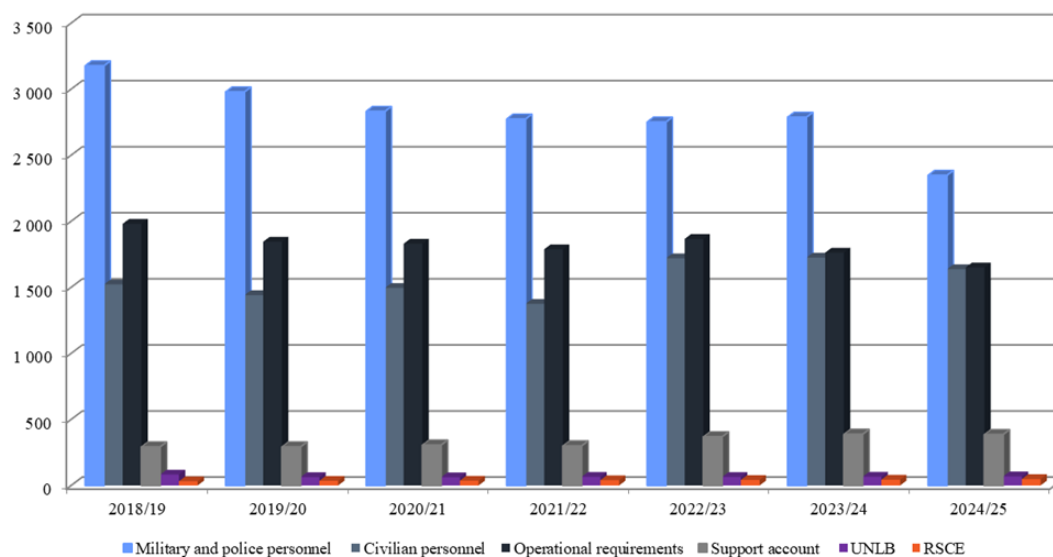


Table 6

Proportion between major groups of expenditure in resource requirements for peacekeeping operations, 2018/19–2023/24

(Percentage)

<i>Component</i>	<i>2018/19 (actual)</i>	<i>2019/20 (actual)</i>	<i>2020/21 (actual)</i>	<i>2021/22 (actual)</i>	<i>2022/23 (actual)</i>	<i>2023/24 (approved)</i>	<i>2024/25 (proposed)</i>
Military and police personnel	47.6	47.6	46.0	46.7	46.6	47.8	45.2
Civilian personnel	22.8	23.0	24.3	23.2	23.2	23.4	24.5
Operational costs	29.7	29.5	29.7	30.1	30.2	28.8	30.3

226. As depicted in figure IV and table 6, military and police personnel costs (group I) represent 45.2 per cent of the resource requirements proposed for peacekeeping missions in the 2024/25 period, which is lower than the average of 47.0 per cent during the past six years. Civilian personnel costs (group II) represent 24.5 per cent of the proposed budget in the 2024/25 period, which is higher than the average of 23.2 per cent during the past six years. Operational costs (group III) represent 30.3 per cent of the resources proposed in the 2024/25 period, which is similar to the average of 29.7 per cent during the past six years. The closure of MINUSMA had an impact on the proportion between the major budget groups.

Comparative analysis of financial resources for support for peacekeeping operations

227. Table 7 provides a comparison of the financial resources for Headquarters backstopping under RSCE, UNLB and the support account for peacekeeping operations against the financial resources for peacekeeping missions since the 2018/19 period, to account for the recent management and peace and security reforms that affected the support account. A detailed analysis of the underlying factors affecting the trends in field support ratios is presented in the proposed budgets for RSCE ([A/78/722](#)), UNLB ([A/78/735](#)) and the support account ([A/78/746](#)).

Table 7

Financial resources of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and the support account compared with missions under peacekeeping budgets, 2018/19–2024/25

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2018/19 (actual)</i>	<i>2019/20 (actual)</i>	<i>2020/21 (actual)</i>	<i>2021/22 (actual)</i>	<i>2022/23 (actual)</i>	<i>2023/24 (approved)</i>	<i>2024/25 (proposed)</i>
Peacekeeping missions, UNSOS	6 678.8	6 263.9	6 156.5	5 934.9	5 908.2	5 832.6	5 187.8
RSCE	31.4	35.4	36.3	39.8	41.7	43.6	48.2
UNLB	82.1	63.3	62.1	65.6	64.3	66.0	68.6
Support account ^a	287.4	292.7	306.2	300.1	322.2	331.7	330.0
Support account ratio	4.30	4.67	4.97	5.06	5.45	5.69	6.36
Field support^b ratio	6.00	6.25	6.57	6.83	7.25	7.57	8.61

Source: Actual expenditures from budget performance reports from 2018/19 to 2022/23 for peacekeeping operations, the approved budget for the 2023/24 period and the budget reports of the Secretary-General for the 2024/25 period.

^a Excluding provisions for enterprise resource planning, death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations, the efficiency model for management services (global service delivery model prior to the 2023/24 period), the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System, Umoja maintenance and support costs and after-service health insurance.

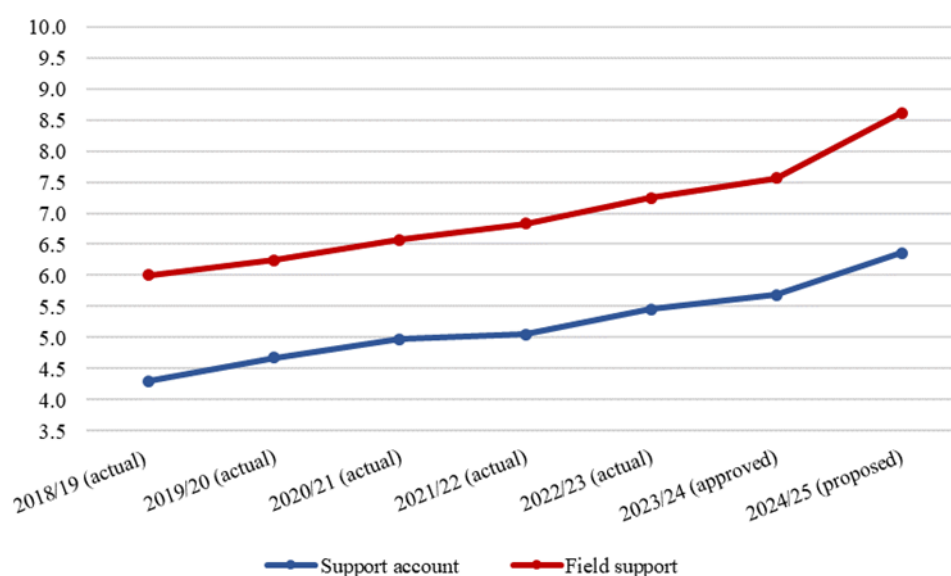
^b Field support ratio: support account for peacekeeping operations, RSCE and UNLB, compared with peacekeeping missions (percentage).

228. The support ratios shown in table 7 are depicted in figure V.

Figure V

Support account and field support ratios, 2019/20–2023/24

(Percentage, compared with operations under peacekeeping mission budgets)



Analysis of financial performance of peacekeeping operations

229. Table 8 provides an analysis of the overall financial performance for peacekeeping operations for the periods from 2018/19 to 2022/23. The unencumbered balance as a percentage of total expenditure rose to 1.3 per cent of total expenditure in the 2022/23 period, however remained below the average of the four prior years of 1.5 per cent. The detailed variance analysis for the 2022/23 period is explained in detail in annex II to the present report.

Table 8

Overview of financial performance for peacekeeping operations, 2018/19–2022/23

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Expenditure	7 117 062.5	6 711 367.3	6 610 340.9	6 393 718.2	6 382 792.3
Unencumbered balance	40 746.8	99 177.1	211 694.8	51 606.7	84 361.1
Unencumbered balance as a percentage of expenditure	0.6	1.5	3.2	0.8	1.3
Cancelled prior-period obligations	102 660.9	84 875.0	140 028.1	149 485.4	107 696.6
Unliquidated obligations	1 201 402.0	1 034 922.0	1 112 833.0	1 053 321.0	834 199.0
Cancelled prior-period obligations as a percentage of unliquidated obligations	8.5	8.2	12.6	14.2	12.9
Revenue	45 413.5	53 497.0	19 019.5	18 554.5	90 696.9

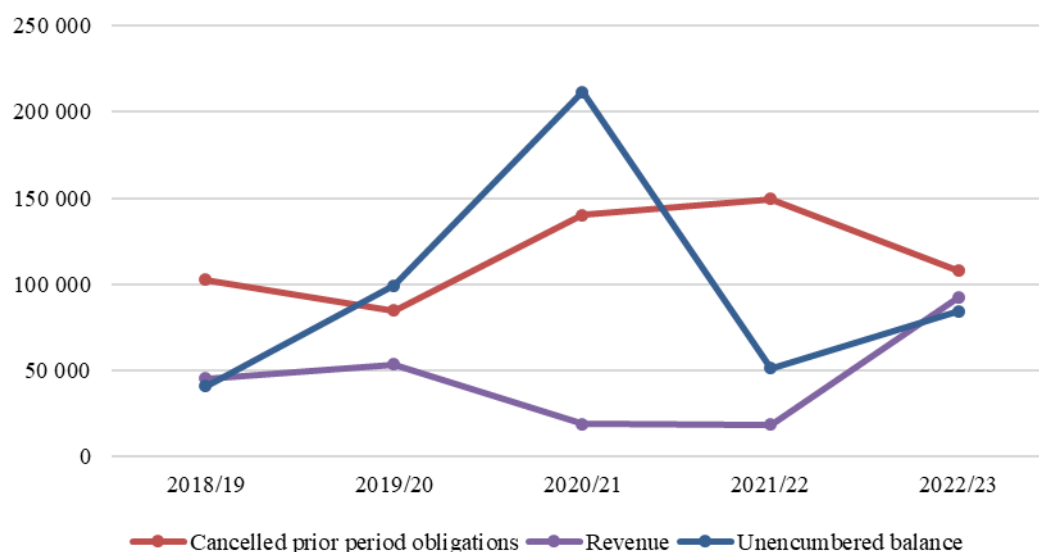
Source: Reports of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of peacekeeping operations.

230. Figure VI shows the historical trend in the overall level of unencumbered balances, cancelled prior-period obligations and revenue for peacekeeping operations for the periods from 2018/19 to 2022/23.

Figure VI

**Unencumbered balances, cancelled prior-period obligations and revenue,
2018/19–2022/23**

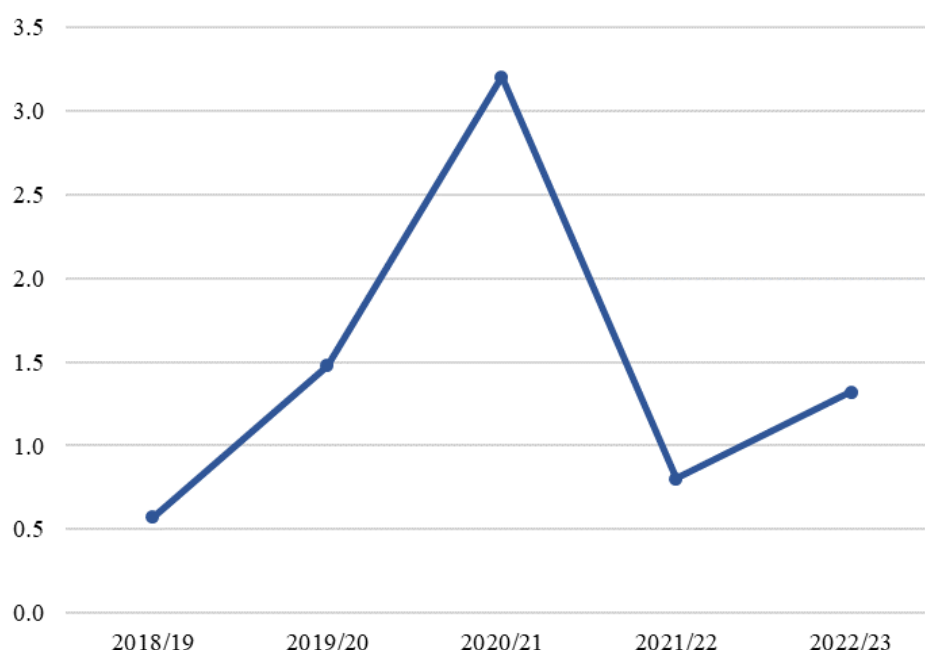
(Thousands of United States dollars)



Unencumbered balances

231. The unencumbered balance of \$84.4 million (or 1.3 per cent of total expenditure) for the 2022/23 period stems mainly from the unencumbered balances of: (a) MINUSMA (\$52.8 million, representing 4.2 per cent of the approved resources); (b) MONUSCO (\$14.4 million, representing 1.4 per cent of the approved resources; and (c) UNSOS (\$4.4 million, representing 0.8 per cent of the approved resources). Explanations of the unencumbered balances of MINUSMA and MONUSCO are provided in paragraphs 278 and 279, respectively, and detailed explanations for all peacekeeping operations, are provided in annex II to the present report.

Figure VII
**Percentage of unencumbered balance, compared with expenditure,
 2018/19–2022/23**

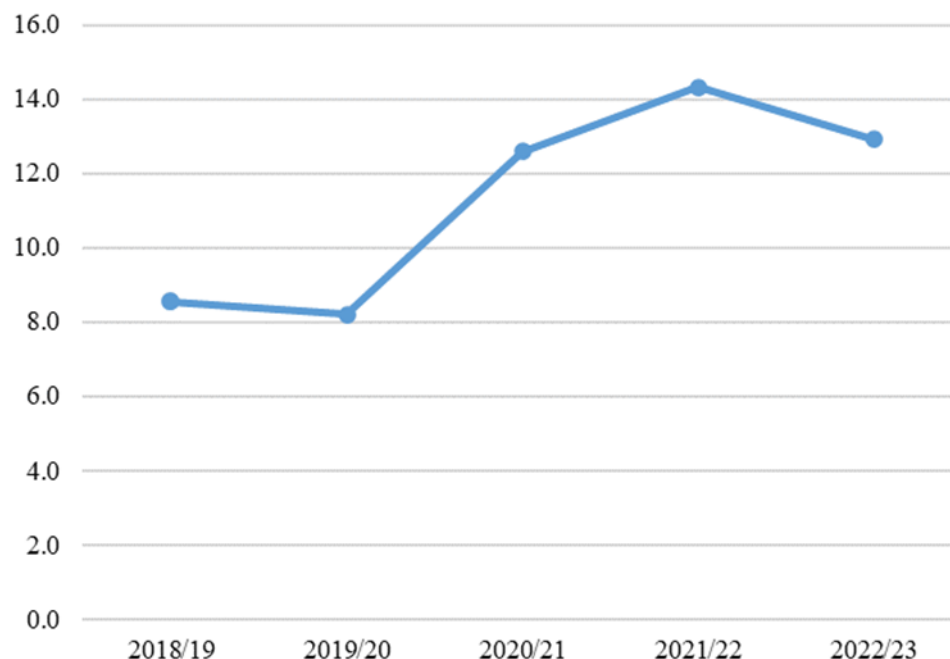


Cancellation of prior-period obligations

232. The trend in cancellation of prior-period obligations as a percentage of all unliquidated obligations is shown in figure VIII. The decrease resulted from a reduction of \$41.8 million year-over-year (from \$149.5 million in the 2021/22 period to \$107.7 million in the 2022/23 period) in cancellation of prior-period obligations. This reversed the trend from the prior two years, when the cancellation of prior-period obligations had been increasing. In the 2021/22 period, \$35.8 million of cancelled obligations was attributable to UNAMID and \$39.1 to MINUSMA. During the 2022/23 performance period, the overall amount of cancelled prior-period obligations was attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSMA, of \$29.9 million, resulting primarily from the earlier-than-planned cessation of operations of military contingents and formed police units, non-performance of vendors in execution of construction projects and delivery of goods and services and reduced flight hours owing to restrictions on movements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) MONUSCO, of \$22.5 million, resulting primarily from lower-than-planned requirements for air operations as a result of a lower number of hours flown and the lower cost of services; and lower reimbursements to police- and troop-contributing countries for personnel as a result of higher deductions for absent or non-functioning equipment and for contingent-owned equipment as a result of higher unserviceability and non-deployment factors and worse self-sustainment performance against the memorandums of understanding; and (c) MINUSCA, of \$20.5 million, attributable primarily to reduced requirements for: (i) military contingents owing to lower actual reimbursement for troops and contingent-owned equipment compared with initial estimates; and (ii) facilities and infrastructure owing to delays in delivery, non-delivery or partial delivery of various construction materials owing to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure VIII
Cancellation of prior-period obligations compared with unliquidated obligations, 2018/19–2022/23

(Percentage)



Redeployments of resources by group of expenditure

233. Each peacekeeping mission is responsible for keeping expenditure within the approved budgetary resources, including making all efforts possible to reprioritize resources and activities to meet unforeseen requirements. Notwithstanding all efforts by the Secretariat to provide the most recently available and/or most reliable information as at the time of budget preparation in order to propose accurate cost estimates, variances in the implementation period cannot be eliminated entirely, as budget proposals are prepared six months prior to the new budget period. Some of the budget parameters applied in the budget proposals can change over time, including fluctuations in vacancy rates, changes in salary scales during the period that may be approved by ICSC, the revision of post adjustment multipliers, allowances and benefits payable that may affect salaries or common staff costs, exchange rate fluctuations, inflationary pressures and changes in the operational situation or mandate.

234. In order to meet those unforeseen requirements, the Secretary-General has the authority to redeploy funds between expenditure groups in any budgetary period. For peacekeeping budgets, authority is delegated to heads of mission or entity to redeploy resources across expenditure groups (I, II and III) within the overall amount approved, enabling them to deliver on their mandates in a flexible manner. Accordingly, the redeployment of funds is not an indication of deficiency in either budgetary planning or financial control, but instead shows that a mission or entity is proactively meeting shifting operational priorities in response to both internal and external factors.

235. Figure IX illustrates the level of redeployment by group of expenditure for the five years from the 2018/19 period to the 2022/23 period.

236. During the 2022/23 performance period, an inward redeployment (net inflow) of \$45.9 million (2.6 per cent) was reflected under operational costs (group III). This was made possible by the outward redeployment from military and police personnel (group I) of \$36.3 million (1.3 per cent) and from civilian personnel (group II) of \$9.6 million (0.7 per cent).

237. The increased requirements for operational costs were attributable primarily to redeployments to the budget class facilities and infrastructure at UNISFA (\$11.4 million), UNSOS (\$10.9 million), MINUSCA (\$6.9 million) and UNIFIL (\$6.1 million). The variance justification for the overexpenditure in this class, including at the class and mission levels, is detailed in annex II to the present report.

238. The trend in redeployments continued to evolve in the past five periods in response to the unforeseen requirements of peacekeeping missions. While there was outward redeployment of about 5 per cent from group III in the 2018/19 and 2019/20 periods, the 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods saw inward redeployment of \$61.9 million (3.6 per cent) and \$45.9 million (2.6 per cent), respectively. For group I, there was a reduced outward redeployment, from \$62.0 million (2.2 per cent) in the 2021/22 period to \$36.3 million (or 1.3 per cent) in the 2022/23 period. For group II, the redeployment in the last two periods remained at under 1.0 per cent of the original distribution.

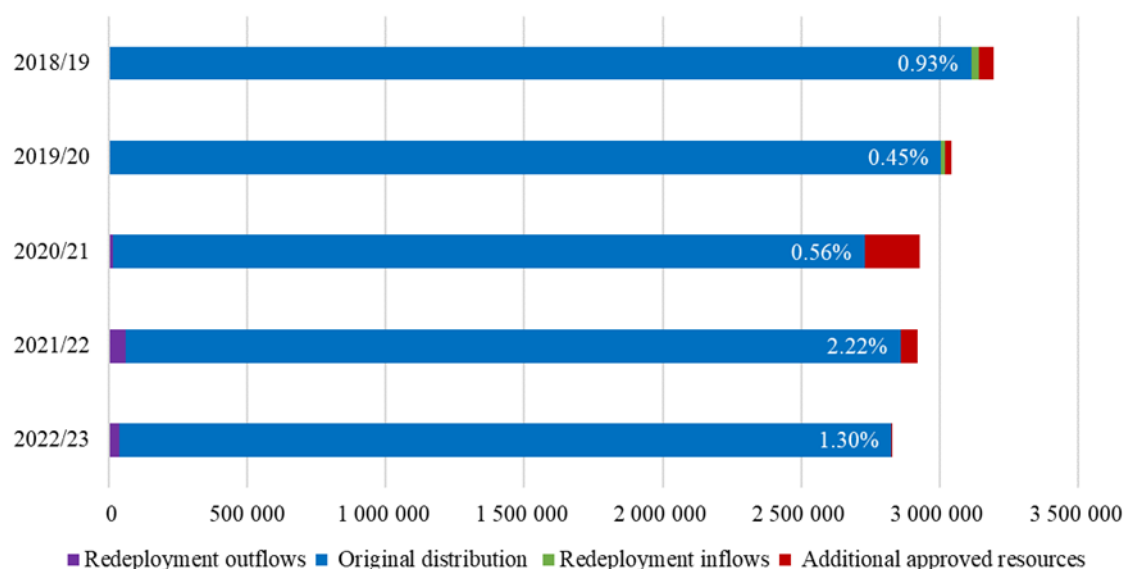
239. With a view to continuously improving budget assumptions and reducing the need for redeployments, as well as in response to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), new budget methodologies have been introduced. They include the better estimation of the remuneration of civilian personnel and vacancy rates described in the section on budget preparation and management of resources.

Figure IX

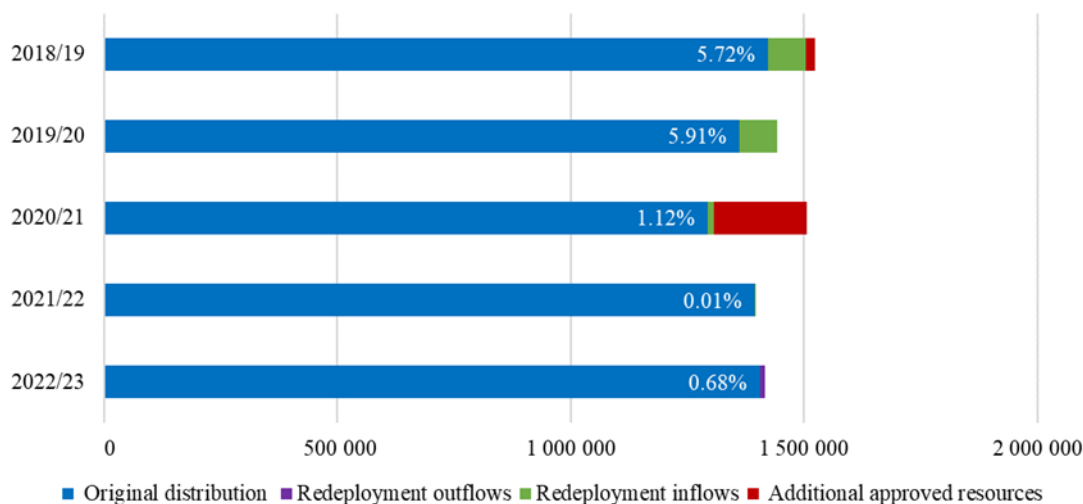
Redeployments by group of expenditure, 2018/19–2022/23

(Thousands of United States dollars)

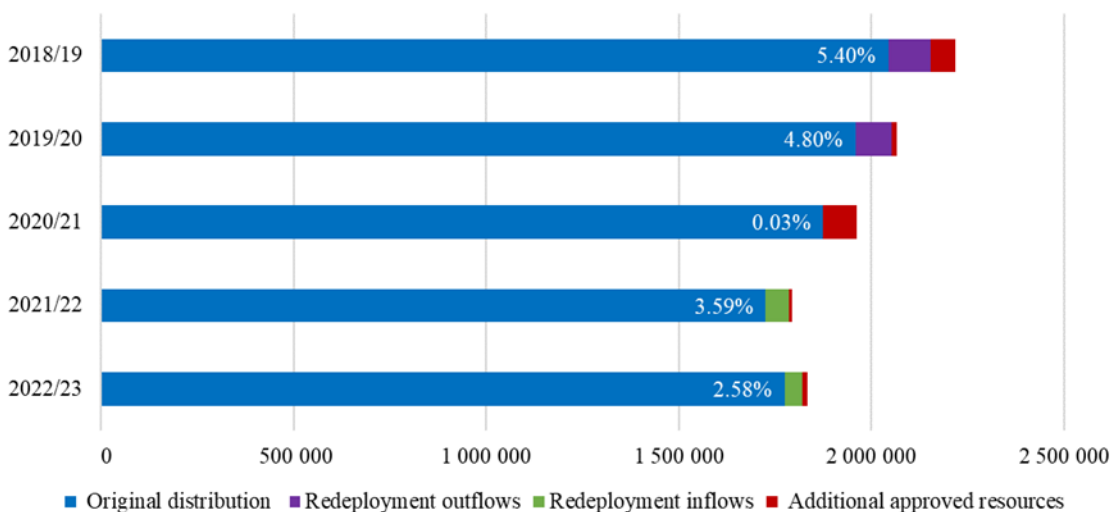
A. Group I: military and police personnel



B. Group II: civilian personnel



C. Group III: operational costs



Cash liquidity: borrowings and unpaid assessments

240. The present subsection contains responses to paragraphs 37, 38, 42 and 43 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/76/7/Add.29](#)).

241. Since July 2019, there has been an improvement in the Secretariat's ability to manage the cash situation of active peacekeeping operations pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [73/307](#) and [76/272](#), to approve cross-borrowing among active peacekeeping operations through the concept of the management of cash balances of all active peacekeeping operations as a pool.

242. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [76/272](#), the trial period for the management of cash resources of active peacekeeping missions as a pool will continue for another five years. In the same resolution, the Assembly endorsed the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

including the use of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as a first-choice liquidity mechanism, up to the level of \$110 million, while preserving \$40 million as a reserve for new and expanding missions. Accordingly, in July 2022 of the 2022/23 period, borrowings amounting to \$96.9 million from active peacekeeping missions were replaced by borrowings from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund while preserving \$40 million as a reserve to support new missions and the expansion of existing missions.

243. Table 9 and figure X show the loans among active peacekeeping operations from May 2022 (prior to resolution 76/272) to December 2023. The total cross-borrowing balances were \$192.5 million as at 30 June 2022 and \$318.9 million as at 30 June 2023. The trend is that loans have been increasing towards the end of each of the past three financial periods. In addition, the loan balances increased further in July. Furthermore, in June 2023, at the end of the 2022/23 period, liabilities to troop- and police-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment could not be paid for active peacekeeping operations, as there was not sufficient cash overall to allow for that payment. As at 30 June 2023, there was an unpaid balance of \$223.6 million which was only possible to settle in September 2023 following receipt of assessed contributions. Until the balance of outstanding assessed contributions improves, borrowings will continue to be required. The risk is that, as outstanding assessment balances increase, the cross-borrowing will reach its limitation, including at some point when the operations and mandate implementation of peacekeeping missions will be severely affected. As shown in figure XI, the percentage of unpaid assessment has increased over the past seven periods, from 12.9 per cent as at 30 June 2017 to 28.0 per cent as at 30 June 2023.

244. The Board of Auditors, in paragraph 222 of its report (A/77/5 (Vol. II)), recommended the issuance of a standard operating procedure for cross-borrowing, starting with the cash shortfall identification and ending with the loan movement in Umoja. The Board stated that the standard operating procedure should also include a template note with all relevant information for the approval, and that the heads of missions affected should be informed. The draft standard operating procedure is undergoing review and amendments, as it requires alignment with liquidity management for the regular budget.

Table 9

Cross-borrowing among active peacekeeping operations during the 2022/23 period and with the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in the first six months of the 2023/24 period

(Millions of United States dollars)

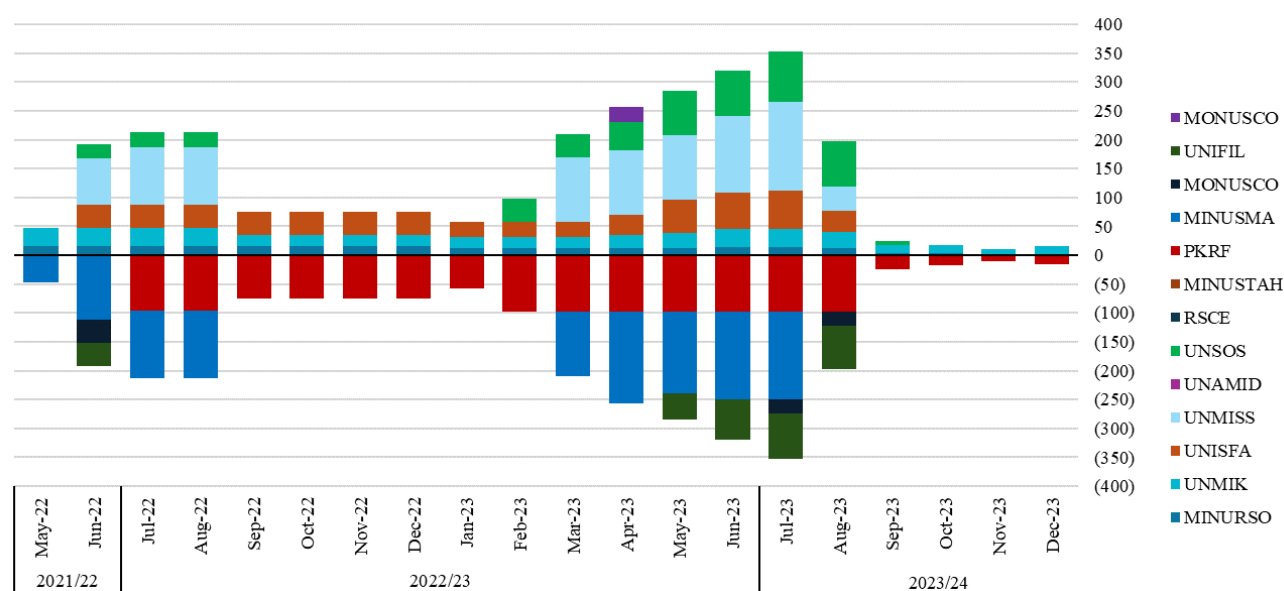
As at date	Borrowing entity						Lending entity				Total loan
	MINURSO	UNISFA	UNMIK	UNMISS	UNSOS	MONUSCO	MINUSMA	MONUSCO	UNIFIL	Peacekeeping Reserve Fund	
31 May 2022	15.0	—	32.5	—	—	—	(47.5)	—	—	—	(47.5)
30 June 2022	15.0	40.0	32.5	80.0	25.0	—	(112.5)	(40.0)	(40.0)	—	(192.5)
31 July 2022	15.0	40.0	32.5	100.0	25.0	—	(115.6)	—	—	(96.9)	(212.5)
31 August 2022	15.0	40.0	32.5	100.0	25.0	—	(115.6)	—	—	(96.9)	(212.5)
30 September 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)	(75.0)
31 October 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)	(75.0)
30 November 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)	(75.0)
31 December 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)	(75.0)
31 January 2023	12.0	26.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(58.0)	(58.0)
28 February 2023	12.0	26.0	20.0	—	39.9	—	—	—	—	(97.9)	(97.9)

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

Figure X

Cross-borrowing for active peacekeeping operations, May 2022–September 2023

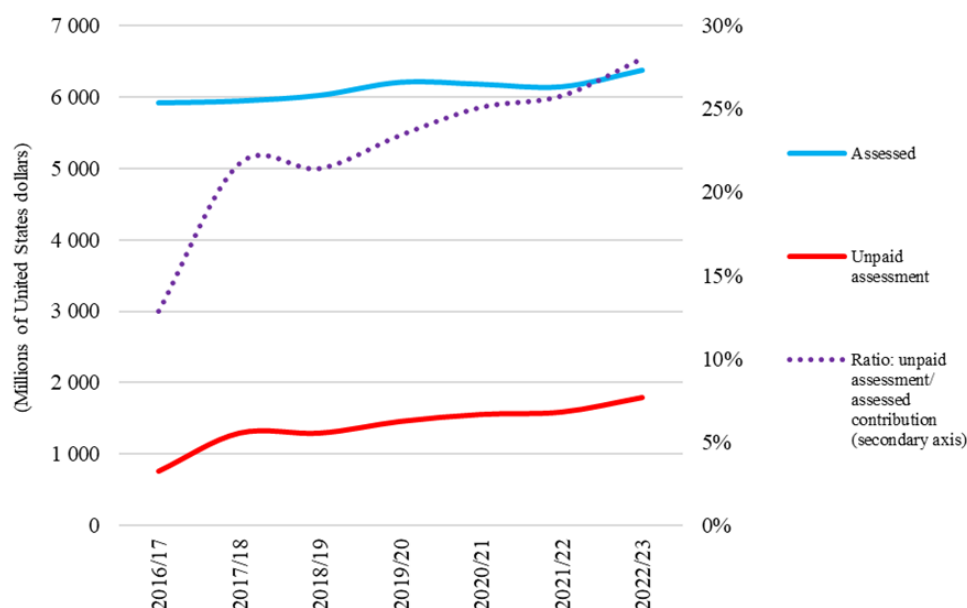
(Millions of United States dollars)



245. Notwithstanding the improved ability to borrow from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund and active peacekeeping missions, historical unpredictability, and delays in the receipt of assessed contributions from Member States have had an impact on the overall cash liquidity in active peacekeeping missions. It is therefore crucial that Member States meet their financial obligations in full and on time in order for this situation to be addressed.

246. Figure XI presents the assessed contributions for each of the past seven financial periods and the level of unpaid assessments as at 30 June in each of those periods (the final day of the financial period) for missions with active Security Council mandates in the 2022/23 period, excluding UNAMID. The percentage of unpaid assessment in the total assessment is shown on the second vertical axis, and it can be seen that the percentage of unpaid assessment has increased over the past seven periods, from 12.9 per cent as at 30 June 2017 to 28.0 per cent as at 30 June 2023.

Figure XI
Assessed contribution and unpaid assessment analysis



247. Table 10 presents the data used in figure XI from the 2016/17 period to the 2022/23 period, as well as three additional financial periods, from the 2013/14 period to the 2015/16 period.

Table 10
Outstanding contributions as at 30 June, 2013/14–2022/23

(Millions of United States dollars)

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Assessment	4 514	5 769	5 856	5 918	5 944	6 023	6 203	6 175	6 141	6 369
Unpaid assessment	551	774	1 022	761	1 291	1 291	1 454	1 551	1 585	1 786
Unpaid assessment/assessment (percentage)	12.2	13.4	17.5	12.9	21.7	21.4	23.4	25.1	25.8	28.0

248. UNAMID had, since the commencement of its drawdown and liquidation phase in January 2021, been unable to pay its liabilities owed to troop- and police-contributing countries. Owing to the uncertain and delayed collection of assessments, which suggested a risk in its ability to repay the loan to lending missions, UNAMID has been precluded from participation in the cross-borrowing mechanism (i.e. from active peacekeeping operations and the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund). Only in December 2023 was UNAMID in a position to settle its liabilities owed to troop- and police-contributing countries, following the receipt of assessed contributions from Member States.

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

249. The total proposed resource requirements for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, inclusive of RSCE, UNLB and the support account, are currently estimated at \$5,690.4 million, excluding voluntary contributions in kind. Compared with the approved resources of \$6,323.0 million for the 2023/24 period, the 2024/25 proposed budget represents a decrease of \$639.6 million, or 10.1 per cent.

250. The proposed resource requirements for the 2024/25 period are summarized and compared with the 2023/24 period in table 11, followed by an analysis of the main factors giving rise to the overall variance in levels compared with the prior year, shown in table 12.

Table 11

Financial resource requirements for the 2024/25 period, compared with the 2023/24 period

(Millions of United States dollars)

Category	Apportionment (2023/24)	Cost estimates (2024/25)	Variance ^a	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel	2 787.1	2 347.3	(439.9)	(15.8)
Civilian personnel	1 724.5	1 636.9	(87.6)	(5.1)
Operational costs	1 762.2	1 650.4	(111.8)	(6.3)
Peacekeeping contributions to corporate initiatives ^b	56.1	55.9	(0.2)	(0.8)
Gross requirements^a	6 330.0	5 690.4	(639.6)	(10.1)
Staff assessment income	177.8	164.6	(13.2)	(7.4)
Net requirements	6 152.2	5 525.9	(626.4)	(10.2)
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	0.7	0.7	—	—
Total requirements	6 330.7	5 691.1	(639.6)	(10.1)

^a Variance in subtotals and variance calculations is attributable to rounding in millions.

^b Reflects requirements in the support account for peacekeeping operations for enterprise resource planning; death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations; the efficiency model for management services; the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System and related maintenance; Umoja maintenance and support costs; and after-service health insurance.

Analysis of major variances

Table 12

Main factors contributing to the variance in resource requirements

<i>Group of expenditure</i>	<i>Main factors contributing to the variance</i>
Military and police personnel (decrease: \$439.9 million)	<p>The overall decrease is attributable mainly to decreased requirements under military contingents (\$372.1 million) and formed police units (\$57.3 million) owing to the withdrawal and the reduction in the proposed number of military and police personnel.</p> <p>The reduced requirements under military contingents and formed police units are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$348.1 million) owing to the withdrawal of military contingents following the termination of the Mission's mandate; (b) MONUSCO (\$106.6 million) owing to a reduction in the proposed number of uniformed personnel to be deployed as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; and (c) UNSOS (\$49.0 million) owing to the repatriation of military contingents in line with the Security Council resolutions 2687 (2023) and 2710 (2023) authorizing the repatriation of 47,000 ATMIS uniformed personnel by 30 June 2024. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for military contingents and formed police units at UNMISS (\$67.0 million) as a result of the planned deployment of additional military contingent personnel to enable the Mission to implement its expanded mandate on the protection of civilians and in line with the recommendations of the military and police capability study.</p>
Civilian personnel (decrease: \$87.6 million)	<p>The overall decrease is attributable mainly to decreased requirements under international staff (\$74.0 million), primarily at MINUSMA (\$102.3 million), owing to the phased separation of staff, except for 229 international staff posts required for the residual liquidation activities in the 2024/25 period. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for international staff and other categories of civilian personnel at UNMISS and MINUSCA.</p>
Operational costs (decrease: \$111.8 million)	<p>The overall decrease is attributable mainly to decreased requirements under air operations (\$54.3 million) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$40.2 million) owing mainly to the downsizing and withdrawal of peacekeeping missions.</p> <p>The reduced requirements under air operations are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$72.2 million) owing to the downsizing of the aviation fleet for the residual liquidation activities in the 2024/25 period; and (b) MONUSCO (\$12.3 million) owing to a reduction in the fleet of helicopters and flight hours as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu, and in line with the requirements of the force. This is offset in part by an increase at MINUSCA (\$27.2 million) owing to higher costs associated with the proposed reconfiguration of the Mission's air assets.</p>

*Group of expenditure**Main factors contributing to the variance*

The reduced requirements under other supplies, services and equipment are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$50.2 million) owing to a decrease in the cost of repatriation and movement of the United Nations-owned equipment in line with the asset disposal plan; and (b) lower requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services owing to a change of tasks related to the destruction of ammunition and explosives, and inspections of the remaining camps prior to closure.

251. Table 13 provides information on resource requirements by peacekeeping operation component from the 2023/24 period to the 2024/25 period.

252. A detailed analysis of the proposed resource requirements for the 2024/25 period by category of expenditure is presented in table 1 of annex I to the present report.

253. Excluding MINUSMA, the budget proposals for continuing peacekeeping operations with full-year budget proposals amount to \$5,463.1 million for the 2024/25 period, which represents a net increase of 0.4 per cent (or \$20.2 million) compared with the apportionment for the 2023/24 period for these operations. The net increase for ongoing missions, excluding MINUSMA, relates mainly to increased requirements of \$132.4 million at UNMISS and \$52 million for MINUSCA, offset in part by decreased requirements of \$146 million at MONUSCO and \$48.3 million at UNSOS.

Table 13

Proposed resource requirements by peacekeeping operation component, 2024/25, 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Apportionment (2023/24)^a</i>	<i>Proposed budget (2024/25)</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINURSO	64 559.2	70 711.0	6 151.8	9.5
MINUSCA	1 145 558.7	1 197 538.3	51 979.6	4.5
MINUSMA	866 865.7	207 080.3	(659 785.4)	(76.1)
MONUSCO	1 064 353.2	918 458.0	(145 895.2)	(13.7)
UNDOF	69 314.2	68 845.8	(468.4)	(0.7)
UNFICYP	56 225.3	57 436.8	1 211.5	2.2
UNIFIL	537 367.0	538 234.5	867.5	0.2
UNISFA	287 220.9	301 237.4	14 016.5	4.9
UNMIK	40 666.5	43 756.1	3 089.6	7.6
UNMISS	1 148 836.5	1 281 235.7	132 399.2	11.5
UNSOS	551 590.9	503 242.4	(48 348.5)	(8.8)
Subtotal, missions	5 832 558.1	5 187 776.3	(644 781.8)	(11.1)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Apportionment (2023/24)^a</i>	<i>Proposed budget (2024/25)</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNLB	65 977.5	68 608.6	2 631.1	4.0
RSCE ^b	43 647.4	48 202.4	4 555.0	10.4
Support account ^c	387 808.2	385 839.7	(1 968.5)	(0.5)
Subtotal, support entities	497 433.1	502 650.7	5 217.6	1.0
Subtotal	6 329 991.2	5 690 427.0	(639 564.2)	(10.1)
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	679.1	653.2	(25.9)	(3.8)
Total requirement	6 330 670.3	5 691 080.2	(639 590.1)	(10.1)

^a Variance in subtotals and variance calculations is attributable to rounding in thousands.

^b Inclusive of \$2,128,800 to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget for 2024 under section 3, Political affairs, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [78/253](#).

^c Inclusive of peacekeeping contributions to corporate initiatives. See table 11.

254. A detailed analysis of the proposed resource requirements for the 2024/25 period by peacekeeping mission and by class is provided in annex I to the present report.

Factors contributing to changes in resource requirements

Analysis of civilian personnel

255. Table 14 provides an analysis of proposed civilian staffing levels for the 2024/25 period, compared with the approved levels for 2023/24, and table 15 provides an overview of the proposed abolishment and establishment of civilian posts and positions in the 2024/25 period.

Table 14
Analysis of proposed civilian personnel for the 2024/25 period, compared with the approved levels in the 2023/24 period

Peacekeeping component	2023/24 approved					2024/25 proposed					Variance				
	Inter-national	National	Temporary	United Nations Volunteers	Subtotal	Inter-national	National	Temporary	United Nations Volunteers	Subtotal	Inter-national	National	Temporary	United Nations Volunteers	Subtotal
MINURSO	87	163	1	17	268	87	164	1	18	270	–	1	–	1	2
MINUSCA	738	624	41	301	1 704	745	626	41	303	1 715	7	2	–	2	11
MINUSMA ^{a,b}	264	213	–	16	493	229	179	–	14	422	(35)	(34)	–	(2)	(71)
MONUSCO	670	1 608	62	323	2 663	623	1 331	41	275	2 270	(47)	(277)	(21)	(48)	(393)
UNDOF	53	90	2	–	145	52	91	2	–	145	(1)	1	–	–	–
UNFICYP	39	122	2	–	163	39	122	2	–	163	–	–	–	–	–
UNIFIL	254	590	1	–	845	254	590	5	–	849	–	–	4	–	4
UNISFA	188	94	4	38	324	190	94	14	38	336	2	–	10	–	12
UNMIK	113	219	–	24	356	113	219	–	24	356	–	–	–	–	–
UNMISS	917	1 455	20	450	2 842	923	1 463	67	464	2 917	6	8	47	14	75
UNSOS	368	186	1	25	580	368	186	1	25	580	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	3 691	5 364	134	1 194	10 383	3 623	5 065	174	1 161	10 023	(68)	(299)	40	(33)	(360)
UNLB	143	305	2	2	452	143	302	2	2	449	–	(3)	–	–	(3)
RSCE	132	263	–	7	402	135	262	–	7	404	3	(1)	–	–	2
Support account	967	396	76	–	1 439	952	387	81	–	1 420	(15)	(9)	5	–	(19)
Total	4 933	6 328	212	1 203	12 676	4 853	6 016	257	1 170	12 296	(80)	(312)	45	(33)	(380)

^a Represents the highest level of authorized/proposed deployment for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2024.

^b Represents the highest level of proposed deployment for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Table 15
Post actions: abolishment and establishment in the 2024/25 period

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2023/24 approved number of posts and positions</i>	<i>Under-Secretary-General</i>	<i>Assistant Secretary-General</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Field Service</i>	<i>National Professional Officers</i>	<i>National General Service staff</i>	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total net change</i>	<i>2024/25 proposed number of posts and positions</i>
MINURSO	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	270
MINUSCA	1 704	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	2	2	11	1 715
MINUSMA	493	—	—	—	(1)	(3)	—	(4)	(1)	(26)	(2)	(32)	(2)	(71)	422
MONUSCO	2 663	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	(4)	(11)	(3)	(28)	(34)	(263)	(48)	(393)	2 270
UNDOF	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	1	—	—	145
UNFICYP	163	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163
UNIFIL	845	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	849
UNISFA	324	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	—	2	—	12	336
UNMIK	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	356
UNMISS	2 842	—	—	—	1	2	25	9	—	5	—	19	14	75	2 917
UNSOS	580	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	580
UNLB	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)	449
RSCE	402	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	5	1	(2)	—	2	404
Support account	1 439	—	—	—	(1)	(2)	(5)	(4)	2	—	—	(9)	—	(19)	1 420
Total	12 676	—	—	—	(1)	(4)	17	(8)	0	(36)	(34)	(281)	(33)	(380)	12 296

Planned vacancy rates for the 2024/25 period

256. The proposed vacancy rates applied in the 2024/25 budgets reflect the lower of either the spot rate as at 31 December or the 12-month average (January to December). This is in line with the policy guidance provided to improve the accuracy and consistency of the vacancy factors applied in the proposed budgets for the 2024/25 period and to ensure that proposed vacancy rates are based, as much as possible, on actual rates. A vacancy rate of 50 per cent has been applied in the calculation of costs for the proposed reassignments and the establishment of new posts and positions.

257. Information on vacancy rates for each mission is provided in tables 16 to 19.

Table 16

Planned and actual vacancy rates, military personnel

(Percentage)

	<i>Military observers</i>			<i>Military contingents</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>
MINURSO	10.1	10.1	11.5	(3.7)	—	—
MINUSCA	4.5	1.0	2.6	7.0	5.0	2.9
MINUSMA	—	—	—	9.0	—	—
MONUSCO	25.0	23.0	23.3	6.2	4.7	8.7
UNDOF	—	—	—	9.8	6.2	6.3
UNFICYP	—	—	—	5.3	5.0	6.2
UNIFIL	—	—	—	26.4	24.2	24.1
UNISFA	11.5	10.8	10.4	13.8	2.3	2.9
UNMIK	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNMISS	11.2	10.3	5.0	19.5	19.0	12.7
UNSOS	—	—	—	—	—	—
RSCE	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNLB	—	—	—	—	—	—
Support account	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17

Planned and actual vacancy rates, police personnel

(Percentage)

	<i>United Nations police</i>			<i>Formed police units</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>
MINURSO	83.3	83.3	83.3	—	—	—
MINUSCA	7.5	1.0	3.8	6.0	1.0	0.2
MINUSMA	17.1	—	—	12.5	—	—
MONUSCO	34.9	30.6	30.7	13.0	—	17.3
UNDOF	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNFICYP	5.8	2.9	2.9	7.7	—	—
UNIFIL	—	—	—	—	—	—

	<i>United Nations police</i>			<i>Formed police units</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>
UNISFA	68.2	47.3	70.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNMIK	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
UNMISS	15.0	5.0	4.6	33.7	33.7	17.3
UNSOS	1.3	—	2.9	20.3	—	20.3
RSCE	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNLB	—	—	—	—	—	—
Support account	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 18
Planned and actual vacancy rates, international staff
 (Percentage)

	<i>International staff</i>			<i>General temporary assistance: international staff</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>
MINURSO	13.1	12.0	9.2	—	—	—
MINUSCA	16.0	15.3	12.5	38.7	30.4	13.3
MINUSMA	11.0	—	—	—	—	—
MONUSCO	11.5	11.5	10.0	20.0	20.0	—
UNDOF	9.4	5.7	9.4	50.0	—	50.0
UNFICYP	7.7	7.7	5.1	—	—	—
UNIFIL	7.9	3.9	3.5	—	—	—
UNISFA	12.0	12.3	9.6	—	—	25.0
UNMIK	16.8	13.3	16.8	—	—	—
UNMISS	7.3	7.5	4.7	20.0	20.0	—
UNSOS	11.2	8.7	8.2	—	—	—
RSCE	11.3	10.4	9.8	—	—	—
UNLB	19.0	15.5	9.8	50.0	50.0	—
Support account	10.5	9.6	10.9	21.8	18.0	19.4

Table 19
Planned and actual vacancy rates, national staff
 (Percentage)

	<i>National Professional Officers</i>			<i>National General Service staff</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>
MINURSO	—	—	—	7.5	6.8	7.5
MINUSCA	8.8	8.8	7.8	4.6	4.0	5.9
MINUSMA	12.9	—	—	4.6	—	—
MONUSCO	8.9	8.3	11.8	6.3	6.4	6.6
UNDOF	—	—	—	4.5	2.2	5.6
UNFICYP	—	—	14.3	3.5	1.7	4.3

	<i>National Professional Officers</i>			<i>National General Service staff</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>
UNIFIL	4.3	2.2	2.2	6.3	2.4	5.9
UNISFA	30.0	33.3	20.0	4.8	1.2	6.0
UNMIK	3.0	–	–	2.2	1.1	2.7
UNMISS	3.6	52.4	55.8	2.3	52.0	52.6
UNSOS	20.0	20.0	23.8	21.1	21.1	7.7
RSCE	13.2	10.5	15.4	8.4	7.9	7.6
UNLB	–	–	–	6.2	5.9	5.9
Support account	–	14.3	7.1	14.8	14.0	16.3

	<i>General temporary assistance: National Professional Officers</i>			<i>General temporary assistance: national General Service staff</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Projected 2024/25</i>
MONUSCO	30.0	30.0	36.4	4.3	2.2	4.3
UNIFIL	–	–	–	–	–	50.0
UNISFA	–	–	–	–	–	50.0
UNMISS	N/A	50.0	50.0	N/A	50.0	50.0
Support account	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.4	22.6	14.3

Abbreviation: N/A: not applicable.

Civilian staff costs

258. For the 2024/25 period, budgetary rates for international staff net salaries and staff assessment were determined using the salary scale for the Professional and higher categories effective 1 January 2023, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/256](#) B. Similarly, the net base salary scale for staff in the Field Service category is effective as at 1 January 2023 (see [A/45/30](#), para. 270 (e)). The salary rates for the Field Service categories have been refined to provide salary rates for each level from Field Service level 4 to Field Service level 7 during the 2024/25 period rather than the average rate applied to all levels in the 2023/24 period.

259. The post adjustment multipliers effective December 2023 were applied for group II duty stations and the projected February 2024 post adjustment multipliers were applied for group I duty stations (Brindisi, Valencia, Cyprus and New York). In response to paragraph 40 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations ([A/76/760](#)), detailed information on post adjustment multipliers is contained in annex X to the present report. In addition to the post adjustment multiplier, the personal transitional allowance was taken into account for Lebanon (75.2) and the Sudan (9.3). Increased post adjustment multipliers contributed to an increase in international staff costs at several missions and support entities, including at UNMISS, UNMIK, MINURSO, UNFICYP and UNLB.

260. The budgeted rates of common staff costs for the 2024/25 period are based on actual expenditure data for the period from December 2022 to November 2023.

261. As decided by ICSC, the increased rate for danger pay applicable to international and national staff, effective 1 January 2024, is reflected in budgeted costs.

262. With regard to national staff, the most recent salary scales are used for net salary and staff assessment, with the percentage of common staff costs to net salary based on past trends applied to the average grade and step of national staff at missions. Revised salary scales and/or common staff costs contributed to an increase in national staff costs at several missions and support entities, including UNIFIL, UNMIK, UNISFA and RSCE.

Exchange rates

Exchange rate fluctuations during the previous year

263. Figures XII and XIII reflect the performance of the United States dollar against the euro and the CFA franc during the period from December 2022 to December 2023.

264. The proposed resource requirements for the 2024/25 period were estimated using the exchange rates prevailing at the time of budget finalization, which were the 1 December 2023 rates.

265. Detailed information on the exchange rate and its impact is provided by each peacekeeping mission in attachment E of the supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the General Assembly.

Figure XII
**Performance of the United States dollar against the euro, December 2022–
December 2023**

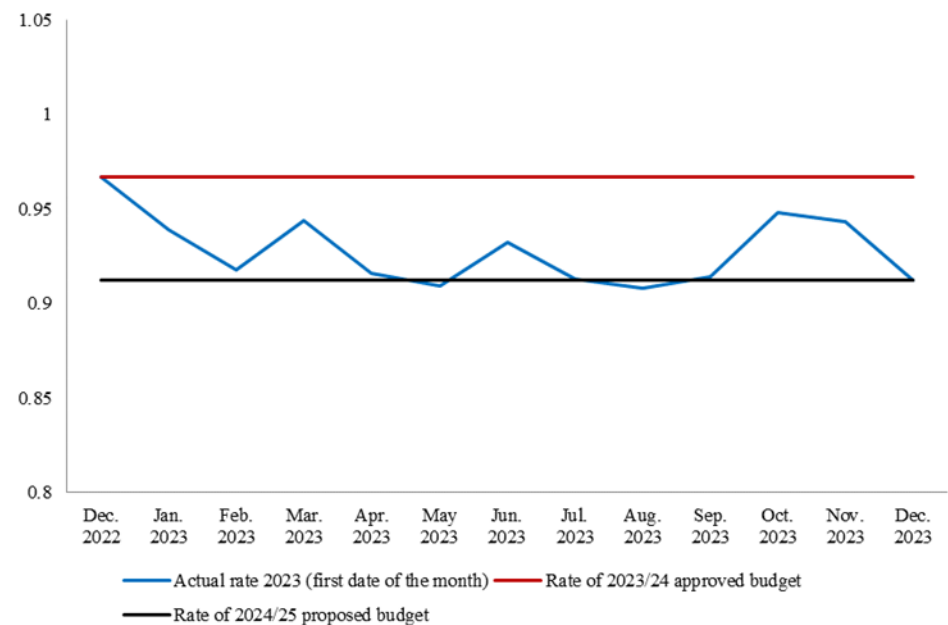
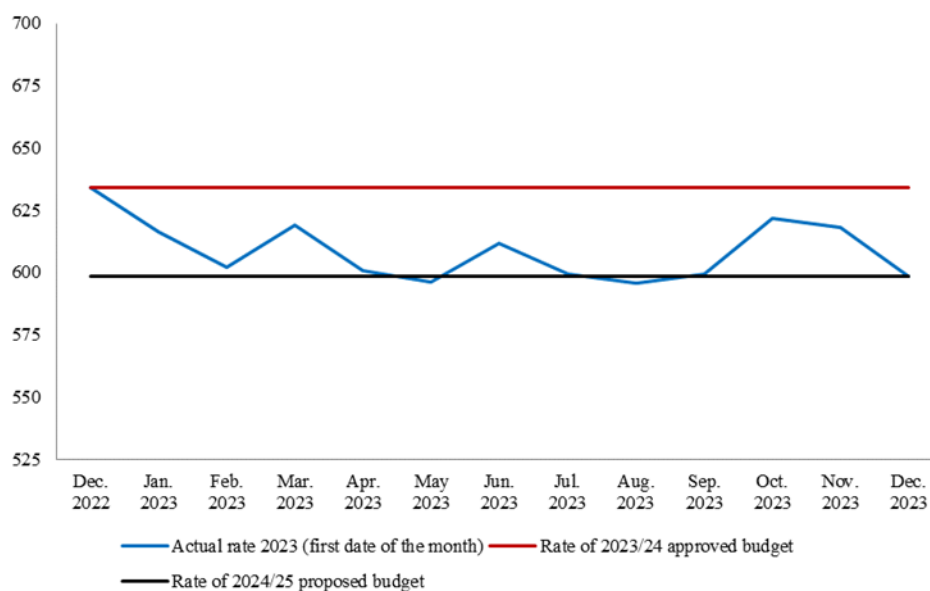


Figure XIII
**Performance of the United States dollar against the CFA franc,
 December 2022–December 2023**



Legislative requests for additional budgetary information

266. Responses to paragraph 34 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraphs 55, 62 and 78 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/76/760](#)) are provided below.

267. Table 20 shows the nationalization of functions in peacekeeping operation budget proposals for the 2024/25 period.

Table 20

Nationalization of functions in peacekeeping operation budget proposals for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

Peacekeeping component	Proposed 2024/25		
	Number of posts	Original level	New level
UNMISS	1	International United Nations Volunteers positions	National United Nations Volunteers positions

268. Within-mission and outside-mission travel are presented by peacekeeping operation component in table 21.

Table 21

Within-mission and outside-mission cost of travel (non-training) by peacekeeping operation component for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Travel within mission area</i>		<i>Travel outside mission area</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Number of person trips planned</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Number of person trips planned</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Number of person trips planned</i>	<i>Amount</i>
MINURSO	1 955.0	127.5	106.0	269.7	2 061.0	397.2
MINUSCA	5 201.0	1 955.7	194.0	1 277.5	5 395.0	3 233.2
MINUSMA	—	—	—	—	—	—
MONUSCO	4 852.0	2 566.7	273.0	1 223.5	5 125.0	3 790.2
UNDOF	32.0	11.7	87.0	116.0	119.0	127.7
UNFICYP	—	—	55.0	215.1	55.0	215.1
UNIFIL	646.0	122.8	159.0	405.7	805.0	528.5
UNISFA	657.0	234.8	83.0	287.3	740.0	522.1
UNMIK	66.0	42.3	35.0	156.1	101.0	198.4
UNMISS	7 810.0	2 074.5	223.0	1 220.4	8 033.0	3 294.9
UNSOS	1 018.0	582.8	163.0	585.2	1 181.0	1 168.0
Subtotal, missions	22 237.0	7 718.8	1 378.0	5 756.5	23 615.0	13 475.3
UNLB	39.0	71.2	57.0	235.6	96.0	306.8
RSCE	58.0	99.2	33.0	111.0	91.0	210.2
Subtotal, support entities	97.0	170.4	90.0	346.6	187.0	517.0
Total	22 334.0	7 889.2	1 468.0	6 103.1	23 802.0	13 992.3

269. Information on resources proposed in the 2024/25 period by mission and Headquarters department related to budget provisions in the communications and information technology budget class is presented in table 22. The posts and positions represent the staffing complement in the Field Technology Sections in peacekeeping missions. In the support account, it represents posts and positions in the Office of Information and Communications Technology.

Table 22

Resources related to information and communications technology

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Number of posts</i>			<i>Operational costs</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2023/24</i>	<i>Budgeted 2024/25</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Approved budget 2023/24</i>	<i>Budget proposal 2024/25</i>	<i>Variance</i>
MINURSO	28.0	28.0	—	2 841.1	3 048.4	207.3
MINUSCA	76.0	91.0	15.0	38 682.7	39 700.8	1 018.1
MINUSMA	99.0 ^a	25.0 ^b	(74.0)	23 628.2	7 122.5	(16 505.7)
MONUSCO	191.0	154.0	(37.0)	41 022.7	38 813.9	(2 208.8)
UNDOF	19.0	19.0	—	1 512.1	1 544.5	32.4
UNFICYP	19.0	19.0	—	1 727.4	1 675.7	(51.7)
UNIFIL	83.0	83.0	—	8 065.1	8 036.9	(28.2)
UNISFA	22.0	22.0	—	9 668.8	9 668.8	—

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Number of posts</i>			<i>Operational costs</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2023/24</i>	<i>Budgeted 2024/25</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Approved budget 2023/24</i>	<i>Budget proposal 2024/25</i>	<i>Variance</i>
UNMIK	21.0	21.0	–	1 783.8	1 865.3	81.5
UNMISS	141.0	141.0	–	31 583.4	34 117.4	2 534.0
UNSOS	47.0	47.0	–	37 363.3	34 800.8	(2 562.5)
Subtotal, missions	746.0	650.0	(96.0)	197 878.6	180 395.0	(17 483.6)
UNLB	124.0	123.0	(1.0)	13 729.6	13 637.2	(92.4)
RSCE	22.0	34.0	12.0	4 257.9	5 810.9	1 553.0
Support account ^c	52.0	52.0	–	15 499.0	15 851.6	352.6
Subtotal, support entities	198.0	209.0	11.0	33 486.5	35 299.7	1 813.2
Total	944.0	859.0	(85.0)	231 365.1	215 694.7	(15 670.4)

^a For MINUSMA, this represents the highest level of proposed deployment of information technology positions during the drawdown period, from 1 July 2023 to 31 December 2023.

^b For MINUSMA, this represents the highest level of the proposed deployment of information technology positions on the liquidation team for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

^c Under the support account, the provisions for enterprise resource planning (\$18.3 million in the 2024/25 period, compared with \$17.7 million in the 2023/24 period) and for Umoja maintenance and support costs (\$19.5 million in the 2024/25 period, compared with \$20.9 million in the 2023/24 period) are not included in the figures for the support account above.

270. In response to paragraph 78 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations, information on estimated cost recovery for the 2024/25 period is presented in table 23. Detailed information on the type of activity and support provided, as well as on the providing and receiving entity, is included by each peacekeeping operation in attachment E of the supplementary information provided to the Committee and the General Assembly.

Table 23

Summary of estimated cost recovery for the 2024/25 period

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Estimated spendable revenue</i>	<i>Estimated non-spendable revenue</i>
	<i>(Recorded in the cost-recovery fund)</i>	<i>(Return to Member States)</i>
MINURSO	11.3	–
MINUSCA	3 186.7	–
MINUSMA	3 072.8	7.3
MONUSCO	5,326.0	325.0
UNDOF	339.0	–
UNFICYP	21.2	138.4
UNIFIL	1 417.4	10.7
UNISFA	2 375.2	–
UNMIK	17.7	6.8
UNMISS	15 285.1	20.0

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Estimated spendable revenue</i>	<i>Estimated non-spendable revenue</i>
	<i>(Recorded in the cost-recovery fund)</i>	<i>(Return to Member States)</i>
UNSOS	7 461.8	–
UNLB	14 598.6	–
RSCE	610.0	–
Total	53 722.8	508.2

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

Active peacekeeping missions

271. During the 2022/23 period, the United Nations supported 12 active peacekeeping operations, comprising 10 peacekeeping missions funded under individual special accounts (MINURSO, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIK and UNMISS) and 2 long-standing peacekeeping missions, UNMOGIP and UNTSO, which were established decades ago under the programme budget, which continues to provide funding for both operations. UNSOS is also funded under an individual account. Furthermore, three backstopping operations supported peacekeeping missions, namely RSCE, UNLB and the support account for peacekeeping operations.

Synopsis of financing and performance for the 2022/23 period

272. The General Assembly approved, in June 2022, resources of \$6,452.6 million for the 2022/23 period (see [A/C.5/76/27](#)). In addition, during the 2022/23 financial period, the Assembly approved additional resources for UNISFA in the amount of \$8.5 million, UNMISS in the amount of \$5.1 million and UNDOF in the amount of \$1.0 million. Information on the amounts approved for each peacekeeping operation is summarized in table 24. The total apportionment for the 2022/23 period was \$6,467.2 million.

Table 24

Financial resources approved for the 2022/23 period

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023</i>		
	<i>Apportionment approved (seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly)</i>	<i>Additional apportionment approved (seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly)</i>	<i>Final approved</i>
MINURSO	60 592.7	–	60 592.7
MINUSCA	1 074 387.7	–	1 074 387.7
MINUSMA	1 245 045.1	–	1 245 045.1
MONUSCO	1 030 269.9	–	1 030 269.9
UNDOF	64 544.5	1 033.9	65 578.4
UNFICYP	54 018.6	–	54 018.6
UNIFIL	502 920.5	–	502 920.5
UNISFA	259 663.2	8 506.5	268 169.7
UNMIK	41 947.3	–	41 947.3

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023</i>		
	<i>Apportionment approved (seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly)</i>	<i>Additional apportionment approved (seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly)</i>	<i>Final approved</i>
UNMISS	1 116 609.0	5 050.0	1 121 659.0
UNSOS	521 696.7	–	521 696.7
Subtotal, missions	5 971 695.2	14 590.4	5 986 285.6
UNLB	65 958.6	–	65 958.6
RSCE	43 122.2	–	43 122.2
Support account	371 787.0	–	371 787.0
Subtotal, support entities	480 867.8	–	480 867.8
Total appropriation	6 452 563.0	14 590.4	6 467 153.4

273. The additional resources approved for UNISFA, UNMISS and UNDOF and the related expenditures incurred against them in the 2022/23 period included: (a) for UNISFA, \$8.5 million approved compared with \$8.1 million utilized, and an unused balance of \$0.4 million; (b) for UNMISS, \$5.1 million approved, which was fully utilized; and (c) for UNDOF, \$1.0 million approved compared with \$0.9 million utilized, and an unused balance of \$0.1 million.

274. As shown in table 25, the total approved budget for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 amounted to \$6,467.2 million, including the authority to enter into commitments for the three missions mentioned above, although exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind. The related expenditure amounted to \$6,382.8 million, resulting in an overall unencumbered balance of \$84.4 million, or 1.3 per cent, which converts to an overall implementation rate in the 2022/23 period of 98.7 per cent (compared with 99.2 per cent for the 2021/22 period).

Table 25
Financial position and performance for the 2022/23 period

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINURSO	60 592.7	57 863.5	2 729.2	4.5
MINUSCA	1 074 387.7	1 073 901.9	485.8	0.0
MINUSMA	1 245 045.1	1 192 292.2	52 752.9	4.2
MONUSCO	1 030 269.9	1 015 835.5	14 434.4	1.4
UNDOF	65 578.4	64 987.6	590.8	0.9
UNFICYP	54 018.6	53 027.3	991.3	1.8
UNIFIL	502 920.5	502 919.1	1.4	0.0
UNISFA	268 169.7	267 775.4	394.3	0.1
UNMIK	41 947.3	40 665.9	1 281.4	3.1
UNMISS	1 121 659.0	1 121 657.8	1.2	0.0
UNSOS	521 696.7	517 284.0	4 412.7	0.8
Subtotal, missions	5 986 285.6	5 908 210.2	78 075.4	1.3

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNLB	65 958.6	64 295.5	1 663.1	2.5
RSCE	43 122.2	41 733.7	1 388.5	3.2
Support account	371 787.0	368 552.9	3 234.1	0.9
Subtotal, support entities	480 867.8	474 582.1	6 285.7	1.3
Subtotal	6 467 153.4	6 382 792.3	84 361.1	1.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	827.7	575.7	252.0	30.4
Total requirements	6 467 981.1	6 383 368.0	84 613.1	1.3

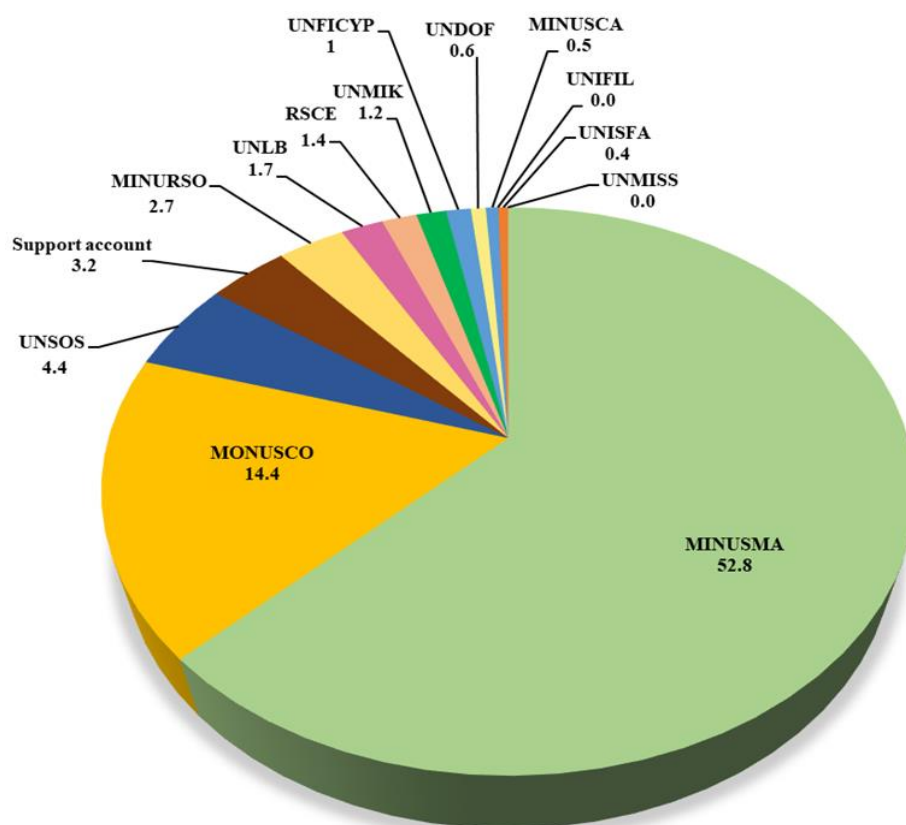
275. Figure XIV shows the breakdown of the unencumbered balance for the 2022/23 period for each peacekeeping operation. The variance is attributable primarily to the underexpenditure at MINUSMA and MONUSCO which, combined, account for 80 per cent of the total unencumbered balance.

276. The main variances in the unencumbered balances for MINUSMA (\$52.8 million) and MONUSCO (\$14.4 million) are described in paragraphs 278 and 279, respectively.

277. The highest overexpenditure by class was in facilities and infrastructure in the amount of \$70.4 million and national General Service staff in the amount of \$13.6 million. The highest underexpenditure was in air operations in the amount of \$89.9 million and international staff in the amount of \$50.5 million. A more detailed analysis of the budget performance for the 2022/23 period, by class of expenditure and peacekeeping operation, is provided in annex II to the present report.

Figure XIV
Unencumbered balances for the 2022/23 period by peacekeeping operation

(Millions of United States dollars)



278. The unencumbered balance for MINUSMA (\$52.8 million) was attributable mainly to reduced requirements under: (a) air operations (\$29.8 million) owing to: (i) the underutilization of flight hours for unmanned aerial systems owing to restrictions imposed by the Malian authorities; (ii) the lower cost of rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft owing to a disruption in the rotation plan established between troop-contributing countries; and (iii) lower costs of rental and operation of helicopters owing to the non-deployment of five light-armed military helicopters, for which no commercial alternatives were available; (b) international staff (\$11.4 million), attributable to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 11.0 per cent compared with the vacancy rate of 6.0 per cent applied in the approved budget; and (c) other supplies, services and equipment (\$11.1 million), attributable to: (i) the slower pace of implementation of some programmatic activities related mainly to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, mediation and political activities owing to the security situation and the political environment; (ii) the non-establishment of one temporary operating base; and (iii) fewer individual contractual services owing to the cancellation of projects, including elections-related initiatives owing to delayed elections.

279. The unencumbered balance for MONUSCO (\$14.4 million) is attributable mainly to reduced requirements under: (a) air operations (\$34.7 million) owing to the early repatriation of eight helicopters by a troop-contributing country, the suspension from February to June 2023 of non-emergency flights over North Kivu, the non-availability of one cargo-type fixed-wing aircraft, lower consumption of fuel as

a result of a lower number of hours flown, and deductions in the payment for services rendered by the unmanned aerial system as a result of a 45 days loss of fully operational capability; and (b) international staff (\$8.1 million) owing to lower-than-anticipated common staff costs; and to lower average salaries mainly as a result of a lower average actual post adjustment multiplier, compared with the budgeted rate.

280. The overall reduced expenditures were offset in part by higher requirements for facilities and infrastructure (\$24.6 million), attributable to: (a) the payment of outstanding claims for expended ammunition to troop-contributing countries (\$14.0 million); (b) the acquisition of additional prefabricated facilities, gabions and defence barriers (\$6.0 million) to improve the living conditions of military and police personnel; and (c) the increased cost of fuel (\$3.4 million) owing to: (i) the higher actual average price per litre of fuel compared with the budgeted price; and (ii) the payment of mobilization fees to a new fuel contractor.

Closing and recently closed peacekeeping missions

281. MINUSMA concluded its mandate on 30 June 2023 and its drawdown and withdrawal were completed by 31 December 2023, followed by a liquidation period starting from 1 January 2024.

282. UNAMID concluded its mandate on 31 December 2020, and the report on disposition of its assets was submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session.

283. The General Assembly decided to defer the consideration of the final performance report of UNOCI and UNMIL to the second resumed part of its seventy-eighth session.

284. Information on the updated financial position of 30 closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2023 is set out in a separate report of the Secretary-General ([A/78/689](#)). MINUSTAH/MINUJUSTH was included in that report pursuant to General Assembly resolution [77/310](#).

XVI. Status of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2023

285. The Peacekeeping Reserve Fund was established by the General Assembly in its resolution [47/217](#) to serve as a cash-flow mechanism to ensure the rapid deployment of peacekeeping operations. In accordance with that resolution, the initial level of the Fund was set at \$150 million. The Assembly, in its resolution [49/233 A](#), decided to limit the utilization of the Fund to the start-up phase of new peacekeeping operations or the expansion of existing ones, or for unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures relating to peacekeeping.

286. As at 30 June 2022, assets comprised the following: (a) outstanding advances to MINURCA in the amount of \$12.8 million, which have remained unpaid since February 2000 owing to insufficient cash resources in the Mission's special account; and (b) cash and cash equivalents, including short-term investments, in the amount of \$136.9 million.

287. At the end of the 2021/22 financial period, in its resolution [76/272](#), the General Assembly approved the use of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as a liquidity mechanism up to the level of \$110 million for active peacekeeping operations and the retention of \$40 million in reserve for the original intention of the Fund. Information on the utilization of the Fund as a liquidity mechanism in the 2022/23 period is included in the subsection entitled "Cash liquidity: borrowings and unpaid assessments" of section XIII.

288. As reflected in the financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, the level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2023 was \$153.3 million, comprising the reserve of \$150.0 million and an accumulated surplus of \$3.3 million.

289. The amount representing the excess of the authorized level as at 30 June 2023 is \$4.8 million, comprising an investment loss of \$0.8 million for the period ending 30 June 2022, an investment revenue of \$4.1 million for the period ending 30 June 2023 and an unrealized portion of the investment loss as at 30 June 2023 of \$1.5 million.

290. The application of the amount of \$4.8 million, subject to the approval by the General Assembly, will be proposed in the context of the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

XVII. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

291. **The General Assembly is requested to take note of the present report.**

Annex I

Analysis of proposed resources for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

Table 1

Proposed requirements for the 2024/25 period by class of expenditure, 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Class of expenditure	Apportionment (2023/24)	Cost estimates (2024/25)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	57 464.6	57 045.0	(419.6)	(0.7)
Military contingents	2 413 762.5	2 041 627.9	(372 134.6)	(15.4)
United Nations police	89 917.7	79 841.0	(10 076.7)	(11.2)
Formed police units	226 001.8	168 745.9	(57 255.9)	(25.3)
Subtotal	2 787 146.6	2 347 259.8	(439 886.8)	(15.8)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	1 195 707.7	1 121 661.5	(74 046.2)	(6.2)
National Professional Officers	84 106.2	76 240.9	(7 865.3)	(9.4)
National General Service staff	320 998.4	306 692.7	(14 305.7)	(4.5)
United Nations Volunteers	76 944.4	76 275.0	(669.4)	(0.9)
General temporary assistance	35 897.5	45 857.5	9 960.0	27.7
Government-provided personnel	10 860.3	10 155.8	(704.5)	(6.5)
Subtotal	1 724 514.5	1 636 883.4	(87 631.1)	(5.1)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	5 280.1	6 245.7	965.6	18.3
Official travel	25 569.1	25 986.4	417.3	1.6
Facilities and infrastructure	454 978.2	463 129.8	8 151.6	1.8
Ground transportation	82 575.9	77 422.3	(5 153.6)	(6.2)
Air operations	566 680.9	512 411.1	(54 269.8)	(9.6)
Marine operations	7 580.9	7 580.5	(0.4)	(0.0)
Communications and information technology	231 365.1	215 694.7	(15 670.4)	(6.8)
Medical	25 099.4	18 045.0	(7 054.4)	(28.1)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	353 796.7	313 610.2	(40 186.5)	(11.4)
Quick-impact projects	9 300.0	10 300.0	1 000.0	10.8
Subtotal	1 762 226.3	1 650 425.7	(111 800.6)	(6.3)

Class of expenditure	Apportionment (2023/24)	Cost estimates (2024/25)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Enterprise resource planning	17 659.5	18 318.6	659.1	3.7
Death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations	518.4	518.4	—	—
Efficiency model for management services	868.5	868.5	—	—
Peacekeeping capability readiness	3 326.8	3 326.8	—	—
Umoja maintenance and support cost	20 875.4	19 493.6	(1 381.8)	(6.6)
After-service health insurance	12 855.2	13 332.2	477.0	3.7
Gross requirements	6 329 991.2	5 690 427.0	(639 564.2)	(10.1)
Staff assessment income	178 158.2	164 559.4	(13 598.8)	(7.6)
Net requirements	6 151 833.0	5 525 867.6	(625 965.4)	(10.2)
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	679.1	653.2	(25.9)	(3.8)
Total requirements	6 330 670.3	5 691 080.2	(639 590.1)	(10.1)

Main factors contributing to variances in resource requirements for the 2024/25 period by class of expenditure

	Apportionment	Proposed budget	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military observers	57 464.6	57 045.0	(419.6)	(0.7)

1. The reduced requirements of \$0.4 million (or 0.7 per cent) are attributable primarily to MONUSCO (\$2.9 million) owing to a reduction in the proposed number of military observers and military staff officers to be deployed as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu.

2. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) UNMISS (\$1.0 million), attributable to: (i) the application of the lower vacancy rate and the higher daily rate for mission subsistence allowance; and (ii) higher costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation; and (b) UNISFA (\$1.0 million), attributable to the higher cost for the mission subsistence allowance based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2024.

	Apportionment	Proposed budget	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military contingents	2 413 762.5	2 041 627.9	(372 134.6)	(15.4)

3. The reduced requirements of \$372.1 million (or 15.4 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSMA (\$301.3 million) owing to the withdrawal of military contingents, except for those who will serve as guard unit in Gao until its closure on 30 September 2024; (b) MONUSCO (\$85.1 million) owing to a reduction in the proposed number of uniformed personnel to be deployed as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; and (c) UNSOS (\$47.1 million) owing to the repatriation of military contingents in line with the Security Council resolutions [2687](#)

(2023) and 2710 (2023) authorizing the repatriation of 47,000 ATMIS uniformed personnel by 30 June 2024.

4. The overall decrease is offset in part primarily by increased requirements at UNMISS (\$58.4 million), attributable to the application of the lower vacancy rate given the planned deployment of additional military contingent personnel to enable the Mission to implement its expanded mandate on the protection of civilians and in line with the recommendations of the military and police capability study.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
United Nations police	89 917.7	79 841.0	(10 076.7)	(11.2)

5. The reduced requirements of \$10.1 million (or 11.2 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) MONUSCO (\$6.1 million) owing to a reduction in the proposed number of United Nations police to be deployed as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; (b) MINUSMA (\$3.6 million) owing to lower requirements for the remaining residual liquidation activities.

6. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for UNMISS (\$1.8 million), attributable to the higher mission subsistence allowance owing to the application of the lower vacancy rate and a higher daily rate compared with the approved budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Formed police units	226 001.8	168 745.9	(57 255.9)	(25.3)

7. The reduced requirements of \$57.3 million (or 25.3 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSMA (\$43.1 million) owing to the withdrawal of the formed police units except for one formed police unit with up to 140 personnel to be retained as guard unit in Bamako to ensure the safety and security of the residual staff and assets during the final liquidation period; and (b) MONUSCO (\$21.6 million) owing to a reduction in the proposed number of formed police units to be deployed as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu.

8. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for UNMISS (\$8.6 million), attributable to the application of the lower vacancy rate compared with the approved budget, given the planned deployment of additional uniformed personnel.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
International staff	1 195 707.7	1 121 661.5	(74 046.2)	(6.2)

9. The reduced requirements of \$74.0 million (or 6.2 per cent) are attributable mainly to MINUSMA (\$102.3 million) owing to the phased separation of staff, except for 229 international staff posts required for the liquidation activities.

10. The overall decrease is offset in part by the increased requirements for: (a) UNMISS (\$15.0 million), attributable to the application of the lower vacancy rate, a higher post adjustment multiplier and higher common staff costs, and the proposed

establishment of six new posts; and (b) MINUSCA (\$7.1 million), attributable to the application of a lower vacancy rate and the proposed establishment of seven international posts.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
National Professional Officers	84 106.2	76 240.9	(7 865.3)	(9.4)

11. The reduced requirements of \$7.9 million (or 9.4 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSMA (\$8.4 million) owing to lower requirements for the remaining residual liquidation activities; and (b) MONUSCO (\$4.4 million) owing to the proposed abolishment of 30 posts, mainly as a result of the closure of the field offices; and the application of a higher vacancy rate and a lower rate of common staff costs rate compared with the approved budget.

12. The overall decrease is offset in part by the increased requirements for: (a) UNMISS (\$3.2 million), attributable to the application of the higher average level/step of the salary scale based on the current staffing establishment, compared with the level/step applied in the approved budget; and the application of the continuing vacancy rate for five posts that were approved in the budget for the 2023/24 period with a vacancy rate of 50.0 per cent; and (b) MINUSCA (\$0.5 million), attributable to the application of the updated exchange rate of the Central African franc to the United States dollar and a lower vacancy rate compared with the approved budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
National General Service staff	320 998.4	306 692.7	(14 305.7)	(4.5)

13. The reduced requirements of \$14.3 million (or 4.5 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSMA (\$16.4 million) owing to lower requirements for the remaining residual liquidation activities; and (b) MONUSCO (\$9.7 million) owing to the proposed abolishment of 247 national General Service posts as a result of the closure of the field offices and the completion of the transfer of the Mission's functions to the Government.

14. The overall decrease is offset in part by the increased requirements for mainly: (a) UNIFIL (\$3.9 million), attributable to the higher salary rates based on the revised salary scale and higher common staff costs, compared with the approved budget; and (b) MINUSCA (\$2.2 million), attributable to the application of the updated exchange rate of the Central African franc to the United States dollar.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
United Nations Volunteers	76 944.4	76 275.0	(669.4)	(0.9)

15. The reduced requirements of \$0.7 million (or 0.9 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSMA (\$3.9 million) owing to lower requirements in the 2024/25 period reflecting only the remaining residual liquidation activities; and (b) MONUSCO (\$2.2 million) owing to the proposed abolishment of 51 positions as

a result of the closure of the field offices and the completion of the transfer of the Mission's functions to the Government.

16. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) UNMISS (\$4.1 million), attributable to the proposed establishment of 13 United Nations Volunteer positions, the application of the lower vacancy rate, and the higher monthly rates for living allowances and well-being entitlements; and (b) MINUSCA (\$1.1 million), attributable to higher accommodation supplement rates and higher number of international United Nations Volunteers eligible for settling-in grants and assignment travel entitlements, and lump-sum allowances for the separation of long-serving United Nations Volunteers.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
General temporary assistance	35 897.5	45 857.5	9 960.0	27.7

17. The increased requirements of \$10.0 million (or 27.7 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) UNMISS (\$6.8 million) owing to: (i) the proposed establishment of 47 new positions; (ii) the application of the higher post adjustment multiplier; (iii) the application of the higher common staff cost rate based on expenditure trend; and (iv) the non-application of a vacancy rate for existing positions given current full incumbency; (b) UNISFA (\$2.1 million) owing to: (i) the proposed establishment of temporary positions with the application of a vacancy rate of 50.0 per cent formerly provided for UNMAS through UNOPS, for which the provision was included in the other supplies, services and equipment class of expenditure and the mine detection and mine-clearing services subclass of expenditure; and (ii) the provision at full incumbency for the continuation of national General Service general temporary assistance replacement positions; (c) MINUSCA (\$1.6 million) owing to the application of a lower vacancy rate for international temporary positions; and (d) support account (\$0.9 million), owing primarily to updated salary costs, the proposed conversion of five posts to general temporary assistance positions and the delayed cost impact of two general temporary assistance positions approved during the 2023/24 period.

18. The overall increase is offset in part by decreased requirements for MONUSCO (\$1.3 million), attributable to the proposed abolishment of 21 positions as a result of the closure of the field offices and the completion of the transfer of the Mission's functions to the Government.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Government-provided personnel	10 860.3	10 155.8	(704.5)	(6.5)

19. The reduced requirements of \$0.7 million (or 6.5 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) MONUSCO (\$1.0 million) owing to a lower number of government-provided personnel to be deployed as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; and (b) MINUSMA (\$0.2 million) owing to the liquidation of the Mission.

20. The overall decrease is offset in part by the increased requirements for UNMISS (\$0.5 million), attributable to: (a) the application of a lower vacancy rate based on current incumbency; and (b) the application of the higher daily rate for mission subsistence allowance.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Consultants and consulting services	5 280.1	6 245.7	965.6	18.3

21. The increased requirements of \$1.0 million (or 18.3 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) UNMISS (\$0.6 million) owing to the proposed engagement of a higher number of consultants to support the electoral process; and (b) MONUSCO (\$0.4 million) owing to consultancies linked to MONUSCO strategic priorities in line with the core benchmarks of the revised transition plan and the disengagement plan agreed between the Congolese authorities and the Mission.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Official travel	25 569.1	25 986.4	417.3	1.6

22. The increased requirements of \$0.4 million (or 1.6 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) UNMISS (\$1.7 million) owing to the greater number of trips to support the electoral process and to attend aviation conferences related to safety and performance assessment, predeployment visits to troop- and police-contributing countries and environmental assessments; and (b) MINUSCA (\$0.2 million) owing to higher average rates for airfare compared with the approved budget.

23. The overall increase is offset in part by decreased requirements for MINUSMA (\$1.4 million), attributable to lower requirements for the residual liquidation activities.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Facilities and infrastructure	454 978.2	463 129.8	8 151.6	1.8

24. The increased requirements of \$8.2 million (or 1.8 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) UNMISS (\$26.2 million) owing to the planned deployment of additional uniformed and civilian personnel to support the Mission's expanded mandate on protection of civilians and on electoral support resulting in higher estimated consumption of fuel for generators, acquisition of prefabricated facilities and construction materials, the establishment of six new team sites to increase the Mission footprint, and the construction of flood protection; (b) MINUSCA (\$7.8 million) owing to the higher price of fuel and higher mobilization costs compared the approved budget; acquisition of prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment to improve the living conditions of uniformed and civilian personnel deployed in the field; portable/pre-fabricated bridges for improvement of supply roads; and tents, generators and other accommodation materials to support the short-term redeployment of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and internal security forces personnel in the field; and the acquisition of hybrid (diesel) solar systems for installation in field locations; and (c) UNISFA (\$5.7 million) owing to the higher estimated average price of fuel and higher consumption of fuel owing mainly to the need to use the southern supply route for transport instead of the northern route, as a result of the conflict in the Sudan; and higher contractual costs for camp management services.

25. The overall increase is offset in part by decreased requirements for MINUSMA (\$32.0 million), attributable to lower requirements for the remaining residual liquidation activities.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Ground transportation	82 575.9	77 422.3	(5 153.6)	(6.2)

26. The reduced requirements of \$5.2 million (or 6.2 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSMA (\$4.2 million) owing to lower requirements for the remaining residual liquidation activities; and (b) UNIFIL (\$3.4 million) owing to the lower estimated average price of fuel and the non-recurrent requirement for mobilization fees in connection with the completed relocation; and the acquisition of a lower number of new vehicles.

27. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) MINUSCA (\$0.9 million), attributable to the higher cost for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to higher mobilization costs and the planned acquisition of 20 pickup vehicles to support the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and internal security forces to facilitate joint patrols; and (b) UNMISS (\$0.9 million), attributable to the higher estimated consumption of fuel for vehicles, in support of the Mission's expanded mandate on protection of civilians and electoral support.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Air operations	566 680.9	512 411.1	(54 269.8)	(9.6)

28. The reduced requirements of \$54.3 million (or 9.6 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSMA (\$72.2 million) owing to the downsizing of the aviation fleet as part of the residual liquidation activities; (b) MONUSCO (\$12.3 million) owing to a reduction in the fleet of helicopters and flight hours as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu, and in line with the requirements of the force; and (c) UNMISS (\$6.9 million) owing to the replacement of four more costly rotary-wing aircraft with fixed-wing aircraft resulting in the lower estimated consumption of fuel for aviation and a net decrease of rental and operation costs.

29. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for MINUSCA (\$27.2 million), attributable to the proposed reconfiguration of the Mission's air assets, in line with the recommendations in the comprehensive logistics transportation assessment conducted in 2023 to enhance air mobility, the planned implementation of the Mission's new force and police layout, the immediate short-term redeployment of Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and internal security forces personnel in the field, and the expansion of fuel storage capacities. This includes a greater number of flight hours and increased hourly rates for the reconfigured fleet, one additional helicopter and the replacement of aircraft under the 30 per cent cost-sharing arrangement with MONUSCO with dedicated aircraft at MINUSCA, higher estimated consumption of aviation fuel and higher mobilization costs, and increased contractual price for the unmanned aerial system.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Marine operations	7 580.9	7 580.5	(0.4)	(0.0)

30. The reduced requirements of \$0.4 million (or 0 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$1.1 million) owing to the liquidation of the Mission; and (b) UNSOS (\$0.4 million) owing to acquisition of a lower number of sea containers for the transport of equipment resulting from the lower acquisition of assets, material and spare parts.

31. The overall decrease is offset by increased requirements for UNMISS (\$1.5 million), attributable to the acquisition of additional sea containers for shipment of prefabricated facilities and other equipment for the establishment of accommodation and office facilities for additional uniformed personnel and electoral support staff and for the establishment of six new team sites.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Communications and information technology	231 365.1	215 694.7	(15 670.4)	(6.8)

32. The reduced requirements of \$15.7 million (or 6.8 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$16.5 million) owing to lower requirements for the remaining residual liquidation activities; and (b) UNSOS (\$2.6 million) owing to the lower-than-planned acquisition of equipment owing to the availability of existing stock; a reduction in contractual costs for satellite data services and maintenance services for closed-circuit television; and the scaling down of public information production service owing to the ATMIS drawdown.

33. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for UNMISS (\$2.5 million), attributable to the planned deployment of additional uniformed and civilian personnel resulting in the acquisition of additional equipment, additional information technology support contractors and the higher cost of centralized support services.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Medical	25 099.4	18 045.0	(7 054.4)	(28.1)

34. The reduced requirements of \$7.1 million (or 28.1 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) UNSOS (\$3.0 million) owing to the lower costs of contractual services and lower demand for supplies owing to the reduction in ATMIS troop strength; (b) MINUSMA (\$2.6 million) owing to lower requirements for the remaining residual liquidation activities; (c) MINUSCA (\$0.7 million) owing to the planned acquisition of fewer COVID-19 rapid test kits and the non-acquisition of spare parts due to the availability of sufficient stock acquired in prior periods; and (d) MONUSCO (\$0.6 million) owing to the closure of two level I clinics as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; and to sufficient stock levels of equipment and supplies.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Other supplies, services and equipment	353 796.7	313 610.2	(40 186.5)	(11.4)

35. The reduced requirements of \$40.2 million (or 11.4 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$50.2 million) owing to a decrease in the cost of repatriation and movement of the United Nations-owned equipment in line with the asset disposal plan; lower requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services owing to a change of tasks related to the destruction of ammunition and explosives, and inspections of the remaining camps prior to closure; and (b) UNSOS (\$5.0 million) owing to: (i) the scaling down of counter-improvised explosive device services and a reduction in equipment for mine action as a result of the ATMIS drawdown; (ii) lower freight costs as a result of reduced acquisition of supplies, consumables, materials and equipment; and (iii) the lower cost of outsourced services for contractual personnel owing to reduced troop strength in Mogadishu and sectors.

36. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) MONUSCO (\$7.7 million), attributable to an increase for programmatic activities to support the scale up of national and provincial capacity in priority areas in South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri, in line with Security Council resolution 2594 (2021), and to the expansion of mine detection and mine-clearing services to build the capacity of the Congolese security sector; and (b) MINUSCA (\$2.2 million), attributable to higher costs for rations owing to the planned provision of rations to the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and internal security forces personnel in the context of their short-term redeployment to field locations, bank charges owing to the planned establishment of additional bank branches, and higher requirements for implementing partners and grants to strengthen the Mission's support for national institutions and civil society organizations for the protection and promotion of human rights and ensure that all victims of sexual exploitation and abuse receive assistance.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Quick-impact projects	9 300.0	10 300.0	1 000.0	10.8

37. The increased requirements of \$1.0 million (or 10.8 per cent) are attributable to MINUSCA (\$1.0 million) owing to the need to strengthen mandate implementation in several areas, in particular in relation to the protection of civilians and the extension of State authority through infrastructure projects such as roads and bridges and the rehabilitation of government buildings.

Table 2

Proposed resource requirements for quick-impact projects for the 2024/25 period by peacekeeping mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>Total</i>
Quick-impact projects	4 000.0	—	1 250.0	300.0	500.0	750.0	3 500.0	10 300.0

Note: While typically represented under a similar group of expenditures, quick-impact projects are not characterized as programmatic activities. Quick-impact projects are used by United Nations peacekeeping operations to establish and build confidence in the mission, its mandate and the peace process, thereby improving the environment for effective mandate implementation.

Table 3

Proposed resource requirements for the 2024/25 period by peacekeeping component, 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Peacekeeping component	Apportionment (2023/24) ^a	Proposed budget (2024/25)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
MINURSO	64 559.2	70 711.0	6 151.8	9.5
MINUSCA	1 145 558.7	1 197 538.3	51 979.6	4.5
MINUSMA	866 865.7	207 080.3	(659 785.4)	(76.1)
MONUSCO	1 064 353.2	918 458.0	(145 895.2)	(13.7)
UNDOF	69 314.2	68 845.8	(468.4)	(0.7)
UNFICYP	56 225.3	57 436.8	1 211.5	2.2
UNIFIL	537 367.0	538 234.5	867.5	0.2
UNISFA	287 220.9	301 237.4	14 016.5	4.9
UNMIK	40 666.5	43 756.1	3 089.6	7.6
UNMISS	1 148 836.5	1 281 235.7	132 399.2	11.5
UNSOS	551 590.9	503 242.4	(48 348.5)	(8.8)
Subtotal, missions	5 832 558.1	5 187 776.3	(644 781.8)	(11.1)
UNLB	65 977.5	68 608.6	2 631.1	4.0
RSCE	43 647.4	48 202.4	4 555.0	10.4
Support account	387 808.2	385 839.7	(1 968.5)	(0.5)
Subtotal, support entities	497 433.1	502 650.7	5 217.6	1.0
Subtotal	6 329 991.2	5 690 427.0	(639 564.2)	(10.1)
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	679.1	653.2	(25.9)	(3.8)
Total requirements	6 330 670.3	5 691 080.2	(639 590.1)	(10.1)

^a Inclusive of \$2,128,800 to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget for 2024 under section 3, Political affairs, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [78/253](#).

Main factors contributing to variances in resource requirements for the 2024/25 period by peacekeeping component

	Apportionment	Proposed budget	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
MINURSO	64 559.2	70 711.0	6 151.8	9.5

38. The proposed budget of \$70.7 million represents an increase of 9.5 per cent (\$6.2 million) compared with the approved budget.

39. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) air operations (\$2.4 million) owing to the higher costs in the new contract for the MI-8 helicopter and reconfiguration of the rotary-wing fleet by replacing one helicopter to increase cargo capacity; (b) international staff (\$1.7 million) owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate, the higher actual common staff cost rate and the higher actual average post adjustment multipliers rates; (c) national General Service staff (\$0.8 million)

owing to the higher salary rates based on the revised salary scale and the variance between the actual exchange rate of the Moroccan dirham to the United States dollar, compared with the rate of the approved budget; and (d) military observers (\$0.7 million) owing to the higher costs for the mission subsistence allowance based on the revised rates and the transitional measures applicable to the Mission.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINUSCA	1 145 558.7	1 197 538.3	51 979.6	4.5

40. The proposed budget of \$1,197.5 million represents an increase of 4.5 per cent (\$52.0 million) compared with the approved budget.

41. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) air operations (\$27.2 million) owing to higher costs associated with the proposed reconfiguration of the Mission's air assets, in line with the recommendations of the comprehensive logistics transportation assessment conducted in 2023 to enhance air mobility, the planned implementation of the Mission's new force and police layout, the immediate short-term redeployment of Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and internal security forces personnel in the field, and the expansion of fuel storage capacities, which includes a higher number of flight hours and increased hourly rates for the reconfigured fleet, one additional helicopter and the replacement of an aircraft under a 30 per cent cost-sharing arrangement with MONUSCO with a dedicated aircraft at MINUSCA, higher estimated consumption of aviation fuel and higher mobilization costs, and an increased contractual price for the unmanned aerial system; (b) facilities and infrastructure (\$7.8 million) owing to: (i) the higher price of fuel and higher mobilization costs; (ii) acquisition of prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment to improve the living conditions of uniformed and civilian personnel deployed in the field, portable/pre-fabricated bridges for improvement of supply roads, and tents, generators and other accommodation materials to support the short-term redeployment of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and internal security forces personnel in the field; and (iii) acquisition of hybrid (diesel) solar systems for installation in three locations; and (c) international staff (\$7.1 million) owing to: (i) the application of a lower vacancy rate; and (ii) the proposed establishment of seven international posts.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINUSMA	866 865.7	207 080.3	(659 785.4)	(76.1)

42. The proposed budget of \$207.1 million represents a decrease of 76.1 per cent (\$659.8 million) compared with the approved budget.

43. The decreased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) military contingents (\$301.3 million) owing to the withdrawal of military contingents, except for those who will serve as guard unit in Gao until its closure on 30 September 2024; (b) international staff (\$102.3 million) owing to the phased separation of staff, except for 229 international staff posts required for the liquidation activities; (c) air operation (\$72.2 million) owing to the downsizing of the aviation fleet as part of the residual liquidation activities; (d) other supplies, services and equipment (\$50.3 million) owing to a decrease in the cost of repatriation and movement of the United Nations-owned equipment in line with the asset disposal plan, lower requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services owing to a change of tasks related to the

destruction of ammunition and explosives, and inspections of the remaining camps prior to closure; and (e) formed police units (\$43.1 million) owing to the withdrawal of formed police units except for one formed police unit with up to 140 personnel to be retained as guard unit in Bamako to ensure the safety and security of the residual staff and assets during the final liquidation period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MONUSCO	1 064 353.2	918 458.0	(145 895.2)	(13.7)

44. The proposed budget of \$918.5 million represents a decrease of 13.7 per cent (\$145.9 million) compared with the approved budget.

45. The decreased requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) military contingents (\$85.1 million); (b) formed police units (\$21.6 million); (c) United Nations police (\$6.1 million) owing to a reduction in the proposed number of uniformed personnel as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu; (d) air operations (\$12.3 million) owing to a reduction in the fleet of helicopters and flight hours from 30 aircraft in the 2023/24 period to 23 aircraft in the 2024/25 period as a result of the Mission's withdrawal from South Kivu, and in line with the requirements of the force; (e) national General Service staff (\$9.7 million); and (f) National Professional Officers (\$4.4 million) owing to the proposed abolishment of 247 national General Service posts and 30 National Professional Officers, coupled with the application of a higher vacancy rate a lower rate of common staff costs rate for National Professional Officers.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNDOF	69 314.2	68 845.8	(468.4)	(0.7)

46. The proposed budget of \$68.8 million represents a decrease of 0.7 per cent (\$0.5 million) compared with the approved budget.

47. The decreased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) international staff (\$0.6 million); and (b) general temporary assistance (\$0.2 million) owing to the application of higher vacancy rates compared with the rate applied in the approved budget, as well as the proposed abolishment of one international staff post.

48. The overall decreased requirements are offset in part by increased requirements for facilities and infrastructure (\$0.3 million) owing to the higher estimated price of fuel for generators and the proposed acquisition of surveillance equipment, to enhance the safety and security of UNDOF personnel.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNFICYP	56 225.3	57 436.8	1 211.5	2.2

49. The proposed budget of \$57.4 million represents an increase of 2.2 per cent (\$1.2 million) compared with the approved budget.

50. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) military contingents (\$0.9 million) owing to higher ceiling man rates for food rations, resulting

from the newly established contract; (b) ground transportation (\$0.5 million) owing to the acquisition of 17 vehicles at a higher unit cost owing to their special purpose nature, compared with the cost of the vehicles included in the approved budget for the 2023/24 period; and (c) international staff (\$0.4 million) owing to the application of higher post adjustment multiplier and a lower vacancy rate compared with approved budget for the 2023/24 period.

51. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for facilities and infrastructure (\$0.6 million), attributable to the anticipated completion of one non-recurrent relocation project.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNIFIL	537 367.0	538 234.5	867.5	0.2

52. The proposed budget of \$538.2 million represents an increase of 0.2 per cent (\$0.9 million) compared with the approved budget.

53. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) national General Service staff (\$3.9 million) owing to the higher revised salary scale, and higher common staff costs compared with the approved budget; (b) facilities and infrastructure (\$1.7 million) owing to the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, which are reflected in the new proposed five-year phased asset replacement plan and the replacement of damaged prefabricated defensive barriers; and (c) military contingents (\$1.6 million) owing to the higher costs for contingent-owned equipment in connection with the transition of one military contingent from using United Nations-owned equipment and the higher reimbursement rates for equipment that were approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/303](#).

54. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) ground transportation (\$3.4 million), attributable to the lower price of fuel and the non-recurrent requirement for mobilization fees in connection with the completed relocation; and the acquisition of a lower number of new vehicles; (b) air operations (\$1.8 million), attributable to lower net costs for the rental and operation of rotary-wing aircraft owing to the reconfiguration of the fleet; and (c) international staff (\$1.2 million), attributable to the lower revised post adjustment multiplier rate and taking into consideration the transitional measures applicable.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNISFA	287 220.9	301 237.4	14 016.5	4.9

55. The proposed budget of \$301.2 million represents an increase of 4.9 per cent (\$14.0 million) compared with the approved budget.

56. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$5.7 million); and (b) air operations (\$3.2 million) due to the higher estimated average price of fuel and higher consumption of fuel, owing mainly to the need to use the southern supply route for transport instead of the northern route as a result of the conflict in the Sudan. In addition, contractual costs increased for camp management services and for the rental and operation of three aircraft; (c) general temporary assistance (\$2.1 million) owing to the proposed establishment of 10 temporary positions, of which 9 positions relate to the transfer of the remaining core functions of the mine action programme from UNMAS to UNISFA, which was

previously budgeted under a different budget class (other supplies, services and equipment), and the provision at full incumbency for the continuation of 36 national General Service general temporary assistance replacement positions compared with the provision for 40 per cent of their cost applied in the approved budget for the 2023/24 period; and (d) international staff (\$1.9 million) owing to the proposed establishment of two posts, the application of a lower vacancy rate and the new classification of two duty stations eligible for danger pay.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNMIK	40 666.5	43 756.1	3 089.6	7.6

57. The proposed budget of \$43.8 million represents an increase of 7.6 per cent (\$3.1 million) compared with the approved budget.

58. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) international staff (\$1.2 million) owing to application of the higher post adjustment multiplier and a higher common staff costs rate compared with the approved budget for the 2023/24 period; (b) national General Service staff (\$1.2 million); (c) National Professional Officer staff (\$0.4 million) owing to higher revised salary scales; and (d) higher costs under facilities and infrastructure (\$0.2 million) owing to the construction of the structure to install the solar-powered systems obtained during the 2023/24 period. Higher costs for national General Service and National Professional Officer staff, as well as for facilities and infrastructure, are also attributable to the application of the updated exchange rate of 0.912 euro to 1 United States dollar, compared with the rate of 0.967 euro applied in the approved budget for the 2023/24 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNMISS	1 148 836.5	1 281 235.7	132 399.2	11.5

59. The proposed budget of \$1,281.2 million represents an increase of 11.5 per cent (\$132.4 million) compared with the approved budget.

60. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) military contingents (\$58.4 million) owing to the application of the lower vacancy rate given the planned deployment of additional military contingent personnel to enable the Mission to implement its expanded mandate on the protection of civilians and in line with the recommendations of the military and police capability study; (b) facilities and infrastructure (\$26.2 million) owing to the planned deployment of additional uniformed and civilian personnel to support the Mission's expanded mandate on protection of civilians and on electoral support resulting in: (i) higher estimated consumption of fuel for generators; and (ii) the acquisition of various prefabricated facilities and construction materials for the establishment of accommodation and office facilities for the additional personnel; the establishment of six new team sites to increase the Mission's footprint; and the construction of flood protection; (c) international staff (\$15.0 million) owing to the application of the lower vacancy rate, the higher post adjustment multiplier and higher common staff costs, compared with the approved budget; and the proposed establishment of six new posts; (d) formed police units (\$8.6 million) owing to the application of the lower vacancy rate, given the planned deployment of additional uniformed personnel; and (e) general temporary assistance (\$6.7 million) owing to the proposed establishment of 47 new positions; the application of the higher post adjustment multiplier and higher common

staff costs, compared with the approved budget; and the non-application of a vacancy rate for existing positions given current full incumbency, compared with the rate of 25.0 per cent applied in the approved budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNSOS	551 590.9	503 242.4	(48 348.5)	(8.8)

61. The proposed budget of \$503.2 million represents a decrease of 8.8 per cent (\$48.3 million) compared with the approved budget.

62. The decreased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) military contingents (\$47.1 million) owing to the repatriation of military contingents in line with the Security Council resolutions [2687 \(2023\)](#) and [2710 \(2023\)](#) authorizing the repatriation of 47,000 ATMIS uniformed personnel by 30 June 2024; (b) other supplies, services and equipment (\$5.0 million) owing to: (i) the scaling down of high-risk labour counter-improvised explosive device services and the reduction in equipment for mine action as a result of the ATMIS drawdown; (ii) the lower freight costs as a result of reduced acquisition of supplies, consumables, materials and equipment; and (iii) the lower cost of outsourced services for contractual personnel owing to reduced troop strength in Mogadishu and sectors; and (c) medical (\$3.0 million) owing to: (i) lower maintenance and operational fees owing to the change in contractual arrangements for medical services; and (ii) reduced medical services in level III hospitals and lower demand for supplies owing to the reduction in ATMIS troop strength.

63. The overall decreased requirements are offset in part by increased requirements for air operations (\$5.9 million), attributable to higher guaranteed flight costs owing to: (a) the deployment of one additional fixed-wing aircraft for the transport of rations and fuel by air; (b) the higher contractual cost of military helicopters and a utility aircraft; and (c) higher maintenance and operational fees owing to a change in contractual arrangements for the acquisition of fuel.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNLB	65 977.5	68 608.6	2 631.1	4.0

64. The proposed budget of \$68.6 million represents an increase of 4.0 per cent (\$2.6 million) compared with the approved budget.

65. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to international staff (\$2.5 million) owing to the application of a lower vacancy rate of 9.8 per cent, compared with the rate of 15.5 per cent applied in the approved budget for the 2023/24 period, and the application of a higher post adjustment multipliers for Brindisi and Valencia compared with the rates applied in the approved budget for the 2023/24 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
RSCE	43 647.4	48 202.4	4 555.0	10.4

66. The proposed budget of \$48.2 million represents an increase of 10.4 per cent (\$4.6 million) compared with the approved budget.

67. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) international staff (\$1.7 million) owing to: (i) the proposed establishment of five Field Service posts owing to the transfer of the functions related to the provision of security and field technology services in Entebbe from MONUSCO to RSCE on a cost-neutral basis, offset in part by the proposed abolishment of two posts (P-3) based on the scalability model; (ii) the application of a lower vacancy rate compared with the approved budget; and (iii) the continuing vacancy rate compared with the rate of 50.0 per cent applied in the approved budget for the 2023/24 period for 6 reassigned or established posts; (b) communications and information technology (\$1.6 million) owing to: (i) the acquisition of communications and information technology equipment to replace equipment that is past its useful life; (ii) provisioning to continue MONUSCO Internet service and transponder costs as part of the transition of MONUSCO services in Entebbe to RSCE; and (iii) the provision of 10 contractors from the MONUSCO Field Technology Unit providing maintenance and support services for communications and information technology as part of the transition to RSCE; and (c) National General Service staff (\$0.8 million) owing to: (i) the application of a higher salary scale that was retroactive and not factored into the budget for the 2023/24 period; (ii) the establishment of 23 national General Service posts owing to the transfer of the functions related to the provision of security and field technology services in Entebbe from MONUSCO to RSCE; and (iii) the application of a lower vacancy rate compared with the approved budget, offset in part by the abolishment of 25 national General Service posts on the basis of the scalability model and the application of the updated exchange rate (3,814.00 Uganda shillings to 1 United States dollar, compared with the prior budgeted rate of 3,735.23).

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Support account for peacekeeping operations	387 808.2	385 839.7	(1 968.5)	(0.5)

68. The proposed budget of \$385.8 million represents a decrease of 0.5 per cent (\$2.0 million) compared with the approved budget.

69. The decreased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$1.6 million) owing to a reduced standard rate per post for the rent costs of premises, which was enabled by proactive management of the United Nations real estate portfolio at Headquarters, as well as the proposed abolishment of 22 posts offset in part by the proposed establishment of three posts; and (b) Umoja maintenance and support costs (\$1.4 million) owing to efficiencies gained owing to the database technology shift.

70. The overall decreased requirements are offset in part by increased requirements for general temporary assistance (\$0.9 million), attributable to the updated salary costs, the proposed conversions of five posts to general temporary assistance positions and the delayed cost impact of two general temporary assistance positions approved in the 2023/24 period.

Annex II

Analysis of budget performance for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Table 1

Budget performance for the 2022/23 period by class of expenditure, 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Class of expenditure	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(2)-(1)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	57 506.0	61 950.9	(4 444.9)	(7.7)
Military contingents	2 427 379.4	2 382 783.6	44 595.8	1.8
United Nations police	97 963.8	103 036.4	(5 072.6)	(5.2)
Formed police units	207 761.0	203 050.6	4 710.4	2.3
Subtotal	2 790 610.2	2 750 821.5	39 788.7	1.4
Civilian personnel				
International staff	1 230 830.5	1 180 375.3	50 455.2	4.1
National Professional Officers	83 630.6	86 505.8	(2 875.2)	(3.4)
National General Service staff	309 992.4	323 636.4	(13 644.0)	(4.4)
United Nations Volunteers	85 101.4	80 681.2	4 420.2	5.2
General temporary assistance	35 470.2	37 050.6	(1 580.4)	(4.5)
Government-provided personnel	11 564.3	11 166.6	397.7	3.4
Subtotal	1 756 589.4	1 719 415.9	37 173.5	2.1
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	5 700.2	5 503.3	196.9	3.5
Official travel	22 777.3	26 967.0	(4 189.7)	(18.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	502 974.5	573 365.1	(70 390.6)	(14.0)
Ground transportation	94 030.5	100 381.7	(6 351.2)	(6.8)
Air operations	584 925.3	495 004.2	89 921.1	15.4
Marine operations	6 853.4	8 862.0	(2 008.6)	(29.3)
Communications and information technology	270 873.9	279 897.0	(9 023.1)	(3.3)
Medical	29 966.1	24 739.7	5 226.4	17.4
Special equipment	—	0.5	(0.5)	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	336 137.0	338 249.1	(2 112.1)	(0.6)
Quick-impact projects	13 350.0	13 261.7	88.3	0.7
Subtotal	1 867 588.2	1 866 231.3	1 356.9	0.1
Enterprise resource planning	17 196.9	17 196.9	—	—
Death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations	—	107.8	(107.8)	—
Global service delivery model	868.5	868.5	—	—
Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System	3 881.6	2 064.1	1 817.5	46.8
Umoja maintenance and support cost	18 588.6	14 438.8	4 149.8	22.3
After-service health insurance	11 830.0	11 647.5	182.5	1.5
Gross requirements	6 467 153.4	6 382 792.3	84 361.1	1.3
Staff assessment income	168 577.1	174 297.9	(5 720.8)	(3.4)
Net requirements	6 298 576.3	6 208 494.4	90 081.9	1.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	827.7	575.7	252.0	30.4
Total requirements	6 467 981.1	6 383 368.0	84 613.1	1.3

Main factors contributing to variances in resource requirements for the 2022/23 period by category of expenditure, 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Military observers	57 506.0	61 950.9	(4 444.9)	(7.7)

1. The increased requirements of \$4.4 million (or 7.7 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) UNISFA (\$1.9 million); (b) MONUSCO (\$1.5 million); and (c) UNMISS (\$0.5 million), resulting from higher mission subsistence allowance rates, effective 1 January 2023, compared with the budget. At UNISFA and MINUSCA, a lower actual average vacancy rate compared with the budget also increased requirements.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Military contingents	2 427 379.4	2 382 783.6	44 595.8	1.8

2. The decreased requirements of \$44.6 million (or 1.8 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) UNISFA (\$19.7 million); (b) UNIFIL (\$14.6 million), resulting from the higher actual average vacancy rates compared with the budgets, and lower costs for contingent-owned major equipment at both missions owing to delays in the deployment of equipment. In addition, at UNIFIL, lower costs for the contingent marine operations stemmed from: (c) challenges related to the replacement of one military unit, as well as the temporary withdrawal of two other military units from the Maritime Task Force and their vessels; and (d) UNMISS (\$7.6 million), where the underexpenditure was attributable primarily to: (i) lower freight costs owing to fewer actual rotations of contingent-owned equipment; (ii) the expenditure for standard cost reimbursement and contingent-owned equipment made from the 2023/24 funds as part of the Mission's prioritization of resources to cover funding shortfalls; and (iii) lower costs for rations attributable to a lower actual average rate, the acquisition of fewer emergency rations packs and credit notes received from suppliers.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
United Nations police	97 963.8	103 036.4	(5 072.6)	(5.2)

3. The increased requirements of \$5.0 million (or 5.2 per cent) were attributable primarily to UNMISS (\$6.9 million), resulting from a higher actual rate of mission subsistence allowances, compared with the budget, and retroactive payments to eligible police officers for transitional measures in accordance with information circular [ST/IC/2022/14](#).

4. The overall increase was offset in part by decreased requirements at UNISFA (\$1.1 million), attributable primarily to a higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Formed police units	207 761.0	203 050.6	4 710.4	2.3

5. The decreased requirements of \$4.7 million (or 2.3 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) UNISFA (\$3.1 million); and (b) UNSOS (\$2.1 million) owing to the non-deployment of the three planned formed police units at UNISFA owing to non-issuance of entry visas and travel permits for the deployment of formed police units to the Sudan; and the non-deployment of one formed police unit at UNSOS.

6. The decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at MONUSCO (\$0.5 million), attributable to the freight costs related to the deployment of additional contingent-owned equipment.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
International staff	1 230 830.5	1 180 375.3	50 455.2	4.1

7. The decreased requirements of \$50.5 million (or 4.1 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) UNMISS (\$12.5 million); (b) MINUSMA (\$11.4 million); (c) MINUSCA (\$8.8 million); and (d) MONUSCO (\$8.1 million) owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate at UNMISS, MINUSMA and MINUSCA, as well as lower actual average post adjustment compared with budgeted at MONUSCO and UNMISS. In addition, the main mission-specific drivers of underexpenditure were at UNMISS owing to the deferral of retroactive payroll expenditure to the 2023/24 period to accommodate higher costs owing to substantial changes in cost parameters after the Mission's budget was approved; and MONUSCO, resulting from lower-than-anticipated common staff costs compared with the budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
National Professional Officers	83 630.6	86 505.8	(2 875.2)	(3.4)

8. The increased requirements of \$2.9 million (or 3.4 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) UNMISS (\$4.5 million); and (b) MINUSCA (\$3.4 million), resulting from: (i) the higher salary rates based on the revised salary scales compared with the provision included in the approved budget; and (ii) the lower actual average vacancy rate compared with the budget.

9. The increased requirements were offset in part by decreased requirements at: (a) MONUSCO (\$3.0 million); and (b) MINUSMA (\$2.0 million), owing mainly to a higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the approved budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
National General Service staff	309 992.4	323 636.4	(13 644.0)	(4.4)

10. The increased requirements of \$13.6 million (or 4.4 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) UNMISS (\$7.5 million); (b) UNIFIL (\$3.7 million); and (c) MINUSCA

(\$3.4 million) resulting from: (i) the higher salary rates based on revised salary scales; and (ii) the lower actual average vacancy rates compared with the approved budget at UNMISS and MINUSCA.

11. The increased requirements were offset in part by decreased requirements at: (a) UNLB (\$1.8 million); and (b) MINURSO (\$0.9 million), owing mainly to higher actual average vacancy rates compared with the budget, and the depreciation of relevant local currencies against the United States dollar compared with the budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
United Nations Volunteers	85 101.4	80 681.2	4 420.2	5.2

12. The decreased requirements of \$4.4 million (or 5.2 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) MONUSCO (\$3.8 million) owing to a higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the budget for international United Nations Volunteers; a reduced living allowance owing to a lower actual average post adjustment multiplier; and lower-than-anticipated claims for residential security reimbursement, home leave and medical insurance; and (b) MINUSCA (\$1.1 million) owing to the lower actual number of international United Nations Volunteers eligible for settling-in grants, pre-departure and repatriation entitlements and rest and recuperation, compared with the budget owing to the increased turnover of United Nations Volunteers and the intervals between outgoing and incoming United Nations Volunteers; and reduced resettlement and exit lump-sum allowances owing to early repatriations.

13. The decreased requirements were offset in part by increased requirements at MINUSMA (\$1.5 million), attributable primarily to the higher actual number of international United Nations Volunteers eligible for settling-in grants, in connection with the recruitment in the last quarter of the 2022/23 period to support the electoral process.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
General temporary assistance	35 470.2	37 050.6	(1 580.4)	(4.5)

14. The increased requirements of \$1.6 million (or 4.5 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) UNISFA (\$2.1 million) owing to the longer-than-anticipated requirements for three positions, and the establishment of one position (P-5) as part of the reconfiguration of UNISFA as a multinational troop-contributing country-based force, and to a lower actual average vacancy rate compared with the budget; and (b) MONUSCO (\$0.4 million) owing to the unbudgeted positions to accommodate staff on prolonged sick leave and a position in support of the investigation of medical insurance fraud.

15. The increased requirements were offset in part by decreased requirements primarily at MINUSCA (\$2.6 million), attributable to the higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the approved budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Government-provided personnel	11 564.3	11 166.6	397.7	3.4

16. The decreased requirements of \$0.4 million (or 3.4 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MONUSCO (\$0.3 million) owing to a higher actual average vacancy rate; and (b) a lower number of rotations owing to the extension of the tour of duty of some government-provided personnel.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Consultants and consulting services	5 700.2	5 503.3	196.9	3.5

17. The decreased requirements of \$0.2 million (or 3.5 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSCA (\$0.6 million) owing to the lower actual engagement of consultants owing to cancelled or postponed activities, as a result of the security situation in the country, operational delays in the electoral calendar and shifting priorities of the Government; (b) MINUSMA (\$0.3 million) owing to the shorter periods of consultancies in support of the electoral process for municipal elections; and (c) UNMISS (\$0.1 million) owing to a lower number of field visits owing to the use of other modalities and the engagement of fewer consultants to support the political and electoral process.

18. The decreased requirements were offset in part by increased requirements at: (a) UNISFA (\$0.7 million), attributable to additional specialized technical consultants required to support projects in the areas that included waste management, environmental sustainability and construction; and (b) UNLB (\$0.3 million) owing to unforeseen consultancies for specialized functions which could not be covered by existing internal capacity or expertise.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Official travel	22 777.3	26 967.0	(4 189.7)	(18.4)

19. The increased requirements of \$4.2 million (or 18.4 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSMA (\$1.3 million); (b) the support account (\$0.4 million); (c) UNSOS (\$0.3 million) owing to an increase in overall travel activities; (d) MINUSCA (\$0.8 million) owing to additional travel in connection with predeployment visits and construction projects related to new camps for the additional uniformed personnel and the upgrade of temporary operating bases used for more than one year to improve the living conditions of military personnel; and (e) UNISFA (\$0.5 million) owing to the need to redeploy civilian staff, including their eligible dependants from duty stations in the Sudan to Abyei and to Entebbe upon the outbreak of the conflict, in April 2023, to ensure the safety of personnel and the continuity of critical operations.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Facilities and infrastructure	502 974.5	573 365.1	(70 390.6)	(14.0)

20. The increased requirements of \$70.4 million (or 14.0 per cent) for: (a) MONUSCO (\$24.6 million); (b) UNISFA (\$11.4 million); (c) MINUSCA (\$6.9 million); and (d) UNIFIL (\$6.0 million), attributable primarily to the acquisition of additional prefabricated facilities, gabions and defence barriers to improve the

living conditions of military and police personnel. At MONUSCO, UNISFA and (e) UNSOS (\$10.9 million), the increased cost of fuel contributed to the overexpenditure owing to the higher actual average price per litre of fuel for generators compared with the budget. In addition, the mission-specific drivers for the overexpenditure resulted from: (i) MONUSCO, attributable primarily to the payment of outstanding claims for expended ammunition to troop-contributing countries and an increase in the number of claims for residential security for uniformed personnel; (ii) UNISFA owing to the acquisition of additional generators, as well as the engagement of additional contractual services to support the camp reconstruction projects and for the construction of staff accommodations; (iii) UNSOS owing to additional construction work related to overhead protection, security upgrades and the acquisition of additional field defence stores owing to the increased mortar attacks; (iv) MINUSCA, attributable to solar systems to increase the Mission's capacity to use renewable energy and solar battery cabinets to replace obsolete units; and (v) UNIFIL owing to the acquisition of generators and electrical equipment (\$2.2 million), in line with the five-year phased asset replacement plan, in anticipation of the increased costs for civilian personnel and contingent-owned equipment for the 2023/24 period and consequential shortfall in financial resources approved for the replacement plan for the 2023/24 period; and (f) UNMISS (\$5.8 million) owing to higher costs for the construction of a security wall in Wau in compliance with the recommendation from the Department of Safety and Security, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; the construction of a septic system in Malakal, which was carried over from the 2021/22 period owing to: (i) the delay in the solicitation process; (ii) the renovation of welfare facilities at the United Nations House, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; and (iii) higher costs for the construction of helipads.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Ground transportation	94 030.5	100 381.7	(6 351.2)	(6.8)

21. The increased requirements of \$6.4 million (or 12.7 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) UNIFIL (\$4.5 million) owing to the acquisition of vehicles in anticipation of the shortfall in financial resources approved for the replacement plan for the 2023/24 period for which a provision was not included in the budget and the higher actual consumption of fuel at a higher actual average price compared with the budget, resulting from the return to pre-COVID-19 consumption levels and support provided to the Lebanese Armed Forces; (b) MONUSCO (\$2.3 million) owing to a higher actual average price of fuel compared with the budget, the payment of mobilization fees to a new fuel contractor and the acquisition of spare parts, as well as the maintenance of light passenger vehicles; and (c) UNISFA (\$0.9 million) attributable to spare parts owing to the age of the vehicle fleet; the need to procure three low-bed trailers and one telescopic forklift, and increased requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the higher actual consumption.

22. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements at MINUSMA (\$3.6 million), attributable primarily to petrol, oil and lubricants owing to reduced activities, road convoys, special operations and delays in repatriation and arrival of some contingents owing to the increased insecurity.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Air operations	584 925.3	495 004.2	89 921.1	15.4

23. The decreased requirements of \$89.9 million (or 15.4 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) MONUSCO (\$34.7 million) owing to the early repatriation of eight helicopters by a troop-contributing country; the suspension from February to June 2023 of non-emergency flights over North Kivu; the non-availability of one cargo-type fixed-wing aircraft; a lower consumption of fuel as a result of a lower number of hours flown; deductions in the payment for services rendered by the unmanned aerial system, as a result of a 45 days loss of fully operational capability; and lower-than-planned mobilization and demobilization fees of the unmanned aerial system; (b) MINUSMA (\$29.8 million) owing to: (i) the underutilization of flight hours for unmanned aerial system owing to restrictions imposed by the Malian authorities; (ii) the lower costs for fixed-wing aircraft rental and operation owing to a disruption in the rotation plan; and (iii) rental and operation of helicopters owing to non-deployment of five light-armed military helicopters, for which no commercial alternative was available; (c) UNSOS (\$12.8 million) owing to: (i) the difficulty of finding a replacement aircraft with the same or similar capacity resulting from non-renewal of the contract for the C-130 type aircraft; (ii) the unserviceability and grounding of helicopters owing to an accident, and safety concerns issued by ICAO; and (iii) the lower actual aviation fuel consumption owing to the non-availability of aviation assets; (d) MINUSCA (\$4.4 million) owing to the lower actual volume of fuel procured thanks to existing stock acquired during the 2021/22 period, and the lower actual number of flight hours and fuel consumption for fixed-wing aircraft owing to operational delays in the electoral calendar and the unserviceability of aircraft; and (e) UNMISS (\$3.7 million) owing to the non-renewal of the contract for C-130 type aircraft owing to challenges in finding a replacement aircraft at a reasonable price.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Marine operations	6 853.4	8 862.0	(2 008.6)	(29.3)

24. The increased requirements of \$2.0 million (or 29.3 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSCA (\$0.7 million); (b) MONUSCO (\$0.5 million); (c) UNSOS (\$0.5 million) owing to higher actual costs for additional acquisition of sea containers for transporting prefabricated facilities, field defence materials and other assets for the accommodation of United Nations personnel; and (d) at UNSOS to support the ATMIS mandate by transporting equipment and supplies.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Communications and information technology	270 873.9	279 897.0	(9 023.1)	(3.3)

25. The increased requirements of \$9.0 million (or 3.3 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) UNSOS (\$2.8 million) owing to the replacement of network equipment that was no longer supported by the vendor, the acquisition of closed-circuit television systems, the increase in mobile communications service costs and

satellite television services owing to contract renewal, and additional costs for audio accessories for conference rooms to support the ATMIS transition on strategic communications; (b) UNISFA (\$2.1 million) owing to the replacement of equipment that was no longer serviceable, the higher cost of maintaining Internet coverage, and the need to procure additional equipment to fulfil expanded network coverage and mobility requirements of military personnel for the new troop-contributing countries; (c) UNIFIL (\$1.6 million) owing to the acquisition of equipment in anticipation of a shortfall in financial resources approved for the replacement plan for the 2023/24 period, and the acquisition of additional spare parts and accessories for operational requirements, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; and (d) MINUSCA (\$0.9 million) owing to the acquisition of firewall security appliances to upgrade the Mission's existing system and to safeguard information systems against security risks, and cabinets to reinforce and safeguard the Mission's communications and information technology equipment.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Medical	29 966.1	24 739.7	5 226.4	17.4

26. The decreased requirements of \$5.2 million (or 17.4 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) MINUSMA (\$3.2 million) owing to the closure of COVID-19 facilities and a lower number of evacuations; (b) MONUSCO (\$0.5 million); (c) MINUSCA (\$0.3 million) owing to a decrease in the number of COVID-19 cases leading to the cancellation of the planned acquisition of medical equipment and supplies; and (d) UNIFIL (\$0.3 million) owing to the non-requirement of aeromedical evacuation services, lower utilization of hospitalization and testing services, and lower consumption of anaesthesia gas.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Special equipment	–	0.5	(0.5)	–

27. The non-budgeted requirement of \$500 is attributable primarily to procurement of explosive detection equipment for which provisions were made under the acquisition of safety and security equipment budget line at MINUSMA.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Other supplies, services and equipment	336 137.0	338 249.1	(2 112.1)	(0.6)

28. The increased requirements of \$2.1 million (or 0.6 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) UNISFA (\$6.9 million); (b) MINUSCA (\$3.7 million) owing to higher costs for freight handling and related services attributable to a global increase in fuel costs, which had an impact on global supply chains; and (c) MONUSCO (\$2.3 million), attributable to the payment in the 2022/23 period of the cost of freight for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities and vehicles purchased during the 2021/22 period.

29. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements primarily at MINUSMA (\$11.1 million), attributable to: (a) the slower pace of implementation of programmatic activities owing to the security situation and the

political environment; (b) lower-than-budgeted requirements for provision of technical working sessions to Malian defence and security forces owing to the postponement requested by the Malian authorities and non-establishment of one temporary operating base; and (c) contractual delays for mine detection and mine-clearing services, and to revised contractual terms for the provision of explosive detection dog services at a lower cost.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Quick-impact projects	13 350.0	13 261.7	88.3	0.7

30. The decreased requirements of \$88,300 (or 0.7 per cent) were attributable primarily to: (a) UNISFA (\$0.03 million) owing to the recording of expenditure in the amount of \$32,000 under facilities and infrastructure; and (b) MINUSCA (\$0.02 million) owing to various delays in the execution of scheduled projects owing to logistics issues, the impact of adverse climate in the region and a lack of access to certain regions, among others.

Table 2

Budget performance for the 2022/23 period by peacekeeping operation, 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINURSO	60 592.7	57 863.5	2 729.2	4.5
MINUSCA	1 074 387.7	1 073 901.9	485.8	0.0
MINUSMA	1 245 045.1	1 192 292.2	52 752.9	4.2
MONUSCO	1 030 269.9	1 015 835.5	14 434.4	1.4
UNDOF	65 578.4	64 987.6	590.8	0.9
UNFICYP	54 018.6	53 027.3	991.3	1.8
UNIFIL	502 920.5	502 919.1	1.4	0.0
UNISFA	268 169.7	267 775.4	394.3	0.1
UNMIK	41 947.3	40 665.9	1 281.4	3.1
UNMISS	1 121 659.0	1 121 657.8	1.2	0.0
UNSOS	521 696.7	517 284.0	4 412.7	0.8
Subtotal, missions	5 986 285.6	5 908 210.2	78 075.4	1.3
UNLB	65 958.6	64 295.5	1 663.1	2.5
RSCE	43 122.2	41 733.7	1 388.5	3.2
Support account for peacekeeping operations	371 787.0	368 552.9	3 234.1	0.9
Subtotal, support entities	480 867.8	474 582.1	6 285.7	1.3
Subtotal	6 467 153.4	6 382 792.3	84 361.1	1.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	827.7	575.7	252.0	30.4
Total	6 467 981.1	6 383 368.0	84 613.1	1.3

Main factors contributing to variances in resource requirements for the 2022/23 period by peacekeeping component

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINURSO	60 592.7	57 863.5	2 729.2	4.5

31. The underexpenditure of \$2.7 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) air operations (\$1.5 million) owing to the delayed deployment of two helicopters and lower fuel consumption compared with the budget as a result of the resumption of hostilities; and (b) national General Service staff (\$0.9 million) owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the budgeted rate, and the depreciation of the Moroccan dirham against the United States dollar, comparing the actual and budgeted exchange rates.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINUSCA	1 074 387.7	1 073 901.9	485.8	0.0

32. The approved budget for MINUSCA was fully utilized with a 0.045 per cent variance, however, comprising underexpenditure in some budget classes and overexpenditure in others. The main variances are described below.

33. Underexpenditure was recorded primarily under international staff (\$8.8 million) attributable to a higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the approved budget rate, and the lower actual danger pay disbursements, compared with the estimates included in the approved budget.

34. Increased requirements were recorded primarily under facilities and infrastructure (\$6.9 million) attributable to higher actual costs associated with the acquisition of prefabricated facilities for accommodation of civilian personnel deployed in field locations, construction materials, equipment, supplies and services for a perimeter wall, the upgrade of temporary operating bases, warehouses in two locations, a new camp to relocate one quick reaction force, bridge repairs across Mission locations to improve ground mobility, and solar systems to increase the Mission's capacity to use renewable energy and solar battery cabinets to replace obsolete units.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINUSMA	1 245 045.1	1 192 292.2	52 752.9	4.2

35. The underexpenditure of \$52.8 million was attributable primarily to the reduced requirements under: (a) air operations (\$29.8 million) owing to: (i) the underutilization of flight hours for unmanned aerial systems owing to restrictions imposed by the Malian authorities; and (ii) the lower cost of rental and operation of aircraft owing to the non-deployment of two commercial fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms and the non-deployment of five military helicopters; (b) international staff (\$11.4 million) owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the vacancy rate applied in the approved budget; and (c) other supplies, services and equipment (\$11.1 million) owing to: (i) the slower

pace of implementation of some programmatic activities related mainly to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and mediation and political activities owing to the security situation and the political environment; (ii) lower-than-budgeted requirements for provision of technical working sessions to Malian defence and security forces owing to the postponement requested by the Malian authorities and the non-establishment of one temporary operating base; and (iii) fewer individual contractual services owing to the cancellation of projects, including elections-related initiatives owing to delayed elections.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MONUSCO	1 030 269.9	1 015 835.5	14 434.4	1.4

36. The underexpenditure of \$14.4 million was attributable primarily to the reduced requirements under: (a) air operations (\$34.7 million) owing to the early repatriation of eight helicopters by a troop-contributing country, the suspension from February to June 2023 of non-emergency flights over North Kivu, the non-availability of one cargo-type fixed-wing aircraft, lower consumption of fuel as a result of a lower number of hours flown and deductions in the payment for services rendered by the unmanned aerial system as a result of a 45-day loss of fully operational capability; and (b) international staff (\$8.1 million) owing to lower-than-anticipated common staff costs and lower average salaries mainly as a result of a lower average actual post adjustment multiplier, compared with the budgeted rate.

37. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for facilities and infrastructure (\$24.6 million) attributable to: (a) security services (\$14.0 million) for the payment of outstanding claims for expended ammunition to troop-contributing countries and an increase in the number of claims for residential security for uniformed personnel; (b) the acquisition of additional prefabricated facilities, gabions and defence barriers (\$6.0 million) to improve the living conditions of military and police personnel; and (c) the increased cost of fuel (\$3.4 million) owing to the higher actual average price per litre of fuel compared with the budgeted price and the payment of mobilization fees to a new fuel contractor.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNDOF	65 578.4	64 987.6	590.8	0.9

38. The underexpenditure of \$0.6 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) military contingents (\$0.7 million) owing to lower actual costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to the postponement of the rotation of one troop-contributing country to the following budget period; and (b) other supplies, services and equipment (\$0.4 million) owing to lower actual costs for individual contractors owing to the decreased number of individual contractors required for the cleaning and maintenance work planned for the budget period.

39. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for national General Service staff (\$0.5 million), attributable to a lower actual average vacancy rate owing to the timely completion of recruitment activities.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNFICYP	54 018.6	53 027.3	991.3	1.8

40. The underexpenditure of \$1.0 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) national General Service staff (\$0.9 million); (b) military contingents (\$0.5 million); and (c) United Nations police (\$0.5 million) owing to the depreciation of the euro against the United States dollar compared with the rate in the budget.

41. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for ground transportation (\$1.0 million), attributable to the acquisition of seven additional light passenger vehicles owing to deterioration and safety concerns regarding their continued operation and the deferred acquisition of six buses from the prior period owing to delays in the supply and production of vehicles in connection with the global supply chain disruption.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNIFIL	502 920.5	502 919.1	1.4	0.0

42. The approved budget for UNIFIL was fully utilized with a 0.0 per cent variance; however, it comprised underexpenditure in some budget classes and overexpenditure in others. The main variances are described below.

43. Underexpenditure was recorded primarily under military contingents (\$14.6 million) owing to: (a) the higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the budget rate, which had an impact on the expenditure for troop cost reimbursement, allowances, rations and self-sustainment equipment, and contingent marine operations owing to challenges related to the replacement of one military unit and the temporary withdrawal of two other military units from UNIFIL of the Maritime Task Force and their vessels; and (b) lower actual costs for major contingent-owned equipment resulting from the delay in the deployment of vehicles owing to challenges faced by the troop-contributing countries.

44. Overexpenditure was recorded primarily under: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$6.1 million), attributable to the acquisition of: generators and electrical equipment (\$2.2 million) and prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment (\$1.4 million), in anticipation of shortfall in financial resources approved for the replacement plan for the 2023/24 period; and the higher actual average price per litre of fuel for generators compared with the budget; (b) ground transportation (\$4.5 million), attributable to the acquisition of vehicles in anticipation of shortfall in financial resources approved for the replacement plan for the 2023/24 period and the acquisition of a higher actual volume of fuel at a higher actual average price compared with the budget, resulting from the return to pre-COVID-19 consumption levels and support provided to the Lebanese Armed Forces; and (c) national General Service staff (\$3.7 million), attributable to the impact of the application of the revised salary scale for national General Service staff, compared with the budgeted scale.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNISFA	268 169.7	267 775.4	394.3	0.1

45. The approved budget for UNISFA was fully utilized with a 0.1 per cent variance; however, it comprised underexpenditure in some budget classes and overexpenditure in others. The main variances are described below.

46. Underexpenditure was recorded primarily under military contingents (\$19.7 million), which is attributable to lower costs for contingent-owned major equipment owing to delays in the deployment of contingent-owned equipment of new troop-contributing countries, lower standard troop costs owing to a higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the approved budget, and the lower cost of delivery and requirements for rations owing to the higher actual vacancy rate.

47. Overexpenditure was recorded primarily under: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$11.4 million), attributable to the acquisition of additional prefabricated accommodations and generators, as well as the engagement of additional contractual services to support the camp reconstruction projects and for the construction of staff accommodations and increased requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to a higher actual average price per litre compared with the budget; and (b) other supplies, services and equipment (\$6.7 million), attributable to increased costs for freight handling and related processes caused by the conflict in the Sudan, which caused UNISFA to reroute all its cargo from the northern to the southern supply route and by air.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNMIK	41 947.3	40 665.9	1 281.4	3.1

48. The underexpenditure of \$1.3 million was attributable primarily to the reduced requirements under: (a) international staff (\$1.2 million) owing to: (i) the higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the budgeted rate; and (ii) the lower actual average post adjustment multiplier compared with the budget; and (b) national General Service staff (\$0.5 million) owing to the appreciation of the United States dollar against the euro and the higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the budget.

49. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for communications and information technology (\$0.6 million), attributable to the higher-than-expected cost of replacing obsolete and depreciated information and communications technology equipment, which had exceeded its life expectancy, including 100 laptops, 12 pro tablets, four printers, 12 access switches, 25 uninterruptible power supplies, 70 handheld radios, seven very high frequency (VHF) repeaters, 20 monitors and 40 docking stations.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNMISS	1 121 659.0	1 121 657.8	1.2	0.0

50. The approved budget for UNMISS was fully utilized with a 0.0 per cent variance; however, it comprised underexpenditure in some budget classes and overexpenditure in others. The main variances are described below.

51. Underexpenditure was recorded primarily under: (a) international staff (\$12.5 million), attributable to the higher actual average vacancy rate and the lower actual average post adjustment multiplier, compared with the budgeted rate; and the deferral of retroactive payroll expenditure to accommodate higher costs owing to substantial changes in cost parameters that occurred after the Mission's budget was approved; and (b) military contingents (\$7.6 million), attributable to lower freight costs owing to fewer actual rotations of contingent-owned equipment; the deferral of expenditure for standard cost reimbursement and contingent-owned equipment to the 2023/24 period, lower costs for rations attributable to a lower actual average ceiling individual daily rate, the acquisition of fewer emergency rations packs, and credit notes received from suppliers for substandard performance.

52. Overexpenditure was recorded primarily under: (a) national General Service staff (\$7.5 million), attributable to the higher salary rates based on the revised salary scale promulgated in June 2022 and the lower actual average vacancy rate compared with the budget; (b) United Nations police (\$6.9 million), attributable to a higher actual rate of mission subsistence allowances compared with the budget, and retroactive payments to eligible police officers for transitional measures in accordance with [ST/IC/2022/14](#); and (c) facilities and infrastructure (\$5.8 million), attributable to: (i) higher costs for construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance owing to the construction of a security wall in Wau in compliance with the recommendation from the Department of Safety and Security, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; the construction of a septic system in Malakal, which was carried over from the 2021/22 period owing to the delay in the solicitation process; (ii) the renovation of welfare facilities at the United Nations House, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget; (iii) higher costs for the construction of helipads; and (iv) the higher actual average price per litre of fuel for generators resulting from the global increase of fuel prices.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNSOS	521 696.7	517 284.0	4 412.7	0.8

53. The underexpenditure of \$4.4 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) air operations (\$12.8 million) owing to: (i) difficulties encountered in finding a replacement aircraft with the same or similar capacity resulting from non-renewal of a contract; (ii) the unserviceability of one helicopter owing to an accident; (iii) the grounding of five helicopters owing to the significant safety concerns issued by ICAO; and (iv) the lower actual aviation fuel consumption owing to the non-availability of aviation assets; and (b) international staff (\$3.4 million) owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the budget, and the lower actual average post adjustment multipliers for Kenya compared with the budget.

54. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements under facilities and infrastructure (\$10.9 million), attributable to additional construction work related to overhead protection, additional security upgrades and the acquisition of additional field defence stores owing to the increased mortar attacks; and a higher average actual price per litre of fuel for generators, compared with the budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNLB	65 958.6	64 295.5	1 663.1	2.5

55. The underexpenditure of \$1.7 million was attributable primarily to: (a) national General Service staff (\$1.8 million), owing mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate compared with the budget, and the depreciation of the euro against the United States dollar compared with the budget; and (b) communications and information technology (\$0.9 million) owing to delays in the establishment of a new lease for the storage of information technology equipment owing to challenges encountered in making the transition from a business model based on asset ownership to a more efficient business model based on the lease of assets.

56. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements under facilities and infrastructure (\$1.2 million), attributable to the implementation of critical safety-related projects for managing water infiltration that were delayed in previous periods, which posed serious threats to the infrastructure's integrity at the Valencia premises, projects to reduce the carbon footprint of UNLB, and the rehabilitation of depleted and hazardous areas at the Brindisi campus.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
RSCE	43 122.2	41 733.7	1 388.5	3.2

57. The underexpenditure of \$1.4 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) international staff (\$1.8 million) owing to a higher actual average vacancy rate and the lower common staff cost compared with the budget; and (b) facilities and infrastructure (\$0.2 million) thanks to lower MONUSCO charges for maintenance services, utilities and waste disposal services and the lower cost of the RSCE maintenance contract resulting from a lower number of personnel and depreciation of the rate of the Uganda shilling against the United States dollar, compared with the budget.

58. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements under national General Service staff (\$0.9 million), attributable to: (a) increments in the salary scale during the performance period (by 15.1 per cent effective from November 2021, by 5.3 per cent effective from June 2022 and by 4 per cent effective from November 2022); (b) and higher requirements for communications and information technology (\$0.3 million), related mainly to post-COVID-19 reconnection of critical Internet services required as a result of the return of staff to the base.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Support account for peacekeeping operations	371 787.0	368 552.9	3 234.1	0.9

59. The underexpenditure of \$3.2 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) Umoja maintenance and support costs (\$4.1 million) owing to the discontinuation of the multi-protocol layer switching wide area network as a result of the improved reliability and availability of the Internet across locations where it was previously used to secure access to Umoja, lower leasing and hosting

costs and the non-deployment of the high-availability Umoja instance in Brindisi; and (b) peacekeeping capability readiness (\$1.8 million) owing to lower-than-anticipated pledges from Member States.

60. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) international staff (\$2.3 million); and (b) national General Service staff (\$1.5 million). The increases were attributable primarily to: (c) higher actual common staff costs in the Department of Peace Operations and the United Nations Office to the African Union; (d) lower actual average vacancy rates compared with the budgeted rates in the Department of Operational Support; (e) the impact of post adjustment increases across headquarters locations for international staff; and (f) the impact of the revised salary scales for the General Service and related categories, which took effect in November 2022.

Annex III

Unmanned aircraft systems

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Type of arrangement (commercial/letter of assist)</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Manufacturer/type of system</i>	<i>2023/24 deployment status</i>	<i>Proposed 2024/25 (United States dollars)</i>
MONUSCO	Commercial	3	Leonardo/Falco	Three deployed (Beni)	11 369 700
	Memorandum of understanding	104	Class I (mini/micro)	106 deployed	34 300
MINUSCA	Memorandum of understanding	94	Unmanned aircraft systems (micro and mini)	All but 6 micro unmanned aircraft systems deployed	694 600
	Commercial	5	Tekever AR3 VTOL (5 tasking lines with 3 unmanned aerial vehicles each)	Three tasking lines have been deployed. The remaining two are awaiting customs clearance pending government approval	24 829 500

Note: The unmanned aircraft system includes mini and micro unmanned aircraft systems provided by military contingents under memorandums of understanding and subject to the provisions governing contingent-owned equipment.

Annex IV

Death and disability compensation

1. The present annex contains updated information in response to paragraphs 37 and 38 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraphs 30 and 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the post-traumatic stress disorder framework for uniformed personnel ([A/76/782](#)).

2. From 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023, 619 death and disability claims were processed, of which 576 claims amounting to \$10.2 million were paid. Of the 576 paid claims, 56 were for death, 429 were for post-traumatic stress disorder and 91 were for other types of disability. As at 30 June 2023, there were 259 pending claims.

3. Table 1 provides an overview of all death and disability claims combined, while table 2 provides details on death claims, table 3 provides details on disability compensation claims (non-post-traumatic stress disorder) and table 4 provides details on post-traumatic stress disorder compensation claims. Claims listed as closed are awaiting additional documentation (usually medical information) from Governments, for which several reminders have been sent to the permanent missions. The claims are not rejected and can be reopened at any time upon submission of additional documentation by troop- and police-contributing countries.

Table 1

Summary of death and disability compensation claims, 2022/23 period

Peacekeeping mission	Claims paid		Claims rejected	Claims closed	Claims pending	
	Number	Amount (thousands of United States dollars)	Number	Number	Number	Amount (thousands of United States dollars)
Current missions						
MINUSCA	24	1 282	9	2	20	536
MINUSMA	76	2 602	6	11	93	2 127
MONUSCO	23	691	3	1	17	273
UNFICYP	9	102	1	–	2	14
UNIFIL	49	698	4	–	55	1 771
UNISFA	–	–	–	2	2	105
UNMIK						
UNMISS	7	386	3	–	4	137
Closed missions						
MINUSTAH	2	7	–	–	–	–
UNAMID	4	107	–	1	2	70
UNAVEM II	–	–	–	–	1	31
UNCRO	52	590	–	–	3	41
UNIIMOG	1	8	–	–	–	–
UNIKOM	6	66	–	–	2	17
UNMEE	5	48	–	–	–	–
UNMIL	2	85	–	–	–	–
UNMIS	1	10	–	–	1	15
UNOCI	3	78	–	–	2	8

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
UNOSOM II	2	58	–	–	–	–
UNPREDEP	5	58	–	–	–	–
UNPROFOR	305	3 325	–	–	53	580
UNTAET	–	–	–	–	1	39
UNTAC	–	–	–	–	1	31
Total	576	10 201	26	17	259	5 795

Table 2
Death compensation claims, 2022/23 period

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
Current missions						
MINUSCA	14	1 116	3	1	3	236
MINUSMA	26	1 978	2	–	20	1 604
MONUSCO	7	549	1	–	2	127
UNIFIL	1	50	2	–	8	609
UNISFA	–	–	–	1	1	82
UNMISS	4	325	3	–	1	82
Closed missions						
MINUSTAH	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNAMID	1	82	–	–	1	70
UNMIL	1	70	–	–	–	–
UNOCI	1	70	–	–	–	–
UNOSOM II	1	50	–	–	–	–
Total	56	4 290	11	2	36	2 810

Table 3
**Disability compensation claims (excluding post-traumatic stress disorder),
2022/23 period**

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
Current missions						
MINUSCA	10	166	6	1	17	300
MINUSMA	50	624	4	11	62	446

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
MONUSCO	16	142	2	1	15	146
UNFICYP	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNIFIL	1	74	–	–	3	147
UNISFA	–	–	–	1	1	23
UNMISS	3	61	–	–	3	55
Closed missions						
MINUSTAH	2	7	–	–	–	–
UNAMID	3	25	–	1	1	–
UNAVEM II	–	–	–	–	1	31
UNCRO	1	36	–	–	–	–
UNIKOM	–	–	–	–	2	17
UNMIL	1	15	–	–	–	–
UNMIS	–	–	–	–	1	15
UNOCI	2	8	–	–	2	8
UNPROFOR	2	85	–	–	4	46
UNTAC	–	–	–	–	1	31
Total	91	1 243	12	15	113	1 265

Table 4
Post-traumatic stress disorder compensation claims, 2022/23 period

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
Current missions						
MINUSMA	–	–	–	–	11	77
UNFICYP	9	102	1	–	2	14
UNIFIL	47	574	2	–	44	1 015
UNMIK	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closed missions						
UNCRO	51	554	–	–	3	41
UNIIMOG	1	8	–	–	–	–
UNIKOM	6	66	–	–	–	–
UNMEE	5	48	–	–	–	–
UNMIS	1	10	–	–	–	–
UNOSOM II	1	8	–	–	–	–
UNPREDEP	5	58	–	–	–	–
UNPROFOR	303	3 240	–	–	49	534

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
UNTAET	–	–	–	–	1	39
Total	429	4 668	3	–	110	1 720

4. The General Assembly decided, in its resolution [76/275](#), to adopt a pay-as-you-go approach to compensation for death and disability claims related to closed peacekeeping missions and closed non-peacekeeping missions in the context of the support account budget and the regular budget, respectively. As a result, and in response to paragraph 38 of Assembly resolution [76/274](#), in the 2022/23 period, 383 death and disability claims, including post-traumatic stress disorder claims, related to closed peacekeeping missions were settled in the amount of \$4.4 million under the support account.

5. In response to paragraph 37 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), all death and disability claims supported by mandated documents are fully processed within 90 days of receipt. The majority of pending claims are awaiting the submission of additional information from Member States, which is required in order to process the claims. The Secretariat is conducting a project on streamlining death and disability claims processing. The project is aimed at re-engineering the end-to-end process, from the time of the incident until disbursement, which will ensure that complete and accurate claims are promptly submitted by Member States and settled within the required timeline.

6. The submission of post-traumatic stress disorder claims is often delayed because symptoms can take years or decades to be felt or recognized. Post-traumatic stress disorder claims are now being reviewed by specialists to ascertain whether causation is linked to service in a United Nations mission and to determine the percentage of permanent impairment.

7. The Secretariat is undertaking a project through which it intends to review and develop potential measures for identifying and maximizing opportunities for prevention and mitigation of post-traumatic stress disorder in order to reduce both the incidence of future disability owing to the disorder and its severity. The project is also intended to address significant disparities in access to post-traumatic stress disorder compensation for uniformed personnel and to facilitate the claim submission process. The Secretariat plans to coordinate specific training and capacity-building related to the submission of post-traumatic stress disorder claims, in close coordination with Member States and relevant stakeholders.

Annex V

Management of contingent-owned equipment and liabilities to troop-contributing and formed police-contributing countries

1. The present annex contains responses to paragraphs 24 and 25 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/76/760](#)).

A. Management of contingent-owned equipment

2. The Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions was amended to reflect the provisions approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/303](#). The amendments to the Manual are being edited and will be translated into the six official languages of the United Nations ([A/78/87](#)). United Nations Headquarters and field missions continue to coordinate activities to ensure that the provisions of the Manual are implemented.

B. Liabilities relating to troop-contributing countries and formed police-contributing countries

3. The status of reimbursements due to troop-contributing countries and formed police-contributing countries for the 2021/22 period and the 2022/23 period is set out in tables 1 to 3. The amount owed contains liabilities in arrears to UNAMID for the period from January 2021 to September 2022, and, for all active peacekeeping missions, arrears for the period from January to March 2023, which were due in June 2023, as well as the estimated current liabilities for the period from April to June 2023, which became payable in September 2023.

Table 1
Summary of liabilities for troops, formed police units, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021/22	2022/23
Owed as at 1 July	552 628	547 849
Estimated amounts owed	2 103 202	1 951 749
Less: payments made during the fiscal year	2 107 981	1 778 576
Balance as at 30 June	547 849	721 022

Table 2
Liabilities for troops and formed police units

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021/22	2022/23
Owed as at 1 July	288 121	285 883
Estimated amounts owed	1 168 489	1 170 407
Less: payments made during the fiscal year	1 170 727	1 164 079
Balance as at 30 June	285 883	292 211

Table 3
Liabilities for contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021/22	2022/23
Owed as at 1 July	264 508	261 966
Estimated amounts owed	934 712	781 342
Less: payments made during the fiscal year	937 254	614 497
Balance as at 30 June	261 966	428 811

4. Details on deductions to personnel reimbursements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#), for the period from 2019/20 to 2022/23 are provided in table 4.

Table 4
Deductions to personnel reimbursements in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#), 2019/20 to 2022/23

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component^a</i>	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
MINURSO	49.4	109.9	117.5	116.3
MINUSCA	5 207.0	6 038.7	5 097.9	6 230.0
MINUSMA	21 122.6	21 198.3	21 440.7	20 243.5
MINUJUSTH	332.7	—	—	—
MONUSCO	12 185.9	8 101.2	10 686.4	12 959.3
UNAMID	1 459.9	2 154.6	884.6	214.5
UNDOF	227.4	205.7	560.5	590.4
UNFICYP	—	—	—	—
UNIFIL	1 274.1	1 621.9	1 824.4	1 944.2
UNISFA	5 214.6	976	110.3	9.4
UNMISS	15 760.4	7 665.2	3 716.7	3 716.2
UNSOS	23.8	—	60.6	38.6
Total	62 857.8	48 071.5	44 499.6	46 062.5

^a According to the quarterly payment in which deductions are applied.

5. In response to paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), the application of deductions to reimbursements for non-functioning contingent-owned equipment and absent contingent-owned equipment for the period from 2019/20 to 2022/23 is provided in tables 5 and 6, respectively.

Table 5

Deductions for non-functioning contingent-owned equipment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>
MINURSO	—	—	—	—
MINUSCA	2 693.6	2 504.1	3 234.7	2 961.7
MINUSMA	3 934.8	5 639.6	7 509.5	6 575.7
MONUSCO	2 066.1	1 694.9	2 992.5	4 392.7
UNAMID	1 792.9	917.3	2.0	—
UNDOF	18.5	—	297.6	61.8
UNFICYP	—	12.9	—	—
UNIFIL	1 466.1	428.4	818.5	325.0
UNISFA	6.1	13.6	28.8	166.6
UNMISS	1 926.4	1 158.0	4 357.8	3 762.7
UNSOS	8 502.5	7 002.3	8 358.9	8 289.1
Total	22 407.0	19 371.1	27 600.3	26 535.3

Table 6

Deductions for absent contingent-owned equipment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>
MINURSO	—	—	—	—
MINUSCA	2 612.2	2 555.0	6 519.1	5 765.3
MINUSMA	13 695.1	17 190.5	15 149.5	15 064.2
MONUSCO	4 058.9	3 610.7	5 327.6	4 635.0
UNAMID	2 193.2	2 095.3	830.9	12.5
UNDOF	244.1	1 379.5	1 121.8	245.3
UNFICYP	—	—	—	—
UNIFIL	1 329.9	1 584.7	2 032.0	1 907.4
UNISFA	2 284.3	904.4	7 153.3	10 561.2
UNMISS	6 601.0	5 833.4	3 986.7	3 368.7
UNSOS	23 978.7	22 581.2	22 321.2	22 826.0
Total	56 997.4	57 734.7	64 442.1	64 385.6

6. Table 7 provides information on the status of the finalization of memorandums of understanding for deployed units in active peacekeeping missions.

Table 7
Status of memorandums of understanding for deployed units as at 30 June 2023

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Signed memorandums of understanding</i>	<i>Draft memorandums of understanding</i>
MINURSO	1	–
MINUSCA	52	–
MINUSMA	54	1
MONUSCO	50	1
UNDOF	11	1
UNFICYP	8	–
UNIFIL	40	1
UNISFA	8	1
UNMISS	35	–
UNSOS	47	1
Total	306	6

7. In response to paragraph 25 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), the Secretariat continues to ensure timely reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries, in accordance with the existing rules. During the 2022/23 period, liabilities to troop- and police-contributing countries in all active peacekeeping operations were released for payment in the regular scheduled quarterly payment cycles, except in June 2023. During the June 2023 cycle, all uniformed personnel reimbursements were made; however, no contingent-owned equipment reimbursements were made owing to cash constraints as a result of unpaid assessments from Member States. All arrears from the June 2023 cycle were paid during the September 2023 cycle.

8. In response to paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, information on the outstanding payments for uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment showed that UNAMID continued to carry outstanding balances past due to troop- and police-contributing countries at the end of each quarter, as presented in table 8. The outstanding balances were attributable to cash constraints at UNAMID, which were a result of unpaid assessments. During the 2022/23 period, partial payments for outstanding liabilities were made as cash was received from the payment of assessed contributions. As shown in table 8, all active peacekeeping operations carried outstanding balances to troop- and police-contributing countries at the end of the June 2023 quarter for the claims during the period from January to March 2023. Owing to delayed collection of assessments across active peacekeeping operations, and even with maximization of the cross-borrowing mechanism among active peacekeeping operations and from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, during the June 2023 payment cycle, the Secretariat was only able to make payments for uniformed personnel reimbursement, while contingent-owned equipment reimbursements were placed in accounts payable, and payments were made in full in September 2023.

Table 8
**Outstanding payments for uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment, by mission
as at 30 June 2023**

(United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Troops/formed police units</i>	<i>Contingent-owned equipment</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Arrears: claims period</i>	<i>Status of arrears as at</i>
UNAMID	–	25 924 224	25 924 224	January 2021–June 2022	30 September 2022
UNAMID	–	25 739 795	25 739 795	January 2021–September 2022	31 December 2022
UNAMID	–	19 032 296	19 032 296	January 2021–September 2022	31 March 2023
MINURSO	–	43 337	43 337	January–March 2023	30 June 2023
MINUSCA	–	44 958 863	44 958 863	January–March 2023	30 June 2023
MINUSMA	–	37 500 687	37 500 687	January–March 2023	30 June 2023
MONUSCO	–	33 473 287	33 473 287	January–March 2023	30 June 23
UNAMID	–	19 032 296	19 032 296	January 2021–September 2022	30 June 2023
UNDOF	–	2 362 542	2 362 542	January–March 2023	30 June 2023
UNFICYP	–	219 713	219 713	January–March 2023	30 June 2023
UNIFIL	–	23 024 402	23 024 402	January–March 2023	30 June 2023
UNISFA	–	6 783 222	6 783 222	January–March 2023	30 June 2023
UNMISS	–	37 138 401	37 138 401	January–March 2023	30 June 2023
UNSOS	–	19 096 066	19 096 066	January–March 2023	30 June 23
Total		223 632 816	223 632 816		30 June 2023 ^a

^a As mentioned in para. 7 above, all arrears from the June 2023 cycle were paid in September 2023.

Annex VI

Air operations

1. The table below provides information based on cargo tasks (except for the MONUSCO MI-26 aircraft, which were almost exclusively combination flights).
2. Most of the cargo moved in the missions has a high volume-to-weight ratio. This means that a given flight may transport less weight than the aircraft's total cargo capacity while the actual volume of the aircraft has reached its limit. The information systems do not capture usage by volume.
3. Other factors that limit the cargo capacity are temperature, altitude of the airport, wind speed during take-off and landing, or the nature of some cargo being moved (perishables), which may allow for the adjustment of schedules to maximize aircraft utilization.

Cargo utilization by aircraft type, July 2022–June 2023

Peacekeeping component	Agreement	Aircraft	Total			
			Cargo (metric tons)	Sorties	Cargo per sortie (metric tons)	Utilization per sortie (percentage)
MINURSO	Commercial	AN-26	302.10	236	1.28	23
MINUSCA	Commercial	AN-26	645.87	474	1.36	25
	Commercial	AN-74	76.92	37	2.08	21
MINUSMA	Commercial	AN-74	233.36	62	3.76	38
	Military	Lockheed C-130	3 422.28	549	6.23	31
MONUSCO	Commercial	AN-26	1 112.94	456	2.44	44
	Commercial	MI-26	897.44	181	4.96	25
	Military	Lockheed C-130	2 237.46	479	4.67	23
UNMISS	Commercial	AN-26	904.06	298	3.03	55
	Commercial	Lockheed L-382	1 126.91	114	9.89	49
	Commercial	MI-26	5 133.06	762	6.74	35
UNSOS	Commercial	AN-26	2 908.02	1 149	2.53	46
	Commercial	Lockheed L-382	547.44	126	4.34	22

Annex VII

Mine action activities

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Details on planning and budget assumptions</i>	<i>Actual expenditure 2022/23</i>	<i>Approved resources 2023/24</i>	<i>Planned resources 2024/25</i>	<i>Proposed staffing structure 2024/25</i>
MINURSO	Mine action activities are an enabler for MINURSO activities, as they contribute to a safe environment for MINURSO peacekeepers, enabling them to patrol safely in discharge of their mandate, in line with the objectives of Action for Peacekeeping Plus. To this end, MINURSO will undertake clearance, route verification, investigations into suspected aerial attacks and high-calibre shootings both east and west of the berm, explosive ordnance risk education for MINURSO personnel and support for MINURSO logistical movements east of the berm. In addition, data on explosive ordnance contamination will be analysed and mapped, with updated information passed on to team sites to ensure the safety and security of MINURSO peacekeepers.	2 540.6	3 010.7	2 991.3	6 posts MINURSO (1): 1 P-4 UNOPS (5): 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 3 national local individual contractor agreements
MINUSCA	The explosive ordnance threat continues to evolve, threatening the security and safety of civilians, peacekeepers, humanitarian personnel and national security forces. Mine action planning is based on a mission-wide approach to preventing and responding to the explosive threat, whereby the MINUSCA force is responsible for explosive ordnance disposal while UNMAS plays a role in ensuring that troop contingents are adequately trained and equipped, in line with Security Council resolution 2659 (2022) . Mine action activities include predeployment and within-mission training of troop contingents on search-and-detect and post-blast investigation. In addition, UNMAS will support national initiatives to address the explosive ordnance threat through provision of explosive ordnance disposal training and mentoring to national defence and security forces, training and support on weapons and ammunition management, and provision of risk education to local populations.	8 220.0	8 240.0	8 387.0	50 posts MINUSCA (1): 1 P-4 UNOPS (49): 1 P-3, 13 international individual contractor agreements, 35 national local individual contractor agreements
MONUSCO	Explosive ordnance, including improvised explosive devices, continues to have devastating effects on the civilian population and security forces. Mine action planning addresses protection concerns, including by building sustainable national capacities in explosive ordnance disposal and strengthening the improvised explosive device threat mitigation capacity of the security forces in line with the joint transition plan. UNMAS will engage national entities to conduct surveys, clearance and spot tasks in conflict-affected areas and support the force through improvised explosive device threat mitigation support, risk awareness and the destruction of unserviceable ammunition. The transition of explosive ordnance responsibilities to national authorities will be facilitated through the provision of explosive ordnance threat mitigation and improvised explosive device search-and-detect training to national armed forces and support in the development of a national policy framework to counter the explosive ordnance threat.	4 235.7	3 568.2	4 155.6	25 posts MONUSCO (1): 1 P-4 UNOPS (24): 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 4 international individual contractor agreements, 14 national local individual contractor agreements, 4 in-kind

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Details on planning and budget assumptions</i>	<i>Actual expenditure 2022/23</i>	<i>Approved resources 2023/24</i>	<i>Planned resources 2024/25</i>	<i>Proposed staffing structure 2024/25</i>
UNFICYP	<p>Mine action planning assumes that Mission leadership will continue to require advice on mine action as a confidence-building measure with the parties, technical and operational support to ensure the safety and security of peacekeepers and civilians who cross the buffer zone.</p> <p>Mine action activities include provision of strategic and technical advice in support of advocacy and confidence-building measures, maintenance of minefield fencing in the buffer zone, risk awareness to UNFICYP personnel and technical guidance to the Committee on Missing Persons.</p>	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 post UNFICYP (1): P-4
UNIFIL	<p>Mine action planning assumes that two UNIFIL military contingents will continue to undertake the clearance of mines and explosive remnants of war and that quality assurance must be performed by the civilian mine action personnel under the overall guidance and direction of the UNIFIL Programme Management Officer so that the cleared land can be registered in the national database and released by national authorities for civilian use.</p> <p>The proposed establishment of four new temporary positions at UNIFIL reflects the transfer to the force of the remaining core functions of programme design, operational planning, implementation, reporting and representation formerly provided by the Mine Action Service through UNOPS and budgeted under the other supplies, services and equipment class of expenditure – mine detection and mine-clearing services. This staffing change will shift delivery of the mine action programme to UNIFIL to improve the effectiveness, cost-efficiency, governance and transparency of the programme.</p>	511.3	529.3	0.0	5 temporary positions UNIFIL (5): 1 P-4, 4 national General Service
UNISFA	<p>Mine action planning recognizes the need to ensure the mobility of peacekeepers and the safe deployment of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in all areas identified for patrolling, in furtherance of Security Council resolution 2660 (2022). Mine action activities include route verification, survey and clearance in support of UNISFA troops, as well as the provision of patrol support teams with integrated clearance capacity in support of the Mechanism. In addition, explosive ordnance risk education will be provided to United Nations civilian and uniformed personnel and local communities, and weapons and ammunition confiscated by UNISFA troops will be destroyed.</p> <p>The resource requirement assumes that the General Assembly will endorse the proposal to establish nine additional general temporary assistance posts in the UNISFA staffing table: seven within the mine action component and two within the mission support component.</p>	9 808.6	9 842.0	6 747.2	9 posts UNISFA (8): 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 3 Field Service, 2 national General Service
UNMISS	<p>In accordance with Security Council resolution 2677 (2023), mine action operations will advance the safety and security of peacekeepers, providing a safer environment for civilians and the voluntary return of internally displaced persons, as well as facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Mine action planning assumes that the general security situation will allow clearance efforts, with the resource requirement focused on deploying operation teams that are best equipped to respond to requirements for mission mandate delivery.</p> <p>Mine action activities include survey, route verification and clearance, provision of risk education and capacity-building support to the National Mine Action Authority on the coordination of mine action operations, monitoring and quality assurance. Through the restructuring of personnel and streamlining the number of road clearance, multitasking and integrated clearance teams, UNMISS achieved efficiencies estimated at \$812,700 within the current UNOPS delivery model.</p>	28 177.7	28 158.3	27 345.6	63 posts UNMISS (1): P-5 UNOPS (62): ^a P-4, 7 P-3, 4 international individual contractor agreements, 29 national local individual contractor agreements, 2 in-kind, 17 high-risk personnel

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Details on planning and budget assumptions</i>	<i>Actual expenditure 2022/23</i>	<i>Approved resources 2023/24</i>	<i>Planned resources 2024/25</i>	<i>Proposed staffing structure 2024/25</i>
UNSOS	<p>As attacks with improvised explosive devices remain a major security threat in Somalia, improvised explosive device threat mitigation expertise, as well as operational and tactical support throughout the drawdown phases and improve Somali security forces and peacekeepers' safety, mobility and readiness. UNSOS, through the Mine Action Service, will therefore maintain and adapt its explosive ordnance threat mitigation training and mentoring capacity in support of ATMIS and focus its efforts on enhancing the coordination and planning of concerted counter-improvised explosive device operations between ATMIS and the Somali security forces, through UNSOS joint operational coordination centres and the deployment of technical advisers in all sectors. Mine action planning is a factor in support for Somali authorities, to operationalize the national weapons and ammunition management strategy and to promote a nationalized approach to explosive ordnance survey, disposal and risk education activities in support of local communities.</p> <p>Mine action activities include: (a) specific counter-improvised explosive device training provided by the Mine Action Service to all ATMIS troop- and police-contributing countries, both prior to deployment and in country; (b) support for the Somali security forces with improvised explosive device threat mitigation training and specialized mine action equipment; (c) support for the Office of the National Security Adviser to establish weapons and small arms ammunition management strategy; and (d) the deployment of survey and clearance teams and explosive ordnance risk education teams across all sectors, in support of local communities. In order to streamline the provision of support services within the current UNOPS delivery model, UNOPS support services for mine action have been reduced from 35 posts in the 2023/24 period to 27 posts proposed for the 2024/25 period. The efficiencies, estimated at \$584,200, were achieved by consolidating support functions and reclassifying positions in accordance with UNSOS transition requirements and strategic priorities.</p>	41 898.7	41 104.8	37 173.7	100 posts UNOPS (100): 1 P-5, 6 P-4, 12 P-3, 20 international individual contractor agreements, 38 national local individual contractor agreements, 23 high-risk personnel
Total		95 392.6	94 453.3	86 800.4	

^a One P-4 post is cost-shared.

Annex VIII

Programmatic activities

Proposed resource requirements for programmatic activities for the 2024/25 period by peacekeeping mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Activity or category</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>UNSOS</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mine detection and mine-clearing services	2 991.3	8 387.0	4 155.6	–	6 747.2	–	27 345.6	37 173.7	86 800.4
Rule of law and security sector reform	–	6 862.9	4 233.3	–	157.0	600.0	1 215.0	–	13 068.2
Promotion and protection of human rights	–	1 607.7	1 540.0	–	58.0	460.0	831.0	–	4 496.7
Community stabilization projects	–	750.0	2 793.9	–	1 250.0	1 389.1	115.0	–	6 298.0
Peace consolidation	–	602.5	6 200.0	–	53.0	–	907.0	–	7 762.5
Confidence-building and trust in security institutions	–	1 300.0	750.0	–	629.0	–	1 104.9	–	3 783.9
Community violence reduction	–	8 400.0	3 000.0	–	273.0	–	340.0	–	12 013.0
Disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation	–	500.0	2 016.5	–	–	–	–	–	2 516.5
Women and peace and security	–	200.0	930.0	–	63.0	340.0	262.2	–	1 795.2
Youth, peace and security	–	–	80.0	500.0	10.0	100.0	–	–	690.0
Support for national processes, including electoral assistance	–	–	–	–	–	–	605.8	–	605.8
Small arms and light weapons management	–	100.0	740.0	–	7.0	–	–	–	847.0
Sanctions regime	–	–	800.0	–	–	–	–	–	800.0
Total	2 991.3	28 710.1	27 239.3	500.0	9 247.2	2 889.1	32 726.5	37 173.7	141 477.2

Annex IX

Post adjustment multipliers

Peacekeeping component	Actual													Budget proposal
	December 2022	January 2023	February 2023	March 2023	April 2023	May 2023	June 2023	July 2023	August 2023	September 2023	October 2023	November 2023	December 2023	2024/25
MINURSO (Algeria)	40.7	37.6	37.6	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.1	46.9	46.9	46.9
MINURSO (Morocco)	34.8	31.8	31.8	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.4	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	34.2	34.8	34.8
MINUSCA	56.4	52.9	52.9	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0
MONUSCO	58.7	55.2	55.2	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.6	60.4	60.4	60.4
UNDOF (Israel)	79.3	75.3	75.3	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	68.8	68.8	56.7
UNDOF (Syrian Arab Republic)	27.6	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
UNFICYP	18.2	16.5	26.7	26.6	29.3	28.6	36.0	39.3	37.8	35.5	34.2	34.7	36.0	37.6
UNIFIL ^a	121.5	116.6	116.6	116.6	34.9	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.6	110.8
MINUSMA	49.0	45.7	45.7	47.4	47.4	47.4	47.4	51.6	51.6	51.6	51.6	50.7	51.5	51.5
UNMIK	33.0	30.0	30.0	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
UNSOS	48.9	45.6	45.6	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.7	45.5	45.5	45.5
UNISFA ^a	72.4	68.6	68.6	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.7	56.5	57.0	57.0	57.0	55.0	55.0	64.3
UNMISS	58.7	55.2	55.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.7	56.7	56.7
UNLB (Italy)	22.6	20.9	26.1	26.0	28.8	28.0	26.8	29.8	28.5	26.3	25.2	25.6	26.8	26.2
UNLB (Spain)	32.4	30.6	30.1	30.0	32.8	32.1	30.8	34.0	32.6	30.3	29.1	29.6	30.8	33.7
RSCE (Uganda)	35.1	32.1	32.1	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7
Support account (United States of America)	73.8	69.9	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	86.9

^a In addition to the post adjustment multiplier, the personal transitional allowance was taken into account for Lebanon (75.2) and the Sudan (9.3).