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Financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone**Performance report on the budget of the United Nations
Mission in Sierra Leone for the period from
1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003****Report of the Secretary-General****Contents**

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* Reissued for technical reasons.



Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

The total expenditure for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by components, namely: substantive civilian; military; civilian police; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

Category	Appropriation	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	408 358.0	371 634.2	36 723.8	9.0
Civilian personnel	60 653.4	49 426.3	11 227.1	18.5
Operational requirements	200 465.0	182 025.0	18 440.0	9.2
Gross requirements	669 476.4	603 085.5	66 390.9	9.9
Staff assessment income	6 697.2	5 579.3	1 117.9	16.7
Net requirements	662 779.2	597 506.2	65 273.0	9.8
Voluntary contributions in-kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	669 476.4	603 085.5	66 390.9	9.9

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	260	253	2.6
Military contingents	17 240	15 678	9.1
Civilian police	60	70	(17.4)
Formed police units	—	—	—
International staff	381	305	20.1
National staff	611	556	9.0
United Nations Volunteers	168	152	9.5
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

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

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, as was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 4 March 2002 (A/56/855), amounted to \$669,476,400 gross (\$662,779,200 net). It provided for 260 military observers, 17,240 military contingents, 60 civilian police, 381 international staff, 611 local staff and 168 United Nations Volunteers.

2. On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, contained in its report of 3 April 2002 (A/56/887/Add.3, para. 38), the General Assembly, by its resolution 56/251 B of 27 June 2002, appropriated the amount of \$699,838,300 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, which was \$66,390,900 higher than the expenditure of \$633,447,400 (inclusive of support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy).

3. In the same resolution, the General Assembly apportioned the amount of \$532,469,200 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.

4. In its resolution 57/291 of 20 December 2002, the General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report of 2 December 2002 (A/57/633, para. 4), apportioned the amount of \$90 million gross for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, in addition to the apportionment of \$532,469,200 granted by General Assembly resolution 56/251 B. The total apportionment for the period was \$622,469,200. This amount has been assessed on Member States.

5. As summarized in the table below, inclusive of the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, the appropriation of \$699,838,300 for the period was \$66,390,900 higher than the expenditure of \$633,447,400, while the apportionment of \$622,469,200 was \$10,978,200 lower than the expenditure of \$633,447,400.

Financial resources provided to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

(United States dollars in gross terms)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. Appropriation (resolution 56/251 B)	
Mission	669 476 400
Support account for peacekeeping operations	27 113 600
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	3 248 300
Total appropriation	699 838 300
2. Apportionment (resolutions 56/251 B and 57/291)	
Mission (resolution 56/251 B)	502 107 300
Mission (resolution 57/291)	90 000 000
Support account for peacekeeping operations (resolution 56/251 B)	27 113 600
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (resolution 56/251 B)	3 248 300
Total apportionment	622 469 200
3. Difference between appropriation and apportionment (1) - (2)	77 369 100
4. Expenditure	
Mission	603 085 500
Support account for peacekeeping operations	27 113 600
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	3 248 300
Total expenditure	633 447 400
5. Unutilized balances of appropriation (1) - (4)	66 390 900
6. Additional apportionment requested (2) - (4)	(10 978 200)

II. Mandate performance

6. The mandate of the Mission was established by Security Council resolution 1270 (1999) and subsequently adjusted by the Council in its resolutions 1289 (2000) and 1389 (2002). The Council further elaborated the mandate of the Mission in its resolutions 1346 (2001) and 1400 (2002). The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1400 (2002), 1436 (2002) and 1470 (2003).

7. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security.

8. Within its overall objective, during the performance period the Mission has contributed to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by standard components: substantive civilian; military; civilian police; and support, which reflect, rather than determine, the common programmatic nature of the expected accomplishments and outputs contained in these components.

9. The frameworks represent a shift towards a result-based budgeting approach. The 2002/03 budget did not include standard frameworks for planned results, which would have been the baseline against which performance would have been measured and reported. The Mission's performance is therefore presented in a transitional format, showing the actual indicators of achievement and actual outputs during 2002/03 for which information was available.

10. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the time frame of the Mission and the actual indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the performance period. The actual outputs represent the contributions by the Mission towards the expected accomplishments during the performance period.

Component 1: Substantive civilian

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.1 Progress towards the consolidation of peace and political stability and the promotion of national recovery	1.1.1 Majority and minority parties harmoniously participated in parliamentary debates
	1.1.2 11 bills relevant to improved political stability ratified by Parliament
	1.1.3 Participation of the countries members of the Manu River Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the peace process of Sierra Leone
<i>Actual outputs</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced and broadcast daily radio programmes (in 6 languages) on the Government's capacity to maintain peace and security • Produced and performed sensitization campaigns (theatre) in all 149 chiefdoms on the importance of peace and security in Sierra Leone • Produced twice-weekly television programmes on the national television station on security and political reconciliation in Sierra Leone • Trained 80 journalists in the ethics of professional reporting • Regular meetings of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with leaders of ECOWAS countries and three briefings by the Special Representative to ECOWAS summit and committees on the situation in Sierra Leone 	
<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.2 Progress towards extension of the authority of the State of Sierra Leone	1.2.1 Relocation of line ministries staff who were all based in Freetown to all 14 districts and 63 paramount chiefs elected and installed
	1.2.2 Magistrate courts sitting in all districts; 4 judges and magistrates appointed and assigned to deal with cases in all districts (on a rotational basis except Freetown)

- 1.2.3 95 per cent of camps for internally displaced persons in the country closed in 2002/03 compared to 75 per cent in 2001/02; over 90 per cent of the people returned to their areas of origin in 2002/03 compared to 80 per cent in 2001/02
- 1.2.4 About 200,000 returnees and refugees resettled in 2002/03 compared to 140,000 in 2001/02
- 1.2.5 Government declared all areas in the country except one safe for resettlement

Actual outputs

- Facilitated meetings with government officials for mobilization of resources for community development
- Facilitated the establishment of 14 district recovery committees by providing advice and attending meetings of the recovery committees
- Facilitated, by providing transport of construction materials, supervision, identification of projects, the rehabilitation and construction of 4 magistrate courts and 2 Government district offices

*Expected accomplishments**Actual indicators of achievement*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.3 Progress towards respect for human rights and reconciliation | 1.3.1 More than 7,000 statements taken, including many from war-affected children; and 50 hearings by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission |
| | 1.3.2 Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights established |

Actual outputs

- Facilitated monthly meetings for the establishment of the Commission for war-affected children
- 300 police officers trained in human rights in 2002/03 compared to 120 in 2001/02
- Produced and performed sensitization campaigns in 140 chiefdoms on human rights and HIV/AIDS in 2002/03 compared to 110 in 2001/02
- Distributed more than 100,000 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission publications and pamphlets from the Sierra Leonean police on human rights
- Monthly meetings held with government and political leaders to advocate in favour of the establishment of the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights
- Weekly broadcast of human rights radio programmes in Freetown and regional offices
- Trained more than 300 human rights trainers from NGOs and civil society
- 6 child protection workshops held for government officials and NGOs
- Voice of the children radio programme launched
- 1,000 state agent and members of NGOs trained on the rule of law
- Facilitated the rights of vulnerable groups through over 100 advocacy meetings, 1,000 trained in capacity-building

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.4 Progress towards increased reintegration of ex-combatants in Sierra Leone	1.4.1 21,100 ex-combatants entered the Reintegration Opportunities Programme

Actual outputs

- Held 8 meetings of the Technical Coordination Committee and working partners in disarmament, demobilization and reconstruction efforts
- Facilitated and attended 45 meetings of the Government Project Approval Committee meetings on ex-combatants entering reintegration programmes
- Facilitated reintegration through engagement, guidance, sensitization of ex-combatants and war-affected youth in the implementation of United Nations human security projects, in support of the Government's Reintegration Programme
- Facilitated conflict avoidance and local integration through engagement, guidance, sensitization, counselling, administrative and logistical support for more than 4,000 ex-combatants and war-affected youth in most volatile areas

Component 2: Military

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.1 Ensured and maintained security throughout Sierra Leone	2.1.1 Border incursion incidents reduced from 40 in 2001/02 to 10 in 2002/03
	2.1.2 All chiefdoms except one declared safe for return of refugees
	2.1.3 Reduced number of major incident of armed incursion from 60 in 2001/02 to 40 in 2002/03

Actual outputs

- Daily assessment of situation made through the military operation cell, incorporating security agencies of Government of Sierra Leone
- Daily, monthly and quarterly meetings with security agencies of Government of Sierra Leone, conducted 1,000 meetings in a year
- 40,515 military observer mobile and foot patrol days (3 military observers per patrol, 3 patrols each from 11 team sites and 1 patrol each from 4 sub-team sites, for 365 days)
- 226,300 mobile and foot patrol days (31 troops per patrol, 1 patrol each from 20 locations, for 365 days)
- 3,096 air patrol hours utilizing 11 helicopters from 14 sites (23.5 hours per month per helicopter)
- 8,400 platoon size quick responses (35 troops per platoon, 1 platoon quick response each from 20 locations, 12 times a year)
- 6,240 company size quick responses (130 troops per company, 16 company quick responses from 20 locations, 3 times a year)

- 1,550 battalion size quick responses (775 troops per battalion, 1 battalion size quick response from 2 locations, twice a year)
- 292,000 troop-manned 40 checkpoint days (20 troops per check point, 40 check points, for 365 days)
- 122 hours of air manoeuvres utilizing 8 helicopters

Component 3: Civilian police

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.1 Progress towards a self-sustaining and professional police force	3.1.1 National police deployed in 17 police divisions of Sierra Leone, taking over responsibilities in 17 divisions in all districts of Sierra Leone
<i>Actual outputs</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and professional advice on the establishment of a recruitment department at police headquarters • 598 new police officers recruited, trained and deployed in the 17 police divisions of Sierra Leone jointly with the national police officers • 1 deployment plan for the police during the adjustment, drawdown and withdrawal plan, phase II, developed • Sierra Leonean police officers in all 17 divisions mentored on 5 themes of local-needs policing • Sierra Leonean police/Commonwealth Community Safety and Security Patrol/UNAMSIL steering committee meetings held weekly 	

Component 4: Support

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.1 Effective and efficient logistical and administrative support of the Mission	4.1.1 Reduced delivery time of supplies to end-users from two days (2001/02) to one (2002/03) 4.1.2 Reduced trend in major vehicle accidents from 85 in 2001/02 to 42 in 2002/03 4.1.3 Telephone communication facilities downtime reduced from 6 per cent in 2001/02 to 4 per cent in 2002/03 4.1.4 Vacancy rate for national staff reduced from 16 per cent in 2001/02 to 9 per cent in 2002/03 4.1.5 Vehicle off-road percentage of 5 per cent in 2002/03 compared to 5.5 per cent in 2001/02

*Actual outputs***Service improvements**

- Consolidation of general supply warehousing activities in one location, Hastings
- Vigorous campaigns on safe driving
- Direct in-dialing service to all UNAMSIL extensions
- Established a roster for all qualified candidates in the various categories of posts
- 24-hour service workshop established at the UNAMSIL headquarters in Mammy Yoko

Military personnel

- 13,260 troop rotated and 4,240 repatriated
- 5,690,399 rations delivered to 56 locations

Civilian personnel

- 570 local staff recruited and administered

Facilities and infrastructure

- 202 accommodation containers provided
- 1,002 accommodation containers maintained
- 2 large military transit camps at Lungi and Hastings maintained
- 1 force headquarters complex for 115 military staff officers at Solar complex, Freetown, maintained
- 1 new regional headquarters at Murray Town, Freetown, maintained
- 4 regional headquarters maintained
- 15 ground fuel depots and 5 aviation fuel depots maintained in 17 locations
- 382 United Nations-owned generators and 170 contingent-owned generators fuelled at 6,148,000 litres of diesel and 711,000 litres of petrol
- 450 emergency field landing sites identified
- 28 major helipads established and maintained
- 382 generators installed and maintained
- 36 water purification units established and maintained

Ground transportation

- 763 vehicles, trucks and engineering equipment maintained

Air operations

- 23 aircraft managed, with 500 passengers per day and a total of 9,883 tons of cargo distributed

Communications

- Established and maintained the infrastructure to support communication and electronic data-processing support services to 1,929 users

Medical

- 25 medical evacuations
- 37 medical repatriations
- 24 medical facilities (20 level-I, 3 level-II and 1 level-III) supported

Other miscellaneous supplies and services

- 47 residential security surveys conducted
 - 686 security assessments and investigations carried-out
-

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003.)

Category	Apportionment ^a	Expenditures	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) - (2)	(4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	11 078.3	12 230.0	(1 151.7)	(10.4)
Military contingents	394 723.2	355 917.5	38 805.7	9.8
Civilian police	2 556.5	3 486.7	(930.2)	(36.4)
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	408 358.0	371 634.2	36 723.8	9.0
Civilian personnel				
International staff	47 935.1	41 811.2	6 123.3	12.8
National staff	5 977.9	2 986.8	2 991.1	50.0
United Nations Volunteers	6 740.4	4 628.3	2 112.1	31.3
Subtotal	60 653.4	49 426.3	11 227.1	18.5
Operational costs				
General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	27.0	14.0	13.0	48.1
Official travel	760.4	1 780.3	(1 019.9)	(134.1)
Facilities and infrastructure	64 273.7	63 226.0	1 047.7	1.6
Ground transportation	13 483.6	8 856.8	4 626.8	34.3
Air transportation	73 916.7	61 508.5	12 408.2	16.8
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	17 904.0	18 081.4	(177.4)	(1.0)
Information technology	2 133.1	2 134.5	(1.4)	(0.1)
Medical	16 482.9	16 067.1	415.8	2.5
Special equipment	7 672.7	7 651.1	21.6	0.3
Other supplies, services and equipment	3 810.9	2 705.3	1 105.6	29.0
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	200 465.0	182 025.0	18 440.0	9.2
Gross requirements	669 476.4	603 085.5	66 390.9	9.9
Staff assessment income	6 697.2	5 579.3	1 117.9	16.7
Net requirements	662 779.2	597 506.2	65 273.0	9.8
Voluntary contributions in-kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	669 476.4	603 085.5	66 390.9	9.9

^a Reflects adjusted distribution of approved resources between military and police personnel and operational requirements categories of expenditure.

B. Other income and adjustments

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount (Thousands of US dollars)</i>
Interest income	16 517.0
Other/miscellaneous income	3 265.0
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior period adjustments	(179.0)
Savings on, or cancellation of prior period obligations	7 620.0
Total	27 223.0

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

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure (Thousands of US dollars)</i>
Major equipment	74 762.0
Self-sustainment	
Catering (kitchen facilities)	5 732.1
Office equipment	4 946.1
Electrical	5 940.9
Minor engineering	3 402.5
Laundry and cleaning	4 799.5
Tentage	4 623.9
Accommodation	7 782.2
Miscellaneous general stores	9 395.4
Communications	12 189.9
Medical services	15 222.9
Explosive ordnance disposal	1 470.0
Observation	6 181.1
Identification	—
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	—
Field defence stores	1 715.2
Unique equipment	—
Subtotal	83 401.7
Total	158 163.7

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.9	1 May 2000	1 Nov. 2002
Intensified operational condition factor	1.5	1 May 2000	1 Nov. 2002
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.5	1 May 2000	1 Nov. 2002
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	—	—	—

D. Non-budgeted contributions

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value (Thousands of US dollars)</i>
Status-of-mission agreement ^a	1 049 464.0
Voluntary contributions in-kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	1 049 464.0

^a Inclusive of land, buildings and airfield facilities.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$1,151.7)	(10.4%)

11. The additional requirements were mainly attributable to an increase in the mission subsistence allowance (MSA) rate from \$105 to \$115, effective in February 2002, which could not have been projected when the budget was prepared.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$38,805.7	9.8%

12. The reduced requirements resulted from the lower actual 12-month average troop strength of 15,678, compared to the budgeted strength of 17,240, at maintenance level. The Mission commenced drawdown and withdrawal in accordance with the plan as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 5 September 2002 (S/2002/987, paras. 26-36 and 58), which was approved by the Security Council in its resolution 1436 (2002) of 24 September 2002. The lower average troop strength resulted in reduced requirements for standard troop cost reimbursement, rotation and repatriation travel of military contingent members, rations, recreational leave allowance and daily allowance for troops.

¹ Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Civilian police	(\$930.2)	(36.4%)

13. The additional requirements resulted largely from an increase in the MSA rate from \$105 to \$115, effective in February 2002, which could not have been projected when the budget was prepared. The additional requirements were also due to the actual 12-month average deployment of 70 civilian police, higher than the budgeted 60, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1436 (2002), whereby the authorized strength was increased up to 170 civilian police.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$6,123.9	12.8%

14. The reduced requirements were mainly due to an overall actual vacancy rate of 20.1 per cent experienced for international staff compared to a 10 per cent vacancy rate in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	\$2,991.1	50.0%

15. The reduced requirements were mainly due to lower than budgeted actual average payments for salaries and common staff costs to local staff during the 12-month period. The actual payments were equivalent to level 3, step 3, of the salary scale applicable to Freetown while the budget was based on the level 4, step 6, of the same salary scale.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$2,112.1	31.3%

16. The most significant factor contributing to the reduced requirements was the actual average vacancy rate of 9.5 per cent experienced for United Nations Volunteers compared to a zero vacancy rate in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$13.0	48.1%

17. The reduced requirements were largely due to the fact that the Mission was able to develop satellite imagery maps within its existing capacity, eliminating the need for the budgeted consultant services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$1,019.9)	(134.1%)

18. The additional requirements resulted mainly from unbudgeted official travel in connection with (a) the conference on partnerships in peacekeeping held at

UNAMSIL: travel of Headquarters staff and representatives from the troop-contributing countries addressed issues and concerns in connection with peacekeeping operations and discussed ways of improving support provided to peacekeeping operations; (b) travel of mission planning personnel from Headquarters for the lessons-learned and best practices study on UNAMSIL; (c) travel to the troop-contributing countries to assess the contingent-owned equipment to be deployed to the UNAMSIL operational area, (d) the police assessment mission; (e) political, operational and administrative/ budgetary matters; and (f) travel of Security Council members to West Africa. Additional travel within the Mission was necessary for the effective reconfiguration of sector locations in accordance with the drawdown plan.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$1,047.7	1.6%

19. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to the reconfiguration of five UNAMSIL sector locations to three as a result of the drawdown of the force and consequently reduced requirements for utilities and reduced fuel consumption for generators, kerosene and propane gas by the military contingent members.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$4,626.8	34.3%

20. The reduced requirements were mainly due to the lower use of petrol, oil and lubricants and the decreased need for spare parts for vehicles as a result of the reduction in the number of contingent-owned vehicles following the drawdown of the military force.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$12,408.2	16.8%

21. The reduced requirements resulted mainly from the lower than planned number of hours flown for helicopter operations. The cost estimate for rental of helicopters provided for 21,120 flying hours. Due to the downsizing of the force, UNAMSIL only required 13,093 flying hours with related reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants, as well as for landing fees and ground handling charges.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	(\$177.4)	(1.0%)

22. The additional requirements were largely due to the settlement of invoices for satellite and telephone charges related to the previous financial period, which were in excess of the amount budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$415.8	2.5%

23. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to the withdrawal of the level II hospital provided by Ghana as part of the Mission's drawdown plan.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$1,105.6	29.0%

24. The reduced requirements were mainly attributable to the downsizing of the Mission and the consequent lower use of other services, including reductions in general insurance, miscellaneous claims and adjustments and uniforms, flags and decals.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

25. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone are:

(a) To decide on a decrease of \$66,390,900 in the appropriation provided in General Assembly resolution 56/251 B for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, from \$699,838,300 to \$633,447,400 (inclusive of the amounts of \$27,113,600 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and \$3,248,300 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi);

(b) To decide on an increase of \$10,978,200 in the total apportionment granted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 56/251 B and 57/291 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, from \$622,469,200 to \$633,447,400 (inclusive of the amounts of \$27,113,600 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and \$3,248,300 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi);

(c) To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2003 amounting to \$27,223,000 from interest income (\$16,517,000), other/miscellaneous income (\$3,265,000) and savings on or cancellation of prior period obligations (\$7,620,000), offset by prior period adjustments (\$179,000).