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**Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia
and Herzegovina****Performance report on the budget of the United Nations
Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period from
1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002****Report of the Secretary-General****Contents**

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, and the United Nations liaison offices in Belgrade and Zagreb for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	55 406.0	49 627.0	5 779.0	10.4
Civilian personnel	62 558.9	63 572.0	(1 013.1)	(1.6)
Operational requirements	22 035.1	17 519.6	4 515.5	20.5
Gross requirements	140 000.0	130 718.6	9 281.4	6.6
Staff assessment income	8 384.5	9 476.9	(1 092.4)	(13.0)
Net requirements	131 615.5	121 241.7	10 373.8	7.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	104.0	104.0	—	—
Total resources	140 104.0	130 822.6	9 281.4	6.6

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^a
Military observers	28	26	7
Military liaison officers	5	4	20
Civilian police	1 850	1 620	12
International staff	363	330	9
National staff	1 553	1 486	4
United Nations Volunteers	—	5	—

^a Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

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

I. Mandate performance

1. The mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1035 (1995). The mandate for the present performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1357 (2001) and 1418 (2002).
2. UNMIBH is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to establish the foundations for effective, democratic and sustainable law enforcement agencies.
3. Within this overall objective, during the performance period the Mission has contributed to a number of accomplishments through the execution of its Mandate Implementation Plan (see S/2000/529, para. 34). Progress made in the fulfilment of the Mandate Implementation Plan, by means of delivering related key outputs, is shown in the frameworks below.
4. The frameworks represent an improvement in objective-setting. The 2001/02 budget did not include standard frameworks for planned results, which would have been the baseline against which performance would have been measured and reported. Therefore, the Mission mandate performance for 2001/02 is presented in a transitional format showing the actual accomplishments and actual outputs for which information was available against generic indicators and output types rather than against a baseline.

Component 1: Civilian police

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	
1.1 Law enforcement personnel and agencies meet internationally determined standards; increased police and public awareness on the principles and practice of democratic policing and effective cooperation between the civilian police and the criminal justice system.	
<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual accomplishments</i>
Internationally certified local police force	All police officers granted provisional authorization; commencement of the final phase for certification
Completion of the five-phase systems analysis project in all police administrations and UNMIBH accreditation. Selection of permanent non-political police commissioners in all police administrations	First three phases of the systems analysis project completed by 13 police administrations; accreditation of the Brcko police administration. Progress in the selection of police commissioners in 12 of 14 areas
Improved police technical knowledge of criminal procedure	Criminal procedure code completed in all five judicial districts in the Republika Srpska and 8 out of 10 cantons in the Federation
Effective functioning of inter-entity, national and regional police cooperation mechanisms	The Joint Task Force for inter-entity police cooperation was established and conducted three operations. A new Regional Task Force (comprising Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Hungary) conducted its first operation

Greater transparency and responsiveness in relations between police and the public	The most recent United Nations Development Programme Early Warning System report showed a 40 per cent decrease in reports of repressive police behaviour; 50 per cent of the public was satisfied with police conduct
Increase in safe minority returns	30 per cent increase in safe minority returns
<i>Output type</i>	<i>Actual outputs</i>
Provision of political advice and negotiation assistance to International Police Task Force (IPTF) by civilian specialists	Civil Affairs/IPTF co-location in 21 field offices and at headquarters
Training programmes	18 specialized courses, 48 academy courses, 6 in-service courses training 74,663 individuals, covering the areas of community policing, human rights, enhanced police performance and rule of law
Ministries advised	32
Operate IPTF police stations	31 stations, 701 IPTF personnel
Operate co-located IPTF/local police stations	224 stations, 575 IPTF personnel
Media campaigns launched	3

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	
1.2. Establishment of effective law enforcement institutions to combat illegal migration, smuggling, organized crime, terrorism and trafficking in women.	
<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual accomplishments</i>
Reduction in illegal migration, smuggling, organized crime, terrorism and human trafficking	Increased number of seizures of illicit goods and currency, apprehended illegal migrants, and persons charged with human trafficking Collected more than 4 million rounds of ammunition, 9,000 bombs, hundreds of kilograms of explosives and numerous weapons
<i>Output type</i>	<i>Actual outputs</i>
Established State border stations	26 stations, 1,800 staff, the State Border Service controls 88 per cent of the border and three of four international airports
Special Trafficking Operations Programme teams	100 local police monitored by 46 IPTF personnel commenced operations
Established shared data bank	3,000 names of offenders on the watch list

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	
1.3. Participation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the United Nations System	
<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual accomplishments</i>
Increased participation by Bosnia and Herzegovina in United Nations peace operations	Participation of two multi-ethnic civilian police contingents in the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor; two United Nations military observer teams in the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea and one in the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Training was completed for a composite transport unit
<i>Output type</i>	<i>Actual outputs</i>
Trained local police and contingents sent to United Nations peace operations	10 civilian police and 25 United Nations military observers

Component 2: Support

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	
2.1. Increased efficiency and effectiveness in supporting UNMIBH and the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka	
<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual accomplishments</i>
High level of satisfaction with support provided by Special Representative of the Secretary-General and client offices	High level of satisfaction
Liquidation preparedness	High level of liquidation preparedness
<i>Output type</i>	<i>Actual outputs</i>
Recruited international staff	56
Recruited local staff	42
Staff trained	279
Payments made	9,406
Contracts and purchase orders awarded	584
Liquidation plan	1
Assets disposal plan	1
Flying hours to transport personnel, supplies and equipment	Fixed wing — 568 hours, helicopter — 525 hours
Number of transport work orders completed	9,688

Telephone calls received and connected	2,000 per day
Facsimiles received and sent	19,200
Help desk request completed — communications and information technology	4,077
Work orders completed — communications and information technology	1,866
Number of staff members trained — Mercury system	68

5. The mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 779 (1992). The mandate for the present performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1335 (2001), 1362 (2001) and 1387 (2002).

6. UNMOP is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula.

7. Within this overall objective, during the performance report period the Mission has contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the framework below:

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	
Progress towards a negotiated settlement	
<i>Indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual accomplishments</i>
No serious incidents in the United Nations-controlled zone	While no serious incidents were observed, the long-standing violations of the security regime continued
<i>Output type</i>	<i>Actual outputs</i>
Reports of the Secretary-General	2
Reports on violations of the security regime	100 per cent
Meetings with local authorities facilitated	32
Vehicle, foot and standing patrols throughout the area of responsibility	24-hour presence at five locations 2,444 patrols 3 observation posts established and manned
<i>Comments:</i> While the violations of the agreed security regime do not constitute a security threat and the peninsula remained free of significant incidents, the parties did not take advantage of the calm to move towards a political settlement of their dispute.	

II. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditures (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3) = (1)-(2)	Percentage (4) = (3)/(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	1 105.4	987.1	118.3	10.7
Military contingents	—	—	—	—
Civilian police	54 300.6	48 639.9	5 660.7	10.4
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Civilian personnel				
International staff	38 562.2	36 899.8	1 662.4	4.3
National staff	23 996.7	26 597.2	(2 600.5)	(10.8)
United Nations Volunteers	—	75.0	(75.0)	—
Operational costs				
General temporary assistance	25.1	23.1	2.0	8.0
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	188.7	259.4	(70.7)	(37.5)
Official travel	385.0	444.4	(59.4)	(15.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	5 355.8	3 608.6	1 747.2	32.6
Ground transportation	6 330.5	4 910.0	1 420.5	22.4
Air transportation	3 023.3	2 323.7	699.6	23.1
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	4 287.9	3 566.8	721.1	16.8
Information technology	1 661.5	1 340.6	320.9	19.3
Medical	159.5	98.4	61.1	38.3
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous supplies, services and equipment	617.8	944.6	(326.8)	(52.9)
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Gross requirements	140 000.0	130 718.6	9 281.4	6.6
Staff assessment income	8 384.5	9 476.9	(1 092.4)	(13.0)
Net requirements	131 615.5	121 241.7	10 373.8	7.9
Voluntary contributions in-kind (budgeted) ^a	104.0	104.0	—	—
Total requirements	140 104.0	130 822.6	9 281.4	6.6

^a Includes a contribution valued at \$104,000 from the Stabilization Force.

B. Other income and adjustments

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount (Thousands of US dollars)</i>
Interest income	1 994
Other/miscellaneous income	602
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior period adjustments	—
Savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations	3 143
Total	5 739

C. Non-budgeted contributions

8. The estimated value of non-budgeted contributions made for the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 is as follows:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Proposed value (Thousands of US dollars)</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status of Mission agreement ^a	1 751.0	1 751.0

^a Inclusive of a regional office at Banja Luka, land for a police station at Tito Drvar, containerized offices in Sarajevo and the Sarajevo airport helipad from the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and offices in Ilica and Zagreb from the Government of Croatia.

III. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>
Military observers	\$118.3 10.7%

9. The unutilized balance was attributable to lower requirements for mission subsistence allowance owing to the average vacancy rate of 10 per cent for military observers. The budget did not take into account any vacancy factor.

	<i>Variance</i>
Civilian police	\$5,660.7 10.4%

10. The unspent balance resulted from the high vacancy rate of 12 per cent. The budget did not take into account any vacancy factor. In connection with the Mission's plans to downsize and liquidate upon completion of its mandate at the end of 2002, Member States providing civilian police to UNMIBH were requested to maintain the current strength and review the extension policy so as to avoid the repatriation of new civilian police arrivals prior to the completion of one year duty. Consequently, few countries replaced monitors

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

and civilian police who had completed a tour of duty. The high vacancy rate resulted in fewer rotations than budgeted, and actual travel costs averaged \$863, as compared with the figure of \$1,000 used in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$1,662.4	4.3%

11. The unspent balance resulted primarily from the recruitment of international staff at lower levels than those budgeted for.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$2,600.5)	(10.8%)

12. Additional requirements were due to several factors. The new salary scales for national staff that became effective 1 May 2001 represented an increase of four per cent over the salary scales used in the budget estimate. In addition, the average cost for national staff was higher than budgeted. While the budget for national staff salaries was based on GSL-3, step I, actual salaries were equivalent to GSL-3, step V. Furthermore, the average vacancy rate for national staff during the period under review was 4 per cent, as compared with the rate of 7.5 per cent used in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$75.0)	—

13. As part of UNMIBH's efforts to cope with the unprecedented number of vacancies for international civilian posts, five United Nations Volunteers were recruited on a temporary basis against five vacant civilian posts, which were frozen for the duration of the United Nations Volunteers' assignment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$2.0	8%

14. The unspent balance resulted from lower requirements for the temporary replacement of staff on maternity leave during the period under review.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$70.7)	(37.5%)

15. Additional requirements were primarily attributable to training undertaken to enhance effective Mission support in the areas of administration and technical support, security, planning and disaster recovery.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$59.4)	(15.4%)

16. Additional requirements were primarily attributable to increased requirements for travel in connection with political consultations relating to UNMIBH's mandate and liquidation plan, and the need for the presence of a follow-on mission upon completion of UNMIBH's mandate.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$1,747.2	32.6%

17. The unspent balance was attributable to the fact that there was less procurement of equipment and supplies than planned, as a result of UNMIBH's liquidation. Efforts were made to use available stock, thereby reducing the quantities of items to be transferred to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and other missions during liquidation. In addition, the co-location of 10 IPTF stations with local police reduced the requirements for rent and utilities.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$1,420.5	22.4%

18. The unutilized balance was mainly attributable to the lower actual purchase cost of vehicles and reduced procurement requirements for spare parts as a result of the utilization of existing stock. In view of the Mission's liquidation, procurement was curtailed to the absolute minimum requirements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$699.6	23.1%

19. The unspent balance resulted primarily from the fact that there was less usage of extra hours for helicopter operations than was budgeted for and cancellation of flights due to unfavourable weather conditions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$721.1	16.8%

20. The reduction in the procurement of equipment and spare parts due to the liquidation of the Mission resulted in lower requirements under this heading.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	\$320.9	19.3%

21. In connection with the liquidation of the Mission, UNMIBH only partially replaced its information technology equipment to minimize the number of assets to be transferred to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi during liquidation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$61.1	38.3%

22. The unutilized balance was attributable to the high vacancy rate of 12 per cent for civilian police and the reduced procurement of medical equipment in connection with the Mission's liquidation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Miscellaneous supplies, services and equipment	(\$326.8)	(52.9%)

23. Additional requirements were primarily due to the settlement of claims relating to the helicopter crash of September 1997 and losses on exchange.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

24. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina are as follows:

(a) A decision on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$9,281,400 with respect to the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002;

(b) A decision on the treatment of other income and adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2002, amounting to \$5,739,000, consisting of interest income (\$1,994,000), other/miscellaneous income (\$602,000) and savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$3,143,000).