



General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 December 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session

Agenda item 160 (b)

Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Budget performance of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 has been linked to the Force's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by component, namely, operations and support.

During the reporting period, UNIFIL continued to monitor the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Lebanon. The Force carried out all necessary actions to prevent its area of operations from being used for hostile activities and concentrated its efforts on upholding calm along the Blue Line, despite persistent regional security challenges and threats that affected both parties to the conflict. UNIFIL continued to work towards mitigating the causes of tension between the parties to preserve the cessation of hostilities, with the aim of assisting the parties in moving towards a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution to the conflict.

At the strategic and operational level, UNIFIL continued to lead and facilitate regular meetings of the tripartite mechanism, including by obtaining support for capacity-building of the Lebanese Armed Forces aimed at their gradually taking over full responsibility for securing the area of operations and Lebanese territorial waters in implementing resolution 1701 (2006). UNIFIL conducted visible marking of the Blue Line, which continued to act as a confidence-building measure between the parties. UNIFIL also carried out a wide range of outreach and civil-military cooperation activities for the benefit of the local communities. UNIFIL further supported efforts to involve the Government of Lebanon in southern Lebanon through training, capacity-building projects and regular advice, coordination and contact with newly appointed local authorities, ministries and municipalities following the municipal elections in May 2016. The Maritime Task Force continued to patrol and conduct maritime interdiction operations, including combined maritime operations with the Lebanese Navy, and also conducted training activities. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2305 (2016), a strategic review of UNIFIL was conducted, the findings and recommendations of which were conveyed in the letter dated 8 March 2017 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2017/202).

At the support level, the Force continued to monitor and implement optimization measures for the utilization of aircraft, resulting in a reduction in helicopter flight hours. Digital communication coverage of the entire area of operations was achieved while reducing the overall number of very-high-frequency repeaters. The utilization of resources to ensure that critical security, safety and health requirements were met was a focus during the period. UNIFIL also continued to implement reversed rotation and optimization of aircraft loading to maximize efficiencies in the travel and rotation of military contingents.

UNIFIL incurred \$480.7 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization of 98.4 per cent (compared with total expenditure of \$481.4 million for a resource utilization of 95.1 per cent in the 2015/16 budget period).

The unencumbered balance of \$7,997,900 was attributable primarily to reduced requirements for the travel on rotation of military contingents as a result of the use of a charter contract, which reduced the rates for flight hours, the continued use of reversed rotation of troops and reduced requirements for civilian personnel as a result of higher than anticipated vacancy rates for international and national staff.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	326 605.3	318 252.5	8 352.8	2.6
Civilian personnel	92 351.9	91 552.5	799.4	0.9
Operational costs	69 734.4	70 888.7	(1 154.3)	(1.7)
Gross requirements	488 691.6	480 693.7	7 997.9	1.6
Staff assessment income	12 249.2	12 536.9	(287.7)	(2.3)
Net requirements	476 442.4	468 156.8	8 285.6	1.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	488 691.6	480 693.7	7 997.9	1.6

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military contingents	15 000	10 476	30.2
International staff	254	238	6.3
National staff			
National Professional Officers	57	34	40.4
National General Service staff	589	545	7.5
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	2	1	50.0

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 25 January 2016 ([A/70/699](#)) and amounted to \$499,440,200 gross (\$487,191,800 net). It provided for 15,000 military contingent personnel, 254 international staff and 646 national staff, inclusive of 57 National Professional Officers.
2. In its report of 22 April 2016, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$499,295,200 gross for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 ([A/70/742/Add.8](#), para. 48).
3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [70/280](#), appropriated an amount of \$488,691,600 gross (\$476,442,400 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of the Force was established by the Security Council in its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), expanded by the Council in resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2236 \(2015\)](#) and [2305 \(2016\)](#).
5. The Force is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, to restore international peace and security in southern Lebanon.
6. Within this overall objective, the Force contributed to a number of accomplishments during the period covered by the performance report by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped under operations and support components.
7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2016/17 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period towards the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. During the reporting period, UNIFIL continued to monitor the cessation of hostilities and to take all necessary actions to ensure that its area of operations was not utilized for hostile activities of any kind. UNIFIL concentrated its efforts on maintaining calm along the Blue Line, despite persistent regional security challenges. UNIFIL worked, in accordance with its mandated tasks, towards mitigating causes of tension between the parties, with the aim of assisting the parties to preserve the cessation of hostilities and move towards a permanent ceasefire and long-term solution to the conflict.

9. The Force's liaison and coordination arrangements with the parties remained central to maintaining the cessation of hostilities, and served as a means to intervene quickly to defuse tensions between the parties. During the performance period, UNIFIL made strong efforts with the parties to mitigate the heightened rhetoric that had emerged between the two sides, which had led to a rise in tension in the area of operations. UNIFIL also sought the support of the international community in its effort to ensure that the area would remain calm and to prevent rhetoric and the consequent tension from leading to misunderstandings and eventually an incident across the Blue Line. Owing to the commitment and efforts of all sides, no breach of the cessation of hostilities occurred during the period.

10. UNIFIL continued to lead and facilitate a tripartite mechanism between the parties to deliberate on issues relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), including obtaining support for capacity-building of the Lebanese Armed Forces, aimed at their gradually taking over full responsibility for securing the area of operations and Lebanese territorial waters in implementing resolution 1701 (2006). The visible marking of the Blue Line continued as a confidence-building measure between the parties and remained of strategic importance.

11. UNIFIL continued to assist the Lebanese Armed Forces in ensuring that their area of operations was free of any unauthorized armed personnel, assets and weapons through patrolling activities and efforts to prevent violations of the Blue Line, as well as coordinated operational activities with the Lebanese Armed Forces, such as coordinated patrols and co-located checkpoints. UNIFIL also continued to organize joint exercises, with a view to increasing the capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces, and various joint training activities on land and at sea.

12. UNIFIL carried out a wide range of outreach and civil-military cooperation activities for the benefit of the local communities. UNIFIL further supported efforts to involve the Government of Lebanon in southern Lebanon through training and capacity-building projects and regular advice, coordination and contact with newly appointed local authorities, ministries and municipalities, following municipal elections in May 2016.

13. The Maritime Task Force continued to patrol and conduct maritime interdiction operations, including combined maritime operations with the Lebanese Navy. Training was also provided to Lebanese Navy personnel in the area of maritime operations.

14. Pursuant to resolution 2305 (2016), a strategic review of UNIFIL was conducted and the Secretary-General conveyed the findings and recommendations of that review to the Security Council in his letter of 8 March 2017 (S/2017/202). The strategic review made three priority recommendations: (a) UNIFIL, in close coordination with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and the United Nations country team, should further promote an integrated and comprehensive approach to the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006); (b) UNIFIL should undertake all necessary preventative actions to maintain calm along the Blue Line and in its area of operations; and (c) without prejudice to the responsibilities of the parties, UNIFIL should have contingency plans in place and be prepared to implement its mandate effectively and safely, in particular with regard to the protection of civilians. The strategic review also made 27 recommendations for UNIFIL to implement, covering the following areas: protection of civilians; strategic dialogue between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces; communications and outreach to communities; liaison and coordination; the structure of the military and civilian personnel, including the Maritime Task Force; and mission integration and

coordination. UNIFIL completed the implementation of 13 of the 27 recommendations, with the implementation of the remainder well on course.

15. While UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces continued to carry out a significant number of combined operational activities on land and at sea on a daily basis, the continued reduced strength levels of the Lebanese Armed Forces in the UNIFIL area of operations, as a result of their security responsibilities elsewhere in the country, compelled the Lebanese Armed Forces to limit a number of their activities. As a result, the transfer of greater security responsibility in the area of operations from UNIFIL to the Lebanese Armed Forces, in accordance with the strategic dialogue process, could not proceed as originally envisaged. Efforts made by UNIFIL and other United Nations entities within the strategic dialogue framework for greater international assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces competed with continuing and increasing demands for humanitarian assistance.

16. UNIFIL has neither the mandate nor the tools to address the root causes of the conflict. Nonetheless, the end state of UNIFIL is connected to progress in the overall implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and the political process towards reaching a permanent ceasefire and a long-term solution to the conflict. The continued lack of progress towards a long-term political solution, in addition to the heightened levels of instability in Lebanon as a result of the ongoing conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, has hindered the sustainability of the Force's achievements.

C. Mission support initiatives

17. The table below provides information on the average vacancy rates for all categories of personnel during the 2016/17 period compared with actual average vacancy rates during the 2015/16 period and the budgeted rates for 2016/17:

(Percentage)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual 2015/16</i>	<i>Budgeted 2016/17</i>	<i>Actual 2016/17</i>
Military personnel	29.7	29.3	30.2
International staff	8.4	5.0	6.3
National Professional Officers	41.2	30.0	40.4
National General Service staff	5.7	5.0	7.5

18. During the reporting period, UNIFIL experienced higher average vacancy rates for military personnel as a result of the lower deployment of contingent personnel, which was attributable to operational requirements in the mission area. The Force also experienced higher average vacancy rates for international staff as compared with the rates budgeted for the 2016/17 period, owing to higher staff turnover than expected. The higher actual average vacancy rate for national staff was a result of the implementation of the third year of the UNIFIL civilian staffing review, in which the number of national staff posts increased through the nationalization of 11 international posts (5 posts converted to National Professional Officers and 6 to National General Service). The delayed recruitment for the newly nationalized posts contributed to a higher vacancy rate for the national staff category.

D. Regional mission cooperation

19. UNIFIL continued to maintain its close cooperation with the other three peacekeeping missions in the region: the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). At the working level, mission personnel engaged in regular informal exchange of information to enhance the understanding and analysis of regional trends. At the senior leadership level, the missions convened at regular intervals for conferences of regional force commanders to discuss implications of wider regional trends and ensure efficient cooperation and coordination on issues of mutual interest and/or concern.

20. The Regional Conduct and Discipline Section of UNIFIL continued to implement its regional mandate with respect to UNIFIL, UNDOF, UNTSO, UNFICYP, the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon, the United Nations Logistics Base, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus and the third member on the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus. Support was effected with the assistance of the conduct and discipline focal points in each mission and included prevention activities, induction briefings and the provision of mandatory conduct and discipline training, especially with respect to the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Targeted training in accordance with the strategy to address the issue of prohibited conduct continued during the reporting period, in close collaboration with key partners, such as the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services. Additionally, the Regional Conduct and Discipline Section supported each mission in carrying out misconduct risk assessments and, in consultation with each mission, recommended strategies to address identified risks, especially with respect to the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. These risk assessments involved routine engagement with partners such as the United Nations country team, non-governmental organizations and local authorities. In this regard, the Section ensured that each mission and office mapped available victim assistance services and supported the establishment of United Nations country team in-country networks. All allegations of misconduct were assessed promptly and appropriate recommendations were submitted to the Head of Mission or Head of Office. The Section also ensured regular follow-up with United Nations Headquarters on all such matters.

21. The Regional Information and Communications Technology Services continued to implement the strategic objectives of reducing disparity of service, producing economies of scale and eliminating duplication of effort across the four regional Middle East peacekeeping missions. The establishment of a regional and robust information and communications technology data network provided core connectivity and resilience in support of the high-speed performance of mission-critical applications. The Regional Information and Communications Technology Services optimized the integration and leveraging of synergies with a regional impact after geographic information system functions were incorporated into information and communications technology services by enhancing situational awareness and sharing geographical information. It also carried out a comprehensive review and enhancement of the information and communications technology infrastructure and services of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and continued to provide Internet and intranet connectivity and commercial communication services in support of that Office, as well as the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons mission in the Syrian Arab Republic on a cost-recovery basis. The

Services also provided a number of regional technical training opportunities, including data routing, radio systems and information technology enterprise governance.

22. UNIFIL continued to provide support to other peacekeeping missions and United Nations entities in the region by accommodating trainees from various offices to participate in courses held in-mission in response to common training requirements. The Force's training facilities, in-mission learning courses, trainers and subject matter experts, which continued to be a significant resource and a cost-effective measure for the region, were utilized by various missions in the region, including the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Mission in Liberia, UNDOF, the United Nations Office to the African Union, the United Nations Global Service Centre, the United Nations Support Office in Somalia, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UNFICYP and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: operations

23. During the reporting period, UNIFIL continued to monitor the cessation of hostilities, keeping the situation in southern Lebanon calm and stable, despite the ongoing precarious and unpredictable regional dynamics, and helping the further extension of State authority in southern Lebanon. UNIFIL utilized its liaison and coordination arrangements, including the tripartite mechanism, and its conflict-resolution and confidence-building activities to promote the reduction of tensions between the two sides. UNIFIL engaged the parties in daily contacts to prevent tensions or miscalculated responses from leading to escalation of the situation and to prevent hostile activities from taking place. Through continued bilateral engagement with the parties at various levels, UNIFIL continued to respond effectively to security concerns and to make progress in the Blue Line marking process.

24. UNIFIL also conducted daily patrolling and operational activities, individually or in close cooperation with the Lebanese Armed Forces, with a particular focus on maintaining the parties' full respect for the Blue Line, and assisted the Lebanese Armed Forces in taking steps towards the establishment of an area between the Litani River and the Blue Line free of unauthorized armed personnel, assets and weapons. UNIFIL further endeavoured, within its mandated responsibilities, to prevent hostile activities from taking place in its area of operations. While the presence of the Lebanese Armed Forces in the area south of the Litani River remained at the same reduced level as in the previous reporting period, owing to continued security demands outside of the area of operations, UNIFIL undertook various joint activities, operations and training to enhance the capabilities of the Lebanese Armed Forces. The Maritime Task Force continued to carry out maritime interdiction operations to assist the Lebanese authorities in securing the maritime borders and preventing the entry into Lebanon of arms or related materials without its consent. The Maritime Task Force also continued to provide training to the Lebanese naval forces with the aim of building the capacity of the Lebanese Navy towards its gradual assumption of security responsibility for the territorial waters.

25. During the rest of the reporting period, UNIFIL fully implemented a number of the recommendations of the strategic review and took steps to implement the remainder. To ensure preparedness and as part of its ongoing contingency planning efforts, UNIFIL completed its plans and conducted exercises to enable the Force to

adequately fulfil its responsibilities to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, as mandated under Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

26. UNIFIL further undertook activities to support the extension of the authority of the State in southern Lebanon by supporting the engagement of the central ministries, as well as the capacities of the local authorities to discharge their functions in the area of operations. UNIFIL regularly met with governmental bodies, local municipalities, religious leaders and civil society in this regard and advised them on securing resources and assistance to improve their capacity for public service delivery. UNIFIL assisted in capacity-building through workshops and training activities and undertook a number of small-scale projects and activities in support of the immediate needs of local communities. UNIFIL also organized public exhibitions and campaigns to promote conflict prevention and reduce social tensions.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Stable and secure environment in southern Lebanon

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
Absence of air, sea or ground incursions or firing incidents across the Blue Line	1,361 air violations and 1,738 ground violations of the Blue Line; no incidents of rocket launching towards Israel or Israeli retaliatory shelling; 5 incidents of firing into the air along the Blue Line; 5 incidents involving stun grenades being thrown along the Blue Line; 17 incidents of stone throwing against UNIFIL; 5 incidents of stone throwing across the Blue Line; occasional tensions at sea along the line of buoys; maintenance by the Israel Defense Forces of a presence in the northern part of Ghajar village (north of the Blue Line), which is a continuous violation	
Lebanese Armed Forces deployed throughout the entire area south of the Litani River, including the part of the town of Ghajar north of the Blue Line and an adjacent area north of the Blue Line	2 infantry brigades throughout the area of operations, with the exception of northern Ghajar and the adjacent area	
Area between the Blue Line and the Litani River is free of any armed personnel, assets and weapons, except for those of the Lebanese Armed Forces and UNIFIL	15 instances of unauthorized carrying of weapons in the UNIFIL area of operations; 1,127 instances of hunters carrying hunting weapons In response to the significant increase in instances of hunting, the Lebanese Armed Forces, at the request of UNIFIL, issued a directive banning hunting in the UNIFIL area of operations, which has reduced the number of instances of hunting since February 2017	
Participation by both parties in tripartite meetings and maintenance of liaison and coordination arrangements	Achieved. Seven tripartite meetings held during the reporting period, coupled with liaison and coordination activities on both sides of the Blue Line, 24 hours a day, seven days a week	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
996,450 mobile patrol person-days, to include reserve capacity and a quick-reaction capacity for the reconnaissance of areas of tension, intervention and force protection, if required, in crisis situations to support other units	1,255,872	Mobile patrol person-days The higher output resulted from tactical adjustments in consideration of developments in the operational and security environment

762,850 manned observation post person-days	716,425	<p>Manned observation post person-days in 52 permanent observation sites occupied 24 hours per day and 33 temporary observation posts occupied for 3 to 24 hours per day on average (by UNIFIL individually and with the Lebanese Armed Forces)</p> <p>The lower output resulted from tactical adjustments required by changes in the operational and security environment</p>
490 air patrol hours for the Blue Line patrols and reconnaissance flights within the area of operations	441	<p>Blue Line patrols and reconnaissance hours</p> <p>The lower output was attributed to an adjusted requirement adopted in accordance with security and operational conditions</p>
840 flight hours for investigation of incidents and operational movements for transport of combat assets, reconnaissance missions, command and control function, liaison activities and training	865	<p>Flight hours</p> <p>The higher output was attributed to normal variances in mission requirements</p>
1,460 naval vessel patrol days to monitor the maritime border of Lebanon, including joint operational exercises with the Lebanese Armed Forces	1,444	<p>Naval vessel patrol days</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the lower capacity and availability of vessels than planned; rough sea conditions during winter and early spring restricted operations for the smaller vessels and, to a lesser extent, the larger vessels</p>
756 flight hours for maritime patrols and operational activities inside the area of maritime operations	156	<p>Flight hours</p> <p>The lower output can be attributed to the non-usage of one of the two helicopters, which was a single engine aircraft and did not meet the specifications required for maritime operations of a double-engine aircraft to fly over water</p>
Coordinated operational activities with the Lebanese Armed Forces, including at least 8 counter-rocket-launching operations, 4 foot/vehicle patrols and 11 co-located checkpoints per day	Yes	<p>Through the conduct of an average of 47 coordinated activities with the Lebanese Armed Forces per day: 8 counter-rocket-launching operations, 9 Blue Line patrols, 9 foot/vehicle patrols, 16 co-located permanent checkpoints (8 days and 8 nights), 3 temporary checkpoints and 2 alternative observation posts</p> <p>The higher number of coordinated joint checkpoints with the Lebanese Armed Forces is the result of identified operational requirements.</p>
Conduct of 750 joint/coordinated exercises, seminars, workshops, lectures and training courses with the land and maritime components of the Lebanese Armed Forces to improve their tactical and operational capabilities and to improve the coordination between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces at the operational and tactical levels for enhanced effectiveness of combined operations	1,101	<p>Joint/coordinated exercises, lectures and training courses, which were conducted with the Lebanese Armed Forces, including the Lebanese Navy. This comprised 366 joint training/exercises for land forces, which included 286 joint training programmes, 43 exercises and 37 workshops; and 735 joint training sessions, exercises, workshops, lessons and courses for maritime forces, which included 96 at-sea exercises, 120 maritime interdiction operation exercises, 50 workshops and 469 personnel training sessions, including tactical exercises</p>

		The higher output is attributable to intensified activities driven by the focus on increasing support for the Lebanese Armed Forces
3 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	3	Reports
Daily and weekly liaison, communication and exchange of information with both parties on issues requiring immediate attention relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006)	Yes	Through regular bilateral meetings with each of the parties on tripartite-related issues, including marking of the Blue Line; a total of 5 visits on the marking of the Blue Line with the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Israel Defense Forces
Chairing and provision of secretariat support services for tripartite meetings on a monthly basis and as required	Yes	For 7 tripartite meetings The lower output is attributable to the organization of tripartite meetings being dependent on the availability of both parties and driven by the need for consultations depending on the operational situation
Provision, on an as-required basis, of secretariat support services for meetings of the tripartite subcommittee, including the Blue Line subcommittee, and support for field work to visibly mark the Blue Line on the ground	Yes	Through regular bilateral meetings with each of the parties on tripartite-related issues, including marking of the Blue Line; a total of 5 visits on the marking of the Blue Line with the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Israel Defense Forces; no Blue Line subcommittee meetings held, as bilateral meetings proved sufficiently constructive and effective
Conduct, on a regular basis, of strategic dialogue conferences and other high-level meetings with Lebanese Armed Forces officials on the strengthening of coordination between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces	Yes	Through the strategic dialogue in cooperation with the Lebanese Armed Forces, the Government of Lebanon and the international community attended 2 meetings of the Executive Military Commission with donors; 1 joint UNIFIL-Lebanese Armed Forces meeting of the subcommittee on training; 1 high-level joint meeting with defence attachés of UNIFIL troop-contributing countries, permanent members of the Security Council and the European Union accredited to Lebanon; 5 bilateral meetings with senior leadership of the Lebanese Armed Forces; 9 bilateral meetings with ambassadors, defence attachés and high-level diplomatic representatives; and 2 donation ceremonies with the Lebanese Armed Forces
Conduct, on an as-required basis, of investigations into alleged violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and other incidents that risk escalating tensions in the area of operations	Yes	Through a total of 7 investigations
Daily contact with local authorities and community leaders on improving acceptance of the mandated tasks of the Force, including addressing relevant complaints and concerns of communities in the area of operations, identifying confidence-building issues and potential areas of conflict between UNIFIL and the local population, and taking the necessary measures	Yes	Through an average of 73 meetings per week carried out with local civilian authorities, religious leaders, directors of local public institutions and civil society representatives to address the concerns of the local population and to discuss the work of UNIFIL as it relates to local communities

Meetings, on a weekly basis and as required, with Lebanese and Israeli authorities, diplomatic representatives and United Nations offices on improving the understanding of the mandate, role and activities of UNIFIL	Yes	Through weekly liaison meetings with relevant counterparts from the Lebanese Armed Forces and Israel Defense Forces; monthly high-level meetings with the Lebanese Armed Forces Commander and internal security forces; monthly operational meetings with the local Lebanese Armed Forces command and senior Israel Defense Force officials; attendance at United Nations country team meetings, integrated working group meetings in Beirut and Tyre and meetings with the diplomatic community and relevant United Nations offices
Briefings to Member States, troop-contributing countries and donor countries, as required, on operational issues	Yes	Through meetings with Member State representatives, troop-contributing countries and donor country representatives: 642 visits; 11 political and strategic briefings, and 14 Blue Line tours and briefings with visiting delegations In addition, briefings at 2 collective meetings of all troop-contributing countries and members of the Security Council in Beirut
Daily monitoring and analysis of the media coverage of UNIFIL and regional news, including in social media, local and international daily newspapers/periodicals, electronic and Internet media reports, daily morning and afternoon news round-ups, daily and weekly summaries of local, regional, and international media, and weekly analysis of media trends pertaining to UNIFIL	Yes	Through the production and distribution of 250 media summaries, 52 weekly reviews, 250 morning news roundups, 18 press releases, 38 press statements/releases, approximately 2,750 early warning/real-time updates on developing news and 78 briefings on media-related activities
Daily communications through email, telephone calls, meetings and direct interaction with international and local media, organization of media coverage (events, visits, interviews and press briefings) on the activities of the Force, regular press releases and photo coverage of UNIFIL activities and events, and daily updates of the UNIFIL website in English and Arabic and on social media platforms (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and Flickr)	Yes	Through approximately 905 interviews and interactions with media by the UNIFIL leadership and spokespersons, and approximately 1,310 media visits throughout the area of operations; daily information provided to local and international media (television and print); and assistance to journalists with media briefings and daily updates through UNIFIL website and social media platforms with photos, videos, multimedia presentations, articles and press releases
Production of bilingual audio and video materials for broadcast on local radio and television stations and official Internet channels (the UNIFIL website, Facebook, YouTube and UNifeed), including production of a fortnightly radio series and thematic television spots and documentaries on the mandate of the Force, operations and peacekeeping activities and its coordination with the Lebanese Armed Forces	16	New short television documentaries as part of the <i>UNIFIL: We Work With You</i> series, broadcast 180 times in Arabic on 3 national television stations (OTV, NBN and Al Jadeed TV) Broadcast of 1,080 30-second promos for these documentaries. Bilingual versions of these documentaries (English and Arabic) were screened online and shared across UNIFIL social media channels
	31	One-minute television spots were produced highlighting the work of UNIFIL peacekeepers, which were broadcast 1,134 times in total

	56	Multimedia productions (video, photo and article) in English and Arabic on UNIFIL website and social media platforms; video coverage of 79 events during the reporting period
	22	Radio episodes in Arabic broadcast by 5 Lebanese radio stations 320 times; promotional spots broadcast 3,688 times by 5 radio stations; a number of stories for <i>Al-Janoub</i> magazine produced by the UNIFIL Radio Unit; a number of interviews with peacekeepers in various United Nations official languages recorded at the request of United Nations Radio in New York
	107	Digital photos distributed covering UNIFIL activities, including those relating to multimedia, office calls, operations and events, used in the different mission publications such as the UNIFIL website, multimedia weekly broadcasting, social media platforms and <i>Al-Janoub</i> magazine, and distributed among local and international media and filed with United Nations Headquarters as appropriate
Production and distribution of a quarterly outreach magazine in English and Arabic (4 issues per year, 80,000 copies) on the activities of UNIFIL and United Nations agencies throughout the area of operations for the local population, local authorities, institutions, media outlets and the international community, of an in-house annual magazine in English (1 issue per year, 10,000 copies) and of a calendar in both English and Arabic (22,000 copies) and presentation of a thematic photo exhibition for local communities, local authorities, groups of youth and women, schools and other civil society organizations in the area of operations, Lebanese national authorities and the larger population, as well as the international community in Lebanon	Yes	<p>2 issues of the mission outreach <i>Al-Janoub</i> magazine (32,000 copies in Arabic and 8,000 in English), extensively distributed to UNIFIL and United Nations agencies throughout the area of operations, the local population, local authorities, institutions, media outlets and the international community</p> <p>Production and printing of a 96-page photo book on the work of UNIFIL since 1978 (2,000 copies in English only)</p> <p>Printing and distribution of the 2017 outreach calendar (20,000 copies in Arabic and 2,000 copies in English) and 10,000 copies of a one-page UNIFIL calendar in English only. The UNIFIL Strategic Communications and Public Information Office also facilitated the designing and printing of 14,450 “no excuse” cards (9,150 for UNIFIL, 5,000 for UNDOF and 300 for the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon), as per the United Nations policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse. Also, 1,800 flyers in English and Arabic were designed, printed and distributed by UNIFIL (1,500) and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (300)</p> <p>The smaller number of issues of <i>Al-Janoub</i> is attributable to resource constraints in the editorial team</p>
Clearance of mines/unexploded ordnance to provide access routes for the marking of the Blue Line	1,910.6	<p>Square metres of land cleared, which allowed for access to 12 Blue Line markers. Additionally, 22 anti-personnel mines were destroyed</p> <p>The figure of 1,910.6 square metres accounts for clearance of new lanes leading to new and refurbished Blue Line markers, as well as clearance of a suspected hazardous area inside one United Nations position</p>

		In support of UNIFIL demining activities, 43 training and on-site assessment/validation events, 32 safety monitoring visits (refurbishment/renovation), 71 quality assurance visits and 12 quality assurance completion visits were also conducted. These interventions benefited approximately 280 clearance operators, medics and support staff, including 10 manual clearance teams, 4 explosive ordnance disposal teams and 2 mechanical clearance teams
Raising of awareness regarding mines/unexploded ordnance through briefing sessions for all humanitarian actors working under the United Nations umbrella	Yes	A total of 17 safety and awareness briefings on landmines and explosive remnants of war were provided to 178 United Nations and non-governmental organization personnel, including on the implementation of a practical exercise at training courses on Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Normalization of the authority of the Government of Lebanon in southern Lebanon

*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

All 134 municipalities in the area of operations of UNIFIL will be fully functional, as well as civic and religious institutions

Achieved. Following municipal elections held in May 2016, new incumbents assumed the offices of mayor/deputy mayor/member, and new members joined municipal councils in most municipalities and began discharging their functions. In April, the Tyre Union of Municipalities elected a new head following the passing of the former incumbent. Some municipalities are preparing for a breakaway union of municipalities from the existing Tyre Union of Municipalities to improve services for smaller municipalities. An office of the General Security Directorate was opened at Ett Taibe on 30 April. This is expected to cover around 15 villages to expedite actions relating to the processing of passports and other documents for the residents

Enhanced support for the involvement of the Government of Lebanon, its ministries and institutions in southern Lebanon

Achieved. UNIFIL met with representatives and focal points in the Ministries of Education and Higher Education, Energy and Water, Environment, Social Affairs, Agriculture, and the Interior and Municipalities to understand the needs and challenges of each sector. UNIFIL met with the heads of several social development centres across the area of operations to discuss collaboration in joint activities and provide training supported through mission-funded quick-impact projects. UNIFIL organized training in Naqoura for 104 civil defence volunteers and 75 Internal Security Forces officials to help improve capacity

Prevention by the Lebanese Armed Forces of the presence of any authority outside the jurisdiction of the Lebanese State

Achieved. The Lebanese Armed Forces maintained an average of 30 checkpoints (permanent and random) and conducted approximately 25 mobile patrols per day

Strengthening of the civil-military coordination capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces

Achieved. Support for the development of a civil-military capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces through regular meetings with commanders responsible for civil-military coordination, as well as continual efforts to build civil-military coordination capabilities within the Lebanese Armed Forces. UNIFIL continued its support for the establishment of a regional civilian military cooperation centre in southern Lebanon

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Bimonthly meetings with Lebanese authorities at the central level, including service-related ministries, on the extension of the authority of the Lebanese Government in southern Lebanon and with central or regional governmental institutions responsible for the provision of public services to communities in southern Lebanon	Yes	<p>Through regular meetings with Lebanese authorities at the central level, including the Ministries of Education and Higher Education, Energy and Water, Agriculture, Social Affairs, and the Interior and Municipalities; meetings held on average 4 times a month with unions of municipalities in southern Lebanon on issues of local concern; meetings with representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities were held to discuss capacity support interventions targeting Lebanese civil defence and municipal police officials</p> <p>UNIFIL also met with the Minister of State for Administrative Reform regarding capacity support for women municipal members in the south. Meetings were also held with the heads of social development centres across the area of operations, in particular on building the capacity of social workers, civil society members, educators and community representatives. Themes included: protection of vulnerable children, women and youth, in line with the national plan; and the rehabilitation of social development centres to comply with the standards required by the Ministry of Public Health, to improve delivery of medical and social services</p>
Advice to and coordination with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon, other United Nations offices, agencies, funds and programmes, diplomatic representatives and non-governmental organizations, and liaison with potential donors, on an integrated and comprehensive approach to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and other resolutions and on the overall situation in southern Lebanon, in particular the security situation in the UNIFIL area of operations	Yes	<p>Regular meetings between the UNIFIL Head of Mission and the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon, weekly coordination meetings between the political sections of UNIFIL and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and presence of the Office of the Special Coordinator at meetings of the tripartite mechanism</p> <p>Through monthly coordination meetings with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office; monthly joint work planning meetings of the United Nations country team, humanitarian country team and representatives of the United Nations strategic framework pillars; participation in the annual retreat of the United Nations country team, UNHCR risk analysis workshops and humanitarian contingency-planning retreat, and extraordinary meetings convened to discuss, among other things, mapping of social tensions under the Lebanon crisis response plan; and biannual briefing by the Head of Mission to the United Nations country team on UNIFIL strategic review, contingency planning and human rights due diligence policy joint risk assessment. UNIFIL also hosted a meeting of the country team to discuss collaboration and integrated comprehensive approaches in the</p>

		implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) , including a visit to the Blue Line and a briefing for heads of United Nations agencies
Liaison and coordination, through meetings and working groups, with United Nations agencies and international and local non-governmental organizations operating in southern Lebanon on programme implementation, information-sharing and contingency planning, including with regard to recovery, development and other cross-cutting issues	Yes	<p>Through bilateral meetings with United Nations entities, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNHCR, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), as well as with Save the Children, on humanitarian response and development projects for southern Lebanon; inter-agency and working group meetings at the central and regional level on the impact of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic on host communities and the sharing of information on mapping social tensions under the social stability programme</p> <p>Also through participation in the Ministry of Social Affairs-United Nations Children's Fund working group meetings on child protection in emergencies to discuss planning, child protection priorities and constraints; continuing collaboration with UNDP in support of promoting the role of women in local development as a stability factor; publication of a booklet entitled "Women in municipal elections: UNIFIL area of operations". The mission organized briefings by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on the human rights due diligence policy in Lebanon, and by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the functions and role of humanitarian actors. Visits of heads of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNHCR, OHCHR and UNRWA to UNIFIL headquarters were also organized</p>
Advice to local authorities on the development of project proposals for funding by external donors and technical advice on project management and other special initiatives that contribute to the extension of the authority of the Government and discharge of local governance responsibilities	Yes	Through daily liaison activities with local authorities on alternative funding possibilities, on contacts with international and Lebanese donors and on fundraising efforts in support of local initiatives. Notable interventions included training for Internal Security Forces officials, civil defence volunteers and municipal police officials at various United Nations bases. In collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Water, the Lebanese Centre for Energy Conservation and the Tyre Union of Municipalities, UNIFIL facilitated the conduct of a workshop on renewable energy, to ensure dissemination of information on the Ministry's national strategy and energy conservation programmes to local officials. The Force also organized a workshop for elected women (municipal council members and mukhtars) of Bint Jubayl and Tyre on their priorities, concerns and challenges

Coordination with and provision of assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces to enhance civil-military coordination	Yes	Through regular meetings with the Lebanese Armed Forces for the exchange of information and identification of areas for joint cooperation aimed at developing civil-military coordination capacity
Implementation of 25 quick-impact projects in support of the extension of State authority, civic education and capacity-building, conflict management/confidence-building initiatives and efforts to improve basic services	Yes	Quick-impact projects on conflict management and confidence-building initiatives (9); support for the extension of State authority/civic education/capacity-building (16); and access to basic services in education, water/sanitation and health (11) were undertaken The higher number of quick-impact projects than planned was achievable owing to joint funding with troop-contributing countries and local partners, allowing for the implementation of additional projects with approved resources to assist the local communities
Meetings, awareness-raising campaigns, events and community outreach activities to foster partnerships between local authorities/institutions/groups and international and local non-governmental organizations, UNIFIL components and United Nations agencies to support, extend and improve capacity development, dissemination of information and awareness-raising training	Yes	The UNIFIL civil affairs component organized outreach activities targeting children (school visits and briefings on UNIFIL, commemoration of special days, road safety education, mine risk education), youth (commemoration of special days) women (capacity-building, exhibitions of food and local handicrafts) and for the general benefit of the community (awareness-raising on landmine dangers)
Management of a quarterly public perception survey in the area of operations of UNIFIL	Yes	During the year, one round of data collection was conducted. Key findings were shared with the mission leadership for advice and guidance on messaging and operational orientation. Key past findings continue to be disseminated to newly arrived personnel as part of conflict awareness and cultural sensitivity briefings
Conduct of quarterly public information campaigns through printing and distribution, including Internet uploads, of handbills (15,000) and tri-folders (15,000), with corresponding press briefings/events/releases, fortnightly radio episodes and video spots, photo coverage and exhibitions/dissemination, the issuance of a quarterly outreach magazine and regular news media feeds on the mandate and activities of UNIFIL	Yes	Distribution of promotional items during major events in southern Lebanon and public school awareness campaigns, and as part of community outreach initiatives comprising promotional activities, were covered on social media platforms in English and Arabic; press releases, statements and articles were issued; <i>Al-Janoub</i> magazine was issued; 22,000 copies of the 2017 outreach calendars (20,000 in Arabic and 2,000 in English) and 10,000 copies of one-page UNIFIL calendars were distributed

Component 2: support

27. During the reporting period, the support component continued to provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the mandate of the Force through the delivery of related outputs, the implementation of service improvements and the realization of efficiency gains.

28. Support was provided to the authorized strength of up to 15,000 military contingent personnel with an actual average vacancy rate of 30.2 per cent. An average

of 818 civilian staff were administered and supported during the reporting period, comprising 239 international staff (including 1 international temporary position) and 579 national staff, including 34 National Professional Officers. The range of support comprised all support services, including finance and budget, human resources administration, information and communications technology, transportation, supply chain management, and medical and security services Force-wide.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Increased effectiveness and efficiency of logistical, administrative and security support to the Force

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
Decrease in the holdings of the spare parts inventory (2015/16: 9 per cent; 2016/17: 10 per cent)	Spare parts holdings decreased by 12 per cent during this period, owing mainly to the inventory optimization programme implemented by UNIFIL
Reduction in fuel consumption with regard to ground transportation by 5.7 per cent	Reduction in fuel consumption was not achievable given that there was a significant increase in operations during this period, owing to developments in the operational and security environment
Reduction in the number of very high frequency (VHF) repeaters (2015/16: 115; 2016/17: 70)	Achieved through the reduction of 45 VHF repeaters to 70 by rationalization and simplification of the radio network
Reduction in the number of physical servers (2015/16: 52; 2016/17: 40)	Achieved through a reduction in the number of physical servers from 52 to 40 by optimizing the virtualization of servers
Reduction in the number of flight hours (2015/16: 1,453; 2016/17: 1,330)	1,306 hours, representing a 1.8 per cent reduction in the number of flight hours compared with the number budgeted

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Improvement and increase in the visibility of material life-cycle management (from acquisition to disposal) and improvement in key performance indicators for expendable property	Yes	UNIFIL has continued to achieve 100 per cent compliance with the key performance indicators for expendable property
Disposal of excess and obsolete spare parts holdings, resulting in reduced warehousing and inventory requirements	No	Following a stock analysis to identify obsolete and surplus spare parts, the existing stock was retained, as it was in suitable and relevant condition for utilization in the maintenance and support of existing assets
Increased VHF coverage area as a result of the introduction of digital VHF radio technology	Yes	Digital VHF coverage of the entire area of operations has been completed
Improvement of living conditions and enhancement of hygiene standards by replacing 64 prefabricated units with new and improved units	No	UNIFIL engaged in improving existing prefabricated units instead of replacing them and was to a degree able to achieve the output through utilization of existing resources
Improvement of monitoring and aircraft utilization optimization	Yes	Reduction of 133 flight hours compared with the actual flight hours utilized during the 2015/16

measures, resulting in reduced flight hours

period, achieved through the reduction of special flight requests, and optimization and combination of several special flight requests into one task, whenever possible

Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of the authorized strength of 15,000 military contingent personnel 10,476

The actual average vacancy rate for military personnel for the period was 30.2 per cent, which is slightly higher than the budgeted vacancy rate of 29.3 per cent, owing to operational requirements

Storage and supply of 7,198 tons of rations, 97,170 composite ration packs and 0.5 million litres of bottled water for military contingent personnel in 21 locations 6,446

Tons of rations

Reduction in rations supplied is attributable to the required ration consumption levels being reached through the use of existing stock and different recipes, resulting in lower requirements

102,800

Combat ration packs

The increase is a result of ensuring the sustainment of the required reserved levels for combat ration packs during a transitional period of putting into place a new contract for combat rations packs

0.7

Million litres of bottled water

The increase is a result of ensuring that the required reserve levels for bottled water are maintained in consideration of the stock to be utilized and the necessity of the provision

Administration of an average of 902 civilian staff, comprising 646 national staff, 254 international staff and 2 international temporary positions

Administration of a total average of 818 civilian staff, comprising an average of 238 international staff, 579 national staff, including 34 National Professional Officers, and 1 international temporary position

The higher actual average vacancy rate of 6.3 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 5 per cent for international staff is a result of a higher staff turnover than expected. The higher actual average vacancy rate for national staff of 40.4 per cent and 7.5 per cent for National Professional Officer and National General Service staff, respectively, compared with the budgeted rates of 30 and 5 per cent, respectively, is a result of the implementation of the third year of the UNIFIL civilian staffing review, in which the number of national staff posts increased through the nationalization of 11 posts (5 posts were converted to National Professional Officers and 6 to National General Service)

332 verification reports on contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for 44 formed units in accordance with 44 memorandums of understanding 336

Reports

28 verification reports for the Maritime Task Force for the 7 vessels in the fleet 34

Reports

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of 52 military positions, comprising 1,569 prefabricated buildings, 963 solid buildings and 2,547 infrastructure items (excluding asphalt roads and parking areas)	52 1,528 963 2,547	Locations Prefabricated buildings Solid buildings Infrastructure items The lower number for maintenance and repair of prefabricated buildings is attributable to the write-off of 39 prefabricated buildings
Operation and maintenance of 11 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 8 locations	11 9	Water purification plants Locations The higher number of locations resulted from the transfer of one water purification plant from Naqoura headquarters to a new location (position 2-45)
Operation and maintenance of 15 United Nations-owned water wells in 13 locations for general purpose use, for an authorized strength of 15,000 military contingent personnel	Yes	
Operation, repair and maintenance of 164 United Nations-owned generators	142	United Nations-owned generators The lower number of generators is attributable to 36 write-offs, with an additional 14 new generators purchased during the period
Storage and supply of 16 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	15,967,212	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators and heaters
Maintenance of 100 km of access roads to various military positions	No	Maintenance of 15 km of access roads to various military positions owing to reprioritization of the requirements of UNIFIL
Sewage disposal from 52 military positions, including operation and maintenance of 25 United Nations-owned sewage treatment plants in 13 locations and 80 technical septic systems throughout the mission area	Yes	Sewage disposal from 52 military positions, including operation and maintenance of 22 United Nations-owned sewage treatment plants in 12 locations and 80 technical septic systems throughout the mission area Three sewage treatment plants are no longer required owing to lower service requirements and were returned to mission headquarters for proper care to preserve their operational life cycle

Environmental management

Implementation of 100 environmental, health and safety assessments	100	Environmental, health and safety assessments
2 contingency plan rehearsals	2	Contingency plan rehearsals

12 environmental investigations	13	Environmental investigations
20 water, soil or air tests of treated wastewater and potentially contaminated soil or air from different locations	12	Water, soil and air tests of treated wastewater and potentially contaminated soil The lower number of tests is a result of some targeted spots not functioning owing to construction work
Implementation of 12 induction training sessions for new military and civilian mission personnel	12	Induction training sessions
Publication of 1 annual environmental report, UNIFIL state of the environment, 2016	1	Publication of annual environmental report
Observance of 10 environmental days and production of 10 flyers/posters and quarterly newsletters	10	Environmental days
	10	Flyers/posters and newsletters
Reduction of the amount of fuel consumed by 2 per cent through implementation of the planned replacement of generators, lights and air conditioning systems	No	The Mission achieved a 0.4 per cent reduction (16,025,119 litres of generator fuel budgeted compared with 15,967,212 litres consumed during the period). The planned reduction level in fuel was not achieved owing to other external factors, mainly a harsh and longer winter during the 2016/17 period, which resulted in higher fuel consumption
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 860 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 52 armoured vehicles, through 3 workshops in 2 locations	795	United Nations-owned vehicles, including 34 armoured vehicles, through 3 workshops in 2 locations for United Nations-owned equipment Vehicle holdings as at June 2016 were 903, of which 90 vehicles were written off (including 25 armoured vehicles) and 29 vehicles were transferred to other missions, as a result of the completion of an asset review process during the period. 11 United Nations-owned vehicles were added during the period (including 6 armoured vehicles)
Supply of 4.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	4,925,487	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation The increase in the number of litres utilized was a result of higher operational activities
Provision of training and assessment programmes for 700 drivers/operators of all types of vehicles	Yes	Through training and assessment programmes

Transportation of 32,000 passengers and 1,800 tons of cargo within the mission area by mission road transport assets and transportation of 692 tons of cargo by commercial means	30,061 3,893	Passengers Tons of cargo transported The lower number of passengers transported during the period was a result of the lower number of troops transported by road than anticipated. The higher weight of cargo transported using road transport was a result of construction and maintenance at the Naqoura seaport, which affected naval movements, and higher utilization of United Nations, rather than commercial, assets
Rental of 100 buses to transport rotated troops between the different military positions and to and from airport/seaport by completing 30 single trips and 60 round trips	73 22 51	Buses Single trips Round trips The lower number of rented buses was a result of maximizing the use of the passenger ferry for the transport of rotated troops from the Naqoura seaport to the Beirut seaport for part of the year
Air operations		
Operation and maintenance of 7 rotary-wing aircraft	7	6 military light utility helicopters and 1 medium-lift commercial helicopter
Supply of 0.6 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	584,336	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations
Maintenance and support of Naqoura heliport and 27 helicopter landing sites within Lebanon	27	Helicopter landing sites within Lebanon: 24 inside the area of operations and 3 outside the area of operations
Transportation of 9,000 military and civilian personnel and 800 kg of cargo	9,871 9,069	Military and civilian personnel Kgs of cargo The increased transportation of military and civilian personnel was a result of overlap of troop rotations. The weight of cargo transported was higher than expected as a result of construction and maintenance at Naqoura seaport, which affected naval movements; therefore, more cargo was moved by air
Naval transportation		
Supply of 0.2 million litres of petrol	216,484	Litres of petrol
Transportation of 4,150 passengers and 4,000 tons of cargo within the mission area	3,743 3,609	Passengers Tons of cargo The reduction in passengers and cargo transported was a result of the Naqoura seaport not being operational for part of the reporting period, as it had been damaged by high waves

Regional Communications and Information Technology Services

Monthly videoconferences with UNIFIL, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNTSO and other regional entities and the dissemination of monthly reports and analysis of issues and trends to heads of missions in the region and to Headquarters

Yes

Communications

Support and maintenance of 5 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 12 telephone exchanges and 108 microwave links

Yes

Support and maintenance of 41 high frequency and 70 VHF repeaters and transmitters

38

High frequency repeaters

The lower output is attributable to the increased VHF coverage of the entire area of operations

70

VHF repeaters and transmitters

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 40 servers, 1,960 computing devices (desktops and laptops), 360 printers and 2,200 email accounts in 33 locations

40

Physical servers

1,960

Computing devices

360

Printers

2,200

Email accounts

Support and maintenance of 33 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) for 2,200 users in 33 locations

Yes

Geographic information system functions

Production of 150 operational maps, thematic maps, satellite-image maps and web-based e-maps

150

Operational maps produced, including thematic maps, satellite imagery and web-based e-maps

20 field studies provided for terrain analysis, geospatial intelligence and study

27

Field studies provided for terrain analysis, geospatial intelligence and study

The higher output resulted from an increase in requests for services by the military component

Conduct of 36 training sessions for staff on global positioning systems, geographic information systems and map-related topics

36

Training sessions conducted for staff on global positioning systems, geographic information systems and web applications

Collection and analysis of geospatial data covering an area of 2,000 km², in support of mission operations

1,945

Square kilometres

The lower output resulted from the prioritization of certain areas along the Blue Line to assess operational activities

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 15 level I clinics and 2 level I+ facilities in the area of operations	15 2	Level I clinics Level I+ hospitals, including the UNIFIL headquarters medical facilities
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for personnel at all locations, including level III and level IV hospitals in 6 locations, including outside the mission area of operations	Yes	UNIFIL maintained mission-wide land and air evacuation 6 level III and level IV hospitals mission-wide (American University of Beirut Medical Centre, Saint George Hospital, Hotel-Dieu de France Hospital, Rafik Hariri University Hospital, Hammoud Hospital and Jabal Amel Hospital), in addition to one diagnostic centre in Tyre for laboratory services 2 hospital facilities were maintained outside the mission area (Rambam Health Care Campus in Haifa, Israel, and the Western Galilee Hospital in Nahariya, Israel) 2 level I+ hospitals in Naqoura and Marj'yun
Implement social and behaviour change communication for HIV prevention and impact mitigation for all mission personnel, including participation in activities to upgrade the knowledge and skills of staff members of the HIV/AIDS Unit	Yes	Through interactive and collaborative dialogue and information-sharing sessions, in which 1,395 personnel participated. The approach was also adopted for all training modules in the area of induction, mandatory orientation, peer education, life skills and emergency preparedness training
Conduct of 144 mandatory HIV/AIDS orientation/induction training sessions, organized and delivered for 11,000 military and civilian personnel	144 11,461	Mandatory HIV/AIDS orientation training sessions Military and civilian personnel The number of military and civilian personnel was higher than planned owing to the reinforcement of the mandatory training policy
Training of 100 peer educators to support implementation of social and behaviour change communication	98	Peer educators
Distribution of information, education and communication materials, including HIV/AIDS-specific campaign messages to support interactive social and behaviour change communication	Yes	The Unit continually distributed different types of informational, educational and communications materials in support of HIV/AIDS campaigns, and social and behaviour change communication. These included brochures, calendars, checkerboards, identification card holders, lanyards, mouse pads, interactive playing cards, posters, red ribbons, DVDs, key chains, T-shirts, pens and flashlights

Training of 50 multidisciplinary health-care workers from UNIFIL level I and level I+ hospitals on voluntary confidential counselling and testing protocols, procedures, universal safety precautions and guidelines for post-exposure prophylaxis based on the rotations of uniformed health workers	63	Multidisciplinary health-care workers trained The number of multidisciplinary health-care workers trained was higher than planned owing to the applied innovative approach of holding simultaneous sessions with contingents whenever possible
Maintenance and provision of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing services to all UNIFIL personnel	Yes	The Unit maintained the provision of voluntary confidential counselling and testing with requisite pre- and post-test counselling to 211 civilian and military personnel
Conduct of 3 outreach activities for vulnerable populations, including dependants of staff members, for HIV/AIDS education and awareness	4	Outreach activities On request, an additional outreach session was done for the Lebanese Security Forces
Conduct of 3 regional HIV/AIDS support activities for other missions in the region	No	Owing to resource reprioritization, UNIFIL assisted through the provision of support and technical guidance through telephone conferences and email exchanges with UNTSO, UNFICYP and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, which included provision of HIV test and post-exposure prophylaxis kits, and informational, educational and communications materials
Security		
Provision of 24-hour security services for the entire mission area	Yes	
Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	
Conduct of mission-wide security risk assessments, including residential surveys	Yes	
Conduct of 12 induction security training sessions for all UNIFIL staff members and 12 sessions for the Observer Group Lebanon	11	During 2016/17, 11 induction security-training sessions for all UNIFIL staff members and for the Observer Group Lebanon were conducted Reduced output relates to a lower number of newly arrived personnel than planned
Conduct of 1 evacuation exercise for all United Nations international staff and eligible dependants in the South Litani River area, and evacuation exercise for each of the 10 designated relocation points for National Staff and eligible dependants	Yes	During 2016/17, 2 international staff evacuation exercises and more than 10 national relocation evacuation exercises were conducted 1 additional exercise for international staff was conducted at the request of the Force Commander and Head of Mission for additional awareness for staff members and their dependants

Conduct of 12 fire evacuation and fire training sessions for fire wardens (1 fire drill per zone per year) within UNIFIL	Yes	13 fire evacuation and fire training sessions were conducted during the period An additional training session was conducted with Lebanese civil defence personnel to support the UNIFIL civil affairs mandate
Conduct of warden exercises/meetings in 12 zones	Yes	
Conduct of 6 courses on safe and secure approaches in field environments for all United Nations personnel	Yes	

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	326 605.3	318 252.5	8 352.8	2.6
United Nations police	—	—	—	—
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	326 605.3	318 252.5	8 352.8	2.6
Civilian personnel				
International staff	48 567.4	46 665.6	1 901.8	3.9
National staff	43 376.5	44 504.0	(1 127.5)	(2.6)
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
General temporary assistance	408.0	382.9	25.1	6.2
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	92 351.9	91 552.5	799.4	0.9
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	—	348.6	(348.6)	—
Official travel	854.0	973.2	(119.2)	(14.0)
Facilities and infrastructure	12 696.5	13 384.2	(687.7)	(5.4)
Ground transportation	4 539.1	4 780.4	(241.3)	(5.3)
Air operations	4 578.2	7 775.0	(3 196.8)	(69.8)
Naval transportation	31 727.6	28 911.8	2 815.8	8.9
Communications	3 418.6	2 077.5	1 341.1	39.2
Information technology	4 446.2	7 517.7	(3 071.5)	(69.1)
Medical	1 183.4	895.2	288.2	24.4
Special equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	5 790.8	3 725.1	2 065.7	35.7
Quick-impact projects	500.0	500.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	69 734.4	70 888.7	(1 154.3)	(1.7)
Gross requirements	488 691.6	480 693.7	7 997.9	1.6
Staff assessment income	12 249.2	12 536.9	(287.7)	(2.3)
Net requirements	476 442.4	468 156.8	8 285.6	1.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	488 691.6	480 693.7	7 997.9	1.6

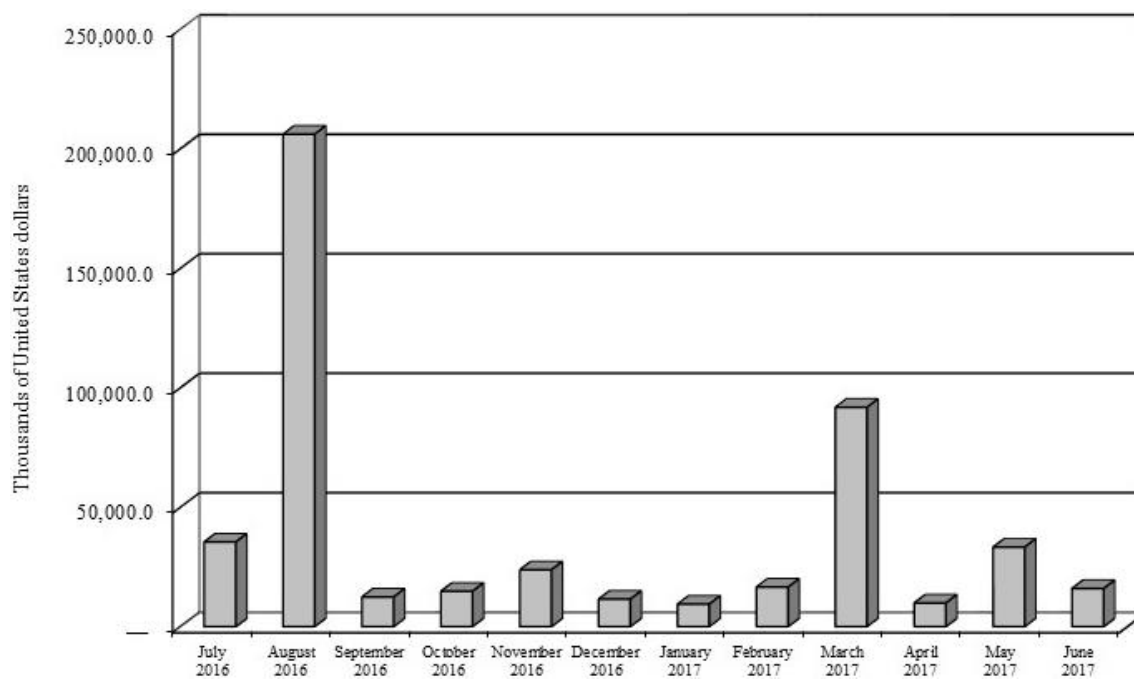
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	326 605	(1 156)	325 449
II. Civilian personnel	92 352	–	92 352
III. Operational costs	69 735	1 156	70 891
Total	488 692	–	488 692
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.2

29. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed from group I, military and police personnel, to group III, operational costs. The redeployment of funds was attributable to the immediate requirement to replace the electronic countermeasures jamming equipment that is critical to ensure the safety and security of military contingents from electronically controlled hazardous threats, and to replace an airfield firefighting truck that had sustained extensive damage and was required to ensure safe airfield operations. The redeployment from group I was possible because of reduced requirements under military and police personnel resulting from the reduced requirements for travel on rotation attributable to a new charter contract, and the implementation of reversed rotation of troops.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



30. Higher expenditures in August 2016 and March 2017 were attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for standard troop-cost reimbursement, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	2 206.9
Other/miscellaneous revenue	51.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	2 272.7
Total	4 531.0

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	75 360.8
Subtotal	75 360.8
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	34 967.9
Subtotal	34 967.9
Total	110 328.7

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental conditions factor	0.6	1 October 2016	13 May 2016
Intensified operational conditions factor	0.8	1 October 2016	13 May 2016
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.1	1 October 2016	13 May 2016
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.3–5.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	5 122.4
Total	5 122.4

^a Inclusive of land and premises provided by the Government of Lebanon, including UNIFIL House in Beirut, an evacuation centre in Tyre, premises in South Litani, movement control offices at the seaport and airport, UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura and military positions, as well as services, value-added tax refunds and duty waivers.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$8,352.8	2.6%

31. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) travel on rotation, as a result of the use of a charter contract, which reduced the rates for flight hours, along with the continued use of reversed rotation of troops and optimization of aircraft loading during rotations; (b) self-sustainment with regard to contingent-owned equipment, owing to the lower requirement for self-sustainment with regard to explosive ordnance disposal than budgeted, and lower costs for self-sustainment owing to non-compliance with certain observation equipment requirements; and (c) rations, as a result of the higher actual vacancy rate for military contingent personnel of 30.2 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 29.3 per cent, and the required ration consumption levels being reached through the use of existing stock. The reduced requirements were partially offset by increased requirements under standard troop cost reimbursement and contingent-owned equipment, as a result of lower deductions than budgeted being applied for absent or non-functional contingent-owned major equipment during the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$1,901.8	3.9%

32. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 6.3 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 5 per cent, coupled with lower common staff costs than budgeted owing to a lower common staff cost rate of 66 per cent of net salaries, compared with the rate of 67.7 per cent applied in the budget for the 2016/17 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$1,127.5)	(2.6%)

33. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) higher actual average grade levels for national staff than budgeted a result of the majority of staff in UNIFIL having reached the highest steps in grade based on long service with the Organization; and (b) the promulgation of the new salary scales for national staff, effective 1 August 2016. Increased requirements were partially offset by the higher actual average vacancy rates of 40.4 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively, for National Professional Officers and National General Service staff, compared with the respective budgeted rates of 30 per cent and 5 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$25.1	6.2%

34. The reduced requirements were attributable to the delayed recruitment for two general temporary assistance positions, until during the latter part of the period. The reduced requirements were offset by requirements related to the cost allocated to UNIFIL with regard to the engagement of general temporary assistance, mainly related to support activities for Umoja Cluster 5 and Umoja Extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo.

¹ Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$348.6)	–

35. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) requirements for centralized information technology services, which were budgeted under information technology services but, since certain service requirements were delivered through the provision of individual consultants, expenditure of \$237,200 was recorded under consultants; and (b) perception survey services, which were budgeted under public information services for \$56,500 but, since the services were acquired through the provision of individual consulting services, the related expenditure of \$62,200 was recorded under the budget line for consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$119.2)	(14.0%)

36. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to official travel requirements in connection with: (a) travel on temporary duty in support of the centralization of payroll functions in the Kuwait Joint Support Office; (b) travel on temporary duty in support of Umoja Extension 2 for budget formulation; and (c) travel in support of system migration, conversion and training for the Galileo decommissioning project.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$687.7)	(5.4%)

37. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) additional engineering consumables required for repairs and maintenance of premises; and (b) the higher actual average cost of petrol, oil and lubricants of \$0.47 per litre compared with the budgeted average cost of \$0.42 per litre. The increased requirements were partially offset by lower than budgeted requirements under field defence supplies, security services and alteration and renovation services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$241.3)	(5.3%)

38. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the replacement and acquisition of three aged light-armoured vehicles, which were no longer safe for use, owing to their deteriorated condition, and were required for the security and safety of UNIFIL personnel. In addition, the increased requirements were a result of the higher actual average cost of petrol, oil and lubricants of \$0.47 per litre compared with the budgeted average cost of \$0.42 per litre. The increased requirements were offset partially by lower third-party liability insurance premiums during the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	(\$3,196.8)	(69.8%)

39. The increased requirements were attributable to: (a) requirements of \$2 million for the rental of air radar equipment provided for under other supplies, services and equipment, as it was originally envisioned that the services would be delivered through the provision of services related to radio frequency. It transpired, however, that the nature of the equipment rented was categorized as air transportation, and the expenditure was consequently recorded in the air transportation class of expenditure; (b) the higher than planned cost per flight hour for the Bell 212 helicopter; and (c) the

replacement of an airfield firefighting truck that had sustained extensive damage beyond repair and was required to ensure safe airfield operations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	\$2,815.8	8.9%

40. The reduced requirements were attributable to: (a) lower charges for the rental and operation of vessels compared with the budget as a result of the provision of a fast patrol boat in lieu of a corvette; and (b) a lower number of flight hours than budgeted (156 hours compared with 756 hours planned) for helicopters, as a result of the non-usage of one of the helicopters, which did not meet the specifications required for maritime operations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$1,341.1	39.2%

41. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the lower requirements for fixed and mobile telephone services; (b) the lower requirements for wide-area network and videoconferencing support services; and (c) requirements for the provision of Internet services in the amount of \$321,600, provided for under the communications class of expenditure but, since the nature of the services was for information technology services, the expenditure in the amount of \$272,600 was consequently recorded under information technology services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$3,071.5)	(69.1%)

42. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the replacement of electronic countermeasure jamming equipment, which is critical for the safety and security of the military contingents from electronically controlled hazardous threats; (b) the replacement of equipment essential to operations, which was no longer in functioning condition; and (c) the cost allocated to UNIFIL with regard to contractual services related to supporting Umoja Cluster 5, Umoja Extension 2 (including the decommissioning of Galileo) and the help desk for providing post-deployment support.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$288.2	24.4%

43. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower than expected number of patients who were referred to hospitals for medical services and the lower requirement for medical supplies. The reduced requirements were partially offset by the reprioritization of resources to replace medical technology, which was assessed as obsolete and the replacement of which was essential to health.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$2,065.7	35.7%

44. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) requirements of \$2 million for the rental of radar equipment provided for under other supplies, services and equipment, as it was originally envisioned that the services would be delivered through the provision of services related to radio frequency under the budget line for other services but, since the nature of the equipment rented was

ultimately for air transportation, the expenditure was consequently recorded in the air transportation class of expenditure; and (b) lower requirements for freight costs a result of procurement made in large quantities and lower requirements for inter-mission shipments. The reduced requirements were partially offset by foreign exchange loss.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

45. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$7,997,700 with respect to the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2017 amounting to \$4,531,000 from investment revenue (\$2,206,900), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$51,400) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$2,272,700).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/307](#)

([A/71/836/Add.5](#) and [A/71/836/Add.5/Corr.1](#))

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Actions taken to implement request/recommendation</i>
The Advisory Committee is of the view that further clarification is required, and trusts that detailed information on the planned and actual utilization of helicopters and planned and actual efficiency gains achieved will be provided in the performance report for the 2016/17 period (para. 40)	The reduction of 133 flight hours in the 2016/17 period compared with the 2015/16 period was achieved through the optimization and combination of special flight requests, whenever possible
The Advisory Committee is of the view that the information provided raises further questions regarding the significant increase in the area to be covered and additional landscaping services to be provided under the new landscaping contract. Further explanations were not provided in time for the issuance of the present report. The Committee therefore requests the Secretary-General to provide further explanations to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the agenda item. The Committee also expects the Secretary-General to provide details on the services provided under the landscaping contracts in 2016/17 and 2017/18 in the context of the relevant performance reports (para. 42)	The landscaping contract applicable for the 2016/17 period covered services for an area of 54,000 square metres. The contract applicable for the 2017/18 budget period would cover an area of 621,000 square metres and includes services for landscaping, irrigation networks, weed clearance, grounds-keeping and maintenance