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### Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

## Budget performance of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

### Report of the Secretary-General

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## Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 has been linked to the mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by components as follows: security, governance and border monitoring; and mission support.

During the reporting period, UNISFA continued to implement the key elements of its mandate, including providing security, providing protection of civilians, monitoring and verifying the demilitarization of the Abyei Area, supporting rule of law efforts, facilitating humanitarian access, and engaging the parties to promote the peace process. Despite the continuing challenges and restrictions in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the mission maintained its efforts to replace ageing and hazardous military personnel accommodations and enhance in-house construction and engineering capacity in support of force mobility and environmental progress.

UNISFA incurred \$263.2 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.8 per cent, compared with \$259.0 million in the 2019/20 period, for a resource utilization rate of 99.6 per cent.

The unencumbered balance of \$0.6 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements in the amount of \$11.9 million for military and police personnel, owing primarily to the non-issuance of entry visas and travel permits for the deployment of formed police units and United Nations police to the Sudan, to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and to reduced requirements in the amount of \$0.2 million for civilian personnel, owing primarily to a higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate for international staff following restrictions in connection with the pandemic. The overall reduced requirements were offset by higher-than-planned expenditures for operational costs of \$11.5 million, owing mainly to the acceleration of construction projects to replace ageing and hazardous accommodations for military contingents and to investments in horizontal construction in support of force mobility.

## Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	131 539.4	119 626.7	11 912.7	9.1
Civilian personnel	45 205.0	44 995.7	209.3	0.5
Operational costs	87 039.5	98 565.1	(11 525.6)	(13.2)
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>263 783.9</b>	<b>263 187.5</b>	<b>596.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Staff assessment income	3 331.0	3 368.9	(37.9)	(1.1)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>260 452.9</b>	<b>259 818.6</b>	<b>634.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>263 783.9</b>	<b>263 187.5</b>	<b>596.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>

**Human resources incumbency performance**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)<sup>b</sup></i>
Military observers	225	129	42.7
Military contingents	3 325	3 379	(1.6)
United Nations police	148	39	73.6
Formed police units	492	—	100.0
International staff	174	154	11.5
National staff			
National Professional Officers	6	3	50.0
General Service staff	82	76	7.3
United Nations Volunteers			
International	36	34	5.6
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff	2	1	50.0

<sup>a</sup> Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

<sup>b</sup> Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

<sup>c</sup> 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 Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 28 February 2020 (A/74/723) and amounted to \$270,747,800 gross (\$267,373,400 net). It provided for 225 military observers, 3,325 military contingent personnel, 148 United Nations police officers, 492 formed police personnel, 174 international staff (including one position funded under general temporary assistance), 88 national staff, including 6 National Professional Officers, and 36 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 17 April 2020, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$265,783,900 gross for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (A/74/737/Add.2, para. 37).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 74/283, appropriated the amount of \$263,783,900 gross (\$260,452,900 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

4. The mandate of UNISFA was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1990 (2011) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the reporting period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2519 (2020), 2550 (2020) and 2575 (2021).

5. On 11 May 2021, the Security Council decided, in its resolution 2575 (2021), to maintain the authorized troop ceiling at 3,550 and the police ceiling at 640 police personnel, including 148 individual police officers and three formed police units. In the same resolution, the Council requested that the Secretary-General conduct and provide to it, no later than 30 September 2021, a strategic review of UNISFA, assessing recent political developments between and within the Sudan and South Sudan and providing detailed recommendations for further reconfiguring the mission and establishing a viable exit strategy, which should prioritize the safety and security of civilians living in Abyei, account for stability of the region and include an option for an exit strategy for UNISFA that was not limited by the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on temporary arrangements for the administration and security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011.

6. UNISFA is mandated to achieve an overall objective, namely, to support the implementation of the Agreement of 20 June 2011, by participating in relevant Abyei Area bodies, monitoring the demilitarized status of the Area, facilitating humanitarian access and liaison between the parties, protecting the Abyei Area from incursions by unauthorized elements and supporting the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in creating a safe and demilitarized border zone.

7. Within that overall objective, UNISFA, during the performance reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: security, governance and border monitoring; and mission support.

8. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2020/21 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 against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

## **B. Budget implementation**

9. During the reporting period, UNISFA continued to implement the key elements of its mandate, including providing security, providing protection of civilians, monitoring and verifying the demilitarization of the Abyei Area, supporting rule of law efforts, facilitating humanitarian access, facilitating intercommunity dialogue at the grass-roots and intercommunal levels, and engaging the parties to promote the peace process and a final resolution to the status of Abyei. UNISFA also continued to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, monitor the human rights situation in the Abyei Area and promote gender equality.

10. While the relations between the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan seemed to show signs of tension release, relations between the communities in Abyei did not improve. The mission advocated, formally and during bilateral engagements, with both parties, for the regular holding of meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, the only existent joint Abyei body as per the Agreement of 20 June 2011. At the local level, to ensure peaceful coexistence between the communities, the mission organized and facilitated three meetings of traditional leaders. While no outcome documents were signed, these meetings did contribute to easing tensions, especially during the dry season. The mission also supported the participation of youth and women in the Abyei peace process. As an integral component of the implementation of the mission's strategy for the protection of civilians, UNISFA established an early warning system, involving local communities and authorities, aimed at the timely detection of emerging threats to civilians and communal security.

11. Despite the thawing of relations, engagements between both parties in the context of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee have not taken place since late 2017. In fact, meetings were twice scheduled and indefinitely postponed in December 2020, as the two sides failed to agree on dates and agendas. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism, at a meeting held in October 2020 in Khartoum, called for a meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meeting by mid-January 2021: again, to no avail, despite statements of support by both sides and urging by the African Union and the United Nations, including UNISFA. UNISFA did meet with members of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee from both sides separately at regular intervals, in Juba and in Khartoum, to encourage the resumption of regular meetings.

12. Intercommunity dialogue was difficult during the reporting period. During engagements with the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, UNISFA formally asked both parties to engage with local communities and to assist in defusing intercommunity tensions and prevent transhumance-related violence. The parties were also informed that UNISFA may need to extend its search-and-seize operations on likely arms caches, including in private premises.

13. At the regional level, while the Sudan and South Sudan are undergoing political transitions, no measurable progress was made on the establishment of an engagement framework in reaching a final solution on the status of Abyei. The President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, established on 25 May 2021 a 10-member high-level committee, chaired by the Presidential Adviser on National Security, Tut Gatluak. On 12 August 2021, the Sudan appointed a similar committee, to be led by the first Vice-President

of the Sovereign Council, General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo. While the thawing of relations between the two parties is manifest, as demonstrated by the role of South Sudan in the Juba Agreement for Peace in the Sudan of 3 October 2020, the dynamics were very different inside Abyei, where the engagement space between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities decreased. Indeed, the communities have been reluctant to engage in intercommunity dialogue since the attacks at Nainai and Kolom in January 2020, despite repeated calls by UNISFA to do so.

14. The overall security situation remained, however, relatively stable, even though violent incidents were registered, particular in May and June 2021. The mission maintained a robust posture, through deterrent ground and aerial patrolling in the entire area of responsibility, including night patrolling and integrated patrols with the participation of United Nations military observers and the United Nations police. A military helicopter unit was redeployed from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to UNISFA in May 2021. Once operational, the unit will significantly enhance the mission's ability to take part in military operations in high-risk hostile areas, and to deploy and extract troops and join combat operations. In light of its limited capacity to simultaneously respond to potential threats at different locations, the mission closed the Farouk permanent deployment site and the Alal temporary deployment site in Sector Centre, so as to strengthen the troop deployment in flashpoints, including the Amiet common market and its environs. To ensure compliance with the "weapons-free zone" status of the Abyei Area, the mission continued to maintain checkpoints in Diffra, Todach, Dokura/Rumajak and Agok and to conduct search-and-seize operations.

15. The United Nations police continued to assist in the maintenance of law and order through activities including community-based interactive patrols, capacity-building (on policing standards and respect for human rights, crime prevention, sexual and gender-based violence, environmental awareness and child trafficking), mentoring of the joint community peace committee in the Amiet common market, and mentoring of community protection committees across the entire Abyei Area, including, for the first time, in Sector North. However, no progress was made on the deployment of the three formed police units and of the additional 98 individual police officers, as per strength authorized by the Security Council. Despite consistent engagement with the parties, no progress was made on the establishment of the Abyei Police Service. While the Sudan continues to oppose any increase of individual police officers on the ground and the deployment of the formed police units, South Sudan continues to oppose the establishment of joint institutions in Abyei, notably the Abyei Police Service.

16. The situation in the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism area of responsibility was relatively calm throughout the reporting period, but worsened significantly towards the end of the period, owing to violent protests by local South Sudanese communities against the existence of team sites 11 (Kiir Adem) and 12 (War Abar). Owing to the impossibility of guaranteeing the regular resupply of rations, water and fuel, team sites 11 and 12 have reduced their operational capacity. Aerial monitoring missions at the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism sector 1 have been cancelled since 16 June 2021, whereas ground monitoring missions from team sites 11 and 12 have been cancelled since 24 June 2021 and 21 June 2021 respectively. Initiatives undertaken by the South Sudanese authorities to address the situation locally in a timely manner have been largely inadequate. The situation remained very volatile.

17. Guided by Security Council resolutions [2550 \(2020\)](#) and [2575 \(2021\)](#), UNISFA was engaged in promoting an environment conducive to a sustainable settlement of the Abyei dispute, and rendered comprehensive assistance to the Council-mandated review and consultations aimed at finding a political solution to the Abyei issue and

establishing a viable reconfiguration and exit strategy for UNISFA. It is the mission's view that such an exit strategy should prioritize the safety and security of civilians living in Abyei. In the last week of June 2021, the mission supported a visit to the region by an integrated team from United Nations Headquarters tasked by the Secretary-General, at the request of the Security Council, to conduct a comprehensive strategic review of UNISFA.

18. In 2020/21, to enhance mission performance, UNISFA developed an execution plan for the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System. The execution plan includes training of all relevant mission staff; introductory training was conducted in June 2021 by the System team at Headquarters, followed by a context mapping and development of the System results framework for UNISFA planned over the 2021/22 period. At the outset, the System will be managed by the Office of the Chief of Staff in addition to its regular duties as, at present, UNISFA does not have dedicated strategic planning capacity. However, dedicated planning capacity will likely be required if UNISFA is to be able to conduct regular integrated, mission-wide planning and performance assessments to inform mandate delivery and reporting.

### **Coronavirus disease pandemic**

19. While the mission successfully controlled the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic by putting in place mitigation measures, including the enhancement of polymerase chain reaction testing capacity, the vaccination of over 4,000 UNISFA personnel and the provision of extensive support to local communities to prevent and mitigate the risk of COVID-19, the pandemic did affect the mission's ability to fully implement its mandate, including with regard to programmatic activities.

20. During the performance period, while maintaining strict compliance with preventive measures, the focus of the mission shifted towards vaccination. A local vaccination deployment plan was developed in coordination with various counterparts at United Nations Headquarters, following guidelines from the Division of Healthcare Management and Occupational Safety and Health. The preparation for the delivery of vaccines and other supplies was done by the mission in coordination with United Nations Headquarters and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, among other stakeholders. Staff who participated in the vaccination campaign were rigorously trained to organize and manage the vaccination centres, including in the treatment of adverse effects following vaccination. A communication strategy, which included broadcasts and town hall meetings, was designed to provide all clients with adequate science-based information. UNISFA deployed a total of 20 vaccination centres, including 12 fixed and eight outreach/mobile centres.

### **Substantive and other programmatic activities**

21. During the 2020/21 reporting period, programmatic activities were used as a tool to effectively pursue political progress and widen the scope of UNISFA mandate delivery, particularly with regard to Security Council resolutions [2445 \(2018\)](#) and [2469 \(2019\)](#), in which the Council put emphasis on the engagement of both the Sudan and South Sudan in the areas of community engagement, women and peace and security, confidence-building measures and the rule of law. However, intercommunal relations between the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya were strained during the reporting period, which resulted in a disruption of the intercommunal peace process and dialogues. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly compounded the problem and inhibited progress in a number of areas planned for implementation. The mission reengineered its approach to sustain continuity of the peace processes, fostering an



inclusive and locally-led peacebuilding approach, despite the challenges. The following activities were implemented:

(a) **Confidence-building.** Despite the COVID-19 mitigation protocols put in place by the mission, which required staff members to telecommute and restricted public gatherings, UNISFA was able to execute the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, the International Day of Peace and United Nations Day. These occasions were used to sensitize the communities to the need for peace and peaceful coexistence and to mobilize them to support the efforts of UNISFA to bring peace in the area. The mission's gender team also conducted several consultations and workshops with traditional leaders and women on the primacy of women's participation in community decision-making. In addition, the mission's leadership delivered the Secretary-General's message on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and called for an end to all forms of violence against women and children in Abyei. The event was attended by approximately 70 community members, including children, and 500 solar-powered radios were delivered to the Women Association to be distributed to women from rural communities, in an effort to promote their access to information and news;

(b) **Civilian arms control.** Limited progress was achieved in this area owing to the challenges of convening the two communities in light of intercommunal clashes and movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. However, UNISFA is still working towards facilitating and supporting this initiative in collaboration with the Mine Action Service, in alignment with the UNISFA mandate to keep the Abyei Area demilitarized and weapons-free;

(c) **Community stabilization programme.** UNISFA organized several meetings of traditional leaders and crime-awareness campaigns. UNISFA partnered with a non-governmental organization for the implementation of these initiatives, with specific focus on the mobilization of traditional leaders and to provide support in the administrative arrangements of the workshops, including moderation and facilitation of the dialogues in Aweil. Despite the inconclusive outcomes of these meetings, the platform enabled the chiefs of the two communities to dialogue and express their concerns openly. Both sides acknowledged the threats to peace within the communities and committed to overcoming them, especially in the Amiet common market;

(d) **Community violence reduction.** In view of the deteriorating security situation, a master plan was developed by the mission's Joint Operations Centre for an early warning system, in collaboration with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. The objective was to enhance the situational awareness and response mechanisms, particularly during the migration season, to widen the scope of the mandate for the protection of civilians and more effectively address the issues surrounding the protection of the population. Once operational, the early warning system will bolster the analytical capabilities within the mission to mitigate and address security threats;

(e) **Human rights.** Priority was given to empowering the most vulnerable categories of the communities, with special focus on widows. The local administration initiated a workshop for widows on income generation, and on their rights to participate in political and economic life. UNISFA, the United Nations police and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations supported the idea and suggested various income-generating activities, including peanut processing and marketing, milk handling and processing, poultry rearing and vegetable production. The workshop also offered a session on sexual and gender-based violence, where topics including prevention and reporting of sexual and gender-based violence were covered;

(f) **Peace consolidation.** UNISFA provided support to three conferences to promote dialogue between communities within the Abyei Area and communities in the neighbouring areas of South Sudan, in coordination with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). In addition, one workshop was held in coordination with the relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and non-governmental organization entities on peacebuilding issues, including reconciliation. The United Nations police also planned three meetings in Abyei to engage the authorities of the Sudan and South Sudan in a joint integrated planning exercise to develop a road-map strategy for the establishment of the Abyei Police Service;

(g) **Rule of law.** The United Nations police continued to train community peace committees on basic policing, with a total of 14 sessions conducted in seven locations. Furthermore, with the intent of strengthening the capacity of the community peace committee members and to encourage them to more effectively perform their duties and raise their visibility in the community, the members were provided with four uniform items: caps, T-shirts, gumboots and raincoats. UNISFA maintained its commitment towards the implementation of the women, peace and security initiative. Owing to situational developments related to the weakening of women civil society networks in the northern part of Abyei, and owing to continuing restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, the mission redefined its focus towards strengthening women's agency in the Misseriya community. Consultations were conducted with traditional and women leaders on the primacy of women's participation in community decision-making in various locations across the region, resulting in the establishment of seven women's networks in different localities and the selection of their respective leaders. Furthermore, a workshop was conducted in the Misseriya community targeting women and traditional leaders and, during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, UNISFA conducted workshops and various awareness-raising activities with a focus on sexual and gender-based violence, human rights, protection from HIV and the applicable legal frameworks relating to the protection of the rights of women and children. On International Women's Day, a radio talk show on women's empowerment was organized in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration and the Abyei Information and Radio Service. The distribution of solar-powered radios to women in rural areas in the Ngok Dinka community also reinforced the empowerment of women by promoting their access to information.

22. UNISFA continued to design and implement a series of quick-impact projects for the benefit of the population of Abyei Area, aimed at promoting the mission's mandate and building confidence in the peace process. During the 2020/21 period, a total of 17 quick-impact projects were finalized: 7 of these projects were implemented in the southern part of Abyei, while 10 were finalized in the northern part. Projects were allocated to two implementing partners: 7 were allocated to a local non-governmental organization, while the remaining 10 projects, in the northern part of Abyei, were led by the International Organization for Migration. While most of the quick-impact projects in the southern part have been completed, the projects in the northern part faced initial administrative hurdles with local authorities. However, the International Organization for Migration was able to complete one project and to start work on the remaining nine projects, which are expected to be completed before December 2021.

23. The mission continued to work with the Mine Action Service on clearance and route assessments in the Abyei Area, as well as on explosive ordnance disposal, weapons and ammunition disposal and surveys and mine risk education. In response to two incidents involving children and explosive remnants of war in January and May 2021, the Mine Action Service intensified risk education activities in the Abyei

communities through an integrated risk education campaign specifically targeting children and populations at higher risk, through radio messaging, children's comic books and community theatre. The Mine Action Service facilitated and enhanced force mobility throughout the Abyei Area through assessments and clearance activities. Within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the mission continued to work with the Mine Action Service in support of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and its ground monitoring activities, through the provision of patrol support teams and mine-protected vehicles.

### **C. Mission support initiatives**

24. During the reporting period, the mission accelerated the acquisition of prefabricated facilities to improve accommodation of contingent troops in the Todach, Dukra and Diffra camps following the closure of the Farouk camp and the mission's troop reconfiguration. Additional prefabricated facilities were acquired for civilian personnel and the expansion of staff accommodations.

25. UNISFA continued to focus on the implementation of the force mobility project, specifically the enhancement of the mission's internal engineering capacity for horizontal construction work, increasing the requirements for heavy engineering equipment, heavy trucks, earth-moving equipment and other construction-related equipment. This project of acquisition of heavy engineering equipment is expected to have a significant impact in the mission's ability to keep up with the ongoing construction projects across several locations.

26. The mission expanded its computer network infrastructure through the implementation of an enhanced early warning system. The mission also provided valuable geospatial capability to augment the effectiveness of its force mobility and road survey capabilities. The mission strengthened and expanded its wireless network coverage and remote connectivity through the use of applications including field remote infrastructure monitoring.

27. The difficulties faced by the mission in deploying individual police officers and formed police units resulted in reduced requirements of \$11.9 million in military and police personnel. In operational costs, restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and in the procurement of one fixed-wing aircraft resulted in reduced requirements in official travel and air operations requirements of \$6.0 million. The reduced requirements in military and police personnel and in official travel and air operations were partially offset by increased requirements of \$0.7 million in consultants, \$9.7 million in facilities and infrastructure, \$2.6 million in ground transportation, \$3.5 million in communications and information technology and \$2 million in marine operations, as the mission reprioritized expenditures to accelerate construction projects and meet unforeseen requirements in these operational areas.

28. Despite continuous efforts to engage the host country in the deployment process of the three formed police units and the additional required individual police officers, political considerations, compounded by restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, prevented the deployments. The mission's overall operations were greatly affected by the ongoing global pandemic, which remained a challenge during the reporting period, especially with regard to transportation and delivery of goods and mobility of personnel within and across the mission's areas of operation.

## **D. Regional mission cooperation**

29. During the reporting period, UNISFA maintained regular and close interaction with UNMISS and with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa to advance a political resolution of the border issues between the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan. The Acting Head of Mission met with UNMISS Head of Mission in October 2020, and UNISFA coordinated and consulted with UNMISS on transborder communal issues, specifically with the Kuacjok (Warrap) and Aweil (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal) field offices. In December 2020, UNISFA took part in a joint (military-civilian) reconnaissance visit to Kuacjok focusing on transborder transhumance conflict mediation. Finally, UNISFA supported the participation of the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities of Abyei in the UNMISS-facilitated Aweil peace conference held from 1 to 5 February 2021. This was intended as a lessons-learned exercise for the two Abyei communities on dealing with cross-border migration issues.

30. The UNISFA Acting Head of Mission, along with the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, was invited by the Chairperson of the African Union Peace and Security Council to participate in a briefing on Abyei, which took place virtually on 23 November 2020. The Acting Head of Mission also held a virtual meeting with the Chairperson of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa to provide an update on efforts undertaken by the mission to advance the political process on Abyei.

31. The Acting Head of Mission met with the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS) in October 2020. The mission also provided logistical support to UNITAMS in the field office in Kadugli on a cost-recovery basis.

32. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, continued to provide regional support, including to the mission, in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, financial reporting, uniformed personnel services, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, claims processing, cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control and information technology services.

## **E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions**

33. UNISFA continued to work with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Abyei and non-governmental organizations to provide humanitarian and recovery assistance to the most vulnerable. UNISFA supported peacebuilding activities through daily interaction and participation in joint working groups and dedicated substantial efforts to coordinating and collaborating with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and non-governmental organizations in addressing the spread of COVID-19. The mission interacted regularly with United Nations country teams based in Khartoum and Juba, and with non-governmental organizations operating in Abyei.

34. UNISFA maintained regular engagement with key Abyei stakeholders, including local leaders, local communities and representatives of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Abyei, to improve collaboration and ensure effective implementation of the mission's mandate. During the reporting period UNISFA hosted in Abyei and held virtual discussions with a number of Member State representatives, accredited either in Juba or in Khartoum.

## F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

### Component 1: security, governance and border monitoring

35. UNISFA continued to focus on keeping the Abyei Area demilitarized and weapons-free, ensuring the security and protection of civilians, maintaining regular and productive intercommunal dialogue to promote peaceful coexistence between the communities, promoting law and order and facilitating humanitarian access. UNISFA continued its implementation of the women, peace and security initiative, and its outreach activities. Peace and stability were achieved through robust military presence and sustained Force and United Nations police patrols throughout the Abyei Area.

36. One meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism took place in late October 2020. The parties reiterated their agreement on a number of issues for implementation, and referred such matters as Diffra oil protection and the Athony airstrip to the presidencies. The parties also agreed on the resumption of regular Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meetings, although no such meeting was subsequently convened. Similarly, there was no breakthrough concerning the establishment of the Abyei Police Service, despite the mission having solicited both parties to participate in a joint integrated planning exercise to develop a road-map strategy for the establishment of the Abyei Police Service.

37. Some progress was made on the implementation of Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism-related measures listed in successive resolutions of the Security Council with regard to freedom of movement, team site locations, border demarcation, the establishment of crossing corridors and the holding of Joint Border Commission and Joint Demarcation Committee meetings.

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**Expected accomplishment 1.1:** Provision of a safe and secure environment that facilitates safe voluntary returns and peaceful migration, and enables the delivery of humanitarian aid; and strengthened capability of the Abyei Police Service, in accordance with the 20 June 2011 Agreement

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 Continuation of voluntary returns of displaced persons to their places of origin (2018/19: 128,971; 2019/20: 198,000; 2020/21: 208,000)

The Abyei town sites for the approximately 4,000 persons who had been internally displaced from Kolom, Noong, Amiet and Dokura/Rumajak villages, in the aftermath of the incidents at Nainai and Kolom in January 2020, were closed by early February 2021. Over the reporting period, the internally displaced persons have mostly returned to their places of origin, while a small group have integrated into the communities in the town

1.1.2 Zero incidents of attacks against humanitarian actors (2018/19: 1; 2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 0)

There were no attacks against humanitarian actors reported during the 2020/21 period

1.1.3 Zero incidents of intercommunal violence during migration (2018/19: 15; 2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 0)

There were 3 intercommunal incidents reported during the 2020/21 period:

On 5 July 2020, an unknown number of armed men, suspected to be Misseriya, attacked three Dinka men who were cutting wood, resulting in the death of one victim. The two other Dinka men managed to escape unhurt

On 16 May 2021, an armed group, suspected to be Misseriya, attacked the Dinka community of Dungop, killing 11 and severely injuring 8 others. No arrests were made as the armed group fled the village before UNISFA troops arrived

On 5 June 2021, armed men, suspected to be Misseriya, opened fire on tribal leaders and the Amiet Joint Protection Committee, at a traditional court site in Amiet. The incident resulted in 14 detainees escaping to the Amiet common market. This incident was followed by a clash between Dinka and Misseriya youth. There were casualties on both sides: 7 Dinka and 8 Misseriya were injured with knives, 1 Misseriya was killed by gunshot and 4 United Nations troops were injured by stones

1.1.4 Abyei Area largely free of armed personnel, assets and weapons, except those of UNISFA and the Abyei Police Service (number of occasions when the presence of armed personnel, assets and weapons was recorded: 2018/19: 10; 2019/20: 20; 2020/21: 19)

The presence of armed personnel, assets and weapons was reported on 58 occasions. In line with the UNISFA mandate on weapons confiscation and destruction, the Mine Action Service destroyed 45 weapons and 2,074 rounds of ammunition seized by UNISFA, at the mission's weapons and ammunition management facility. A number of armed elements were apprehended by UNISFA troops and handed over to the local administrations in Diffra and Abyei

1.1.5 Zero movements by UNISFA, the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, humanitarians or civilians interrupted or cancelled as a result of mines or explosive remnants of war within the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 0)

No movements and deployments by UNISFA, civilians and humanitarians were interrupted or cancelled owing to landmines and explosive remnants of war during the 2020/21 period. A total of 23 explosive remnants of war and 6 landmines were located and destroyed. The Mine Action Service delivered 504 explosive-ordnance risk education sessions, reaching 13,394 men, women and children in the Abyei Area. In addition, the Mine Action Service delivered 62 risk education sessions to 2,788 UNISFA personnel

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
547,500 troop-patrol days conducted in the Abyei Area for security, area domination, verification and monitoring, and to detect and prevent incursions (25 troops per patrol x 60 patrols per day x 365 days)	347,424	Troop-patrol days were conducted. The mission conducted 200,076 fewer troop-patrol days than planned owing to worse-than-expected road conditions during the rainy season
9,490 United Nations military observer patrols conducted to monitor and verify the redeployment of all forces and maintain liaison with local communities and authorities in the Abyei Area for early warning and conflict mitigation (13 teams x 2 patrols per day x 365 days)	1,900	Patrols were conducted. The lower output was attributable to the reduced number of operational teams from 13 to 11, resulting from the unavailability of escort patrols owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The successive and heavier rainy seasons, and the impossibility of continuous maintenance of roads owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, further hindered the movement of patrols
117 hours undertaken for observation of the demilitarization of armed groups and investigation of incidents (2.25 hours x 52 weeks)	182	Hours were undertaken for observation and investigation of incidents, as the average time designated for each observation/investigation was 3.5 hours

Organization of 446 meetings of the joint security committee held between UNISFA and the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities	306	Joint security committee meetings were reported. The lower output was attributable to the rotation of personnel and changes in command, heightened insecurity, restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, impassable roads during the long rainy season owing to the impossibility of road maintenance, and resistance from traditional leaders following the recent intercommunal incidents
Provision of logistical and administrative support for, and advice at, 3 meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee	0	Meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee were held, as there was no agreement by the parties to meet. Meetings were twice scheduled and indefinitely postponed, as the 2 sides failed to agree on dates and agendas. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism, at a meeting held on 28 and 29 October 2020 in Khartoum, called for a meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee by mid-January 2021. Despite statements of support by both sides and urging by the African Union and the United Nations, including UNISFA, it did not take place. UNISFA did meet with members from both sides separately at regular intervals, in Juba and in Khartoum, to encourage the resumption of meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee
Organization and facilitation of 3 meetings for the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka administrations and traditional chiefs for the purpose of facilitating intercommunal dialogue and reconciliation and support for intercommunal dispute resolution mechanisms, including support through at least 40 joint community peace committee meetings	3	Traditional chiefs' meetings were held, 1 in Todach on 16 December 2020 and 2 in Aweil on 1 February 2021 and 22 February 2021 respectively. These meetings were the result of considerable engagement by UNISFA with both communities in the last quarter of 2020. However, none of the meetings led to an agreement between the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya communities on the transhumance modalities and the resumption of joint community peace committee meetings. No weekly joint community peace committee meetings were held during the period, except for occasional ad hoc conferences to deal with COVID-19 mitigation measures in the Amiet common market. These meetings ceased following the violent incidents at Nainai and Kolom in January 2020
Organization and facilitation of 4 consultations for Misseriya and Ngok Dinka women's groups and traditional leaders on strengthening women's participation in peace processes, and provision of logistical and technical support for grass-roots women and groups to conduct group discussions on women and peace and security	8	Consultations for Misseriya and Ngok Dinka women's groups took place. These consultations were conducted with traditional and women leaders on the primacy of women's participation in community decision-making. Consultations were conducted in Goli, Diffra, Alradaya and Mekenis on 23 March 2021 and in Um Khayr, Alaskar and Farouk on 24 March 2021. As a result, women established 7 women's networks in the different localities and selected their respective leaders. Further, on 28 March 2021, a workshop was conducted in the Misseriya community targeting women and traditional leaders, as a follow-up to the 7 consultations, to discuss coordination modalities between the women leaders and the traditional leaders and strategies to promote the full,

		equal and meaningful participation of women in community decision-making
Organization of 10 meetings of the Joint Military Observers Committee and 2,555 joint military observer team patrols conducted (7 teams x 1 patrol per day x 365 days)	3	Joint military observer patrols took place during the reporting period. The lower output was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Force Commander also held informal joint discussions with joint military observers to address specific issues
14,600 United Nations police community-based, interactive patrols for monitoring and reporting on the safe return of displaced persons, security, and law and order (20 teams x 2 patrols per day x 365 days)	3,689	United Nations police community-based, interactive patrols were conducted, consisting of 3,676 joint independent patrols and 13 joint air reconnaissance patrols with military observers and national monitors. The lower output was attributable to the fact that the projection of 14,600 had been based on the deployment of 3 formed police units and 148 United Nations police officers, authorized under to Security Council resolution <a href="#">2445 (2018)</a> . However, neither 3 formed police units nor the full complement of individual police officers had been deployed by the end of the reporting period
87,600 United Nations formed police unit person days to patrol and deploy to ensure adequate response to the criminal threats in the Amiet common market area and other flashpoint areas within Abyei that require a formed police response, including to protect United Nations personnel and facilities (10 personnel per patrol x 3 patrols per platoon x 4 platoons per formed police unit x 2 formed police units x 365 days)	0	United Nations formed police unit patrol days were conducted as no formed police unit was deployed, owing to delays in the issuance of visas
Provision of advice and mentoring to 30 community protection committees and 1 joint community peace committee through co-location	30	Community protection committees, comprising 616 members, and 1 joint peace committee, comprising 44 members, were provided with advice and mentoring through co-location, with joint educational training sessions by the Mine Action Service for the community peace committee/joint peace committee; mentoring and advisory visits by the United Nations police for detention centres, judges, prosecutors, criminal courts, traditional courts and the community peace committee/joint peace committee; training for the community peace committee/joint peace committee on the basic management of prisoners in detention centres; COVID-19 awareness campaigns for the community peace committee/joint peace committee; meetings on sexual and gender-based violence; and a workshop on capacity-building
Support for the pre- and post-migration conferences, in coordination with agencies, funds and programmes, to promote peace	No	In August 2020, in coordination with agencies, funds and programmes, the mission drafted a peace agenda that included, inter alia, the customary pre-migration conferences along the 3 migration corridors. Despite the



and lessons learned during the migration period

Logistical support, in coordination with UNMISS, for 1 conference to promote dialogue between communities within the Abyei Area and communities, including the Nuer and the Twic Dinka, in the neighbouring areas of South Sudan

2

efforts of UNISFA and the peacebuilding working group, pre-migration conferences could not be convened as the communities were reluctant to meet. In lieu of that, a series of consultations along the migration route was carried out in furtherance of a peaceful migration process. The objective was to address the issue of water and pasture between the migrants and indigenous communities

Meetings were held during the 2020/21 period. UNISFA provided logistical support, in coordination with UNMISS, for the participation of 22 traditional leaders from Abyei as observers at a 5-day post- and pre-migration conference of the Malual Dinka and Misseriya from Western Kordofan State that took place in Aweil, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State, South Sudan, from 1 to 5 February 2021. A traditional leaders' meeting was also held in February 2021, prepared in collaboration with UNMISS, which further facilitated the participation of senior chiefs from the Malual Dinka and Misseriya to act as mediators in the dialogues between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities

Provision of advice and facilitation to 45 local community training and crime awareness-raising programmes (15 in the northern sector, 15 in the central sector and 15 in the southern sector)

660

Local community training and crime awareness-raising campaigns were implemented, covering topics including crime prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration into society, discouragement of stigmatization of former prisoners among communities, fire safety, road safety, COVID-19 mitigation, sexual and gender-based violence and environmental issues

Provision of support for 6 workshop activities, including awareness-raising regarding the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, carried out by relevant United Nations and non-governmental organization entities in relation to peacebuilding issues, including reconciliation, traditional justice, gender, protection and governance, in the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities

4

Workshops and 18 awareness-raising activities were conducted, including a radio campaign. The training workshops were on sexual and gender-based violence, human rights and the respective legal frameworks in South Sudan and the Sudan relating to the protection of the rights of women and children. The awareness-raising campaigns were conducted in November and December 2020 in Agok, Diffra, Abyei, Todach and Noong areas, on the protection of children from sexual and gender-based violence and the prevention of HIV. UNISFA conducted the radio awareness campaign in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration, during which several pre-recorded messages were broadcasted by community influencers and a radio quiz was conducted. UNISFA supported the Abyei Women's Association in the Ngok Dinka community in launching the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign through an event highlighting the impact of early and forced marriage on children. Additionally, 500 solar-powered radios were distributed to women in rural areas in the Ngok Dinka community to promote their access to information. Other radios were also distributed to traditional and women leaders in northern Abyei. The lower output was attributable to

		workshops related to traditional justice meetings and peace oversight committees being postponed owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of services related to mine action, including the surveying and clearance of 100 km of routes for safe access in the Abyei Area, the removal and destruction of 100 per cent of reported landmines and explosive remnants of war, and the destruction of 100 per cent of the weapons and ammunition confiscated by UNISFA within the Abyei Area	674 km	Of routes in the Abyei Area were assessed by the Mine Action Service as being safe from explosive hazards. 100 per cent of all reported landmines and explosive remnants of war were removed and destroyed. 100 per cent of weapons and ammunition confiscated by UNISFA were destroyed. The increased output was attributable to additional route-assessment requirements to facilitate force mobility
Provision of 270 sessions on mine risk education (30 sessions per month x 9 months) to communities in the Abyei Area; provision of 60 sessions of landmine/explosive remnants of war safety induction training to newly arrived UNISFA staff and military (5 sessions per month x 12 months)	504	Mine risk education sessions were delivered to communities in the Abyei Area, reaching 13,394 men, women and children. The increased output was attributable to the occurrence of 2 explosive ordnance accidents, in January and May 2021, involving children and resulting in deaths and injuries, following which an intensive campaign was launched targeting children and young adults
	62	Sessions of landmine/explosive remnants of war safety induction training were delivered to 2,788 newly arrived UNISFA staff and military personnel
Community outreach during sensitization or public information campaigns, and the production and distribution of fliers, leaflets, T-shirts and other types of visibility material targeting the population of the Abyei Area on the celebration of 5 United Nations-observed days (International Women's Day on 8 March; the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers on 29 May; International Youth Day on 12 August; the International Day of Peace on 21 September; and United Nations Day on 24 October)	Yes	The UNISFA strategic communication and public information section distributed 1,000 T-shirts and 1,000 tennis caps with peacekeeping messages to the local communities in Abyei and Diffra to mark the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers. A total of 100 footballs, 100 volleyballs and 60 jerseys were distributed to youth football and volleyball clubs as part of the mission's support for youth activities in Abyei. Public service announcements were produced in Arabic and Dinka languages and aired on 2 FM radio stations to sensitize the people of Abyei during the outbreak of COVID-19. A biweekly COVID-19 newsletter, as well as posters and brochures on COVID-19, were produced as part of the mission's campaign to educate staff and community members on safety measures during the COVID-19 pandemic. The UNISFA strategic communication and public information section also partnered with the gender unit to procure solar-powered radios and distribute them to Abyei women as part of the mission's overall support to the local community to increase their access to mass media messages. The section has strengthened its social media platforms, reaching an average monthly audience of 70,000

## **Expected accomplishment 1.2:** Initial operationalization and effective functioning of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
1.2.1 The withdrawal plans and allegations verified through the monitoring of 100 per cent of the uncontested Safe Demilitarized Border Zone	The Safe Demilitarized Border Zone was monitored successfully by air and ground monitoring missions, except in April 2021 following movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the resumption of regular patrols in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, movement of the Sudanese Armed Forces and the South Sudan People's Defence Forces have not been recorded. Owing to heavy rains and delays in the issuance of visas to United Nations military observers, patrols could not resume until October 2020	
1.2.2 Initial deployment of Mine Action Service personnel to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters, sector headquarters and team sites to ensure support for the Mechanism as required	The Mine Action Service was deployed to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters, sector headquarters and all active team sites. 100 per cent of ground monitoring missions undertaken by the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism teams were accompanied by the Mine Action Service patrol support teams in mine-protected vehicles as required	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1,825 joint ground patrols (4 teams x 1.25 patrols per day x 365 days), 48 joint long patrols (2 sectors x 2 patrols per month x 12 months) with patrol support teams in mine-protected vehicles, and 96 air patrols conducted by Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism integrated teams at a rate of 8 patrol flights per month	949  66	Joint ground patrols were conducted with patrol teams in mine-protected vehicles  Air patrols were conducted  The lower output was attributable mainly to limitations by local authorities, restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, inclement weather, the absence of national monitors, and the rotation of force protection units. In addition, while 4 team sites are currently established, 1 of the sites, in Abu Qussa, is not yet operational owing to the reluctance of monitors to deploy
Provision of advice and support with respect to the coordination and planning of operations to monitor the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone through 52 meetings with Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism officials at headquarters, in sectors and at team sites	52	Meetings with Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism officials at headquarters, in sectors and at team sites were conducted
Provision of services related to mine action, including the surveying and clearance of 800 km of routes for safe access to and within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the removal and destruction of 100 per cent of the landmines and explosive remnants of war reported in the Border Zone and the escort of 100 per cent of the Joint Border Verification and	0 km	Of routes in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone were assessed. The lack of output was attributable to the reduction in military personnel assigned to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, owing to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and delays in granting visas to military observers. 100 per cent of landmines and explosive remnants of war reported and found in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone were removed and

Monitoring Mechanism ground patrols by the Mine Action Service patrol support teams with mine-protected vehicles

destroyed. 100 per cent of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism ground patrols were supported by the Mine Action Service patrol support teams with mine-protected vehicles

## Component 2: support

38. During the reporting period, UNISFA continued to face significant challenges in the implementation of its mandate owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected official business travel and travel for training, but also air operations, hampering the mission's ability to move cargo and personnel. These challenges notwithstanding, the mission continued to focus on the replacement of ageing and hazardous prefabricated structures for uniformed personnel, the overall maintenance and enhancement of essential camp structures to ensure the welfare of the mission's personnel, and the strengthening of its in-house construction capacity in support of force mobility by investing significant resources in the acquisition of construction materials and equipment. During the 2020/21 period, the mission supported the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism by establishing infrastructure on four company operating bases and expanded its information and communications technology network infrastructure to gradually facilitate an early warning system that assists the mission in the maintenance of peace in the area. The mission also continued to strengthen its capacity for remote support and communication and to provide valuable geographic information to the region, increasing the effectiveness of its force mobility and road survey capabilities. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in increased requirements for medical supplies and equipment. The medical initiatives that ensued and the accelerated acquisition of prefabricated structures to replace the ones inherited from the United Nations Mission in the Sudan over a decade previously, which had fallen into disrepair, were made possible in part by the additional available resources from the reduced expenditure in official business travel and air operations. These additional resources were also reprioritized to reinforce field technology services and ground transportation.

## Expected accomplishment 2.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the mission

### *Planned indicators of achievement*

### *Actual indicators of achievement*

2.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (2018/19: 72 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 90 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 90 per cent)

The mission utilized 82.7 per cent of flight hours (3,812 of the 4,611 approved flight hours). The lower output was attributable to irregular access to airports in the neighbouring countries in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and to difficulties in procuring a third fixed-wing aircraft

2.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2018/19: 11.3 per cent; 2019/20: 15 per cent ± 3 per cent; 2020/21: 8 per cent ± 2 per cent)

The average annual international staff vacancy rate was 11.5 per cent. The higher vacancy rate was attributable mainly to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

2.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2018/19: 21 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 29 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 29 per cent)

The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 26 per cent. The lower output was attributable to difficulties in identifying suitable female candidates for the posts for which the mission was recruiting, aggravated by restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

2.1.4 Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of a job opening to candidate selection for levels P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: ≤ 101; 2020/21: ≤ 45)	The average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections, was 68 days. The higher output was attributable mainly to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
2.1.5 Average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection for levels P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: ≤ 120; 2020/21: ≤ 130)	The average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments was 145 during the reporting period. The higher output was attributable mainly to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
2.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2018/19: 75; 2019/20: 100; 2020/21: 100)	The mission achieved a score of 82 on the Administration's environmental management scorecard. The environmental performance of UNISFA exhibits continual improvement, particularly in wastewater treatment, but also across overall environmental initiatives. The lower output is attributable to limited use of renewable energy, as the mission continues to depend substantially on diesel for large generators given the absence of a public grid, to low levels of spill protection and containment, and to insufficient waste management
2.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2018/19: 95 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 85 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 85 per cent)	The mission resolved 90 per cent of information and communications technology incidents within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality
2.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)	The mission was 20 per cent compliant with the field occupational safety risk management policy. The lower output is attributable mainly to limited staff performing occupational safety risk management who were present in the mission area owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
2.1.9 Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2018/19: 1,585; 2019/20: ≥ 1,800; 2020/21: ≥ 1800)	The mission scored 1,941 on the Administration's property management index
2.1.10 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)	All contingent personnel (100 per cent) were in United Nations accommodations that were compliant with standards on 30 June 2021
2.1.11 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 95 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 95 per cent)	The mission was 100 per cent compliant with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management of rations during the reporting period

2.1.12 Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchases (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: ≤ 20 per cent; 2020/21: ≤ 20 per cent)

The mission reported a 5-per-cent deviation rate from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchases

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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### Service improvements

Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy

Yes

The mission delivered 5 environmental orientation sessions to military contingent personnel, started the installation of solar-powered air conditioning in the level II hospital and in accommodations for military staff officers and military observers. The mission also initiated the construction of generator electrical platforms to mitigate potential oil spills on the ground soil in Kadugli and Gok Machar, conducted an environmental campaign in the context of World Soil Day in coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, planted 2,000 trees in the Abyei headquarters and in Kadugli and Gok Machar camps for greening initiatives, and performed 4 environmental assessment reports for temporary operating bases and mission sites

Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management strategy and for the roll-out of various Umoja Extension modules

Yes

UNISFA continues to support the implementation and roll-out of Umoja in accordance with the Umoja release plan. During the reporting period, UNISFA was involved in the initial implementation phase of the supply chain planning module in Umoja. The mission also focused on user access mapping, data cleansing, data review and preparation, and end user training. These activities were coordinated by the local deployment team in collaboration with the Umoja project team at United Nations Headquarters

### Aviation services

Operation and maintenance of three fixed-wing and four rotary-wing aircraft, including two military aircraft

6

Aircraft were operated and maintained (two fixed-wing and four rotary-wing). The two fixed-wing aircraft were deployed in May 2021 and were not operational during the reporting period, pending signature of the letter of assist

Provision of a total 4,611 planned flight hours (3,283 from commercial providers, 1,328 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrol and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation services

3,812

Total flight hours were provided by the mission

The lower output was attributable mainly to flight restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and to difficulties in procuring a third fixed-wing aircraft

Oversight of aviation safety standards for 7 aircraft, and 14 airfields and landing sites

4

Aviation safety oversight was provided for:

Rotary-wing aircraft

	2	Fixed-wing aircraft
	14	Landing sites
<b>Budget, finance and reporting services</b>		
Provision of budget, finance, and accounting services for a budget of \$270.7 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	The mission provided budget, finance and reporting services for an approved budget of \$263.8 million
<b>Civilian personnel services</b>		
Provision of human resource services to a maximum strength of 303 authorized civilian personnel (177 international staff, 86 national staff, 1 temporary position and 39 United Nations Volunteers) including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation, and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority		The mission provided human resources services to an average of 268 civilian staff, consisting of:
	154	International staff
	79	National staff
	1	General temporary assistance staff
	34	United Nations Volunteers
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>		
Maintenance and repair services for 19 team sites for military and formed police units, United Nations police, military observers, staff officers and civilians		Maintenance and repair services were carried out for:
	14	Military units, and
	0	Formed police units, at
	24	Mission sites, including 19 permanent and 5 temporary sites
Implementation of 19 projects, including for the renovation and alteration of camp facilities, and concerning helipad hardstands, flood impact mitigation, secondary roofing on prefabricated facilities, waste management yards, security enhancement works, the improvement of perimeter and internal roads in the Abyei headquarters camp and the improvement of team site accommodation camps		
	1	Project has been completed
	2	Projects are ongoing
	7	Projects are in the planning finalization phase
	1	Project is in the procurement phase
	2	Project is in the solicitation phase
	3	Projects are awaiting implementation
	1	Project will be implemented with in-house resources
	2	Projects were cancelled
Sanitation services for 19 sites, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	19	Sites were provided with infrastructure and sanitation services, including sewage and garbage disposal
Operation and maintenance of 19 United Nations-owned and 7 contingent-owned water purification plants in 15 locations		In 17 locations, the mission operated and maintained:
	22	United Nations-owned water purification plants
	9	Contingent-owned water purification plants
		In 19 locations, the mission operated and maintained:

Operation and maintenance of 90 United Nations-owned generators in 14 locations	149	United Nations-owned generators
Maintenance and renovation of 400 km of roads for force mobility	428 km	Of roads were maintained for force mobility
Construction of 5 temporary helipads at 5 team sites locations and maintenance and repair of 9 existing helipads at 9 locations	5	At 5 team sites, the mission constructed: Temporary helipads
	9	At 9 locations, the mission repaired: Existing helipads
<b>Fuel management services</b>		
Management of supply and storage of 10.7 million litres of petrol (3.8 million litres for air operations, 1.0 million litres for ground transportation and 5.9 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 19 locations	12.8 million	The mission supplied and stored: Litres of fuel, consisting of:
	3.3 million	Litres of jet fuel for air operations
	1.2 million	Litres of fuel for ground transportation
	8.3 million	Litres of fuel for generators
		The mission also managed the supply and storage of 89,900 litres of oil and lubricants in 19 locations
<b>Geospatial, information, and telecommunications technology services</b>		
Provision of and support for 977 handheld portable radios, 336 mobile radios for vehicles and 92 base station radios	977	The mission provided and supported: Handheld radios
	336	Mobile radios for vehicles
	92	Base station radios
Operation and maintenance of 10 very small aperture terminal systems, 14 telephone exchanges and 22 microwave links	10	The mission operated and maintained: Small aperture terminal systems
	14	Telephone exchanges
	22	Microwave links
Operation and maintenance of 8 terrestrial trunked radio (TETRA) base transceivers	8	Terrestrial trunked radio (TETRA) base transceivers operated and maintained
Provision of and support for 690 computing devices and 154 printers for an average strength of 688 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 346 computing devices and 35 printers for	1,045	The mission provided support for 1,516 devices, comprising: Computing devices
	303	Computing devices used in support of the contingent personnel and other common services



connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	154	Printers for civilian and uniformed end users
	14	Printers used in support of contingent personnel and other common services
Support for and maintenance of 41 local area networks (LAN) and 15 wide area networks (WAN) for 775 users in 19 sites		In 19 sites and for 775 users, the mission supported and maintained:
	41	Local area networks
	15	Wide area networks

Analysis of geospatial data covering 11,000 km <sup>2</sup> , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 3,500 maps		The mission's geospatial information services unit completed an analysis of geospatial data covering:
	11,000 km <sup>2</sup>	Of the Abyei Area
		The mission also maintained topographic and thematic layers and produced and delivered:
	3,500	Maps to support mission operations

### Medical services

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (1 level I clinic at Abyei mission headquarters) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (8 level I clinics, 2 level I clinics at Gok Machar and Kadugli, and 1 level II hospital in Abyei) and 10 emergency and first-aid stations at troop-contributing country team sites, in 21 locations (19 permanent and 2 temporary) for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civilian population in emergency cases	1	The mission operated and maintained: United Nations-owned level I clinic
	10	The mission supported contingent-owned medical facilities in 21 locations, consisting of: Level I clinics
	1	Level II hospital
	10	Emergency and first-aid stations
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level III hospitals in Addis Ababa for troop- and police-contributing countries and in Kampala for civilian personnel and uniformed personnel from other countries; and level IV facilities in Khartoum, Nairobi and Pretoria for civilian personnel and uniformed personnel from other countries	1	The mission carried out 241 evacuations, inside and outside the mission area, to the following medical facilities: Level II hospital within the mission area
	4	Level III hospitals in Addis Ababa, Khartoum, Kampala and Nairobi
	2	Level IV facilities in Nairobi and Pretoria

### Supply chain management services

Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$50.4 million in the	\$69.3 million	In goods and commodities acquired were provided with planning and sourcing support
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acquisition of goods and commodities in line with delegated authority

Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 5,000 tons of cargo within the mission area

5,271

5,391

Tons of cargo were received

Tons of cargo were distributed onward, including cargo received in the 2019/20 period

Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold value with a total historical cost of \$121 million, in line with delegated authority

\$121 million

Of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories were managed and reported on

### Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation, and repatriation of a maximum strength of 4,190 authorized military and police personnel, including 225 military observers, 148 military staff officers, 3,177 contingent personnel, 148 United Nations police officers, and 492 formed police personnel

129

119

3,260

39

The mission provided support for the processing of claims, including official travel requests and entitlements, for an average strength of 3,547 military and police personnel, consisting of:

Military observers

Military staff officers

Military contingent personnel

United Nations police

Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 19 military and formed police units at 19 sites

14

24

19

The mission inspected, verified and reported on the compliance of contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment for:

Military units

Geographical sites in the dry season

Geographical sites in the wet season

Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 3,378 military contingents and formed police personnel

3,260

The mission supplied and stored rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of:

Military contingent personnel

Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 357 military and police personnel

286

The mission processed claims, including official travel requests, and entitlements, for a monthly average strength of:

Military and police personnel

### Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 443 United Nations-owned vehicles (213 light passenger vehicles, 84 special purpose vehicles, 2 ambulances, 4 armoured vehicles and 140 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments) and 591

476

622

3

The mission operated and maintained:

United Nations-owned vehicles

Contingent-owned vehicles

Workshop and repair facilities

contingent-owned vehicles, 114 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments, and 3 workshop and repair facilities, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services

### Security

Provision of security and safety services to United Nations personnel and for United Nations assets 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the Abyei Area and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism	Yes	The mission provided safety and security services within the realm of core security functions to United Nations personnel, premises and assets at both the mission's headquarters and team sites in Abyei and at the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism sectors in Kadugli and Gok Machar
24-hour radio communications coverage for all United Nations security management system personnel	Yes	The safety and security unit, through its security operations centre radio room, provided 24-hour radio communications coverage for all United Nations security management system personnel at both the mission's headquarters and team sites in Abyei and at the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism sectors in Kadugli and Gok Machar
20 mission-wide site security assessments for UNISFA team sites, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes adjacent to UNISFA camps, common premises and the non-governmental organization compound in Agok under the Saving Lives Together framework; 20 minimum operating security standards inspections, assessments of security equipment and fire safety inspections; and 20 staff visits	22 12 26	The mission conducted: Mission-wide site security assessments Minimum operating security standards inspections, assessments of security equipment and fire safety inspections Staff visits at all sectors and team sites

### Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action	Yes	Training targets for military, police and civilian personnel were met, including induction training, training on United Nations standards of conduct, training on sexual exploitation and abuse and training on prohibited conduct. Responsibilities concerning the receipt, recording and assessment of reports of allegations of possible misconduct and monitoring of investigations were met, which included setting up an investigative panel and deploying an immediate response team to a team site and assisting their activities where required. Targets were met despite the section operating at significantly reduced staffing capacity on the ground owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the Conduct and Discipline Unit, in collaboration with the Public Information Office, delivered an information campaign on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, including a communication strategy
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**HIV/AIDS**

Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary and confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel and conduct of a sensitization programme on HIV and other communicable diseases, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	20 voluntary and confidential counselling and testing sessions and 24 health education training sessions were provided to more than 2,500 United Nations peacekeepers. Topics covered included COVID-19 infection and related aspects, stress management, HIV/AIDS, hygiene and sanitation, malaria prevention and prophylaxis, diarrhoea and waterborne diseases and health education on animal bites
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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	6 822.8	6 942.0	(119.2)	(1.7)
Military contingents	107 123.8	110 765.9	(3 642.1)	(3.4)
United Nations police	5 572.9	1 918.8	3 654.1	65.6
Formed police units	12 019.9	–	12 019.9	100.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>131 539.4</b>	<b>119 626.7</b>	<b>11 912.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	38 744.1	37 855.6	888.5	2.3
National staff	3 010.5	3 029.5	(19.0)	(0.6)
United Nations Volunteers	1 884.4	1 933.1	(48.7)	(2.6)
General temporary assistance	1 566.0	2 177.5	(611.5)	(39.0)
Government-provided personnel	–	–	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>45 205.0</b>	<b>44 995.7</b>	<b>209.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants and consulting services	383.7	1 086.8	(703.1)	(183.2)
Official travel	839.7	392.1	447.6	53.3
Facilities and infrastructure	34 561.3	44 234.5	(9 673.2)	(28.0)
Ground transportation	1 959.3	4 550.5	(2 591.2)	(132.3)
Air operations	20 970.4	15 384.1	5 586.3	26.6
Marine operations	–	2 047.4	(2 047.4)	–
Communications and information technology	9 238.1	12 782.0	(3 543.9)	(38.4)
Medical	341.4	608.1	(266.7)	(78.1)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	18 245.6	16 979.6	1 266.0	6.9
Quick-impact projects	500.0	500.0	–	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>87 039.5</b>	<b>98 565.1</b>	<b>(11 525.6)</b>	<b>(13.2)</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>263 783.9</b>	<b>263 187.5</b>	<b>596.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Staff assessment income	3 331.0	3 368.9	(37.9)	(1.1)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>260 452.9</b>	<b>259 818.6</b>	<b>634.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>263 783.9</b>	<b>263 187.5</b>	<b>596.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>

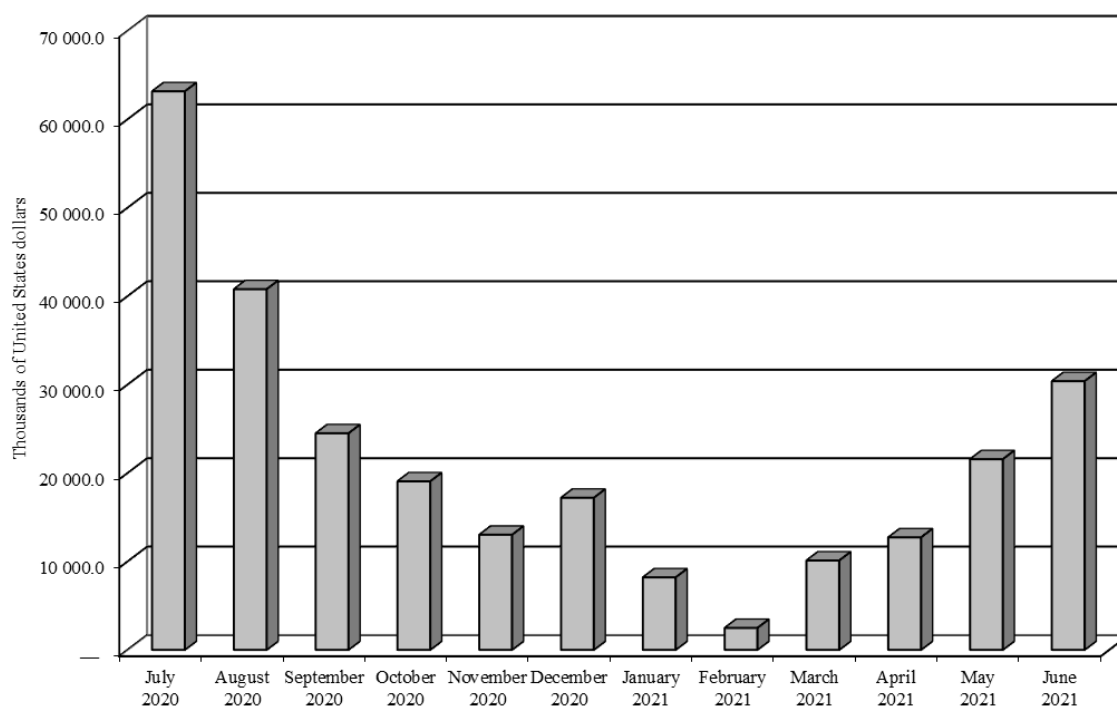
## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	131 539.4	(11 846.1)	119 693.3
II. Civilian personnel	45 205.0	–	45 205.0
III. Operational costs	87 039.5	11 846.1	98 885.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>263 783.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>263 783.9</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			<b>4.5</b>

39. In the reporting period, funds were redeployed from group I, military and police personnel, to group III, operational costs, to cover higher costs owing to the reprioritization of operational expenditures following restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The redeployment from group I, military and police personnel, was possible owing mainly to delays in the processing of visas and clearances, and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



40. The higher expenditures observed in July and August 2020 and in May and June 2021 were mainly due to the creation of commitments for standard troop costs, contingent-owned equipment and rations for military contingents.

## D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	136.1
Other/miscellaneous revenue	861.9
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	1 224.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 222.7</b>

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military observers	
Military contingents	17 000.0
Formed police units	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17 000.0</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	13 810.3
Formed police units	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13 810.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 810.3</b>
Mission factors	Percentage      Effective date      Last review date
<b>A. Applicable to mission area</b>	
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.2      1 July 2017      1 July 2017
Intensified operational condition factor	2.1      1 July 2017      1 July 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.4      1 July 2017      1 July 2017
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>	
Incremental transportation factor	0.0

## F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement <sup>a</sup>	349.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>349.1</b>

<sup>a</sup> Estimated value of land in Abyei, Gok Machar, Kadugli and the locations of company operating bases, as well as the estimated value of landing and navigation charges, parking fees at airports, vehicle registration and radio frequency fees.

## IV. Analysis of variances<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	(\$119.2)	(1.7%)

41. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a higher actual strength compared with the planned strength applied in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period. The increased requirements were offset in part by the reduced requirements for the death and disability compensation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	(\$3 642.1)	(3.4%)

42. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-planned average monthly deployment levels of military contingent personnel compared with the planned strength. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2519 (2020), the Council decided to allow the postponement of the withdrawal of 295 troops above the 3,325 military contingent personnel ceiling until the Secretary-General lifted his COVID-19-related suspension on troop repatriations, resulting in some military personnel remaining in excess of the authorized ceiling. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	\$3 654.1	65.6%

43. The reduced requirements were attributable to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 73.6 per cent compared with the vacancy rate of 25 per cent applied in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period, owing to delays in visa processing by the host country and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	\$12 019.9	100.0%

44. The reduced requirements were attributable to the non-deployment of the three planned formed police units, owing to delays in the processing of visas and clearances by the host country, and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	\$888.5	2.3%

45. The reduced requirements were attributable to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 11.5 per cent compared with the approved rate of 8 per cent, owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the application of the latest salary scales for international staff in the Sudan, including an increase in the post adjustment multiplier to 71.1 as from 1 December 2020, compared with 44.6 as applied in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period.

<sup>1</sup> 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>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$611.5)	(39.0%)

46. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to an additional need for short-term general temporary assistance positions for security purposes owing to additional requirements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and increased tensions among the local population.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants and consulting services</b>	(\$703.1)	(183.2%)

47. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the additional specialized technical skills required to support projects undertaken by the facilities and environmental management unit. Specifically, the mission secured the services of an electrical engineer, a waste management specialist, an environmental sustainability specialist, a facilities management specialist, a construction specialist and a waste and sanitation specialist. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for consulting services, attributable mainly to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	\$447.6	53.3%

48. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the restrictions on official business travel and travel for training in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$9 673.2)	(28.0%)

49. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the acceleration of the acquisition of prefabricated structures to replace the obsolete and hazardous military contingents' accommodations; (b) the acquisition of additional spare parts and supplies for the refurbishment of water treatment plants and prefabricated structures that had been scheduled for write-off but were required to remain operational pending the arrival of replacement equipment; (c) the higher-than-planned provisions for construction materials and field defence supplies for projects including flood mitigation and a new helipad; and (d) the provision of furniture for the replacement accommodations and new accommodations for military contingents and formed police units, respectively. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) a lower actual average unit cost of \$0.60 per litre for generator fuel compared with the unit cost of \$0.88 per litre provided for in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period; (b) delays in the implementation of the contract for security services; (c) postponement of the construction of six generators' platforms and the acquisition of the respective generators, owing to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (d) moderation in the acquisition of engineering supplies due to the transfer of stocks of plumbing and electrical material from UNAMID upon its closure.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	(\$2 591.2)	(132.3%)

50. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the increased acquisition of heavy specialized equipment to enhance United Nations-owned equipment, especially for horizontal construction capability, in support of force mobility; and (b) the procurement in bulk of spare parts for a number of depreciated

heavy duty construction vehicles transferred from UNAMID. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) a lower actual average unit cost of \$0.60 per litre for ground transportation fuel compared with the unit cost of \$0.88 per litre provided for in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period; (b) a lower-than-planned number of light passenger vehicles sent for repairs and maintenance, owing to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (c) a decrease in the rates in the new contractual arrangements for liability insurance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$5 586.3	26.6%

51. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) a lower-than-planned number of flight hours, owing to traffic restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and difficulties in procuring a third fixed-wing aircraft; and (b) a lower actual average unit cost of \$0.65 per litre for air operations fuel compared with the unit cost of \$0.85 per litre provided for in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Marine operations</b>	(\$2 047.4)	–

52. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the need for sea containers for the shipping of specialized equipment, supplies and other goods.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications and information technology</b>	(\$3 543.9)	(38.4%)

53. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) additional communications and information technology equipment required to enhance bandwidth for communications within UNISFA headquarters; (b) additional maintenance of communications, information and technology equipment to support the implementation of the field remote infrastructure monitoring system across various mission locations; (c) additional spare parts and equipment needed to provide redundancy to existing equipment, and to support network equipment acquired to support the operating base in Kadugli; and (d) the additional software licences for security applications required to support the increase in the number of staff members who telecommuted during the 2020/21 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	(\$266.7)	(78.1%)

54. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the need for the acquisition of medical equipment, including laboratory diagnostic COVID-19 equipment, intensive care unit beds and ventilators, following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The increased requirements were partly offset by the reduced requirements owing to a lower number of medical evacuations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	\$1 266.0	6.9%

55. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) reduced other freight and related costs, due to lower regional transportation requirements from third party logistics contractors; (b) reduced bank charges, owing to lower fees charged by UNAMID for transactions conducted on behalf of UNISFA; and (c) fewer mine action activities, due to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

The reduced requirements were offset in part by expenditure recorded under the individual contractual services expenditure line item for security guard services, which should have been recognized under facilities and infrastructure.

## V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

56. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$596,400 with respect to the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2021 amounting to \$2,222,700, from investment revenue (\$136,100), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$861,900) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$1,224,700).

## VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 75/297, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

### A. General Assembly

(Resolution 75/297)

Decision/request	Action taken to implement decision/request
Reiterates its grave concern about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (para. 10).	The UNISFA leadership team, at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, established a COVID-19 task force responsible for devising a pandemic contingency plan. The task force, in collaboration with the medical section and with support from United Nations Headquarters and the World Health Organization, provided guidance to the mission's staff and the local population regarding the necessary activities to mitigate and control the effect of COVID-19. The task force developed plans for the procurement of all essential COVID-19 supplies and equipment, including personal protective equipment, and other medical consumables. UNISFA successfully put in place mitigation measures to control the spread of COVID-19, including the enhancement of polymerase chain reaction testing capacity, the vaccination of over 4,000 UNISFA personnel and the provision of extensive support to local communities to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19, in cooperation with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes.

Notes the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Force (para. 11).

Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next performance report information on how the Force has responded and on lessons learned from past and present epidemics and pandemics, and to propose options for improving future preparedness for epidemics and pandemics, including for business continuity (para. 16).

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Force is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Force operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Force, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Force of appropriate oversight (para. 19).

The mission's COVID-19 task force, with guidance from United Nations Headquarters, initiated a COVID-19 information awareness campaign across all categories of mission personnel (military, police and civilian). Infection prevention and control measures were implemented, personal protection equipment was distributed, and its correct use monitored. The mission's leadership team tailored essential peacekeeping operations in the aftermath of the pandemic, focusing on bolstering security measures throughout the pandemic. Collaboration with the Sudan led to the establishment of COVID-19 infection testing capabilities, using the polymerase chain reaction testing equipment procured by UNISFA with the support of United Nations Headquarters. The impact of the pandemic on the overall health of the mission's personnel was minimal, with very few serious cases recorded. The best practices followed by the mission included continuous information and engagement of all mission personnel in the mitigation and control of the virus spread. Both the Sudan and South Sudan were very supportive of the mission's pandemic control initiatives, which, in turn, enhanced the mission's preparedness in the fight against the pandemic.

In response to the pandemic, the mission developed a COVID-19 contingency plan with various triggers to serve as the basis to activate a response. From the onset of the pandemic, the mission's leadership team met regularly to review the recommendations and medical advice of the COVID-19 task force and act accordingly. The mission's counselling unit provided advice on how to address psychosocial aspects of the pandemic, which was incorporated into the contingency plan.

Programmatic funds are allocated to the Office of the Force Commander for political engagement with the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee and high-level engagement with the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to address issues of border demarcation and advance the political peace process and the status of the Abyei Area. These activities are undertaken in close collaboration with the Chief of Staff (civilian) and the Community Liaison Office.

<i>Decision/request</i>	<i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i>
Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 33).	The mission has been continuously committed to improving budgetary performance while adhering to its internal control and risk management frameworks as a way of enhancing oversight of all its mandated activities. With the assistance of oversight bodies, including the Board of Auditors, the mission has been taking measures to correct management deficits on a continuous basis.

## **B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

(A/75/822/Add.3)

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken to implement request/recommendation</i>
The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in paragraph 15 of its resolution <a href="#">74/283</a> , noted with grave concern the threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, maintaining the continuity of critical mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the resident coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country. The Committee trusts that updated information on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the lessons learned will be provided in the context of the next report on the performance of the mission (para. 36).	Please see the entry above for paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution <a href="#">75/297</a> .