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**Financing of the activities arising from Security Council
resolution 1863 (2009)**

Budget performance of the United Nations Support Office in Somalia 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 Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 has been linked to the objectives of UNSOS through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks.

During the reporting period, in spite of the restrictions in connection with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, UNSOS continued to implement the key elements of its mandate by effectively supporting the mandates of the African Union Mission in Somalia and by enabling the expansion of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and supporting its mandated work.

UNSOS incurred \$525.6 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 95.5 per cent, compared with \$522.5 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 92.5 per cent in the 2019/20 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$25.0 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements under civilian personnel and for operational costs, offset in part by increased requirements under military and police personnel.

The increased requirements for uniformed personnel (\$14.5 million) were attributable mainly to higher-than-budgeted costs for contingent-owned major equipment as a result of payments to troop-contributing countries for equipment damaged in hostile action and to the retroactive application of mission factors.

The reduced requirements for civilian personnel (\$1.1 million) were attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted costs for danger pay, owing to larger-than-budgeted numbers of staff working from outside Somalia as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The reduced requirements for operational costs (\$38.4 million) were mainly the result of lower-than-budgeted expenditures under air operations and other supplies, services and equipment, owing to reduced requirements for the rental and operational costs of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters and the lower consumption and price of jet fuel, and for other freight, due mainly to the lower-than-budgeted number of acquisitions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The lower-than-budgeted expenditures under those operational classes of expenditure were offset in part by higher expenditures for marine operations and facilities and infrastructure.

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	136 659.4	151 154.4	(14 495.0)	(10.6)
Civilian personnel	86 364.2	85 314.2	1 050.0	1.2
Operational costs	327 585.0	289 147.1	38 437.9	11.7
Gross requirements	550 608.6	525 615.7	24 992.9	4.5
Staff assessment income	7 338.9	7 842.6	(503.7)	(6.9)
Net requirements	543 269.7	517 773.1	25 496.6	4.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	550 608.6	525 615.7	24 992.9	4.5

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
United Nations military contingents	70	10	10	–
African Union military contingents	18 586	18 586	18 496	0.5
African Union police	240	240	208	13.3
African Union formed police units	800	800	592	26.0
International staff	368	368	340	7.6
National staff				
National Professional Officers	40	40	32	20.0
General Service	149	149	108	27.5
United Nations Volunteers				
International	20	20	16	20.0
Government-provided personnel	6	6	4	33.3

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

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 Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 27 February 2020 ([A/74/722](#)) and amounted to \$558,531,300 gross (\$551,192,400 net). It provided for up to 70 United Nations military contingent personnel, 18,586 African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) military contingent personnel, 1,040 AMISOM police personnel (including 800 in formed units), 368 international staff, 189 national staff (including 40 National Professional Officers), 20 United Nations Volunteers and 6 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report dated 24 April 2020, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$554,408,600 gross for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 ([A/74/737/Add.8](#), para. 25).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution [74/295](#) and its decision 74/571, appropriated an amount of \$550,608,600 gross (\$543,269,700 net) for the maintenance of UNSOS 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 for the support provided to AMISOM was established by the Security Council in its resolution [1863 \(2009\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2472 \(2019\)](#), [2498 \(2019\)](#), [2500 \(2019\)](#), [2516 \(2020\)](#), [2520 \(2020\)](#), [2540 \(2020\)](#) and [2568 \(2021\)](#).

5. The United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) was mandated to provide a logistical support package to AMISOM to support the efforts of the Government of Somalia towards the stabilization of the country, to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and to create conditions conducive to long-term stabilization, reconstruction and development in Somalia.

6. The Security Council, in its resolution [2102 \(2013\)](#), decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), headquartered in Mogadishu, with UNSOA as a part of the integrated mission, and, in its resolution [2093 \(2013\)](#), mandated UNSOA to provide mission support services to UNSOM. In its resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of UNSOM until 31 May 2022.

7. The Security Council, in its resolution [2124 \(2013\)](#), requested that UNSOA support the Somali National Army, in joint operations with AMISOM, through the provision of food, water, fuel, transportation, tents and in-theatre medical evacuation on an exceptional basis. The Council also decided that funding for this support would be provided from an appropriate United Nations trust fund.

8. In its resolution [2245 \(2015\)](#), the Security Council, in view of the expansion of UNSOA since its establishment, decided that UNSOA should bear the name UNSOS and also decided that UNSOS would be responsible for support for AMISOM, UNSOM and the Somali National Army on joint operations with AMISOM, with UNSOS personnel being responsible for ensuring the delivery of the support package to the Somali National Army and its compliance with the human rights due diligence

policy on United Nations support for non-United Nations security forces. In the same resolution, the Council decided to expand the support for AMISOM to include 70 AMISOM civilians and expanded the logistical support package to include reimbursement to troop-contributing countries for various self-sustainment categories.

9. In its resolution [2372 \(2017\)](#), the Security Council took note of the joint African Union-United Nations review of AMISOM and expressed its support for the gradual and conditions-based transfer of security tasks from AMISOM to the Somali security forces. In its resolution [2431 \(2018\)](#), the Council requested that the Secretary-General continue to provide a logistical support package for 10,900 uniformed personnel of the Somali security forces, who are formally part of the national security architecture, on joint operations with AMISOM, in line with the United Nations Transition Plan for Somalia, on the same basis as such support was provided to the Somali National Army under paragraph 2 (f) of resolution [2245 \(2015\)](#).

10. In its resolution [2520 \(2020\)](#), the Security Council decided to maintain the deployment of AMISOM at a maximum level of 19,626, including a minimum of 1,040 AMISOM police personnel, including five formed police units, and also requested that the Secretary-General increase the support provided to the Somali security forces, including an appropriate share of the state and federal police, to include 3,000 additional personnel (from 10,900 to 13,900).

11. In the same resolution, the Security Council called on the Federal Government of Somalia to revise the Somali transition plan by the end of September 2020 and requested that AMISOM and the Somali security forces work jointly with UNSOS regarding the realignment of tasks with partners to enable the delivery of the tasks set out in the revised plan, including mentoring, training, equipment and capacity-building, as well as support for the security preparation for elections by late 2020 or early 2021. The Council also requested that AMISOM mentor and assist the Somali security forces, including with regard to combat readiness mentoring and the training of Somali police forces, and conduct jointly planned and targeted offensives that support the updated Somali transition plan and are in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy. The Council further requested that the Federal Government of Somalia sign a memorandum of understanding with the United Nations regarding the provision of United Nations support to the Somali security forces, and tasked the Federal Government with the development of a strategic force generation plan that included the integration of regional forces.

12. Pursuant to the request of the Security Council in its resolution [2520 \(2020\)](#), the Secretary-General launched an independent assessment on international support to the whole security environment in Somalia post-2021. The assessment team, which undertook its work between September and December 2020, considered a wide range of possible options for an international security operation in Somalia beyond 2021, ranging from a United Nations stabilization operation to a joint African Union-United Nations operation, an ad hoc regional coalition or the reconfiguration of AMISOM. Having considered this spectrum of options, the independent assessment concluded that a reconfigured AMISOM was the most viable option.

13. In addition to the independent assessment conducted by the United Nations, the communiqué of the 978th meeting of the African Union Peace and Security Council of 9 February 2021 established an African Union independent assessment team to undertake an assessment on African Union engagements in and with Somalia post-2021. The team undertook its work between April and May 2021. The options in the assessment were discussed with the Federal Government of Somalia by the African Union on 18 and 19 August 2021, and a joint statement was issued declaring an intention to consider an African Union transition mission, including the development

of a workable, realizable and innovative concept of operations by 31 October 2021, as well as ways for the African Union and the Federal Government of Somalia to determine how to implement the Somali transition plan in an expeditious manner.

14. Both the United Nations and African Union independent assessments were aimed at reviewing the strategic objectives of the mission to provide a mandate that supported and enabled the implementation of the updated Somali transition plan. In addition, the assessments were also intended to identify and implement the necessary steps to be taken in 2021 in order to ensure the continued delivery of support to Somali security efforts in 2022, including through a reconfigured African Union mission that is better placed to face the changing threat posed by Al-Shabaab and armed opposition groups and is focused on supporting and enabling the Somali security forces to take primary responsibility for security.

15. In February 2021, the Federal Government of Somalia published the revised Somali transition plan, which included five strategic objectives: (a) to degrade Al-Shabaab by reducing their areas of control, disrupting their freedom of movement, restricting their access to illicit financial flows and restricting their access to and use of weapons and improvised explosive devices; (b) to enhance the coordination and prioritization of international partner support and government coordination, including through the Somali transition plan's strategic steering committee; (c) to secure and stabilize prioritized centres of influence and main supply routes in line with agreed operational priorities; (d) to develop the capacities and capabilities of the security, justice and local authority institutions of the Federal Government and the federal member states; and (e) to develop the capacities and capabilities of the Somali security forces.

16. The updated Somali transition plan envisaged the reconfiguration of AMISOM so that it would focus on enabling and supporting the Somali security forces and protecting the United Nations presence in Somalia, and would also be authorized to commence the initial work of reconfiguration in each sector with a view towards providing the following support functions: the countering of improvised explosive devices; surveillance, reconnaissance and targeting; command and communications support; civil-military coordination; medical evacuations; engineering; and the establishment of a mobile quick-reaction force for each sector. In line with the updated Somali transition plan, security responsibilities would be gradually handed over from AMISOM to the Somali security forces, in a phased manner, predicated on the Federal Government's updated transition plan and the mutual accountability framework. It is anticipated that AMISOM would continue to require resources to assist the Somali security forces in the implementation of the updated Somali transition plan.

17. In its resolution [2568 \(2021\)](#), the Security Council welcomed the Somali transition plan and urged the country's international partners to support Somalia in fulfilling these commitments, including by ensuring that the strategic tasks and priorities of AMISOM support the transition of the responsibility for security to Somali authorities. In the same resolution, the Council reiterated the importance of AMISOM and the Somali security forces working jointly with UNSOS on the delivery of logistics support, including, inter alia, ensuring convoy and airfield security, protection of civilians and protecting main supply routes, and requested that the Secretary-General expand United Nations support to the Somali security forces to include training, equipment and mentorship to counter the threat of improvised explosive devices. The Council requested that the African Union and the Federal Government of Somalia jointly develop an African Union-Federal Government of Somalia concept of operations that would extend through 2023 by August 2021, in line with the Somali transition plan. The Council also tasked the Secretary-General, by the end of September 2021, to develop a proposal with the African Union, in

consultation with the Federal Government and donors, on the strategic objectives, size and composition of a reconfigured African Union mission from 2022, and to present options for continuing United Nations logistical support from 2022, including continued United Nations support for UNSOM and to the Somali security forces, alongside a reconfigured African Union mission, for consideration by the Security Council by the end of October 2021.

18. Within its overall objective, during the period covered by the present report, UNSOS contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, as shown in the frameworks below.

19. 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

20. The main priorities of UNSOS for the reporting period were to provide logistical support in an integrated manner to enable AMISOM to implement its mandate, especially with regard to the military campaign against Al-Shabaab, and to provide effective, responsive and efficient administrative, technical and logistical support to UNSOM. UNSOS implemented its mandate by utilizing a mix of service modalities, including a light staff footprint, the use of commercial third-party vendors and the provision of in-theatre services by AMISOM troops under the provisions of memorandums of understanding. In March 2020, with the onset of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the priorities of UNSOS shifted to a focus on enabling the United Nations and AMISOM to mitigate and prevent the risk of infection and to build medical capacity. Despite delays to the electoral process beyond the reporting period, UNSOS continued to plan for the provision of critical support to security-related aspects of the electoral process.

21. During the reporting period, UNSOS undertook the implementation of its mandate by effectively supporting the mandates of AMISOM, as called for by the Security Council in its resolutions [2124 \(2013\)](#), [2245 \(2015\)](#), [2372 \(2017\)](#), [2431 \(2018\)](#), [2472 \(2019\)](#), [2498 \(2019\)](#), [2500 \(2019\)](#), [2516 \(2020\)](#), [2520 \(2020\)](#), [2540 \(2020\)](#) and [2568 \(2021\)](#), and by enabling the expansion of UNSOM in Somalia and supporting its programmatic work. UNSOS provided logistical support for a maximum authorized strength of 19,626 uniformed and 70 civilian AMISOM personnel, as well as for a maximum strength of 13,900 uniformed personnel from the Somali security forces. All support provided by UNSOS to AMISOM and the Somali security forces was consistent with the Secretary-General's human rights due diligence policy under the overall responsibility of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia.

22. Of the formed police units that had been authorized by the Security Council, four were fully deployed during the reporting period, but full deployment of the fifth unit did not materialize, although the advance team from the police-contributing country did visit UNSOS in order to perform an inspection of the deployment location. Engagement with the African Union and the police-contributing country continues, and deployment of the fifth unit is expected by the end of 2021.

23. In February 2021, the Ministry of Defence requested a review of the priorities for the closure of forward operating bases. Subsequently, and in line with the Somali transition plan, and as part of the reconfiguration of AMISOM, in March 2021

AMISOM and the Somali National Army agreed to harmonize the handing over of pre-identified AMISOM forward operating bases. Of the seven forward operating bases identified for either closure or handover to the Somali security forces, two were closed and one was handed over: the Mashalay forward operating base was closed on 23 January 2021; the Afgooye base was successfully handed over to the Somali National Army on 24 March 2021; and the Marian Guwaay base in Lower Shabelle was closed on 20 June 2021. The closure and handover of the forward operating bases were to enable AMISOM to realign its forces in order to undertake mobile operations in accordance with its reconfiguration plan. UNSOS continued to provide support to AMISOM through sector headquarters, battalion headquarters and major locations, including Mogadishu, Kismaayo, Dhooble, Baidoa, Beledweyne, Jawhar and Baledogle. AMISOM continues to be responsible for carrying delivered goods forward from those points, using its own capacity.

24. During the reporting period, the enhancement of existing infrastructure and the reinforcement of security measures at all operating locations in Somalia continued and the remaining works at sector headquarters locations were concluded. UNSOS construction projects focused on critical security-related upgrades and the completion of approved multi-year projects. The planned construction projects that entailed costs of more than \$1 million during the reporting period and the planned multi-year projects were related to: (a) new construction of security standards-compliant accommodation in Mogadishu for UNSOS contractor personnel in response to the 2020 mortar attacks on the UNSOS compound; (b) the construction of power stations to allow for the synchronization of generators to reduce fuel consumption and environmental impact in Mogadishu; (c) the construction of horizontal and vertical electrical and water and sanitation infrastructure for the Mombasa Logistics Base, resulting in the elimination of annual requirements for the rental of premises; and (d) the enhancement, backup and drilling of new water borewells in Mogadishu and five sectors. In addition, a number of activities were carried out to construct or enhance infrastructure in order to mitigate the effects of COVID-19.

25. UNSOS carried out environmental awareness campaigns, trained all new arrivals on environmental management and broadcast mission environmental statements. UNSOS also conducted environmental inspections at all supported and managed sites for compliance with environmental best practices. UNSOS reported environmental performance biannually using the environmental Action Planning and Performance (eAPP), formerly known as the mission-wide environmental action plan. UNSOS further established a joint senior environment committee, comprising UNSOM, UNSOS, AMISOM and the United Nations country team, in order to provide strategic oversight.

26. UNSOS supported AMISOM in the development of its environment protection standard operating procedures, which were signed and promulgated in August 2020 by the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia. UNSOS also continued to provide face-to-face and online environmental training to AMISOM troop- and police-contributing countries and online training to individual police advisers and staff officers. UNSOS supported AMISOM in the closure of the forward operating bases with regard to ensuring that the sites were returned to the host Government in an environmental condition that was in line with international best practices.

27. The UNSOS response to the demand by the Federal Government of Somalia that the current waste management plant be relocated outside the Aden Adde International Airport is pending advice from the Federal Government regarding potential alternative locations. UNSOS will seek to minimize the impact of this relocation. Pending a decision on the relocation, waste has been transported outside the airport

for disposal, as national staff of the commercial waste management vendor could not access the camp owing to restrictions related to COVID-19.

28. UNSOS continued to operate its ground transportation fleet of light passenger, armoured, engineering, combat, cargo and specialized vehicles, including donor-provided military-pattern vehicles, and to maintain flexible commercial third-party vehicle maintenance and repair contracts at all UNSOS locations in Somalia. UNSOS greatly reduced the ground vehicle fleet through the enhancement of dispatch services, as well as the use of buses and pooled rides for transportation in Mogadishu.

29. During the reporting period, UNSOS operated and maintained 23 aircraft: 6 fixed-wing (2 global standby) and 17 rotary-wing. The security situation continued to deteriorate, and supply routes were not reachable by road owing to weather. These conditions created heavy reliance on air support, requiring the use of eight utility helicopters to provide critical mandated mission requirements. Two medical evacuation helicopters provided 24/7 response capabilities for day and night aeromedical evacuation to support forces in forward operating bases and other clients; and search-and-rescue air transportation serviced all the sectors. One dedicated aeromedical light turboprop Aair ambulance aircraft (B-200) was deployed in May 2021 in order to perform 24/7 aeromedical evacuation services from United Nations locations to designated referral hospitals for all categories of patients, including critically ill and highly contagious patients from all mission locations. Four military rotary-wing aircraft were deployed in December 2020 under a letter of assist.

30. UNSOS managed to fully implement its overall plans for a multi-tiered wide area network using O3b satellite services, locally sourced Internet services and Intelsat satellite services. This included the installation of wireless and cabled solutions and containerized data centres to support the information and communications technology needs of AMISOM headquarters, battalions and forward operating bases in Somalia. The COVID-19 pandemic greatly affected efforts to implement counter-rocket artillery and mortar systems. To date, only two of the systems, in Mogadishu and in Kismaayo, are fully operational. Installation of the remaining three systems is still ongoing, albeit with significant logistical challenges.

31. UNSOS also managed to fully implement its overall plans to continue the expansion of the Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) network, iridium push-to-talk satellite-based radio communication systems, high frequency radio networks and Radio Interoperability System networks, including the installation of microwave links, very small aperture terminals and communications towers, to cover anticipated areas of joint operations between AMISOM and the Somali security forces. The plans to develop and implement renewable energy initiatives, such as solar power, was only partly achieved during the reporting period owing to the logistical challenges presented by COVID-19. UNSOS nevertheless conducted broader capacity-building initiatives through its command, control, communications and intelligence (C3I) programme using a virtual classroom setup for both AMISOM and Somali security forces personnel.

32. In support of AMISOM and the Somali security forces, UNSOS continued to operate level II medical facilities in Mogadishu, Dhooble, Baidoa and Beledweyne. UNSOS also continued to provide level I-plus clinic services for non-uniformed personnel through contractual arrangements in Mogadishu, and to operate level I clinics in the AMISOM sectors and in Garoowe for non-AMISOM clients. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, laboratory capacity was expanded to include the establishment of a 24/7 COVID-19 reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction testing facility in Mogadishu and of a 10-bed intensive care unit/high dependency unit facility in Mogadishu. The testing facility was made available to all clients,

including for outward travel, and its presence in Mogadishu eliminated the need to send samples to Kenya for testing.

33. UNSOS supported AMISOM level II facilities in the sectors in establishing dedicated two-bed intensive care unit/high dependency unit facilities that included isolation capacities. The commercial medical services contract for the UNSOS level I-plus facility in Mogadishu was amended to include COVID-19 surge team staff in Mogadishu, AMISOM sectors and Garoowe to provide clinical support in the management of COVID-19 cases. Standard operating procedures, in line with World Health Organization (WHO) standards on infection prevention and control, were developed and approved for both United Nations and AMISOM medical facilities. UNSOS also established contracts with four level III medical service providers in Nairobi on a space-priority basis in order to supplement the United Nations 100-bed COVID-19 treatment facility at the Nairobi Hospital. Before the introduction of the COVID-19 global medical evacuation facility, UNSOS also established contracts with two third-party service providers for the medical evacuation of personnel.

34. At the outset of the pandemic, based on WHO guidance, UNSOS prepared comprehensive requirement plans for six months of strategic stocks of personal protective equipment, sourced through the United Nations Procurement Division, the Global Service Centre, inter-agency cooperation and regional and local suppliers to reduce the risk of shortage. Personal protective equipment, including face masks, soap, hand sanitizers, coveralls, gowns and thermometers, was provided in a timely manner, including to AMISOM. Training on infection prevention and control procedures was enhanced throughout the mission.

35. UNSOS continued to reduce the threat and impact of explosive hazards during the reporting period by maintaining a training and mentoring presence in all six sectors through the provision of 20 explosive ordnance disposal teams. These teams continued to develop, mentor and equip AMISOM personnel in the search and detection of explosive hazards. During the reporting period, 4,931 AMISOM troops received explosive hazard mitigation training. Predeployment training was also provided to 719 AMISOM troops from Uganda, Burundi, Kenya and Djibouti aimed at preparing them for their deployment to Somalia, thereby reducing the training requirements in Somalia once they arrived. In addition, the Mine Action Service facilitated 317 mission enabling unit missions in support of AMISOM. Technical support was also provided to AMISOM sectors and to force headquarters through explosive hazard risk assessments and the technical analysis of improvised explosive device-related incidents (34 significant actions, or “SIGACTs” – a subclass of an improvised explosive device-related incident – were included in the monthly reports on such incidents). A total of 25 explosive detection dog teams were deployed, responding to 100 per cent of UNSOS requests for search. Furthermore, the Mine Action Service trained 352 Somali National Army troops in improvised explosive device threat mitigation in line with the Somali transition plan. Finally, the Mine Action Service deployed 16 community liaison officers and 40 risk education officers, who surveyed 370 villages and 374 routes and delivered explosive hazard risk education for 43,481 civilians at risk, and deployed four multi-task teams and six mine detection teams that surveyed and cleared 5,529,251 square miles of land and destroyed 1,901 explosive remnants of war and 15 landmines in support of AMISOM troop movements and stabilization initiatives.

36. Through the promotion and implementation of welfare and recreation facilities and programmes, UNSOS continued to enhance the quality of life for personnel, including through the provision of recreational and sporting facilities and morale-boosting and team-building activities. UNSOS also sought to alleviate the effects of COVID-19 on personnel by organizing remote engagement activities for staff who were absent from the mission area or physically distanced owing to restrictions on

gatherings. To promote occupational safety and health, UNSOS conducted training sessions for supervisors, staff and contractors on occupational safety and health awareness, hazard identification and the development of control and mitigation measures. UNSOS also continued to monitor the activities of clients and contractors to curb potential hazards at an early stage and published customized health and safety guidance to provide personnel with advice on workplace health and safety standards.

37. UNSOS warehousing and storage facilities continued to be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, as the presence of international staff was reduced as a result of the rotation plan and national staff used alternate working arrangements. All staff within the warehouse facilities, including contractor personnel, were subject to quarantine protocols, and all material handling was subject to protocols requiring isolation and cleaning to prevent infection. Notwithstanding the reduced capacity and constraints, essential and crisis management tasks continued to be effectively delivered. The Mogadishu Logistics Base continued its receipt, storage, distribution and disposal functions, the regional warehouses in Jawhar, Baidoa, Kismaayo and Beledweyne remained in operation, and the team in Nairobi continued its receipt and distribution functions.

38. The Transport Section outsourced driver and dispatch services to third-party contractors, which provided approximately 70 per cent of services in Mogadishu and the sectors and 60 per cent in Nairobi. However, owing to COVID-19, most dispatch services were not operational except for pick-up and drop-off services at the airports.

39. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, UNSOS was able to continue to train and mentor AMISOM personnel by providing enabling functions, including medical, signals, movement control, aviation safety and security, property management, warehousing, vehicle repair and recovery, water purification, waste management, environmental management, power generation and distribution, engineering plant operations and catering functions. All training was in compliance with the Secretary-General's human rights due diligence policy. UNSOS also continued to monitor and evaluate predeployment training conducted by AMISOM troop- and police-contributing countries in order to ensure that it was in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, blended approaches (in-person and virtual means) were used to deliver most of the training activities.

Coronavirus disease pandemic

40. On 5 March 2020, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia formed a "One United Nations" COVID-19 task force with representation from UNSOM, UNSOS, the United Nations country team and AMISOM, which employed United Nations COVID-19 response and preventive measures, and which successfully mitigated the spread of the virus among United Nations and AMISOM personnel and local communities. The task force, with the Director of UNSOS designated as coordinator, comprised 63 persons divided into four clusters (medical, logistics, communications and policy/human resources) with an executive body. On 17 March, the Special Representative, as the crisis manager, activated the United Nations Somalia crisis management framework and subsumed the task force structure into an executive crisis management team in order to provide the task force with more resources while ensuring leadership, direction and oversight, as well as business continuity, staff psychosocial support, and guidance for remote working arrangements, returning travellers, meetings and crisis communication.

41. Upon the declaration by WHO that COVID-19 was a global pandemic, all United Nations entities in Somalia adopted a single approach to address health and safety challenges. Driven by the high-risk security situation, including the increased number of mortar attacks on the UNSOS compound in 2020 and 2021 and the limited

capacity of UNSOS medical facilities to serve a client base of 27,000 international personnel (including nearly 20,000 AMISOM military and police personnel), it was deemed necessary to reduce the personnel footprint in Somalia and, in order to ensure uninterrupted mandate implementation, managers were required to ascertain which critical location-dependent functions were needed, and at what level, to maintain staff presence in Somalia at any single point in time.

42. The United Nations entities in Somalia adopted a centrally managed rotation programme, whereby international staff performing location-dependent functions rotated to and from their home countries every 12 weeks and, beginning in August 2020, every 8 weeks, under alternate working arrangements. All staff members whose presence was not required in Somalia or who were vulnerable to COVID-19 were advised to telecommute from their home countries or other preferred locations, first under flexible working arrangements and subsequently under alternate working arrangements. These actions allowed for the departure of large numbers of staff from Somalia before sweeping global restrictions on travel took hold.

43. Beginning in March 2020, all national staff members in Somalia were also required to telecommute under such arrangements and all international and national UNSOS staff in Kenya were required to telecommute in accordance with guidelines issued by the United Nations Office at Nairobi. Only staff members performing critical functions were allowed access to United Nations Office at Nairobi premises.

44. The UNSOS Medical Services Section was tasked with monitoring the 14-day quarantine required of all personnel entering Somalia and staying in United Nations-associated camps, and with managing COVID-19 cases within Somalia for mandated clients, including contractors with memorandums of understanding that covered medical services. The UNSOS prevention and response plan involved the establishment of population “bubbles” in camps and locations, which could be easily locked down in order to curtail transmission of COVID-19 in the event of an outbreak. UNSOS was invited to participate in the host country’s COVID-19 task force and established a relationship with the national laboratory for COVID-19 testing. UNSOS also provided support to the Federal Government of Somalia, including through the provision of three isolation facilities in Somalia and the movement of personnel from Kenya to Somalia to establish testing labs and machines at these locations.

45. Even though staff were working from dispersed locations and time zones, the quality of service delivery provided by UNSOS remained commendable. Senior management maintained communication with personnel through Internet-based town halls, broadcasts and surveys. Managers remained in contact with staff to assign and monitor deliverables and outputs. Workplace mobility was implemented and promoted through online teams, and staff were oriented to new technology through workshops, training sessions and one-on-one tutorials. UNSOS faced an urgent need to temporarily shift entirely to online and virtual training for personnel who were working remotely, pending the resumption of face-to-face training, particularly for hands-on skills-based learning. The COVID-19 pandemic also gave rise to the increased use by AMISON and UNSOM of virtual means of programme activities, including with regard to publicity efforts and community-outreach broadcasts to educate the public on the pandemic.

46. Based on the experience gained from telecommuting during the COVID-19 pandemic, a review by UNSOS of the functions that can effectively be performed remotely is in progress, which will inform future proposals for the staffing footprint of UNSOS, under a “One United Nations” approach in Somalia. The ultimate disposition will be determined in consultation with United Nations Headquarters, and is expected to include the work that is being conducted by the United Nations System Chief Executive Board for Coordination Task Force on the Future of the United

Nations System Workforce. Any further experience gained from remote learning and development activities will also inform the future configurations of training for both UNSOS and AMISOM personnel and operations.

C. Mission support initiatives

47. During the reporting period, UNSOS, having completed its transition to the global mission support structure and the progressive realignment of its functions and work processes, maintained the strategy of providing support to AMISOM by combining in-house technical expertise with services provided by third-party commercial entities and by developing and utilizing AMISOM capacity as well as its own. UNSOS continued to engage in a variety of partnerships with AMISOM and with contractors, whereby each party provided relevant resources to accomplish specific tasks. These partnerships enabled UNSOS to operate more effectively in an unstable security environment, reduce staff requirements and other costs, provide AMISOM with ownership of its support operations and support capacity-building efforts for AMISOM personnel.

D. Regional mission cooperation

48. UNSOS continued to focus on increasing the level of its consultations with the African Union Commission, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the United Nations Office to the African Union. UNSOS also, in spite of the travel restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, expanded its consultations through virtual outreach by the Head of UNSOS to senior political officials of the Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affairs and the chiefs of the defence forces of AMISOM troop- and police-contributing countries. The Head of UNSOS also continued to engage with the ambassadors and high commissioners of partners and countries that are accredited to Kenya and Somalia on the provision of UNSOS logistics support to AMISOM and the Somali security forces and to solicit funding for the AMISOM and Somali security forces trust funds. These outreach activities and consultations enhanced relations between UNSOS and its clients through the exchange of information on the delivery of the UNSOS mandate. UNSOS also cooperated with the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre (now the Forward Support and Deployment Hub) on movement services.

49. The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) continued to support the operations of the Mombasa Logistics Base and to benefit from the availability of the Base for the management of activities related to movement control. UNSOS continued to assist with the movement of cargo and customs clearances through Mombasa for UNMISS and for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

50. UNSOS continued to use the Global Procurement Support Section in Entebbe, Uganda, to streamline procurement services in the regions of Central and East Africa through joint regional acquisition planning, the development of a regional procurement strategy, regional vendor management and the consolidation of requirements for regional systems contracts.

51. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe continued the provision of transactional services in human resources and financial management to UNSOS, including the remote onboarding of personnel as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

52. Strategic aviation requirements, including aircraft contractual agreements and troop rotations, continued to be managed through cooperation with United Nations

Headquarters and the Strategic Air Operations Centre at Brindisi, Italy, through which, under the global standby arrangement, UNSOS utilized two aircraft in order to deliver critical COVID-19-related equipment, supplies and transportation.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

53. To ensure effective partnerships, joint planning and the coordination of the delivery of logistical support to AMISOM, UNSOM and the Somali security forces, and to enable timely and transparent communication, UNSOS senior management and the Mission Support Centre continued to hold regular and ad hoc task force meetings with all partners at the strategic and operational levels, including through the Joint Support Operations Centre, the Somali National Army Support Unit and the Regional Coordination Unit. These meetings also ensured that UNSOS support was aligned with the prevailing priorities of all partners and that their decisions were informed by implications for required resources.

54. At the political level, the Head of UNSOS and the Director of UNSOS maintained frequent and continuous consultations with their counterparts at the headquarters of the African Union in Addis Ababa, with the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia and Head of AMISOM and the AMISOM Force Commander and Police Commissioner, and with representatives of troop- and police-contributing countries, the Federal Government of Somalia, donors, European Union member States and United Nations Member States, including members of the Security Council, to mobilize and coordinate support at all levels for the delivery of the UNSOS mandate in support of AMISOM and the Somali security forces. They exchanged views on the delivery of UNSOS logistical support to AMISOM and the Somali security forces, provided updates on the state of the trust funds for AMISOM and the Somali security forces and worked to mobilize funding in order to sustain delivery of the mandate.

55. The Head of UNSOS conducted regular consultations with AMISOM, the Federal Government of Somalia and the leadership of the Somali security forces to assist with the implementation of human rights due diligence policy-related risk mitigation measures that seek to manage and reduce the serious risks of human rights violations being committed during counter-terrorism and security operations conducted by United Nations-supported forces. As part of the United Nations integrated presence in Somalia, UNSOS continued to participate in the coordination of meetings with the United Nations country team in Somalia, the United Nations-AMISOM Joint Working Group on human rights due diligence policy and the Senior Leadership Coordination Forum. The integrated presence facilitated the inclusion of AMISOM in the political process of peacebuilding and State-building activities.

56. During the reporting period, UNSOS provided assistance to the United Nations country team in Somalia with drought and flood relief efforts by facilitating the work of the Disaster Operations Coordination Centres in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Beledweyne. UNSOS representatives regularly participated in meetings of the country team and supported the team through integrated offices established with UNSOM on electoral assistance, security sector reform and other programmatic areas. In Mogadishu and the sectors, where UNSOS and UNSOM have a joint compound, UNSOS provides office space to the United Nations country team, including for disaster operations. At the strategic level, cooperation continued through regular meetings at the level of core senior management and the Security Management Team under the auspices of the Designated Official/Special Representative of the Secretary-General, while operational cooperation is channelled through the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian

Coordinator. UNSOS has completed a service-level agreement with the Resident Coordinator Office to further regularize and increase the span of support provided.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: provision of logistical support

57. The logistical support provided by UNSOS was aimed at providing effective and efficient logistical, administrative and technical services to AMISOM troops, United Nations troops, African Union police officers, UNSOM and the Somali security forces in joint operations with AMISOM, with support for the Somali security forces provided through a United Nations trust fund. In implementing its mandate, UNSOS provided a wide range of support functions, including administrative services, the construction and maintenance of office and accommodation facilities, health care, the establishment and maintenance of information and communications technology infrastructure, air, sea and ground transportation, supply and resupply operations, mine action services and security services. Indicators of achievement listed in the table below that are specific to UNSOS operations are marked with an asterisk (*).

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible delivery of the United Nations logistics support package to AMISOM and the Somali security forces

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, medical/casualty evacuation) (2018/19: 101 per cent; 2019/20: 91 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 90 per cent)	Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue and medical/casualty evacuation): 68 per cent The lower number of flight hours was attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic
1.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2018/19: 8 per cent; 2019/20: 8.7 per cent; 2020/21: 9 per cent)	Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant: 7.6 per cent
1.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2018/19: 30 per cent; 2019/20: 24 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 38 per cent)	Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff: 31 per cent The lower percentage was attributable in part to the historical difficulty in attracting women to the working environment in Somalia
1.1.4 Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 levels (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 110; 2020/21: ≤ 78)	Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 levels: 140 days The higher number of days was owing mainly to the slower pace of recruitment in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
1.1.5 Average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 levels (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 130; 2020/21: ≤ 120)	Average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 levels: 600 days The higher number of days was owing in part to the slower pace of recruitment in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as to vacancies within the Human Resources Section

1.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2018/19: 78; 2019/20: 77; 2020/21: 100)	Overall score on the Administration's environmental scorecard: 79 per cent The lower score was attributable to the inability of UNSOS to conduct risk assessments at some sites owing to travel bans as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic
1.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2018/19: 86 per cent; 2019/20: 91 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 85 per cent)	Information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality: 84 per cent
1.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2018/19: 90 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)	Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy: 100 per cent
1.1.9 Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2018/19: 1,922; 2019/20: 1,972; 2020/21: $\geq 1,800$)	Overall score on the Administration's property management index: 1,956
1.1.10 Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase (2018/19: 20 per cent; 2019/20: 12 per cent; 2020/21: ≤ 20 per cent)	Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchase: 5.4 per cent
1.1.11 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)	Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding: 100 per cent
1.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2018/19: 98 per cent; 2019/20: 97 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 95 per cent)	Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management: 97 per cent
1.1.13 Improvised explosive device threat mitigation and explosive ordnance disposal capacity in support of AMISOM and joint operations between AMISOM and the Somali security forces in line with the transition plan (2018/19: 18 teams; 2019/20: 20 teams; 2020/21: 20 teams)*	The Mine Action Service provided 4 multi-task teams, 6 mine detection teams and 20 landmine detection teams*
1.1.14 Percentage compliance with UNSOS compact commitments towards AMISOM (2018/19: 80 per cent; 2019/20: 80 per cent; 2020/21: 90 per cent)*	Compliance with UNSOS compact commitments towards AMISOM: 100 per cent*

1.1.15 Uninterrupted strategic communications and public information services to support AMISOM, UNSOM and UNSOS mandates, verifiable through their presence throughout the area of operations and 100 per cent achievement of contractual key performance indicators (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 85 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)*

Uninterrupted strategic communications and public information services to support AMISOM, UNSOM and UNSOS mandates, verifiable through their presence throughout the area of operations and 100 per cent achievement of contractual key performance indicators: 100 per cent*

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	UNSOS continued to implement the five pillars of the Administration's environment strategy, covering energy, water and wastewater, solid waste, wider impact and environmental management systems
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	UNSOS fully implemented all aspects of the supply chain blueprint and guiding documentation provided by the Administration. The supply chain strategy has been fully adopted and applied, and has been adjusted as applicable to mission-specific operations
Oversight of the occupational safety and health risk management of UNSOS headquarters and sector headquarters	Yes	UNSOS effectively carried out the oversight of occupational health and safety at UNSOS headquarters and sector headquarters through risk assessments and the issuance of risk mitigation measures
Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of 20 aircraft (6 fixed-wing and 14 rotary-wing)	23	UNSOS operated and maintained 23 aircraft (6 fixed-wing and 17 rotary-wing)
Provision of a total of 16,956 planned flight hours (12,854 from commercial providers and 4,102 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation	12,056	Flight hours were provided by UNSOS for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation, comprising:
	10,243	Hours from commercial providers
	1,813	Hours from military providers
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 20 aircraft and 147 airfields and landing sites		The reduced number of flight hours was attributable mainly to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	23	Aircraft
	148	Airfields and landing sites

Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$558.5 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Budget, finance and accounting services were provided for an approved budget of \$550.6 million, in line with delegated authority
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Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resources services up to a maximum strength of 577 authorized civilian personnel (368 international staff, 189 national staff and 20 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	Yes	UNSOs administered human resources services to an average of:
	496	Civilian personnel, comprising:
	340	International staff
	140	National staff
	16	United Nations Volunteers
		The lower outputs were attributable to higher-than-budgeted vacancy rates for civilian personnel
Provision of in-mission training courses for 577 civilian personnel and support for outside-mission training for 250 civilian personnel	Partially completed	UNSOs provided in-mission training courses for 354 civilian personnel. Outside-mission training did not take place owing to travel restrictions caused by COVID-19

Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 134 mission sites at 7 locations	Yes	UNSOs provided maintenance and repair services for a total of 134 mission sites at 7 locations
Implementation of 10 construction, renovation and alteration projects, including various security-related works in sector hubs Kismaayo, Jawhar, Baidoa, Beledweyne and Dhooble; and the completion of a support base in Mombasa	Yes	<p>During the 2020/21 period, owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of construction projects were delayed. In spite of this, UNSOs was able to complete approximately 80 per cent of the planned works in Mogadishu (1 project) and 47 per cent of the planned works in the sectors (5 projects). Partially completed projects include:</p> <p>(a) The construction of containerized standard-compliant accommodation units and overhead protection in Baidoa (nearing completion), and in Jawhar, Kismaayo and Beledweyne (delayed);</p> <p>(b) Security upgrade works (80 per cent complete);</p> <p>(c) The drilling of borewells (not completed owing to security issues and problems accessing the borewell sites);</p> <p>(d) The repair of the Baidoa runway (30 per cent complete)</p> <p>The relocation of facilities at the Aden Adde International Airport did not commence during the reporting period</p>

		<p>Delays were attributable mainly to restrictions on bringing contractor personnel into UNSOS camps and to security-related challenges with regard to the procurement of materials and equipment</p> <p>Priority was still given to essential projects and to projects that prevented the spread of COVID-19</p>
Operation and maintenance of 425 United Nations-owned generators and 1 solar power site	Yes	UNSOs operated and maintained 425 United Nations-owned generators and 1 solar power site
Operation and maintenance of 47 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants at 7 locations and 180 United Nations-owned water purification plants at 60 locations	Yes	UNSOs operated and maintained 47 United Nations-owned wastewater treatment plants at 7 locations and 228 United Nations-owned water purification plants at 62 locations
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal at 150 sites	Yes	<p>UNSOs provided waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 131 sites at 7 locations. In addition, at 3 sites, in Nairobi, Garoowe and Hargeisa, waste management is a part of the rental of facilities component</p> <p>Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, UNSOS did not carry out solid waste incineration because of limited human resources</p>
Operation and maintenance of 38 United Nations-owned mobile and field kitchens in 45 locations	Yes	<p>UNSOs operated and maintained 37 United Nations-owned mobile and field kitchens at 32 locations</p> <p>The reduction of 1 kitchen was attributable to relocations and the closing of bases by AMISOM</p>
Provision of engineering support to AMISOM (field defence supplies, water supply and power supply) at up to 86 forward operating bases in 6 sectors	Yes	UNSOs provided to AMISOM: field defence supplies at 69 forward operating bases in 6 sectors, and water supply and power supply at 81 forward operating bases in 6 sectors
Provision of 1,450 standard-compliant individual sleeping accommodations in 6 sectors and Mogadishu camp	Partially completed	<p>UNSOs provided 468 standard-compliant individual sleeping accommodations in 2 sectors and Mogadishu camp</p> <p>Delays were attributable to restrictions on bringing contractor personnel into United Nations camps and to delays in the delivery of materials and furniture</p>
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 36.6 million litres of petrol (12.23 million litres for air operations, 114,300 litres for marine operations, 5.1 million litres of diesel for ground transportation and 19.2 million litres for generators and	31.8 million	Litres of fuel were supplied across distribution points and storage facilities at 12 locations. The supplied fuel comprised:
	9.6 million	Litres for air operations

other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 12 locations	0.1 million	Litres for marine transportation
	4.0 million	Litres for ground transportation
	18.1 million	Litres for generators and other facilities
The lower outputs were attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted flight hours and the usage of ground and marine transportation assets and generator fuel for facilities and infrastructure, all as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic		
Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services		
Provision of and support for 19 ultra-high frequency repeaters and transmitters and 4,398 trunking radios, including 3,635 handheld portable radios, 558 mobile radios for vehicles and 205 base station radios	25	UNSOS provided and supported: Ultra-high frequency repeaters and transmitters
	4,398	Trunking and handheld portable radios
	558	Mobile radios for vehicles
	205	High-frequency radios
Operation and maintenance of 3 FM radio broadcast stations and 2 radio production facilities	Yes	UNSOS operated and maintained 3 FM radio broadcast stations and 2 radio production facilities
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 22 very small aperture terminals, 1 phone exchange and 60 microwave links, as well as the provision of 180 satellite and 1,224 mobile phone service plans	24	UNSOS operated and maintained its network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including: Very small aperture terminals
	65	Microwave links
	180	Satellite phones
	1,224	Mobile phone service plans
Provision of and support for 1,693 computing devices and 213 printers for an average strength of 2,099 civilian and uniformed end users, including connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services, at 30 locations	1,693	UNSOS provided support and connectivity, as well as other common services, for end users at 30 locations, including: Computers for staff
	213	Printers for staff
Support and maintenance of 33 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) at 30 sites	Yes	UNSOS supported and maintained 30 local area networks (15 new) and 1 wide area network at 30 sites
Analysis of geospatial data covering 600,000 km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 300 maps	Yes	UNSOS analysed geospatial data covering 600,000 km ² , maintained topographic and thematic layers and produced 234 maps

Marine operations

Operation and maintenance of 19 boats and 33 outboard engines to patrol the shoreline for the security of UNSOS, UNSOM and AMISOM and other occupants at the Mogadishu International Airport complex	Yes	<p>UNSOS operated and maintained 6 boats and 23 outboard engines to patrol the shoreline for the security of UNSOS, UNSOM and AMISOM and other occupants at the Aden Adde International Airport complex</p> <p>UNSOS procured 5 replacement boats to support the operations of AMISOM</p> <p>UNSOS wrote off 1 outboard engine and 2 were in the process of being written off</p>
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Medical services

Oversight of 21 level I clinics and 4 level II clinics/medical facilities at 25 locations in Somalia	Yes	UNSOS oversaw 21 level I clinics and 4 level II clinics/medical facilities at 25 locations in Somalia
Maintenance of arrangements with 6 level III hospitals and 1 level IV hospital in South Africa	Yes	UNSOS maintained contractual service arrangements with 6 level III hospitals in Nairobi. The contract for a level IV hospital in South Africa has not yet been established
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements and maintenance of a 14-member aeromedical evacuation team for medical evacuations inside and outside Somalia when required	Yes	UNSOS maintained mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements and maintained a 14-member aeromedical evacuation team for medical evacuations inside and outside Somalia when required
Operation and maintenance of voluntary, confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all personnel	Yes	UNSOS operated and maintained voluntary, confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all personnel
Provision of HIV-sensitization programmes, including peer education, for all personnel	Yes	UNSOS provided HIV sensitization programmes, including peer education, for all personnel on a continuing basis, minimizing the impact of COVID-19 on HIV/AIDS prevention efforts
Provision of training to 500 AMISOM medical personnel through continuing medical education	Yes	UNSOS provided training to 500 AMISOM medical personnel using virtual means in order to comply with COVID-19 prevention protocols. Continuing medical education was enhanced through weekly online presentations for all AMISOM and UNSOS medical teams across all sectors, using medical expert personnel as resources

Security

Provision of round-the-clock security services at the following locations: Mombasa Support Base, Nairobi Wilson Airport, Mogadishu, Kismaayo, Baidoa, Beledweyne and Jawhar	Yes	UNSOS provided round-the-clock security services at the following locations: Mombasa Support Base, Mogadishu, Kismaayo, Baidoa, Beledweyne, Jawhar and the United Nations Office at Nairobi. No services were provided at Nairobi Wilson Airport because the office there was closed during the 2018/19 reporting period
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Provision of close protection for 1 senior United Nations official and visiting high-level officials	Yes	UNSOS provided close protection for 1 senior United Nations official and visiting high-level officials
Coordination of ground convoy movements at least twice every working day for UNSOS personnel to visit various AMISOM locations	Yes	UNSOS coordinated ground convoy movements and numerous air missions to various AMISOM locations
Conduct of a total of 275 security awareness briefings for mission personnel and provision of 12 Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training programmes	Yes	<p>UNSOS conducted and delivered 141 security awareness briefings for mission personnel and no Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training programmes</p> <p>The lower number of briefings and trainings was attributable to lower numbers of personnel located within the UNSOS area, owing mainly to COVID-19</p>
Provision of 55 weekly security advisories and incident reporting to all UNSOS personnel	Yes	UNSOS provided 55 weekly security advisories and incident reporting to all UNSOS personnel
Provision of security support at UNSOS locations in Mogadishu and sectors	Yes	UNSOS provided 24/7 security support at UNSOS locations in Mogadishu and sectors
Supply chain management services		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$420 million in the acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority	Yes	<p>UNSOS provided planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$392.3 million in the acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority</p> <p>Lower-than-budgeted acquisitions were attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 16,686 tons of cargo within the UNSOS area, including 3,247 tons of air cargo, 10,543 cubic metres of loose cargo stock and 2,896 tons of containerized cargo	Yes	<p>UNSOS distributed 14,922 tons of cargo within the UNSOS area of operation, consisting of 2,698 tons of air cargo, 8,772 tons of loose cargo stock and 2,537 tons of containerized cargo</p> <p>The lower-than-budgeted movement of cargo was attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below threshold with a total historical cost of \$420 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	UNSOS managed, accounted for and reported on property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below threshold with a total cost of \$422 million as at 30 June 2021, in line with delegated authority
Provision of warehouse and yard operation services and inventory planning support and related services at seven locations (Mogadishu, Baidoa, Beledweyne, Jawhar, Kismaayo, Mombasa and Nairobi)	Yes	UNSOS provided warehouse and yard operation services and inventory planning support and related services at 7 locations

Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum authorized strength of 18,586 AMISOM military contingent personnel, 240 AMISOM police officers, 800 AMISOM formed police personnel and 70 United Nations military personnel	Yes	<p>UNSOS rotated: 12,347 AMISOM military contingent personnel out of Somalia, and 13,674 personnel into Somalia; 189 AMISOM individual police officers out of Somalia and 191 into Somalia; and 476 AMISOM formed police unit personnel out of Somalia and 611 into Somalia</p> <p>The lower-than-budgeted number of personnel rotated was attributable to the postponement of 1 rotation of 1,500 personnel from February to June 2021, and subsequently to January 2022, and to the postponement of another rotation of 3,281 personnel from January to May 2021, and subsequently to September 2021</p>
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment compliance for an authorized strength of 70 United Nations uniformed personnel and 19,386 AMISOM uniformed personnel (military and formed police units)	Yes	UNSOS carried out the inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment compliance for an average strength of 10 United Nations uniformed personnel and 19,088 AMISOM uniformed personnel (military and formed police units)
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 10 United Nations uniformed personnel and 19,626 AMISOM uniformed personnel (military and formed police units)	Yes	UNSOS provided the supply and storage of 16,597 tons of assorted food rations and 253,920 combat rations packs for an average strength of 10 United Nations uniformed personnel and 19,296 AMISOM uniformed personnel (military and formed police units)
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 10 United Nations uniformed personnel, 19,626 AMISOM uniformed personnel (military and formed police units) and 6 government-provided personnel	Yes	UNSOS provided support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 10 United Nations uniformed personnel, 19,296 AMISOM uniformed personnel and 4 government-provided personnel
Provision of training (including predeployment, in-mission and on-the-job training) to 3,100 AMISOM military personnel, including on aviation security, aviation firefighting, movement control, communications and information technology, rations, catering, fuel, general supply, transport, logistics, the human rights due diligence policy, sexual exploitation and abuse, conduct and discipline and environmental management	Yes	<p>UNSOS provided training to 3,754 AMISOM military personnel on topics including aviation security, aviation firefighting, movement control, communications and information technology, rations, catering, fuel, general supply, transport, logistics, the human rights due diligence policy, sexual exploitation and abuse, conduct and discipline and environmental management</p> <p>Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, blended approaches (face-to-face and virtual) were used to support the delivery of the training activities and capacity-building support during the 2020/21 period</p>

Vehicle management and ground transport services

Operation and maintenance of 822 United Nations-owned vehicles (152 light passenger vehicles, 175 special-purpose vehicles, 3 ambulances, 63 armoured personnel carriers, 55 armoured vehicles and 374 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments and items of material-handling and engineering equipment) and 71 Mine Action Service fleet vehicles through 6 workshops in Somalia and 2 in Kenya	782	UNSSOS operated and maintained United Nations-owned and partner-owned equipment, as listed below: United Nations-owned vehicles, including 160 light passenger vehicles, 174 special-purpose vehicles, 18 ambulances, 59 armoured personnel carriers, 57 armoured vehicles and 314 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments and items of material-handling equipment
Repair and maintenance of 246 items of partner-owned equipment (36 light passenger vehicles, 80 special-purpose vehicles, 4 ambulances and 104 armoured personnel carriers, as well as 20 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments and 2 items of material-handling equipment)	63	Mine Action Service fleet vehicles
	180	Vehicular assets of contingent- and partner-owned equipment, including 29 light passenger vehicles, 63 special-purpose vehicles, 7 ambulances, 34 armoured personnel carriers, 43 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments and 4 items of material-handling equipment
		The UNSSOS Transport Section was operating at 70 per cent capacity in the context of national workforce utilization, owing to restrictions on entry into the protected Aden Adde International Airport area
Operation of 708 items of miscellaneous transport equipment monitored by the CarLog system	708	Items of CarLog miscellaneous equipment
Operation of local transportation for a monthly average of 58,716 passengers in Mogadishu, 2,230 passengers in Mombasa and 250 passengers in Nairobi	24,367	UNSSOS provided for the local transportation of passengers at the following locations (monthly average): Mogadishu
	28	Mombasa
	85	Nairobi
		The lower number of passengers was attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Provision of rapid, effective, efficient and responsive administrative, technical and logistical support services for UNSSOM

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.2.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue and medical and casualty evacuation) (2018: 101 per cent; 2019: 93 per cent; 2020: 100 per cent)	UNSSOM-approved flight hours utilized in 2020, excluding search and rescue and medical and casualty evacuation): 72 per cent The lower number of flight hours was attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic
1.2.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2018: 6.8 per cent; 2019: 18 per cent; 2020: 7 per cent)	UNSSOM average annual percentage of approved international posts vacant in 2020: 16.3 per cent The higher vacancy rate was owing mainly to the slower pace of recruitment in connection with the COVID 19 pandemic

1.2.3 Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 levels (2018: not applicable; 2019: 88; 2020: ≤ 100)	Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 levels: 108 days The higher number of days was owing mainly to the slower pace of recruitment in connection with the COVID 19 pandemic
1.2.4 Average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 levels (2018: not applicable; 2019: 167; 2020: ≤ 120)	Average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 levels: 400 days The higher number of days was owing mainly to the slower pace of recruitment in connection with the COVID 19 pandemic
1.2.5 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2018: 86 per cent; 2019: 91.9 per cent; 2020: ≥ 90 per cent)	UNSOM information and communications technology incidents resolved in 2020 within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality: 92 per cent
1.2.6 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodations at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2018: 100 per cent; 2019: 100 per cent; 2020: 100 per cent)	Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding: 100 per cent
1.2.7 Compliance with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2018: 98 per cent; 2019: 97 per cent; 2020: ≥ 98 per cent)	Compliance with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management: 98 per cent
1.2.8 Percentage compliance with UNSOS compact commitments towards UNSOM (2018: 80 per cent; 2019: 100 per cent; 2020: 100 per cent)	Percentage compliance in 2020 with UNSOS compact commitments towards UNSOM: 100 per cent

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of a total of 4 aircraft (2 fixed-wing and 2 rotary-wing)	4	Aircraft were operated and maintained for UNSOM by UNSOS (2 fixed-wing and 2 rotary-wing)
Provision of a total of 1,142 planned flight hours from commercial providers for passenger and cargo flights	970	Actual flight hours were provided by UNSOS for UNSOM from commercial providers for passenger and cargo flights The reduced number of flight hours was attributable mainly to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 4 aircraft	4	Aircraft were provided with oversight of aviation safety standards by UNSOS on behalf of UNSOM

Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a net budget of \$104.9 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	UNSOS provided budget, finance and accounting services to UNSOM for a net approved budget of \$100.5 million for 2020, in line with delegated authority
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Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resources services for up to 362 civilian personnel (184 international staff, 129 national staff, 38 United Nations Volunteers, 3 international general temporary assistance positions and 8 national general temporary assistance positions), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, travel, recruitment, post management, budget preparation, training and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	Yes	UNSOS provided human resources services to an annual average of 271 UNSOM civilian personnel in 2020 (154 international staff, 105 national staff and 12 United Nations Volunteers), including support in the areas of claims, entitlements and benefits processing, travel, recruitment, post management, budget preparation, training and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority
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Fuel management services

Management of supply and storage of 4.8 million litres of petrol (1.3 million litres for air operations, 0.4 million litres for ground transportation and 3.1 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 5 locations	Yes	UNSOS supplied 4.8 million litres of petrol for UNSOM (0.6 million litres for air operations, 0.7 million litres for ground transportation and 3.5 million litres for generators and other facilities) across distribution points and storage facilities at 12 locations
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Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services

Provision of and support for 363 handheld portable radios and 65 mobile radios for vehicles	Yes	UNSOS provided and supported the use of 363 handheld portable radios for UNSOM personnel and 65 mobile radios for vehicles
Provision of and support for 363 computing devices and 77 printers for an average strength of 363 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 119 computing devices for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	Yes	UNSOS provided support for 363 computing devices and 77 printers for UNSOM personnel, in addition to providing support for 119 computing devices for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services

Security

Provision of close protection for 3 senior United Nations officials and visiting high-level officials	Yes	UNSOS provided 24/7 close protection for 3 senior United Nations officials and visiting high-level officials
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Supply chain management services

Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$43 million in the acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority	Yes	UNSOS provided planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities for UNSOM for an estimated value of \$41.9 million, in line with delegated authority
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Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 625 authorized military contingent personnel, 14 United Nations police personnel and 23 government-provided personnel	Yes	A total of 622 UNSOM United Nations Guard Unit personnel were rotated into Somalia, while 548 were rotated out of Somalia. 11 United Nations police personnel and 16 government-provided personnel were rotated using commercial flights
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Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 625 military contingent personnel	Yes	UNSOS provided for the supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 625 UNSOM United Nations Guard Unit personnel
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Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 625 military personnel, 14 police personnel and 23 government-provided personnel	Yes	UNSOS provided support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 625 UNSOM United Nations Guard Unit personnel, 11 police personnel and 16 government-provided personnel
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Vehicle management and ground transport services

Operation and maintenance of 140 United Nations-owned vehicles (55 light passenger vehicles, 8 special-purpose vehicles, 2 armoured personnel carriers, 73 armoured vehicles and 2 items of material-handling equipment for UNSOM camps)	Yes	UNSOS operated and maintained 143 United Nations-owned vehicles for UNSOM as follows: 60 light passenger vehicles, 8 special-purpose vehicles, 2 armoured personnel carriers, 71 armoured vehicles and 2 items of material-handling equipment
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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)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	128 741.1	143 213.7	(14 472.6)	(11.2)
African Union police	311.4	146.5	164.9	53.0
African Union formed police units	7 606.9	7 794.2	(187.3)	(2.5)
Subtotal	136 659.4	151 154.4	(14 495.0)	(10.6)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	77 657.8	76 365.2	1 292.6	1.7
National staff	6 973.9	7 291.2	(317.3)	(4.5)
United Nations Volunteers	986.9	969.0	17.9	1.8
General temporary assistance	514.6	508.7	5.9	1.1
Government-provided personnel	231.0	180.1	50.9	22.0
Subtotal	86 364.2	85 314.2	1 050.0	1.2
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	1 163.0	152.6	1 010.4	86.9
Official travel	1 795.2	1 010.1	785.1	43.7
Facilities and infrastructure	93 914.9	94 744.2	(829.3)	(0.9)
Ground transportation	18 816.8	13 693.1	5 123.7	27.2
Air operations	81 568.1	59 140.4	22 427.7	27.5
Marine operations	190.3	1 820.9	(1 630.6)	(856.9)
Communications and information technology	41 412.9	40 925.1	487.8	1.2
Medical	16 674.1	13 142.3	3 531.8	21.2
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	72 049.7	64 518.4	7 531.3	10.5
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	327 585.0	289 147.1	38 437.9	11.7
Gross requirements	550 608.6	525 615.7	24 992.9	4.5
Staff assessment income	7 338.9	7 842.6	(503.7)	(6.9)
Net requirements	543 269.7	517 773.1	25 496.6	4.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	550 608.6	525 615.7	24 992.9	4.5

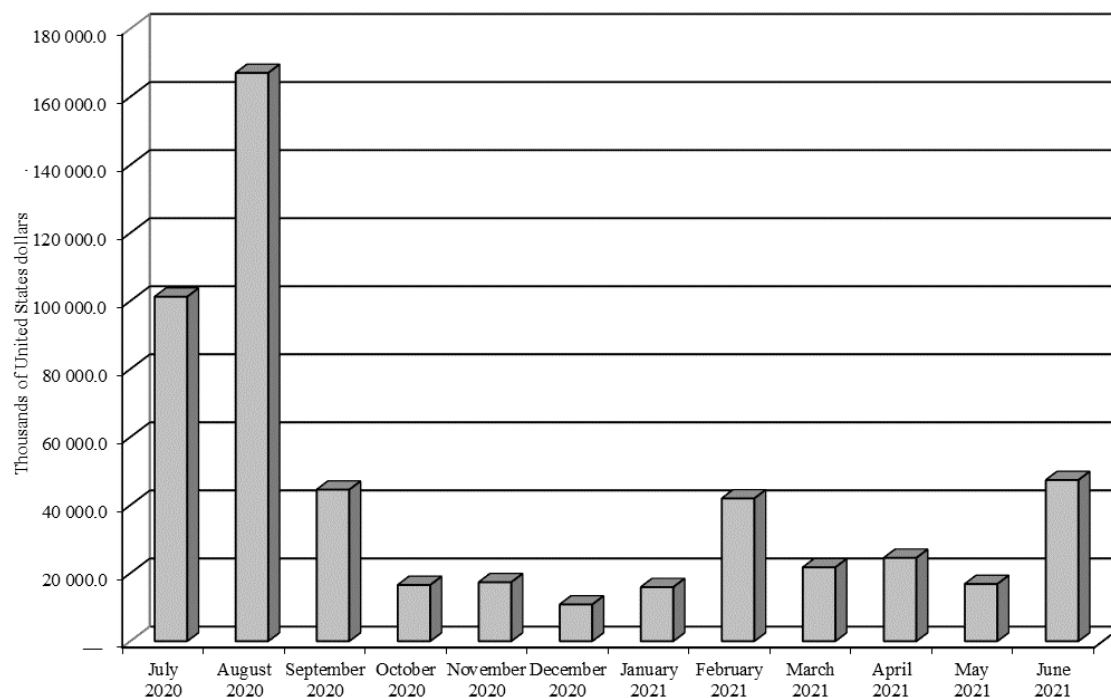
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>			
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Additional resources</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	136 659.4	–	14 495.0	151 154.4
II. Civilian personnel	86 364.2	–	–	86 364.2
III. Operational costs	327 585.0	–	(14 495.0)	313 090.0
Total	550 608.6	–	–	550 608.6
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation				2.6

58. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, primarily to cover higher-than-budgeted costs for contingent-owned major equipment mainly as the result of payments to troop-contributing countries for equipment damaged in hostile action and the retroactive application of mission factors for contingent-owned major equipment. Funds were available for redeployment from group III, operational costs, owing mainly to reduced requirements for: (a) air operations, owing mainly to lower numbers of flight hours as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and to lower contractual costs for helicopters; (b) other supplies, services and equipment, owing mainly to reduced requirements for freight related to the transportation of rations and reduced requirements for freight related to acquisitions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; (c) ground transportation, owing mainly to the lower actual average price per litre and lower consumption of diesel fuel, and to repairs and maintenance as a result of restrictions related to COVID-19; and (d) medical, owing mainly to lower numbers of medical evacuations and hospitalizations.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



59. The higher expenditures in July 2020 were attributable mainly to the increase in commitments for the rental of aircraft and for mine action services. The higher expenditures in August 2020 were attributable mainly to the increase in commitments for rations and for contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment. The higher expenditures in June 2021 were attributable mainly to the need to raise obligations for ongoing construction projects.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	929.9
Other/miscellaneous revenue	3 275.2
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	155.8
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	12 497.9
Total	16 858.8

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure		
Major equipment			
Military observers	—		
Military contingents	59 299.6		
Formed police units	3 938.0		
Subtotal	63 237.6		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	19 385.7		
Formed police units	724.6		
Subtotal	20 110.3		
Total	83 347.9		
Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.9	1 July 2017	1 July 2019
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	1 July 2017	1 July 2019
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	6.0	1 July 2017	1 July 2019
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.25–3.50		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	110 316.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	110 316.2

^a Estimated value of land provided to UNSOS by local authorities for the Mombasa Logistics Base (\$0.8 million) and of various locations within Somalia (\$106.9 million), as well as fees waived for airport, embarkation and disembarkation, and overflight and navigation charges in Somalia (\$2.3 million) and airport passenger taxes waived in Somalia (\$0.3 million).

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	(\$14 472.6)	(11.2%)

60. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) contingent-owned equipment: major equipment, owing mainly to the reimbursements to AMISOM troop-contributing countries for major equipment lost in hostile action, the retroactive application of mission factors for contingent-owned major equipment and the increased availability and improved performance and serviceability of major equipment; (b) contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment, owing mainly to higher-than-budgeted deployment levels of self-sustainment capabilities by AMISOM military contingent units; and (c) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to logistical challenges related to repatriation by road, for security reasons, of the contingent-owned equipment of two AMISOM military contingent units. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements under travel upon emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to the postponement of the rotation of 4,781 AMISOM military contingent personnel as a result of travel restrictions in connection with COVID-19.

	<i>Variance</i>	
African Union police	\$164.9	53.0%

61. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the postponement of rotations in connection with COVID-19, to the lower-than-budgeted cost of commercial flights for rotations and to reduced requirements for rations as a result of the use of existing stocks.

	<i>Variance</i>	
African Union formed police units	(\$187.3)	(2.5%)

62. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) contingent-owned equipment: major equipment, owing to the increased availability and improved performance and serviceability of major equipment; (b) contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment, owing mainly to the higher-than-budgeted deployed levels of self-sustainment capabilities; and (c) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the logistical challenges related to the repatriation for security reasons of the contingent-owned equipment of one formed police unit. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for rations owing to the higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate for formed police units (budgeted: 6 per cent; actual: 26 per cent) and to the use of existing stocks of rations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$1 292.6	1.7%

63. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to reduced requirements for danger pay, as a result of staff members in Somalia opting for alternate working arrangements in connection with COVID-19, and for common staff costs, owing to lower entitlements as the result of redeployments of staff from non-family duty stations to family duty stations in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The

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

reduced requirements were offset in part by a lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate for international staff (budgeted: 9 per cent; actual average: 7.6 per cent).

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$317.3)	(4.5%)

64. The increased requirements were attributable to: (a) the implementation of interim salary survey recommendations for national staff in Somalia (4.7 per cent increase for National Professional Officers and 11.5 per cent increase for General Service staff); and (b) the application of revised salary scales for national staff in Kenya (0.6 per cent increase). The increased requirements were offset in part by a higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate for national General Service staff (budgeted: 9 per cent; actual average: 27.5 per cent).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$50.9	22.%

65. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted expenditures on travel upon assignment and repatriation owing to travel restrictions related to COVID-19, as well as to a higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate (budgeted: 0 per cent; actual average: 33.3 per cent).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	\$1 010.4	86.9%

66. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the cancellation of planned consultancy activities as a result of restrictions related to COVID-19.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$785.1	43.7%

67. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the suspension of all official travel, including travel for training, as a result of travel restrictions related to COVID-19.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$829.3)	(0.9%)

68. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to construction, alternation, renovation and major maintenance, owing to: (a) the repair of the Baidoa runway; (b) the recommitment of funds from construction projects from the 2019/20 period which could not be completed on time as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; (c) major maintenance for infrastructure such as roofs, walkways, pipelines and electrical lines that had become dilapidated over time; and (d) pest and vector control services, in order to ensure coverage of the entire camp. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements under: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing mainly to the lower actual average price per litre and the lower-than-budgeted consumption of fuel by 1.1 million litres due to the implementation of fuel control measures; (b) construction materials and field defence supplies, owing mainly to a sufficient stock of supplies being on hand and to additional supplies having been received from UNAMID; and (c) the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment, owing to sufficient stocks being on hand and to procurement delays and restrictions related to COVID-19.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$5 123.7	27.2%

69. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to decreases related to petrol, oil and lubricants, owing mainly to the lower actual average price per litre and the lower-than-budgeted consumption by 1.1 million litres due to the implementation of fuel control measures and restricted mobility as a result of COVID-19; and to repairs and maintenance, owing to restrictions related to COVID-19. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the procurement of two armoured ambulances, two forklifts, four day cabs and replacements for six written-off vehicles and two water tanks.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$22 427.7	27.5%

70. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the rental and operation of helicopters, owing to lower-than-budgeted contractual costs, new contracts for aeromedical evacuation helicopters and three utility helicopters, the non-availability of one helicopter and a lower number of flight hours in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft, owing to the replacement of the DHC-8-100 and the termination of the contract for the DHC-8-Q400, and a lower number of flight hours in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (c) equipment, owing to delays in the procurement process and to the transfer of two fire trucks and a dolly from other missions; (d) petrol, oil and lubricants, attributable mainly to the lower cost per litre of aviation fuel and to a reduced number of flights in connection with COVID-19; and (e) landing fees and ground-handling charges, owing mainly to the reduced number of flights in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the reduction of the fleet by two aircraft.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Marine operations	(\$1 630.6)	(856.9%)

71. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the procurement of five inflatable boats and outboard motors for AMISOM and to the acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of equipment and supplies from vendors to the UNSOS area of operations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications and information technology	\$487.8	1.2%

72. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the maintenance of communications and information technology equipment, as a result of the recording of expenditures in relation to the sense and warn system under facilities and infrastructure: security services, and to lower requirements for maps; and (b) telecommunications and network services, owing mainly to staff working remotely as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements under communications and information technology equipment, owing mainly to requirements for replacements for obsolete networking equipment and a new system to ensure secure communications within the mission, and under software, licences and fees.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$3 531.8	21.2%

73. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) medical services, owing to reduced numbers of medical evacuations by UNSOS to destinations outside of Somalia, a decrease in the number of individuals requiring hospitalization and the non-utilization of the special provision that had been made for hospitalizations at the time of the elections; and (b) medical supplies, due mainly to global supply chain and logistical constraints on deliveries in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements under equipment in response to COVID-19.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$7 531.3	10.5%

74. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to other freight, owing mainly to the transfer, during the performance period, of responsibility for the transportation of rations within Somalia from third-party logistics contractors to a turnkey contract for rations, for which provision was made under military and police personnel, as well as to the reduced procurement of goods as a result of restrictions in connection with COVID-19.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

75. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of support for AMISOM, UNSOM and the Somali security forces on joint operations with AMISOM and other immediate activities related to a future United Nations peacekeeping operation are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$24,992,900 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 \$16,858,800, from investment revenue (\$929,900), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$3,275,200) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$12,653,700).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 75/306

(Resolution 75/306)

<i>Decision/request</i>	<i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i>
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. 5)	Please refer to paragraphs 40–46 of the present report for information on the Support Office’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic
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 Support Office (para. 6)	Please refer to paragraphs 40–46 of the present report for information on the Support Office’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic
Notes with concern the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa (para. 7)	Please refer to paragraphs 40–46 of the present report for information on the Support Office’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic
Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to 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. 26)	UNSOS is cognizant of the importance of budgetary performance and makes comprehensive efforts to implement the recommendations of the oversight bodies and the recommendations of the General Assembly in the preparation and implementation of and reporting on its budgets