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

## Budget performance of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

### Report of the Secretary-General

## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction . . . . .	5
II. Mandate performance . . . . .	5
A. Overall . . . . .	5
B. Budget implementation . . . . .	6
C. Mission support initiatives . . . . .	14
D. Regional mission cooperation . . . . .	15
E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions . . . . .	16
F. Results-based budgeting frameworks . . . . .	17
III. Resource performance . . . . .	32
A. Financial resources . . . . .	32
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups . . . . .	33
C. Monthly expenditure pattern . . . . .	33
D. Other revenue and adjustments, and borrowing . . . . .	34
E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment . . . . .	34
F. Substantive and other programmatic activities . . . . .	35
G. Value of non-budgeted contributions . . . . .	35



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IV.	Analysis of variances . . . . .	35
V.	Performance of financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments .	38
VI.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly. . . . .	40
VII.	Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution <a href="#">76/274</a> , including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly	41
A.	General Assembly . . . . .	41
B.	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. . . . .	42

## Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 has been linked to the mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component as follows: security, governance and border monitoring; and mission support.

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

UNISFA incurred \$326.8 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.7 per cent, compared with \$263.2 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.8 per cent in the 2020/21 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$1.1 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements in the amount of \$11.0 million for military and police personnel, owing primarily to delays in the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment and the non-issuance of entry visas and travel permits for the deployment of formed police units and United Nations police to the Sudan, and to reduced requirements in the amount of \$3.5 million for civilian personnel, owing primarily to lower-than-budgeted common staff costs for international staff. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by higher-than-planned expenditures for operational costs of \$13.3 million, owing mainly to increased requirements for freight associated with the movement of equipment in the context of the reconfiguration and the global increase in shipping rates.

### Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	186 831.3	175 836.0	10 995.3	5.9
Civilian personnel	51 380.7	47 902.7	3 478.0	6.8
Operational costs	89 737.0	103 071.3	(13 334.3)	(14.9)
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>327 949.0</b>	<b>326 810.0</b>	<b>1 139.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Staff assessment income	3 366.8	3 713.4	(346.6)	(10.3)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>324 582.2</b>	<b>323 096.6</b>	<b>1 485.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>327 949.0</b>	<b>326 810.0</b>	<b>1 139.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflects approved resources of \$260,445,300 gross (\$257,078,500 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$67,503,700 gross for the Force's additional requirements related to the reconfiguration of UNISFA until 30 June 2022.

**Human resources incumbency performance**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)<sup>b</sup></i>
Military observers	168	124	26.2
Military contingents	3 382	3 160	6.6
United Nations police	148	47	68.2
Formed police units	492	—	100.0
International staff	174	155	10.9
National staff			
National Professional Officers	7	5	28.6
National General Service staff	83	78	6.0
United Nations Volunteers			
International	36	35	2.8
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff	2	1	50.0

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

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

<sup>c</sup> Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

## I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 February 2021 ([A/75/737](#)) and amounted to \$270,472,200 gross (\$266,896,200 net). It provided for 168 military observers, 3,382 military contingents, 640 police personnel, including 492 in formed units, 177 international staff (including 2 positions funded under general temporary assistance), 90 national staff, including 7 National Professional Officers, and 36 United Nations Volunteers.
2. In its report of 21 April 2021, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$262,345,300 gross for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 ([A/75/822/Add.3](#), para. 48).
3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [75/297](#), appropriated an amount of \$260,445,300 gross (\$257,078,500 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.
4. In response to the adoption by the Security Council of resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#) and in line with the proposed recommendations for the reconfiguration contained in a letter dated 17 September 2021 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2021/805](#)), the Secretary-General sought the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments up to an amount of \$84,379,200 to meet the additional requirements associated with the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force.
5. In a letter dated 23 March 2022, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding \$67,503,700 gross for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, in addition to the amount already appropriated for the same period. The amount of \$67,503,700 has not been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

6. The mandate of UNISFA was established by the Security Council in its resolution [1990 \(2011\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2575 \(2021\)](#), [2609 \(2021\)](#) and [2630 \(2022\)](#), which extended until 15 November 2022 the mandate of UNISFA.
7. In its resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#), the Security Council reduced the authorized troop ceiling to 3,250 and maintained the authorized police ceiling at 640 police personnel, including 148 individual police officers and three formed police units. In resolution [2630 \(2022\)](#), the Council decided to maintain those numbers for both the troops and the police.
8. Resolutions [2609 \(2021\)](#) and [2630 \(2022\)](#) both express the intention of the Security Council to keep under review and remain seized of the recommendations in document [S/2021/805](#) concerning, inter alia, the reconfiguration of UNISFA and its transition to a multinational peacekeeping force. In both resolutions, the Council stressed the importance of UNISFA initiatives to support community dialogue, encourage coordination with the Juba-appointed administration in Abyei, the

Misseriya administration in Muglad and the Khartoum-appointed administration; welcomed the Abyei United Nations joint programme initiative supported by the United Nations country teams in South Sudan and the Sudan; and urged the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support to UNISFA, as well as calling upon South Sudan to facilitate the redeployment of UNISFA and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism to Gok Machar, Safahah/Kiir Adem and Sumayah/War Abar.

9. In addition, in resolutions [2609 \(2021\)](#) and [2630 \(2022\)](#), the Security Council reiterated its requests to the Secretary-General to ensure implementation of a mission-wide early warning and response strategy, improve the UNISFA peacekeeping intelligence and analysis capacities and information gathering and situational awareness activities and appoint a civilian Deputy Head of Mission and add additional civilian staff, as well as informing the Council of progress with the usage of Athony airstrip and the issuance of visas. In both resolutions, the Council encouraged the African Union, the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa to intensify their mediation roles (and UNISFA coordination with those entities) towards achieving a political solution for the final status of Abyei.

10. UNISFA is mandated to achieve an overall objective, namely, to support the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on temporary arrangements for the administration and security of the Abyei Area of 20 June 2011, by participating in relevant Abyei Area bodies, monitoring the demilitarized status of the Area, facilitating humanitarian access and liaison between the parties, protecting the Abyei Area from incursions by unauthorized elements and supporting the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in creating a safe and demilitarized border zone.

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

12. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2021/22 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**

13. During the reporting period, UNISFA continued to implement the key elements of its mandate, including providing security; providing protection of civilians; monitoring and verifying the demilitarization of the Abyei Area; supporting rule of law efforts; facilitating humanitarian access; facilitating intercommunity dialogue at the grass-roots and intercommunal levels; and engaging the parties to promote the peace process and a final resolution to the status of Abyei. The mission also continued to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, monitor the human rights situation in the Abyei Area and promote gender equality. Overall, despite some limitations linked to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, enhanced security challenges in the southern part of Abyei linked to the unexpected outbreak of violence between the Ngok and Twic Dinka in February 2022, the developing regional context and adjustments linked to the transition from a single

troop-contributing country-based force to a multinational force, UNISFA managed to perform its mandated tasks. A key limitation to the mandated support of UNISFA for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism was the forced withdrawal from team sites 11 and 12 and the Mechanism's Sector 1 headquarters at Gok Machar and their temporary closure.

14. The Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander engaged with authorities in Juba from 26 to 29 July 2021 and with authorities in Khartoum from 1 to 5 August 2021 and again on 9 December 2021 on issues of mutual concern, including developments in Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism Sector 1 and the mission's reconfiguration. From 16 to 21 September, the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander returned to Juba to seek support from government authorities to find a peaceful resolution regarding requests from local community representatives in Sector 1 demanding the withdrawal of UNISFA and the Mechanism from Gok Machar or impeding its freedom of movement. In spite of reassurances by the authorities, there was no improvement and, on 25 September 2021, the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander informed the Governments of South Sudan and the Sudan, and the community of northern Aweil in South Sudan, that the Mechanism had to temporarily withdraw from Gok Machar and team sites 11 and 12, owing to severe local obstructions to mandate implementation.

15. On 9 March 2022, as part of his familiarization programme, the newly appointed Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander met with senior Sudanese officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence in Khartoum. In Juba, on 14 March, he met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Sudan, the Minister of Defence, the Chief of Defence Staff, the Presidential Adviser on Security Affairs and Chair of the national committee on the final status of Abyei, the Co-Chair for South Sudan of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, and the Minister for East African Community Affairs.

16. While South Sudan and the Sudan continue to undergo political transitions, no measurable progress was made on the establishment of an engagement framework in reaching a final solution on the status of Abyei. In particular, the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee did not meet during the reporting period. However, from 9 to 15 August 2021, UNISFA provided logistical support for a field visit to Abyei by the South Sudanese national committee on the final status of Abyei, which was established by the President of South Sudan in May 2021. In a related development, on 12 August 2021, the Chair of the Sovereign Council of the Sudan appointed a 19-member national committee on Abyei, to be led by his deputy, General Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo.

17. In addition, during the summit between the Prime Minister of the Sudan and the President of South Sudan, which was held in Juba from 19 to 21 August 2021, the two leaders agreed, *inter alia*, on the temporary reopening of border crossing corridors on 1 October 2021 and on the establishment of free trade zones along the border. In this context, three Joint Political and Security Mechanism meetings were held, the first in Juba on 8 and 9 September 2021, the second, a joint session of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and the Joint Border Commission in Juba on 21 October 2021, and the third in Khartoum on 24 and 25 May 2022. During the first meeting, the Joint Political and Security Mechanism requested South Sudan to urgently address the restrictions to freedom of movement of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism imposed by the local communities of Aweil North County, and to reoperationalize team sites 11 and 12, from which UNISFA and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism had been forced to temporarily relocate. During the second meeting, the two bodies underscored their commitment to enhancing the awareness of local communities and the wider public of the agreement between the Sudan and South Sudan on the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. Finally,

during the third meeting, the parties reiterated their agreement on a number of issues for implementation, including the opening of crossing corridors, and referred such matters as Diffra oil protection and the operationalization of the Athony airstrip to their respective presidencies. The parties also reiterated their agreement on the resumption of regular Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meetings.

18. At the local level, on 17 March, the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander met with the Juba-appointed Chief Administrator and the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief to discuss security, the rule of law, intercommunity dialogue and the mission reconfiguration. On 22 March, the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander paid a courtesy visit to the Khartoum-appointed Chief Administrator in Diffra and interacted separately with the Misseriya traditional leadership led by the Paramount Chief. As he had done with authorities in Abyei town, the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander reassured interlocutors that there would be no security gap during the reconfiguration period. He also called for the resumption of intercommunity dialogue, which had been discontinued following the Nainai and Kolom attacks of January 2020.

19. Following months of engagement, including separate consultations with the Misseriya on 13 and 14 October 2021 and the Ngok Dinka from 18 to 20 October 2021, the traditional leaders of both communities agreed to meet in Entebbe, Uganda, from 17 to 19 May 2022 for a UNISFA-backed joint peace conference. In a joint communiqué at the end of the conference, the traditional leaders recommitted to peace and to participation in subsequent conferences. During the conference, points of disagreement were also noted, and at the request of the community representatives UNISFA shared these points with participants in the meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism held on 24 and 25 May in Khartoum.

20. The overall security situation in the Abyei Area remained relatively stable during the performance period, but episodic violent incidents were registered, in particular from 10 to 12 February 2022, when violent clashes erupted between Ngok and Twic Dinka in and around Agok, in Sector South. On 22 February 2022, UNISFA leadership met with seven members of the parliament of South Sudan who were in Abyei at the request of the President of South Sudan to undertake an assessment of that outbreak of violence. The mission urged the parliamentarians to help de-escalate tensions in southern Abyei, as the security situation was already deemed volatile because of the continued lack of agreement between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities on transhumance modalities. On 25 and 30 March 2022, the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander met with the Vice-President of South Sudan, Hussein Abdelbagi Akol Agany, who visited Abyei as the leader of a South Sudanese fact-finding team looking into the outbreak of Ngok-Twic violence in February. Also, on 7 April, the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander interacted with local officials and internally displaced persons in Abathok and Agok to assess how they could best be supported following the attacks.

21. Throughout the performance period, albeit at a reduced level during the rainy season, UNISFA maintained a robust posture, through deterrent ground and aerial patrolling in the entire area of responsibility, including night patrolling and integrated patrols with the participation of United Nations military observers and the United Nations police.

22. The United Nations police continued to assist in the maintenance of law and order through activities including 1,830 community-based interactive patrols, capacity-building (on policing standards and respect for human rights and crime prevention, and 1,231 awareness-raising events on sexual and gender-based violence, environmental awareness and child trafficking), mentoring of the joint protection committee station, comprising 52 members, including 4 women, at the Amiet



common market, and mentoring of 846 members, including 137 women, of 33 community protection committee stations in Sectors South and Centre, but also in Sector North, where 20 community protection committee stations, comprising 377 members, including 64 women, were established for the first time since the establishment of UNISFA, bringing the total number of community protection committee and joint protection committee volunteer members within the Abyei Area to 1,223 and one joint protection committee station.

23. During the performance period, the United Nations police also implemented 30 programmatic projects to strengthen the capacity of the community protection committee and the joint protection committee, and build trust and raise awareness on customary law, the rights of arrested and detained children/juveniles, ethics and moral values, professionalism and report writing, proactive policing and preventive techniques, customer service and public relations, initial actions in crime scene investigation, reactive policing techniques, human rights, sexual and gender-based violence and violence against women and children. Furthermore, the United Nations police conducted various training workshops and on-the-job training for community protection committee and joint protection committee members, as well as an environmental awareness campaign for local communities and community protection committee and joint protection committee members on the provision of environmental material support to the Abyei community, including gardening and landscaping tools, hand gloves, cleaning programmes in local markets and the raising of awareness on the safety and security of lives and property. Finally, the United Nations police also distributed operational logistical materials, such as T-shirts, caps, gumboots, raincoats, flashlights, reflector jackets and plastic sheets, to the community protection committee members and the community.

24. Despite sustained engagement with South Sudanese and Sudanese officials, the deployment of three formed police units and 98 additional individual police officers, in line with the strength authorized by the Security Council, could not be advanced. Engagement with the parties is ongoing to address issues that inhibit the establishment of the Abyei Police Service. The security situation within the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism area of responsibility remained relatively calm. Some violence was recorded around Fanikan, in the vicinity of team site 22 in Abu Qussa/Wunkur, between factions of the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition. As a result, and owing primarily to the lack of access by humanitarian agencies to that area, UNISFA Force Protection Unit personnel provided protection and limited humanitarian assistance, such as water and plastic sheets, to some internally displaced persons who had sought refuge outside team site 22 (Abu Qussa). Regarding measures listed in resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#), all air and ground monitoring missions were conducted successfully. Of note at the three meetings of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism organized during the reporting period, the Government of South Sudan agreed to raise the awareness of the local communities and pave the way for the reoperationalization of Sector 1 and the team sites closed since August 2021. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism also established an assessment team, which visited four crossing points in June 2022, two of which were assessed as operational. Community members in the two other crossing corridors advocated for the determination of the international boundary before the corridors could be opened. The Presidents of South Sudan and the Sudan have been requested to assist in resolving the issue. The Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism is in consultation with various stakeholders to reoperationalize the team sites.

25. The mission continued to work with the Mine Action Service of the United Nations on clearance and route assessments in the Abyei Area, as well as on explosive ordnance disposal, weapons and ammunition disposal and surveys and explosive

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

26. In addition, the Mine Action Service was tasked by the mission to organize and destroy obsolete ammunition of the Ethiopian departing troop contingent, which resulted in a total of 110 tons of ammunition destroyed, predominantly tank and artillery ammunition. The Mine Action Service was also tasked to organize and destroy obsolete ammunition received from El Fasher after the closure of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), which resulted in some 30 weapons and 73,543 units of ammunition being destroyed. The Mine Action Service enabled the newly arrived troop-contributing countries and their early force mobility through the provision of 16 mine-protected armoured personnel carriers followed by training sessions to use them, as well as training in the use of route clearance rollers to create a comprehensive capacity to allow for continuous force mobility owing to the rise of armed attacks aimed at UNISFA.

27. In line with the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping, the mission is working closely with the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division in the Department of Peace Operations of the Secretariat and the United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre to define the situational awareness framework that will enhance the implementation of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System, the Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise platform and the early warning system and support a data-informed solution to the Abyei conflict. Currently, a comprehensive mapping of data available to UNISFA and United Nations partners in Abyei is being undertaken and will form the basis for identifying impact indicators for the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System and the establishment of the taxonomies for the Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise platform. The mission is further developing an early warning system that will also track the movement of cattle and nomads along the migration routes using satellite technology. The mission has also worked with relevant United Nations Headquarters offices to ensure that the concurrent roll-out of the relevant tools and platforms is well coordinated. Mission personnel have attended training on the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System methodology.

28. Despite the progress, a number of long-standing issues were not resolved during the reporting period, including the resumption of Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meetings, the deployment of three formed police units and the full complement of individual police officers, the deployment of a civilian Deputy Head of Mission, the operationalization of Athony airstrip, the establishment of the Abyei Police Service and the reoperationalization of Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism Sector 1. Also linked to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition remains present in the vicinity of the team site in Abu Qussa, thus delaying the deployment of the South Sudan national monitors in that vicinity. The mission continues to work with Headquarters and national authorities to address these issues.

### **Coronavirus disease pandemic**

29. Programmatic activities were slowed down by the COVID-19 pandemic owing to the limited ability of UNISFA to reach the local communities. Official travel and travel for training only resumed and went back to pre-pandemic levels during the final quarter of the reporting period. There were reduced requirements for danger pay, owing to many staff members being away from their duty stations on alternate working arrangements during much of the reporting period, and this is reflected in reduced expenditure for this category. UNISFA was able to make increased use of online training modalities, not only in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, but also as part of an overall trend to reduce travel.

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

30. Programmatic activities were performed in the key areas outlined below, and included support to law and order, to intercommunity dialogue and to capacity-building for youth, women and the media.

#### **(a) Confidence-building (3 projects)**

31. Several gender-related programmatic activities were conducted, including two training workshops on advocacy, awareness-raising and capacity-building for women leaders and community leaders on gender equality and the women and peace and security mandate of UNISFA. The workshops involved women, youth and traditional leaders and benefited both local communities. Among the topics discussed were women's rights, sexual and gender-based violence and child rights, criminal liability and the rights of women and children in the context of common violations in the Abyei Area. Furthermore, while International Women's Day could not be celebrated in 2022 owing to security challenges, UNISFA conducted different activities throughout Abyei to promote discussions on women's rights, early warning and sexual and gender-based violence. Finally, as part of the commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence, priority was given to raising the awareness of the communities about the harmful effect of gender-based violence and further promoting local sexual and gender-based violence focal points.

32. Between January and March 2022, three town hall meetings were conducted by an implementing partner, Search for Common Ground, in Diffra, Goli and Meknes, attended by the head of the district committee, youth and women representatives, and Dinka women in the areas. The meetings resulted in the formation of six joint local community networks to promote peaceful coexistence. Youth and women were also trained in conflict transformation and mediation skills to support social cohesion and peaceful coexistence in the Abyei Area.

33. Through the same implementing partner, UNISFA supported a project to build the capacity of local media and community radio in northern and southern Abyei, in an effort to, in particular, reduce disinformation and misinformation. The project built on the need to deepen and strengthen collaboration between UNISFA and the media through the provision of timely, accurate and reliable information to journalists and other media practitioners reporting on the mission.

34. A total of 25 journalists and radio producers from both the northern and southern parts of the Abyei Area benefited from a series of capacity-building workshops in Diffra and Agok, respectively, covering professional areas such as media law and ethics, as well as conflict-related reporting.

35. The mission also organized English language and other professional training programmes for Abyei journalists as part of the capacity-building initiative, and

further supported the establishment of the Abyei Journalists' Association and linking it with international media organizations for potential training opportunities.

**(b) Community stabilization programme (2 projects)**

36. In line with resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#), in which the Security Council underscored the mandate of UNISFA on the implementation of youth and peace and security priorities, the mission increased engagement with the youth networks and civil society institutions in northern and southern Abyei, including the Abyei North Youth Mechanism in the north and the Abyei Youth Union in the south. The mission partnered with the University of Juba to establish governance mechanisms for youth networks and with Search for Common Ground to further implement social cohesion initiatives. Several workshops, including a high-level symposium, were conducted, leading to the adoption of the landmark five-year Abyei youth strategic plan. With the support of the University of Juba, a joint dialogue between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka youth was facilitated in Todach to help identify areas of collaboration. A workshop in southern Abyei was also conducted to identify priority areas to prevent youth indoctrination and radicalization and gear youth towards entrepreneurial activities.

37. In addition, Search for Common Ground conducted a market survey and community consultations, leading to the selection of beneficiaries of the economic empowerment intervention and ensuring that interventions were demand-driven and relevant and complemented beneficiaries' pre-existing skills. Four meetings were conducted with the market committee, community leaders from among Misseriya and Ngok Dinka, and women and youth groups to identify economic empowerment beneficiaries. Over 130 young people (30 per cent of them women) were identified as beneficiaries for the entrepreneurship programme.

**(c) Community violence reduction (4 projects)**

38. As mentioned above, following months of UNISFA engagement with community representatives, including separate consultations with Misseriya on 13 and 14 October 2021 and with Ngok Dinka from 18 to 20 October 2021, the traditional leaders of both communities agreed to meet in Entebbe from 17 to 19 May 2022 for a UNISFA-backed joint peace conference. The aims of the meeting were to find solutions to the security challenges confronting the two communities, resolve differences and explore ways to defuse tensions. A joint communiqué was signed by community leaders.

**(d) Human rights (3 projects)**

39. The mission conducted a workshop on the rights of the child in Abyei on 7 and 8 December 2021 and in Agok on 25 and 26 January 2022 with the communities to create awareness on the rights of the child from the perspective of Ngok Dinka customary laws and in accordance with international practices.

40. Human rights were also a key topic of activities organized by the United Nations police and the mission's gender team. In particular, UNISFA improved the condition of detention centres through renovations to the Abyei and Agok community protection committee detention facilities to meet international human rights standards and reduce human rights violations. The United Nations police advocated for the decongestion of inmates in cells as one of the COVID-19 mitigation measures. Juvenile offenders are no longer kept together with adults. During the period under review, designated corrections focal points were deployed in three detention facilities, namely Agok, Amiet common market and Abyei, to continuously monitor the human rights situation and advise community protection committee members and inmates on

best practices. The United Nations police mentored community protection committees and joint protection committees on observing human rights and monitoring for violations while handling inmates in detention facilities.

**(e) Peace consolidation (3 projects)**

41. The mission leadership continued to advocate, during meetings with South Sudanese and Sudanese officials, for the resumption of Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meetings, as a venue to address the future status of Abyei. Meetings were held throughout almost the entire reporting period, as follows: (a) seven meetings with South Sudanese officials between July 2021 and May 2022, in Juba and in Abyei, as well as virtually; (b) six meetings with Sudanese officials between August 2021 and May 2022, in Khartoum, in Todach and in Abyei, as well as virtually; and (c) three meetings with both Sudanese and South Sudanese officials, at Joint Political and Security Mechanism sessions, on 8 and 9 September 2021 in Juba, on 21 October 2021 in Juba and on 24 and 25 May 2022 in Khartoum.

**(f) Rule of law (7 projects)**

42. The United Nations police continued to train community protection committees on basic policing, with a total of 28 sessions conducted in 25 locations, although the number of training sessions was lower than planned owing largely to the rainy season, during which most United Nations police operations and movements were restricted. Furthermore, with the intent of strengthening the capacity of the community protection committee members and to encourage them to more effectively perform their duties and raise their visibility in the community, the members were provided with flashlights and five kinds of uniform items: caps, T-shirts, gumboots, reflector jackets and raincoats. UNISFA maintained its commitment towards the implementation of the women and peace and security initiative. To strengthen women's agency in the northern part of Abyei and in the light of continuing COVID-19-related restrictions, the United Nations police, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), produced 30,000 local masks and distributed them to vulnerable communities, such as inmates, older persons and women within the community. As part of the commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence, the United Nations police, in collaboration with other stakeholders, conducted workshops and various awareness-raising activities with a focus on sexual and gender-based violence, human rights, protection from HIV and the applicable legal frameworks relating to the protection of the rights of women and children. The list of events included three training sessions targeting 114 participants, a football match between the Abyei community protection committee and the United Nations police attended by 135 persons, 92 radio talks in conjunction with the local community, 12 school campaigns targeting 225 participants, common market campaigns attended by 517 participants and four clinic campaigns targeting 56 participants. On International Women's Day, the United Nations police conducted sexual and gender-based violence awareness campaigns in internally displaced persons sites targeting 150 internally displaced persons (140 women and 10 men) in Abyei, 110 internally displaced persons (100 women and 10 men) in Agok, 40 women in Diffra, and 45 women in Todach from two communities, namely the Ngok Dinka and the Misseriya. In addition, the United Nations police donated food and T-shirts to 30 inmates in an Abyei detention facility and 50 patients in an Abyei hospital. On 15 June 2022, a first pilot referral gender desk for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Abyei was inaugurated, aimed at the reduction of violence against women and children.

43. To address some of the basic needs of the communities, UNISFA, in consultation with local beneficiaries, handed over all nine of the pending programmatic projects

from the 2020/21 period that IOM, as the implementing partner, had not been able to complete owing to factors including concerns on the part of the local administration in Abyei regarding the work of IOM in the northern part of Abyei. The projects in the northern half of Abyei were handed over to the office of the Khartoum-appointed Chief Administrator in Diffra and the projects in the southern half of Abyei were handed over to the local administration in Abyei town. During the reporting period, UNISFA finalized a total of 17 quick-impact projects in the Abyei Area. Seven projects, all for primary and secondary schools, were completed in the northern part of Abyei by the implementing partner Elgoni Charitable Organization, a Khartoum-based non-governmental organization (NGO), and handed over to the beneficiaries. Nine quick-impact projects, including one for the community protection committee station in Abyei town, were finalized in the southern part of Abyei, and one in the Amiet common market. These 10 projects were implemented by Abyei Community Action for Development, a local NGO. One of the projects, in Agok, could not be implemented owing to the outbreak of intracommunity violence in the first quarter of 2022. As a result, UNISFA, in coordination with the Juba-appointed civil administration, replaced that project with three new projects in Abyei town, for the reception area at Abyei cemetery and for the X-ray and mortuary rooms at the Abyei Referral Hospital.

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

44. A critical endeavour during the reporting period involved UNISFA, in October 2021, being tasked with the timely reconfiguration from being a single troop-contributing country-based force to having multinational contingents from eight countries, with a new mission leadership. The military and police personnel from the troop-contributing country of Ethiopia were successfully repatriated. One hundred per cent of the Ethiopian contingent-owned equipment – 1,243 pieces for 13 units – was successfully loaded and transported away from the Abyei Area by the end of the reporting period, with approximately 53 per cent having reached the Sudan-Ethiopia border, 28 per cent remaining on the ground in El Obeid and a further 19 per cent remaining in Kadugli pending receipt of necessary clearances. The troop-contributing countries of Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Viet Nam reached full operational capacity during the reporting period, with Ghana and India deployed at initial operating capacity in line with the agreed-upon schedule.

45. The deployment level of the new force as at 30 June 2022 stood at almost 80 per cent, compared with a planned deployment of 97 per cent, with three units from two countries (430 personnel), parts of two units from two countries (283 personnel) and some contingent-owned equipment yet to deploy, owing mainly to delays in obtaining visas and in the deployment of contingent-owned equipment. Despite the shortfall, UNISFA continued to carry out its community engagement and operational activities with a focus on deployment to flash points. To ensure compliance with the “weapons-free zone” status of the Abyei Area, UNISFA continued to maintain checkpoints in Rumajak and Agok and along the Todach-Diffra main supply route to conduct search-and-seize operations.

46. The above-mentioned reconfiguration led to a shift in priorities and meant that all acquisition plans and budget implementation were redirected in order to facilitate the deployment of the new multinational contingents and the repatriation of the Ethiopian military and police personnel. In addition, UNISFA had to contend with its forced withdrawal from two Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism sites in Gok Machar, South Sudan. The accelerated need to replace ageing and hazardous prefabricated structures, including those received from the United Nations Mission in the Sudan over a decade ago, which had fallen into disrepair and needed

to be replaced, was prioritized over the reporting period. Despite these urgent additional requirements, UNISFA was able to continue the overall maintenance and enhancement of essential camp structures to ensure the welfare of UNISFA personnel and the strengthening of its in-house construction capacity in support of force mobility. UNISFA also strengthened its capacity for remote support and communication and provided valuable geographic information to the region, increasing the effectiveness of its force mobility and road survey capabilities. While the most calamitous effects of the COVID-19 pandemic diminished during the reporting period, the pandemic still resulted in increased requirements for medical supplies and equipment.

## **D. Regional mission cooperation**

47. The mission leadership and various UNISFA offices and units maintained regular contacts with their counterparts in the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS) for information-sharing and the coordination of substantive and logistical matters, including cross-border intercommunal conflict mitigation and prevention, and logistical and political support on overlapping aspects of mandate implementation. Regular contacts were also maintained with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa and the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel with regard to a political resolution for Abyei.

48. In September 2021, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa visited UNISFA and discussed further mediation efforts in collaboration with UNISFA and other regional actors. In addition, the Special Envoy, together with high-level representatives from the Government of Uganda, participated in the traditional leaders' conference in Entebbe from 17 to 19 May 2022, bringing together leaders of the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities and leading to a joint communiqué being signed by both sides. In a virtual meeting held on 4 May 2022, the UNISFA Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander briefed the Chairperson of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel on the political and security situation in Abyei. In attendance were representatives of the Department of Peace Operations, the Chief of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and members of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel. The Chairperson informed the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander of the Panel's efforts to arrive at a political consensus on the final status of Abyei and of his consultations with Juba and Khartoum. He expressed support for the actions taken by UNISFA and described the upcoming traditional leaders' peace conference in Entebbe as the right step towards restoring peace and stability in the Abyei box.

49. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and Head of UNITAMS made a short visit to Kadugli in March 2022. He was received by the Deputy Chief of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, national monitors of the Sudan and South Sudan and other Mechanism staff, and was briefed on the activities of the Mechanism. On 26 May 2022, the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander held a virtual meeting with the UNMISS Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) to discuss the report of the 11-member committee, led by a Vice-President of South Sudan, tasked with investigating the February 2022 clashes between Twic and Ngok Dinka in southern Abyei. Collaboration between UNISFA and UNMISS towards responding to the conflict was also discussed between the UNISFA Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander and the UNMISS Acting Force Commander in a virtual meeting held on 30 May 2022.

50. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, through the Entebbe Support Base, continued to provide

services to UNISFA on a cost-recovery basis through the existing service level agreement, most notably by providing passenger air transport support. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe continued to provide regional support, including to the mission, in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, financial reporting, uniformed personnel services, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, claims processing, cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control and information technology services. The Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander visited the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services at the Regional Service Centre on 3 June 2022.

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

51. UNISFA maintained regular engagements with key Abyei stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, funds and programmes represented in Abyei and the United Nations country teams based in Khartoum and Juba, as well as with NGOs operating in Abyei. During the reporting period, UNISFA also maintained contacts with Member State representatives posted in the two capitals.

52. A team comprising officials from the regional bureau in Nairobi and the office in South Sudan of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees visited Abyei from 23 to 25 May 2022, where it met the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander, members of the local administrations and women's and youth groups. Officials from the Embassy of the Netherlands in Juba visited Abyei from 14 to 16 June 2022 to attend the handover of water yard projects funded by the Government of the Netherlands and implemented by IOM.

53. Together with the United Nations country teams in the Sudan and South Sudan, UNISFA intensified efforts to develop the Abyei joint programme proposed by the Secretary-General in document [S/2021/805](#). An assessment mission to the Sudan, Abyei and South Sudan from 19 to 28 February 2022, led by the Department of Peace Operations and comprising representatives of the two United Nations country teams and the Development Coordination Office, met senior government officials in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Khartoum and Juba, both Abyei Joint Oversight Committee Co-Chairs, the local administration and traditional leadership in Abyei and Diffra, and representatives of civil society, with a particular focus on the needs of women, children and vulnerable groups. Stakeholders shared the need for a wide variety of services, including those related to water, health, education, conflict resolution, communication and infrastructure.

54. A joint mission by the Resident Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators in the Sudan and South Sudan visited Abyei from 31 May to 2 June 2022 and held separate meetings with UNISFA and the Chief Administrators appointed by the two capitals to discuss the humanitarian response and identify any opportunities for positive change. A project document for service delivery that would benefit both communities is expected to be implemented during the next reporting period. UNISFA and the leading agencies, funds and programmes, including IOM, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the World Food Programme, are expected to start implementing activities during the final months of 2022 under the guidance of the Resident Coordinators in South Sudan and the Sudan, as part of the joint programme. In addition, in close coordination with the two Resident Coordinators, UNISFA will continue to implement part of the UNISFA-led specific projects, including on community engagement, the rule of law and the early warning system in Sectors South, Centre and North. UNISFA also planned to commence seasonal migration corridor dialogues in the key migration corridors ahead of the IOM-led migration conference scheduled to be held on 17 November 2022. Agencies, funds and programmes will assess possible locations based on the four options



discussed, with the option to deliver the programme in different locations and using different modalities most preferred.

## **F. Results-based budgeting frameworks**

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

55. UNISFA continued to focus on keeping the Abyei Area demilitarized and weapons-free, ensuring the security and protection of civilians, maintaining regular and productive intercommunal dialogue to promote peaceful coexistence between the communities, promoting law and order and facilitating humanitarian access. Unlike in the 2020/21 period, UNISFA also had to spend significant resources on the protection of its own troops, which have come under attack several times since February 2022. In the area of intercommunity dialogue, UNISFA facilitated a three-day peace conference between the traditional leaders of the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka in Entebbe in mid-May 2022. Both communities reiterated their commitment to peace and resolved to meet regularly in the quest for peace, while also noting remaining points of disagreement.

56. UNISFA continued the implementation of the women and peace and security initiative, as well as its outreach activities. Peace and stability were promoted through a robust military presence and sustained Force and United Nations police patrols throughout the Abyei Area. Overall, despite some limitations linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, difficulties linked to the unexpected outbreak of violence between the Ngok Dinka and Twic Dinka in February 2022 in the southern part of Abyei, and the enhanced workload linked to the transition from a single troop-contributing country-based force to a multinational force, UNISFA performed its mandate to the full.

57. The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee has not met since late 2017. In addition to the three meetings of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism held during the reporting period, the Acting Head of Mission/Force Commander interacted with government officials in Khartoum and Juba to discuss the matters taken up at those meetings and others upon taking command of UNISFA on 15 March 2022.

58. There was no breakthrough concerning the establishment of the Abyei Police Service, despite the mission's renewed efforts towards finding common ground between the parties on this point. UNISFA continued to extend its support to the community protection committees, including in the northern part of Abyei.

59. Some progress was made on the implementation of Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism-related measures listed in successive resolutions of the Security Council with regard to freedom of movement, team site locations, border demarcation, the establishment of crossing corridors and the holding of Joint Border Commission and Joint Demarcation Committee meetings. However, no progress was made on the reoperationalization of the Mechanism's Sector 1 headquarters in Gok Machar, South Sudan, and its team sites 11 (Safahah/Kiir Adem) and 12 (Sumayah/War Abar), following the mission's forced withdrawal in September and October 2021.

60. The Mine Action Service organized and destroyed obsolete ammunition of the departing Ethiopian peacekeepers, as well as ammunition received from El Fasher after the closure of UNAMID. The Mine Action Service also facilitated the operations of incoming troop-contributing countries through the provision of 16 armoured personnel carriers as well as related training, and training on route clearance rollers to create capacity to allow for continuous force mobility.

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

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 Zero incidents of attacks against humanitarian actors (2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 0)

Two humanitarian workers were killed and two others were critically injured during the violence between Twic Dinka and Ngok Dinka in the area of Agok from mid-February to mid-March 2022

1.1.2 Zero incidents of intercommunal violence during migration (2019/20: 4; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 0)

Seven notable incidents occurred during the reporting period. In August and September 2021, three cattle rustling incidents resulted in the deaths of two civilians:

On 20 November 2021, Ngok Dinka community members attacked members of the Misseriya community at Um Khariet (Sector North), resulting in the injury of three Misseriya men

In an apparent reprisal attack, on 2 January 2022, a group of 70 armed members of the Misseriya community attacked the Ngok Dinka village of Myordol (Sector South) and killed five Ngok Dinka. One of the Misseriya attackers was also killed

On 13 January 2022, a group of unidentified armed men attacked the Ngok Dinka village of Akenghial (Sector South), killing one civilian and wounding two

On 3 February 2022, two Misseriya men were shot and killed by unidentified men near Um Khariet (Sector North)

1.1.3 Abyei Area largely free of armed personnel, assets and weapons, except those of UNISFA and the Abyei Police Service (number of occasions when the presence of armed personnel, assets and weapons was recorded: 2019/20: 56; 2020/21: 19; 2021/22: 18)

Arms confiscated during the period comprised 54 rifles and 1,316 live rounds of ammunition, 11 rocket-propelled grenades, 3 pistols with 12 live rounds, and 5 grenades

1.1.4 Zero movements by UNISFA, the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, humanitarians or civilians interrupted or cancelled as a result of mines or explosive remnants of war within the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 0)

No missions interrupted or cancelled as a result of mines or explosive remnants of war within the Abyei Area and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone

*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)*

*Remarks*

547,500 troop-patrol days conducted in the Abyei Area for security, area domination, verification and monitoring, and to detect and prevent incursions (25 troops per patrol x 60 patrols per day x 365 days)

375,948

Troop-patrol days were conducted in the Abyei Area for security, area domination, verification and monitoring  
  
The seasonal operations, transition and repatriation of Ethiopian troops contributed to a slightly decreased number of troop patrols

9,490 United Nations military observer patrols conducted to monitor and verify the redeployment of all forces and maintain liaison with local communities and authorities in the Abyei Area for early warning and conflict mitigation (13 teams x 2 patrols per day x 365 days)	7,816	United Nations military observer patrols were conducted to monitor and verify the redeployment of all forces and maintain liaison with local communities and authorities in the Abyei Area for early warning and conflict mitigation
117 hours undertaken for observation of the demilitarization of armed groups and investigation of incidents (2.25 hours x 52 weeks)	116	Hours were undertaken for observation of the demilitarization of armed groups and investigation of incidents
Organization of 446 meetings of the joint security committee held between the Force and each of the two communities (the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka)	16	Joint security committee meetings were reported. Tensions between both communities affected the number of meetings conducted
Provision of logistic and administrative support for 4 meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee or similar high-level meetings between the parties	No	No meetings of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee were held. The Committee has not met since 2017, thus UNISFA did not provide administrative or logistical support for the convening of its meetings. During the reporting period, UNISFA continued its advocacy with both parties, and in May 2022, UNISFA received a formal request from both Committee Co-Chairs to support the organization of a Committee meeting in the near future
Organization and facilitation of 3 meetings for the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka administrations and/or traditional chiefs for the purpose of facilitating intercommunal dialogue and reconciliation and support for intercommunal dispute resolution mechanisms, including support through at least 40 joint community peace committee meetings	Yes	<p>On 13 and 14 October 2021 in Diffra, UNISFA hosted a meeting of traditional leaders of the Misseriya community, with the participation of Misseriya youth and women representatives. On 18 and 19 October in Rumajack/Dukra, UNISFA convened a meeting of the Ngok Dinka traditional chiefs, with the participation of youth and women representatives. In these separate meetings, both communities committed to the peace process and reasserted the need for traditional leaders of both communities to address matters of a non-political nature that affected them directly, notably the management of natural resources in the area. Subsequently, UNISFA convened a joint peace conference for Ngok Dinka and Misseriya traditional leaders from 17 to 19 May 2022 in Entebbe. At the end of the conference, a joint communiqué was signed by the two communities</p> <p>The joint community peace committee meetings were discontinued following the Kolom attack. However, the Community Liaison Office continued to engage the two communities separately in a bid to promote intercommunal engagements, especially in the wake of intercommunal clashes</p>
Organization and facilitation of 4 consultations for Misseriya and Ngok Dinka women's groups and traditional	4	Consultations were organized and facilitated for Misseriya and Ngok Dinka women's groups and traditional leaders on strengthening women's

leaders on strengthening women's participation in peace processes, and provision of logistical and technical support for grass-roots women's groups to conduct group discussions on women and peace and security		participation in peace processes, and logistical and technical support was provided for grass-roots women's groups to conduct group discussions on women and peace and security
Organization of 10 meetings of the Joint Military Observers Committee and 2,555 joint military observer team patrols conducted (7 teams x 1 patrol per day x 365 days)	12	Meetings of the Joint Military Observers Committee were held during the reporting period
14,600 United Nations police community-based, interactive patrols for monitoring and reporting on the safe return of displaced persons, security, and law and order (20 teams x 2 patrols per day x 365 days)	12,920	United Nations police community-based, interactive patrols were conducted during the reporting period
87,600 United Nations formed police unit person days to patrol and deploy to ensure adequate response to the criminal threats in the Amiet common market area and other flashpoint areas within Abyei that require a formed police response, including to protect United Nations personnel and facilities (10 personnel per patrol x 3 patrols per platoon x 4 platoons per formed police unit x 2 formed police units x 365 days)	No	No United Nations formed police unit patrol days were conducted as formed police units have yet to be deployed. However, the mission leadership has continued to engage the host countries to authorize and issue visas for the deployment of formed police units
Provision of advice and mentoring to 30 community protection committees and one joint peace committee through co-location	30	Community protection committees and one joint peace committee were provided with advice and mentoring through co-location during the reporting period
Support for 1 pre-migration conference and 1 post-migration conference, in coordination with agencies, funds and programmes, to promote peace and lessons learned during the migration period	No	The communities did not wish to meet for pre- and post-migration conferences, despite repeated engagements with the communities on the matter by UNISFA and partners
Logistical support, in coordination with UNMISS, for 1 conference to promote dialogue between communities within the Abyei Area and communities, including the Nuer and the Twic Dinka, in the neighbouring areas of South Sudan	No	No meetings were organized. However, UNISFA collaborated with UNMISS with regard to the conflict between the Ngok Dinka and Twic Dinka to share information, coordinate the response and support mediation efforts by the Government of South Sudan. Discussions are ongoing with the Government of South Sudan for a reconciliation conference
Provision of advice and facilitation to 45 local community training and crime awareness-raising programmes (15 in the northern sector, 15 in the central sector and 15 in the southern sector)	90 per cent	16 trainings (3 in the northern sector, 6 in the central sector and 7 in the southern sector) on the rights of females and children and on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, with 133 participants, and 8 major campaigns, aimed at crime prevention, with 562 participants, were conducted. Also, 242 awareness and sensitization campaigns on different preventive topics

		<p>were conducted by the United Nations police in 8 team sites. The trainings and campaigns covered the entire Abyei Area</p> <p>The lower-than-planned number of trainings was due to access constraints exacerbated by heavy rains that occurred atypically late in the year, limiting the operations and movements of United Nations police officers</p>
<p>Provision of support for 6 workshop activities, including awareness-raising regarding the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, carried out by relevant United Nations and non-governmental organization entities in relation to peacebuilding issues, including reconciliation, traditional justice, gender, protection and governance, in the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities</p>	Yes	<p>Commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism through awareness-raising and training of local communities on women's rights and advocating for the promotion of their rights</p> <p>Two workshops on women and peace and security were provided to the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities in December 2021 and January 2022, respectively</p> <p>Two workshops on the rights of the child were conducted in Abyei and Agok in December 2021 and January 2022, respectively. Also, through an implementing partner, a youth symposium was organized in support of Abyei youth</p> <p>UNISFA undertook several activities, including a total of six training sessions on gender-based violence/sexual and gender-based violence and child rights, and 178 awareness-raising campaigns on HIV and COVID-19, juvenile delinquency and early and forced marriages and crime prevention in various communities in the Abyei Area</p>
<p>Provision of services related to mine action, including 100 per cent of routes as requested by UNISFA within the Abyei Area made safe and accessible; 100 per cent of land as requested by UNISFA within the Abyei Area verified as free from landmines and explosive remnants of war; 100 per cent of landmines and explosive remnants of war reported in the Abyei Area removed and destroyed; and 100 per cent of confiscated weapons and ammunition handed over to the Mine Action Service safely destroyed, in accordance with the accredited procedures of the Mine Action Service</p>	Yes	<p>100 per cent of routes as requested by UNISFA within the Abyei Area were made safe and accessible</p> <p>100 per cent of land as requested by UNISFA within the Abyei Area was verified as free from landmines and explosive remnants of war</p> <p>100 per cent of landmines and explosive remnants of war reported in the Abyei Area were removed and destroyed</p> <p>100 per cent of confiscated weapons and ammunition was handed over to the Mine Action Service and safely destroyed, in accordance with the accredited procedures of the Mine Action Service</p>
<p>Provision of 270 sessions on explosive ordnance risk education (30 sessions per month x 9 months) to communities in the Abyei Area; provision of 48 sessions of landmine/explosive remnants of war safety induction training to newly arrived</p>	1,051	<p>Sessions on explosive ordnance risk education were provided to communities in the Abyei Area</p>

UNISFA staff and military (4 sessions per month x 12 months)	44	<p>Sessions of landmine/explosive remnants of war safety induction training were delivered to 2,788 newly arrived UNISFA staff and military personnel</p> <p>The greater-than-planned number of sessions on explosive ordnance risk education was attributable mainly to the roll-out of a specific campaign to increase awareness, in view of an increase in unexploded ordnance-related accidents</p> <p>The lower-than-planned number of sessions of landmine and explosive remnants of war safety induction training was attributable mainly to UNISFA military personnel not being at full strength during the repatriation of personnel to the troop-contributing country and the new deployment of multinational force personnel during the reconfiguration of UNISFA</p>
Public information campaigns to highlight the work of UNISFA in Abyei including the production and distribution of fliers, leaflets, T-shirts and other types of visibility material targeting the Abyei population at specially organized events (1 football tournament and 1 cultural festival) and on 3 United Nations-observed days (the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers on 29 May, the International Day of Peace on 21 September and United Nations Day on 24 October)	Yes	All planned information campaigns were initiated to highlight the work of UNISFA in Abyei

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**Expected accomplishment 1.2:** Effective functioning of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.2.1 Withdrawal of forces within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone confirmed and allegations verified through the monitoring of 100 per cent of the uncontested Safe Demilitarized Border Zone

Both the Sudan and South Sudan have police deployed within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. The main armed military elements within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone are members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition who are deployed in the vicinity of Abu Qussa/Wunkur. The Government of South Sudan is engaging with the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition in Abu Qussa/Wunkur for their reintegration into the South Sudan People's Defence Forces

1.2.2 Full deployment of Mine Action Service personnel to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters, all active sector headquarters and active team sites to ensure support for the Mechanism as required

The Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters and all active sectors have fully deployed Mine Action Service teams to support Mechanism missions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1,830 joint ground patrols (4 teams x 1.25 patrols per day x 366 days) and 48 joint long patrols (2 sectors x 2 patrols per month x 12 months) with patrol support teams in mine-protected vehicles and 96 air patrols conducted by Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism integrated teams at a rate of 8 patrol flights per month	915 (50 per cent)	Sector 2, which is the only operational sector, was able to achieve 50 per cent of planned patrols as a result of the non-operationalization of team site 22, and could not undertake patrols owing to the absence of South Sudanese national monitors. Owing to the closure of Sector 1 since October 2021, air monitoring missions are conducted by Sector 2 only. All 48 AMMs were successfully conducted within the period
Provision of advice and support with respect to the coordination and planning of operations to monitor the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone through 52 meetings with Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism officials at headquarters, in sectors and at team sites	Yes	Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism weekly updates and briefings at the sector level were successfully held each week to discuss operational activities of the Mechanism. In view of the COVID-19 protocols, some of the meetings were conducted using virtual platforms
Provision of services related to mine action, including 100 per cent of land as requested by the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism verified as free from landmines and explosive remnants of war; 100 per cent of routes as requested by the Mechanism made safe and accessible; 100 per cent of landmines and explosive remnants of war reported in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone removed and destroyed in accordance with the accredited procedures of the Mine Action Service; and 100 per cent of Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism ground patrols accompanied by Mine Action Service patrol support teams with mine-protected vehicles	Yes	<p>Throughout the period under review, no request for mine clearance within the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism area of responsibility was received</p> <p>100 per cent of routes for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism ground monitoring missions were verified as free from landmines and explosive remnants of war</p> <p>100 per cent of landmines and explosive remnants of war reported in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone were removed and destroyed in accordance with the accredited procedures of the Mine Action Service</p> <p>100 per cent of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism ground patrols were accompanied by the Mine Action Service patrol support teams with mine-protected vehicles</p>

## **Component 2: support**

61. During the reporting period, UNISFA continued to face significant logistical and operational constraints in the implementation of its mandate imposed by factors unique to UNISFA, such as the wet season and the limited and lengthy supply routes, exacerbated by the reconfiguration of the UNISFA military and police personnel component from a single troop-contributing country-based force to a multinational force within the reporting period. In a particular challenging context of a full deployment of the replacement force within one dry season, UNISFA continued to focus on the replacement of ageing and hazardous prefabricated structures for uniformed personnel, on the overall maintenance and enhancement of essential camp structures to ensure the welfare of the UNISFA personnel, and on the strengthening of its in-house construction capacity in support of force mobility by investing significant resources in the acquisition of construction materials and equipment. Despite these additional requirements, UNISFA was also able to strengthen its

capacity for remote support and communication and provided valuable geographic information to the region, increasing the effectiveness of its force mobility and road survey capabilities. While the most calamitous effects of the COVID-19 pandemic diminished during the reporting period, the pandemic still resulted in increased requirements for medical supplies and equipment.

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (2019/20: 67.5 per cent; 2020/21: $\geq 90$ per cent; 2021/22: $\geq 90$ per cent)	The mission utilized 109 per cent of flight hours (5,042 of the 4,635 originally-approved flight hours). The higher output was attributable to the need to deploy additional helicopters and to utilize additional flight hours as part of the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force
2.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2019/20: 7.9 per cent; 2020/21: 8 per cent $\pm 3$ per cent; 2021/22: 10 per cent $\pm 3$ per cent)	The average annual international staff vacancy rate was 10.9 per cent
2.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2019/20: 22 per cent; 2020/21: $\geq 29$ per cent; 2021/22: $\geq 29$ per cent)	The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 24 per cent. The lower output was attributable to difficulties in identifying suitable female candidates for the posts for which the mission was recruiting, aggravated by restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
2.1.4 Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection for levels P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 (2019/20: 47; 2020/21: $\leq 45$ ; 2021/22: $\leq 45$ )	The average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections, was 42 days
2.1.5 Average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection for levels P-3–D-1 and FS-3–FS-7 (2019/20: 258; 2020/21: $\leq 130$ ; 2021/22: $\leq 120$ )	The average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments was 145 during the reporting period. The higher average number was attributable mainly to the changeover in the mission leadership and the reconfiguration of mission requirements, resulting in delays in selection decisions pending a review of staffing requirements in the substantive pillar
2.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2019/20: 76; 2020/21: 100; 2021/22: 100)	The mission achieved a score of 84 on the Administration's environmental management scorecard
2.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2019/20: 81 per cent; 2020/21: $\geq 85$ per cent; 2021/22: $\geq 85$ per cent)	The mission resolved 99 per cent of information and communications technology incidents within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality
2.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent)	The mission was 20 per cent compliant with the field occupational safety risk management policy



	The lower output was attributable mainly to limited staff performing occupational safety risk management who were present in the mission area owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
2.1.9 Overall score on the Administration's property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2019/20: 1,882; 2020/21: $\geq$ 1,800; 2021/22: $\geq$ 1,800)	The mission scored 1,957 on the Administration's property management index
2.1.10 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent)	All contingent personnel (100 per cent) were in United Nations accommodations that were compliant with standards on 30 June 2022
2.1.11 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2019/20: 98 per cent; 2020/21: $\geq$ 95 per cent; 2021/22: $\geq$ 95 per cent)	The mission was 99.5 per cent compliant with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management of rations during the reporting period
2.1.12 Deviation from demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of purchases (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: $\leq$ 20 per cent; 2021/22: $\leq$ 20 per cent)	The mission reported a 58-per-cent deviation rate from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and timeliness of acquisitions. The higher deviation was attributable mainly to the prioritization of resources as a result of the reconfiguration of UNISFA, which had an impact on the mission's overall acquisition plans

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<b>Service improvements</b>		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	UNISFA has promulgated the mission environmental preparedness and response plan in compliance with the Department of Operational Support environmental strategy for field missions. Construction of the waste management yards and generator platforms in Athony, Todach and Diffra has continued, as well as the operation of the waste management yard in Kadugli and the installation of an incinerator at level II and level I clinics, and the planting of 10,000 trees in team sites as part of greening initiatives. Ground preparation for photovoltaic solar power generation is ongoing
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management strategy and for the roll-out of various Umoja Extension modules	Yes	UNISFA local source plan activities were completed in Umoja. Implementation is ongoing in coordination with the Umoja project team at United Nations Headquarters. The transportation management module has been implemented

**Aviation services**

Operation and maintenance of a total of 7 aircraft (3 fixed-wing and 4 rotary-wing)	11	Aircraft were operated and maintained (3 fixed-wing and 8 rotary-wing, comprising 6 commercial and 2 military helicopters). The higher number of aircraft was attributable to the deployment of 4 additional helicopters in order to support the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force
Provision of a total of 4,635 planned flight hours (3,304 from commercial providers, 1,331 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrol and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation services	5,042 4,649 393	Total flight hours were provided by the mission Flight hours were utilized by commercial providers Flight hours were utilized by military providers The higher number of flight hours was attributable to the need to deploy additional aircraft and to utilize additional flight hours as part of the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 7 aircraft, and 15 airfields and landing sites	8 3 15	Aviation safety oversight was provided for: Rotary-wing aircraft Fixed-wing aircraft Airfields and landing sites The higher number of aircraft was attributable to the deployment of additional aircraft in order to support the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force

**Budget, finance and reporting services**

Provision of budget, finance, and accounting services for a budget of \$270.5 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	The mission provided budget, finance and reporting services for an approved budget of \$327.9 million
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**Civilian personnel services**

Provision of human resources services to a maximum strength of 303 authorized civilian personnel (175 international staff, 90 national staff, 2 temporary positions and 36 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	155 83 1 35	The mission provided human resources services to an average of 273 civilian staff, consisting of: International staff National staff General temporary assistance staff United Nations Volunteers
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**Facilities, infrastructure and engineering services**

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 20 mission sites in 20 locations	19 3	Maintenance and repair services were provided for: Locations maintained and repaired prior to their closure during the reporting period (Gok Machar, War Abar and Kiir Adem)
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Implementation of 10 construction, renovation and alteration projects	16	Locations for ongoing camps (Agok, Banton, Marial Achak, Tajalei, Athony, Highway, Noong, Dukra, Abyei mission headquarters, Todach, Goli, Diffra, Tishwin, Abu Qussa, Kadugli, and Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief headquarters)
		No projects were fully implemented during the reporting period
	2	Projects are ongoing
	2	Projects are awaiting implementation
	2	Projects are in the procurement phase
	2	Projects are in the solicitation phase
	1	Project is under design amendment
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (28 wells/boreholes and 23 water treatment and purification plants) as well as support to 11 contingent-owned water purification and treatment plants in 9 sites	1	Project is waiting for goods to arrive
		In 18 locations, the mission operated and maintained:
	28	Boreholes
	36	United Nations-owned water treatment and purification plants
Operation and maintenance of 150 United Nations-owned generators in 20 locations and 10 solar power plants in 10 locations	11	Contingent-owned water purification plants
		In 19 locations, the mission operated and maintained:
	142	United Nations-owned generators
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 20 sites		Four locations were closed: Gok Machar (closed in November 2021), War Abar and Kiir Adem (Force withdrew in September 2021) and Farouk (closed in May 2021), and eight generators were returned to stock from those locations
	19	The mission provided waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 19 sites
Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control in 18 sites and laundry services in 2 sites	19	The mission provided cleaning, ground maintenance and pest control in 17 sites and laundry services in 2 sites
<b>Fuel management services</b>		
Management of supply and storage of 12.8 million litres of petrol (3.8 million litres for air operations, 1.0 million litres for ground transportation and 8.0 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 20 locations; mobilization of 2 additional distribution		The mission supplied and stored:
	14.4 million	Litres of fuel, consisting of:
	4.9 million	Litres of jet fuel for air operations
	1.5 million	Litres of fuel for ground transportation

points for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism	8.0 million	Litres of fuel for generators
		The mission also managed the supply and storage of 69,316 litres of oil and lubricants in 19 locations
<b>Geospatial, information, and telecommunications technology services</b>		
Provision of and support for 1,070 handheld portable radios, 628 mobile radios for vehicles and 115 base station radios	977	The mission provided and supported: Handheld radios
	336	Mobile radios for vehicles
	92	Base station radios
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 12 very small aperture terminal systems, 24 phone exchanges and 23 microwave links, as well as provision of 28 satellite phones and 150 prepaid cellular phones	12	The mission operated and maintained: Very small aperture terminals
	24	Telephone exchanges
	31	Microwave links
	30	Satellite phones
	168	Prepaid cellular phones
Provision of and support for 673 computing devices and 178 printers for an average strength of 639 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 346 computing devices and 35 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	934	The mission maintained and supported: Computing devices
	308	Computing devices used in support of the contingent personnel and other common services
	170	Printers for civilian and uniformed end users
	25	Printers used in support of contingent personnel and other common services
Support for and maintenance of 32 local area networks (LAN) and 12 wide area networks (WAN) in 20 sites	30	In 19 sites, the mission supported and maintained: Local area networks
	9	Wide area networks
Analysis of geospatial data covering 11,000 km <sup>2</sup> , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 5,000 maps	11,000 km <sup>2</sup>	The mission's geospatial information services unit completed an analysis of geospatial data covering: Of the Abyei Area
		The mission also maintained topographic and thematic layers and produced and delivered:
	5,517	Maps to support mission operations
<b>Medical services</b>		
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (1 level I clinic/dispensary), and support for	1	The mission operated and maintained: United Nations-owned level I clinic

contingent-owned medical facilities (10 level I clinics and 1 level II hospital)		The mission supported contingent-owned medical facilities, comprising:
	10	Level I clinics
	1	Level II hospital
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 5 medical facilities (3 level III and 2 level IV) in 5 locations inside and outside the mission area		The mission maintained medical evacuation arrangements to 3 medical facilities, comprising:
	3	Level III hospitals (Nairobi, Entebbe and Addis Ababa)
	0	Level IV hospitals
<b>Supply chain management services</b>		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$20 million in acquisition of goods and commodities in line with delegated authority	Yes	Planning and sourcing support was provided for the acquisition of an estimated \$35 million of goods and commodities
Receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 10,710 tons of cargo within the mission area	5,471.2	Tons of cargo were received
	5,319.4	Tons of cargo were distributed onward
Management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories, as well as equipment below threshold value with a total historical cost of \$125 million, in line with delegated authority	\$116.5 million	Of property, plant and equipment and financial and non-financial inventories were managed and reported on
<b>Uniformed personnel services</b>		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 4,190 authorized military and police personnel (168 military observers, 130 military staff officers, 3,252 military contingent personnel, 148 United Nations police officers and 492 formed police personnel)		The mission provided support for the processing of claims, including official travel requests and entitlements, for an average strength of 3,445 military and police personnel, consisting of:
	124	Military observers
	114	Military staff officers
	3,046	Military contingent personnel
	47	United Nations police
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 3,744 military and formed police personnel in 14 permanent sites		The mission inspected, verified and reported on the compliance of contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment for:
	3,160	Military and formed police personnel
	17	Permanent sites
		The mission verified all 3,163 pieces of contingent-owned equipment, including 1,865 pieces of Ethiopian contingent-owned equipment

Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 3,744 military contingent and formed police personnel	3,160	The mission supplied and stored rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of: Military contingent personnel
Support the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 3,519 military and police personnel	3,331	The mission processed claims, including official travel requests, and entitlements, for a monthly average strength of: Military and police personnel
<b>Vehicle management and ground transportation services</b>		
Operation and maintenance of 425 United Nations-owned vehicles (267 light passenger vehicles, 72 special purpose vehicles, 2 ambulances and 4 armoured vehicles, as well as 80 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments) and 579 contingent-owned vehicles, and 3 workshop and repair facilities, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services	602	The mission operated and maintained: United Nations-owned vehicles
	461	Contingent-owned vehicles
	2	Workshop and repair facilities
		The higher-than-planned number of United Nations-owned vehicles was attributable mainly to vehicles received in the UNISFA area from UNAMID, as well as to new equipment purchased by UNISFA
		The lower-than-planned number of contingent-owned vehicles was attributable mainly to all equipment not being deployed during the reporting period during the transition of UNISFA from a single-country force to a multinational force
<b>Security</b>		
Provision of security and safety services to United Nations personnel and for United Nations assets 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the Abyei Area and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism	Yes	The mission provided safety and security services within the realm of core security functions to United Nations personnel, premises and assets at both the mission's headquarters and team sites in Abyei and at the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism sectors in Kadugli and Gok Machar
24-hour radio communications coverage for all United Nations security management system personnel	Yes	The safety and security unit, through its security operations centre radio room, provided 24-hour radio communications coverage for all United Nations security management system personnel at both the mission's headquarters and team sites in Abyei and at the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism sectors in Kadugli and Gok Machar
20 mission-wide site security assessments for UNISFA team sites, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes adjacent to UNISFA camps, common premises and the non-governmental organization compound in Agok under the Saving Lives Together framework; 20 minimum operating security standards inspections, assessments of	19	The mission conducted: Mission-wide site security assessments
	9	Field fire assessments
	1,335	Patrols/fire safety inspections and site inspections
	13	Field visitations

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security equipment and fire safety inspections; and 20 staff visits	19	Mission-wide site security assessments for UNISFA team sites, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes adjacent to UNISFA camps, common premises and the non-governmental organization compound in Agok under the Saving Lives Together framework
	12	Minimum operating security standards inspections, assessments of security equipment and fire safety inspections
	24	Staff visits

### Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action	Yes	Training targets for military, police and civilian personnel were met, including induction training, training on United Nations standards of conduct, training on sexual exploitation and abuse and training on prohibited conduct. Responsibilities concerning the receipt, recording and assessment of reports of allegations of possible misconduct and monitoring of investigations were met, which included setting up an investigative panel and deploying an immediate response team to a team site and assisting their activities where required. Targets were met despite the section operating at significantly reduced staffing capacity on the ground owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, with the introduction of multinational troops, the section has delivered training at sites to different military troops on conduct and discipline and on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. The section also delivered briefings to 60 contractors
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### HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary and confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel and conduct of a sensitization programme on HIV and other communicable diseases, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	14 voluntary and confidential counselling and testing sessions and 12 health education training sessions were provided to more than 2,500 United Nations peacekeepers. Topics covered included COVID-19 infection and related aspects, stress management, HIV/AIDS, hygiene and sanitation, malaria prevention and prophylaxis, diarrhoea and waterborne diseases and health education on animal bites
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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	4 810.4	5 544.0	(733.6)	(15.3)
Military contingents	173 389.8	168 091.9	5 297.9	3.1
United Nations police	5 474.7	2 200.1	3 274.6	59.8
Formed police units	3 156.4	—	3 156.4	100.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>186 831.3</b>	<b>175 836.0</b>	<b>10 995.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	44 231.7	39 636.2	4 595.5	10.4
National staff	3 375.7	3 368.2	7.5	0.2
United Nations Volunteers	1 988.0	2 488.9	(500.9)	(25.2)
General temporary assistance	1 785.3	2 409.4	(624.1)	(35.0)
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>51 380.7</b>	<b>47 902.7</b>	<b>3 478.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	607.7	1 365.8	(758.1)	(124.7)
Official travel	1 180.0	1 105.0	75.0	6.4
Facilities and infrastructure	34 443.8	35 008.1	(564.3)	(1.6)
Ground transportation	2 156.0	3 434.9	(1 278.9)	(59.3)
Air operations	23 977.7	25 366.9	(1 389.2)	(5.8)
Marine operations	597.5	1 048.7	(451.2)	(75.5)
Communications and information technology	9 098.7	9 529.0	(430.3)	(4.7)
Medical	452.6	741.7	(289.1)	(63.9)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	16 723.0	24 971.2	(8 248.2)	(49.3)
Quick-impact projects	500.0	500.0	—	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>89 737.0</b>	<b>103 071.3</b>	<b>(13 334.3)</b>	<b>(14.9)</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>327 949.0</b>	<b>326 810.0</b>	<b>1 139.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Staff assessment income	3 366.8	3 713.4	(346.6)	(10.3)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>324 582.2</b>	<b>323 096.6</b>	<b>1 485.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>327 949.0</b>	<b>326 810.0</b>	<b>1 139.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflects approved resources of \$260,445,300 gross (\$257,078,500 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$67,503,700 gross for the Force's additional requirements related to the reconfiguration of UNISFA until 30 June 2022.



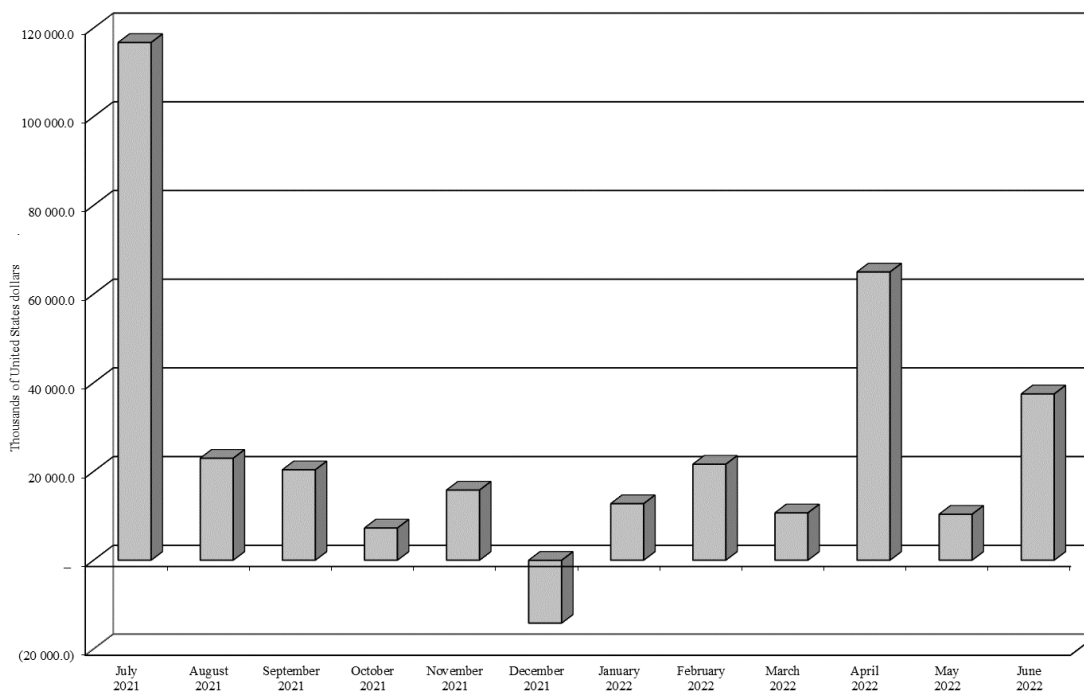
## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation			
	Original distribution	Additional resources	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	125 665.2	61 166.1	(10 296.0)	176 535.3
II. Civilian personnel	51 380.7	–	(3 160.0)	48 220.7
III. Operational costs	83 399.4	6 337.6	13 456.0	103 193.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>260 445.3</b>	<b>67 503.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>327 949.0</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation				<b>4.1</b>

62. In the reporting period, funds were redeployed from group I, military and police personnel, and from group II, civilian personnel, to group III, operational costs, to cover higher costs owing mainly to higher-than-budgeted requirements for other freight. The redeployment from group I, military and police personnel, was possible owing mainly to lower-than-budgeted requirements for freight for contingent-owned equipment, as well as to delays in the processing of visas and clearances for United Nations police and formed police units. The redeployment from group II, civilian personnel, was possible owing mainly to lower-than-budgeted entitlements of international staff.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



63. The higher expenditures observed in July 2021 were attributable mainly to the creation of commitments for standard troop costs, contingent-owned equipment and rations for military contingents. The lower expenditures observed in December 2021 were related to the cancellation of commitments that had been created for the

repatriation of Ethiopian contingent-owned equipment, prior to the approval of the commitment authority to enable the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force. The higher expenditures observed in April 2022 were attributable mainly to the creation of commitments upon approval of the commitment authority in March 2022. The higher expenditures observed in June 2022 were attributable mainly to the creation of further commitments related to the repatriation of Ethiopian contingent-owned equipment.

## D. Other revenue and adjustments, and borrowing

### 1. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	139.5
Other/miscellaneous revenue	893.2
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	3 062.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 095.6</b>

### 2. Borrowing

64. Owing to its cash liquidity situation, the Force received a loan from another active peacekeeping mission in the reporting period as follows:

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>As at</i>	<i>Lending mission</i>	<i>Amount</i>
30 June 2022	MINUSMA	40.0

*Abbreviation:* MINUSMA, United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali.

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military contingents	36 886.9
Formed police units	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36 886.9</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	14 413.0
Formed police units	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14 413.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 299.9</b>

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
<b>A. Applicable to mission area</b>			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.2	1 July 2017	1 July 2017
Intensified operational condition factor	2.1	1 July 2017	1 July 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.4	1 July 2017	1 July 2017
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0		

## F. Substantive and other programmatic activities

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Mine action	9 615.9
Confidence-building	18.1
Community stabilization projects	26.3
Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform	49.5
Community violence reduction	78.0
Human rights	28.8
Peace consolidation	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 820.9</b>

## G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement <sup>a</sup>	491.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>491.6</b>

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

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	<b>(\$733.6)</b>	<b>(15.3%)</b>

65. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the application of a higher net daily rate of \$147 for the first 30 days of mission subsistence allowance, compared with a net daily rate of \$83 applied in the approved resources for the 2021/22 period, in accordance with the latest mission subsistence allowance rates

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

effective 1 January 2022. The increased requirements were offset in part by a higher actual average vacancy rate of 26.2 per cent compared with the vacancy rate of 25 per cent applied in the approved resources for the 2021/22 period, and by the absence of death and disability claims submitted during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	\$5 297.9	3.1%

66. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-planned costs for freight of contingent-owned equipment owing to delays in the repatriation of Ethiopian contingent-owned equipment during the reporting period, as well as to lower-than-budgeted standard troop costs owing to a higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate for military contingent personnel (budgeted: 3 per cent; actual: 6.6 per cent). The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher-than-budgeted costs for contingent-owned equipment owing to overlaps in the deployment of contingent-owned equipment for arriving and departing troops during the reconfiguration of UNISFA from a single-country force to a multinational force.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	\$3 274.6	59.8%

67. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to a higher actual average vacancy rate of 68.2 per cent compared with the vacancy rate of 25 per cent applied in the approved resources for the 2021/22 period, owing to delays in the processing of visas and clearances by the host country.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	\$3 156.4	100.0%

68. The reduced requirements were attributable to the non-deployment of the three planned formed police units, owing to delays in the processing of visas and clearances by the host country.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	\$4 595.5	10.4%

69. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted entitlement travel and other common staff costs, as well as to lower-than-budgeted requirements for danger pay. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the increased post adjustment multiplier of 72.4 for positions in the Sudan compared with the budgeted post adjustment multiplier of 71.2 for the 2021/22 period, as well as by the higher-than-budgeted grade and step levels of incumbents.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	(\$500.9)	(25.2%)

70. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a higher-than-budgeted monthly living allowance for United Nations Volunteers, owing primarily to a higher-than-budgeted post adjustment multiplier for the Sudan, as well as to higher-than-budgeted requirements for family allowance, based on the entitlements of the incumbents.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$624.1)	(35.0%)

71. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the temporary establishment of two Logistics Officer (P-4) positions and one Human Resources Assistant (Field Service) position, as well as to the establishment of a general temporary assistance position of Programme Management Officer (P-4) in connection with the transfer of programme management functions for mine clearing services from the United Nations Office for Project Services, for which a provision was provided under other supplies, services and equipment in the approved budget for the 2021/22 period. The increased requirements were offset in part by a higher actual average vacancy rate of 50 per cent for approved general temporary assistance positions compared with the vacancy rate of 10 per cent applied in the approved resources for the 2021/22 period, owing to the vacancy, throughout the reporting period, of the approved Engineer (P-3) temporary position.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants and consulting services</b>	(\$758.1)	(124.7%)

72. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to additional specialized technical consultants required to support projects undertaken by the facilities and environmental management unit in the areas inclusive of, but not limited to, waste management, environmental sustainability and construction.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	\$75.0	6.4%

73. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the delayed resumption of face-to-face training owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to the increased ability to utilize online and computer-based training.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$564.3)	(1.6%)

74. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the need for the replacement of prefabricated facilities that had fallen into disrepair and for replacement office furniture, as well as to the need for field defence supplies and security equipment, in order to restore the field defence infrastructure – for example, Hesco bastions, barbed wire, chain-link fences, sandbags and concertina wire for all of the camps – in readiness for incoming multinational military personnel as part of the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force, and for camp maintenance related to the reconfiguration. The increased requirements were offset in part by the postponement of some acquisitions and projects owing to the need to prioritize resources in support of the reconfiguration of UNISFA.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	(\$1 278.9)	(59.3%)

75. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the need for spare parts owing to the age of the UNISFA vehicle fleet, as 43 per cent of the UNISFA heavy-duty vehicle fleet and 80 per cent of the light passenger vehicles had reached the end of their useful life, and because of the need for UNISFA vehicles to move longer distances during the reporting period while deploying vehicles of troop-contributing countries, as well as to the higher-than-budgeted consumption of 1.5 million diesel fuel litres,

compared with the budgeted consumption of 1.0 million diesel fuel litres, owing partly to the need for UNISFA vehicles to move longer distances, and a higher actual average price of diesel of \$0.888 per litre compared with a budgeted price of \$0.76 per litre.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	(\$1 389.2)	(5.8%)

76. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a higher actual average price of jet fuel of \$0.926 per litre compared with a budgeted price of \$0.80 per litre, as well as to the deployment of additional helicopters and the resulting need to incur more guaranteed flight costs in order to support the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Marine operations</b>	(\$451.2)	(75.5%)

77. The increased requirements were attributable to greater-than-budgeted needs for sea containers for the shipping of specialized equipment, supplies and other goods.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications and information technology</b>	(\$430.3)	(4.7%)

78. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the mission-wide need to replace items that were no longer serviceable and for which parts were no longer available, as well as to increased needs for software licences specific to engineering and facilities.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	(\$289.1)	(63.9%)

79. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a higher-than-budgeted number of medical evacuations and to acquisitions of COVID-19-related supplies, especially personal protective equipment, medication and blood supplies.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	(\$8 248.2)	(49.3%)

80. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to freight, owing to worldwide increases in fuel prices and to freight-related charges in connection with unexpected activities, such as the closure of Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism Sector 2 and related sites, and the transportation of equipment from UNAMID to UNISFA. The increased requirements were offset in part by delayed recruitment against mine action positions and lower-than-budgeted bank charges.

## V. Performance of financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments

81. Pursuant to the request of the Security Council in its resolution [2575 \(2021\)](#), the Secretary-General, in document [S/2021/805](#), issued a summary of the key findings following a strategic review of UNISFA, assessing recent political developments between and within the Sudan and South Sudan, and providing detailed recommendations for further reconfiguration of the mission and providing elements that could contribute to the formulation of an exit strategy. In line with “option one”

of the recommendations included in the letter, the Council, in its resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#), decided to reduce the authorized troop ceiling to 3,250 and maintain the police ceiling at 640 until 15 May 2022. The Council further expressed its intention to keep under review the recommendations included in document [S/2021/805](#).

82. In response to the adoption of Security Council resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#) and in line with the proposed recommendations for the reconfiguration included in document [S/2021/805](#), UNISFA took the necessary steps to expedite the reconfiguration of the Force in order to improve its capacity to deliver the mandated tasks. The strategic review also highlighted that the trends in the security situation and the nature of threats in Abyei required that UNISFA have a new posture, one that was lighter, more responsive and consolidated around the areas of the security challenges, and that UNISFA should be reconfigured in order to improve its capacity to deliver the mandated tasks in a new regional reality.

83. UNISFA carefully reviewed its resource requirements and made all efforts possible to reprioritize its existing resources and activities to meet unforeseen requirements for the additional deployment or repatriation of uniformed personnel and the related operational costs. However, owing to the need to airlift a significant amount of contingent-owned equipment for the priority incoming infantry units to avoid gaps with regard to the security of mission personnel and assets, and the anticipated logistical and political challenges associated with the repatriation of the contingent-owned equipment of the departing troop-contributing country, the additional required resources significantly exceeded the approved resources for the 2021/22 period, leading the mission to seek additional resources in the amount of \$84,379,200.

84. In a letter dated 23 March 2022, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions authorized the Secretary-General to enter into a commitment not exceeding \$67,503,700 gross for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, in addition to the amount already appropriated for the same period.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Commitment authority	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military contingents	61 166.1	59 610.7	1 555.4	2.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>61 166.1</b>	<b>59 610.7</b>	<b>1 555.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Operational costs				
Official travel	500.0	500.0	–	–
Facilities and infrastructure	1 000.0	1 000.0	–	–
Air operations	4 837.6	5 254.0	(416.4)	(8.6)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6 337.6</b>	<b>6 754.0</b>	<b>(416.4)</b>	<b>(6.6)</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>67 503.7</b>	<b>66 364.7</b>	<b>1 139.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Staff assessment income	–	–	–	–
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>67 503.7</b>	<b>66 364.7</b>	<b>1 139.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>67 503.7</b>	<b>66 364.7</b>	<b>1 139.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>

### **Military and police personnel**

85. Expenditures amounting to \$59,610,700 were incurred to cover the cost of standard troop reimbursement and travel upon emplacement, rotation and repatriation for 2,275 military contingent personnel from six troop-contributing countries, for contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment, and for freight for contingent-owned equipment from six of the eight new troop-contributing countries.

86. The reduced requirements under military contingents were attributable mainly to delays in the deployment of 725 of the planned new multinational military contingent personnel from five of the troop-contributing countries, and to reduced requirements for travel upon emplacement, rotation and repatriation. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements under contingent-owned equipment and freight for contingent-owned equipment owing mainly to delays in the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment from the single troop-contributing country while contingent-owned equipment from the new troop-contributing countries was already being deployed.

### **Operational costs**

87. Expenditures amounting to \$6,754,000 were incurred to cover the cost of official travel; facilities and infrastructure (acquisition of prefabricated facilities); and air operations.

88. The increased requirements under operational costs were attributable mainly to a higher actual average price of jet fuel of \$0.926 per litre compared with a budgeted price of \$0.80 per litre.

89. Overall, during the reporting period, \$66,364,700 of the amount approved under the authority to enter into commitments was utilized. Taking into consideration that the resources approved under General Assembly resolution [75/297](#) in the amount of \$260,445,300 for the maintenance of the mission were fully utilized, the amount of \$66,364,700 is to be appropriated by Member States.

## **VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly**

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

(a) To appropriate an additional amount of \$66,364,700 to the special account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, representing additional resources authorized under the commitment authority which were utilized and not assessed in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022;

(b) Taking into account the amount of \$260,445,300 already assessed on Member States under the terms of its resolution [75/297](#), to apply other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2022 in the total amount of \$4,095,600 from investment revenue (\$139,500), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$893,200) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$3,062,900) against the shortfall in assessment for the same period;

(c) To assess the additional amount of \$62,269,100, representing the difference between the increase in appropriation (\$66,364,700) and other revenue (\$4,095,600) for the period ended 30 June 2022.



## **VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 76/274, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly**

### **A. General Assembly**

#### **Cross-cutting issues**

(Resolution 76/274)

#### *Decision/request*

Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that missions are responsible and accountable for the use of their programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the missions operate, and requests the Secretary-General to further improve accountability and transparency by providing, in his next budget submissions and performance reports, detailed information on the programmatic activities of missions, including their expenditures and proposed amount per category of a breakdown of “other” programmatic activities and information on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities, on the performance by missions of appropriate oversight, and on the partnerships with host Governments, civil society, and regional and subregional organizations in implementing programmatic activities and the impact of these partnerships where applicable (para. 81).

#### *Action taken to implement decision/request*

Mechanisms are in place to ensure the effective use of programmatic resources, including a draft mission-specific standard operating procedure on the use of programmatic activities. For example, the Chief of Staff provides guidance on output definition and, in consultations with relevant staff, further ensures that planning, implementation and monitoring of and reporting on activities align with the Secretariat’s guidelines on mandated programmatic activities funded through peacekeeping assessed budgets and the template for reporting by category of expenditure. In addition, the UNISFA Head of Mission, in close consultation with the mission’s leadership, oversees the budget allocation process, focusing on the highest-priority mandated tasks. Moreover, the mission enters into memorandums of understanding with United Nations entities and other implementing partners for programme implementation. The memorandums of understanding contain instructions on the format and timelines for recording expenditure, on submitting narrative and financial reports and on monitoring mechanisms. Furthermore, the standard operating procedure will be updated to bring on board the new modalities of the joint programme with the United Nations country team. Finally, the establishment of a new Management and Programme Analyst (P-4) position was approved for UNISFA for the 2022/23 period and the responsibilities of the incumbent will include the provision of strategic leadership and management of the joint programme with the country team and programmatic funds in general.

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

**Cross-cutting issues**

([A/76/760](#) and General Assembly resolution [76/274](#))

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken to implement request/recommendation</i>
While the Advisory Committee supports inter-mission cooperation, it notes the continued lack of clear and transparent reporting on the areas of cooperation and the respective financing arrangements and trusts that future overview reports and relevant mission performance reports will provide more comprehensive information on the areas of inter-mission cooperation, including the recording of related resources between the originating and receiving missions (para. 77).	On the support side of inter-mission cooperation, UNISFA has signed a service level agreement with the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe that provides the legal framework for the services provided by the Regional Service Centre to the mission. This is complemented by the Umoja service delivery module, which allows for the proper recording of all transactions. UNISFA is finalizing a similar arrangement with UNMISS.