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Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 and budget for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [59/296](#), the present report provides an overview of the financial and administrative aspects of United Nations peacekeeping operations. It presents consolidated information on the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, the budget proposals for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and the status of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, pursuant to resolution [49/233](#) A.

The General Assembly adopted a resolution on cross-cutting issues during its seventy-sixth session ([76/274](#)), at which the Secretary-General presented his previous report on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations ([A/76/717](#)). The present report includes updated information on actions taken to implement cross-cutting requests made by legislative bodies.

For the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, total expenditure amounted to \$6,393.7 million against an approved budget of \$6,445.3 million, exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind, as summarized below.

Financial resource performance

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022</i>		<i>Variance</i>	
	<i>Apportionment^a</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Missions	5 982.9	5 934.9	48.0	0.8
Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda ^b	40.3	39.8	0.5	1.3
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	65.7	65.6	0.1	0.1
Support account for peacekeeping operations	356.4	353.4	3.0	0.8
Subtotal	6 445.3	6 393.7	51.6	0.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	1.0	0.5	0.5	49.3
Total	6 446.3	6 394.2	52.1	0.8

^a Inclusive of the authority to enter into commitments received for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei.

^b Inclusive of requirements of \$1,820,200 to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget for 2022 under section 3, Political affairs, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/246](#).

Financial resources for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 are estimated at \$6,812.1 million. The approved level of resources for the 2022/23 period is \$6,452.6 million.

Financial resource requirements

(Millions of United States dollars)

Peacekeeping component	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 apportionment	1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 cost estimates	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Missions	5 971.7	6 310.8	339.1	5.7
Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda ^a	43.1	43.8	0.6	1.5
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	66.0	66.3	0.3	0.5
Support account for peacekeeping operations ^b	371.8	391.2	19.4	5.2
Subtotal	6 452.6	6 812.1	359.5	5.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	0.8	0.7	(0.1)	(18.0)
Total	6 453.4	6 812.8	359.4	5.6

^a Inclusive of \$2,141,100 to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget for 2023 under section 3, Political affairs, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/263](#). Variance in variance calculation is due to rounding in millions.

^b Inclusive of requirements for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 for enterprise resource planning (\$17.7 million); death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations (\$0.5 million), the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (\$3.3 million); the efficiency model for management services (\$0.9 million); Umoja maintenance and support costs (\$20.9 million); and after-service health insurance (\$12.9 million).

The General Assembly is requested to take note of the present report.

Abbreviations

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
ATMIS	African Union Transition Mission in Somalia
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
MINUJUSTH	United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti
MINURCA	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
RSCE	Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission II
UNCRO	United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
UNIOGBIS	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNLB	United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOSOM II	United Nations Operation in Somalia II
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSOS (formerly UNSOA)	United Nations Support Office in Somalia (formerly, United Nations Support Office for AMISOM)
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme

I. Introduction

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [59/296](#), the present report provides an overview of the financial and administrative aspects of United Nations peacekeeping operations. Section II of the present report provides an introduction to the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and the Action for Peacekeeping Plus implementation strategy, while sections III to XI are structured in line with the seven priority areas of Action for Peacekeeping Plus and its two cross-cutting themes and address relevant developments in peacekeeping operations; efforts to improve the management and functioning of peacekeeping operations; priorities for the upcoming 2023/24 period; and actions taken to implement the requests made by the General Assembly, including those contained in its most recent resolution on cross-cutting issues (resolution [76/274](#)). Responses to those requests have been included in the relevant sections of the present report and summarized in annex I.

2. Peacekeeping operations remain one of the most effective multilateral tools available to help to prevent the outbreak of or relapse into conflict and pave the way for sustainable peace. However, peacekeeping operations continue to face increasing challenges, including increasingly complex political and security environments and threats that are targeted at United Nations personnel, and growing transnational threats across regions that continue to affect stability in some host countries. At the same time, the missions are requested to implement wide-ranging mandates with reduced resources. To address this, the Secretary-General launched the Action for Peacekeeping initiative in March 2018, to renew the collective engagement of all stakeholders with United Nations peacekeeping. Three years on, in early 2021, the Secretariat took stock and assessed achievements, challenges and gaps of the initiative and, on the basis of that analysis, developed an updated implementation strategy for Action for Peacekeeping for 2021–2023, entitled Action for Peacekeeping Plus.

3. Sections XII through XVII and the annexes contain information about budget preparation and the management of resources; multi-year trends in peacekeeping resources; consolidated information on the budget proposals for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024; the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022; and information on the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2022, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [49/233 A](#). Additional detailed information and supporting information related to various important aspects of peacekeeping are provided in the annexes.

4. The overall requirements for United Nations peacekeeping operations, in the proposed amount of \$6,812.1 million for the 2023/24 period,¹ are \$359.5 million higher than the level approved for the 2022/23 period and \$366.8 million higher than that approved for the 2021/22 period.²

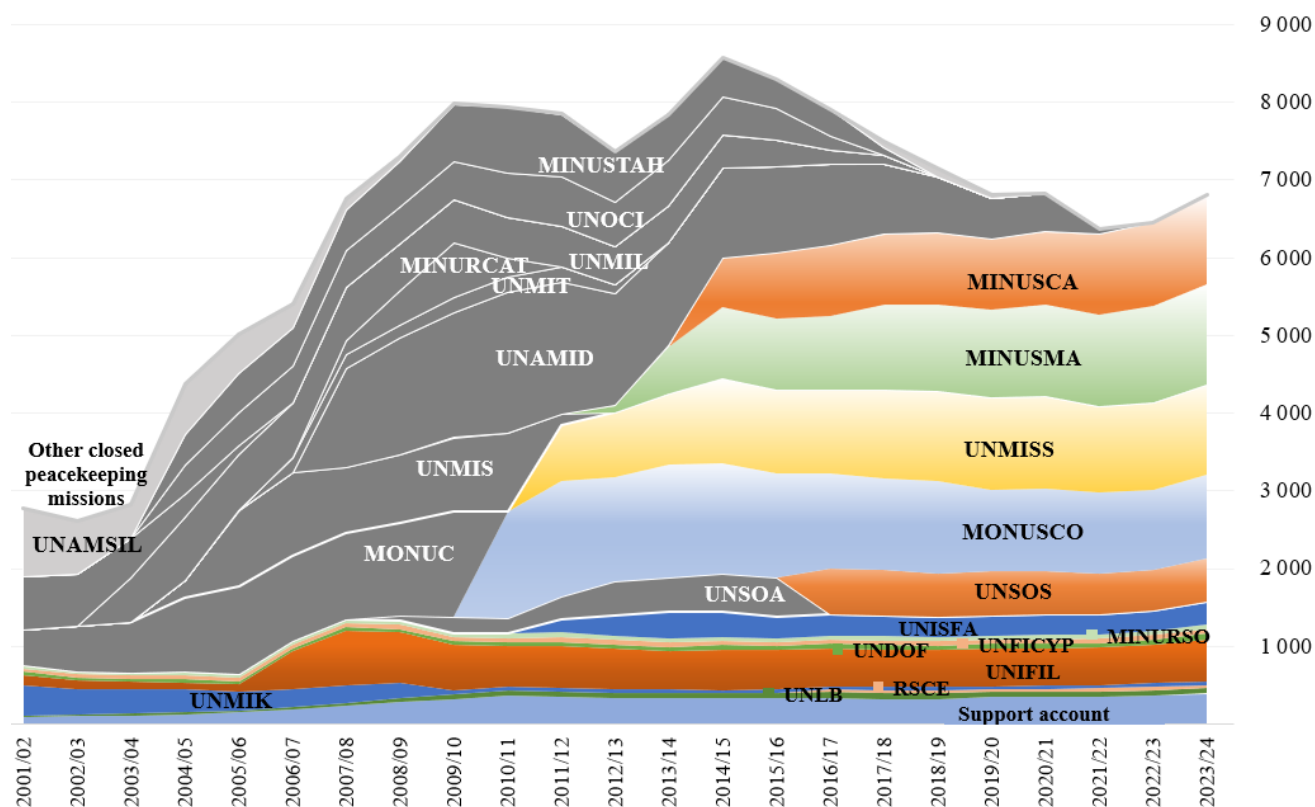
5. Figure I illustrates the evolution of the financing of peacekeeping operations over the past 20 years and the proposed budgets for the 2022/23 period. The grey-shaded areas depict peacekeeping operations that closed before the 2022/23 period, while the coloured areas on the right-hand side of the chart represent active peacekeeping operations, including support entities.

¹ For more information, see section XIV, on the proposed resources for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. That information is explained in further detail in annex II to the present report.

² For more information, see section XV, on the budget performance for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. That information is explained in further detail in annex III to the present report.

Figure I
Approved budgets of peacekeeping operations for the periods from 2001/02 to 2022/23 and proposed budgets for the 2023/24 period

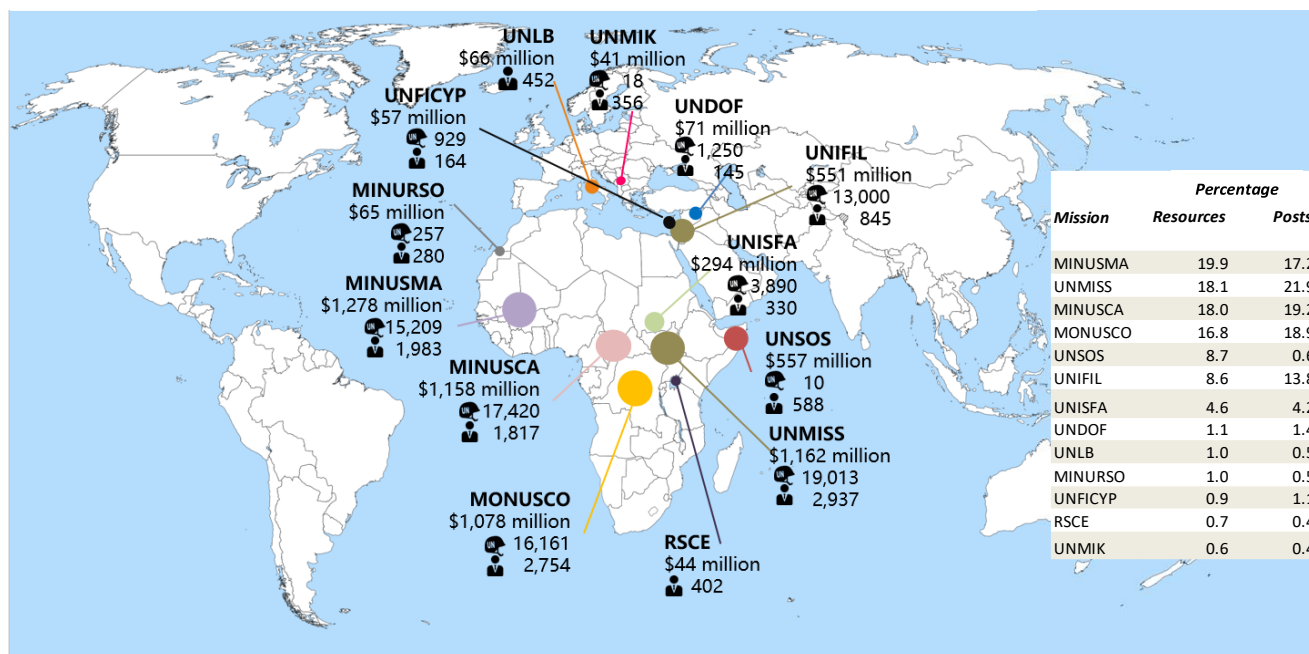
(Millions of United States dollars)



6. For the 2023/24 period, the geographical focus of United Nations peacekeeping is expected to remain on Africa and the Middle East, where difficult and volatile regional, political, operational and security environments will require a high intensity of operational and political engagement, as well as sufficient, well-equipped and capable military and police components.

7. The geographic distribution of peacekeeping operations, the proposed budgets for the 2023/24 period and the related number of uniformed personnel and civilian personnel, are shown in figure II.

Figure II
Geographic distribution of peacekeeping operations



Impact of the coronavirus disease pandemic

8. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 10–12 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

Impact of the pandemic on peacekeeping operation budgets and budget variances

9. The impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the implementation of peacekeeping operation budgets is addressed in the budget performance reports and supplementary packages, including the variance analysis, and in annex III to the present report, in which material variances that occurred in relation to COVID-19 are highlighted. These include lower requirements under international staff as COVID-19 affected recruitment timelines, lower costs for danger pay owing to a higher number of staff members working remotely and a reduction in official travel and entitlement travel expenditures due to travel restrictions related to the pandemic. The travel restrictions also led to a lower utilization of consultants and consulting services, including by MINUSCA and UNSOS. Air operations in MONUSCO were affected by movement restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and a lack of spare parts at MINUSCA was attributable to supply chain challenges related to COVID-19. The implementation of programmatic activities was slower owing to COVID-19 restrictions at MINUSMA, MONUSCO and UNSOS. Conversely, in certain areas, the COVID-19 pandemic led to higher costs, such as for individual contractual personnel at MINUSCA and medical supplies at UNISFA, while at UNSOS, a higher consumption of fuel was caused by the return of personnel, which correlated with the easing of COVID-19-related restrictions.

Flexible working arrangements

10. In response to the COVID-19 crisis, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance led the adaptation of the policy framework to address critical issues such as flexible work arrangements, staff entitlements, rest and recuperation,

mission footprint modifications and home leave. This allowed peacekeeping missions to quickly respond and to adapt their own policies, along with new operational guidance, to ensure that field personnel were provided with the necessary administrative support. The Department also facilitated the global coordination of treasury functions to provide greater flexibility and the smooth movement of cash across all field locations, while abiding by the regulatory framework. In addition, it provided guidance through a community of practice on business continuity, through which peacekeeping missions shared experiences and best practices during the pandemic.

11. The Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support continued implementing transitional measures associated with the rotation of uniformed personnel during the COVID-19 pandemic. These transitional measures are guided by the four central objectives established by the Secretary-General: (a) protecting United Nations personnel and their capacity to continue critical operations; (b) containing and mitigating the spread of the virus, ensuring that United Nations personnel are not a contagion vector; (c) supporting national authorities in their response to COVID-19, as requested and where possible; and (d) continuing to deliver on key mandates.

12. Throughout the reporting period, peacekeeping missions adjusted their modalities to continue implementing their mandated tasks. Missions continued in-person engagements and meetings with host countries and local communities held outdoors in smaller group formats (while upholding COVID-19 protocols such as masking and social distancing measures) or through digital means with government representatives. In the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Nations peacekeepers relied on drones and helicopters to project their presence and monitor incidents. In South Sudan, UNMISS prioritized patrols in critical areas where lives were most at risk. Missions reoriented available community violence reduction and quick-impact project resources to COVID-19 prevention and response efforts, including mask-sewing or soap-making activities benefiting vulnerable communities.

Lessons learned from the working methods of peacekeeping operations

13. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the Organization recognized the importance of focusing on public health issues and investing in the prevention and management of infectious disease outbreaks among its personnel. One important lesson learned was that it was important to have a standing disease surveillance system to collate and analyse, on a routine basis, information about the health of United Nations peacekeepers. Work has started on developing a pilot disease surveillance system for peacekeepers that is funded by Member States. The system would support managers in making strategic decisions on a day-to-day basis and enable them to respond to and manage an outbreak more effectively.

14. For the 2023/24 period, the Division of Health-Care Management, Occupational Safety and Health of the Department of Operational Support will continue to incorporate lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, including for improving the sharing and management of public health information within the United Nations system; piloting disease and outbreak surveillance capability in select peacekeeping missions; and adapting the tools used in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic for potential future pandemics and public health emergencies. The Division will also continue to refine its policy regarding exposure to COVID-19 as a potential workplace hazard, including guidelines for medical services provided to support entities with regard to the travel medical clearances process.

15. The medical evacuation mechanism, which provided evacuation and treatment for severely ill COVID-19 patients in the field who were United Nations or affiliated personnel, presents a lesson learned in constructive collaboration and partnership across the United Nations system, leveraging competitive advantage and taking a pragmatic approach and serving as an example of the One United Nations initiative. The mechanism enabled United Nations system and partner personnel, including in peacekeeping operations, to stay and deliver on their mandates, with the assurance that personnel would receive high-level treatment for COVID-19 otherwise unavailable in their duty location.

16. The Secretariat has undertaken several learning exercises to capture good practices and lessons learned from the COVID-19 response that can inform a potential future response to pandemics or similar global crises. Good practices include the establishment of the COVID-19 Field Support Group to coordinate the COVID-19 response across departments, accelerate problem-solving and support peacekeeping operations and special political missions; the use of data analytics to monitor support requirements in the field; and a strong emphasis on guidance and communication to counter misinformation and to allow troop- and police-contributing countries to better prepare uniformed personnel for deployment to field missions during the pandemic. The Department of Peace Operations, for its part, also undertook a comprehensive study on the impact of COVID-19 on peacekeeping operations. It produced a series of mission-specific podcasts and two thematic papers to highlight emerging lessons.

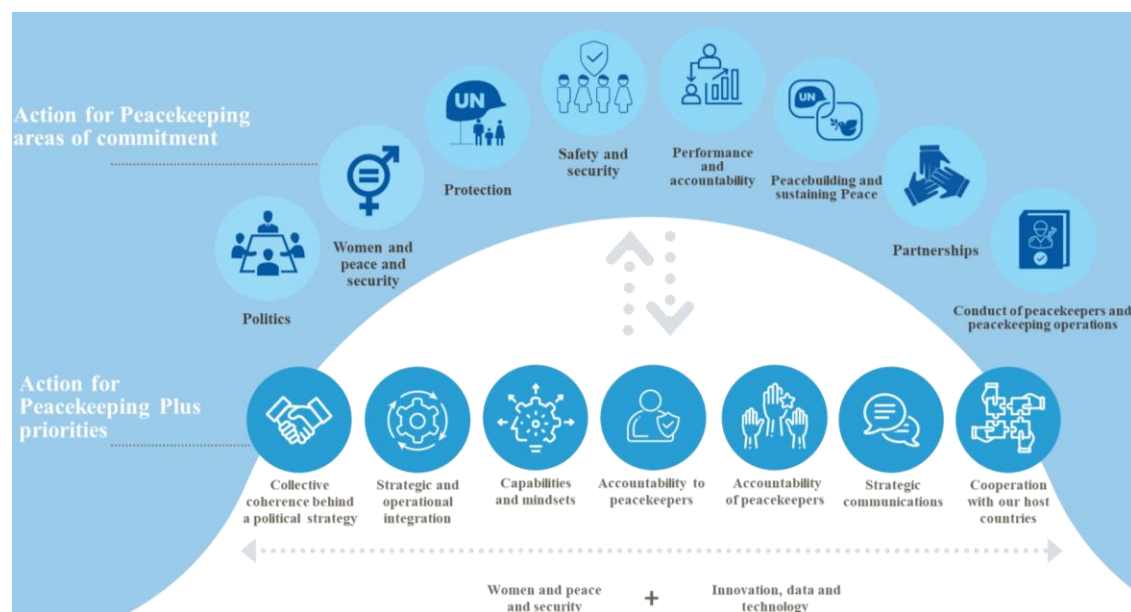
17. In line with the request of the General Assembly, expressed in section I, paragraph 6, of its resolution [76/246](#) B, the Secretary-General will include information on the organizational response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including lessons learned, as an annex to the progress report on the implementation of the organizational resilience management system for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session.

II. Action for Peacekeeping and Action for Peacekeeping Plus

18. Since its launch in March 2018, the Action for Peacekeeping initiative has been intended to refocus peacekeeping with realistic expectations, reinforce the security and performance of United Nations peacekeepers, enhance their capacity to protect civilians and mobilize greater support for political solutions and for well-structured, well-equipped and well-trained forces.

19. At an event marking the third anniversary of Action for Peacekeeping, following an assessment of achievements by, gaps in and challenges facing peacekeeping operations, the Secretary-General introduced Action for Peacekeeping Plus as the implementation strategy for the initiative for the period 2021–2023, with seven key peacekeeping priority areas and two cross-cutting themes, as shown in figure III. Peacekeeping operations are integrating Action for Peacekeeping Plus into their day-to-day work, as its priorities guide mission planning and implementation processes. The Secretariat developed an Action for Peacekeeping Plus plan and a monitoring framework to assess progress across the seven priorities and two cross-cutting themes. The plan is focused only on the specific deliverables that will enable progress under Action for Peacekeeping Plus priority areas, which, in turn, are expected to enable greater progress to be made on the broader Action for Peacekeeping agenda. The priorities for peacekeeping for the 2023/24 period reflect the seven priority areas and two cross-cutting themes.

Figure III
Eight thematic areas of commitment of the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and seven priority areas of the Action for Peacekeeping Plus implementation strategy



United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial Conference

20. The 2021 United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial Conference was held virtually in Seoul in December 2021. Throughout the planning and organization process for the Conference, Action for Peacekeeping and Action for Peacekeeping Plus priorities were integrated into the themes and the list of requested pledges. As a result, in their pledges, 62 Member States targeted key needs focused on enhancing capabilities and mindsets; increasing the number of women peacekeepers; ensuring accountability to peacekeepers, including strengthening medical support; ensuring the accountability of peacekeepers, including strengthening the investigation and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and continued support for assistance to victims and reducing the environmental impact of peacekeeping operations; and strengthening partnerships through training and capacity-building. The next Ministerial Conference will be held in Accra at the end of 2023.

Third United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit

21. The third United Nations Chiefs of Police Summit was held from 31 August to 1 September 2022 at United Nations Headquarters and was attended by representatives of 121 Member States, in addition to United Nations police partners. Delegations made a wide range of pledges aimed at further enhancing the capabilities and mindsets of United Nations police personnel, in line with Action for Peacekeeping and Action for Peacekeeping Plus, including through training on and enabling data-driven and tech-enabled operations, increasing the number of women police officers and strengthening environmentally sensitive practices.

III. Collective coherence behind a political strategy

22. In line with the acknowledgment in the Action for Peacekeeping Plus strategy that keeping and sustaining peace requires, as a priority, broadly accepted and supported political solutions to peace and security challenges, peacekeeping

operations have placed a premium on politics and the implementation of good offices mandates, adjusted to the needs on the ground. A challenging geopolitical context and complex regional environments will continue to require missions to maintain a sustained and strategic focus on the political track, in order to build momentum towards dialogue and consensus-building for political stability, democratic elections and peace.

23. The facilitation of dialogue at the national level for the identification of political solutions has remained a priority across most peacekeeping contexts. In the Central African Republic, MINUSCA continued efforts to create the conditions for the continuation of an inclusive political and peace process in a context marked by heightened political tensions and continued military operations. With MINUSCA support, the Government organized a republican dialogue in March 2022, which culminated in 217 recommendations, broadly reflecting the key outcomes of the 2015 Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation and the 2019 Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic. MINUSCA also continued efforts to revitalize and foster coherence in the peace process, in the framework of the Political Agreement and the joint road map for peace in the Central African Republic of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, through the follow-up mechanisms established and through the convening of a strategic review meeting in June 2022. In Mali, MINUSMA worked with the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, Ghana and Nigeria, in the framework of the local committee for monitoring the transition, to facilitate dialogue in order to reach agreement with the national authorities on the extension of the transition timeframe. Building on the synergies between the recommendations stemming from the national dialogue on reform (Assises nationales de la refondation), held in December 2021, and the relevant provisions of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, MINUSMA has advocated for the two key national political processes under way – the political transition and the peace process – to be aligned with each other and mutually reinforcing. In South Sudan, UNMISS continued to support the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. By mid-summer 2022, it had become clear that the parties would not be able to meet the essential benchmarks necessary to conclude the transitional period with an election, which led to the extension of the transitional period by 24 months, with elections expected in December 2024. UNMISS has continued political engagement with the host Government in that regard.

24. Efforts to better address local conflict dynamics and mitigate their impact on civilians include the roll-out of the local conflict analysis and planning tool piloted at UNMISS, where, in June 2022, training was provided to staff on facilitating analytical and planning exercises at the field office level. Additional training and field exercises are planned during the 2022/23 period at MINUSCA, MINUSMA and MONUSCO.

25. In parallel, support for dialogue efforts continued to be provided by peacekeeping operations at the community level, to empower larger segments of populations, in particularly women and young people, and enable them to have their voices heard, including as steps towards reconciliation and stronger social cohesion. MINUSMA continued its efforts to promote community dialogue through the support to the local Islamic High Council, to promote region-wide reconciliation campaigns among communities to ease tensions over water, food, medical supplies and farmland in the Ménaka area in Mali. MINUSMA further implemented community violence reduction projects focused on youth at risk. MONUSCO employed its good offices to host meetings with civil society, government stakeholders, religious leaders, the diplomatic community and representatives of regional organizations in Kinshasa to promote dialogue and seek consensus on the preparations for the 2023 elections, to de-escalate tensions surrounding the revision of the electoral law and to promote the

full, equal and meaningful participation of women. UNISFA continued to engage with communities to encourage them to resume dialogue, including through the organization of a meeting of traditional leaders in Uganda in May 2022. UNMIK adapted its profile to ensure a positive impact, with a strengthened focus on intercommunity trust-building, as the overarching framework for its engagement in Kosovo.³ The Mission leveraged its institutional knowledge, programming and well-established relations to identify appropriate entry points and reinforce UNMIK as an impartial and trusted partner with local stakeholders. Using the convening power of the United Nations, the Mission facilitated assessments and joint initiatives to promote inclusive decision-making with a particular focus on human rights, rule of law, inclusion and participation, in particular with regard to women, young people and non-majority communities.

26. In Lebanon and Cyprus, peacekeeping operations continued to work closely with special political missions leading on political strategies. UNIFIL and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon collaborated closely in implementing Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). UNIFIL continued its high-tempo and visible presence, as well as its liaison and deterrence efforts, effectively preventing conflict escalation between the sides, including through the mission's tripartite mechanism. In Cyprus, the work of UNFICYP is informed by the support provided by Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus to the political process, while its role in, inter alia, contributing to the maintenance and restoration of law and order allows space for the political process to take place. Both entities in Cyprus support the technical committees, which work to address issues affecting the daily lives of Cypriots.

27. In other cases, traditional peacekeeping missions without a political component have liaised directly with concerned Governments, as seen in the engagement by UNISFA with Khartoum and Juba, with a view to addressing issues of mutual concern and advancing dialogue on the future of the Abyei area, and the continued regional liaison between UNTSO and governmental authorities in Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, supporting the implementation of the mandates of UNDOF and UNIFIL.

Rule of law and security institutions

28. Police, justice and corrections components continued to provide strategic, operational and technical support for national capacities on governance (national accountability), access to justice, the extension of State authority and progress towards stronger rule of law and security institutions. MINUSMA supported traditional justice mechanisms in resolving land disputes and preventing conflict in areas with a limited presence of formal justice actors. Article 46 of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali provides for a reassessment of the role of traditional judges, or *cadis*, in administering justice, in particular concerning civil mediation. MINUSMA has been supporting Malian authorities in this endeavour, including in August 2022, by taking part in a review of the draft law on the role of the *cadis* vis-à-vis the draft Constitution. For its part, MINUSCA facilitated the redeployment of judicial personnel and infrastructural support, leading to the reopening of 24 of 28 courts.

29. Contributions to national efforts to investigate and prosecute crimes against civilians and to ensure safe and secure detention will remain a priority. The Prosecution Support Cell at MONUSCO led to more than 1,700 convictions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In the Central African Republic, MINUSCA supported prison demilitarization, and the Special Criminal Court pronounced its first decision and

³ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

convicted armed group commanders. Efforts to ensure its independence and credibility will be important to advancing the fight against impunity and transitional justice. In South Sudan, UNMISS will support access to justice for cases of sexual and gender-based violence, as well as criminal accountability and a national security vision.

30. In line with their mission, nearly 10,000 authorized United Nations police personnel in nine peacekeeping operations (MINURSO, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIK and UNMISS) and from 84 police-contributing countries continue to support police and other law enforcement agencies and institutions in becoming more representative, responsive and accountable, on the basis of the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing.

31. The Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law will continue to be a central instrument for fostering coherence in United Nations support on rule of law, for example, by supporting MONUSCO in its transition process through the joint justice programme. The United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Policing, whose work was recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/241](#), will continue to complement the efforts of the Global Focal Point and other platforms at the strategic level, to facilitate coherence in United Nations policing assistance.

32. In line with Security Council resolution [2553 \(2020\)](#) and the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening security sector reform ([S/2022/280](#)), security sector reform components in peacekeeping operations have continued to support countries in advancing political solutions to conflict by strengthening governance and building more inclusive and nationally owned security institutions. In the Central African Republic, MINUSCA contributed to strengthening democratic governance, civilian oversight and accountability in the security sector by supporting the national authorities in reviewing security sector strategic frameworks, resulting in the endorsement of a new national security sector reform strategy (2023–2027) and national security policy (2022–2027). The Mission also supported the oversight of the defence sector by the military inspectorate and the National Assembly. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO has partnered with the World Bank to help the Government to initiate a public expenditure review aimed at enhancing capacities to efficiently plan, allocate and manage national resources for the security sector ahead of the Mission's closure. In South Sudan, UNMISS continued to support the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board, established under the peace agreement to negotiate priorities for security sector reform.

33. The Department of Peace Operations operates thematic standing capacities in the areas of police and justice and corrections, based at UNLB. These are cost-efficient, flexible and rapidly deployable assets to provide surge capacities in peacekeeping operations, when needed. In response to paragraph 31 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/76/760/Add.5](#)), endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/277](#), the budget report of UNLB for the 2023/24 period contains an assessment of those standing capacities. In addition, building on positive lessons from operating those standing capacities, the Department of Peace Operations has been piloting the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration standing capacity and security sector reform standing capacity in Brindisi, Italy, through limited extrabudgetary funding. A mine action rapid response capacity will also be piloted in Brindisi, using voluntary contributions, to benefit from synergies in planning and deployment with other standing capacities.

Partnerships

34. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 71 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

35. The United Nations undertook to strengthen peacekeeping partnerships with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements to leverage comparative institutional advantages and awareness and maximize political entry points to pursue mandated peace and security objectives. Regional organizations have deployed military or civilian missions before, during and after United Nations peacekeeping operations, requiring considerable coordination and coherence at the strategic and operational levels. Valuable coordination mechanisms to ensure regular communication and engagement between these partners on evolving issues have continued and, when required, have been adapted to a virtual format.

36. The special representatives and envoys of the Secretary-General strengthened their collaboration with their African Union counterparts, including in the Central African Republic, Mali and South Sudan. The special representatives and envoys also regularly provided briefings to the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on country and region-specific issues, as well as on thematic issues. Those efforts led to enhanced coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the African Union Commission to prevent, resolve and manage conflicts in a mutually supportive and complementary manner. The United Nations and the African Union, in consultation with the Federal Government of Somalia and donors, also developed a joint proposal on the strategic objective, size and composition of a reconfigured African Union mission in Somalia, as mandated by the Security Council in its resolution [2568 \(2021\)](#), with ATMIS subsequently established. The Department of Operational Support, in coordination with the United Nations Office to the African Union, will continue to ensure that UNSOS is fit for purpose to support the transition of security responsibilities from ATMIS to Somali security forces. The United Nations further supported the development of strategies, policy guidelines, monitoring and reporting activities, and accountability mechanisms for African Union peace support operations and provided support for the development of a civilian roster for the African Standby Capacity for the rapid deployment of civilian staff on African Standby Force missions.

37. In January 2022, the United Nations and the European Union approved their updated strategic partnership on peace operations and crisis management priorities for the period 2022–2024, maintaining the focus on the acceleration of the implementation of Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security, cooperation between missions and operations in the field, security sector reform and transition planning and increasing the emphasis on support for political frameworks in line with Action for Peacekeeping Plus, climate security and addressing misinformation and disinformation. Operational partnership in the field has continued, notably in the Central African Republic, including in areas related to security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the rule of law, and, in Kosovo, on women and peace and security. Dialogue has been taken forward more broadly on women and peace and security, with a view to enhanced partnerships in the field and the sharing of guidance and good practices, including on issues relating to gender parity.

38. Further cooperation with the League of Arab States was centred on women and peace and security, through an online briefing given by UNIFIL, in April 2022, to League officials and representatives of the Arab Women Mediators Network on the mission's efforts to advance the women and peace and security agenda. With the support of the United Nations liaison office to the League of Arab States in Cairo, the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support have also held discussions with the League on enhancing cooperation on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as on capacity-building on operational issues and field visits to peace operations. In July 2022, the two Departments

participated in the general cooperation meeting between the United Nations and the League, held in Geneva.

39. The United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have continued efforts to implement the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between ASEAN and the United Nations (2021–2025). The Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have made progress in implementing a package of capacity-building support for United Nations peacekeeping training in military performance evaluation, medical care, countering improvised explosive devices and signals and communications.

40. The Department of Peace Operations has engaged in consultations with the Collective Security Treaty Organization on United Nations peacekeeping requirements and available training. In December 2021, experts from the Treaty Organization visited UNIFIL, where they received first-hand insight into its work and the potential needs and gaps the mission faces.

41. The Department of Operational Support strives to integrate meaningful partnerships into its support architecture. In that context, the Department continues to engage with regional organizations to strengthen interoperability and complementarity at the strategic and operational levels to shape future collaborations. The Department has therefore continued to work with the African Union, the European Union and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, exploring potential areas for future collaboration, including the sharing of knowledge, expertise and best practices on operational support issues, as well as responses to rapidly changing situations requiring specialized capabilities.

IV. Strategic and operational integration

Integrated analysis, assessment and planning

42. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

43. Integrated analysis, assessment and planning, both within missions and with United Nations partners, as well as with partners external to the United Nations, are critical to ensuring coherence around a common strategy and maximizing collective impact. Rigorous analysis and integrated planning also support effective and efficient mandate implementation, translating political strategies into impactful action. Under Action for Peacekeeping Plus, the Department of Peace Operations and peacekeeping missions have committed to specific deliverables aimed at strengthening analysis and planning, as part of a focus on strategic and operational integration. The Secretariat has reviewed approaches to strengthening integration with United Nations partners on the ground, including by revising the Policy on Integrated Assessment and Planning and by reframing joint assessment, planning and programming at the field level. To strengthen planning structures and capacities in field missions, the Department of Peace Operations supported missions in establishing dedicated mission planning capabilities, where relevant, appropriately adapted to mission contexts and empowered by leadership to engage in integrated planning with civilian and uniformed counterparts. That initiative will be formalized in a policy under development aimed at clarifying the structures, roles and responsibilities of mission planning units.

Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System

44. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 48 to 50 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

45. Peacekeeping missions have also focused on strengthening integration, targeting in particular more rigorous and coherent planning, analysis, reporting and measuring with regard to their impact. As part of these efforts, all missions have now implemented the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System, which is contributing to the strengthening of integration within missions, across civilian and uniformed personnel, through the monitoring of more than 600 indicators. It is also serving to integrate strategic and operational data and impact assessments, helping missions to come together in order to regularly review and strengthen mandate delivery. It allows missions to view trends over time, such as the presence of State authority or the capacity of civil society to participate in a peace process.

46. Those data inform assessments of mission impact and the analysis of changes in the operating environment, as well as the development of recommendations for how to strengthen operations, enabling mission-wide planning to be directly informed by mission impact assessments for the first time. More than 30 impact assessments have been conducted to date.

47. Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System analysis and data are informing existing reporting and accountability tools, including reporting to Member States, thus helping to strengthen their focus on impact. For example, as at 31 August 2022, the Secretary General had used System data and analysis in 17 reports to more clearly illustrate the missions' impact or highlight challenges. The Security Council heard 10 briefings that were accompanied by System fact sheets, in which data drawn from the Assessment System and other sources were presented to provide additional detail and analysis to Security Council members in priority areas.

48. The Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System has been refined on the basis of regular mission feedback, as well as internal and external reviews, including lessons learned and best practices captured in a stocktaking paper, a review by an independent external consultant and a research paper by the International Peace Institute. The focus is now on implementing the System as a planning, data and assessment tool, consistent with, and in support of, the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General for Action by Everyone, Everywhere, the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping and the Action for Peacekeeping initiative. The Department of Peace Operations has set five benchmarks for missions: (a) increase the use of System data and analysis in reporting; (b) begin to use System data and analysis to bolster strategic communications; (c) regularly implement System planning and assessment exercises; (d) review the results of System impact assessments and act upon recommendations, where approved by leadership; and (e) use the System to help to strengthen the impact orientation of results-based budgets.

49. To reach those benchmarks, the Department of Peace Operations will: (a) develop Department guidelines, harmonized with other planning and assessment tools; (b) continue to provide remote and in-person support to missions to strengthen data, update plans, co-facilitate impact assessments and/or develop reports or dashboards; (c) provide training materials, guidance and templates, as needed; and (d) continue to strengthen the methodology and information technology platform, drawing on lessons learned and leveraging evolving technologies. These implementation efforts will build on the progress made to date, examples of which are provided below.

50. Plans developed through the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System can be quickly adapted to changes in operating environments and assessments of impact. For example, MINUSMA used its most recent System impact

assessment to inform coordinated efforts to support the restoration of State authority in Mali.

51. MONUSCO is using the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System to monitor progress made towards achieving the benchmarks set out in the transition plan. As part of the Mission's efforts to upgrade its early warning and response system, a round-the-clock hub was operationalized in North Kivu to centralize information on alerts and ensure a timely and coordinated response by MONUSCO and the United Nations country team in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, representing strong cross-pillar collaboration.

52. The Department will continue its collaboration with the field during the implementation phase to ensure that the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System is both effective and practical, and determine what resources may be needed to ensure that the benefits of the System are sustainable and integrated with other tools.

United Nations transitions

53. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 20 to 23, 30 and 36 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

Transition planning

54. Early integrated planning of transitions of United Nations peace operations remains an important priority that has financial, material and reputational impacts on peacekeeping operations, as well as on the United Nations country team. A strategic and integrated approach to United Nations transitions is at the core of efforts by the Department of Peace Operations to ensure the prospect of durable peace and to address the remaining challenges in the context of a drawdown or withdrawal of a peacekeeping mission. When well-timed and well-managed, a transition ensures that United Nations configurations, priorities and strategies respond to the most pressing needs on the ground, thereby allowing effective support to be provided to countries emerging from violent conflict. Transitions are also central to the sustaining peace and integration agendas of the United Nations.

55. Efforts for stronger cooperation and integration in order to enable proactive transition planning to attain sustainable peace are a key priority for all integrated peacekeeping operations. In South Sudan, UNMISS and United Nations country team leadership have initiated strategic discussions, with the support of the United Nations Transitions Project (led jointly by the Development Coordination Office, the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and UNDP), on early transition planning to identify opportunities for closer collaboration on shared priorities. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO is collaborating closely with the Government and United Nations country team to implement the joint transition plan. In its resolution [2666 \(2022\)](#), adopted in December 2022, the Security Council took note of the call issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to review the transition plan for MONUSCO. Discussions between MONUSCO and the Government are ongoing at the highest level. In the meantime, MONUSCO and the United Nations country team are working closely to further the implementation of the joint transition plan.

Strengthening United Nations coherence and collaboration between pillars in peacekeeping

56. Depending on the context of the country and/or mission, deputy special representatives of the Secretary-General may be triple-hatted to also perform the functions of resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators. These deputies

constitute the link between the political work of the mission and the United Nations entities implementing development and humanitarian activities in coordination with the mission. As resident coordinator, the incumbent is responsible for coordinating operations and activities relating to United Nations country teams and United Nations development; for ensuring that United Nations country team activities are aligned with national priorities, as captured in United Nations cooperation frameworks; for providing oversight and transparency on joint activities of the United Nations country team; and for convening to mobilize partnerships and financing in support of country efforts towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The resident coordinator's office on the ground supports those functions. As humanitarian coordinator, the incumbent is responsible for coordinating humanitarian plans and operations and for maintaining links with Governments (and other parties), donors and the broader humanitarian community. The salaries and common staff costs related to the positions of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator are budgeted at 50 per cent of the total cost in the 2023/24 budgets of the respective peacekeeping missions, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [59/296](#) and [72/279](#).

57. In line with Security Council resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#), peacekeeping operations will continue to strengthen coherence and collaboration among pillars in mission settings. This involves greater collaboration between the various pillars in peacekeeping operations, but also between peacekeeping operations and the other United Nations actors in mission settings. Working under the strategic direction of the special representatives of the Secretary-General, the deputy special representatives/resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators serve as the principal interface between the mission and the United Nations country team, thus, inter alia, leading the coordination efforts for humanitarian, development and recovery activities and ensuring that concerns raised by the United Nations country team are brought to the attention of the special representatives. In the context of transitions, the deputy special representatives/resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators are responsible for ensuring that peacekeeping operations, in the earliest possible stages, engage the United Nations country team, other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other actors in the integrated planning and coordination on transitions.

58. Organizational arrangements and clear reporting lines ensure that staff under each "hat" have a coordinated, but different reporting line to the incumbent. A dedicated capacity in the mission structure is required to support the deputy special representative/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator in carrying out the cross-pillar coherence function and to provide sufficient support for that role in coordinating the work of the various reporting units. The office of the deputy special representative/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator contributes to the mission's planning and integration efforts, led by its chief of staff, thereby ensuring coherence between the different pillars within the mission, and between the mission and other stakeholders and partners, which requires appropriate-level staffing.

59. The staffing of the deputy special representatives' offices include staff members that provide dedicated support to the deputy special representative function, as opposed to the resident coordinator and/or humanitarian coordinator functions. In the peacekeeping missions, where other capacities are carrying out mandated work in support of the deputy special representative position, those capacities are required to respond to country-specific needs in areas of the respective mission mandate. Mission budgets continue to fund positions in units that are primarily aimed at supporting deputy special representatives/resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators in their role as deputy head of mission. Core support for the resident coordinator-related functions is provided and funded through the dedicated special purpose trust fund. Similarly, humanitarian country team entities might continue to fund positions in the

offices of deputy special representatives/resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators when those positions are focused on humanitarian support, depending on the situation on the ground and the assessed needs for those specific functions.

60. The Secretariat conducted an initial review of existing capacities supporting the deputy special representative in performing management functions, as deputy head of mission, with regard to reporting units and working in areas linked to the mandates of the missions. For example, at UNMISS, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the management of approximately 130 mission posts under her authority (mostly reporting to her through holders of P-5-level posts), plus more than 30 non-mission posts (funded by the Resident Coordinator's Office, UNDP or a given project). The initial review found that an appropriately sized and dedicated capacity in the office of the deputy special representative/resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator was required to support the incumbent in driving successful integrated analysis and planning, including transition planning through the integrated strategic framework and/or cooperation framework, in close coordination between the mission and the United Nations country team and other stakeholders. In that context, and while mindful that the structure of every mission responds to the mandate and requirements of that mission, the Secretariat will continue to review the staffing and support capacity in the offices of deputy special representatives/resident coordinators/humanitarian coordinators, to ensure that the mandate-related functions performed by the incumbent are effectively supported.

Liquidation

61. The drawdown and liquidation of UNAMID in 2021/2022 also included lessons learned and recommendations on operational support considerations throughout the design and life cycle of the mission. These will be included in the guide for senior leadership on field entity closure and form part of the United Nations Transitions Project. A parallel initiative to develop a checklist for mission preparedness for closure is aimed at strengthening the support response for entities facing drawdown, mission closure and/or transition. In conjunction with this activity, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and the Department of Operational Support will continue to enhance the quality assurance measures for assets, equipment, inventory and the write-off and disposal records. This will include continued engagement with the entities for liquidating backlogs before the end of Security Council mandates, in order to reduce the scope of activities and transactions to be handled during an entity's reconfiguration, drawdown and liquidation exercise. Furthermore, the two Departments will facilitate the development and implementation of a concept for reuse and refurbishment to extend the remaining useful life of high-value, long lead-time assets under the lead of the United Nations Global Service Centre of the Department of Operational Support, which would further strengthen global asset management and would improve the utilization of assets and equipment. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as MONUSCO continues the operationalization of its transition plan, the Department of Operational Support will continue to provide strategic guidance and dedicated operational expertise in support of the Mission.

62. The liquidation of UNAMID and, more specifically, the residual non-location-specific activities within the Department of Operational Support-led liquidation coordination mechanism have facilitated the identification of gaps and enabled the design of process improvement measures for the smooth transition of the residual post-liquidation portfolio across all functional areas to the respective action owners within the Department of Peace Operations, Department of Operational Support and the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance. This spans all functional areas, including the processing of separation entitlements; movements of

United Nations-owned equipment; the repatriation of uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment; the disposal of expired ammunition and unserviceable contingent-owned equipment; the handling of residual claims and compensations; commercial contract close-out and reporting activities; the reconciliation of accounts payable and accounts receivable, residual reconciliation of and reporting on property; and long-term environmental monitoring and reporting.

63. In partnership with the United Nations Transitions Project, the Department of Operational Support conducted a review of existing operational guidance on asset disposal in transition settings. In its review, the Department factored in the positions from the document entitled “Policy interpretation and guidance for the disposal of property”, issued by the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance in November 2022, into which the lessons learned from the liquidation of UNAMID and other mission closures were incorporated. The manner in which asset disposal is planned and managed during mission drawdown is important, as it can provide opportunities to scale up the capacities of remaining United Nations entities, as well as of national actors. Following the review, practical recommendations were made on how existing guidance can be improved, especially to address the needs of agencies, funds and programmes and national Governments. The outputs of the review will complement existing guidance developed by the Department of Operational Support.

64. In response to paragraph 20 of resolution [76/274](#) and lessons learned from the experience of recent mission drawdowns, the upcoming revision of the Secretary-General’s bulletin on the delegation of authority in the administration of the Staff Regulations and Rules and Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations ([ST/SGB/2019/2](#)) is intended to add clarity regarding delegation of authority when the Security Council terminates a mission. The revised bulletin will serve to clarify the legal character of an entity at the end of its mandate, codify the exercise of a delegation of authority by an officer-in-charge and define the modality for delegating authorities when the authority of the special representative of the Secretary-General ends.

65. In response to paragraph 22 of resolution [76/274](#), the mechanisms for determining workforce planning during the drawdown phase, as well as staffing for the liquidation phase, can be found in the Department of Operational Support guide for senior leadership on field entity closure. Throughout the drawdown and liquidation phases, it is important to identify critical functions, including the exercise of delegated authorities, and ensure that they are adequately staffed. These functions may vary in different contexts or may require greater or fewer human resources depending on the circumstances. For this reason, it is not possible to provide specifics in terms of requisite levels of personnel for liquidation activities. Bearing in mind these factors, the Secretariat will closely analyse the level of personnel required to successfully draw down and liquidate future closing missions.

66. In response to paragraph 30 of resolution [76/274](#), in the operational support planning for transitions of peacekeeping operations, the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Peace Operations always hold close consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries. Such planning is aimed at covering all logistical, financial and administrative aspects of a mission’s drawdown and closure, including the repatriation of uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment.

67. In response to paragraph 36 of resolution [76/274](#), RSCE processes payments to separated staff during the closure of missions located in Africa, as part of the transition of a United Nations presence. RSCE remains committed to the timely treatment of all such payments. Similarly, for peacekeeping operations outside Africa, the Kuwait Joint Support Office processes all payments to separated staff during the closure of missions they service. Both RSCE and the Kuwait Office strive to service these payments expeditiously.

Quick-impact projects

68. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 82 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

69. Since their establishment in 2000 (see [A/C.4/55/6](#)), quick-impact projects have enabled peacekeeping operations to extend the range of activities available to missions so as to further their impact, both by building confidence with local stakeholders, thus improving the operational environment, and by delivering tangible peace dividends for local populations, therefore contributing to sustaining peace.

70. In that context, many quick-impact projects are designed and implemented to promote a stronger role for local authorities, by providing a basic infrastructure that allows them to operate for the communities and address local conflict drivers. A recent survey highlighted that about 40 per cent of quick-impact projects at MINUSMA, 65 per cent of those at MINUSCA and MONUSCO and 80 per cent of those at UNMISS and UNISFA were implemented to rehabilitate and provide functioning infrastructure for mayors and central government representatives, as well as rule of law institutions. Recent evaluations have also demonstrated the positive impact of such projects. For instance, an assessment conducted at UNIFIL in March 2022 showed that the consultative nature of project identification and implementation had resulted in improved acceptance of the mission by the local population and authorities, thus contributing to mandate implementation. Further details on the assessment and impact of UNIFIL are provided in the mission's budget report.

71. Since the introduction of quick-impact projects, the Secretariat has strived to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness, while ensuring quality control and lessons learned through evaluation and conformity with relevant financial rules and procedures. To that effect, the Secretariat is finalizing a revision on the quick-impact project policy and guidelines to further streamline procedures and improve technical knowledge with peacekeeping operations through dedicated training materials.

Programmatic activities

72. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 80 and 81 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

73. Missions carry out programmatic activities in a range of mandated areas. These activities are aimed at advancing missions' mandates and reflect the missions' strategic priorities, as identified in strategic integrated frameworks, transition plans and other planning instruments, including Action for Peacekeeping Plus. As a critical mandate delivery modality, the objectives and nature of programmatic activities are determined by the mission leadership on the basis of context-specific needs and priorities, in line with the policy guidance provided to missions by Headquarters, as highlighted in mission budget planning assumptions. Decisions on the inclusion of resources for programmatic activities are taken at the mission level in the context of the budget preparation processes and on the basis of the mission strategic priorities in the implementation of their mandate. Missions are responsible for reporting on how the implementation of those activities has contributed to implementing their mandates, the linkage to those mandates, the implementing entities and the mission's performance of the appropriate oversight. The peacekeeping operations have provided a comprehensive detailed breakdown of activities for the 2021/22 performance period in the supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee. Furthermore, the peacekeeping operations are using several tools to improve performance and impact assessments, such as the Umoja-based strategic management application module for tracking the implementation of projects, using the results and analysis to inform planning and adjustments where required. Missions frequently engage with

United Nations country teams on the use programmatic activities to advance and/or implement complementary priorities based on the comparative advantage of the entities. When used strategically and embedded in the broader system-wide planning processes, a mission's programmatic funding has proved to be an essential tool to better position the United Nations to advance a sustaining peace agenda. For example, programmatic funding lays the foundation for the delivery of longer-term outcomes, such as in the case of MINUSCA, where it contributed to the operationalization of the Special Criminal Court. In the case of UNMIK, the joint programmatic approach with the United Nations Kosovo team contributed to the implementation of the Kosovo rule of law strategy for 2021–2026.

74. When programmatic activities are implemented through a partner on the basis of a context-specific comparative advantage, the mission and the implementing partner enter into a standard memorandum of understanding in accordance with United Nations rules and regulations, to specify the services to be provided by each party, the distribution of responsibilities, the financial arrangements and the reporting, audit and evaluation mechanisms, as well as other relevant aspects of joint programmatic activities. Decisions on the implementation modalities of programmatic activities are taken at the country level, in the context of the mission's delegated authority.

75. More information on the proposed programmatic activities for the 2023/24 period is included in annex IX to the present report.

V. Capabilities and mindsets

76. This Action for Peacekeeping Plus priority is to ensure that peacekeeping operations have in place the right capabilities with the right mindsets and capacity to deploy more mobile, adaptable and agile personnel. This includes enhancing missions' operational and tactical peacekeeping-intelligence, strengthening early warning systems, establishing an agile, data-driven and technology-enabled approach for effective mandate delivery and strengthening and leveraging peacekeeping data capabilities to improve delivery, foster transparency and bolster a targeted operational response.

77. At MONUSCO, the reconfiguration of the force Intervention Brigade was completed during the 2021/22 period, with the enhancement of its headquarters and peacekeeping-intelligence capabilities and the deployment of four quick reaction forces. To further enhance enabling capabilities, a signal company was deployed in November 2022, and an explosive ordnance disposal platoon has been generated and is waiting to be deployed by the second quarter of 2023.

78. At MINUSCA, the military engineering units were reinforced with enhanced explosive ordnance disposal capabilities to respond to the heightened explosive threat and, by the end of 2022, horizontal engineering capabilities (focused on the rehabilitation of bridges) to enhance the mobility of the Mission across the territory, which is characterized by poor road conditions exacerbated by long rainy seasons.

79. MINUSMA has pursued the implementation of the force adaptation plan to help the Mission to improve its robust and proactive posture, in order to protect civilians in areas where they are most at risk, in coordination with the Malian Defence and Security Forces, as well as to improve performance and the safety and security of its personnel. With regard to capability enhancement, utility and armed helicopters and unmanned aircraft systems have been generated and are awaiting the completion of necessary infrastructure on the ground to deploy. The Secretariat will continue to engage troop- and police-contributing countries to fill outstanding capability gaps,

notably in Sector North. Through assistance from Headquarters, MINUSMA will continue its efforts to have the required capabilities with the right mindsets for the Malian context, including accelerating deployment and the augmentation of peacekeeping-intelligence mechanisms through the use of modern equipment with a focus on night operating capability, mechanisms to counter improvised explosive devices and mobile medical modules. MINUSMA will continue to prioritize relevant predeployment specialized training (such as on countering improvised explosive devices) for individuals and units committed to deploying in Mali.

80. The Department of Peace Operations is working to ensure a peacekeeping mindset at all levels, including military units and soldiers. The Office of Military Affairs is now collecting data from the military component across all field missions to help the Organization's leadership and troop- and police-contributing countries to have a better understanding of the transition from national doctrine and operations to United Nations peacekeeping and associated policies and guidance. Once completed and implemented, the new and comprehensive military performance management system will include the promulgation of more granular military standards to troop- and police-contributors and provide expert feedback on best practices and identified shortfalls.

81. Given that United Nations police performance is a joint responsibility of the United Nations, Member States and regional, subregional or professional policing organizations, as well as United Nations police personnel, collaboration on vetting, preparing and equipping technologically proficient and trained United Nations police personnel will continue. Specific initiatives include the following: (a) advancing the Strategic Guidance Framework for International Policing and further operationalizing the United Nations police training architecture programme; (b) maintaining Secretariat assistance for Member States' predeployment readiness through visits by a selection assistance and assessment team and a formed police assessment team, which also assess the operational capability of formed police units; (c) sustaining United Nations police succession-planning initiatives by supporting the required training and certification processes of individual police officers and formed police unit personnel and by maintaining the United Nations women police command cadre and the senior police leadership roster; and (d) undertaking performance assessment and evaluation inspection visits, which cover the full spectrum of United Nations police requirements, including mobility, welfare, safety and security aspects.

82. As part of efforts to enhance the awareness and capacities of peacekeeping personnel to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence, the Department of Peace Operations launched a short animated film illustrating how missions use integrated and survivor-centred approaches to protect survivors of sexual violence. During the 2023/24 period, the Department of Peace Operations will provide technical and operational support to missions with the development, implementation and mainstreaming of commitments to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence and the facilitation of context-specific and scenario-based training courses for focal points on conflict-related sexual violence, in line with the most recent policies and guidance.

Uniformed personnel: force generation and capabilities

83. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 29 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

84. The Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support continued to work with Member States to maintain several military and police units at different levels of preparedness and readiness for deployment, including at the rapid deployment level of the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System. In all,

13 units were verified as ready for rapid deployment, with 4 of those deploying to missions, and another 14 were deployed from other levels. The System thus enabled the selection and more rapid deployment of critical uniformed peacekeeping capabilities that were known to meet United Nations standards of training and performance, as well as contingent-owned equipment requirements.

85. The mechanism initiated by the Office of Military Affairs of the Department of Peace Operations and troop- and police-contributing countries to obtain information on undeclared caveats from force headquarters has had a positive impact on addressing and avoiding caveats, which have a detrimental impact on mandate implementation and performance. A clear, comprehensive and transparent procedure on caveats for military components is being formalized and will be completed by June 2023. In the selection and generation of military units, operational caveats are initially identified by analysing troop- and police-contributing countries pledges relating to the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System. For units at the rapid deployment level within the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System, only units without any caveats are accepted. It is to be noted that capabilities are all selected from the System, which means that no capability outside the System may be selected or considered for deployment, unless in very exceptional cases, such as when a required capability is not available through the System. Once capabilities have been identified through the System, all documents and a decision brief are sent to the relevant offices of the under-secretaries-general for review and approval, through which all operational, political, and logistical aspects, including caveats are identified and scrutinized. The approved troop- and police-contributing countries are then invited to commence the processes for potential deployment to the mission. All military units must undergo a strategic assessment and advisory visit or a mission-specific assessment and advisory visit. This is often followed by a field reconnaissance visit and a predeployment visit, where the operational caveats are again extensively discussed and analysed. Contingent caveats, identified through an assessment and advisory visit and/or a predeployment visit and reconnaissance, are discussed in length during negotiation of the memorandum of understanding, which begins prior to a predeployment visit and is concluded after that visit. Only if operational caveats do not affect the operational performance of that contingent, and with the concurrence of the mission, United Nations Headquarters and the troop- and police-contributing countries, are such caveats accepted. During the selection process, the units without caveats and with good historical performance records will be given preference for deployment.

86. The Uniformed Capabilities Support Division continues to support the Office of Military Affairs and the Police Division in ensuring that capabilities deployed by troop- and police-contributing countries in formed troop and police units, under memorandums of understanding and in line with statement of unit requirements, remain aligned with the mandated tasks of field missions. Annex VI to the present report contains information on the status of memorandums of understanding for deployed units as at 31 December 2022. The same annex also contains information on the status of liabilities to troop- and police-contributing countries for capabilities deployed to United Nations peacekeeping missions, as well as on deductions applied to reimbursements for absent or non-functional contingent-owned equipment. The 2023 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment met in January of that year and conducted its triennial review of reimbursement rates and the major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services categories. A new version of the Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions is expected to be issued later in 2023 to reflect the decisions of the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Working Group.

87. The Department of Peace Operations has undertaken a review of senior military posts across field missions to consider the differences between senior military appointments that are United Nations staff posts and appointments of individual uniformed personnel, who are serving members of Member State defence forces and are nominated by Member States. Through its review, the Department highlighted three major issues: (a) the frequent rotation of some senior military appointments in the field, which affects mission business continuity and stakeholder relationships; (b) the existence of disparities between and within some missions, where there are cases of junior military appointments contracted as United Nations staff posts and cases of senior military appointments with individual uniformed personnel status; and (c) holders of senior appointments with individual uniformed personnel status are not entitled to salaries by the United Nations, which appears to be reducing the pool of interested and qualified officers to fill critical senior leadership positions. Further assessment of the situation and a review of options is currently under way with the relevant stakeholders, including Member States. More information is available in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations ([A/77/573](#), paras. 104 and 105). The related policy and budgetary implications for any changes under the options are also being reviewed.

Unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance

88. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 53 to 58 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

89. The generation and deployment of unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance in missions continues to be an essential operational enabler of mission mandate implementation, serving to protect peacekeepers through the provision of information acquisition capabilities, which are fully integrated into the mission's situational awareness plans.

90. MONUSCO currently has a contract for the provision of medium-altitude long-endurance unmanned aircraft systems. While that arrangement will remain in effect until early 2024, the Secretariat is working to update the Mission's operational requirement for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms for the purpose of refining current services with a more efficient solution upon the expiration of the current contract. MINUSCA continues to deploy micro and mini unmanned aircraft systems to improve situational awareness of the Mission's force and protect its personnel. In addition, MINUSCA, in coordination with the unmanned aircraft systems joint cell at Headquarters, is currently engaged in a new request for proposal for the provision of a new small tactical unmanned aircraft system intended to replace the one currently in place and provide improved and cost-effective operational capability and technical performance, in line with MINUSCA force peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance operational requirements, with deployment expected during the 2022/23 period. At MINUSMA, the manned fixed-wing airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capability deployed in December 2021 is aligned with the Mission's 2020 force adaptation plan, in line with Security Council resolution [2480 \(2019\)](#). Starting early 2022, the Malian authorities introduced new restrictions on intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance and other flights, in particular in central Mali, with the establishment of no-fly zones. In November 2022, new modalities for the authorization of the use of air assets were agreed between the Mission and the authorities, and a working group was created to examine all operational difficulties on a regular basis. Details on the deployment of unmanned aircraft systems at MINUSCA, MONUSCO and MINUSMA are provided in annex IV to the present report.

91. The newly developed category management strategy for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance includes 13 different improvement opportunities that are being implemented. One of those is a specific lessons learned programme for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, which will be used to develop and implement different lessons learned in the unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance category on an annual basis. Those lessons learned will continue to be implemented through contracts and letters of assist, as well as in United Nations regulatory framework, training and operations processes. One of the lessons learned already implemented led to the introduction of financial penalties in the form of cost recovery for underutilization due to performance issues on the part of the vendor, which are now included in all relevant contracts.

92. The General Assembly requested that peacekeeping mission staff have the capacity to provide technical oversight of the use of unmanned aircraft systems technologies. Although services are purchased under turnkey contracts and letters of assist, United Nations staff should also be trained in the proper governance and management of unmanned aircraft systems, such as planning, tasking, execution and contract management. A specific improvement initiative under the scope of the category management strategy for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance includes a complete renewed set of rules and guidance and specific training solutions for different staff audiences in the area of unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.

93. All procurement and sourcing activities in this category are planned and conducted at the Headquarters strategic level, in strict compliance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. To facilitate not only innovative and cost-effective solutions, but also international and transparent competition, those procurement processes are conducted under the request-for-proposal modality. The category management strategy for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance includes additional procurement tools and products (manuals, training, seminars, templates and draft documents) to facilitate peacekeeping mission staff preparation and participation in the different procurement processes. In addition, the reimbursement of micro and mini unmanned aircraft systems provided by troop- and police-contributing countries is conducted in compliance with the approved contingent-owned equipment rates and the current Financial Regulations and Rules.

94. In order to ensure the security of information and communications at missions, including any gathered from the use of unmanned aircraft systems technologies, United Nations data are stored in an encrypted manner within a secure location in situ, or in secured cloud locations using United Nations standard protocols and commercial contracts for data security and handling.

95. Key performance indicators that reflect the efficient and cost-effective use of unmanned aircraft systems are integrated into all new contracts and letters of assist for the provision of unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (for MINUSCA, MINUSMA and MONUSCO), including in a new annex with different key performance indicators that are tailor-made and customized to the specific mission's operational requirements. In addition, the new category management strategy for unmanned aircraft systems and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance also includes a project to develop a key performance indicator management programme aimed at facilitating the timely and effective implementation of different types of key

performance indicators (strategic, operational, technical and financial) within the United Nations system.

Civilian personnel: recruitment and management of staff in the field

96. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 28, 35, 39 to 41 and 44 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraph 82 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#)).

97. Peacekeeping operations are provided with advice and guidance through strategic workforce planning processes to build workforce capabilities necessary for the delivery of their mandates in changing operating environments, with new technologies available and in line with the strategic direction of the Secretariat. In that context, new job profiles are developed and changes to existing job profiles made to ensure that peacekeeping operations can recruit candidates with the profiles they need to have within their structures.

98. A key initiative for improving outreach and advancing both gender parity and geographical balance in line with paragraphs 40 and 41 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) is the Secretary-General's global call for nominations campaign, launched most recently in October 2021. Since the first campaign in 2017, 12 global call nominees, including 6 women, have been appointed to civilian head and deputy head of peacekeeping mission positions, representing 38 per cent of all appointments of special representatives and deputy special representatives of the Secretary-General at those missions. In parallel, the ongoing leadership partnering initiative, launched in 2014, has continued to be offered to all new appointees, and efforts to strengthen the community of women leaders has grown, with the addition of the "coffee shop" series, a new virtual forum connecting female heads and deputy heads of mission. In May 2022, a more integrated process for the selection of multiple-hatted deputy resident/humanitarian coordinator positions was rolled out, with the intent of selecting leaders with the expertise and mindset for operating in integrated missions. Looking ahead, outreach and leadership support will continue, and additional tools are being developed to further strengthen the selection process of heads and deputy heads of mission.

99. Efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices of the Secretariat and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, are ongoing. These efforts include: (a) modifications to the geographical representation strategy, providing workstreams and activities to improve geographical representation in the Secretariat; (b) partnering with Member States and other key stakeholders on innovative ways to engage participants, with the aim of raising awareness and identifying candidates through career events and regional recruitment campaigns for field operations, including in relation to organizational priorities such as gender parity targets and geographical representation; (c) the development of employer branding, virtual "inreach" and outreach and social media messaging with field-specific content; and (d) supporting management through data, guidelines and tools to highlight the importance of geographical representation in the recruitment process and to move towards improved geographical representation in the field. From January to July 2022, 11 regional career events were held, as were 4 global career events and 1 United Nations Careers livestream event. Livestream events will continue to be conducted on a biannual basis. Entity-specific sessions, including specific sessions for peacekeeping operations, were held to share information on progress made towards attaining geographical representation and gender parity and to support the creation of entity action plans. In addition, a partnership agreement has been signed with United Nations information centres and resident representatives in unrepresented and underrepresented Member States on outreach activities in those countries and to support field-specific recruitment initiatives. To further advance the

geographical representation strategy, the Office of Human Resources held an outreach round-table briefing in October 2022, bringing together unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and key stakeholders within the Secretariat to discuss building purposeful partnerships to advance the geographical representation strategy.

100. In its resolution [76/274](#), paragraph 39, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure proper representation of troop- and police-contributing countries in the Department of Peace Operations and the Department of Operational Support. As at 31 December 2021, representation by troop- and police-contributing countries was 97 per cent in the Department of Peace Operations and 92 per cent in the Department of Operational Support. In the Department of Operational Support, efforts to improve and ensure proper representation includes the following: certification by hiring managers when submitting a selection recommendation to the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support that due consideration has been given to candidates from troop- and police-contributing countries; outreach activities to increase the pool of applicants targeting nationals of troop- and police-contributing countries; and monitoring and reporting by the Executive Office of the Department.

101. In line with paragraph 35 of Assembly resolution [76/274](#), the Human Resources Services Division in the Department of Operational Support publishes generic job openings to support recruitment in the field. The Division establishes and manages rosters across all job families, organizes testing and examinations, provides the full spectrum of operational support and other advisory services for clients in the exercise of their delegated authority and supports managers and business partners in the use of non-staff personnel. The support provided by the Division enables timely recruitment from rosters, while ensuring that due consideration is given to the Organization's imperatives of gender parity and geographic diversity, in the interests of having qualified and diverse candidates available to deploy quickly to achieve peace operation mandates and meet missions' performance targets. For the rostering process, the Division uses expert panels to assess and recommend candidates who have applied through generic job openings for posts in field missions, in order to reduce the administrative timeline for individual hiring managers. This enhances the quality, consistency and integrity of the recruitment process. The use of expert panels will continue in the 2023/24 period in a hybrid format, building on lessons learned from the pandemic. Since all missions select candidates that have been rostered as a result of such global exercises, an amount of \$0.86 million is apportioned among the missions on a pro rata basis through a cost-sharing model, with each active peacekeeping mission contributing in accordance with its size.

102. To further promote geographical representation and gender parity and to promulgate job vacancies, including among candidates from troop- and police-contributing countries, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance has conducted proactive outreach activities by circulating vacancies to permanent missions and through the United Nations resident coordinator system. Vacancies have also been circulated to organizations representing women and disabled persons and professional associations relevant to specific job openings. Proactive and targeted outreach is regularly undertaken for roster-based generic job openings.

103. In its resolution [76/274](#), paragraph 44, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to give equal treatment to internal and external candidates. Equal treatment is ensured through existing staff selection policy and guidance, under which: (a) all job openings in the Professional and higher categories are to be advertised in the United Nations Careers portal and Inspira and are to be open to both external and internal candidates; (b) all applicants are to be considered according to the same pre-approved criteria and established procedures throughout the recruitment process; (c) all job postings are required to be written for the broadest audience, avoiding to the

extent possible restrictive criteria such as knowledge or skills that can only be acquired within the United Nations; and (d) the central review bodies, upon receiving the list of recommended candidates for a job opening, are to review the recruitment process to ensure that all applicants were evaluated on the basis of the corresponding evaluation criteria and in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules. All steps of the selection process are transparently explained on the United Nations Careers portal in English and French, and applicant guides are available in all official languages.

104. The Human Resources Services Division also provides operational guidance to peacekeeping operations to enable entities to conduct workforce planning and organizational design in support of future workforce requirements and in a variety of operational contexts. In the 2021/22 period, the Division supported and advised missions that conducted reviews, including MINURSO, UNISFA and UNSOS. A review is currently under way at MINUSCA, to which the Department of Operational Support will provide advisory views. In line with the General Assembly requirement expressed in paragraph 28 of its most recent resolution on cross-cutting issues (resolution 76/274) and paragraph 82 of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/76/760), the Department will continue to strengthen the direct operational support it provides to missions to enable efficient and agile staffing structures to support missions in the delivery of their evolving mandates, including by taking a proactive approach in reaching out to missions who are due for a staffing review and conducting mission-specific analysis.

105. The Department of Operational Support also continues to provide operational support by offering improved processes for staff recruitment and onboarding, roster management and non-staff capacities. This support enables peacekeeping missions to manage their positions more efficiently. Going forward, the Department will provide operational support and training for the use of Inspira at field missions to support national staff recruitment, which is currently managed outside the system.

Performance through training efforts

106. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 101 of General Assembly resolution 76/274.

107. The work of the Integrated Training Service is guided by three Action for Peacekeeping Plus priorities that coalesce around the theme of enhancing mission performance: capabilities and mindsets; accountability to peacekeepers; and accountability of peacekeepers. The Department of Peace Operations has resumed full-scale predeployment training for Member States deploying uniformed components in peacekeeping missions.

108. During the reporting period, the Integrated Training Service developed and rolled out five new predeployment training packages, delivered as training-of-trainers courses for Member State trainers. The packages include specialized training material for national investigation officers, United Nations infantry battalions and United Nations police officers. It also developed and rolled out a reinforcement training package for United Nations operational logistics and, for United Nations peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, the Service developed an all-arms search course with the Mine Action Service and is working closely with the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and troop- and police-contributing countries to develop the “pipeline to peacekeeping command” learning programme, a new reinforcement training package for commanders of military and police contingents aimed at raising awareness of their responsibility for the conduct of personnel under their command.

109. Following the request by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations to develop new guidance for Member States to deploy Member State-led military mobile

training teams to peacekeeping missions to support urgent and clearly identified training needs of military personnel that cannot be addressed by internal resources, the Department of Peace Operations collaborated with the Department of Operational Support, the Office of Legal Affairs and Member States to draft a standard operating procedure, in which they outline the process of planning and deploying such Member State-provided teams. The standard operating procedure was implemented in September 2022. A roster of suitable Member State personnel for deployment at short notice will also be established.

110. In addition to supporting the police-contributing countries to ensure that their personnel are adequately trained, the Police Division, jointly with the Integrated Training Service, is implementing the United Nations police training architecture programme, which is aimed at supporting and improving United Nations police performance, capabilities, mindsets and accountability through job-specific training courses. The first United Nations certified instructor development courses aimed at providing training to police trainers from Member States through three training modules in the areas of community-oriented policing, police capacity-building and development and monitoring, mentoring and advising, were organized in June, November and December 2022. In parallel, the development of relevant online courses was initiated with the assistance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Work on aligning police recruitment procedures with the new training realities is ongoing.

111. The light coordination mechanism serves to identify and develop partnership opportunities between deploying and capacity-providing Member States, in order to enhance the capacity of troop-contributing countries. In the 2022/23 period, the mechanism has been expanding its support to police-contributing countries, with a view to supporting the Police Division in the implementation of the police training architecture programme, building on the potential partnerships between police-contributing countries, the Department of Peace Operations and capacity-building providers that had been identified during the first police-specific light coordination mechanism meeting in November 2021.

112. For deployed personnel, the Integrated Training Service, with the support of Member States, conducts training in designing and delivering scenario-based exercises, such as tabletop exercises and command post exercises, to enhance the capacity of Integrated Mission Training Centres and support missions in facilitating emergency preparedness and interoperability, testing their plans and procedures and preparing to address contingencies.

113. The Capacity Development and Operational Training Service of the Department of Operational Support, in collaboration with the Integrated Training Service of the Department of Peace Operations, rolled out the pilot for the Enhanced Training for High-level Operational Support programme, after delays related to the COVID-19 pandemic, developed for staff members at the P-4 and P-5 levels working mostly on administrative and operational support matters. Following the successful completion of the pilot, delivered from March to July 2022, the 2023 session began in February.

114. The Department of Operational Support continues to expand its offering of opportunities for staff to acquire and hone skills and improve their ability to carry out their day-to-day functions, while supporting individual development and thereby improving performance and facilitating mandate delivery. Its training courses cover a number of areas, including human resources management; budget and finance; supply chain management; medical administration; and effective communication and language skills.

115. Through the triangular partnership programme of the Department of Operational Support, troop- and police-contributing countries in Africa, South-East Asia and other

regions continued to benefit from training courses in English and French to enhance the capabilities of their uniformed personnel in such areas as engineering, medical services and command, control, communications, computers, peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance.

116. In response to paragraph 101 of resolution 76/274, all heads of entity appointed by the Secretary-General and their management teams are granted access, upon request, to real-time data on the completion rates of all mandatory training courses by staff of their respective entities in the Secretariat through the established management dashboard. The dashboard, which is maintained by the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, also contains delegation of authority key performance indicators, including an indicator for monitoring compliance by all staff with the mandatory training course requirement. In an effort to strengthen compliance rates, heads of entity are regularly notified of the information contained in the quarterly delegation of authority key performance indicator reports, including on the mandatory training course compliance rate key performance indicator. These regular communications are used to highlight any concerns with compliance and to emphasize the role and responsibility of heads of entity in ensuring compliance with mandatory learning requirements.

Supply chain management

117. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 60 to 69 of General Assembly resolution 76/274.

118. The Office of Supply Chain Management of the Department of Operational Support finalized and disseminated the global supply chain plan for the 2022/23 period, which contained a total of 19,077 demand lines for goods and services valued at a total of \$2.07 billion. The plan serves to identify and provide visibility on consolidated demand for all goods and services across peacekeeping missions and to facilitate the determination of optimal sourcing solutions and opportunities for more effective and efficient delivery through the category management approach. In providing strategic sourcing guidance, the plan has led to the determination that 70.6 per cent (\$1.46 billion) of the total demand can be satisfied by centrally managed solutions through system contracts, turnkey contracts, contracts for aviation services or air charter agreements, strategic movements, memorandums of understanding and letters of assist. Other sources include regional and local contracts, which incorporate such measures as low-value acquisitions, local lease contracts and one-time purchases by missions.

119. The development and implementation of category management is on track. Category management is a concept whereby the range of goods and services required by an organization is divided into groups of similar or related products referred to as categories. A systematic approach to managing those goods and services is defined through a greater understanding of client needs and specific supply markets. By June 2022, the Secretariat had completed development of 31 of a total of 40 category strategies. The main categories for which strategies were developed include military aviation, unmanned aerial system and airborne peacekeeping-intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, catering services, communication services, vehicle fleet, Geographic Information System and enterprise platform. In addition, strategies for such categories as commercial aviation, property leasing and professional services were completed by March 2023. The category strategies, which were developed in close coordination with the planning process, have improved the ability of all Secretariat entities to realize “best value for money” over the long term, not just on a contract-to-contract basis. This is especially beneficial to peacekeeping missions, as their requirements for goods and services tend to be less predictable, more urgent and of potentially higher value than other entities. The strategies also help to increase the range of vendors, in particular those from developing countries and countries with

economies in transitions, based on market capability studies, including a study on items that can be sourced locally using the suppliers' comparative cost advantage.

120. In addition, the Office continues to prioritize its vendor outreach efforts, including through targeted outreach to Member States based on the category management approach and by further strengthening the use of business seminars, in particular for vendors from developing countries and countries with economies in transition. During the 2021/22 period, the Office conducted business seminars for such vendors and developed a set of key performance indicators to measure their effectiveness. The Office has also developed standard operating procedures for vendor outreach activities and established partnerships with UN-Women and the global non-governmental organization WEConnect International, to encourage women-owned businesses to participate in procurement opportunities and provide them with training in capacity-building. Those training opportunities are provided at no cost to women-owned business registered with the United Nations Global Marketplace.

121. In September 2022, the Department of Operational Support introduced a public webpage showing extended statistics on the Procurement Division website to provide new details on annual procurement activities, including total procurement volume by purchasing entity and total procurement volume per supplier and per product/service category. The website is also regularly updated with regard to other procurement and outreach topics through the addition of new articles or pages. Continuing the efforts to enhance procurement transparency at the United Nations, details on the monthly awarding of contracts and purchase orders by all Secretariat entities are accessible through the Procurement Division website and mobile application. In addition, purchase orders and contracts are accessible based on the category management approach. The Organization also incorporated this requirement into the guidance of the United Nations Procurement Manual as revised on 30 June 2020. The Division website and Procurement mobile apps are being redesigned to enhance their technology and functionality, while ensuring that United Nations website standards are upheld, and are scheduled to be released during 2023.

122. With regard to air transportation services, in invitation to bid exercises, vendors are advised at the bid opening of the aircraft types offered by all bidders with detailed pricing information per aircraft. After the contract is awarded, the award information confirming the pricing of the winning bid is posted on the Procurement Division website.

123. The Secretariat provided a detailed briefing on the findings of the review and optimization of United Nations aviation services sourcing strategies to Member States in December 2021, and to United Nations air operators (suppliers) in March 2022. The assessment was focused on the four principles of United Nations procurement. It was concluded that, while the interest of the United Nations was equally reflected in invitations to bid and requests for proposals, the three other principles, namely, fairness, integrity and transparency, best value for money and effective international competition, were better reflected by requests for proposals in the sourcing of aviation services. In response to that conclusion, the Secretariat is gradually implementing request-for-proposal procurement exercises for aviation requirements.

124. All procurement, irrespective of the service provider, is regulated through the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, as well as through applicable policies, procedures and relevant guidance, as reflected in the Procurement Manual, in particular in accordance with the four United Nations procurement principles, namely: (a) fairness, integrity and transparency; (b) effective international competition; (c) best value for money; and (d) the interest of the United Nations. With regard to paragraph 65 of resolution [76/274](#), in which the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to utilize local materials, capacity and knowledge

in the implementation of construction projects for peacekeeping operations, it should be noted that all entities may procure local construction materials, in accordance with their delegation of authority. To that effect, outreach and market research activities are undertaken to increase sourcing from local markets; such activities include business seminars held at both the Headquarters and peacekeeping mission levels, bidders' conferences, requests for information and requests for expression of interest.

125. The Department of Operational Support will continue to ensure that all four principles are adhered to in all United Nations procurement activities. Furthermore, the Department of Operational Support will continue to work on further cooperation and harmonization of the supply chain system-wide, in accordance with all relevant legislative mandates.

126. Debriefings are conducted in accordance with the guidance provided in the Procurement Manual, whereby the Secretariat offers United Nations vendors who participated in solicitations resulting in awards above \$200,000 an opportunity to obtain additional information on their unsuccessful proposals or bids through a debriefing process. An unsuccessful bidder may request a debriefing in writing within 10 business days after the receipt of a letter of regret only. The purpose of the debriefing is to identify the strengths, deficiencies or weaknesses of the bidder's bid or proposal. This process is separate from the review conducted by the Award Review Board. To ensure a fair, transparent, independent and impartial review of complaints submitted by vendors, the Board was established within the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and outside the operational procurement functions of Secretariat entities. The substantive review of procurement challenges brought before the Board is conducted by independent procurement experts, and their findings and recommendations are transmitted to the Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance for final decision.

127. The contract performance reporting tool is used by all peacekeeping missions and the Department of Operational Support to evaluate and monitor a contractor's performance. Furthermore, in order to strengthen contractor performance, the instant feedback system has been integrated into the contract performance reporting tool to evaluate the contractor's performance promptly. The Department of Operational Support holds regular contract performance review meetings with relevant stakeholders involved in contract management and administration, including contract owners, to monitor contractor performance.

128. Detailed information on the Secretary-General's efforts to ensure effective monitoring of contractual performance will be included in the next report on supply chain management, which will be submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session.

Vehicle fleet

129. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 57 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#)).

130. The Department of Operational Support continues to provide guidance and advice to missions and other Secretariat entities to ensure effective and efficient fleet management, including through sourcing options for less expensive vehicles with reduced environmental footprints and collaborative sourcing for enhancing inter-office or inter-entity cooperation, and thereby benefit from the comparative advantages of different United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. The Standard Cost and Ratio Manual provides the suggested vehicle allocation ratios to guide missions in the determination of its ceiling of light passenger vehicles for operational purposes. The actual holdings are determined by missions based on their unique operational requirements.

131. In addition to the existing sourcing options for smaller vehicles, including sedan-type and crossover vehicles, two global system contracts have been established for hybrid electric vehicles (medium-size sedan and crossover utility vehicles) to provide improved fuel economy and reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

132. The Department of Operational Support continues to strengthen collaborative procurement exercises across the wider United Nations system. Together with WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Department is in the final stage of establishing a new contract to replace the existing vehicle tracking system (CarLog) installed in all United Nations-owned vehicles. The new vehicle tracking system will allow for communication through the Global System for Mobile Communications and satellite services, facilitating real-time tracking capabilities. Following completion of the initial proof of concept phase at UNMISS, UNSMIL and WFP, the results of the proof of concept are being reviewed and analysed, with expected completion of the contract by the first quarter of 2023.

133. Missions continue to optimize their vehicle fleets in accordance with the relevant legislative provisions and to present information to the General Assembly through their budget proposals. A consolidated summary of comprehensive fleet information on the vehicle holdings and vehicle ratios of peacekeeping operations is presented in table 25.

Fuel management

134. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

135. At a time when efforts are being mobilized to expand the use of renewable energy, the widespread use of fuel is still a reality – and a critical lifeline – in peacekeeping operations. Fuel ensures the transportation of goods and people, as well as the generation of power where other sources of energy are not readily available. The missions' focus will continue to be on improving fuel practices, reducing environmental footprints and preventing fraud and the misappropriation of fuel, in addition to the improvement of contractor management by including objective parameters in contracts to measure contractors' performance.

136. The electronic fuel management system for missions was developed to manage and monitor the fuel consumption of both United Nations-owned vehicles and contingent-owned equipment. The functionalities of the electronic fuel management system are currently being enhanced to improve the management of fuel, including monitoring fuel consumption and risks through fuel supply chain visibility and through a better fuel management reporting capability, which will provide the tools for informed decision-making at the mission and Headquarters levels. The enhancement is planned to be deployed in all peacekeeping missions by December 2023. Training will be provided to increase the knowledge of all staff involved in fuel management and operations in the areas of fuel operations and contract management. Refresher training on fuel consumption analysis has been provided to all electronic fuel management system trainers and will be available through March 2023, with all sessions recorded and made available to the missions for further staff training. Proposed changes to the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual with regard to improving fuel consumption monitoring are also being discussed by the 2023 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, including the inclusion of the serviceability of meters (odometers, kWh meters and hour meters).

VI. Accountability to peacekeepers

Safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers

137. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 73 and 74 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

138. Fatalities due to malicious acts rose in 2021, when the number of fatalities was 25, and 2022, when the number of fatalities was 32, reversing the year-on-year decreasing trend since 2017 that ended with a low of 13 fatalities due to malicious acts in 2020.

139. Action for Peacekeeping Plus is aimed at achieving progress in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes against peacekeepers, as well as improvements in medical care, camp defence and the security of temporary operating bases.

140. The Department of Peace Operations policy on the integration of capabilities for the defence of bases was approved by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations in December 2022 and was promulgated to field missions. In the policy, it is recognized that hostile actors in a mission environment will continue to exploit the perceived or actual vulnerabilities of United Nations bases. The policy is aimed at improving the integration of existing defence systems across mission components and is intended to lead to enhanced capabilities of base operations systems and to provide greater scope than any single defence system for filling any gaps in base defence and responding to threats appropriately. The policy also includes guidance on the principles of base defence and provides a robust framework to minimize the vulnerability of United Nations personnel, facilities, equipment, material, operations and activities to threats and hazards, so as to ensure operational continuity for mandate implementation.

141. The policy applies to all United Nations personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations and is intended to guide the development of measures and procedures to manage risks and the identification of mitigation measures to minimize harm to United Nations personnel. Member State support is required to assist missions in developing, reviewing and exercising plans for the integration of capabilities for the defence of bases in line with the policy.

142. The Department of Peace Operations supported MINUSCA, MINUSMA, and MONUSCO in their efforts to ensure accountability for crimes against peacekeepers. The Department will continue to play a key role in the implementation of all aspects of Security Council resolution [2589 \(2021\)](#) on strengthening accountability for crimes committed against peacekeepers, including through the strategic action plan to address crimes against peacekeepers for the period 2022–2024.

143. During the 2023/24 period, MONUSCO will continue to enhance base defence, accommodations, ablution facilities and other projects critical to safety, security and staff welfare, to monitor the evolution of threats to the safety and security of peacekeepers, including those due to improvised explosive devices, and to adjust its capabilities and posture accordingly.

144. MINUSMA will continue to enhance the support it provides to national authorities to investigate and prosecute such crimes to hold perpetrators accountable and deter future attacks on United Nations personnel, including through the strategic action plan to address crimes against peacekeepers for 2022–2024. MINUSMA and MINUSCA will continue to focus their training on physical camp security infrastructure, environmental performance and risk management measures, including at its temporary operating bases, with increased efforts to support troops in improving

their living conditions, emergency medical care practices and use of technology. The recommendations stemming from the joint military and police capability study conducted in 2021 are enhancing existing capabilities to improve the performance of the uniformed component of MINUSCA, including its force posture, with the aim of rationalizing temporary operating bases and enhancing the Mission's mobility. Furthermore, pursuant to Security Council resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#), MINUSCA received the capabilities needed to improve its mandate implementation and enhance mobility and crisis response.

145. The Police Division has been supporting Member States and United Nations police in implementing the action plan to improve the safety of peacekeepers through regular inspection visits, in particular to high-risk missions, to identify challenges and needs and address gaps; the continued revision and updating of statement of unit requirements; and the identification and deployment of skilled officers with expertise in such areas as serious and organized crime, intelligence, investigations, training and data analytics management, in order to enhance the safety and security of host State communities and United Nations peacekeepers.

146. The Police Division also continues to support the provision of advisory services by United Nations police components to host State counterparts, thus facilitating investigations, arrests and detentions. In 2022, that support included assistance provided to the police teams on serious and organized crime of MINUSMA, MINUSCA and MONUSCO, in collaboration with the Mine Action Service, by identifying good practices with regard to implementing procedures on post-blast investigations and the handling of evidence, and thereby strengthening national forensic capabilities. Mission situational awareness is further improved through the provision of support for community-oriented policing, capacity-building and development to host State counterparts.

Explosive ordnance threat mitigation

147. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 72 and 79 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

148. The Mine Action Service continued to advance the safety and security of peacekeepers operating in high-threat explosive ordnance environments, with concerted efforts made at its headquarters and in field missions.

149. The Mine Action Service supported the independent strategic review on the responses of United Nations peacekeeping operations to explosive ordnance threats (see [S/2021/1042](#)), through which the impact of explosive ordnance on peacekeepers and civilians in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali was assessed, as was the effectiveness of the missions' response. As Co-Chair of the working group on explosive ordnance and improvised explosive device threat mitigation, the Mine Action Service has advanced the implementation of the recommendations stemming from the review to address both system-wide issues and troop preparedness for mitigating the threats posed to mandate delivery by explosive ordnance. Through the mobile training team based in Entebbe, Uganda, the Mine Action Service conducted assessments of improvised explosive device threat mitigation training curricula of troop- and police-contributing countries and provided guidance and advice to align training with United Nation standards.

150. Through targeted interventions at the field level, the Mine Action Service supported peacekeepers' safety and mobility and enhanced the effectiveness of mandate delivery. Continuous improvised explosive device threat mitigation training and mentoring provided to MINUSMA troops helped to enhance their mobility and readiness in the high improvised explosive device threat environment. Responding to an increase in explosive ordnance and improvised explosive device incidents in the

Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MINUSCA mine action teams provided search-and-detect training to two of the most exposed MINUSCA battalions, supporting their preparedness to operate in the new threat environment, while MONUSCO mine action teams stepped up improvised explosive device risk awareness activities targeting United Nations personnel and national authorities, with a view to advancing safe behaviour during the identification, handling and disposal of improvised explosive devices. UNISFA and UNMISS mine action teams conducted surveys and clearance of major supply routes, enabling peacekeeper patrols to contribute to the reduction of violence against civilians. In Western Sahara, MINURSO mine action teams enabled peacekeepers to discharge the Mission's mandate on ceasefire monitoring through route verification, convoy escorts and explosive ordnance risk education.

151. As mandated by the General Assembly in its resolutions [75/250 B](#), [75/297](#), [75/298](#), [75/299](#), [75/300](#), [75/302](#), [75/304](#), [75/305](#) and [75/306](#), the Secretary-General commissioned an independent review on the use of the services of UNOPS and the partners selected to implement mine action activities, which was conducted from April to November 2022, in order to enable the results to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session. A summary of the findings and recommendations from the independent review is presented in the relevant report of the Secretary-General ([A/77/747](#)), to be reviewed by the General Assembly at its the resumed seventy-seventh session. Annex VIII to the present report contains the consolidated data on mine action activities and related resources, including summarized information on planning, budget, staffing structures and performance. Detailed information is provided in the budget proposals of individual peacekeeping missions.

Death and disability

152. This subsection and the related annex V contain responses to paragraphs 37 and 38 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraphs 12, 30 and 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee on the post-traumatic stress disorder framework for uniformed personnel ([A/76/782](#)), as endorsed in Assembly resolution [76/275](#).

153. Details on death and disability compensation pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [51/218 E](#) and [52/177](#) are provided in annex V to the present report. In line with resolution [76/274](#), annex V also includes information on the functioning and use of the present system of death and disability compensation.

154. Pursuant to the report of the Secretary-General on the post-traumatic stress disorder framework for uniformed personnel ([A/76/662](#)), the General Assembly, in its resolution [76/275](#), decided to adopt a pay-as-you-go approach to compensation for outstanding and future death and disability claims, including post-traumatic stress disorder claims, that have been adjudicated as eligible for compensation, as well as death and other disability claims related to closed peacekeeping missions and closed non-peacekeeping missions, and authorized the Secretary-General to settle the claims as soon as they were adjudicated. The Assembly also agreed that adjudicated death and other disability claims related to closed peacekeeping missions would be compensated through the budget of the support account for peacekeeping missions. Details on compensation of claims pursuant to resolution [76/275](#) are also provided in annex V to the present report. Provisions for the 2023/24 period for death and other disability claims related to closed peacekeeping missions are included in the support account budget.

Accommodations

155. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 51 and 52 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

156. The second phase of the Elsie Initiative for Field Missions project,⁴ aimed at supporting missions' efforts in the implementation of enhanced accommodation standards, was launched in April 2021. Six pilot projects have been identified across five peacekeeping operations (MINURSO, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO and UNISFA), of which, overall, about half has been completed, with the remainder expected to be finalized by the second quarter of 2023. In addition, a reporting scheme has been implemented to monitor the status of progress achieved in the areas of recommendation (including living accommodations, ablution facilities, recreational spaces, camp layout and office accommodations) in the field missions. After the first two reporting cycles, 10 peacekeeping missions (MINURSO, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMISS and UNTSO) have reported that they were implementing many of the design recommendations in the areas of living accommodations, ablution facilities, recreational spaces and camp layout. One more reporting cycle will follow, in the first quarter of 2023, to track progress and identify focus areas for further improvement. More information about the project in relation to efforts for improving the working and living conditions for women in field missions is found in section X, under the subheading "Increasing the number of civilian and uniformed women in peacekeeping".

157. In response to paragraph 51 of cross-cutting resolution [76/274](#), in August 2022, the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Peace Operations established a special working group on accommodations, with the participation of Member State representatives, to address and facilitate the work of delivering the comprehensive review. The objectives of the working group are as follows: to establish a United Nations standard for temporary operating bases; to identify existing challenges for accommodations to meet the relevant existing standards, including any policy, legal, administrative and financial aspects; to consider implications on contingent-owned equipment and memorandums of understanding between the United Nations and troop- and police-contributing countries; to analyse mandate-related requirements, relevant conditions and related requirements and clarify the respective responsibilities of the United Nations and troop- and police-contributing countries; and to provide recommendations for addressing any deficiencies in accommodation and temporary operating bases. The results of this analysis are expected by the end of the 2022/23 period.

Improving medical standards

158. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 76 to 78 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

159. Improved health-care management is being accomplished through a medical performance framework using the hospital evaluation tool, evidence-based clinical pathways aimed at standardizing clinical care, clinical audits to ensure compliance with said pathways, root cause analysis, patient experience surveys and responses to patient complaints. To identify areas affecting patient safety or the quality of services, culture of safety surveys are being conducted. The standards and governance framework serve to ensure that consistent and high-quality health care is delivered across all health-care facilities in peacekeeping missions. The Division of Health-Care Management, Occupational Safety and Health plans to continue its assessment of additional field hospitals at MONUSCO, UNIFIL and UNMISS to certify compliance with United Nations health-care quality and patient safety standards. Furthermore, the Division will continue to approve the credentials of the medical

⁴ The Elsie Initiative for Field Missions project was initiated in April 2018 and is aimed at developing innovative methods to increase the participation, retention and overall security of women in peace operations through gender-sensitive designs to improve the safety and well-being of women personnel in United Nations peace operations.

workforce in field duty stations. The medical education e-learning platform also continues to deliver weekly lectures on diverse medical topics to all field-based United Nations health-care workers.

160. Several initiatives are under way to further support missions in improving health-care delivery to peacekeepers. The United Nations buddy first aid course is now a responsibility of troop- and police-contributing countries, and the field medical assistant course is led by the triangular partnerships programme. A pilot project introducing the United Nations electronic medical record system to hospitals in troop- and police-contributing countries will improve both data collection and quality and understanding of the causes of illness. There is also an ongoing programme to implement health-care quality and patient safety standards at level I United Nations-owned hospitals and hospitals in troop- and police-contributing countries. Several telemedicine pilot projects aimed at decreasing rescue chain timelines are being conducted at remote locations covered by MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO and UNMISS. The pilot projects will include live connections from the point of injury to a level I hospital providing direct advice to medics tending to injuries at remote locations and on the monitoring of patient vitals during medical evacuations by ground or air.

161. To ensure the United Nations duty of care for uniformed personnel specifically, the Division of Health-Care Management and Occupational Safety and Health is developing a mental health support strategy for uniformed personnel. The strategy will benefit the United Nations and Member States by allowing for the prevention, early detection and management of psychological issues among uniformed personnel, thereby improving their operational readiness and resilience and mitigating the occurrence of long-term psychological impairments.

162. The Division is engaged in a multi-year project to introduce an occupational safety and health management system at peacekeeping missions. Initially, the system will be aimed at civilian staff, with the potential to extend it to uniformed personnel in the future. The system includes an incident reporting mechanism that captures data from multiple sources and is integrated into the confidential medical record system. Although initially planned for the 2021/22 period, the launch of the incident reporting system was deferred owing to COVID-19 response-related priorities. By the end of December 2022, the system had been established at all peacekeeping missions that have a professional safety officer. The system includes all mental health diagnoses arising from workplace safety incidents and triggers an incident investigation that is expected to lead to improved mitigation of hazards that result in sick leave or evacuation due to mental health conditions. For the 2023/24 period, further development of the wider occupational safety and health management system will include the release of policies, the identification of occupational safety and health standards and the expansion of training activities with input from missions.

Improving trauma and emergency care

163. The Department of Operational Support and the Department of Peace Operations continue to work collaboratively with missions to improve casualty evacuation performance. A community of emergency practice has been established to increase understanding of best practices in casualty evacuation and continues to undertake casualty evacuation stress testing at high-risk missions to identify gaps in capability. Advice and guidance have been provided by the Division of Health-Care Management and Occupational Safety and Health to the peacekeeping missions and country teams on the medical aspects of emergency preparedness and response issues. Enhanced training on emergency care has been delivered to mission staff and uniform personnel, using innovative educational tools that enable virtual case simulation. Through a partnership with an international training institute, 164 peacekeeping health-care providers were certified in disaster management. To drive continuous improvement in

clinical outcomes for personnel who sustain traumatic injuries, a trauma database system was tested at UNMISS, and an adjusted version is being considered for testing. A real-time casualty tracking system will be rolled out in the 2023/24 period.

VII. Accountability of peacekeepers

164. Action for Peacekeeping Plus is aimed at enhancing engagement with Member States to work collectively to strengthen the conduct of peacekeeping personnel and increase accountability to the populations served and to intensify efforts to regularly assess performance, recognize outstanding performance and seek the necessary remedial measures for insufficient performance and for improving environmental management.

Peacekeeping performance and accountability

165. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 15, 45 and 47 of General Assembly resolution 76/274.

166. During the reporting period, progress was sustained in enhancing performance and accountability throughout United Nations peacekeeping operations. The Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance continued the implementation of the integrated peacekeeping performance and accountability framework, which is reviewed and shared with Member States on a regular basis, most recently in July 2022. The framework brings all the available performance evaluation tools together to improve coherence, identify gaps and make further progress in priority areas. The framework includes measures for all categories of personnel, both uniformed and civilian, at Headquarters and in the field, including senior managers. The framework provides an explanation of how the various performance assessment tools are used and a description of ongoing efforts to improve them through priority projects. Those priorities are aligned with Action for Peacekeeping Plus priorities, and progress is also reported on through the Action for Peacekeeping Plus monitoring framework.

167. The performance management and development framework provides another means to ensure the contribution of staff to the delivery of mandates. Work unit plans are developed in consultation with all staff members concerned on an annual basis, depending on the needs of the entity, and are regularly reviewed by managers to ensure that the plans remain relevant and achievable. Heads of entity are responsible for ensuring that managers and their teams fully understand what is expected of them for the reporting period and how those individual expectations fit into the wider mandates of the entity.

168. The implementation of the enterprise risk management framework continues, with a focus on two complementary levels to improve organizational performance. At the corporate level, the Management Committee endorsed two progress reports on the implementation of risk treatment and response plans for 16 critical risk areas emerging from the Secretariat-wide risk assessment.⁵ A full Organization-wide risk assessment and updates to the Secretariat-wide risk register has been initiated. At the

⁵ The 16 critical risk areas identified are as follows: (a) strategic planning, budgeting and budget allocation; (b) organizational culture, human resources strategy and accountability; (c) pandemics; (d) organizational structure and synchronization; (e) peacekeeping and special political mission mandates; (f) human resources operations; (g) health-care management; (h) occupational safety and health; (i) security; (j) information and communications strategy, infrastructure, systems and implementation; (k) financial contributions; (l) extrabudgetary funding, donor fund management and implementing partners; (m) information and communications technology governance and cybersecurity; (n) Umoja system control environment; (o) theft of fuel, rations and inventory; and (p) procurement fraud.

entity level, all peacekeeping missions have completed their risk registers and nine missions are in the process of developing and implementing their risk treatment plans. The Secretariat will continue to strengthen the system of internal controls in support of the prudent management of peacekeeping resources in the context of the decentralized delegation of authority framework and to achieve greater accountability for results. During the 2023/24 period, work will continue on documenting and assessing the effectiveness of the internal control environment, including through a cross-cutting analysis workshop to enhance feedback to and foster exchanges between peacekeeping missions, and on further integrating risk management components. By continuing to equip managers with tools to assess internal controls, a more systematic approach to the management of risks and controls will be fostered, which in turn will create a risk-aware culture where decisions are driven by a coordinated and systematic assessment of risks and opportunities and increase the overall effectiveness of peacekeeping operations. Efforts to progressively embed risk management at all levels of the Organization will continue.

169. In the 2021/22 period, the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance continued to strengthen the accountability framework for the exercise of delegated decision-making authority. The current expansion of delegation of authority key performance indicators, which are continuously monitored at Headquarters, will conclude in the 2022/23 period. In addition, improving training and guidance and enhancing self-monitoring tools provides the missions' management with greater insight into business data in real time. The goal is to support heads of mission with their first-line-of-defence responsibilities, by drawing their attention to risk areas they should monitor and address.

Official travel: advance purchase policy

170. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

171. The Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance continues to monitor compliance with the advance purchase policy, as part of its quarterly report on key performance indicators of the delegation of authority accountability framework. Heads of mission have easy access to detailed data and their real-time performance to identify and address issues. The Business Transformation and Accountability Division has started to conduct more in-depth analysis to facilitate targeted monitoring and follow-up actions, based on compliance trends, travel types and the identification of causational factors. In a memorandum dated 16 March 2022 from the Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, the heads of all Secretariat entities, including missions, were strongly encouraged to put additional focus on this area.

172. Additional tools also became available in the 2021/22 period. For example, the Department of Operational Support deployed a new travel statistics dashboard as a key travel data analytics tool, which includes visualization of workflow history so that missions can pinpoint delays in the travel process.

173. In their budget proposals for 2023/24, individual peacekeeping missions also provide specific information regarding their compliance with the policy.

Uniformed personnel performance

174. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 47 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

175. Considerable steps have been taken to assess and improve the performance of the military and police components of peacekeeping missions, including refined evaluation tools.

176. Based on a comprehensive approach, the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations continues to chair regular integrated meetings to discuss performance assessments and evaluations carried out at the mission and Headquarters levels with regard to both outstanding performance and underperformance, and to discuss remedial and mitigation measures. This has resulted in decisions, for example, to provide training and capacity-building assistance, to conduct unit pre-rotation visits with military skills validations or to adjust rotation timelines to ensure the preparedness of units.

177. The Department of Peace Operations has also maintained proactive interactions with troop- and police-contributing countries, including through integrated engagement meetings, to provide individual feedback on the performance of their military and formed police units, as well as to receive feedback on Secretariat support for those countries. This collaboration and information-sharing between the Secretariat and Member States has enhanced understanding of performance issues and has been greatly appreciated by the troop- and police-contributing countries, which had requested regular feedback.

178. Despite progress made to formalize a process, more work is needed to operationalize the recognition of outstanding performance of military and police units, starting with the finalization of dedicated guidance. A standard operating procedure to enhance the recognition of outstanding performance is under consultation. Once finalized, force commanders, police commissioners and special representatives of the Secretary-General will be given formal notification of the new procedures and be asked to provide regular nominations of military and police units demonstrating outstanding performance.

Prevention of misconduct and the enforcement of the United Nations standards of conduct in peacekeeping operations

179. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 45 and 93 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

180. All personnel in peacekeeping missions are expected to have, and to continue to maintain, the highest standards of conduct. All United Nations personnel are accountable for their conduct, and managers and commanders are accountable for ensuring that measures are in place to prevent misconduct and address reported misconduct in accordance with applicable policies and procedures. Every peacekeeping mission must submit the results of annual quality assurance exercises on the handling of all allegations of misconduct, as well as quarterly and annual electronic reports on measures to address misconduct. Leadership accountability is also reflected in annual action plans on sexual exploitation and abuse submitted to the Secretary-General.

181. Prior to recruitment or deployment to peacekeeping missions, the Secretariat continues to screen civilian and uniformed personnel for records of misconduct while in prior service with United Nations Secretariat entities, including peacekeeping missions. The Secretariat also ensures that all personnel receive training on the United Nations standards of conduct, on the obligation to report misconduct and on protection from retaliation. Verification is undertaken with troop- and police-contributing countries before deployments to ensure that such training has been received.

182. The Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance has developed a reinforcement training package, as part of the “pipeline to peacekeeping command” initiative, as a complementary training tool for Member States to deliver to commanders

to support their leadership on conduct and discipline in the context of United Nations peacekeeping. The Department of Peace Operations and troop- and police-contributing countries were widely consulted on the reinforcement training package, which will be piloted in 2023 before a broader roll-out. The Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance also updated the training package on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations personnel. The course was rolled out in February 2023. In addition to being offered in all six official languages of the United Nations, the course is available in three versions: one for all United Nations personnel, one for all uniformed personnel with supervisory or command responsibilities and one for all civilian personnel with supervisory or managerial responsibilities.

183. Work is also ongoing to review and revise existing misconduct risk management tools, building on lessons learned since the tools were initially launched for use by peacekeeping missions in 2018. It is critical that misconduct risks, including those associated with sexual exploitation and abuse, are managed through an integrated response that benefits from inputs from the entire United Nations presence in the country, including the mission components. The planned revisions of the misconduct risks management tools will support that approach.

184. In partnership with Member States, the Secretariat continues to gather information on good practices in matters of conduct and discipline, in order to support actions across a range of solutions required to address prevention, enforcement and the provision of support and assistance to victims. In that respect, the Department relaunched a Member State survey, in order to continue to collect good practices, and created a dedicated page on conduct in United Nations field missions on its website, in order to raise awareness and encourage the adoption of those practices by other Member States.

185. When acts of misconduct are reported, ensuring effective follow-up remains a priority. Through the use of the Case Management Tracking System, reported allegations are recorded and tracked to ensure that they are investigated and, when allegations are substantiated, that offenders are held accountable. The oversight and visibility on reported allegations and their handling makes it possible to identify both trends in allegations and areas of concern in the manner in which accountability for misconduct was addressed.

186. The Secretariat engages closely with troop- and police-contributing countries on investigations conducted by the United Nations or troop-contributing countries and on accountability measures to be taken by troop- and police-contributing countries when allegations are found to be substantiated by such investigations. The aim of the Secretariat remains to ensure that pending matters are fully addressed and that offenders are held accountable. Similarly, the Secretariat continues to engage with Member States in order to address paternity and child support claims arising from allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces

187. Peacekeeping operations continue their system-wide efforts to further the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces, with the support of the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. During the reporting period, focus was placed on: (a) leveraging the human rights due diligence policy as a strategic tool to enable United Nations support, protect civilians and promote and protect human rights in complex peacekeeping operation settings; (b) conducting human rights due diligence policy risk assessments reflecting mission mandates and ongoing political

and security developments; (c) developing and advocating in favour of the implementation of tailored mitigating measures aimed at reducing the risks identified; and (d) strengthening the human rights due diligence policy coordination and decision-making structures at the country level.

Environmental management

188. This subsection contains responses to paragraphs 83 and 84 of General Assembly resolution 76/274 and paragraph 74 of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/76/760).

189. The 2021/22 period marked the fifth year of the implementation of the six-year environment strategy for peace operations (2017–2023).

190. Progress made on strategy implementation since the baselines were established during the 2019/20 period is shown in table 1. In response to the request for detailed information on the status of performance of missions, the missions' environmental management scorecards are provided in their 2023/24 budget reports. Where relevant, data for previous years have been recalculated using the most recent methodology in place and/or corrected for errors where these were identified after the reporting period, in order to facilitate a like-for-like comparison between years. The key performance indicators are influenced by a range of factors, in particular the opening or closing of sites (e.g. the closure of UNAMID in 2020/21 and the downsizing of MONUSCO in 2021/22), and fluctuations in personnel numbers due to COVID-19. The trend overall continues to be encouraging, with all indicators exhibiting positive trends against the baseline. Environmental scores have improved at all missions since implementation of the strategy began, and at all but one mission between the 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods. The 2021/22 period represents the first time that no significant risks were reported. The proportion of sites meeting best practice standards (i.e. posing a minimum risk) for wastewater treatment continues to increase, as does the share of waste disposed using improved methods (i.e. composted, recycled or through best practice incineration or engineered landfill). Waste generated per person is dropping, as is freshwater use. Although greenhouse gas emissions are lower than the 2019/20 period baseline, there was a small increase between the 2020/21 and 2021/22 periods, resulting primarily from the decrease during the 2020/21 period that was due to reduced aviation emissions (internal flights, troop rotation and commercial travel) owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 1
Global strategy key performance indicators, 2019/20–2021/22

Indicator	2019/20 baseline	2020/21	2021/22
1. Range of mission environmental management scores ^a	n/a–88	n/a–89	63–91
2. Proportion of data measured (not estimated) (percentage)	66	73	73
3. Proportion of sites where environmental inspections were conducted (percentage)	80	87	93
4. Generator fuel consumption per capita per day (United Nations-owned and contingent-owned equipment) (litres) ^b	3.5	3.5	3.4
5. Proportion of renewable energy (percentage)	4	5	6
6. Greenhouse gas emissions per capita per year (tons of CO ₂ equivalent)	7.5	7.0	7.3
7. Freshwater use per capita per day (litres)	159	123	114
8. Sites where wastewater is assessed as posing a minimum risk (percentage)	66	69	72
9. Sites that use some alternative water sources (e.g. treated wastewater or collected rainwater) (percentage)	50	62	57

Indicator	2019/20 baseline	2020/21	2021/22
10. Generation of solid waste per capita per day (kilograms)	1.6	1.7	1.5
11. Sites where waste is assessed as posing a minimum risk (percentage)	9	8	10
12. Share of waste disposed of using preferred disposal methods (percentage)	39	41	51

Note: This table covers peacekeeping operations (MINURSO, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNAMID (closed during the strategy period), UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIK, UNMISS, UNMOGIP and UNTSO) and field-based special political missions and support operations (the Office of the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, UNAMA, UNAMI, UNIOGBIS (closed during the strategy period), UNSMIL, UNSOM, UNVMC, RSCE, UNLB and UNSOS). The term “field-based” is defined as missions that manage or maintain facilities and infrastructure for, or have operational control over, energy or water provision, wastewater or waste treatment or disposal or any other significant environmental aspect.

Abbreviations: carbon dioxide (CO₂); n/a, not applicable.

^a A score reported as n/a reflects the rating given to missions with one or more instances of significant risk. Excluding the missions with n/a ratings, the ranges for the two periods with those ratings presented in the table would be as follows: 58–88 (2019/20) and 51–89 (2020/21).

^b Per capita calculations are based on the official published peacekeeping and political and peacebuilding affairs records. Personnel from other entities hosted by the missions are also included to account for their use of the electricity, water and waste services provided to them by the missions.

191. Improvements and ongoing initiatives at both the system and mission levels are planned and undertaken by the Department of Operational Support and peacekeeping operations, with specialist expertise provided by the Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance (REACT) facility, including:

(a) The promulgation of a new water and wastewater manual and waste management handbook for peacekeeping operations and field-based special political missions and a review of the environmental policy;

(b) Improvements to the online Environment Action Planning and Performance platform (known as “eApp”) for risk and performance monitoring, integrating new indicators and a live feed of field remote infrastructure monitoring data at sites where available;

(c) An assessment of civilian training needs for environmental management was conducted, and a training and capacity needs assessment for the deployment of renewable energy by troop- and police-contributing countries was initiated, with a targeted implementation date of February 2023;

(d) Inputs have been prepared for the deliberations of the 2023 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, to support potential further deployments of renewable energy generation capacity by uniformed components, among other considerations, and support has been provided to troop- and police-contributing countries seeking to plan the deployment of renewable power-generation capacity;

(e) Work to strengthen the availability of effective system contracts to support improved environmental management by peace operations continues, including through the category management approach, with work to establish a range of new system contracts for water treatment systems, wastewater treatment plants, energy (including photovoltaic-diesel hybrid power systems) and solid waste management equipment. Additional system contracts are being developed, including a turnkey contract that would allow missions to outsource the design, procurement, installation and commissioning of renewable energy systems;

(f) With technical assistance from the Environmental Technical Support Unit of UNLB, missions are applying and strengthening comprehensive energy infrastructure management plans and waste management plans, in order to implement responsible waste management and power generation systems, and, where possible, seeking to

identify preliminary solutions that have a positive legacy for the host communities. Those plans are intended to support multi-year analysis and planning in these sectors in missions, and mission-specific summaries are available. Assistance is also being provided to missions that have joined the compact on renewable energy for peacekeeping, an outcome of the high-level dialogue on energy held in 2021, to identify projects that could be appropriate for private-public partnerships. The REACT facility has continued to focus on specialized areas of support requested by missions, including trouble-shooting on wastewater issues at temporary operating bases, the assessment of wastewater operations, training for solid waste incinerator operators, technical support for requisitioners on sourcing energy, water, wastewater and waste equipment and services, the assessment of potential renewable energy systems for troop- and police-contributing countries and on-call technical assistance for and systematic error-checking of submitted environmental performance data for all missions (biannually).

192. A review of the implementation of the environment strategy for peace operations will be conducted following completion of the strategy implementation period in June 2023, including performance data for the sixth and final implementation cycle. The results will be reported to Member States in the next overview report, together with a proposal for a way forward in which implementation to date has been fully taken into account. A consultation process with Member States has been initiated with the Group of Friends on Leading Environmental Management in the Field to ensure that the needs and expectations of all stakeholders are taken into account in outlining that way forward, with a focus on ensuring sustained progress and continuous improvement in environmental management across all five pillars of the strategy. Preliminary consultations with missions indicate that continued technical assistance and strategic direction will be important to sustain progress during the period in which the review is conducted, and structures currently in place to support missions and work will continue during the 2023/24 period, in line with the priorities set out in the five pillars of the strategy. A total of \$1.35 million has been accordingly included in the budgets of peacekeeping missions, on a pro rata basis, extending the current REACT facility to June 2024.

VIII. Strategic communications

193. This section contains responses to paragraphs 85 and 86 of General Assembly resolution 76/274 and paragraph 86 of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/76/760).

194. Action for Peacekeeping Plus is aimed at ensuring that strategic communications play an enabler and multiplier role across all mandated areas and in support of the entire Declaration of Shared Commitments on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. Action for Peacekeeping Plus is also aimed at strengthening Member States' own communication efforts on peacekeeping.

195. As a top priority under Action for Peacekeeping Plus, efforts are under way to fully integrate strategic communications into planning and decision-making, to ensure that it is a core leadership function and that a whole-of-mission approach is taken across civilian, military and police components. Guidance and training are being developed to further build the capacity of uniformed communications personnel prior to, and during, their deployment.

196. In addition to existing digital communication activities, five significant new campaigns were implemented during the reporting period. The seven digital peacekeeping platforms featured a variety of compelling multimedia assets, generating more than 9,000 posts and resulting in 7.8 million engagements.

197. In order to facilitate response to the growing and concerning problem of misinformation and disinformation affecting peacekeeping missions, a workstream

was launched by the Department of Peace Operations in January 2022, consistent with the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping and in line with the General Assembly's call for the Secretary-General to establish a framework to address the problem. Over a two-year period, efforts are being focused on: (a) deepening understanding of the misinformation and disinformation landscape and raising awareness about its scope and scale; (b) building a peacekeeping community to take action and strengthening the resilience of missions and host societies; (c) supporting responses, including preventive actions; and (d) establishing partnerships and networks with the United Nations and with external actors. A community of practice has been established, with more than 400 members across missions and Headquarters, to share resources, events, training activities, and discussions, both among missions and with academic, technology, civil society and private sector experts, were ongoing. Policy, guidance and training was being prepared, and training for uniformed personnel will be developed, and Member States and other relevant stakeholders will be consulted thereon.

198. A survey of all peacekeeping personnel was conducted in March 2022 to help to assess the scope and nature of misinformation and disinformation. Among participating United Nations personnel at Headquarters and missions, 44 per cent reported that it had a severe or critical impact on mandate implementation, and 45 per cent said it had the same effect on the safety and security of peacekeepers. MINUSMA will continue its efforts to make better use of communication technologies to reach a wider audience. Building on ongoing initiatives, and with support from Headquarters, MINUSMA will increase its efforts, in line with Security Council resolution [2640 \(2022\)](#), to strengthen its capacities to monitor and counter disinformation and misinformation that might hinder the Mission's ability to implement its mandate or threaten the safety and security of peacekeepers. MONUSCO and UNIFIL have established integrated mechanisms to monitor, analyse and respond to misinformation and disinformation.

199. An important project to upgrade United Nations peacekeeping and mission websites is also under way. This is being undertaken in response to the Advisory Committee's recommendation in paragraph 86 of its report ([A/76/760](#)) to provide standardized information in order to facilitate communication with the missions, including through improving web pages by making relevant information available, such as addresses and telephone numbers, in all official languages of the United Nations. Under the project, the public websites of existing peacekeeping missions, and their underlying technical platform, will be migrated to the most recent version of the United Nations standard web content management technology (version 9 of Drupal). The current version of the platform is based on Drupal 7, which will reach its end of its useful life in November 2023. The upgrade will ensure continued long-term security and software updates for missions' public websites and will provide an opportunity to modernize the platform by leveraging new and improved features available in Drupal 9, such as improvements in theming, language support and responsive user experiences (mobile and tablet).

IX. Cooperation with host countries

200. Action for Peacekeeping Plus is aimed at achieving clear and open dialogue with host countries, at both the government and community levels, on the content of peacekeeping mandates and strategies and on peacekeepers' responsibilities. Peacekeeping missions maintained strong channels of communication with host Governments and communities and will continue to use those channels to strengthen relations on the basis of trust, which is a necessary ingredient for the effective implementation of mandates and for fostering national ownership.

201. Sustained partnerships with host countries, as well as with and between Member States, will remain critical to performance and to the sustainability of rule of law efforts. The Department of Peace Operations will continue to engage with host countries and Member States on political solutions to conflict through support for strengthened rule of law and security institutions.

202. In the Central African Republic, MINUSCA enhanced efforts to optimize host country relations through engagement with national authorities at the senior leadership, strategic and operational levels and through the issuance of specific guidance to MINUSCA uniformed personnel to advance the freedom of movement of its personnel. The Mission complemented those efforts with strategic communications aimed at enhancing the understanding of its mandate.

203. Establishing a protective environment in peacekeeping settings through targeted support by justice and corrections components will remain a priority. MINUSCA will continue to support the Government of the Central African Republic in finalizing and implementing a national justice reform strategy and in strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Justice, the Promotion of Human Rights and Good Governance on access to justice for victims.

204. In Mali, the internal review mandated by the Security Council in its resolution [2640 \(2022\)](#) provided an opportunity for extensive and constructive consultations with Malian transitional authorities and other partners (see [S/2023/36](#)). Considering the expectations of the Malian authorities for more robust security support from MINUSMA, and given the Council's request, four key parameters were identified through the review for MINUSMA to continue operating and to advance its strategic priorities: (a) advances in the political transition, in accordance with the electoral timetable issued by the transition authorities; (b) progress in the implementation of the peace agreement; (c) freedom of movement, including for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance assets critical for the safety and security of peacekeepers; and (d) the ability to implement the entirety of the Security Council mandate, including its human rights provisions. Those parameters would serve to support a stable and predictable relationship between the Mission and Malian authorities, within the framework of the status-of-forces agreement. The evolution of the situation on the ground with regard to those parameters will inform the Security Council's decision on the future of MINUSMA. The Mission has further continued its efforts to systematically document and report status-of-forces agreement violations.

205. MINUSMA, making full use of its military, police and civilian assets, has supported the Malian authorities in fulfilling their responsibilities to protect their population and advance peace processes. In that regard, and as mandated, MINUSMA conducted capacity-building activities to benefit Malian institutions, in line with the human rights due diligence policy.

206. MINUSMA will continue to work with the Government of Mali to roll out the rule of law in northern and central areas, which will include developing innovative, practical and holistic approaches to prison and court security, thus fostering complementarity between the formal justice system and traditional dispute resolution and justice mechanisms to advance the peace process – engagements that will inform the political dialogue on essential governance reforms. MONUSCO and UNMISS will continue to provide support to mobile courts to promote access to justice in remote areas, thus reducing the length of pretrial detention, addressing prison overcrowding, responding to rising incidences of threats to prison security by armed groups and fighting impunity against war crimes and serious human rights violations, while contributing to peace and renewed State legitimacy.

207. In its resolution [2666 \(2022\)](#), adopted in December 2022, the Security Council took note of the call issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the

Congo to review the transition plan developed by MONUSCO and the United Nations country team in close collaboration with the national Government. While discussions between MONUSCO and the Government are ongoing in that regard, MONUSCO continues to work closely with the Government and the United Nations country team to further the implementation of the joint transition plan.

Mine action

208. Mine action efforts have continued to contribute to national and local capacities to reduce the effects of escalations in violence. In the Abyei area, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lebanon, Mali, Somalia and South Sudan, risk education activities have empowered local communities to protect themselves from the threat posed by explosive ordnance. Moreover, in South Sudan, clearance activities have created a safer environment for the voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees.

209. In Mali, efforts to build the capacity of the Malian security forces on improvised explosive device threat mitigation, through specialized training and mentoring for the Malian Defence and Security Forces and advisory support for the Malian Directorate of Military Engineering, advanced efforts to protect civilians. In Somalia, improvised explosive device threat mitigation support provided to ATMIS and the Somali security forces supported the implementation of the Somalia Transition Plan. Mine action teams at UNIFIL provided quality assurance for the demining work conducted by the mission's demining contingents, enabling Lebanese authorities to release cleared land for use by local populations. In response to the increase in the explosive threat, explosive ordnance threat mitigation support provided to national authorities in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo helped to build trust in national authorities among local communities, while the promotion of best practices on weapons and ammunition management helped to create conditions for reducing illicit trafficking in small arms and ammunition, which are often precursors for improvised explosive devices.

X. Implementing the women and peace and security agenda

210. This section contains responses to paragraphs 41 to 43 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

211. The General Assembly has highlighted the importance of the women and peace and security agenda and has underlined that the full implementation of the agenda contributes to achieving sustainable peace and political solutions. To that end, the United Nations endeavours to advance the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peace and political processes and in all aspects of decision-making. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to further improve the mainstreaming of gender equality perspectives into peacekeeping operations and the full, equal and meaningful participation of women across all mission activities and at all stages of analysis, planning, implementation and reporting. The Organization continued to advance the cause through ensuring the systematic integration of gender in all aspects of peacekeeping work. Through Action for Peacekeeping Plus, women and peace and security priorities are placed at the core of peacekeeping, as a catalyst for progress and enhanced operational effectiveness.

Increasing the number of civilian and uniformed women in peacekeeping operations

212. Ensuring that peacekeeping operations have in place the right capabilities with the right mindsets, including enhancing the full, equal and meaningful participation

of women in peacekeeping at all levels and key positions, is a priority. The Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance has continued to support entities under the support account and peacekeeping missions in meeting their gender parity goals, through promoting the implementation of recommendations set out in the Field-specific Enabling Environment Guidelines for the United Nations System and through proactive and tailored outreach to women.

213. To increase women's participation, the Secretariat has conducted analyses of progress and challenges in missions with high staff turnover; taken steps to implement more inclusive hiring practices; provided guidance on the application of the temporary special measures for the achievement of gender equality; and intensified outreach to women applicants. For example, partnerships have been established with associations and academic institutions, including 350 national and international women's professional associations globally, and the United Nations talent pool has recorded an 88 per cent increase in female subscribers as compared with January 2022. Furthermore, the Office of Human Resources has been conducting tailored outreach to those associations, circulating job openings on a weekly basis. With the goal of attracting more women candidates, in particular for hard-to-fill field positions, the Office participated in a career event held during the sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The Department of Peace Operations elevated women's participation through senior leadership engagements, advocacy and strategic communications. Mission leadership established platforms for engagements with women leaders (for example, at MONUSCO).

214. In addition to building rosters with a focus on gender, in particular in job families with a low representation of women, the Department of Operational Support supports missions by providing them, upon request, with dedicated advisory support on workforce planning and recruitments strategies, with a view to improving gender balances across civilian staff in missions.

215. The senior women talent pipeline initiative under the Department of Operational Support is an extrabudgetary-funded project that supports the recruitment of more women as senior-level civilian staff, from the P-5 level to the Under-Secretary-General level. Through its dedicated services to a geographically diverse talent pool of pre-assessed candidates, the pipeline will continue to provide critical support to women candidates as they apply for and go through the recruitment process for senior-level vacancies in peacekeeping operations. This includes the provision of tailored training and development opportunities to support candidates. Building on its success, the initiative will continue to contribute to the gender parity and women and peace and security agendas, supporting the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in decision-making and in peace and security. Going forward, priority will be placed on expanding engagement with peacekeeping operations that have the highest number of recruitments, but the lowest representation of women, including MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNMISS and UNSOS.

216. The United Nations remains fully committed to appointing women at the senior mission leadership level. As at December 2022, three women were serving as heads of mission and four as deputy heads of peacekeeping missions (equivalent to 27 per cent, a slight decrease from 30 per cent in October 2021). Two of the four largest and most challenging peacekeeping operations (MINUSCA and MONUSCO) are led by women, and women hold 35 per cent of non-uniformed head of mission or deputy head of mission positions in peacekeeping operations. Furthermore, parity has been reached among heads and deputy heads of police components, with five women heads and one woman deputy head out of nine. Improving the working and living conditions for women in field missions, including accommodations, ablution facilities, camp layout and recreational spaces, is one of the four priority action areas identified in the United Nations System-wide Gender Parity Strategy. The Elsie Initiative for Field

Missions project (see the subsection on accommodations in section VI), initiated in April 2018, was aimed at developing innovative methods to increase the participation, retention and overall security of women in peace operations through gender-sensitive designs to improve the safety and well-being of women personnel in United Nations peace operations. The improved camps benefit both men and women peacekeepers and contribute to the deployment and retention of uniformed women so that they can participate meaningfully in peacekeeping operations.

217. Furthermore, the Department of Operational Support is prioritizing the development of an online training course on women's health, to be launched in mid-2023 for the incumbent United Nations field medical workforce. The course will lead to improved clinical capabilities and skills among field health-care workers in the provision of quality gender-sensitive care. This initiative is expected to contribute to the provision of better gender-sensitive services to civilian and uniformed women peacekeepers, thus contributing to the enhancement of women's readiness and roles in mandate implementation and peace functions.

218. Efforts have continued to foster an enabling and safe environment for uniformed women personnel in peace operations. These efforts include developing a case-study handbook on gender, peace and security; maintaining in-mission networks of women police and corrections officers; running communication campaigns and sessions that address gender stereotyping, gender bias and sexual harassment; launching the United Nations Trailblazer Award for Women Justice and Corrections Officers to highlight the contributions of women justice and corrections officers; and conducting surveys to identify and address barriers faced by women.

219. The Police Division will continue to facilitate professional career development opportunities for members of the United Nations women police command cadre and to convene all-women preparatory courses, aimed at preparing women police candidates for the assessment for mission service. Its Standing Police Capacity will also continue to conduct mission-specific courses on increasing the participation of women police officers in all police operations.

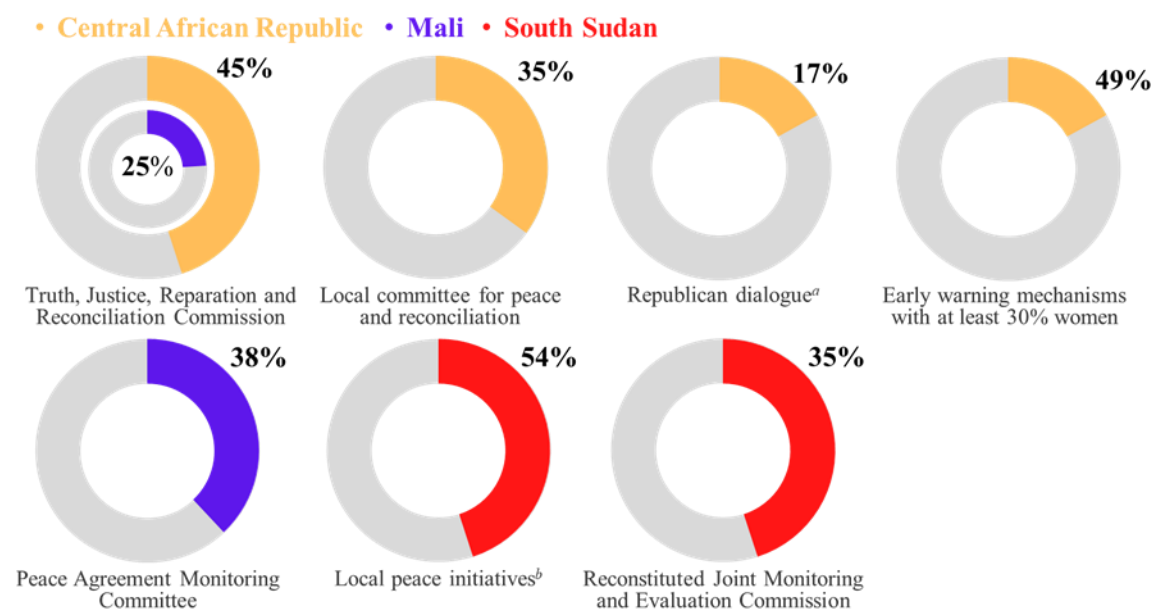
220. The Department of Peace Operations will continue to support the recruitment and retention of women officers in all areas of peacekeeping, including in traditionally male-dominated roles, by actively engaging with troop- and police-contributing countries and focusing on strategic outreach and communications campaigns; enhancing data collection and analysis; and strengthening women's networks.

221. Progress made towards achieving the relevant gender parity goals for uniformed and civilian personnel is shown in figures IV to VIII.

222. While progress has been made towards achieving gender parity among civilian and uniformed personnel, including in senior leadership, there are still challenges that limit the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, especially in the field and in national security institutions that contribute uniformed personnel. Therefore, the concerted efforts of the United Nations and Member States, as well as of contributing countries, must continue and must be strengthened, in order to maintain that momentum and address remaining gaps.

Figure IV

Participation of women in key peace processes and mechanisms supported by the missions, as at July 2022



Source: Department of Peace Operations indicators on women and peace and security in the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System.

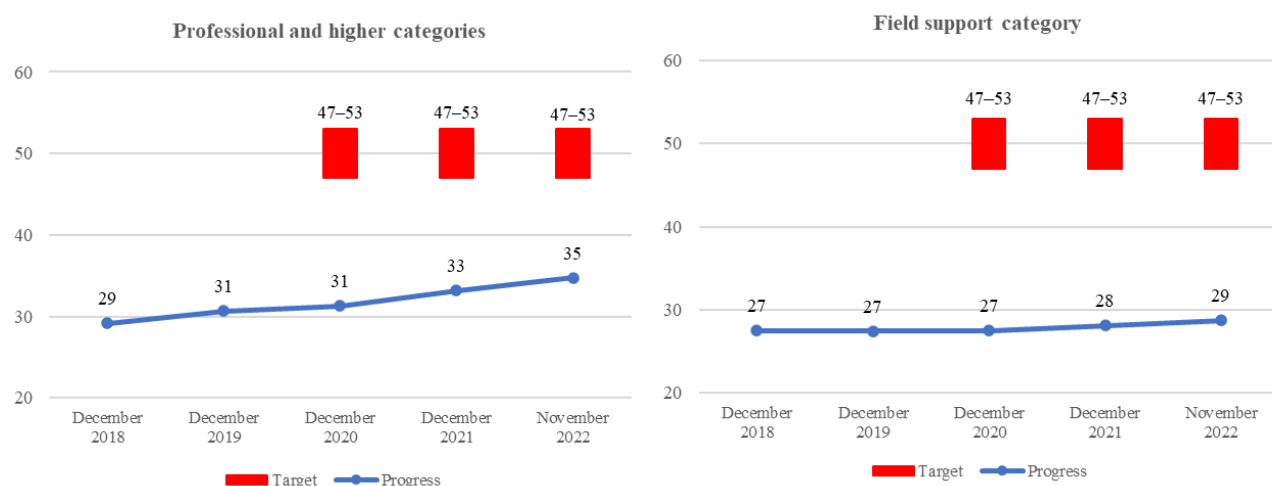
^a As at March 2022.

^b From January to June 2022.

Figure V

Representation of women among civilian personnel of peacekeeping missions compared with gender parity strategy targets, 2018–2022

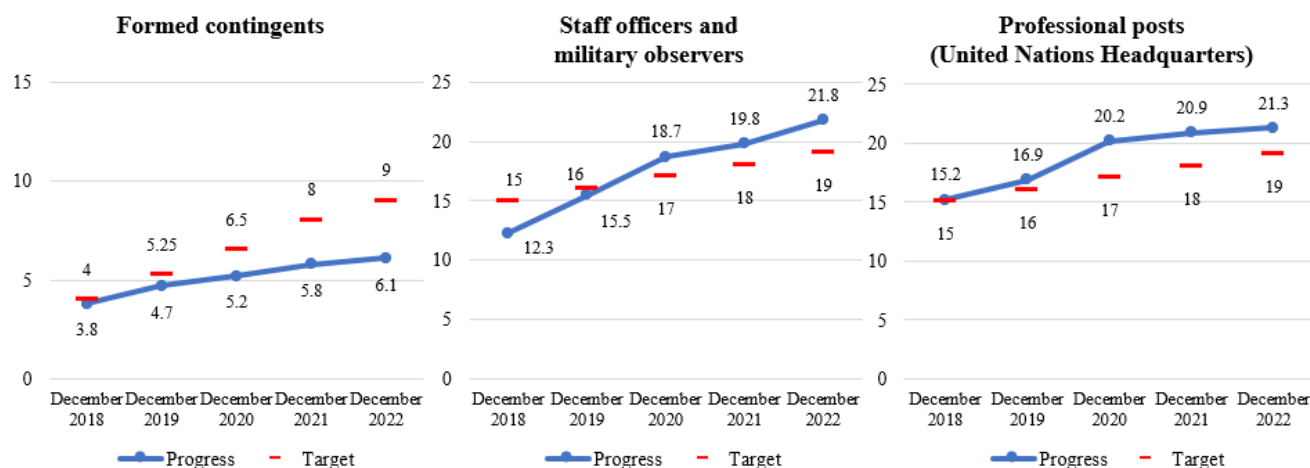
(Percentage)



Note: Targets presented are as defined in the administrative instruction on temporary special measures for the achievement of gender parity issued in 2020 (ST/AI/2020/5, para. 2.1) and were therefore not applicable in 2018 or 2019.

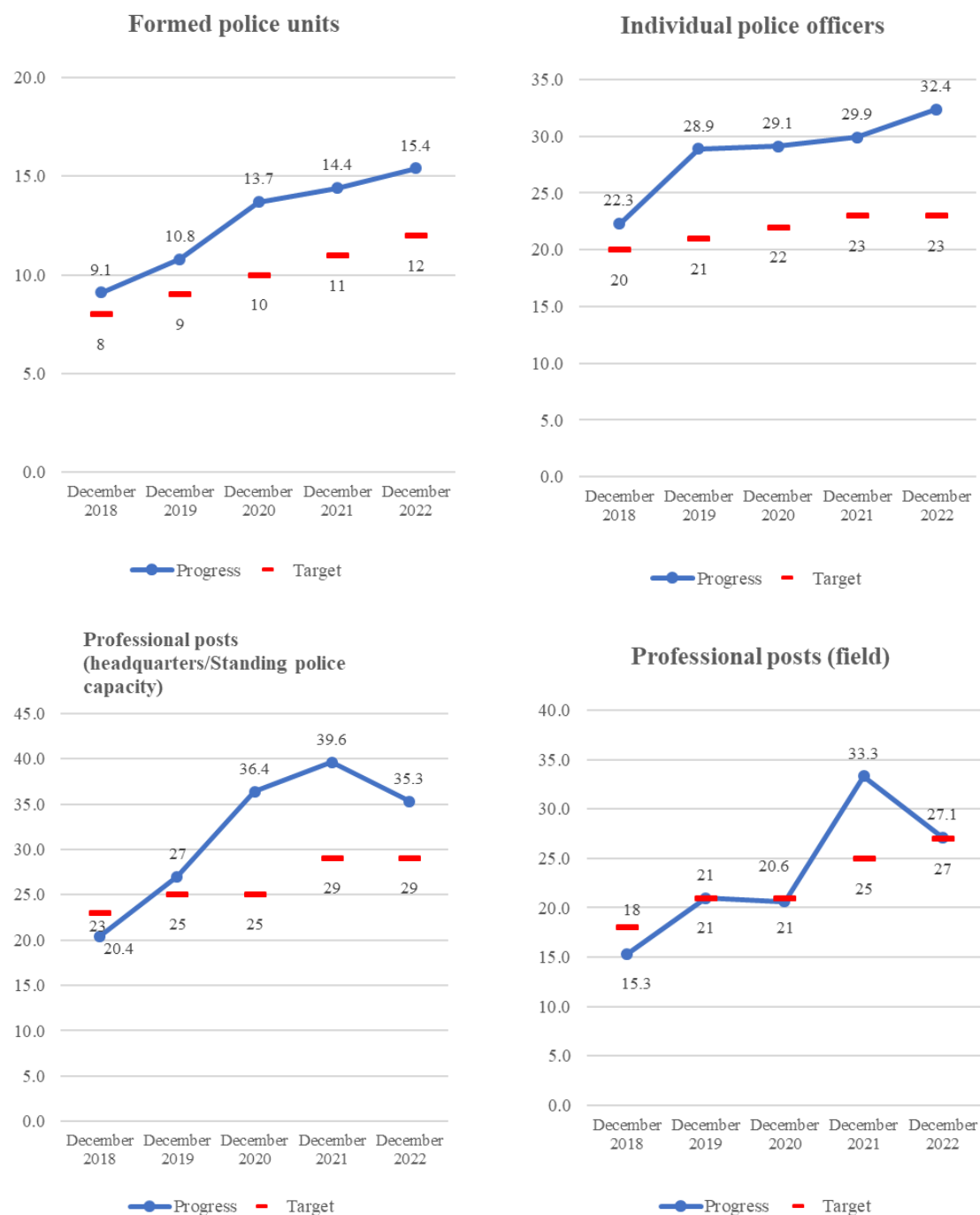
Figure VI
Representation of women deployed as United Nations military personnel compared with uniformed gender parity strategy targets, 2018–2022

(Percentage)



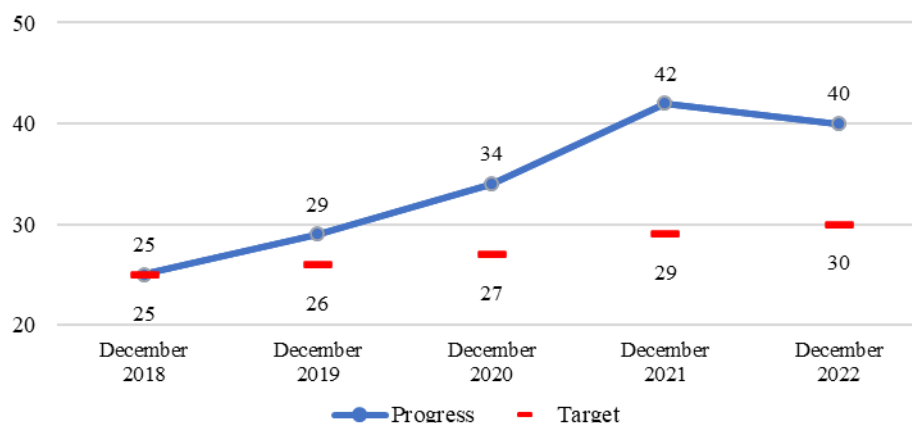
Note: Targets presented are as defined in the administrative instruction on temporary special measures for the achievement of gender parity issued in 2020 (ST/AI/2020/5, para. 2.1) and were therefore not applicable in 2018 or 2019.

Figure VII
Representation of women deployed as United Nations police compared with uniformed gender parity strategy targets, 2018–2022
(Percentage)



Note: Targets presented are as defined in the administrative instruction on temporary special measures for the achievement of gender parity issued in 2020 (ST/AI/2020/5, para. 2.1) and were therefore not applicable in 2018 or 2019.

Figure VIII
Representation of women deployed as Government-provided justice and corrections personnel compared with uniformed gender parity strategy targets, 2018–2022
 (Percentage)



Note: Targets presented are as defined in the administrative instruction on temporary special measures for the achievement of gender parity issued in 2020 (ST/AI/2020/5, para. 2.1) and were therefore not applicable in 2018 or 2019.

Systematic integration of gender perspectives into all stages of analysis, planning, implementation and reporting

223. The deliverables to strengthen the integration of gender and women and peace and security priorities in core strategic processes included in the Action for Peacekeeping Plus plan were taken forward. Gender advisers and officers from civilian, police and military components have been critical in supporting peacekeeping personnel in taking forward integration efforts. Training was offered to staff, which enhanced their ability to integrate gender equality and women and peace and security priorities in planning, programming and budgeting processes.

224. To enhance performance and accountability in the implementation of women and peace and security mandates, eight peacekeeping missions (MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIK and UNMISS) systematically monitored progress, trends and challenges through indicators. The analysis of the data informed mission-specific reports of the Secretary-General, and the indicators were integrated into the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System and the Action for Peacekeeping Plus monitoring framework. Interoperability with other United Nations wide accountability frameworks, including the global indicators on women and peace and security led by UN-Women, the Peace and Security Data Hub and the Compact on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action platform, will contribute to comprehensive and compounded analysis for peacekeeping stakeholders. The Department can now track gender-related data, language relating to women and peace and security and the depth of gender analysis in the quarterly reports of the Secretary-General, with the aim of inculcating analytical reporting and the systemic integration of gender across all thematic mission priorities for alignment with shared commitments. In addition, missions have integrated and prioritized considerations relating to gender and women and peace and security into their respective mission plans and political strategies, as well as in areas of early warning.

225. In the 2023/24 period, MONUSCO will support government efforts and facilitate the active participation of women and youth civil society leaders and organization members in conflict prevention and resolution, public institutions and

decision-making and in promoting intercommunal and gender-responsive reconciliation. The Mission will ensure that gender-sensitive conflict analysis is mainstreamed across all early warning and conflict prevention efforts and that the operationalization of the transition plan remains a gender-responsive process.

226. Since October 2021, UNISFA has developed a four-year gender equality and women and peace and security strategy, guided by the Action for Peacekeeping initiative and the Action for Peacekeeping Plus strategy, to accelerate the implementation of gender equality through gender mainstreaming and gender equity. The UNISFA strategy enables the effective implementation of the women and peace and security agenda, emphasizing the full and equal participation of women in peace processes, through workshops on advocacy, sensitization and capacity-building on gender equality and through regular engagements with women's networks and civil society.

227. The Department of Peace Operations, together with missions, partnered with women's organizations and host Governments to strengthen women's roles in political transitions, early warning and local conflict resolution, the implementation of peace agreements and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, and to increase their representation in the security sector. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, multipronged approaches, including conflict mapping, early warning and gendered analysis, between MONUSCO and local women's networks in the eastern part of the country enhanced safety and security following the deployment of mixed engagement teams and gender-responsive patrols. Furthermore, MINUSCA and UNMISS supported local reconciliation efforts that resulted in women making up 34 per cent of participants in local peace and reconciliation mechanisms in the Central African Republic and 54 per cent of participants in UNMISS-supported local peace negotiations in the period from January to June 2022.

228. United Nations police confidence- and trust-building patrols and awareness-raising efforts contributed to the improvement of basic security conditions, generated a sense of security and safety and strengthened protection, especially among women and girls, thereby enabling their participation in peacebuilding and political activities.

229. The security sector reform components in peacekeeping operations have taken significant steps to help countries assess and address political, policy, legal and institutional barriers that impede the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the security sector. In the Central African Republic, MINUSCA has advised national security institutions on ways to achieve the 35 per cent quota established for women in the country's gender equality law.

230. The Mine Action Service continued to promote the equal rights of men and women, while creating opportunities for livelihood generation and empowerment. In Western Sahara, MINURSO mine action teams trained the Sahrawi Mine Action Women's Team, who educated thousands of people on explosive ordnance risks.

XI. Innovative, data-driven and tech-enabled peacekeeping

231. This section contains responses to paragraphs 8 and 75 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping

232. The Department of Peace Operations, jointly with the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance and in consultation with the field and key stakeholders, launched the Strategy for the Digital Transformation of United Nations Peacekeeping in August 2021. The Strategy is aimed at harnessing the potential of digital technologies to

enhance the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations and to better deliver on their mandates, both now and in the future. The goals are to deliver timely, responsible and integrated analysis for decision-making; to empower technology-aware, data-literate and innovation-minded personnel; and to leverage technology for innovation and respond to threats and opportunities in a timely manner.

233. The strategy is aimed at leveraging and expanding existing initiatives and structures and strengthening coherence, while ensuring that field missions are at the heart of the move towards innovative, data-driven and technology-enabled peacekeeping.

234. The first phase of the implementation of the strategy is focused on building up the key enablers required to drive that transformation. These include the establishment of a digital enablement team in the Department of Peace Operations, a modern data ecosystem and an innovation capacity for peacekeeping. During the first phase, three projects are being prioritized: enhancing situational awareness; leveraging technology for uniformed peacekeepers; and countering misinformation and disinformation.

235. The project to enhance situational awareness will provide peacekeeping missions with the capability to better understand their operating environment in as near to real time as possible. The capability relies on the Unite Aware flagship technical platform, which was designed to provide a coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach to situational awareness and information analysis for United Nations peacekeeping operations. It incorporates the Situational Awareness Geospatial Enterprise incident reporting tool, providing the foundations for improved cross-component collaboration, data visualization and streamlined information flows. The provision of an integrated data platform will support integrated analysis and planning and future data initiatives, thus improving evidence-based reporting and decision-making and speeding operational response times. This enhances support for the protection of civilians and the safety and security of peacekeepers, which are two critical peacekeeping priorities. Unite Aware is currently being piloted at UNFICYP, where it is being used to streamline mission reporting and improve the presentation and visualization of mission data, thus supporting the concept of the Joint Operations Centre as the mission's integrated information hub. The next pilot was scheduled to start in February 2023 at MINUSCA and is expected to be deployed in July 2023.

236. A project on leveraging digital technology for uniformed peacekeepers and focused on uniformed components, both at Headquarters and in the field, is aimed at leveraging innovative digital technologies and new ways of working to address critical operational needs, gaps and challenges, with a view to strengthening the performance and capabilities of uniformed peacekeepers. The first phase of the project will be to carry out a critical assessment of operational needs, gaps and challenges and to provide actionable recommendations in the following areas: enhancements to existing systems; the piloting of emerging technologies; the reengineering and simplification of process; and increasing predeployment preparedness.

237. MINUSMA is implementing a big data radio mining and analysis project. Radio mining is focused on expressions of sentiment and provides transcriptions of broadcasts in local languages for which no translation services exist. The analysis aspect involves analysing mostly FM radio broadcasts, searching for specific key words and making the results of those searches available for further analysis. Radio broadcasting in northern Mali is the most-used means of open communication, given the lack of available Internet service.

International Partnership for Technology in Peacekeeping Symposium

238. The Secretariat is leveraging existing mechanisms to galvanize diverse stakeholder support, in particular through the sixth International Partnership for

Technology in Peacekeeping Symposium, held in South Africa in 2022. The Symposium has been an important driver for the introduction of new technologies in support of peacekeeping operations. Following two years of delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2022 Symposium was attended by representatives of 43 Member States, various United Nations entities, academia and other interlocutors.

Protection technologies

239. Both the Department of Operations Support and the Office of Information and Communications Technology have made a complete suite of protection technologies available to peacekeeping operations through commercial contracts. These contracts are regularly updated and include equipment, spare parts, training and support services. Missions can develop tailor-made camp protection systems by selecting from options that include long-range electro-optical surveillance day-night cameras, perimeter intrusion detection systems, access control suites, ground surveillance radars, “sense and warn” systems to detect incoming mortars, mini electric unmanned aerial vehicles for beyond line-of-sight monitoring, counter-unmanned aerial system capabilities and a fusion system for collecting and presenting all sensor information.

240. A base protection strategy being developed by the Department of Peace Operations to ensure that technology is complemented by the necessary processes and operating concepts. Risk assessments have determined that peacekeepers from troop- and police-contributing countries face major risks when on the move (as part of patrols and convoys) or at temporary operating bases. The Secretariat is now focusing on examining technology solutions applicable to these cases. Additional capabilities to detect improvised explosive devices are being examined to support mobile operations.

Umoja

241. Umoja continues to be essential in allowing the Secretariat, including peacekeeping operations, to maintain business continuity and to support all key administrative functions. In the continued response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the transportation management solution was used by the Organization and its vendors to record and track vaccination shipments and their redistribution to countries around the world.

242. The first global supply chain plans based on data from the supply chain planning tool were produced, with peacekeeping entities completing their plans for the 2022/23 period using the new tool. With access to integrated end-to-end supply chain transactional data, entities used the solution to forecast and plan for future demands and to review supply fulfilment strategies, including existing inventories and available contracts. The planning cycles reinforced the potential of a data-driven supply chain, leveraging the wealth of information available in transactional systems and through dynamic updates of supply and sourcing information. The first planning cycle undertaken using the supply chain planning tool also provided valuable lessons learned in areas where data quality needed to be improved and highlighted opportunities for additional improvements.

243. Logistics execution processing and shipment handling was streamlined through the implementation of an enhancement to support the customs clearance functionality. Functionalities were developed to support the process for entering into cost-sharing agreements with other United Nations entities. The process and underlying functionalities foster a consistent approach for these arrangements, eliminate various workaround processes and enable entities to track related arrangements easily.

244. Further to its work in planning, the United Nations continued to identify and implement enhancement opportunities across the end-to-end supply chain. Key forthcoming improvements include enhancements in transportation management to

improve the processing and monitoring of shipments of goods, travel by uniformed personnel and shipments of contingent-owned equipment.

245. Regarding the uniformed capabilities management, improvements were made to payment letters to troop- and police-contributing countries, mission consolidated strength reports, the tracking of payments for claims related to letters of assist and to enable the generation of uniformed strength reports for non-payment units. A new functionality was introduced to facilitate claim processing for the temporary reimbursement rate related to mandatory predeployment COVID-19 testing, as established by the General Assembly in its resolution 76/276. Furthermore, annual automated updates were made to the memorandum of understanding annexes and master data for revised rates and mission factors.

246. The budget planning solution was enhanced to facilitate better planning and review, enabling the formulation of revised estimates for peacekeeping operations against all detailed forms used for planning resource requirements for uniformed personnel, positions, travel, material and services. Furthermore, the enhanced solution now allows for the use of a copy function for recent contract prices and standard rates in the resource planning process for uniformed personnel and material and services, significantly reducing manual interventions, eliminating potential human errors and improving the reliability of estimates. The functionality for the estimation of budgetary requirements for danger pay was also enhanced to facilitate planning directly, as part of the solution. In addition, to improve the analysis and reporting of variances for budget resource requirements related to staff costs, a report has been developed to provide the cost impact by key resource drivers, namely regarding changes in common staff costs, vacancy rates, standard salary rates and proposed post actions.

247. In terms of ensuring accountability, starting in the 2022/23 period, an indicator was introduced into the senior managers' compacts, mandating the use of the strategic management application, a component of the strategic planning, budget formulation and performance management solution, for reporting on indicators and outputs throughout the cycle and mandating that managers use the tool to manage the implementation of their respective mandated work.

248. In addition, the implementing partner management solution was deployed to help manage the full life cycle of collaboration with implementing partners. The solution streamlines the interaction between the Secretariat and implementing partners and end beneficiaries by providing a portal and tools for interaction with the Secretariat before and during their partnership, including recording the progress of implementation and other performance details and requesting payments.

249. The Secretariat also joined the United Nations Partner Portal, an online screening platform for potential implementing partners and end beneficiaries. Once a partner has been successfully verified in the Portal, that partner is eligible to submit applications through the grantor management solution in Umoja. Successful applications are then processed further, as agreements, and are managed in the grantor management solution.

250. Umoja data are rich sources of information that become more valuable as data are added and user adoption increases. Using Umoja Analytics, the Enterprise Resource Planning Solution Division is developing solutions that will enhance users' understanding and use of the available data. Umoja Analytics will serve as the foundation for United Nations staff and Member States to gain enhanced information insights through more sophisticated tools that provide access to larger volumes of data, as well as visualizations and analytics, in a user-friendly manner.

251. One of the first solutions deployed through Umoja Analytics was the uniformed capabilities support portal for Member States, launched in January 2022. The support portal provides Member States with visibility and key information about the

Organization's engagement with troop- and police-contributing countries in support of mission mandates, such as information about memorandums of understanding, verification reports, claims and payments. Future development of the portal is under way, with plans to include more information and provide access to verification reports, calculation reports and payment letters.

XII. Budget preparation and management of resources

Budget formulation

252. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

253. In paragraph 18 of its resolution [76/274](#), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to further enhance budget transparency by including in budget reports a breakdown between the resources requested for National Professional Officers and national General Service staff. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee to present disaggregated numbers and related financial implications of United Nations Volunteers personnel by international and national categories. In that regard, in order to ensure clarity and to improve the classification and reporting of expenditures, the Secretariat has made changes to the structure of budget classes and subclasses within Umoja to improve the budget presentation and provide more detailed information.

254. In addition, the Office of Programme Planning, Finance and Budget has taken several steps to improve forecasting and methodologies in formulating realistic, consistent and reliable budgets. The guidance and instructions provided for the preparation of the budget performance reports and budget proposals were refined to reflect policy measures arising from deliberations and decisions of the General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution [76/274](#). Policy guidance was provided to improve the accuracy and consistency of the vacancy factors applied in the proposed budgets for the 2023/24 period and to ensure that proposed vacancy rates were based, as much as possible, on actual rates. Consultations and coordination were also undertaken with stakeholders and partners, including ICSC, to ensure that the most up-to-date operational costs and contractual and salary rates were reflected in the proposed resources for the 2023/24 period. The methodology for the estimation of budgetary requirements for common staff costs was further refined to improve the cost estimates. Analyses were undertaken to review fuel costs, as well as trends in, and the impact of, changing fuel prices. To anticipate and mitigate the impact of the evolution of fuel prices on budget execution, the Secretariat is exploring alternative methodologies to estimate fuel costs (see the subsection below on fuel prices), subject to the feedback received from the General Assembly.

255. Improving the quality and formulation of budget proposals in Umoja continues to be a priority. To that end, continuous improvements and enhancements were made to the strategic planning, budget formulation and performance management solution, as indicated in the subsection on Umoja above, resulting in the reduction of manual interventions, the elimination of potential human errors and the improved reliability of estimates. The budget formulation process and functionality were enabled and guidance was issued to facilitate the planning of resource requirements in connection with the implementation of resolution [76/276](#), in which the General Assembly established a new single rate of reimbursement to countries contributing contingent personnel to United Nations field operations in the amount of \$1,448 per person per month effective 1 July 2022, as well as a temporary reimbursement rate of \$4.90 per person per month, related to mandatory predeployment COVID-19 testing, and of paragraph 32 of resolution [76/274](#), in which the General Assembly raised the

recreational leave allowance to \$11.50 per day for up to 15 days of leave taken during each six-month period, also effective 1 July 2022.

Fuel prices

256. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#).

257. In paragraph 13 of its resolution [76/274](#), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve methodologies to assist missions in formulating realistic, consistent and reliable budgets, including by exploring ways to anticipate and mitigate the impact of the evolution of fuel prices. That request underscores the fact that there is no revision process in the level of appropriations for peacekeeping missions, regardless of variations in operational rates of exchange or actual inflation experience. As a result, each mission has to contain its expenditures within the approved budget, by reprioritizing activities to meet unforeseen requirements under operational expenditures. In fulfilment of the above-mentioned request, the Secretariat analysed fuel costs, trends in changing fuel prices and the impact of that evolution on budget execution and studied the usefulness of a linear regression model to estimate fuel costs.

258. The current methodology used to calculate the budgeted fuel price per litre is based on the weighted average price per litre for the most recent six-month period; historically, this average has been based on the weighted average prices from July to December of the budget preparation cycle. That approach, however, cannot take into account the evolution in prices that can occur between the time when budgets are prepared and the time when they are considered by the General Assembly during the second part of its resumed session. This has proven to be detrimental to operations, in particular in recent periods, when the market for fuel has been volatile. For example, during the 2021/22 period, the global fuel crisis resulted in additional resource requirements of more than \$90 million above approved resources across all missions, which had to be accommodated through austerity measures, the reprioritization of existing resources and activities and the redeployment of resources – to the detriment of mandate implementation.

259. The use of linear regression analysis, as studied by the Secretariat, could provide one model for determining more accurate fuel costs (for budgeting purposes), on the basis of an algorithm that takes into account market trends, direction and external variables. Such a methodology would use fuel price estimates closer to the time when the General Assembly would be considering the budgets of the missions. Importantly, it would provide peacekeeping missions with a relatively simple methodology for conducting short-term estimation, and one that is easy to interpret, implement and monitor. In doing so, missions would be in a better position to anticipate trends – using historical average prices to provide near-term estimates that are reflective of the market – and, as a result, submit more accurate budget proposals for fuel.

260. In May 2022, during the second part of the resumed seventy-sixth session, the Fifth Committee was informed that, given rising fuel prices globally, the impact of the increase in fuel prices was estimated at \$17.3 million (based on the six-month average from October 2021 to March 2022) above the amount budgeted by all missions. Member States took this additional information into account as it considered the missions' budgets. However, fuel prices continued to increase significantly beyond the \$17.3 million amount provided to the General Assembly in May.

261. As part of the study, an analysis was conducted to assess what the estimated fuel requirements would have been in the 2022/23 proposed budget had the linear regression model been applied during budget preparation, using fuel data from a 12-month period and projecting 6 months ahead. The study showed that the Secretary General's budget proposal would have been more representative of actual fuel costs,

at approximately \$23.4 million higher, which was closer to the updated requirements for an additional \$17.3 million provided to the Fifth Committee in May, noting that fuel prices continued their upward trajectory until the end of June, when the budgets were approved.

Table 2

Fuel cost requirements set out in the 2022/23 proposed budget compared with linear regression model requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Requirements set out in 2022/23 budget proposal</i>	<i>Updated requirements provided for Fifth Committee review</i>	<i>Variance between budget proposal and updates for Fifth Committee review</i>	<i>Requirements if regression model had been used</i>	<i>Variance between budget proposal and regression model</i>
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (b) - (a)	(d)	(e) = (d) - (a)
MINURSO	3 117	3 447	330	3 535	418
MINUSCA	62 931	64 599	1 668	62 931	–
MINUSMA	66 451	70 953	4 502	72 921	6 470
MONUSCO	27 435	29 117	1 682	29 306	1 871
UNDOF	2 056	2 424	368	2 941	885
UNFICYP	676	773	97	704	28
UNIFIL	16 751	17 997	1 246	19 236	2 485
UNISFA	13 185	15 395	2 210	15 463	2 278
UNMIK	119	143	24	136	17
UNMISS	60 644	63 644	3 000	66 503	5 859
UNSOS	44 162	46 251	2 089	47 237	3 075
UNLB	95	151	56	95	–
RSCE	261	268	8	261	–
Total	297 883	315 162	17 279	321 269	23 386

262. In a linear regression analysis, the fuel data from individual missions over a given period is analysed for correlation and trend. A linear regression equation is determined from the analysis, which informs the relationship and trend of the model, providing an estimation of anticipated fuel prices.

263. A review conducted to assess what the current proposed fuel requirements would amount to at the time of budget submission had the regression model been applied during budget preparation, based on fuel trends leading up to December 2022, showed that the proposed fuel requirements for 2023/24 would have been higher by 17 to 18 per cent, or approximately \$50 million more than current budgeted amounts.

264. The Secretariat continues to follow a conservative approach, while continuing to study the linear regression approach to forecasting fuel prices for application in future peacekeeping budget proposals. The upcoming second part of the resumed session would be a useful opportunity to consider the evolution in fuel prices and the efficacy of the linear regression model. The Secretariat will also continue to consider alternative methodologies and models, as appropriate.

Additional information provided in peacekeeping operations budget proposals in response to requests by the General Assembly

265. This subsection contains references to responses to paragraphs 17, 18, 31, 33, 46, 59 and 70 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraph 53 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#)).

266. In response to paragraph 17 of resolution [76/274](#), the budget proposals of peacekeeping missions include information on the implementation and rates of implementation of requests of relevant oversight bodies. In addition, the present report contains an overview of the accountability system of the United Nations peacekeeping operations and responses to legislative requests throughout the report; a related index table is provided in annex I.

267. In response to paragraph 18 of resolution [76/274](#), the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance has arranged for an enhancement within Umoja and the reporting tools to present a breakdown between National Professional Officers and national General Service staff, which is provided in both the overview report and in the budget reports of peacekeeping operations. In response to paragraph 53 of the report of the Advisory Committee on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations ([A/76/760](#)), endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/274](#), information on United Nations Volunteers personnel has been enhanced and disaggregated by international and national categories. Efforts have been made to enhance post action justifications and substantial justifications for increased operational costs in peacekeeping operation budget reports.

268. In response to paragraph 31 of resolution [76/274](#), the supporting documentation of peacekeeping missions has been updated in the budget information pilot and enhanced to include detailed information as at 31 December 2022 on temporary assignments of staff receiving special post allowances for more than one year. In response to paragraph 33, with regard to the decision to provide justification for posts that have been vacant for 24 months or longer, detailed information is provided in the supplementary information packages provided by peacekeeping operations. The budget information pilot also includes details on post and financial resources, travel (including information on compliance with the advance air ticket purchase policy), vacancy rates, vacant posts, the gender distribution of civilian staff and strategic stock holdings. The budget information pilot offers a number of benefits to members of the Advisory Committee and members and delegates of the Fifth Committee, such as: a platform that is accessible from any online interface, enabling access to financial data included in the budget and supplementary documents; support for transparency, whereby the review and understanding of data is facilitated through consolidated data models and formatted tables in Excel; and efficiency gains, as users can download financial tables to their own devices for review.

269. In response to paragraph 46 of Assembly resolution [76/274](#) with respect to the use of consultants, a response is provided in each peacekeeping mission's budget proposal. Material variances on budget provisions for consultants are contained in annex II to the present report, with variance justification provided for the budget class for consultants and consulting services.

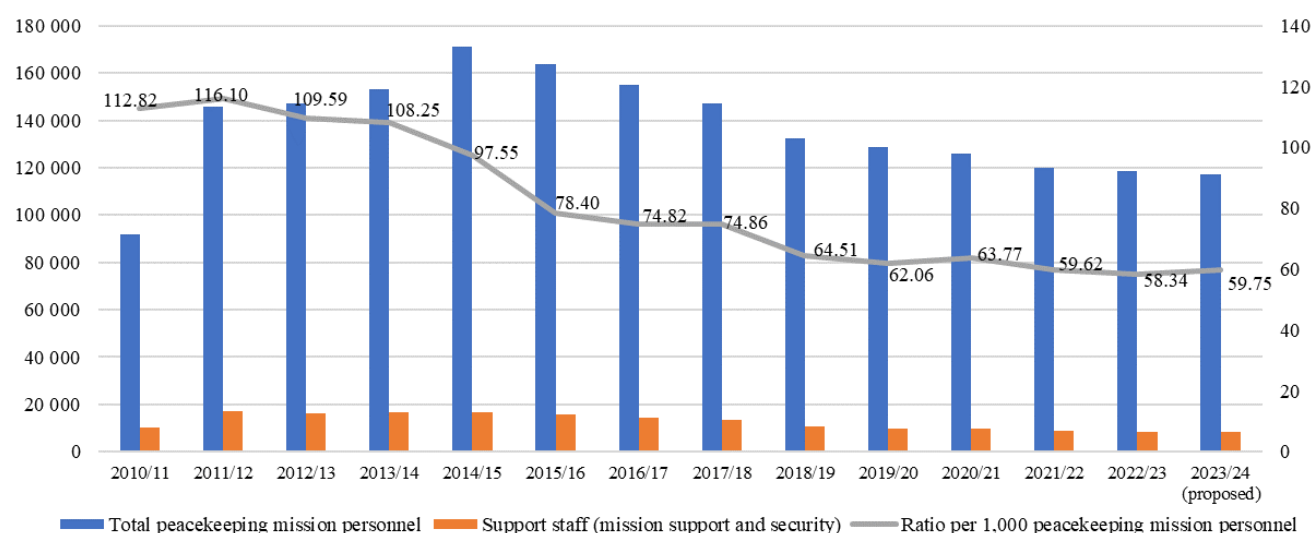
270. In response to paragraph 59 of Assembly resolution [76/274](#), details on services provided by RSCE and UNLB are provided in their respective budget proposals. In response to paragraph 70 of the same resolution, on cost-effective agreements with implementing partners, information is provided in the missions' budget proposals.

Scalability of support components

271. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 27 of General Assembly resolution 76/274.

272. A preliminary study on mission support scalability has been conducted by the Field Operations Finance Division of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, in consultation with the Department of Operational Support and the missions, in response to the request made by the General Assembly. In order to identify the relative scale of the mission support components vis-à-vis the changing level of other mission components, the mission support ratio was calculated as the total number of mission support and security personnel for every 1,000 mission personnel.⁶ The study shows that the overall mission support ratio has been dropping from a high of 112.82 in 2010/11 to a low of 58.34 in 2022/23, as shown in figure IX.

Figure IX
Mission support ratio, 2010/11–2023/24



Note: The uniformed personnel supported by UNSOS are included in the overall ratio for the sole purpose of comparatives for the scalability study.

273. While the support ratio is not entirely comparable among missions, as their staff configurations are subject to multiple factors, including their respective mandates and operational circumstances, one of the main reasons for the overall downward trend is a smaller increase in support staff and a larger increase in uniformed personnel at MINUSCA and UNMISS during the period in question. Inter alia, the authorized uniformed personnel of MINUSCA increased by 27 per cent in 2021/22, while its support staff has increased by only 4 per cent since then. MINUSCA is undertaking a review of its support staff configuration to ensure alignment with the size of its uniformed personnel component.

274. Another reason for the overall downward trend is that MONUSCO has been demonstrating a continuous scalable reduction on its support component, in accordance with its overall downsizing trend. Since the 2014/15 period, MONUSCO

⁶ Total mission support and security personnel comprise all approved posts and positions, including United Nations Volunteers, under the mission support division and security and safety division. Total mission personnel comprise all approved uniformed personnel (military observers, military contingents, United Nations police, formed police units and Government-provided personnel) and all approved civilian personnel (substantive, support and security staff).

has undertaken several staffing reviews, leading to a reduction in the number of support and security staff, from 127 per 1,000 personnel in the 2014/15 period, to 99 in the 2022/23 period. In addition, its ratio of mission support staff to substantive staff fell from 3.62:1 in the 2014/15 period to 1.39:1 in the 2022/23 period. Similarly, MONUSCO reduced its operational cost from \$431.6 million in 2014/15 to \$250.8 million in 2022/23, which shows a larger scale of operational cost reduction (42 per cent) than total mission personnel reduction (30 per cent).

275. With respect to the mission support staffing, it should be noted that, in line with the delegated authority to heads of missions, missions are responsible for regularly reviewing their workforce planning, including the mission support component, to ensure that it is fit for purpose. The Department of Operational Support provides advice on the staffing review process, in accordance with the guidance materials previously issued on mission support structures in 2014 and its supplementary guidance issued in 2017. To date, staffing reviews have taken place for MINURSO and UNSOS in 2022, and a review is currently under way for MINUSCA and UNISFA, to which the Department of Operational Support will provide advisory views.

276. The guidance covers the functions and responsibilities of the following: (a) the Director or Chief of Mission Support; (b) operations and resource management, such as human resources, financial resourcing and performance, field technology, mission support centre and the coordination of sector and/or regional offices; (c) service delivery management, such as aviation, engineering and facility maintenance, medical service and transport; and (d) supply chain management, such as property management, procurement and movement control.

277. Although the guidance materials are not especially prescriptive and reflect a function-based approach, they provide standardization in terms of the functions, roles and responsibilities of the support components across the missions for workforce planning purposes. It is also emphasized in the guidance that required resources, including the levels of posts, are to be set out in each mission's budget proposal.

278. Furthermore, in response to paragraph 28 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraph 82 of the related report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#)), the Department of Operational Support issued guidance, on 4 October 2022, in which it encouraged the missions to consider conducting civilian staffing reviews every four years, with the support of the Human Resources Services Division of the Department of Operational Support and other Headquarters offices.

279. In its capacity as an advisory support function, the Department of Operational Support is in the process of developing further guidance for small missions on the structuring of their mission support components.

280. With respect to the request by the General Assembly regarding standard indicators on scalability, it is imperative that all missions maintain their capacity of flexible workforce planning, in the light of their unique mandates and operating environments. In that regard, in response to the Assembly's request, the Secretariat is reviewing key drivers of the design for mission support components, with a view to further strengthening a standard approach across all missions, while maintaining a measure of flexibility for missions. Those drivers, however, while not exhaustive and still subject to individual circumstances, are expected to provide additional guidance on the factors to be reviewed when considering personnel requirements and the size of mission support components.

Strategic reserves

281. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 47 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760/Add.9](#)).

282. Peacekeeping operations are required to maintain safety stocks as a measure for preventing stock-outs and negative effects on their mandate implementation, as well as the safety and security of personnel and property. These efforts are made within the end-to-end supply chain framework, with consideration for operational support and project implementation requirements, supply and procurement lead times and the level of uncertainty of supply lines. Total mission stock holdings include equipment, spare parts, consumables, medicine, raw materials, rations, water and fuel. Table 3 shows the stock holdings as at 30 June 2022 for each peacekeeping operation.

Table 3

Total number of stock items and net book value, as at 30 June 2022

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Number of stock items</i>	<i>Net book value of stock item (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
MINURSO	506 287	6 567.5
MINUSCA	5 735 624	68 386.9
MINUSMA	17 923 248	127 382.9
MONUSCO	8 002 790	52 022.4
UNDOF	472 839	3 554.8
UNFICYP	678 972	2 925.4
UNIFIL	3 230 945	15 383.7
UNISFA	8 218 600	37 101.8
UNMIK	84 764	1 413.7
UNMISS	8 782 207	89 653.9
UNSOS	7 908 376	57 122.8
Total	61 544 652	461 515.8

Note: Table reflects actual and/or physical holdings as at 30 June 2022 and does not reflect any adjustments recorded for International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

283. Among the total stock holdings, strategic reserves refer to mineral water in bottles, ration packs and fuel (strategic and local fuel reserves), which cover essential supplies for a certain number of days, thus ensuring the continuity of mission activities. The required level of strategic reserves for each mission depends on the assessment conducted by the mission leadership on reliability and risks with regard to the local supply chain. Table 4 presents the strategic reserves as at 30 June 2022. Other stocks, such as spare parts, consumables, medicine and raw materials, are purchased as needed and are subject to replenishment based on reorder points in accordance with supply chain lead times.

Table 4

Strategic reserves with net book value by peacekeeping component, as at 30 June 2022

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Fuel</i>	<i>Rations</i>	<i>Water bottles</i>	<i>Total</i>
MINURSO	39.7	2.9	7.2	49.8
MINUSCA	—	6 071.6	245.6	6 317.2
MINUSMA	5 980.2	3 256.8	369.4	9 606.4
MONUSCO	1 332.5	3 894.7	20.1	5 247.3

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Fuel</i>	<i>Rations</i>	<i>Water bottles</i>	<i>Total</i>
UNDOF	131.8	236.4	10.3	378.5
UNFICYP	–	93.0	6.1	99.1
UNIFIL	2 252.6	1 771.7	110.5	4 134.8
UNISFA	1 483.7	899.3	10.4	2 393.4
UNMISS	15 780.3	4 551.6	67.1	20 399.0
UNSO	5 636.4	5 443.6	–	11 080.0
Total	32 637.2	26 221.6	846.7	59 705.5

284. Peacekeeping operations are advised to make full use of material resources, avoiding loss, wastage, unauthorized use, obsolescence, deterioration and unwarranted accumulation of property. Asset and commodity managers and warehouse managers ensure that property is cared for through preservation, preventive maintenance, proper handling, storage, physical security and fire safety in storage facilities and warehouses. Equipment and materials are put into use immediately upon receipt, except for strategic reserves and safety stocks. Established key performance indicators are used to assess equipment utilization ratios, identify slow-moving and ageing stocks, declare surplus for redistribution and initiate disposal actions for obsolete property. Special attention is paid to the continuous review of the entity's requirements against stock holdings and entity-specific stock ratios. Any property items above the established stock requirements that meet the criteria for transfer to other entities are promptly marked as surplus and made visible in Umoja.

285. To avoid the accumulation of excessive or obsolete property as a key measure for successful transition to the next life cycle phase and possible drawdown, entities are guided to continuously review and update the condition and status of their equipment in Umoja. In addition, missions are required to use the preliminary asset disposal plan functionality of Umoja, both as a planning tool and for maintaining an equipment and asset portfolio relevant to their programmatic requirements.

286. Detailed information on the stock holdings will be presented in the individual mission budget proposals.

XIII. Multi-year overview of financial and human resources for peacekeeping operations

Analysis of trends in financial and human resources

287. An overview of the financial and human resources for peacekeeping operations over seven years for the periods from 2017/18 to 2023/24 is shown in table 5.

Table 5
Overview of financial and human resources for peacekeeping operations, 2017/18–2023/24

Peacekeeping component	Actual					Approved	Proposed
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Number of ongoing missions and support operations^a							
Funded by peacekeeping budgets	13	12	12	11	11	10	10
UNSOs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total, active missions and support operations	16	15	15	14	14	13	13
Financial resources							
(gross, millions of United States dollars)							
Peacekeeping missions and UNSOS	6 984.1	6 678.8	6 263.9	6 156.5	5 934.9	5 971.7	6 310.8
RSCE	32.8	31.4	35.4	36.3	39.8	43.1	43.8
UNLB	80.2	82.1	63.3	62.1	65.6	66.0	66.3
Support account (includes corporate costs)	325.8	324.7	348.9	355.5	353.4	371.8	391.2
Subtotal, peacekeeping operations budgets^b	7 422.9	7 117.0	6 711.4	6 610.3	6 393.7	6 452.6	6 812.1
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	49.2	46.9	43.2	44.6	48.3	48.9	48.9
Total, financial resources	7 472.1	7 163.9	6 754.6	6 654.9	6 442.0	6 501.5	6 861.0
Number of personnel^c							
Uniformed personnel							
United Nations uniformed personnel	106 862	99 072	95 537	92 457	94 147	86 797	87 157
AMISOM/ATMIS uniformed personnel	21 586	21 626	20 626	19 626	19 626	19 626	17 626
Subtotal, peacekeeping operations budgets	128 448	120 698	116 163	112 083	113 773	106 423	104 783
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
Total, uniformed personnel	128 645	120 895	116 360	112 280	113 970	106 620	104 980
Civilian personnel							
Civilian personnel in missions and UNSOS ^d	18 241	15 925	14 173	13 734	12 398	11 772	11 876
Civilian personnel at RSCE	427	406	404	404	424	405	402
Civilian personnel to support missions ^e	1 885	1 872	1 873	1 868	1 863	1 882	1 898
Subtotal, peacekeeping operations budgets	20 553	18 203	16 450	16 006	14 685	14 059	14 176
UNMOGIP and UNTSO	318	309	309	309	303	303	303
Total, civilian personnel	20 871	18 512	16 759	16 315	14 988	14 362	14 479

^a The number of ongoing missions in the 2021/22 period includes UNAMID.

^b Variance in subtotals is due to rounding in millions. Table 3 of annex II and table 2 of annex III provide detailed breakdowns by peacekeeping operation component.

^c Highest level of personnel authorized.

^d Excludes resources under UNLB, RSCE and the support account for peacekeeping operations.

^e Personnel under UNLB and the support account for peacekeeping operations.

Analysis of financial resources for peacekeeping operations, by mission and support component

288. Table 6 provides an analysis of the approved financial resources for peacekeeping operations, by mission, as well as by Headquarters backstopping and global and regional service centres, for the periods from 2017/18 to 2022/23 and proposed financial resources for the 2023/24 period.

Table 6

Resource requirements for peacekeeping operations, by mission and support component, 2017/18–2023/24

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2017/18</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>	<i>2022/23</i>	<i>2023/24</i>
MINUJUSTH	88 111.2	121 455.9	49 122.9	–	–	–	–
MINURSO	52 000.0	52 350.8	56 347.4	57 524.7	56 537.8	60 592.7	65 182.0
MINUSCA	903 011.5	930 211.9	910 057.5	937 711.7	1 036 595.6	1 074 387.7	1 157 676.0
MINUSMA	1 091 174.0	1 107 318.9	1 138 457.9	1 183 384.7	1 171 612.5	1 245 045.1	1 277 808.7
MINUSTAH	90 000.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
MONUSCO	1 189 770.8	1 194 619.5	1 048 690.4	1 075 338.6	1 042 728.9	1 030 269.9	1 078 212.4
UNAMID	910 941.2	715 522.7	514 505.6	484 687.1	78 855.9	–	–
UNDOF	61 765.5	60 295.1	69 409.4	63 343.2	61 218.2	64 544.5	70 875.8
UNFICYP	54 000.0	52 938.9	50 785.3	51 750.1	53 798.0	54 018.6	57 444.7
UNIFIL	483 000.0	474 406.7	480 102.6	480 649.1	476 842.0	502 920.5	551 113.5
UNISFA	266 700.0	263 858.1	260 177.0	263 783.9	327 949.0	259 663.2	293 589.9
UNMIK	37 898.2	37 192.7	37 246.7	39 827.3	41 298.5	41 947.3	40 701.5
UNMIL	110 000.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNMISS	1 136 157.1	1 150 894.0	1 183 447.3	1 178 515.1	1 115 633.9	1 116 609.0	1 161 509.5
UNSOS	582 000.0	558 152.3	564 558.1	550 608.6	519 874.5	521 696.7	556 707.9
Subtotal	7 056 529.5	6 719 217.5	6 362 908.1	6 367 124.1	5 982 944.8	5 971 695.2	6 310 821.9
UNLB	81 000.0	82 448.9	63 381.4	62 058.2	65 694.7	65 958.6	66 284.6
Support account	325 800.0	324 703.5	348 868.0	355 694.2	356 413.1	371 787.0	391 223.1
RSCE ^a	33 000.0	31 438.9	35 386.9	37 159.2	40 272.3	43 122.2	43 754.2
Total	7 496 329.5	7 157 808.8	6 810 544.4	6 822 035.7	6 445 324.9	6 452 563.0	6 812 083.8

Source: Approved budgets from the 2017/18 to 2022/23 periods for peacekeeping and the budget reports of the Secretary-General for the 2023/24 period.

^a Inclusive of requirements of \$686,900 for the 2017/18 period, \$595,500 for the 2018/19 period, \$1,424,400 for the 2019/20 period, \$1,412,400 for the 2020/21 period, \$1,820,200 for the 2021/22 period and \$2,141,100 for the 2022/23 period, to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget under section 3, Political affairs.

Financial resources by groups of expenditure and support components

289. Figure X depicts the financial resources by group of expenditure and support component for seven years, from the 2019/20 period through to the proposed resource requirements for the 2023/24 period.

Figure X
Financial resources by major groups of expenditure and support, 2019/20–2023/24
 (Millions of United States dollars)

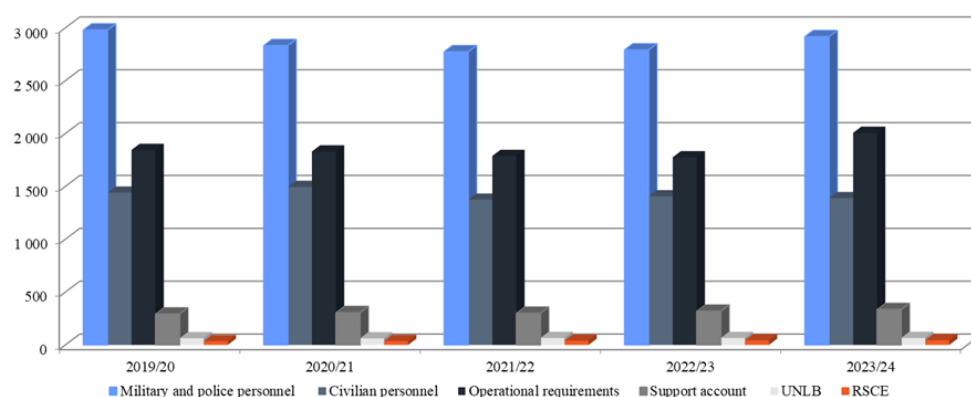


Table 7
Proportion between major groups of expenditure in resource requirements for peacekeeping operations, 2019/20–2023/24
 (Percentage)

Component	2019/20 (actual)	2020/21 (actual)	2021/22 (actual)	2022/23 (approved)	2023/24 (proposed)
Military and police personnel	47.6	46.0	46.7	46.7	46.2
Civilian personnel	23.0	24.3	23.2	23.6	22.0
Operational costs	29.4	29.7	30.1	29.7	31.8

290. As depicted in figure X and table 7, military and police personnel costs (group I) represent 46.2 per cent of the resource requirements proposed for peacekeeping missions in the 2023/24 period, which is similar to the average of 46.9 per cent during the past six years. Civilian personnel costs (group II) represent 22.0 per cent of the proposed budget in the 2023/24 period, which is lower than the average of 23.3 per cent during the past six years. Operational costs (group III) represent 31.8 per cent of the resources proposed in the 2023/24 period, which is approximately 2 percentage points higher than the average of 29.8 per cent during the past six years.

Comparative analysis of financial resources for support to peacekeeping operations

291. Table 8 provides a comparison of the financial resources for Headquarters backstopping under RSCE, UNLB and the support account for peacekeeping operations against the financial resources for peacekeeping missions since the 2019/20 period, to account for the recent management and peace and security reforms that affected the support account. A detailed analysis of the underlying factors affecting the trends in field support ratios is presented in the proposed budgets for RSCE ([A/77/732](#)), UNLB ([A/77/741](#)) and the support account ([A/77/771](#)).

Table 8
Financial resources of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and the support account compared with missions under peacekeeping budgets, 2019/20–2023/24

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2019/20 (actual)</i>	<i>2020/21 (actual)</i>	<i>2021/22 (actual)</i>	<i>2022/23 (approved)</i>	<i>2023/24 (proposed)</i>
Peacekeeping missions, UNSOS	6 263.9	6 156.5	5 934.9	5 971.7	6 310.8
RSCE	35.4	36.3	39.8	43.1	43.8
UNLB	63.3	62.1	65.6	66.0	66.3
Support account ^a	292.7	306.2	300.1	319.4	335.1
Support account ratio	4.67	4.97	5.06	5.35	5.31
Field support^b ratio	6.25	6.57	6.83	7.18	7.05

Source: Actual expenditures from budget performance reports from 2019/20 to 2021/22 for peacekeeping operations, the approved budget for the 2022/23 period and the budget reports of the Secretary-General for the 2023/24 period.

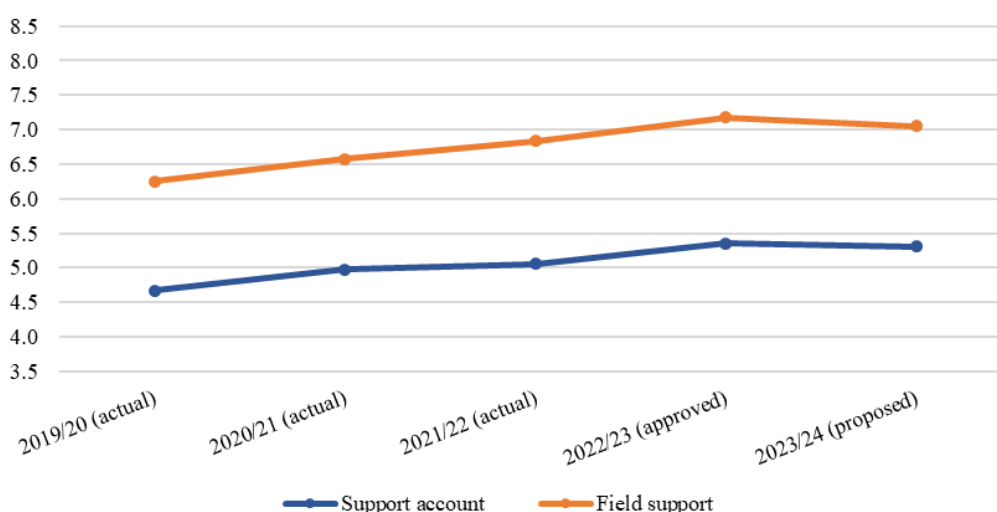
^a Excluding provisions for enterprise resource planning, death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations, the efficiency model for management services (global service delivery model prior to the 2023/24 period), the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System, Umoja maintenance and support costs and after-service health insurance.

^b Field support ratio: support account for peacekeeping operations, RSCE and UNLB, compared with peacekeeping missions (percentage).

292. The support ratios shown in table 8 are depicted in figure XI.

Figure XI
Support account and field support ratios, 2019/20–2023/24

(Percentage, compared with operations under peacekeeping mission budgets)



Analysis of financial performance of peacekeeping operations

293. Table 9 provides an analysis of the overall financial performance for peacekeeping operations for the periods from 2017/18 to 2021/22. The unencumbered balance as a percentage of total expenditure fell to 0.8 per cent of total expenditure in the 2021/22 period. The detailed variance analysis for the 2021/22 period,

including the impact of COVID-19 on the overall level of expenditure, is explained in detail in annex III to the present report.

Table 9

Overview of financial performance for peacekeeping operations, 2017/18–2021/22

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Expenditure	7 422 882.2	7 117 062.5	6 711 367.3	6 610 340.9	6 393 718.2
Unencumbered balance	73 447.3	40 746.8	99 177.1	211 694.8	51 606.7
Unencumbered balance as a percentage of expenditure	1.0	0.6	1.5	3.2	0.8
Cancelled prior-period obligations	86 758.6	102 660.9	84 875.0	140 028.1	149 485.4
Unliquidated obligations	1 260 521.0	1 201 402.0	1 034 922.0	1 112 833.0	1 053 321.0
Cancelled prior-period obligations as a percentage of unliquidated obligations	6.9	8.5	8.2	12.6	14.2
Revenue	42 976.1	45 413.5	53 497.0	19 019.5	18 554.5

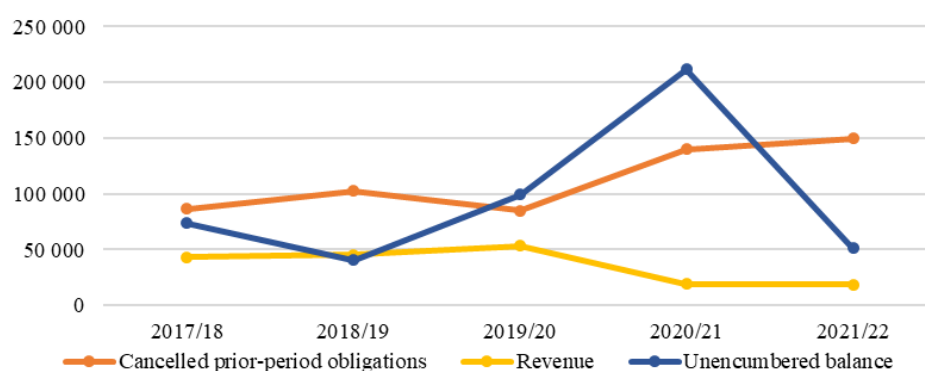
Source: Reports of the Secretary-General on the financial performance of peacekeeping operations.

294. Figure XII shows the historical trend in the overall level of unencumbered balances, cancelled prior-period obligations and revenue for peacekeeping operations for the periods from 2017/18 to 2021/22.

Figure XII

Unencumbered balances, cancelled prior-period obligations and revenue, 2017/18–2021/22

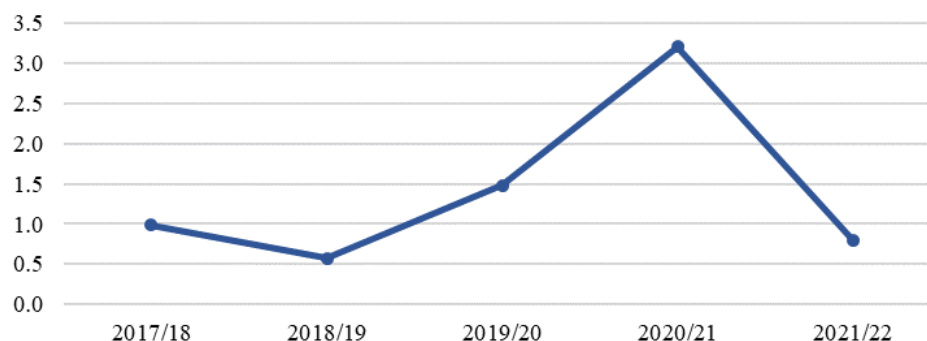
(Thousands of United States dollars)



Unencumbered balances

295. The unencumbered balance of \$51.6 million (or 0.8 per cent of total expenditure) for the 2021/22 period stems mainly from the unencumbered balances of MONUSCO (\$23.9 million, representing 2.3 per cent of the approved resources), UNAMID (\$14.0 million, representing 17.7 per cent of the approved resources) and UNSOS (\$3.5 million, representing 0.7 per cent of the approved resources). The percentage of the unencumbered balances for the three missions are provided in figure XIII. Detailed explanations for all peacekeeping operations are provided in annex III to the present report.

Figure XIII
Percentage of unencumbered balance, compared with expenditure, 2017/18–2021/22



Cancellation of prior-period obligations

296. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 27 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#)).

297. The trend in the cancellation of prior-period obligations is illustrated as a percentage of all unliquidated obligations in figure XIV below. The increase of \$9.5 million (from \$140.0 million in the 2020/21 period to \$149.5 million in the 2021/22 period) in the cancellation of prior-period obligations was attributable primarily to the following sources:

(a) MINUSMA, of \$39.1 million, resulting primarily from lower actual disbursements for: (i) contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment for military contingents, owing to a delayed signed memorandum of understanding with a troop-contributing country for the troops deployed, which resulted in the non-deployment of equipment, the earlier repatriation of two units, and lower-than-projected performance for some of the units deployed during the 2016/17 period; (ii) construction, alteration, renovation, major maintenance, construction materials and field defence supplies, owing to the inability of contractors to fully deliver goods and services in various locations in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and sanctions in Mali; and (iii) the rental and operation of fixed and rotary wings, owing to the reduction of flight operations due to the non-deployment of aircraft as a result of sanctions and residual COVID-19 restrictions;

(b) UNAMID, of \$35.8 million, as a result of the cancellation of commitments under: (i) other supplies services and equipment (\$10.9 million), due to the lower-than-anticipated number of legal claims, the lower level of freight services for the transportation of mission assets during drawdown and liquidation owing to the transfer of assets free of charge in situ, and the lower number of bank transactions owing to the UNAMID drawdown and liquidation; (ii) military contingents (\$10.8 million), due to the cancellation of logistical support, contingent-owned equipment/self-sustainment, daily allowances, travel on rotation/repatriation and standard troop costs; and (iii) international staff (\$7.6 million), due to the cancellation of obligations related to separation from service or relocation to another duty station owing to accelerated separation of international staff;

(c) UNMISS, of \$26.7 million, attributable primarily to the lower actual reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment of troops and formed police units, pertaining to the 2016/17 period (\$17.2 million), as well as \$9.0 million of operational costs, attributable primarily to the cancellation of construction projects and lower actual costs for the rental and operation of aircraft;

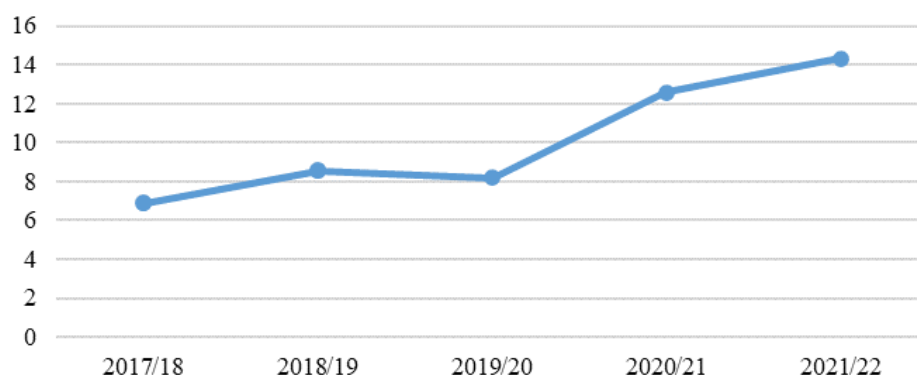
(d) MONUSCO, of \$18.2 million, resulting from: (i) lower costs for contingent-owned equipment as a result of higher unserviceability and non-deployment factors and lower self-sustainment performance against memorandums of understanding, a delay in the deployment of contingent-owned equipment by one quick reaction force, and the lower cost of rotation of one contingent; (ii) delays in the Geolocation and Threat Assessment Unit becoming fully operational; (iii) delays in the implementation of programmatic activities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the security situation; (iv) a lower amount of fuel delivered in the final month of the 2020/21 period owing to supply chain issues; and (v) a lower-than-estimated number of hours flown.

298. At the same time, unliquidated obligations at the end of the 2021/22 period amounted to \$1.11 billion, compared with \$1.05 billion at the end of the 2020/21 period. It should be noted that, for peacekeeping operations, the absolute value of cancelled prior-period obligations in any given year can comprise obligations raised in respect of reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries, which are valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the 12-month period, according to regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations.

Figure XIV

Cancellation of prior-period obligations compared with unliquidated obligations, 2017/18–2021/22

(Percentage)



Government commitments

299. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 27 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#)).

300. Table 10 presents a trend analysis of the financial implications of the application of financial regulation 5.5 related to the retention of commitments or obligations to Governments for a period of up to five years. As shown in the table, the commitments valid for up to five years were used mainly in the first year, with a utilization percentage range of 80 per cent to 81 per cent in the 2015/16 and 2016/17 periods. Utilization in the first year following the 2020/21 period amounted to 92.7 per cent, and utilization at the end of the five-year period ranged from 84 per cent to 86 per cent for the 2015/16 and 2016/17 periods, which are the most recent periods to have finished five financial periods after the commitment balances were established. The commitment balances related to military contingents and formed police units for the final quarter of the peacekeeping financial periods (April to June) are accrued on the basis of an estimate, as liabilities. In particular, contingent-owned equipment claims are verified and processed in September, after the closure of the financial period. In addition, between 1 July 2015 and 20 June 2017, some memorandums of

understanding were not signed for newly established missions at the time (MINUSCA and MINUSMA), and the commitments were estimated on the basis of draft memorandums of understanding. The contingent-owned equipment claims could not be processed until the memorandums of understanding were signed, which also caused some differences between the signed memorandums of understanding and the equipment deployed, which led to the cancellation of government obligations.

Table 10

Government commitments that can be retained for up to five years according to financial regulation 5.5 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Government commitments</i>	<i>2015/16^a</i>	<i>2016/17^b</i>	<i>2017/18</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>
Commitment balance at end of fiscal year	311.3	264.8	296.9	301.6	283.6	229.5
Amount utilized in first year	247.5	215.6	227.5	251.8	237.8	212.7
Percentage utilized	79.5	81.4	76.6	83.5	83.9	92.7
Amount utilized in second year	11.8	2.8	26.7	16.0	17.4	
Percentage utilized	3.8	1.1	9.0	5.3	6.1	
Amount utilized in third year	6.1	3.0	5.9	1.5		
Percentage utilized	2.0	1.1	2.0	0.5		
Amount utilized in fourth year	0.4	0.5	1.8			
Percentage utilized	0.1	0.2	0.6			
Amount utilized in fifth year	2.1	0.6				
Percentage utilized	0.7	0.2				
Total utilized	267.9	222.5	261.9	269.3	255.2	212.7
Percentage utilized	86.1	84.0	88.2	89.3	90.0	92.7
Total cancelled	43.4	42.3				
Percentage cancelled	13.9	16.0				

^a Five-year period expired on 30 June 2021, and remaining amounts were cancelled in full.

^b Five-year period expired on 30 June 2022, and remaining amounts were cancelled in full.

Redeployments of resources by group of expenditure

301. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#)).

302. Each peacekeeping mission is responsible for keeping expenditure within the approved budgetary resources, including making all efforts possible to reprioritize resources and activities to meet unforeseen requirements. Notwithstanding all efforts by the Secretariat to provide the most recently available and/or most reliable information as at the time of budget preparation in order to propose accurate cost estimates, variances in the implementation period cannot entirely be eliminated, as budget proposals are prepared six months prior to the new budget period. Some of the budget parameters applied in the budget proposals can change over time, including fluctuations in vacancy rates, changes in salary scales during the period that may be approved by ICSC, the revision of post adjustment multipliers, allowances and benefits payable that may affect salaries or common staff costs, exchange rate fluctuations, inflationary pressures and changes in the operational situation or mandate.

303. In order to meet those unforeseen requirements, the Secretary-General has the authority to redeploy funds between expenditure groups in any budgetary period. For peacekeeping budgets, authority is delegated to heads of mission or entity to redeploy resources across expenditure groups (I, II and III) within the overall amount approved, enabling them to deliver on their mandates in a flexible manner. Accordingly, the redeployment of funds is not an indication of deficiency in either budgetary planning or financial control, but instead shows that a mission or entity is proactively meeting shifting operational priorities in response to both internal and external factors.

304. Figures XV illustrates the level of redeployment by group of expenditure for the five years from the 2017/18 period to the 2021/22 period.

305. During the 2021/22 performance period, the previous trend for the redeployment of approved resources for peacekeeping missions to cover higher-than-budgeted civilian personnel costs under group II was almost eliminated. This was due mainly to a strengthened United States dollar against local currencies, which led to savings in national staff salaries and higher-than-budgeted vacancy rates that were used for critical shortages in other groups such as fuel budget shortages. The trend had changed over the past five years, from an inflow of around 5 per cent to 8 per cent in the three financial periods from 2017/18 to 2019/20 to 1.1 per cent during the 2020/21 period, and most recently to a small redeployment inflow of 0.01 per cent to civilian personnel in the 2021/22 period.

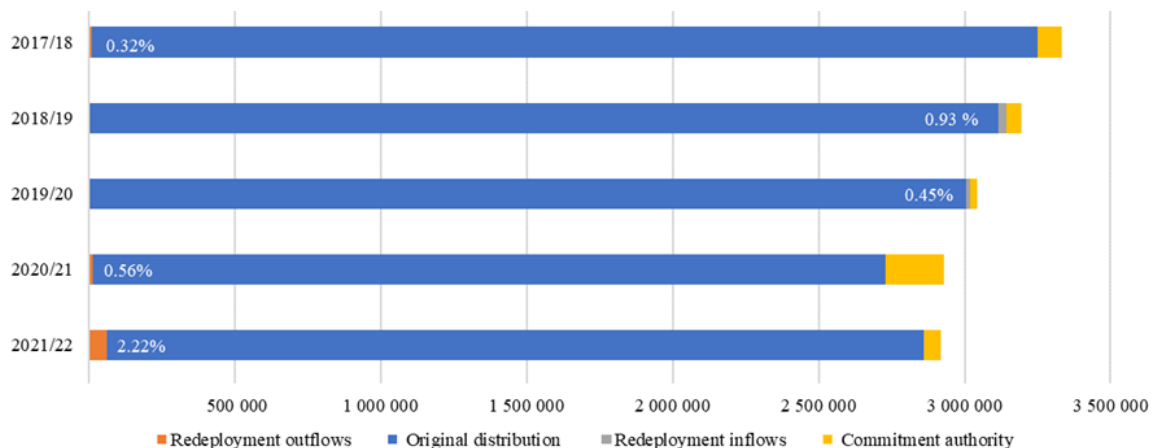
306. Another change in the 2021/22 period was the inward redeployment for operational costs (group III) from military and police personnel (group I). In previous periods from 2017/18 to 2019/20, resources approved for operational costs (group III) were reprioritized and redeployed to civilian personnel (group II). Facilities and infrastructure and ground transportation demonstrate the largest increased requirements of \$103 million United States dollars in total, in which around 70 per cent of the impact was attributable to the sharp rise in fuel price across the missions.

307. With a view to improving budget assumptions and reducing the need for redeployments, as well as in response to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), new budget methodologies have been introduced, including for estimating the remuneration of civilian personnel, and a study of fuel methodology has been undertaken, which is described in the section on budget preparation and management of resources.

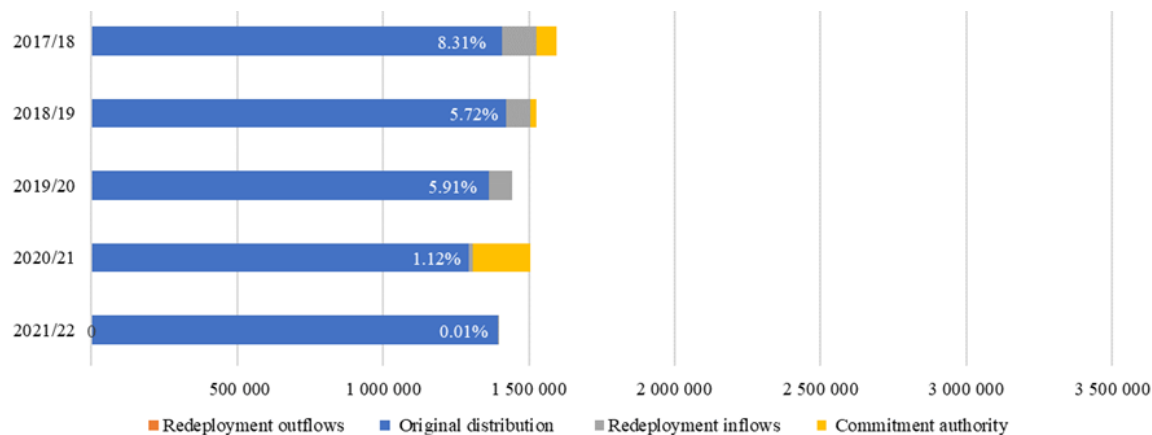
Figure XV
Redeployments by group of expenditure, 2017/18–2021/22

(Thousands of United States dollars)

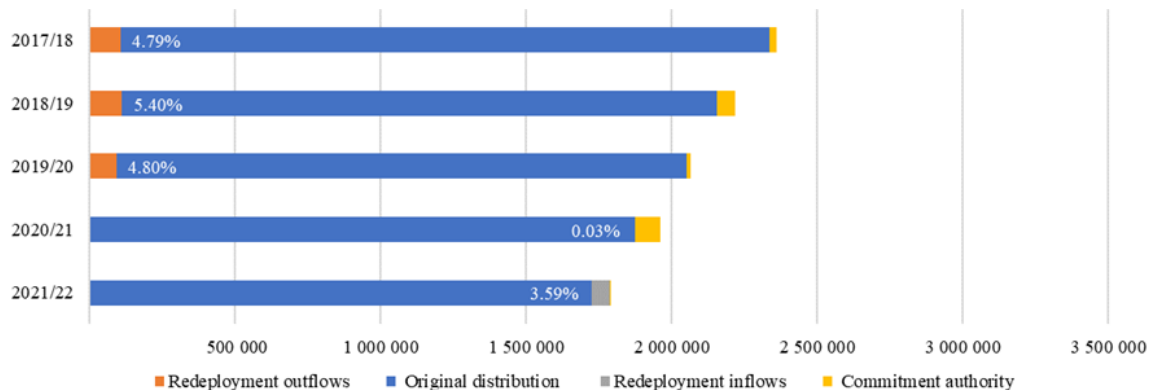
A. Group I: military and police personnel



B. Group II: civilian personnel



C. Group III: operational costs



Commitment authorities

308. The authority to enter into commitments in prior periods resulted from changes in mandates by the Security Council, deteriorating security environments and other

substantial changes in the cost parameters and assumptions applied to the budget, which had a significant impact on the capacity of missions to implement their mandates and on the consequential need for additional resources. Table 11 shows the details of the amounts of the authorities to enter into commitments for the 2017/18–2021/22 periods and the expenditure incurred against those authorities.

309. The request to enter into commitments with respect to UNISFA for the 2021/22 period was a result of the adoption of Security Council resolution [2609 \(2021\)](#), in which it approved the reconfiguration set out in the letter dated 17 September 2021 from the Secretary-General ([S/2021/805](#)), including the transition to a multinational force. This had a significant impact on the resource requirements for the 2021/22 period, including unforeseen requirements for the additional deployment and/or repatriation of uniformed personnel and the related operational costs, such as the need to airlift a significant amount of contingent-owned equipment. The additional required resources exceed the approved resources, prompting the request for the authority to enter into commitments for the 2021/22 period, in the amount of \$84.4 million. On 23 March 2022, the Advisory Committee approved a reduced authority to enter into commitments for UNISFA for the 2021/22 period, in the amount of \$67.5 million. The expenditure under the authority to enter into commitments amounted to \$66.4 million, representing a utilization rate of 98.3 per cent. The variances are described in further detail in the performance report of UNISFA.

Table 11

Overview of authorities to enter into commitments, 2017/18–2021/22

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Approved</i>				
	<i>2017/18</i>	<i>2018/19</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>
MINUSCA	20 211.5	–	–	–	–
MINUSMA	43 174.0	32 600.0	–	–	–
MONUSCO	47 922.7	80 000.0	36 437.6	–	–
UNAMID	–	–	–	484 687.1	–
UNDOF	4 111.8	–	–	–	–
UNISFA	–	–	–	–	67 503.7
UNMISS	65 157.1	25 933.6	–	–	–
Total commitment authorities approved	180 577.1	138 533.6	36 437.6	484 687.1	67 503.7
Total expenditure against approved commitment authorities	127 900.0	138 470.0	23 839.2	477 342.8	66 364.7
Utilization of commitment authorities (percentage)	70.83	99.95	65.42	98.48	98.31

Cash liquidity: borrowings and unpaid assessments

310. This subsection contains response to paragraphs 37, 38, 42 and 43 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/7/Add.29](#)).

311. Since July 2019, there has been an improvement in the Secretariat's ability to manage the cash situation of active peacekeeping operations pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [73/307](#) and [76/272](#), to approve cross-borrowing among active

peacekeeping operations through the concept of the management of cash balances of all active peacekeeping operations as a pool.

312. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution [76/272](#), the trial period for the management of cash resources of active peacekeeping missions as a pool will continue for another five years. In the same resolution, the Assembly endorsed the report of the Advisory Committee, including the use of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as a first-choice liquidity mechanism, up to the level of \$110 million, while preserving \$40 million as a reserve for new and expanding missions.

313. Table 12 and figure XVI show the loans among active peacekeeping operations during the 2021/22 period and the first half of the 2022/23 period. Cash was borrowed from MINUSMA by MINURSO, UNISFA, UNMIK and UNSOS during the reporting period, while cash was also borrowed from MONUSCO and UNIFIL, which each provided \$40.0 million to UNMISS in June 2022. In July and August 2022, borrowings amounting to \$96.9 million from active peacekeeping missions were replaced by borrowings from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, while preserving \$40 million as a reserve, in line with General Assembly resolution [76/272](#). From September to December 2022, the total borrowings required by active peacekeeping operations in the amount of \$75 million were provided by the Fund. MINURSO and UNMIK required borrowings on a continuous basis. Until the balance of outstanding assessed contributions improves, borrowings will continue to be required by those two missions to pay their commitments under approved budgets, including to vendors, staff members and troop- and police-contributing countries.

314. The Advisory Committee requested to be presented with options for potentially charging interest on internal borrowing and to be provided with modalities for calculating, charging, collecting and accounting for interest. The Secretariat examined modalities, but found that they created practical challenges in charging interest on internal borrowing among active peacekeeping operations or between active peacekeeping operations and the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, and would not provide any tangible benefit to Member States. Any calculation, charging, collection and accounting of interest income and interest expenses would not present benefits to Member States, since cash-poor missions would need to budget for interest costs, while the interest income generated in the Fund or the lending active peacekeeping operation would be returned to Member States during the time of the review of the performance report, namely two years after the approval of the budget report. In addition, all unspent balances in peacekeeping operations are returned to Member States on the basis of the same scale of assessment. Interest income charged in one peacekeeping operation would therefore be directly offset by the same amount of interest costs charged in another peacekeeping operation, which would increase and reduce, respectively, the same amount of unspent funds returned to Member States. Furthermore, in accordance with established practice, any interest income in the Fund is used to offset the assessment of the support account for peacekeeping operations, which is financed by peacekeeping operations on a pro rata basis using the same scale of assessment.

315. In response to the request of the Board of Auditors in paragraph 210 of its report ([A/77/5 \(Vol. II\)](#)), a standard operating procedure is being developed for cross-borrowing, including for the identification of cash shortfalls and loan movement in Umoja.

Table 12

Cross-borrowing among active peacekeeping operations during the 2021/22 period and with the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in the first six months of the 2022/23 period

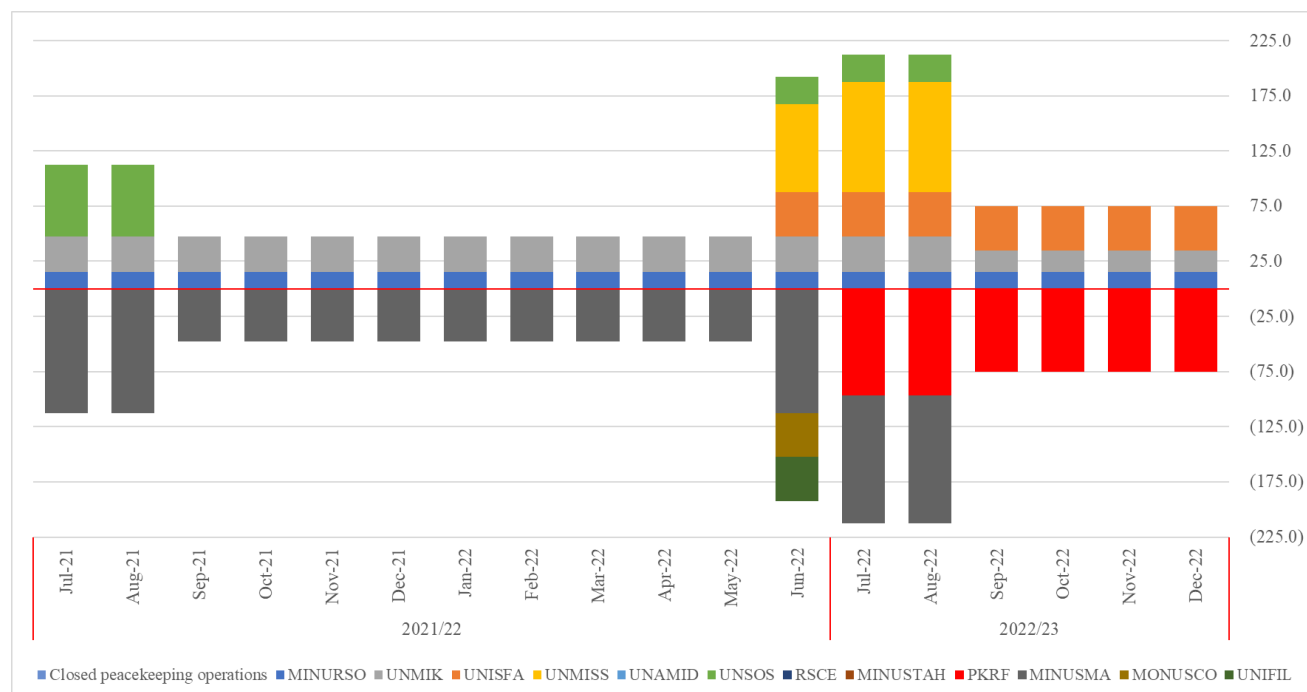
(Millions of United States dollars)

As at date	Borrowing entity					Lending entity			
	MINURSO	UNISFA	UNMIK	UNMISS	UNSOS	MINUSMA	MONUSCO	UNIFIL	Peacekeeping Reserve Fund
31 July 2021	15.0	—	32.5	—	65.0	(112.5)	—	—	—
31 August 2021	15.0	—	32.5	—	65.0	(112.5)	—	—	—
30 September 2021	15.0	—	32.5	—	—	(47.5)	—	—	—
31 October 2021	15.0	—	32.5	—	—	(47.5)	—	—	—
30 November 2021	15.0	—	32.5	—	—	(47.5)	—	—	—
31 December 2021	15.0	—	32.5	—	—	(47.5)	—	—	—
31 January 2022	15.0	—	32.5	—	—	(47.5)	—	—	—
28 February 2022	15.0	—	32.5	—	—	(47.5)	—	—	—
31 March 2022	15.0	—	32.5	—	—	(47.5)	—	—	—
30 April 2022	15.0	—	32.5	—	—	(47.5)	—	—	—
31 May 2022	15.0	—	32.5	—	—	(47.5)	—	—	—
30 June 2022	15.0	40.0	32.5	80.0	25.0	(112.5)	(40.0)	(40.0)	—
31 July 2022	15.0	40.0	32.5	100.0	25.0	(115.6)	—	—	(96.9)
31 August 2022	15.0	40.0	32.5	100.0	25.0	(115.6)	—	—	(96.9)
30 September 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)
31 October 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)
30 November 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)
31 December 2022	15.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	(75.0)

Figure XVI

Cross-borrowing for active peacekeeping operations, June 2021–December 2022

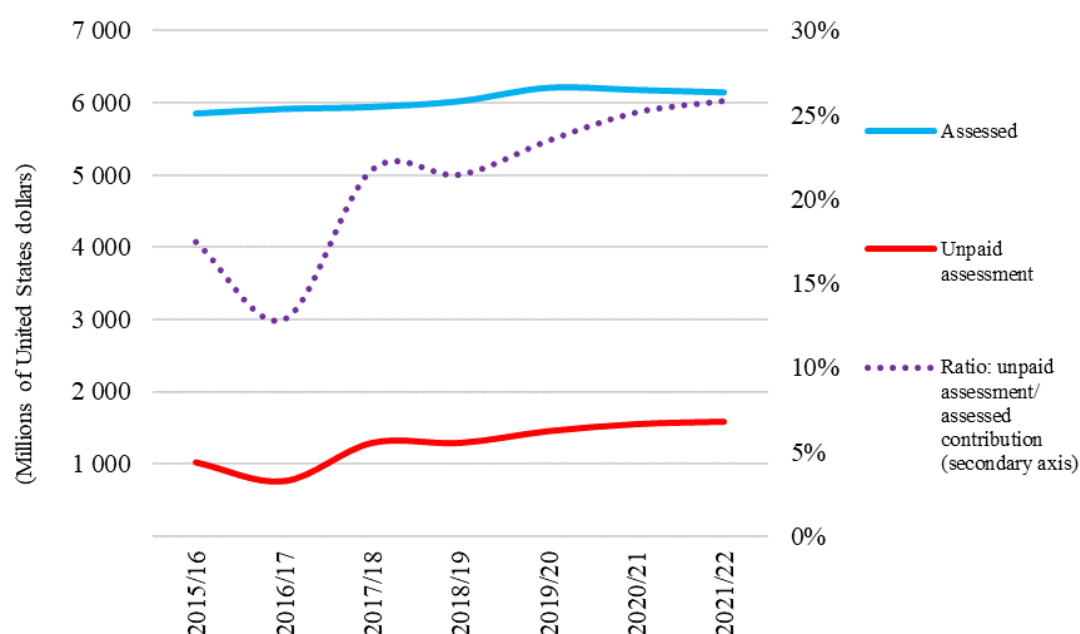
(Millions of United States dollars)



316. Notwithstanding the improved ability to borrow from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund and active peacekeeping missions, historical unpredictability and delays in the receipt of assessed contributions from Member States have had an impact on the overall cash liquidity in active peacekeeping missions. It is therefore crucial that Member States meet their financial obligations in full and on time in order for this situation to be addressed.

317. Figure XVII presents the assessed contributions for each of the past seven financial periods and the level of unpaid assessments as at 30 June in each of those periods (the final day of the financial period) for missions with active Security Council mandates in the 2021/22 period, excluding UNAMID. The percentage of unpaid assessment in the total assessment is shown on the second vertical axis, and it can be seen that the percentage of unpaid assessment has increased over the past five periods, from 17.5 per cent as at 30 June 2016 to 25.8 per cent as at 30 June 2022.

Figure XVII
Assessed contribution and unpaid assessment analysis



318. Table 13 presents the data used in figure XVII.

Table 13
Outstanding contributions as at 30 June, 2015/16–2021/22

(Millions of United States dollars)

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Assessment	5 856	5 918	5 944	6 023	6 203	6 175	6 141
Unpaid assessment	1 022	761	1 291	1 291	1 454	1 551	1 585
Unpaid assessment/assessment (percentage)	17.5	12.9	21.7	21.4	23.4	25.1	25.8

319. UNAMID has, since the commencement of the drawdown and liquidation phase in January 2021, been unable to pay its liabilities owed to troop- and police-contributing countries. The outstanding balances were due to cash constraints in UNAMID, which was a result of outstanding assessed contributions from Member

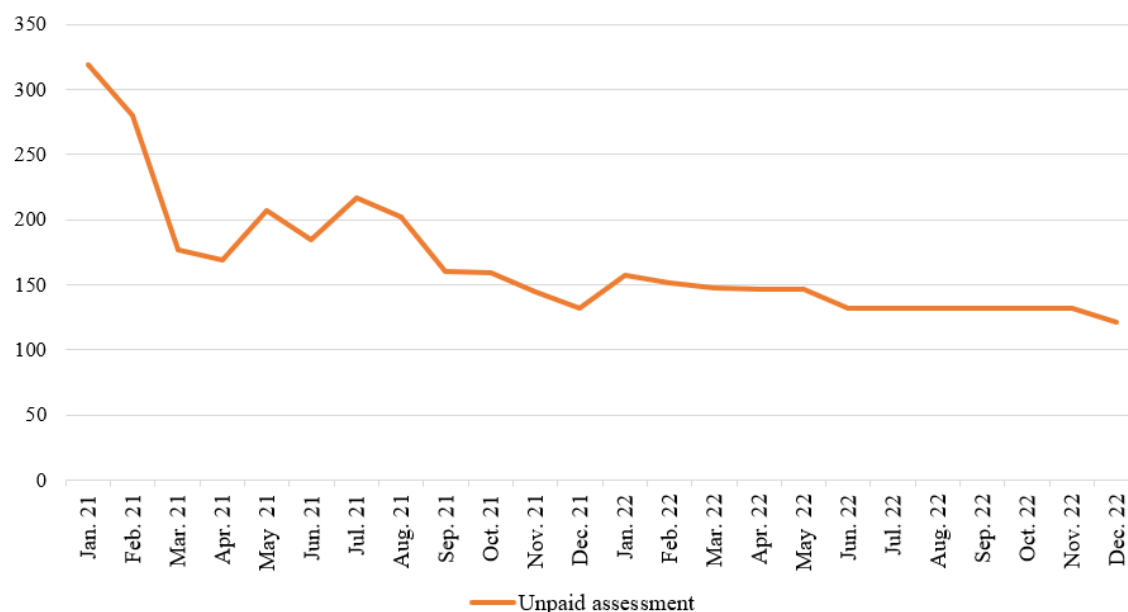
States. Owing to the uncertain and delayed collection of assessments, which suggested a risk in its ability to repay the loan to the lending mission, UNAMID has been precluded from participation in the cross-borrowing mechanism among active peacekeeping operations and from the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund. In its resolution [73/307](#), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that proper oversight and controls were in place and that mandate implementation by the lending mission was not negatively affected.

320. Figure XVIII shows the evolution in the amount of unpaid assessment by Member States to UNAMID from January 2021 to December 2022. The most recent assessment of UNAMID took place in January 2022. There have been only limited payments of outstanding balances in UNAMID since June 2022. The continued high level of unpaid assessments over time continues to present challenges to UNAMID in meeting various obligations, including delays in settlement for troop- and police-contributing countries and the return of unspent balances to Member States. As at 31 December 2022, the outstanding balance amounted to \$121.4 million and included 64 Member States that had not paid their assessed contribution in full, of which the unpaid balances of 6 Member States accounted for 98 per cent of the total amount of unpaid assessments. The Umoja contributions portal provides Member States with immediate access to information on the status of contributions.

Figure XVIII

Unpaid assessment to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, January 2021–December 2022

(Millions of United States dollars)



XIV. Proposed resources for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

321. The total proposed resource requirements for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, inclusive of RSCE, UNLB and the support account, are currently estimated at \$6,812.1 million, excluding voluntary contributions in kind. Compared with the approved resources of \$6,452.6 million for the 2022/23 period, the 2023/24 proposed budget represents an increase of \$359.5 million, or 5.6 per cent.

322. The proposed resource requirements for the 2023/24 period are summarized and compared with the 2022/23 period in table 14, followed by an analysis of the main factors giving rise to the overall variance in levels compared with the prior year shown in table 15.

Table 14

Financial resource requirements for the 2023/24 period, compared with the 2022/23 period

(Millions of United States dollars)

Category	Apportionment (2022/23)	Cost estimates (2023/24)	Variance ^a	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel	2 790.4	2 916.1	125.8	4.5
Civilian personnel	1 756.6	1 751.9	(4.7)	(0.3)
Operational costs	1 853.2	2 088.0	234.8	12.7
Peacekeeping contributions to corporate initiatives ^b	52.4	56.1	3.7	7.1
Gross requirements^a	6 452.6	6 812.1	359.5	5.6
Staff assessment income	168.6	174.9	6.3	3.7
Net requirements	6 284.0	6 637.2	353.2	5.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	0.8	0.7	(0.1)	(18.0)
Total requirements	6 453.4	6 812.8	359.4	5.6

^a Variance in subtotals and variance calculations is due to rounding in millions.

^b Reflects requirements in the support account for peacekeeping operations for enterprise resource planning; death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations; the efficiency model for management services; the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System and related maintenance; Umoja maintenance and support costs; and after-service health insurance.

Analysis of major variances

Table 15

Main factors for variance in resource requirements

Group of expenditure	Main factors for variance
Military and police personnel (increase: \$125.8 million)	<p>The overall increase is attributable mainly to increased requirements under military contingents (\$105.8 million) and formed police units (\$20.7 million).</p> <p>The increased requirements under military contingents are attributable mainly to higher costs of contingent-owned equipment, including new contingent-owned equipment, as well as improved performance with respect to the deployment and serviceability of the equipment; an increase in the costs of strategic rotation charter aircraft; an increase in contractual costs for rations; and a higher rate for standard troop reimbursement costs approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 76/276. The increased costs were seen across most missions under military contingents, most notably in MINUSCA (\$34.4 million), UNIFIL (\$22.0 million), UNSOS (\$14.4 million), MONUSCO (\$13.8 million), UNMISS (\$6.9 million) and UNISFA (\$6.1 million).</p>

<i>Group of expenditure</i>	<i>Main factors for variance</i>
	The increased requirements under formed police units are attributable mainly to: (a) MONUSCO (\$14.1 million), owing to the deployment of 180 additional formed police personnel and related equipment and an increase in the daily cost of rations; and (b) MINUSCA (\$5.7 million), stemming from higher costs for rations owing to mobilization costs for the planned establishment of a warehouse to accommodate higher quantities of food resulting from the increase in personnel.
Civilian personnel (decrease: \$4.7 million)	The overall decrease is attributable mainly to lower requirements under international staff, which is based on the application of lower common staff costs based on historical actual expenditure in various missions, including MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNSOS, the revised post adjustment multiplier (see annex X), and higher budgeted vacancy rates in several missions, including MINUSCA, MINUSMA, UNMISS and UNSOS (see table 21).
Operational costs (increase: \$234.8 million)	<p>The overall increase is attributable mainly to increased requirements under air operations (\$111.0 million), facilities and infrastructure (\$84.6 million), communications and information technology (\$13.6 million) and ground transportation (\$11.8 million).</p> <p>The higher costs of air operations are attributable mainly to higher contractual costs for the rental and operation of aircraft; higher average costs per litre for jet fuel; increased consumption of jet fuel; and the additional deployment of aircraft in UNSOS (10 additional military helicopters) and in UNISFA (1 additional helicopter).</p> <p>The increased requirements under facilities and infrastructure are attributable mainly to the higher cost of fuel for generators, including the higher cost per litre; higher costs for construction, renovation and major maintenance; and the acquisition of additional equipment, supplies and prefabricated structures.</p> <p>The increased requirements under communications and information technology are attributable mainly to higher costs for the maintenance of technology equipment and support services, including telecommunications and network services, and the replacement of equipment that is past life expectancy.</p> <p>The higher costs under ground transportation result primarily from the higher cost of fuel for vehicles and the acquisition of vehicles.</p>

323. Table 16 provides information on resource requirements by peacekeeping operation component from the 2022/23 period to the 2023/24 period.

324. A detailed analysis of the proposed resource requirements for the 2023/24 period by category of expenditure is presented in table 1 of annex II to the present report.

Table 16
Proposed resource requirements by peacekeeping operation component, 2023/24

(Thousands of United States dollars; the budget year is from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024)

Peacekeeping component	Apportionment (2022/23) ^a	Proposed budget (2023/24)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
MINURSO	60 592.7	65 182.0	4 589.3	7.6
MINUSCA	1 074 387.7	1 157 676.0	83 288.3	7.8
MINUSMA	1 245 045.1	1 277 808.7	32 763.6	2.6
MONUSCO	1 030 269.9	1 078 212.4	47 942.5	4.7
UNDOF	64 544.5	70 875.8	6 331.3	9.8
UNFICYP	54 018.6	57 444.7	3 426.1	6.3
UNIFIL	502 920.5	551 113.5	48 193.0	9.6
UNISFA	259 663.2	293 589.9	33 926.7	13.1
UNMIK	41 947.3	40 701.5	(1 245.8)	(3.0)
UNMISS	1 116 609.0	1 161 509.5	44 900.5	4.0
UNSOS	521 696.7	556 707.9	35 011.2	6.7
Subtotal	5 971 695.2	6 310 821.9	339 126.7	5.7
UNLB	65 958.6	66 284.6	326.0	0.5
RSCE ^b	43 122.2	43 754.2	632.0	1.5
Support account ^c	371 787.0	391 223.1	19 436.1	5.2
Subtotal	6 452 563.0	6 812 083.8	359 520.8	5.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	827.7	679.1	(148.6)	(18.0)
Total requirement^s	6 453 390.7	6 812 762.9	359 372.2	5.6

^a Variance in subtotals and variance calculations is due to rounding in thousands.

^b Inclusive of \$2,141,100 to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget for 2023 under section 3, Political affairs, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/263](#).

^c Inclusive of requirements for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 for enterprise resource planning (\$17.7 million); death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations (\$0.5 million); the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (\$3.3 million); the efficiency model for management services (\$0.9 million); Umoja maintenance and support costs (\$20.9 million); and after-service health insurance (\$12.9 million).

325. A detailed analysis of the proposed resource requirements for the 2023/24 period by peacekeeping mission is provided in annex II to the present report.

Analysis of uniformed and civilian personnel, 2023/24

326. Table 17 provides an analysis of proposed civilian staffing levels for the 2023/24 period, compared with the approved levels for 2022/23, and table 18 provides an overview of the proposed abolishment, establishment and reclassification of civilian posts and positions in the 2023/24 period.

Table 17

Analysis of proposed civilian personnel for the 2023/24 period, compared with the approved levels in the 2022/23 period

Peacekeeping component	2022/23 approved					2023/24 proposed					Variance				
	Inter-national	National	Temporary	United Nations Volunteers	Subtotal	Inter-national	National	Temporary	United Nations Volunteers	Subtotal	Inter-national	National	Temporary	United Nations Volunteers	Subtotal
MINURSO	84	163	1	17	265	87	164	1	18	270	3	1	–	1	5
MINUSCA	730	615	32	294	1 671	741	624	41	303	1 709	11	9	9	9	38
MINUSMA	827	910	1	206	1 944	827	909	2	226	1 964	–	(1)	1	20	20
MONUSCO	687	1 597	61	322	2 667	670	1 608	62	324	2 664	(17)	11	1	2	(3)
UNDOF	53	90	2	–	145	53	90	2	–	145	–	–	–	–	–
UNFICYP	39	122	2	–	163	40	122	2	–	164	1	–	–	–	1
UNIFIL	254	590	1	–	845	254	590	1	–	845	–	–	–	–	–
UNISFA	183	93	3	37	316	193	95	4	38	330	10	2	1	1	14
UNMIK	113	219	–	24	356	113	219	–	24	356	–	–	–	–	–
UNMISS	916	1 445	15	451	2 827	917	1 458	23	451	2 849	1	13	8	–	22
UNSOS	366	187	–	20	573	369	186	–	25	580	3	(1)	–	5	7
Subtotal	4 252	6 031	118	1 371	11 772	4 264	6 065	138	1 409	11 876	12	34	20	38	104
UNLB	142	305	2	–	449	143	305	2	2	452	1	–	–	2	3
RSCE	133	265	–	7	405	132	263	–	7	402	(1)	(2)	–	–	(3)
Support account	966	396	71	–	1 433	974	396	76	–	1 446	8	–	5	–	13
Total	5 493	6 997	191	1 378	14 059	5 513	7 029	216	1 418	14 176	20	32	25	40	117

Table 18
Post actions: abolishment, establishment and reclassification in the 2023/24 period

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2022/23 approved number of posts and positions</i>	<i>Under-Secretary-General</i>	<i>Assistant Secretary-General</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2/1</i>	<i>Field Service</i>	<i>National Professional Officers</i>	<i>National General Service staff</i>	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total net change</i>	<i>2023/24 proposed number of posts and positions</i>
MINURSO	265	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	5	270
MINUSCA	1 671	–	–	–	–	1	(1)	5	–	5	1	18	9	38	1 709
MINUSMA	1 944	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	(1)	–	20	20	1 964
MONUSCO	2 667	–	–	–	1	–	(3)	(8)	(2)	(5)	11	1	2	(3)	2 664
UNDOF	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	145
UNFICYP	163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	164
UNIFIL	845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	845
UNISFA	316	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	1	3	–	2	1	14	330
UNMIK	356	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	356
UNMISS	2 827	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	9	10	–	22	2 849
UNSOS	573	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	(4)	5	7	580
UNLB	449	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	(1)	–	–	2	3	452
RSCE	405	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	1	(3)	–	(3)	402
Support account	1 433	–	–	–	–	2	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	13	1 446
Total	14 059	–	–	–	1	5	10	6	–	6	24	25	40	117	14 176

Factors contributing to changes in resource requirements

Exchange rate fluctuations during the previous year

327. Figures XIX and XX reflect the performance of the United States dollar against the euro and the CFA franc during the period from December 2021 to December 2022.

328. The proposed resource requirements for the 2023/24 period were estimated using the exchange rates prevailing at the time of budget finalization, which were the 1 December 2022 rates.

329. Detailed information about the exchange rate and its impact is provided by each peacekeeping mission in attachment E of the supplementary information provided to the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly.

Figure XIX

Performance of the United States dollar against the euro, December 2021–December 2022

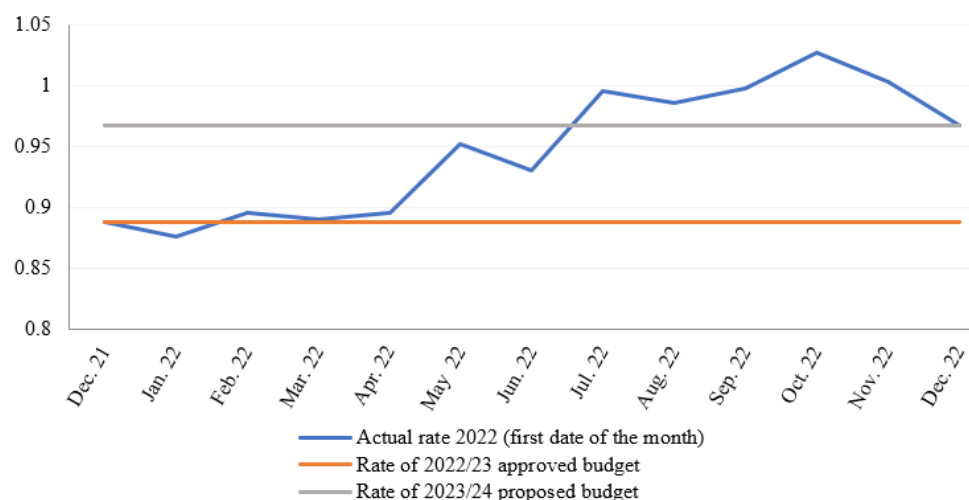
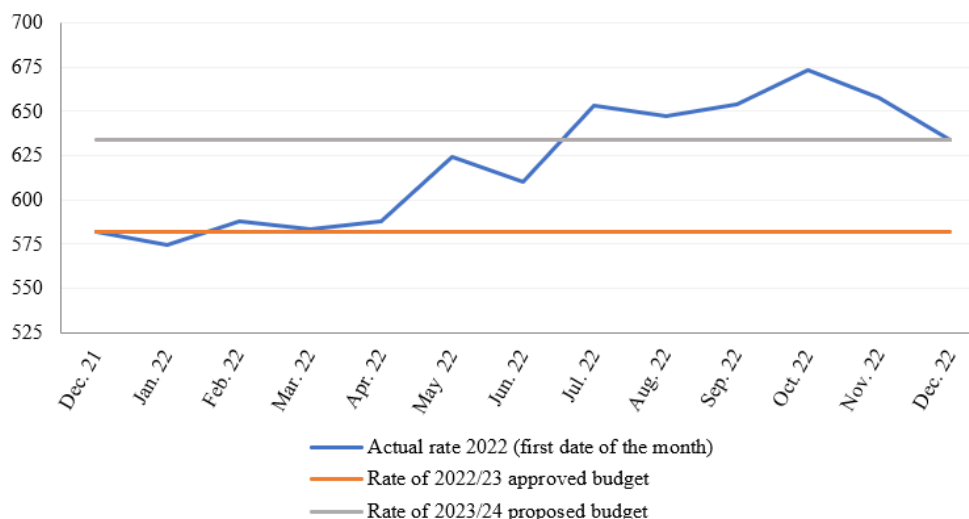


Figure XX

Performance of the United States dollar against the CFA franc, December 2021–December 2022



Human resources: vacancy factors

330. The vacancy factors applied in the budget take into account the experience of the missions to date and mission-specific circumstances in relation to the deployment of uniformed personnel and the recruitment of civilian staff. The assumptions considered for the proposed vacancy factors include the current 12-month average vacancy rate, from January to December 2022, or the actual vacancy rate as at 31 December 2022, as well as the planned deployment of uniformed personnel and the onboarding of civilian staff. This is in line with the policy guidance provided to improve the accuracy and consistency of the vacancy factors applied in the proposed budgets for the 2023/24 period and to ensure that proposed vacancy rates are based, as much as possible, on actual rates. A vacancy rate of 50 per cent has been applied in the calculation of costs for the proposed reassignments and the establishment of new posts and positions.

Planned vacancy rates for the 2023/24 period

331. Information on vacancy rates for each mission is provided in tables 19 to 22.

Table 19

Planned and actual vacancy rates, military personnel

(Percentage)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Military observers</i>			<i>Military contingents</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>
MINURSO	10.6	10.0	10.1	(11.1)	1.0	–
MINUSCA	14.2	5.0	1.0	18.0	5.5	5.0
MINUSMA	–	–	–	5.7	2.3	6.9
MONUSCO	25.0	23.0	23.0	6.5	2.1	4.7
UNAMID	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNDOF	–	–	–	10.9	8.0	6.2
UNFICYP	–	–	–	4.0	6.6	5.0
UNIFIL	–	–	–	25.1	22.9	22.8
UNISFA	26.2	14.6	10.8	6.6	1.5	2.3
UNMIK	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNMISS	9.5	2.9	10.3	17.8	18.1	19.0
UNSOS	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 20

Planned and actual vacancy rates, police personnel

(Percentage)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>United Nations police</i>			<i>Formed police units</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>
MINURSO	83.3	83.0	83.3	–	–	–
MINUSCA	18.2	5.0	1.0	21.8	4.0	1.0
MINUSMA	13.9	9.9	15.4	8.3	7.0	8.3
MONUSCO	30.3	26.4	30.6	12.7	12.8	–

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>United Nations police</i>			<i>Formed police units</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>
UNAMID	50.0	—	—	38.5	—	—
UNDOF	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNFICYP	8.7	2.9	2.9	—	—	—
UNIFIL	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNISFA	68.2	33.8	47.3	100.0	91.6	91.6
UNMIK	10.0	5.0	—	—	—	—
UNMISS	22.2	13.9	5.0	33.7	33.6	33.7
UNSOS	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 21
Planned and actual vacancy rates, international staff
 (Percentage)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>International staff</i>			<i>General temporary assistance: international staff</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>
MINURSO	9.8	7.0	12.0	—	50.0	—
MINUSCA	14.7	13.0	15.3	19.7	15.0	30.4
MINUSMA	7.6	6.0	9.6	—	50.0	0.0
MONUSCO	11.9	11.5	11.5	25.0	16.7	20.0
UNAMID	10.5	—	—	(250.0)	—	—
UNDOF	7.5	9.4	5.7	—	—	—
UNFICYP	2.6	2.0	7.7	—	—	—
UNIFIL	5.1	2.0	3.9	—	50.0	—
UNISFA	10.9	10.0	12.3	50.0	10.0	—
UNMIK	11.5	10.0	13.3	—	—	—
UNMISS	6.9	5.4	7.5	6.3	5.4	25.0
UNSOS	7.7	8.0	8.7	—	—	—
RSCE	12.4	8.0	10.4	—	—	—
UNLB	16.5	13.0	15.5	66.7	—	—
Support account	10.9	7.5	9.6	16.0	15.7	18.0

Table 22
Planned and actual vacancy rates, national staff
 (Percentage)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>National Professional Officers</i>			<i>National General Service staff</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>
MINURSO	—	—	—	6.2	2.0	6.8
MINUSCA	9.3	11.0	8.8	4.6	5.0	4.0
MINUSMA	8.7	6.0	11.1	5.4	5.0	4.5
MONUSCO	7.3	6.0	8.3	5.7	4.6	6.4

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>National Professional Officers</i>			<i>National General Service staff</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>
UNAMID	22.2	—	—	31.1	—	—
UNDOF	—	—	—	—	9.0	2.2
UNFICYP	—	—	—	0.9	1.0	1.7
UNIFIL	8.7	2.2	2.2	5.5	1.5	2.4
UNISFA	28.6	—	33.3	6.0	10.0	1.2
UNMIK	—	—	—	2.7	1.0	1.1
UNMISS	2.4	4.0	2.4	3.0	4.0	2.0
UNSOS	22.5	20.0	20.0	29.5	20.0	21.1
RSCE	11.1	8.0	10.5	14.3	8.0	7.9
UNLB	—	—	—	6.6	4.0	5.9
Support account	—	3.6	14.3	15.6	14.0	14.0

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>General temporary assistance: National Professional Officers</i>			<i>General temporary assistance: national General Service staff</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>	<i>Actual average 2021/22</i>	<i>Budgeted 2022/23</i>	<i>Projected 2023/24</i>
MINUSCA	—	—	—	—	—	—
MONUSCO	30.0	25.0	30.0	2.2	0.7	2.2
UNMISS	—	—	50.0	—	—	50.0
Support account	—	—	—	13.9	11.1	22.6

Civilian staff costs

332. For the 2023/24 period, budgetary rates for international staff net salaries and staff assessment were determined using the salary scale for the Professional and higher categories and for staff in the Field Service category effective 1 January 2023. The post adjustment multipliers for each duty station effective January 2023 were applied against the net base salary rates, with the exception of posts in Brindisi and Valencia. In Brindisi, New York and Valencia, the post adjustment multiplier rates projected for February 2023 were applied to the net base salary, as those rates are classified by ICSC as a group I duty station. The budgeted rates of common staff costs for the 2023/24 period are based on the actual expenditure data for the period from December 2021 to November 2022, excluding expenditure related to the United Nations system-wide COVID-19 medical evacuation mechanism, owing to its discontinuance.

333. With regard to national staff, the most recent salary scales are used for net salary and staff assessment, with the percentage of common staff costs to net salary based on past trends applied to the average grade and step of national staff in missions.

334. In response to paragraph 40 of the report of the Advisory Committee on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations ([A/76/760](#)), detailed information on post adjustment multipliers is contained in annex X.

Legislative requests for additional budgetary information

335. Responses to paragraph 34 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraphs 55, 57, 62 and 78 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#)) are provided below.

336. Table 23 shows the nationalization of functions in peacekeeping operation budget proposals for the 2023/24 period.

Table 23

Nationalization of functions in peacekeeping operation budget proposals for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Peacekeeping component	Number of posts	Proposed 2023/24	
		Original level	New level
MONUSCO	17	International	National
	16	International United Nations Volunteers positions	National United Nations Volunteers positions
UNMISS	1	International United Nations Volunteers position	National Professional Officer
RSCE	1	P-2	National Professional Officer

337. Within-mission and outside-mission travel is presented by peacekeeping operation component in table 24.

Table 24

In-mission and outside-mission cost of travel (non-training) by peacekeeping operation component for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Peacekeeping component	Travel within mission area		Travel outside mission area		Total	
	Number of person trips planned	Amount	Number of person trips planned	Amount	Number of person trips planned	Amount
MINURSO	1 572	256.9	90	192.3	1 662	449.2
MINUSCA	5 482	1 942.6	199	1 140.1	5 681	3 082.7
MINUSMA	3 848	1 508.5	344	1 305.6	4 192	2 814.1
MONUSCO	5 148	2 996.6	249	1 221.2	5 397	4 217.8
UNDOF	32	11.7	188	139.7	220	151.4
UNFICYP	–	–	45	171.5	45	171.5
UNIFIL	662	140.8	165	447.5	827	588.3
UNISFA	808	226.4	90	282.7	898	509.1
UNMIK	108	41.7	38	154.0	146	195.7
UNMISS	6 233	1 358.8	170	869.2	6 403	2 228.0
UNSOS	4 536	625.4	789	562.7	5 325	1 188.1
Subtotal	28 429	9 109.4	2 367	6 486.5	30 796	15 595.9
UNLB	48	58.0	72	264.6	120	322.6
RSCE	56	105.3	30	115.2	86	220.5
Total	28 533	9 272.7	2 469	6 866.3	31 002	16 139.0

338. The composition of combined peacekeeping vehicle fleets is presented in table 25. The vehicle fleet of each peacekeeping operation is presented in the context of the budgetary information provided to the Advisory Committee and the Fifth Committee.

Table 25
Vehicle fleets

Item	Asset basis						Equipment requirements 2023/24				
	Purchase		Acquisitions 2022/23	Transfers to/(from) mission in 2022/23	To be written off by 30 June 2023	Projected holdings as at 30 June 2023 (6)=(1)+(2)+(3)+ (4)-(5)	Additional	Replacement	Transfers to/(from) mission in 2023/24	Write-offs by 30 June 2024	Projected holdings as at 30 June 2024 (11)=(6)+(7)+(8)+ (9)-(10)
	Inventory as at 30 June 2022	orders issued before 30 June 2021 not received									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Units						Units					
Light passenger vehicles	4 697	61	390	1	606	4 543	–	475	–	616	4 402
Special purpose vehicles	1 599	29	69	4	88	1 613	6	70	–	54	1 635
Ambulances	110	–	3	–	3	110	–	–	–	–	110
Armoured personnel carriers	85	–	–	–	–	85	–	–	–	–	85
Armoured vehicles	582	–	35	(6)	43	568	–	6	–	10	564
Engineering equipment	326	1	3	1	4	327	–	2	–	2	327
Material handling equipment	504	35	18	2	32	527	–	10	–	3	534
Trailers	174	2	2	–	9	169	–	1	–	–	170
Vehicle attachments	1 009	8	28	–	92	953	–	13	–	–	966
Other vehicles	269	27	20	5	18	303	21	9	–	1	332
Total	9 355	163	568	7	895	9 198	27	586	–	686	9 125

339. Information on resources proposed in the 2023/24 period by mission and Headquarters department related to budget provisions in the communications and information technology budget class is presented in table 26. The posts and positions represent the staffing complement in the Field Technology Sections in peacekeeping missions. In the support account, it represents posts and positions in the Office of Information and Communications Technology.

Table 26

Resources related to information and communications technology

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Number of posts</i>			<i>Operational costs</i>		
	<i>Actual average 2022/23</i>	<i>Budgeted 2023/24</i>	<i>Variance</i>	<i>Approved budget 2022/23</i>	<i>Budget proposal 2023/24</i>	<i>Variance</i>
MINURSO	28	28	–	2 841.1	2 895.2	54.1
MINUSCA	76	76	–	40 235.9	39 672.7	(563.2)
MINUSMA	99	99	–	64 740.0	73 996.2	9 256.2
MONUSCO	191	191	–	39 824.6	41 248.9	1 424.3
UNDOF	19	19	–	1 714.2	1 680.1	(34.1)
UNFICYP	19	19	–	1 706.1	1 727.4	21.3
UNIFIL	83	83	–	7 451.7	8 159.6	707.9
UNISFA	22	23	1	9 324.3	9 754.9	430.6
UNMIK	21	21	–	1 717.3	1 783.8	66.5
UNMISS	141	141	–	31 470.1	31 583.4	113.3
UNSOS	48	47	(1)	36 734.5	37 520.5	786.0
Subtotal	747	747	–	237 759.8	250 022.7	12 262.9
UNLB	124	124	–	13 345.5	13 772.3	426.8
RSCE	22	22	–	3 604.7	4 330.5	725.8
Support account ^a	55	55	–	16 163.9	16 336.6	172.7
Total	948	948	–	270 873.9	284 462.1	13 588.2

^a Under the support account, the provisions for enterprise resource planning (\$17.7 million in the 2023/24 period, compared with \$17.2 million in the 2022/23 period) and for Umoja maintenance and support costs (\$20.9 million in the 2023/24 period, compared with \$18.6 million in the 2022/23 period) are not included in the figures for the support account above.

340. In response to paragraph 78 of the report of the Advisory Committee on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations, information on estimated cost recovery for the 2023/24 period is presented in table 27. Detailed information about the type of activity and support provided, as well as the providing and receiving entity, is included by each peacekeeping operation in attachment E of the supplementary information provided to the Committee and the General Assembly.

Table 27
Summary of estimated cost recovery for the 2023/24 period
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Estimated spendable revenue</i>	<i>Estimated non-spendable revenue</i>
	<i>(Recorded in the cost-recovery fund)</i>	<i>(Return to Member States)</i>
MINURSO	8.1	—
MINUSCA	2 260.7	—
MINUSMA	19 780.0	—
MONUSCO	5 903.0	420.0
UNDOF	217.4	—
UNFICYP	22.2	135.7
UNIFIL	433.7	—
UNISFA	1 948.4	—
UNMIK	24.3	—
UNMISS	12 524.0	—
UNSOS	7 679.0	—
UNLB	15 093.0	—
RSCE	221.7	—
Total	66 115.5	555.7

Mission subsistence allowance

341. This subsection contains responses to paragraph 38 of the report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#)).

342. Mission subsistence allowance is the daily allowance payable by the United Nations to cover the cost of accommodation, meals and miscellaneous expenses within a mission area incurred by eligible non-staff personnel during their tour of duty in a field mission. Mission subsistence allowance is not a salary or a fee for a service. Eligible non-staff personnel include those personnel provided by Governments to serve with the United Nations when they are deployed in an individual capacity to field missions or to serve as United Nations police officers, military observers, military advisers, military liaison officers, staff officers and justice and corrections officers, as well as non-uniformed government-provided civilian personnel. The new methodology for establishing mission subsistence allowance ([ST/AI/2021/2](#)) uses pre-existing ICSC data applicable to the mission areas updated on an annual (calendar year) basis. The new methodology is aimed at ensuring transparency, consistency and increased efficiency in the establishment of mission subsistence allowance rates. When the new methodology was first applied in 2022, the rates decreased in approximately one third of mission areas; however, for such circumstances, a transitional measure was introduced to protect the positions of recipients of the higher rate. The annual review for the 2023 rates was completed in December 2022, and new rates are effective 1 January 2023. Detailed financial implications are provided in each mission's budget submission.

343. Under the new methodology, two mission subsistence allowance rates are established for the mission area: the “first 30 days” rate and the “after 30 days” rate. The “first 30 days” rate is payable at the start of the tour of duty in a mission area and upon any subsequent authorized relocation to a different country within the mission area, provided that it is beyond commuting distance. This rate is identical to the “first

60 days” daily subsistence allowance rate for the same location and therefore aligns the payment for eligible non-staff personnel with the payment for staff members, using the same method as for the daily subsistence allowance. The “after 30 days” rate is payable after 30 days and continues until the end of the tour of duty. It is also payable after relocations within the same country of the mission area or for relocations within commuting distance. This rate is calculated using three components: (a) accommodation, based on long-term housing data computed by ICSC in effect on 1 December of the preceding calendar year; (b) meals, based on the “after 60 days rate” of the standard daily subsistence allowance established by ICSC, in effect on 1 December of the preceding calendar year; and (c) a miscellaneous component, which is fixed at 15 per cent of the sum of the accommodation and meals components.

344. As mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, the introduction of the new methodology provided a long overdue update to the calculation of mission subsistence allowance rates in mission areas (A/77/573, paras. 101–103). The new rates are more reflective of actual costs incurred in a mission area, and transitional measures have been put in place to ensure that already serving eligible non-staff personnel are not negatively affected by changes during their ongoing tour of duty. In missions where mission subsistence allowance rates decreased, other challenges affecting the ability of the United Nations to attract qualified non-staff personnel have been identified. These include the ability to travel home during a tour of duty, and the balancing of family duties with the presence in often remote locations. Given the purposes of the mission subsistence allowance, these concerns cannot be addressed in the context of the mission subsistence allowance methodology. The Secretariat stands ready to work with Member States in reviewing the overall package of benefits and entitlements for individual uniformed personnel and government-provided personnel.

345. The financial implications between the approved budget for the 2022/23 period and the proposed budget for the 2023/24 period are presented in table 28.

Table 28
Mission subsistence allowance

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Approved 2022/23</i>	<i>Proposed 2023/24</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINURSO	5 886.8	4 670.0	(1 216.8)	(20.7)
MINUSCA	65 370.2	64 706.7	(663.5)	(1.0)
MINUSMA	30 985.3	28 731.5	(2 253.8)	(7.3)
MONUSCO	54 001.7	54 239.5	237.8	0.4
UNDOF	2 738.2	3 662.0	923.8	33.7
UNFICYP	5 889.2	5 630.8	(258.4)	(4.4)
UNIFIL	7 694.8	9 429.3	1 734.5	22.5
UNISFA	10 303.3	13 319.8	3 016.5	29.3
UNMIK	552.8	531.9	(20.9)	(3.8)
UNMISS	41 071.7	39 950.8	(1 120.9)	(2.7)
UNSOS	219.0	282.6	63.6	29.0
Total	224 713.0	225 154.9	441.9	0.2

XV. Budget performance for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Active peacekeeping missions

346. During the 2021/22 period, the United Nations supported 12 active peacekeeping operations, comprising 10 peacekeeping missions funded under individual special accounts (MINURSO, MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO, UNDOF, UNFICYP, UNIFIL, UNISFA, UNMIK and UNMISS) and 2 long-standing peacekeeping missions, UNMOGIP and UNTSO, which were established decades ago under the programme budget, which continues to provide funding for both operations. UNSOS is also funded under an individual account. In addition, one peacekeeping operation (UNAMID) carried out liquidation activities in the 2021/22 period.

347. Furthermore, three backstopping operations supported peacekeeping missions, namely RSCE, UNLB and the support account for peacekeeping operations.

Synopsis of financing and performance for the 2021/22 period

348. The General Assembly approved resources of \$6,377.8 million for the 2021/22 period. In addition, during the financial period, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in respect of UNISFA in the amount of \$67.5 million. Information about the amounts approved for each peacekeeping operation is summarized in table 29.

Table 29

Financial resources approved for the 2021/22 period

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Peacekeeping component	1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022		
	Apportionment approved (seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly)	Commitment authority	Final approved
MINURSO	56 537.8	—	56 537.8
MINUSCA	1 036 595.6	—	1 036 595.6
MINUSMA	1 171 612.5	—	1 171 612.5
MONUSCO	1 042 728.9	—	1 042 728.9
UNAMID	78 855.9	—	78 855.9
UNDOF	61 218.2	—	61 218.2
UNFICYP	53 798.0	—	53 798.0
UNIFIL	476 842.0	—	476 842.0
UNISFA	260 445.3	67 503.7	327 949.0
UNMIK	41 298.5	—	41 298.5
UNMISS	1 115 633.9	—	1 115 633.9
UNSOS	519 874.5	—	519 874.5
Subtotal, missions	5 915 441.1	67 503.7	5 982 944.8
UNLB	65 694.7	—	65 694.7
RSCE	40 272.3	—	40 272.3
Support account	356 413.1	—	356 413.1
Subtotal, support entities	462 380.1	—	462 380.1
Total appropriation	6 377 821.2	67 503.7	6 445 324.9

349. The overview of the approved commitment authorities for UNISFA and the expenditures incurred against them in the 2021/22 period is presented in table 11. A total amount of \$67.5 million was approved for the 2021/22 period relating to the authority to enter into commitments for UNISFA. The overall utilization of the commitment authorities amounted to \$66.4 million, and the unused balance was \$1.1 million.

350. As shown in table 30, the total approved budget for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, including the authority to enter into commitments for UNISFA, amounted to \$6,445.3 million, exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind. The related expenditure amounted to \$6,393.7 million, resulting in an overall unencumbered balance of \$51.6 million, or 0.8 per cent, which converts to an overall implementation rate in the 2021/22 period of 99.2 per cent (compared with 96.9 per cent for the 2020/21 period).

Table 30
Financial position and performance for the 2021/22 period

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Peacekeeping component	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
MINURSO	56 537.8	55 851.0	686.8	1.2
MINUSCA	1 036 595.6	1 036 279.0	316.6	0.0
MINUSMA	1 171 612.5	1 170 031.3	1 581.2	0.1
MONUSCO	1 042 728.9	1 018 856.4	23 872.5	2.3
UNAMID	78 855.9	64 881.7	13 974.2	17.7
UNDOF	61 218.2	61 197.7	20.5	0.0
UNFICYP	53 798.0	52 139.2	1 658.8	3.1
UNIFIL	476 842.0	476 825.8	16.2	0.0
UNISFA	327 949.0	326 810.0	1 139.0	0.3
UNMIK	41 298.5	40 612.6	685.9	1.7
UNMISS	1 115 633.9	1 115 045.6	588.3	0.1
UNSOS	519 874.5	516 411.0	3 463.5	0.7
Subtotal, missions	5 982 944.8	5 934 941.3	48 003.5	0.8
UNLB	65 694.7	65 621.7	73.0	0.1
RSCE	40 272.3	39 751.4	520.9	1.3
Support account	356 413.1	353 403.8	3 009.3	0.8
Subtotal, support entities	6 445 324.9	6 393 718.2	51 606.7	0.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	962.0	487.6	474.4	49.3
Total requirements	6 446 286.9	6 394 205.8	52 081.1	0.8

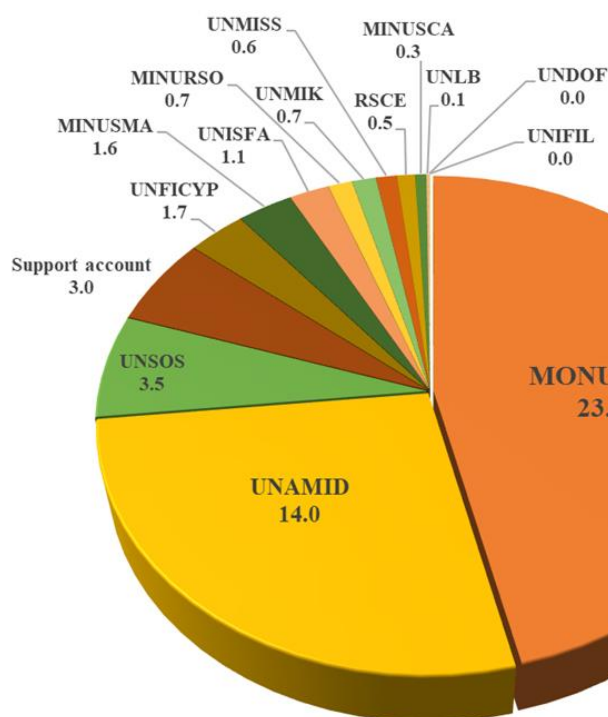
351. Figure XXI shows the breakdown of the unencumbered balance for the 2021/22 period for each peacekeeping operation. The variance is attributable primarily to the underexpenditure in MONUSCO, UNAMID and UNSOS, which, combined, account for 80.0 per cent of the total unencumbered balance.

352. The main variances in the unencumbered balances for MONUSCO (\$23.9 million), UNAMID (\$14.0 million) and UNSOS (\$3.5 million) are noted in paragraphs 353 to 355. A more detailed analysis of the budget performance for the 2021/22 period, by class of expenditure and by peacekeeping operation, is provided in annex III to the present report.

Figure XXI

Unencumbered balances for the 2021/22 period, by peacekeeping operation

(Millions of United States dollars)



353. The unencumbered balance for MONUSCO (\$23.9 million) was attributable mainly to reduced requirements under military contingents (\$21.7 million) and air operations (\$12.5 million).

354. The unencumbered balance for UNAMID (\$14.0 million) was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under international staff (\$19.6 million).

355. The unencumbered balance for UNSOS (\$3.5 million) was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under military contingents (\$8.5 million) and air operations (\$8.1 million). The overall unencumbered balance was offset partially by higher requirements, primarily for facilities and infrastructure (\$12.8 million).

Closed peacekeeping missions

356. Information on 29 closed missions was set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2021 (A/76/553). The General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 76/280, decided to return cash assets in closed peacekeeping missions to Member States, as follows: (a) to return by 31 March 2023 all cash assets as at 31 December 2022 in missions with cash surpluses, excluding only cash necessary to cover claims of troop- and police-contributing countries in those missions, to Member States that have paid their assessed contributions in full to the closed peacekeeping missions as at 31 December 2022, based on the scale applicable to each mission's last assessment;

and (b) to cross-borrow the remaining cash available in all closed missions to pay by 31 March 2023 all outstanding claims of troop- and police-contributing countries in closed peacekeeping missions, prioritizing the claims by countries without arrears in closed peacekeeping missions. Given the decisions of the Assembly, material changes in the balances of the 29 closed peacekeeping operations would only occur in the first quarter of 2023, and the updated balances would be reflected in the financial position as at 30 June 2023. Consequently, the next report on the updated financial position of closed missions will be submitted to the Assembly for consideration at its seventy-eighth session. The Secretariat is taking action with a view to returning cash assets to Member States and to effecting payments to troop- and police-contributing countries in accordance with resolution [76/280](#).

357. During the 2021/22 period, there were only minor changes in the overall financial situation of the 29 closed peacekeeping operations, 5 of which continued to have a net cash deficit balance totalling \$81.7 million as at 30 June 2022, compared with \$85.6 million as at 30 June 2021, owing to the outstanding assessed contributions from Member States. The remaining 24 closed missions had net cash surpluses totalling \$161.3 million as at 30 June 2022, compared with \$159.4 million as at 30 June 2021. Financial information on closed peacekeeping missions continues to be reported on an annual basis as part of the financial statements of the United Nations peacekeeping operations, the most recent of which are publicly available in the financial report on those operations for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 ([A/77/5 \(Vol. II\)](#)).

358. In addition to the 29 closed missions on which information was presented in the report, a number of other peacekeeping operations closed in previous financial periods, namely UNOCI (2017), UNMIL (2018), MINUSTAH (2017) and MINUJUSTH (2019). The General Assembly deferred its consideration of the documents of UNOCI and UNMIL until the second part of its resumed seventy-seventh session and decided to include the documents of MINUSTAH and MINUJUSTH under their own agenda items in the second part of its resumed seventy-seventh session.

359. The mandate of UNAMID ended on 31 December 2020, and drawdown activities commenced on 1 January 2021. In line with the provisions of Security Council resolution [2559 \(2020\)](#), the operation's drawdown period was finalized on 30 June 2021, followed by a liquidation period starting on 1 July 2021. The UNAMID budget performance report for the 2021/22 period provides information on the liquidation activities.

XVI. Status of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2022

360. The Peacekeeping Reserve Fund was established by the General Assembly in its resolution [47/217](#) to serve as a cash-flow mechanism to ensure the rapid deployment of peacekeeping operations. In accordance with that resolution, the initial level of the Fund was set at \$150 million. The Assembly, in its resolution [49/233 A](#), decided to limit the utilization of the Fund to the start-up phase of new peacekeeping operations or the expansion of existing ones, or for unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures relating to peacekeeping.

361. As was the case in the 2020/21 period, no new loans were made to active peacekeeping missions during the 2021/22 period. As at 30 June 2022, assets comprised the following: (a) outstanding advances to MINURCA in the amount of \$12.8 million, which have remained unpaid since February 2000 owing to insufficient cash resources in the Mission's special account; and (b) cash and cash equivalents, including short-term investments, in the amount of \$136.9 million.

362. As reflected in the financial statements for the 12-month period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, the level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as at 30 June 2022 was \$149.7 million, comprising the reserve of \$150.0 million and an accumulated deficit of \$0.3 million. The cumulative deficit of \$0.3 million represents an unrealized investment loss of \$0.8 million for the period ending 30 June 2022 and investment revenue of \$0.5 million for the period ending 30 June 2021. An amount of \$0.5 million, representing the excess of the authorized level in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2021, was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/279](#), to be applied to the support account for the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. With respect to the period ending 30 June 2022, there is no revenue available to apply to meet the requirements of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the 2023/24 period.

363. At the end of the 2021/22 financial period, in its resolution [76/272](#), the General Assembly approved the use of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund as a liquidity mechanism up to the level of \$110 million for active peacekeeping operations and the retention of \$40 million in reserve for the original intention of the Fund. Information on the utilization of the Fund as a liquidity mechanism is included in the subsection entitled “Cash liquidity: borrowings and unpaid assessments” (see sect. XIII).

XVII. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

364. **The General Assembly is requested to take note of the present report.**

Annex I

Index of General Assembly resolutions and related endorsed recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The table below presents an index of legislative requests with the section of or annex to the present report in which the response of the Secretariat can be found. Legislative requests addressed in the present report include those expressed in the following General Assembly resolutions and related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

- Cross-cutting issues related to administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations (resolution [76/274](#)) and the related report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760](#))
- Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (resolution [76/288](#)) and the related report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/760/Add.9](#))
- Post-traumatic stress disorder framework (resolution [76/275](#)) and the related report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/782](#))
- Improving the financial situation of the United Nations (resolution [76/272](#)) and the related report of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/7/Add.29](#))

<i>Section or annex number and title</i>	<i>General Assembly resolution and/or Advisory Committee report (paragraph numbers in parentheses)</i>
Section I. Introduction	Resolution 76/274 (10–12)
Section III. Collective coherence behind a political strategy	Resolution 76/274 (71)
Section IV. Strategic and operational integration	Resolution 76/274 (20–23, 30, 36, 48–50 and 80–82)
Section V. Capabilities and mindsets	Resolution 76/274 (26, 28, 29, 35, 39, 40, 44, 53–58, 60–69 and 101); and A/76/760 (57 and 82)
Section VI. Accountability to peacekeepers	Resolution 76/274 (37, 38, 51, 52, 72–74 and 76–79); and A/76/782 (12, 30 and 36)
Section VII. Accountability of peacekeepers	Resolution 76/274 (15, 19, 45, 47, 83, 84 and 93); and A/76/760 (74)
Section VIII. Strategic communications	Resolution 76/274 (85 and 86); and A/76/782 (86)
Section X. Implementing the women and peace and security agenda	Resolution 76/274 (41–43)
Section XI. Innovative, data-driven and tech-enabled peacekeeping	Resolution 76/274 (8 and 75)
Section XII. Budget preparation and management of resources	Resolution 76/274 (13, 17, 18, 31, 33, 59 and 70); A/76/760 (23, 27, 40 and 53); and A/76/760/Add.9 (47)
Section XIII. Multi-year overview of financial and human resources for peacekeeping operations	A/76/760 (23 and 27); and A/76/7/Add.29 (37, 38, 42 and 43)
Section XIV. Proposed resources for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Resolution 76/274 (34); and A/76/760 (38, 55, 62 and 78)
Section XV. Budget performance for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	A/76/760 (77)
Annex II. Analysis of proposed resources for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024	Resolution 76/274 (46)
Annex III. Analysis of budget performance for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	Resolution 76/274 (12)
Annex V. Death and disability compensation	Resolution 76/274 (37 and 38); and A/76/782 (12, 30 and 36)
Annex VI. Management of contingent-owned equipment and liabilities to troop-contributing and formed police-contributing countries	Resolution 76/274 (24 and 25); and A/76/760 (26)
Annex VIII. Mine action activities	Resolution 76/274 (79)
Annex IX. Programmatic activities	Resolution 76/274 (81)
Annex X. Post-adjustment multipliers	A/76/760 (40)

Annex II

Analysis of proposed resources for the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Table 1

Proposed requirements for the 2023/24 period by class of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024)

Class of expenditure	Apportionment (2022/23) (1)	Cost estimates (2023/24) (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(2)-(1) (3)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1) (4)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	57 506.0	57 464.6	(41.4)	(0.1)
Military contingents	2 427 139.9	2 532 966.1	105 826.2	4.4
United Nations police	97 963.8	97 219.0	(744.8)	(0.8)
Formed police units	207 761.0	228 481.3	20 720.3	10.0
Subtotal	2 790 370.7	2 916 131.0	125 760.3	4.5
Civilian personnel				
International staff	1 230 830.5	1 212 352.7	(18 477.8)	(1.5)
National Professional Officers	83 630.6	87 126.1	3 495.5	4.2
National General Service staff	309 992.4	324 927.8	14 935.4	4.8
United Nations Volunteers	85 101.4	84 374.5	(726.9)	(0.9)
General temporary assistance	35 470.2	31 658.0	(3 812.2)	(10.7)
Government-provided personnel	11 564.3	11 421.7	(142.6)	(1.2)
Subtotal	1 756 589.4	1 751 860.8	(4 728.6)	(0.3)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	5 700.2	6 440.7	740.5	13.0
Official travel	22 777.3	26 007.2	3 229.9	14.2
Facilities and infrastructure	495 801.0	580 435.8	84 634.8	17.1
Ground transportation	92 890.3	104 722.6	11 832.3	12.7
Air operations	579 872.5	690 889.7	111 017.2	19.1
Marine operations	6 853.4	8 629.4	1 776.0	25.9
Communications and information technology	270 873.9	284 462.1	13 588.2	5.0
Medical	29 966.1	27 418.6	(2 547.5)	(8.5)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	335 152.6	344 882.1	9 729.5	2.9
Quick-impact projects	13 350.0	14 100.0	750.0	5.6
Subtotal	1 853 237.3	2 087 988.2	234 750.9	12.7
Enterprise resource planning	17 196.9	17 659.5	462.6	2.7
Death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations	—	518.4	518.4	—
Efficiency model for management services	868.5	868.5	—	—
Peacekeeping capability readiness	3 881.6	3 326.8	(554.8)	(14.3)
Umoja maintenance and support cost	18 588.6	20 875.4	2 286.8	12.3
After-service health insurance	11 830.0	12 855.2	1 025.2	8.7
Gross requirements	6 452 563.0	6 812 083.8	359 520.8	5.6
Staff assessment income	168 577.1	174 898.3	6 321.2	3.7
Net requirements	6 283 985.9	6 637 185.5	353 199.6	5.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	827.7	679.1	(148.6)	(18.0)
Total requirements	6 453 390.7	6 812 762.9	359 372.2	5.6

Main factors contributing to the variances in resource requirements for the 2023/24 period by class of expenditure

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Military observers	57 506.0	57 464.6	(41.4)	(0.1)

1. The reduced requirements of \$0.04 million (or 0.1 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) UNMISS (\$1.2 million), owing to lower costs of mission subsistence allowance based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2023, as well as lower costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation attributable to the lower average price per round trip ticket and the latest available information on countries of origin of personnel that will be deployed in the Mission; and (b) MINURSO (\$1.2 million), owing to lower costs of mission subsistence allowance based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2023.

2. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) UNISFA (\$1.4 million), owing to the higher costs for mission subsistence allowance based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2023, the planned deployment of five additional military observers and the anticipated lower vacancy rate, compared with the rate applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; and (b) MONUSCO (\$0.7 million), owing to the higher costs for mission subsistence allowance based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2023.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Military contingents	2 427 139.9	2 532 966.1	105 826.2	4.4

3. The increased requirements of \$105.8 million (or 4.4 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSCA (\$34.4 million), resulting from: (i) higher costs for contingent-owned equipment owing to the expected overall improvement in projected performance; (ii) mobilization costs for the planned establishment of a warehouse under a new rations contract effective November 2023 to accommodate higher quantities of food resulting from the increase in uniformed personnel; (iii) higher costs in the new long-term chartered flight contract for travel on emplacement, repatriation and rotation owing to the global rise in fuel costs; and (iv) a higher rate for standard troop reimbursement costs approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/276](#); (b) UNIFIL (\$22.0 million), owing to: (i) higher costs for major contingent-owned equipment, in connection with the transition of one key infantry battalion from using United Nations-owned equipment to deploying contingent-owned equipment; (ii) higher costs for standard troop cost reimbursement owing to the higher rate of reimbursement approved by the Assembly in its resolution [76/276](#) and the lower adjustment for non-functional or absent contingent-owned major equipment; (iii) higher costs for long-term chartered flights for travel on emplacement, repatriation and rotation; and (iv) higher costs for contingent marine operations of the Maritime Task Force reflected in the revised reimbursement rates and transit time; (c) UNSOS (\$14.4 million), resulting from the deployment of additional contingent-owned major equipment as well as an improvement in serviceability and absent factors for African Union military contingents as troop-contributing countries deploy additional or replace unserviceable equipment in line with the results of the equipment review exercise performed by the African Union together with the United Nations; (d) MONUSCO (\$13.8 million), owing to: (i) an

increase in the daily cost of rations from \$5.62 per person per day in the 2022/23 period to \$8.17 per person per day in the 2023/24 period; (ii) an increase in warehousing and delivery costs under a new rations contract; and (iii) the higher cost of the long-term charter for the emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops; (e) UNMISS (\$6.9 million), owing mainly to: (i) higher costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation; (ii) higher standard costs of troops due to the higher reimbursement rate approved by the Assembly and a lower adjustment against the standard reimbursement for non-functional or absent contingent-owned major equipment; and (iii) higher costs of reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment for self-sustainment owing to improved performance with respect to the deployment and serviceability of the equipment; and (f) UNISFA (\$6.1 million), resulting from: (i) higher costs for contingent-owned major equipment of new mechanized infantry battalions; (ii) higher costs of long-term chartered flights related to travel on emplacement, repatriation and rotation; and (iii) the increased cost for mission subsistence allowance for military staff officers based on the revised rates.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
United Nations police	97 963.8	97 219.0	(744.8)	(0.8)

4. The reduced requirements of \$0.7 million (or 0.8 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$1.1 million), owing mainly to the application of a higher vacancy rate and to a lower mission subsistence allowance based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2023; and (b) MONUSCO (\$0.7 million), owing mainly to the application of a higher vacancy rate.

5. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) UNMISS (\$0.8 million), owing primarily to the application of a lower vacancy rate; and (b) MINUSCA (\$0.4 million), owing primarily to higher estimated average costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Formed police units	207 761.0	228 481.3	20 720.32	10.0

6. The increased requirements of \$20.7 million (or \$10.0 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MONUSCO (\$14.1 million), owing to: (i) the deployment of 180 additional formed police personnel and related equipment; (ii) an increase in the daily cost of rations from \$5.98 per person per day in the 2022/23 period to \$9.76 per person per day in the 2023/24 period; (iii) an increase in warehousing and delivery costs under a new rations contract; (iv) the higher cost of the long-term charter; and (v) the application in the 2023/24 period of a higher rate of reimbursement for personnel approved by the General Assembly in resolution [76/276](#); and (b) MINUSCA (\$5.7 million), stemming from: (i) higher costs for rations owing to mobilization costs for the planned establishment of a warehouse to accommodate higher quantities of food resulting from the increase in uniformed personnel; and (ii) higher formed police units reimbursement costs owing to the application of a lower vacancy rate and the revised rate for reimbursement of \$1,448 effective 1 July 2022 approved by the Assembly in its resolution [76/276](#), compared with the rate of \$1,428 applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
International staff	1 230 830.5	1 212 352.7	(18 477.8)	(1.5)

7. The decreased requirements of \$18.5 million (or 1.5 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$8.7 million), resulting from the application of the higher vacancy rate, compared with the rate applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (b) UNMISS (\$8.4 million), attributable mainly to: (i) the application of the lower common staff costs rate of 78.3 per cent based on past expenditure trends, compared with the rate of 83.4 per cent applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (ii) lower salaries owing to the lower post adjustment multiplier of 55.2 per cent, compared with the rate of 60.2 per cent applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; and (iii) the application of the higher vacancy rate of 7.5 per cent, compared with the rate of 5.4 per cent applied in the approved budget; (c) MONUSCO (\$8.3 million), owing mainly to the application of a lower common staff cost rate of 84.1 per cent based on expenditure trends, compared with a rate of 91.3 per cent applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period, and the conversion of 16 international posts to national posts; (d) MINUSCA (\$5.6 million), attributable primarily to the application of the lower common staff costs based on historical actual expenditure; and (e) UNSOS (\$2.5 million), owing to the application of lower common staff costs in line with historical expenditure patterns, and the application of the vacancy rate of 8.7 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 8.0 for the 2022/23 period.

8. The overall decrease is offset in part by the increased requirements in the support account (\$12.8 million), attributable primarily to the establishment of four posts, the cost-neutral transfer of four posts from peacekeeping cost recovery to the Department of Operational Support, the delayed impact of post actions approved in the 2022/23 period and the standard adjustment in salary costs, including the applicable vacancy rate.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
National Professional Officers	83 630.6	87 126.1	3 495.5	4.2

9. The increased requirements of \$3.5 million (or 4.2 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) UNMISS (\$2.1 million), owing to the revised salary scale, the proposed establishment of five new posts and the application of a lower vacancy rate compared with the rate applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (b) MINUSCA (\$1.7 million), owing to the revised salary scale and the application of a lower vacancy rate compared with the rate applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; and (c) UNIFIL (\$0.9 million), attributable primarily to the higher rates for salaries reflected in the revised salary scale and the application of the higher average grade level and step of the salary scale in the computation of salaries.

10. The overall increase is offset in part by decreased requirements for MINUSMA (\$1.4 million), owing to the application of a higher vacancy rate compared with the rate applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period, and the impact of the depreciation of the West African CFA franc against the United States dollar, resulting in the application of an exchange rate of 634.142 francs to one dollar, compared with the rate of 582.193 francs applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
National General Service staff	309 992.4	324 927.8	14 935.4	4.8

11. The increased requirements of \$14.9 million (or 4.8 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) UNMISS (\$8.5 million), owing to the revised salary scale, the proposed net increase of eight posts and the application of the lower vacancy rate; (b) UNIFIL (\$8.4 million), attributable primarily to the higher rates for salaries reflected in the revised salary scale and the application of the higher average grade level and step of the salary scale in the computation of salaries; and (c) the support account (\$1.6 million), owing mainly to standard adjustment in salary costs, including the changes in the salary scale for the General Service category and the applicable vacancy rate.

12. The overall increase is offset in part by decreased requirements in UNLB (\$1.6 million), attributable mainly to (i) the projected increase in the vacancy rate compared with the rate applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; and (ii) the strengthening of the United States dollar exchange rate compared with the euro.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
United Nations Volunteers	85 101.4	84 374.5	(726.9)	(0.9)

13. The decreased requirements of \$0.7 million (or 0.9 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MONUSCO (\$0.8 million), owing to the conversion of 16 international United Nations Volunteers positions to national United Nations Volunteers positions, and a higher proposed vacancy rate for international United Nations Volunteers; and (b) UNMISS (\$0.7 million), owing mainly to lower insurance costs and a lower lump sum for repatriation travel, in accordance with the new unified conditions of service arrangements for United Nations Volunteers, and a lower number of Volunteers projected to be entitled for entry and exit lump sum allowances.

14. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements at MINUSCA (\$0.5 million), attributable primarily to the application of a lower vacancy rate for international United Nations Volunteers positions, increased accommodation supplement rates and a higher number of international United Nations Volunteers eligible for settling-in grants, assignment travel entitlements and reimbursement for expenses related to residential security measures, and the proposed establishment of eight international and one national United Nations Volunteers positions.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
General temporary assistance	35 470.2	31 658.0	(3 812.2)	(10.7)

15. The decreased requirements of \$3.8 million (or 10.7 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSCA (\$2.4 million), attributable primarily to the application of a higher vacancy rate and the discontinuation of the Mission's share of allocated costs related to activities for the Umoja supply chain implementation support project; and (b) MONUSCO (\$0.9 million), owing mainly to the discontinuation in the 2023/24 period of the Mission's share of allocated costs for general temporary assistance

related to activities for the Umoja supply chain implementation support project that were charged to mission budgets during a transitional period.

16. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements in the support account (\$0.6 million), attributable primarily to the proposed establishment of three general temporary assistance positions, the proposed cost-neutral transfer of two general temporary assistance positions from peacekeeping cost recovery to the Department of Operational Support, and the standard adjustment in salary costs, including the applicable vacancy rate.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Government-provided personnel	11 564.3	11 421.7	(142.6)	(1.2)

17. The decreased requirements of \$0.1 million (or 1.2 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) UNMISS (\$0.3 million), as a result of a lower mission subsistence allowance based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2023, and the application of the higher vacancy rate, compared with the rate applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; and (b) MINUSCA (\$0.1 million) and MINUSMA (\$0.1 million), resulting from lower rates for mission subsistence allowance based on revised rates effective 1 January 2023.

18. The overall decrease is partially offset by the increased requirements in MONUSCO (\$0.2 million), as a result of higher mission subsistence allowance based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2023, and a lower proposed vacancy rate in the 2023/24 period compared with the approved rate in the 2022/23 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Consultants and consulting services	5 700.2	6 440.7	740.5	13.0

19. The increased requirements of \$0.7 million (or 13.0 per cent) are attributable primarily to: (a) UNMISS (\$0.5 million), in order to support the implementation of the Mission's mandate with respect to the electoral process, political and peace processes, and the prevention and documentation of human rights abuses where specialist and technical knowledge is not available within the Mission; (b) the support account (\$0.3 million), which relates mainly to the provision for a consultant to assist in the implementation of the mental health strategy; and (c) UNISFA (\$0.3 million), resulting from the requirement for one additional consultant in electromechanical engineering with specialist expertise not available in the Mission.

20. The overall increase is offset partially by the decreased requirements in: (a) MINUSCA (\$0.3 million), as a result of the engagement of fewer consultants owing to the increased in-house expertise and the Mission's efforts to comply with the requests of the General Assembly in its resolutions [75/298](#) and [76/274](#); and (b) UNSOS (\$0.3 million), as a result of revision of the Mission's approach to the use of consultants and consulting services due to the higher utilization of in-house capacities as well as the finalization of specialized tasks during the 2022/23 period, where outside expertise was required.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Official travel	22 777.3	26 007.2	3 229.9	14.2

21. The increased requirements of \$3.2 million (or 14.2 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$0.5 million), owing to higher average rates for airfare and daily subsistence allowance compared with the rates applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period and the higher number of trips owing to the resumption of events requiring physical presence following the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic; and (b) MINUSCA (\$0.5 million), owing mainly to: (i) travel for ongoing construction projects related to new camps for additional uniformed personnel authorized in Security Council resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#); (ii) increased field assessment visits and sensitizations in additional locations to prevent and manage sexual exploitation and abuse; and (iii) higher average rates for airfare and some daily subsistence allowance rates compared with the rates applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (c) UNSOS (\$0.4 million), owing mainly to: (i) increased movement of personnel to operational sectors following the waiver of travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic and in support of more active ATMIS operations outside Mogadishu; and (ii) an increased number of official trips across Somalia and outside the mission area to coordinate with partners in support of ATMIS reconfiguration; (d) the support account (\$0.4 million), owing mainly to an overall increase in planned official travel for various offices since the easing of COVID-19-related restrictions, and the inclusion of two new entities (Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate and Office of the Special Coordinator on Improving the United Nations Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) under the support account in the 2023/24 period; (e) UNMISS (\$0.4 million), owing mainly to the higher number of trips to support the return of travel to pre-pandemic levels and the implementation of the Mission's mandate; and (f) MONUSCO (\$0.3 million), owing mainly to: (i) an increase in regional diplomacy and engagements aimed at defusing tensions; (ii) increased engagement at the provincial level with Congolese authorities and civil society actors; (iii) an increase in some standardized travel rates; and (iv) a return to normalcy after two years of restricted international engagements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Facilities and infrastructure	495 801.0	580 435.8	84 634.8	17.1

22. The increased requirements of \$84.6 million (or 17.1 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$25.3 million), owing primarily to the higher anticipated consumption of fuel for generators at a higher average cost per litre and the acquisition of additional prefabricated structures to improve and standardize the level of accommodation in regional camps for uniformed personnel and civilians; and (b) MINUSCA (\$14.0 million), owing to: (i) higher costs for fuel due to the higher anticipated consumption at a higher average cost per litre; (ii) higher mobilization fees owing to the planned expansion of fuel storage capacities to meet the 90-day requirement of strategic and local stock reserves for uninterrupted operations; and (iii) higher costs for construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance owing to the planned construction of a camp for 150 persons and accommodation and offices for 30 persons in Sector East, and the repair of roads and bridges in various locations to facilitate the movement of personnel and cargo; (c) MONUSCO

(\$11.1 million), owing to: (i) the inclusion of a provision for the payment of claims to troop- and police-contributing countries for ammunition; (ii) the acquisition and installation of 570 security cameras to help to protect MONUSCO personnel and premises; and (iii) a higher average price of fuel of \$1.236 per litre for diesel in the 2023/24 period compared with a price of \$0.860 per litre for diesel in the 2022/23 period, and an increase in operations and maintenance fees for the fuel contract; (d) UNMISS (\$9.1 million), owing to the higher average price of \$1.351 per litre of fuel for generators, compared with the average price of \$0.990 per litre applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (e) UNIFIL (\$7.8 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the higher anticipated average cost of fuel for generators of \$1.069 per litre and mobilization fees in connection with a new contract, compared with \$0.752 per litre included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (ii) the acquisition of generators and electrical equipment in line with the five-year phased asset replacement plan as well as replacement owing to mechanical failure, and the acquisition of solar photovoltaic hybrid systems; and (iii) the acquisition of safety and security equipment for the phased replacement of obsolete infrastructure for vehicular access control; and (f) UNISFA (\$6.9 million), owing to the higher projected consumption and price of generator fuel, as well as the resumption of multi-year construction projects that had been temporarily postponed owing to the reprioritization of resources during the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Ground transportation	92 890.3	104 722.6	11 832.3	12.7

23. The increased requirements of \$11.8 million (or 12.7 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) UNIFIL (\$4.4 million), resulting from the higher anticipated average cost per litre of fuel and mobilization fees associated with the relocation of the fuel station, and the acquisition of a higher number of 106 vehicles scheduled for replacement in line with the fifth year of the five-year phased asset replacement plan, compared with 46 vehicles included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (b) MINUSCA (\$3.0 million), owing to higher costs for fuel due to higher anticipated consumption at a higher average cost per litre, and higher mobilization fees owing to the planned expansion of fuel storage capacities to meet the 90-day requirement of strategic and local stock reserves for uninterrupted operations; (c) UNMISS (\$2.5 million), owing to the higher average price of fuel, based on the weighted average of fuel prices for the six-month period from June to November 2022, compared with the average price applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period, and higher costs of rental of 45 additional all-terrain vehicles; (d) UNISFA (\$2.4 million), owing to the acquisition of 6 trucks to support logistics movement in the rainy season, as well as the higher consumption and price of fuel; and (e) MINUSMA (\$2.2 million), owing mainly to the rental of 162 additional vehicles for 162 electoral agents (individual contractors) for nine months to be deployed in the 162 localities to support the electoral process.

24. The overall increase is offset in part by decreased requirements for: (a) UNSOS (\$2.0 million), resulting from the non-acquisition of vehicles in the 2023/24 period, compared with the replacement of vehicles during the previous budget period; and (b) MONUSCO (\$1.3 million), owing to a reduction in the acquisition of vehicles as a significant number of vehicles were replaced in the previous three periods, and efforts to extend the life expectancy of vehicles through a maintenance programme.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Air operations	579 872.5	690 889.7	111 017.2	19.1

25. The increased requirements of \$111.0 million (or 19.1 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSCA (\$26.0 million), owing to: (i) the higher costs for rental and operation of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft due to the anticipated increase in flight hours to accommodate the rotation of additional uniformed personnel authorized in Security Council resolution 2566 (2021); (ii) higher costs for a new and more advanced unmanned aircraft system; and (iii) higher costs for fuel due to higher anticipated consumption at a higher average cost per litre and higher mobilization fees owing to the planned expansion of fuel storage capacities to meet the 90-day requirement of strategic and local stock reserves; and (b) UNMISS (\$23.4 million), owing mainly to: (i) higher costs for rental and operations for helicopters owing to higher hourly rates and annual operational costs for the aircraft fleet that is planned to be deployed during the 2023/24 period and the projected higher number of 12,250 flight hours based on operational requirements, compared with 10,518 hours included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; and (ii) the higher average fuel price of \$1.296 per litre, compared with the average price of \$0.970 applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (c) UNSOS (\$21.9 million), arising mainly from: (i) the deployment of 10 additional military helicopters; (ii) the increase in the price of aviation fuel of \$1.163 per litre in the 2023/24 period, compared with \$0.883 per litre in the budget for the 2022/23 period; and (iii) an increase in planned consumption from 11.2 million litres during the 2022/23 period to 12.3 million litres during the planned period owing to the deployment of additional helicopters; (d) MONUSCO (\$19.2 million), owing to: (i) higher fixed costs for civilian utility helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft based on market prices; (ii) a higher price of jet fuel; (iii) an increase in operations and maintenance fees for the fuel contract; and (iv) higher contractual costs of airport handling services; (e) UNISFA (\$12.1 million), resulting from: (i) the deployment of an additional helicopter; (ii) the higher price per litre of aviation fuel of \$1.034, compared with \$0.67 provided for in the approved resources for the 2022/23 period; and (iii) higher costs for rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft, owing to the higher cost reflected in the new contracts for three aircraft based on market prices, and the higher number of flight hours based on operational requirements; and (f) MINURSO (\$7.1 million), owing to: (i) higher rental and operational costs of helicopters due to newly established contractual agreements; and (ii) the higher anticipated average price of aviation fuel of \$1.085 per litre compared with \$0.723 per litre in the 2022/23 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Marine operations	6 853.4	8 629.4	1 776.0	25.9

26. The increased requirements of \$1.8 million (or 25.9 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) UNMISS (\$0.6 million), owing to the higher cost for sea containers, and a provision of an accommodation barge for the Mission's Force Marine Unit in Malakal to extend its capacity to undertake long-distance riverine patrols; (b) MINUSMA (\$0.6 million), owing mainly to the acquisition of a higher number of sea containers as a consequence of increased acquisitions of equipment and supplies; (c) UNFICYP (\$0.2 million), owing mainly to the acquisition of a higher number of sea containers, in connection with the shipment of prefabricated buildings during the

relocation project of UNFICYP operations to a prefabricated facility within the buffer zone; and (d) MONUSCO (\$0.2 million), owing mainly to the increase in the price of sea containers as a result of the global shortage of containers.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Communications and information technology	270 873.9	284 462.1	13 588.2	5.0

27. The increased requirements of \$13.6 million (or 5.0 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$9.3 million), owing to: (i) the maintenance of technology equipment and support services due to the higher number of international contractual personnel for engineering and supply chain activities; and (ii) telecommunications and network services for the proposed deployment of a portable very-small-aperture terminal to provide satellite communication to the personnel deployed in locations without standard communications; (b) MONUSCO (\$1.4 million), owing to: (i) the replacement of equipment that is past life expectancy, including laptops, desktops, uninterruptible power supply, microwave links and tetra radios, which are no longer supported by manufacturers, thereby exposing the Mission's network to risks of cybersecurity attacks; and (ii) an increase in outreach activities to counter disinformation, and in support of the participation of women and young people as voters and as candidates in the 2023 elections; (c) UNSOS (\$0.8 million), owing to additional support costs for the mission's business intelligence capacity during the ATMIS transition as well as the decentralization of maintenance of the UNSOS communications and information infrastructure to the operational sectors to support ATMIS operations outside Mogadishu, as well as the acquisition of cloud services and the acquisition of critical information network equipment to ensure sustainable network connectivity at the UNSOS locations; (d) RSCE (\$0.7 million), resulting from: (i) the re-establishment of dedicated Internet connectivity services that were discontinued during the COVID-19 pandemic period owing to a substantial reduction in Internet users at the Centre resulting from remote working arrangements; and (ii) a provision for cloud services for data storage, safety, systems availability and improved performance and efficiency; and (e) UNIFIL (\$0.7 million), owing to the acquisition of equipment in line with the implementation of the fourth year of the approved five-year phased asset replacement plan for communications and information technology.

28. The overall increase is offset in part by decreased requirements for MINUSCA (\$0.6 million), owing to the anticipated decrease in telecommunication service costs, including Internet and corporate transponders.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Medical	29 966.1	27 418.6	(2 547.5)	(8.5)

29. The decreased requirements of \$2.5 million (or 8.5 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$2.1 million), resulting from: (i) revised contractual agreements for specialized care for aeromedical evacuation services; and (ii) the lower estimates for medical supplies; (b) MINUSCA (\$0.3 million), owing to: (i) lower costs for spare parts for the polymerase chain reaction test laboratory machine; (ii) the acquisition of fewer quantities of medical supplies owing to the availability of sufficient stock in inventory acquired in prior periods; and (iii) lower

costs for COVID-19 rapid tests owing to lower unit prices; and (c) MONUSCO (\$0.3 million), owing to: (i) lower requirements for supplies related to the COVID-19 pandemic such as hand sanitizer as a result of the general subsiding of the disease; and (ii) sufficient stock levels of vaccines.

30. The overall decrease is offset in part by increased requirements at UNSOS (\$0.6 million), owing to the acquisition of medical supplies to ensure that sufficient stock and support capabilities are available during the active stage of ATMIS military operations.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Other supplies, services and equipment	335 152.6	344 882.1	9 729.5	2.9

31. The increased requirements of \$9.7 million (or 2.9 per cent) are attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSCA (\$4.5 million), owing to higher costs for programmatic activities, and higher freight costs to support the deployment of the additional uniformed personnel authorized in Security Council resolution 2566 (2021) and rising global fuel prices; (b) MINUSMA (\$3.9 million), resulting from: (i) higher freight and related costs; (ii) additional individual contractual services in support of the electoral process and training fees, supplies and services owing to an increase in the participation of in-person training sessions, which resumed after being suspended or significantly reduced during the COVID-19 pandemic; and (c) UNISFA (\$2.4 million), attributable mainly to: (i) freight and related costs associated with additional acquisitions under facilities and infrastructure and ground transportation and an increase in freight rates; and (ii) the provision of security services through individual contractors.

32. The overall increase is offset in part by decreased requirements for UNSOS (\$1.7 million), owing to the lower cost of freight due to a decrease in the planned level of acquisition during the next budget period, the lower cost of mine detection and mine clearing services owing to a decrease in renewed prices with implementing partners, as well as an economy of scale realized on the larger contract for the delivery of specialized training and mentoring capacity related to mine detection and mine clearing.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Quick-impact projects	13 350.0	14 100.0	750.0	5.6

33. The increased requirements of \$0.75 million (or 5.6 per cent) are attributable to: (a) UNMISS (\$0.5 million), attributable to the planned implementation of 10 additional projects to address strategic priorities in mandate implementation as recommended by independent evaluations and guidance; and (b) UNISFA (\$0.25 million), attributable mainly to the proposed expansion of the quick-impact project programme to support the increased number of troop-contributing countries in the reconfigured, multinational UNISFA, and to enhanced efforts by multinational forces to support communities and gain confidence through the quick-impact project programme.

Table 2
Proposed resource requirements for quick-impact projects for the 2023/24 period by peacekeeping mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNDOF</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>Total</i>
Quick-impact projects	3 000.0	4 800.0	1 250.0	300.0	500.0	750.0	3 500.0	14 100.0

Note: While typically represented under a similar group of expenditures, quick-impact projects are not characterized as programmatic activities. Quick-impact projects are used by United Nations peacekeeping operations to establish and build confidence in the mission, its mandate and the peace process, thereby improving the environment for effective mandate implementation.

Table 3
Proposed resource requirements for the 2023/24 period by peacekeeping component

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Apportionment (2022/23)^a</i>	<i>Proposed budget (2023/24)</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINURSO	60 592.7	65 182.0	4 589.3	7.6
MINUSCA	1 074 387.7	1 157 676.0	83 288.3	7.8
MINUSMA	1 245 045.1	1 277 808.7	32 763.6	2.6
MONUSCO	1 030 269.9	1 078 212.4	47 942.5	4.7
UNDOF	64 544.5	70 875.8	6 331.3	9.8
UNFICYP	54 018.6	57 444.7	3 426.1	6.3
UNIFIL	502 920.5	551 113.5	48 193.0	9.6
UNISFA	259 663.2	293 589.9	33 926.7	13.1
UNMIK	41 947.3	40 701.5	(1 245.8)	(3.0)
UNMISS	1 116 609.0	1 161 509.5	44 900.5	4.0
UNSOS	521 696.7	556 707.9	35 011.2	6.7
Subtotal, missions	5 971 695.2	6 310 821.9	339 126.7	5.7
UNLB	65 958.6	66 284.6	326.0	0.5
RSCE	43 122.2	43 754.2	632.0	1.5
Support account	371 787.0	391 223.1	19 436.1	5.2
Subtotal	6 452 563.0	6 812 083.8	359 520.8	5.6
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	827.7	679.1	(148.6)	(18.0)
Total requirements	6 453 390.7	6 812 762.9	359 372.2	5.6

^a Inclusive of \$2,141,100 to be charged against the appropriation for the programme budget for 2023 under section 3, Political affairs, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/263](#).

Main factors contributing to variances in resource requirements for the 2023/24 period by peacekeeping component

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINURSO	60 592.7	65 182.0	4 589.3	7.6

34. The proposed budget of \$65.2 million represents an increase of 7.6 per cent (\$4.6 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

35. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) air operations (\$7.1 million), owing to: (i) higher rental and operational costs of helicopters due to newly established contractual agreements; and (ii) the higher anticipated average price of aviation fuel of \$1.085 per litre compared with \$0.723 per litre in the 2022/23 period; and (b) facilities and infrastructure (\$1.3 million), owing to: (i) higher costs of maintenance services for team sites east of the berm to improve the maintenance and repair of infrastructure; (ii) the construction of a new building for the Tindouf Liaison Office to replace the current structure, which is beyond feasible rehabilitation; and (iii) the higher anticipated average cost of diesel fuel of \$1.224 per litre compared with \$0.852 per litre in the 2022/23 period.

36. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) military observers (\$1.2 million), owing to lower costs of mission subsistence allowance, including the application of the daily rate of \$119 for “first 30 days” and \$69 for “after 30 days” based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2023, compared with the average daily rate of \$147 for “first 30 days” and \$83 for “after 30 days” applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period, which took into consideration the transitional measures applicable to the Mission; (b) national General Service staff (\$1.0 million), from the application of the higher vacancy rate and the application of the updated exchange rate; and (c) international staff (\$0.7 million), from the application of the higher vacancy rate and the lower post adjustment multipliers (see annex X).

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINUSCA	1 074 387.7	1 157 676.0	83 288.3	7.8

37. The proposed budget of \$1,157.7 million represents an increase of 7.8 per cent (\$83.3 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

38. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) military contingents (\$34.4 million), resulting from: (i) higher costs for contingent-owned equipment owing to the expected overall improvement in its projected performance; (ii) mobilization costs for the planned establishment of a warehouse under a new rations contract effective November 2023 to accommodate higher quantities of food due to the increase in uniformed personnel; (iii) higher costs in the new long-term chartered flight contract for travel on emplacement, repatriation and rotation owing to the global rise in fuel costs; and (iv) the higher rate for standard troop reimbursement costs approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [76/276](#); (b) air operations (\$26.0 million), resulting from: (i) higher costs for the rental and operation of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft owing to increased flight hours to accommodate the rotation of the additional uniformed personnel authorized in Security Council resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#); (ii) higher costs of a new and more advanced

unmanned aircraft system; and (iii) higher costs for fuel owing to the higher anticipated consumption at a higher average cost per litre and higher mobilization fees owing to the planned expansion of fuel storage capacities to meet the 90-day requirement for strategic and local stock reserves; and (c) facilities and infrastructure (\$14.0 million), owing to: (i) higher costs for fuel due to the higher anticipated consumption at a higher average cost per litre; (ii) higher mobilization fees owing to the planned expansion of fuel storage capacities to meet the 90-day requirement for strategic and local stock reserves for uninterrupted operations; and (iii) higher costs for construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance owing to the planned construction of a camp for 150 persons and accommodation and offices for 30 persons in Sector East, and the repair of roads and bridges in various locations to facilitate the movement of personnel and cargo.

39. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) international staff (\$5.6 million), attributable primarily to the application of lower common staff costs based on historical actual expenditure; and (b) general temporary assistance (\$2.4 million), attributable primarily to the application of a higher vacancy rate, and the discontinuation of the Mission's share of allocated costs related to activities for the Umoja supply chain implementation support project.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINUSMA	1 245 045.1	1 277 808.7	32 763.6	2.6

40. The proposed budget of \$1,277.8 million represents an increase of 2.6 per cent (\$32.8 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

41. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$25.3 million), owing primarily to the higher anticipated consumption of fuel for generators at a higher average cost per litre, and the acquisition of additional prefabricated structures to improve and standardize the level of accommodation in regional camps for uniformed personnel and civilians; (b) communications and information technology (\$9.3 million), owing to the maintenance of technology equipment and support services due to the higher number of international contractual personnel for engineering and supply chain activities, and telecommunications and network services for the proposed deployment of a portable very-small-aperture terminal to provide satellite communication to personnel deployed in locations without standard communications; and (c) military contingents (\$4.5 million), owing primarily to higher costs for long-term chartered flights for travel on emplacement, repatriation and rotation owing to the global rise in fuel costs, and mobilization fees for rations owing to the establishment of two warehouse facilities to enable safe storage of rations and reduce reliance on the need to undertake high-risk convoys.

42. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for international staff (\$8.7 million), resulting from the application of the higher vacancy rate of 9.6 per cent, compared with the rate of 6.0 per cent applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MONUSCO	1 030 269.9	1 078 212.4	47 942.5	4.7

43. The proposed budget of \$1,078.2 million represents an increase of 4.7 per cent (\$47.9 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

44. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) air operations (\$19.2 million), owing to: (i) higher fixed costs for civilian utility helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft based on market prices; (ii) a higher average price of jet fuel; (iii) an increase in operations and maintenance fees for the fuel contract; and (iv) higher contractual costs of airport handling services; (b) formed police units (\$14.1 million), owing to: (i) the deployment of 180 additional formed police personnel and related equipment; (ii) an increase in the daily cost of rations from \$5.98 per person per day in the 2022/23 period to \$9.76 per person per day in the 2023/24 period, and an increase in warehousing and delivery costs under a new rations contract; (iii) the higher cost of the long-term charter; and (iv) the application in the 2023/24 period of a higher rate of reimbursement approved by the General Assembly in resolution 76/276; (c) the military contingent (\$13.9 million), owing to: (i) an increase in the daily cost of rations from \$5.62 per person per day in the 2022/23 period to \$8.17 per person per day in the 2023/24 period; (ii) an increase in warehousing and delivery costs under a new rations contract; and (iii) the higher cost of the long-term charter for the emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops; and (d) facilities and infrastructure (\$11.1 million), owing to: (i) the inclusion of a provision for the payment of claims to troop- and police-contributing countries for ammunition; (ii) the acquisition and installation of 570 security cameras to help to protect MONUSCO personnel and premises; and (iii) a higher average price of fuel of \$1.236 per litre for diesel in the 2023/24 period compared with a price of \$0.860 per litre for diesel in the 2022/23 period, and an increase in operations and maintenance fees for the fuel contract.

45. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by decreased requirements for international staff (\$8.3 million), owing mainly to the application of a lower common staff cost rate of 84.1 per cent based on expenditure trends, compared with a rate of 91.3 per cent applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period, and the conversion of 16 international posts to national posts.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNDOF	64 544.5	70 875.8	6 331.3	9.8

46. The proposed budget of \$70.9 million represents an increase of 9.8 per cent (\$6.3 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

47. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) military contingents (\$2.9 million), resulting from the application of a lower vacancy rate of 6.2 per cent, compared with the rate of 8.0 per cent applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period, owing to the planned deployment of 35 additional troops, and the higher costs for mission subsistence allowance based on the revised rates effective 1 January 2023, compared with the rates applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (b) facilities and infrastructure (\$2.0 million), attributable primarily to the anticipated consumption of 1.8 million litres of fuel at the higher average cost of \$1.423 per litre of fuel for generators, compared with 1.6 million litres at a lower average cost of \$0.764 per litre included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period, owing to the increase in fuel market prices, the anticipated increase in consumption relating to the proposed construction and usage of position 17A, as requested by the parties to support mandate implementation; (c) national General Service staff (\$0.6 million), owing primarily to the application of a lower vacancy rate of 2.2 per cent, compared with the rate of 9.0 per cent applied in the approved

budget; and (d) ground transportation (\$0.5 million), attributable to the higher anticipated average cost of \$1.423 per litre of fuel for vehicles, compared with \$0.764 per litre included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNFICYP	54 018.6	57 444.7	3 426.1	6.3

48. The proposed budget of \$57.4 million represents an increase of 6.3 per cent (\$3.4 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

49. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$1.6 million), resulting from the higher costs for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, accommodation and refrigeration equipment, construction materials and field defence supplies, the acquisition of engineering supplies and the acquisition of water treatment and fuel distribution equipment, in connection with the relocation project of UNFICYP operations from the Ledra Palace Hotel building to a prefabricated facility within the buffer zone, given the safety risk to the Force's personnel; (b) the military contingent (\$0.7 million), attributable primarily to the higher standard troop cost reimbursement owing to the higher rate of reimbursement approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 76/276, the application of the lower vacancy rate, and the higher freight cost for the deployment of one additional helicopter; (c) ground transportation (\$0.6 million), attributable primarily to the acquisition of vehicles scheduled for replacement, owing to their advanced deteriorated condition, and higher costs of fuel owing to the higher anticipated average cost of \$1.058 per litre, compared with \$0.754 per litre included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; and (d) international staff (\$0.6 million), attributable primarily to the revised salary scale and the higher rate for common staff costs based on the actual expenditure for the period from 1 December 2021 to 30 November 2022, compared with the rates applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period, and the proposed establishment of one post.

50. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for national General Service staff (\$0.8 million), owing mainly to the impact of the depreciation of the euro against the United States dollar, resulting in the application of the exchange rate of 0.967 euro to 1 dollar, compared with the rate of 0.888 euro applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNIFIL	502 920.5	551 113.5	48 193.0	9.6

51. The proposed budget of \$551.1 million represents an increase of 9.6 per cent (\$48.2 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

52. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) military contingent (\$22.0 million), owing to: (i) the higher costs for major contingent-owned equipment, in connection with the transition of one key infantry battalion from using United Nations-owned equipment to deploying contingent-owned equipment; (ii) the higher costs for the standard troop cost reimbursement owing to the higher rate of reimbursement approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 76/276 and the lower adjustment for the non-functional or absent contingent-owned major equipment; and (iii) the higher costs for long-term chartered flights for travel on

emplacement, repatriation and rotation; (b) national General Service staff (\$8.4 million), owing to the higher rates for salaries reflected in the revised salary scale and the application of the higher average grade level and step of the salary scale in the computation of salaries; (c) facilities and infrastructure (\$7.8 million), owing to: (i) the higher anticipated average cost of fuel for generators of \$1.069 per litre and mobilization fees in connection with a new contract, compared with \$0.752 per litre included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (ii) the acquisition of generators and electrical equipment in line with the five-year phased asset replacement plan, as well as replacements owing to mechanical failure, and the acquisition of solar photovoltaic hybrid systems; and (iii) the acquisition of safety and security equipment for the phased replacement of obsolete infrastructure for vehicular access control; and (d) ground transportation (\$4.4 million), resulting from: (i) the higher anticipated average cost of fuel for vehicles of \$1.069 per litre compared with \$0.752 per litre included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period and mobilization fees associated with the relocation of a fuel station; and (ii) the acquisition of a higher number of 106 vehicles scheduled for replacement in line with the fifth year of the five-year phased asset replacement plan, compared with 46 vehicles included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNISFA	259 663.2	293 589.9	33 926.7	13.1

53. The proposed budget of \$293.6 million represents an increase of 13.1 per cent (\$33.9 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

54. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) air operations (\$12.1 million), resulting from: (i) the deployment of an additional helicopter; (ii) the higher price per litre of aviation fuel of \$1.034, compared with \$0.67 provided for in the approved resources for the 2022/23 period; and (iii) higher costs for rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft, owing to the higher cost reflected in the new contracts for three aircraft based on market prices, and the higher number of flight hours based on operational requirements; (b) facilities and infrastructure (\$6.9 million), owing to the higher projected consumption and price of generator fuel, as well as the resumption of multi-year construction projects that had been temporarily postponed owing to the reprioritization of resources during the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force; (c) the military contingent (\$6.1 million), resulting from: (i) higher costs for contingent-owned major equipment of new mechanized infantry battalions; (ii) higher costs of long-term chartered flights related to travel on emplacement, repatriation and rotation; and (iii) the increased cost for mission subsistence allowance for military staff officers based on the revised rates; (d) other supplies, services and equipment (\$2.4 million), attributable mainly to freight and related costs associated with additional acquisitions under facilities and infrastructure and ground transportation, an increase in freight rates, and the provision of security services through individual contractors; and (e) ground transportation (\$2.4 million), owing to the acquisition of six all-terrain utility trucks to enhance logistical movements in the areas most affected by floods and in areas with difficult terrain, as well as the higher consumption and price of diesel fuel.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNMIK	41 947.3	40 701.5	(1 245.8)	(3.0)

55. The proposed budget of \$40.7 million represents a decrease of 3.0 per cent (\$1.2 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

56. The decreased requirements are attributable mainly to: (a) international staff (\$1.0 million), resulting from the revised base salary scale, common staff costs and the updating of the post adjustment multiplier from 34.2 per cent applied for the 2022/23 period to 30.0 per cent applied for the 2023/24 period, and the application of the higher vacancy rate of 13.3 per cent based on experience to date, compared with the vacancy rate of 10 per cent applied for the 2022/23 period; and (b) national General Service staff (\$0.6 million), resulting mainly from the application of the exchange rate of 0.967 euro to 1 United States dollar, compared with the rate of 0.888 euro applied for the 2022/23 period.

57. The overall decreased requirements are offset in part by increased requirements under other supplies, services and equipment (\$0.5 million), resulting from the expansion of programmatic activity projects to enable the Mission to scale up and meet broader strategic demands from local and central authorities and continue to provide support to diverse ethnic communities in Kosovo.¹

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNMISS	1 116 609.0	1 161 509.5	44 900.5	4.0

58. The proposed budget of \$1,161.5 million represents an increase of 4.0 per cent (\$44.9 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

59. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) air operations (\$23.4 million), owing mainly to: (i) higher costs for rental and operation of helicopters due to higher hourly rates and annual operational costs for the aircraft fleet that is planned to be deployed during the 2023/24 period and the projected higher number of 12,250 flight hours based on operational requirements, compared with 10,518 hours included in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; and the higher average fuel price of \$1.296 per litre, compared with the average price of \$0.970 applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (b) facilities and infrastructure (\$4.7 million), owing to the higher average price of \$1.351 per litre of fuel for generators, compared with the average price of \$0.990 per litre applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; (c) national General Service staff (\$8.5 million), owing to the revised salary scale, the proposed establishment of a net increase of eight posts and the application of the lower vacancy rate; and (d) military contingents (\$6.9 million), owing mainly to: (i) higher costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation; (ii) higher standard costs of troops due to the higher reimbursement rate approved by the General Assembly, and a lower adjustment against the standard reimbursement for non-functional or absent contingent-owned major equipment; and (iii) higher costs of reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment for self-sustainment owing to the improved performance with respect to the deployment and serviceability of the equipment.

60. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for international staff (\$8.4 million), attributable mainly to the application of the lower common staff cost rate of 78.3 per cent based on expenditure trends, compared with the rate of 83.4 per cent applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; lower salaries owing to the lower post adjustment multiplier of 55.2 per cent,

¹ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

compared with the rate of 60.2 per cent applied in the approved budget for the 2022/23 period; and the application of the higher vacancy rate of 7.5 per cent, compared with the rate of 5.4 per cent applied in the approved budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNSOS	521 696.7	556 707.9	35 011.2	6.7

61. The proposed budget of \$556.7 million represents an increase of 6.7 per cent (\$35.0 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

62. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) air operations (\$21.9 million), arising mainly from: (i) the deployment of 10 additional military helicopters; (ii) the increase in prices of aviation fuel of \$1.163 per litre in the 2023/24 period, compared with \$0.883 per litre in the budget for the 2022/23 period; and (iii) the increase in planned consumption from 11.2 million litres during the 2022/23 period to 12.3 million litres during the planned period due to the deployment of additional helicopters; (b) the military contingent (\$14.4 million), resulting from the deployment of additional contingent-owned major equipment as well as an improvement in serviceability and absent factors for African Union military contingents as the troop-contributing countries deploy additional or replace unserviceable equipment in line with the results of the equipment review exercise performed by the African Union together with the United Nations; and (c) facilities and infrastructure (\$3.8 million), resulting from an increase in the price of fuel for generators from \$0.865 per litre budgeted for the 2022/23 period to an average price of \$1.226 per litre for the planned period, and an increase in the planned consumption of fuel as the mission's locations across Somalia return to full capacity due to easing of restrictions related to COVID-19, as well as the implementation of critical security-related construction projects in the mission area.

63. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) international staff (\$2.5 million), owing to the application of lower common staff costs in line with historical expenditure patterns, and the application of the vacancy rate of 8.7 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 8.0 per cent for the 2022/23 period; and (b) ground transportation (\$2.0 million), resulting from the non-acquisition of vehicles in the 2023/24 period, compared with the replacement of vehicles during the previous budget period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNLB	65 958.6	66 284.6	326.0	0.5

64. The proposed budget of \$66.3 million represents an increase of 0.5 per cent (\$0.3 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

65. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$1.2 million), owing mainly to the purchase and installation of photovoltaic panels at an estimated cost of \$350,000 as well as repairs and waterproofing of facilities, and the increase in contract prices for electricity supply in Brindisi, Italy, and Valencia, Spain; and (b) communications and information technology (\$0.4 million), resulting from costs of maintenance of equipment and support services, including to maintain and enhance the Environmental Action

Planning and Performance application (eAPP), and to support and host an open-source examination platform.

66. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for national General Service staff (\$1.6 million), due mainly to the projected increase in the vacancy rate from 4.0 per cent in the 2022/23 period to 5.9 per cent in the 2023/24 period, and the strengthening of the United States dollar exchange rate against the euro.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
RSCE	43 122.2	43 754.2	632.0	1.5

67. The proposed budget of \$43.8 million represents an increase of 1.5 per cent (\$0.6 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

68. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) communications and information technology (\$0.7 million), resulting from the re-establishment of dedicated Internet connectivity services that were discontinued during the COVID-19 pandemic period due to a substantial reduction in the number of Internet users at the Centre owing to remote working arrangements, and a provision for cloud services for data storage, safety, systems availability and improved performance and efficiency; (b) national General Service staff (\$0.5 million), resulting from the increase of the national General Service salary scale by 15.1 per cent effective November 2021; (c) National Professional Officers (\$0.4 million), resulting from the increase of the national professional salary scale by 24.0 per cent effective November 2021 and the proposed conversion of one Associate Professional Officer (P-2) to National Professional Officer, level B.

69. The overall increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements for international staff (\$0.9 million), mainly from a reduction in common staff costs from 92.4 per cent to 82.1 per cent based on historical trends.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Support account for peacekeeping operations	371 787.0	391 223.1	19 436.1	5.2

70. The proposed budget of \$391.2 million represents an increase of 5.2 per cent (\$19.4 million) compared with the approved budget for the 2022/23 period.

71. The increased requirements are attributable primarily to: (a) the standard adjustment in salary costs, including vacancy rates (\$12.2 million); (b) an increase in corporate costs relating mainly to Umoja maintenance and support costs and after-service health insurance (of \$3.7 million); (c) a cost-neutral transfer of a total of six posts and general temporary assistance positions from peacekeeping operations (\$1.4 million); (d) changes in operational requirements (excluding post action-related changes) (\$1.4 million); (e) the proposed establishment of four posts and three general temporary positions (\$1.3 million); and (f) the delayed impact of post actions approved in the 2022/23 period (\$1.0 million).

72. The overall increase is partially offset by the provision for periodic events not required in the 2023/24 period (\$1.2 million) and the proposed redeployment and reassignment of 23 posts and general temporary assistance positions (\$1.0 million).

Annex III

Analysis of budget performance for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Table 1

Budget performance for the 2021/22 period by class of expenditure

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

Class of expenditure	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	63 665.1	62 469.0	1 196.1	1.9
Military contingents	2 472 397.5	2 412 108.6	60 288.9	2.4
United Nations police	110 210.3	98 478.6	11 731.7	10.6
Formed police units	211 610.9	200 052.4	11 558.5	5.5
Subtotal	2 857 883.8	2 773 108.6	84 775.2	3.0
Civilian personnel				
International staff	1 209 106.5	1 167 847.6	41 258.9	3.4
National staff	382 712.1	394 352.3	(11 640.2)	(3.0)
United Nations Volunteers	82 278.6	82 009.9	268.7	0.3
General temporary assistance	43 147.3	47 023.4	(3 876.1)	(9.0)
Government-provided personnel	11 438.7	11 152.1	286.6	2.5
Subtotal	1 728 683.2	1 702 385.3	26 297.9	1.5
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants and consulting services	6 390.0	5 584.2	805.8	12.6
Official travel	26 075.5	24 658.0	1 417.5	5.4
Facilities and infrastructure	482 333.1	549 018.6	(66 685.5)	(13.8)
Ground transportation	79 268.6	114 678.7	(35 410.1)	(44.7)
Air operations	558 397.8	502 656.9	55 740.9	10.0
Marine operations	5 509.5	7 766.8	(2 257.3)	(41.0)
Communications and information technology	279 812.4	276 462.5	3 349.9	1.2
Medical	31 940.5	28 801.9	3 138.6	9.8
Special equipment	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
Other supplies, services and equipment	337 159.5	354 153.6	(16 994.1)	(5.0)
Quick-impact projects	13 000.0	12 823.7	176.3	1.4
Subtotal	1 819 986.9	1 876 604.9	(56 618.0)	(3.1)
Enterprise resource planning	15 799.5	15 799.5	—	—
Death and disability claims for closed peacekeeping operations	—	4 416.6	(4 416.6)	—
Global service delivery model	868.5	868.5	—	—
Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System	3 881.6	2 323.1	1 558.5	40.2
Umoja maintenance and support cost	18 221.4	18 211.7	9.7	0.1
Gross requirements	6 445 324.9	6 393 718.2	51 606.7	0.8
Staff assessment income	165 326.0	170 306.8	(4 980.8)	(3.0)
Net requirements	6 279 998.9	6 223 411.4	56 587.5	0.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	962.0	487.6	474.4	49.3
Total requirements	6 446 286.9	6 394 205.8	52 081.1	0.8

Main factors contributing to variances in resource requirements for the 2021/22 period, by category of expenditure

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

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Military observers	63 665.1	62 469.0	1 196.1	1.9

1. The decreased requirements of \$1.2 million (or 1.9 per cent) were attributable mainly to UNMISS (\$1.5 million) and MONUSCO (\$1.4 million), owing to the net impact of revised daily rates of mission subsistence allowance effective 1 January 2022, the higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate, and a lower-than-budgeted average cost per trip of travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation.

2. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at MINUSCA (\$0.8 million) and UNISFA (\$0.7 million), owing primarily to the net impact of the revised daily rates of mission subsistence allowance and the higher actual costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Military contingents	2 472 397.5	2 412 108.6	60 288.9	2.4

3. The decreased requirements of \$60.3 million (or 2.4 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSCA (\$32.4 million), attributable primarily to the impact of the higher actual average vacancy rate of 18.0 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 2.0 per cent, reflecting the delayed deployment of additional military personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#); (b) MONUSCO (\$21.7 million), owing mainly to a higher actual average vacancy rate, including the delayed deployment of two quick reaction forces by nine months and three months, respectively, resulting in lower requirements for contingent-owned major equipment and rations, as well as to higher unserviceability and non-deployment factors for contingent-owned major equipment and lower costs of rations; and (c) UNIFIL (\$12.0 million), attributable primarily to the lower-than-budgeted actual average deployment of military contingent personnel applied in the computation of the standard troop cost reimbursement, allowances and rations, and lower costs for contingent marine operations, owing to challenges faced by the Organization with the replacement and temporary withdrawal of vessels of the Maritime Task Force, and the unanticipated repatriation of one military detachment at the start of the period.

4. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at: (a) MINUSMA (\$15.3 million) attributable primarily to: (i) higher actual costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, including an increase in fuel and landing costs due to the COVID-19 pandemic; (ii) higher actual costs for mission subsistence allowance owing to the revised and higher daily rate; (iii) higher death and disability compensation; and (iv) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment; and (b) UNAMID (\$6.2 million), attributable mainly to delayed repatriation of major and self-sustainment contingent-owned equipment due to operational constraints and congestion in Port Sudan, which were originally planned to be repatriated during the UNAMID drawdown period from 1 January to 30 June 2021 during the prior financial period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
United Nations police	110 210.3	98 478.6	11 731.7	10.6

5. The decreased requirements of \$11.7 million (or 10.6 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) UNMISS (\$7.5 million), owing primarily to the net impact of the lower daily rate of mission subsistence allowance, a lower actual average monthly deployment of police personnel owing to challenges in identifying police personnel that meet assessment requirements for service in peacekeeping operations, and the lower actual average flight cost; (b) UNISFA (\$3.3 million), attributable mainly to a higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate, owing to delays in the processing of visas and clearances by the host country; and (c) MONUSCO (\$3.1 million), owing mainly to a higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate, a reduction in the mission subsistence allowance rate after 30 days effective 1 January 2022, and a lower actual cost of travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation.

6. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at MINUSMA (\$2.8 million), attributable primarily to the net impact of revised daily rates of mission subsistence allowance effective 1 January 2022.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Formed police units	211 610.9	200 052.4	11 558.5	5.5

7. The decreased requirements of \$11.6 million (or 5.5 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSCA (\$8.6 million), attributable primarily to the impact of the higher actual average vacancy rate of 21.8 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 1.0 per cent, reflecting the non-deployment of two and the delayed deployment of one formed police units; (b) UNAMID (\$4.0 million), attributable mainly to earlier-than-planned closure of the UNAMID camp in El Fasher and accelerated repatriation of the United Nations guard unit; and (c) UNISFA (\$3.2 million), attributable mainly to a higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate, owing to delays in the processing of visas and clearances by the host country.

8. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at UNMISS (\$4.5 million), attributable primarily to the lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate and a lower-than-budgeted deduction for absent or non-functional equipment applied to the standard reimbursement owing to the improved performance in the functionality of contingent-owned equipment.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
International staff	1 209 106.5	1 167 847.6	41 258.9	3.4

9. The decreased requirements of \$41.3 million (or 3.4 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) UNAMID (\$19.6 million), resulting from the earlier-than-planned closure of the UNAMID camp in El Fasher and the accelerated repatriation or separation of the operation's international staff, which led to an average vacancy rate of 10.5 per cent against 0.0 per cent budgeted, as well as lower-than-planned payments owed to staff members at the time of separation from service; (b) MINUSMA (\$9.8 million), attributable primarily to common staff costs owing to

reduced claims for rest and recuperation, home leave, family visits and education grant travel due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, and danger pay owing to the lower actual number of personnel eligible for danger pay with the continued COVID-19 mitigation measures implemented by the Mission; (c) the support account (\$6.7 million), owing to higher-than-budgeted vacancy rates attributable to the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on recruitment timelines; (d) UNMISS (\$5.3 million), attributable primarily to lower actual common staff costs and lower actual costs for danger pay entitlements owing to: (i) the lower actual number of staff members eligible for mobility allowances, given the limited geographic mobility of mission personnel, and for other entitlements, including danger pay, given the implementation of flexible working arrangements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which allowed staff members to work remotely; and (ii) the higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate; and (e) UNISFA (\$4.6 million), attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted common staff costs and danger pay.

10. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at: (a) UNIFIL (\$6.3 million), attributable primarily to the higher actual average post adjustment multiplier of 80.6 per cent resulting from the economic crisis and inflationary pressure, compared with the multiplier of 52.6 per cent applied in the computation of international staff salaries in the approved budget; and (b) UNSOS (\$1.3 million), attributable mainly to the revised salary scale effective January 2022 and lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
National staff	382 712.1	394 352.3	(11 640.2)	(3.0)

11. The increased requirements of \$11.6 million (or 3.0 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) UNMISS (\$9.7 million), attributable primarily to the application of the revised salary scale effective 1 August 2021 and lower-than-budgeted vacancy rates; and (b) MINUSMA (\$8.7 million), attributable primarily to lower-than-budgeted vacancy rates.

12. The overall increase was offset in part by decreased requirements at MONUSCO (\$5.3 million), owing to a higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate and the higher-than-budgeted average salary grade level and step for encumbered posts.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
United Nations Volunteers	82 278.6	82 009.9	268.7	0.3

13. The decreased requirements of \$0.3 million (or 0.3 per cent) were attributable mainly to MINUSCA (\$4.8 million), owing primarily to the lower actual living allowance for United Nations Volunteers, inclusive of the well-being differential, compared with the budgeted estimates.

14. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) MONUSCO (\$2.9 million), owing to increases in the post adjustment multiplier, an increase in the requirements for residential security, an increase in the cost of medical and life insurance, a new requirement for the payment of a lump sum for rest and recuperation as the Mission discontinued regular flights to Entebbe for rest and recuperation, and increased requirements for assignment and repatriation in line with the increase in the number of United Nations Volunteers reaching four years of

service; and (b) MINUSMA (\$1.1 million), attributable primarily to the lower-than budgeted vacancy rates.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
General temporary assistance	43 147.3	47 023.4	(3 876.1)	(9.0)

15. The increased requirements of \$3.9 million (or 1.2 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) UNAMID (\$2.0 million), owing mainly to the exceptional extension for a period of six months from 1 January to 30 June 2022 of the three international general temporary assistance positions, which formed the UNAMID staff placement team, as well as the exceptional retention of staff in line with applicable staff rules and regulations and operational requirements; and (b) the support account (\$1.4 million), owing to the lower-than-budgeted vacancy rates and for sick or maternity leave replacements, and short-term or peak workload needs.

16. The overall increase was offset in part by decreased requirements at MINUSCA (\$2.0 million), attributable primarily to higher-than-budgeted vacancy rates, and lower costs of mobility allowance, home leave and danger pay entitlements, compared with the budgeted estimates.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Government-provided personnel	11 438.7	11 152.1	286.6	2.5

17. The decreased requirements of \$0.3 million (or 2.5 per cent) were attributable mainly to UNMISS (\$0.4 million) and MONUSCO (\$0.3 million), resulting from the net impact of the revised daily rates of mission subsistence allowance effective 1 January 2022 and higher-than-budgeted vacancy rates in UNMISS.

18. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at MINUSCA (\$0.4 million), attributable primarily to the net impact of the revised daily rates of mission subsistence allowance effective 1 January 2022.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Consultants and consulting services	6 390.0	5 584.2	805.8	12.6

19. The decreased requirements of \$0.8 million (or 12.6 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) UNSOS (\$0.6 million), owing to lower-than-planned engagement of individual consultants and consulting services due to COVID-19 travel restrictions and security constraints; and (b) MINUSCA (\$0.5 million), attributable primarily to the lower actual engagement of consultants owing to the cancellation and/or postponement of a number of planned activities, as a result of restrictions in place in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the deteriorating security situation in the country, and the delayed launch of the republican dialogue for which various processes were scheduled to be supported by the Mission, including through the engagement of consultants.

20. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at UNISFA (\$0.8 million), attributable mainly to additional specialized technical consultants

required to support projects undertaken by the facilities and environmental management unit, including waste management, environmental sustainability and construction.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Official travel	26 075.5	24 658.0	1 417.5	5.4

21. The decreased requirements of \$1.4 million (or 5.4 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) the support account (\$0.9 million), resulting primarily from travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) UNMISS (\$0.3 million), attributable primarily to the lower actual costs for official travel for training owing to the Mission's efforts to reduce costs through greater use of virtual training in lieu of in-person training, and the use of regional locations with low travel costs; and (c) RSCE (\$0.2 million), attributable mainly to the postponement or cancellation of planned travel of personnel owing to COVID-19 pandemic travel restrictions.

22. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at: (a) MONUSCO (\$0.3 million), owing to the payment of claims for the relocation of personnel during the volcanic eruption in Goma in May 2021, which were not submitted before the closure of the 2020/21 period, and travel related to programmatic activities; and (b) MINUSCA (\$0.3 million), attributable primarily to higher actual costs of outside-mission official travel owing to predeployment visits conducted in connection with the additional troops authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#), for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Facilities and infrastructure	482 333.1	549 018.6	(66 685.5)	(13.8)

23. The increased requirements of \$66.7 million (or 13.8 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSCA (\$18.6 million), attributable primarily to higher actual costs associated with: (i) the acquisition of petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the higher actual fuel volume procured, and the higher actual average price per litre; (ii) security services owing to higher actual service costs and security reimbursement for uniformed personnel; and (iii) the acquisition of construction materials, equipment and related supplies and additional wastewater treatment plants for the upgrade of temporary operating bases used for more than one year to improve the living conditions of military contingent personnel; (b) MINUSMA (\$18.0 million), attributable mainly to: (i) the higher actual consumption of fuel for generators at a higher actual average price; (ii) the acquisition of 45 generators, electrical equipment and spare parts owing to the cancellation of the planned receipt of generators from UNAMID as well as the acquisition of hybrid power systems to increase the percentage of renewal energy source in the Mission; (iii) the acquisition of prefabricated facilities to maintain and improve the condition of accommodation in the regions; and (iv) the acquisition of safety and security equipment to counter increased attacks on MINUSMA camps; (c) MONUSCO (\$14.5 million), due mainly to: (i) the replacement of 62 prefabricated buildings that were past life expectancy in line with the Mission's efforts to improve the living conditions of troop and police personnel; (ii) the acquisition of 1,000 tents for the Force; (iii) the replacement of generators that were past life expectancy and were no longer reliable; (iv) a higher actual average price of diesel; (v) an increase in the number of claims for residential

security for uniformed personnel; and (vi) an increase in the number of security guards in Bukavu and Uvira as result of the establishment of new premises in these locations; (d) UNSOS (\$12.8 million), attributable mainly to: (i) the higher cost of fuel and higher generator fuel consumption as a result of the return of UNSOS personnel to camps following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions; (ii) higher-than-planned operational and management fees due to the change in contractual arrangements; (iii) additional construction work related to overhead protection, additional security upgrades and the acquisition of additional field defence stores, materials tents and prefabricated buildings; and (e) UNIFIL (\$6.7 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the higher actual average price per litre of fuel for generators; and (ii) the acquisition of prefabricated facilities to replace existing buildings that were damaged in fire incidents during the 2020/21 period and prefabricated units in line with the approved five-year asset replacement plan.

24. The overall increase was offset in part by decreased requirements at: (a) UNMISS (\$3.6 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the postponement of six construction projects; (ii) the acquisition of fewer constructions materials and field defence supplies owing to the inaccessibility of roads caused by flooding and preventing delivery to field offices; (iii) the acquisition of fewer prefabricated buildings owing to the Mission's prioritization of the installation of buildings acquired during previous periods; and (iv) the availability of an adequate stock of supplies and equipment acquired during previous periods; (b) UNFICYP (\$0.9 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the impact of the depreciation of the euro against the United States dollar; (ii) the engagement of fewer construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance services; and (iii) the reduced level of acquisition of engineering supplies, safety and security equipment and consumables purchased, resulting from delays in the supply of goods; and (c) RSCE (\$0.5 million), attributable mainly to: (i) lower expenditure on maintenance services, utilities and waste disposal services, the acquisition of furniture and supplies, and stationery and office supplies owing to the reduced footprint at the Centre as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; and (ii) a delay in the implementation of phase 2 of the field remote infrastructure monitoring project owing mainly to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a delay in the receipt of materials.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Ground transportation	79 268.6	114 678.7	(35 410.1)	(44.7)

25. The increased requirements of \$35.4 million (or 44.7 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSCA (\$15.1 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the acquisition of a higher volume of fuel, and the higher actual average price per litre; (ii) mobilization costs for the establishment of two new sites; and (iii) additional vehicles and equipment and spare parts to meet operational requirements; (b) MONUSCO (\$8.0 million), owing mainly to the replacement of specialized trucks and vehicles that were past life expectancy, and a higher actual average price of diesel; (c) UNAMID (\$4.8 million), attributable mainly to the refurbishment of 82 heavy-duty vehicles and construction plants during their handover to UNLB; (d) UNSOS (\$3.0 million), attributable mainly to: (i) the replacement of 79 written-off ground vehicles, and the delivery of spare parts, which were expected to be received during the 2020/21 period but were delayed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic; and (ii) local acquisition of spare parts for emergency needs due to delays in the delivery of contracted spare parts resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic; and (e) UNIFIL (\$2.7 million), attributable primarily to the higher actual average price of \$0.8770 per litre for fuel for vehicles, compared with the budgeted average price of \$0.3800 per litre.

26. The overall increase was offset in part by decreased requirements at UNMISS (\$1.1 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the lower cost for rental of vehicles owing to the delay in the deployment of all-terrain vehicles, and the absence of emergency situations that would have required renting material-handling equipment, for which a provision was included in the approved budget; (ii) delays in the procurement process for spare parts; and (iii) the delay in the establishment of a new local contract for repair and maintenance services.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Air operations	558 397.8	502 656.9	55 740.9	10.0

27. The decreased requirements of \$55.7 million (or 10.0 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSMA (\$29.2 million), owing primarily to the non-deployment and delayed deployment of a number of fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms, military helicopters and unmanned aerial systems, and the lower actual costs for landing fees and ground handling charges resulting from the lower number of performed flights; (b) MONUSCO (\$12.5 million), owing mainly to a lower number of hours flown as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the discontinuation of flights to Entebbe for rest and recuperation, as well as the new contractual costs of three helicopters and one fixed-wing aircraft; (c) UNSOS (\$8.1 million), attributable mainly to the fleet reconfiguration of fixed-wing aircraft to smaller and more economical air frames and the unserviceability of one rotary-wing aircraft owing to technical problems; and (d) MINUSCA (\$5.2 million), attributable primarily to lower actual costs associated with the rental and operation of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft owing to the lower actual number of flight hours compared with the budgeted hours, including resulting from the unserviceability of one aircraft owing to the lack of spare parts resulting from disruptions in the global supply chain caused mainly by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the shortage of aviation fuel.

28. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at: (a) UNISFA (\$1.4 million), attributable mainly to a higher actual average price of jet fuel, as well as the deployment of additional helicopters in connection with the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force; and (b) UNMISS (\$0.7 million), attributable primarily to the higher actual average cost per litre of fuel for aviation.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Marine operations	5 509.5	7 766.8	(2 257.3)	(41.0)

29. The increased requirements of \$2.3 million (or 41.0 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) MONUSCO (\$0.6 million), owing to the additional acquisition of sea containers for the transportation of prefabricated facilities as part of the programme to improve the living conditions of troop and police personnel; and (b) MINUSCA (\$0.5 million), attributable primarily to higher actual costs associated with the acquisition of sea containers for the shipment of materials for the establishment of a level II hospital in Bouar, and the upgrade of temporary operating bases used for more than one year to improve the living conditions of military contingent personnel, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Communications and information technology	279 812.4	276 462.5	3 349.9	1.2

30. The decreased requirements of \$3.3 million (or 1.2 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) UNIFIL (\$3.9 million), attributable primarily to the lower actual costs of the acquisition of communications and information technology equipment and their maintenance and support services owing to the postponement of the Blue Line camera project for force protection given the implementation challenges of the prevailing security situation; and (b) UNAMID (\$2.1 million), attributable mainly to the earlier-than-planned closure of the UNAMID camp in El Fasher and the repatriation of the operation's personnel, which led to an accelerated drawdown of the information technology infrastructure.

31. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at: (a) MINUSMA (\$1.2 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the unanticipated acquisition of software for the upgrade/replacement of network equipment due to write-off, and the higher actual costs for software compared with the budgeted estimates; (ii) spare parts for various communications and information technology systems; and (iii) maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services to support the operations for engineering, movement control, transport, supply chain and service delivery activities; and (b) UNLB (\$0.7 million), attributable mainly to the hardware technology renewal of critical radio wave communication equipment that was reprioritized in previous budget cycles owing to higher expenditure in civilian personnel.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Medical	31 940.5	28 801.9	3 138.6	9.8

32. The decreased requirements of \$3.1 million (or 9.8 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSCA (\$1.8 million), resulting from the availability of adequate inventory acquired in the prior period; and (b) MINUSMA (\$0.9 million), attributable primarily to reduced hospitalization or cases of patients with COVID-19 and the availability of equipment in stock.

33. The overall decrease was offset in part by increased requirements at UNISFA (\$0.3 million), attributable mainly to a higher-than-budgeted number of medical evacuations and to the acquisition of COVID-19-related supplies, especially personal protective equipment, medication and blood supplies.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Other supplies, services and equipment	337 159.5	354 153.6	(16 994.1)	(5.0)

34. The increased requirements of \$17.0 million (or 5.0 per cent) were attributable mainly to: (a) MINUSCA (\$17.3 million), owing primarily to higher actual costs associated with: (i) other freight and related costs for the transportation of prefabricated buildings, light passenger vehicles and other equipment to support the

deployment of additional uniformed personnel; (ii) implementing partners and grants related to other programmatic activities; (iii) individual contractual services owing to administrative and management fees for the management of individual contractual personnel; and (iv) the engagement of individual contractual personnel, including to provide medical services during the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) UNISFA (\$8.2 million), attributable mainly to higher costs of freight and freight-related charges in connection with unexpected activities such as the closure of sites and the transportation of equipment from UNAMID to UNISFA; (c) UNMISS (\$6.0 million), attributable primarily to freight costs for the shipment of equipment and supplies purchased at the end of the 2020/21 period, as their respective freight contracts were finalized during the reporting period, and higher market prices for freight; (d) UNAMID (\$2.9 million), attributable mainly to a higher provision for contingent liabilities associated with potential claims from third parties and a higher-than-planned number of assets transferred to UNLB, as well as the higher cost of freight; and (e) the support account (\$1.1 million), attributable mainly to the additional expenditure of \$556,100 for the peacekeeping share of after-service health insurance owing to the higher amount of actual medical expenditure by retired staff, additional expenditure of \$282,600 for the contribution of the peacekeeping share of the administration of justice costs, as mandated by the General Assembly, for contractual services for the maintenance of service portals, data visualization, as well as the production of digital content in the Department of Peace Operations, for records management services in the Department of Operational Support and for additional administrative fees paid to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for personnel of the Office of Information and Communications Technology in Bangkok.

35. The overall increase was offset in part by decreased requirements at: (a) MINUSMA (\$10.1 million), attributable primarily to the slower pace of implementation of programmatic activities caused by COVID-19 restrictions, the security situation and the political environment, and other freight and related costs; (b) MONUSCO (\$3.7 million), owing mainly to the lower rate of implementation of programmatic activities as a result of restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and of the security situation in areas affected by armed conflict; and (c) UNSOS (\$2.5 million), attributable mainly to the suspension of a number of face-to-face activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic and cost reductions in mine action activities achieved through economies of scale, and their reduced scope owing to movement restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Quick-impact projects	13 000.0	12 823.7	176.3	1.4

36. The decreased requirements of \$0.2 million (or 1.4 per cent) were attributable mainly to MONUSCO (\$0.1 million), owing to the lower rate of implementation of quick-impact projects as a result of restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the security situation in areas affected by armed conflict.

Table 2
Budget performance for the 2021/22 period by peacekeeping operation

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

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINURSO	56 537.8	55 851.0	686.8	1.2
MINUSCA	1 036 595.6	1 036 279.0	316.6	0.0
MINUSMA	1 171 612.5	1 170 031.3	1 581.2	0.1
MONUSCO	1 042 728.9	1 018 856.4	23 872.5	2.3
UNAMID	78 855.9	64 881.7	13 974.2	17.7
UNDOF	61 218.2	61 197.7	20.5	0.0
UNFICYP	53 798.0	52 139.2	1 658.8	3.1
UNIFIL	476 842.0	476 825.8	16.2	0.0
UNISFA	327 949.0	326 810.0	1 139.0	0.3
UNMIK	41 298.5	40 612.6	685.9	1.7
UNMISS	1 115 633.9	1 115 045.6	588.3	0.1
UNSO	519 874.5	516 411.0	3 463.5	0.7
Subtotal	5 982 944.8	5 934 941.3	48 003.5	0.8
UNLB	65 694.7	65 621.7	73.0	0.1
RSCE	40 272.3	39 751.4	520.9	1.3
Support account for peacekeeping operations	356 413.1	353 403.8	3 009.3	0.8
Subtotal	6 445 324.9	6 393 718.2	51 606.7	0.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	962	487.6	474.4	49.3
Total	6 446 286.9	6 394 205.8	52 081.1	0.8

Main factors contributing to variances in resource requirements for the 2021/22 period by peacekeeping component

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINURSO	56 537.8	55 851.0	686.8	1.2

37. The underexpenditure of \$0.7 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) ground transportation (\$0.8 million), owing mainly to: (i) the non-acquisition of budgeted heavy trucks; (ii) the acquisition of fewer vehicle workshop equipment items owing to supply chain issues in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (iii) lower vehicle utilization across the entire fleet in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and movement restrictions east of the berm; and (iv) delayed implementation of the new turnkey lease contract; and (b) other supplies, services and equipment (\$0.8 million), as a result of: (i) the transfer of the provision of the programme management functions related to mine action to the general temporary assistance budget class and the reduction in operational mine action capacity due to the renewed hostilities between the parties; and (ii) delayed

recruitment of individual contractors in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and movement restrictions between east and west of the berm.

38. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) international staff (\$0.3 million), owing mainly to the revised salary scale for professional staff effective 1 January 2022 and the higher actual post adjustment multiplier during the period; (b) facilities and infrastructure (\$0.2 million), owing to the unplanned acquisition to replace unserviceable equipment and to improve the living conditions at the military team sites, as well as the higher average actual price of fuel; and (c) national staff (\$0.2 million), attributable mainly to the retroactive increase in national staff salary scales and the final payments made to 22 staff members separated following disciplinary sanctions.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINUSCA	1 036 595.6	1 036 279.0	316.6	–

39. The underexpenditure of \$0.3 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) military contingents (\$32.4 million), owing primarily to the impact of the higher actual average vacancy rate of 18.0 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 2.0 per cent, reflecting the delayed deployment of additional military personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution [2566 \(2021\)](#); (b) formed police units (\$8.6 million), attributable primarily to the impact of the higher actual average vacancy rate of 21.8 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 1.0 per cent, reflecting the non-deployment of two and the delayed deployment of one formed police units; and (c) air operations (\$5.2 million), attributable primarily to lower actual costs associated with the rental and operation of helicopters and fixed-wing air assets owing to the lower actual number of flight hours, compared with the budgeted hours, including as a result of the unserviceability of one aircraft due to the lack of spare parts resulting from disruptions in the global supply chain caused mainly by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the shortage of aviation fuel.

40. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$18.6 million), attributable primarily to higher actual costs associated with: (i) the acquisition of petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the higher actual fuel volume procured and the higher actual average price per litre; (ii) security services owing to higher actual service costs and security reimbursement for uniformed personnel; and (iii) the acquisition of construction materials, equipment and related supplies and additional wastewater treatment plants for the upgrade of temporary operating bases used for more than one year to improve the living conditions of military contingent personnel; (b) other supplies, services and equipment (\$17.3 million), attributable primarily to higher actual costs associated with: (i) other freight and related costs for the transportation of prefabricated buildings, light passenger vehicles and other equipment to support the deployment of additional uniformed personnel; (ii) implementing partners and grants related to other programmatic activities; (iii) individual contractual services owing to administrative and management fees for the management of individual contractual personnel; and (iv) the engagement of individual contractual personnel, including to provide medical services during the COVID-19 pandemic; and (c) ground transportation (\$15.1 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the acquisition of a higher volume of fuel and the higher actual average price per litre; (ii) mobilization costs for the establishment of two new sites; and (iii) additional vehicles and equipment and spare parts to meet operational requirements.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MINUSMA	1 171 612.5	1 170 031.3	1 581.2	0.1

41. The underexpenditure of \$1.6 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements under: (a) air operations (\$29.2 million), attributable primarily to: (i) non-deployment and delayed deployment of a number of fixed-wing intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance platforms, military helicopters and unmanned aerial systems; and (ii) lower actual costs for landing fees and ground handling charges resulting from a lower number of performed flights; (b) other supplies, services and equipment (\$10.1 million), attributable primarily to the slower pace of implementation of programmatic activities caused by COVID-19 restrictions, the security situation and the political environment, and other freight and related costs; and (c) international staff (\$9.8 million), attributable primarily to: (i) common staff costs owing to reduced claims for rest and recuperation, home leave, family visits and education grant travel due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions; and (ii) danger pay owing to the lower actual number of personnel eligible for danger pay with the continued COVID-19 mitigation measures implemented by the Mission.

42. The overall reduction was offset partially by higher requirements for: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$18.0 million), attributable mainly to: (i) a higher actual consumption of fuel for generators and at a higher actual average price; (ii) the acquisition of 45 generators, electrical equipment and spare parts owing to the cancellation of the planned receipt of generators from UNAMID as well as the acquisition of hybrid power systems to increase the share of renewable energy sources in the Mission; (iii) the acquisition of prefabricated facilities to maintain and improve the condition of accommodation in the regions; and (iv) the acquisition of safety and security equipment to counter increased attacks on MINUSMA camps; (b) military contingents (\$15.3 million), attributable primarily to: (i) higher actual costs for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, including an increase in fuel and landing costs due to the COVID-19 pandemic; (ii) higher actual costs for mission subsistence allowance owing to the revised and higher daily rate; (iii) higher death and disability compensation; and (iv) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment; and (c) national staff (\$8.7 million) attributable primarily to lower-than-budgeted vacancy rates.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
MONUSCO	1 042 728.9	1 018 856.4	23 872.5	2.3

43. The underexpenditure of \$23.9 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements under: (a) military contingents (\$21.7 million), owing mainly to: (i) a higher actual average vacancy rate, including the delayed deployment of two quick reaction forces by nine months and three months, respectively, resulting in lower requirements for contingent-owned major equipment and rations; (ii) higher unserviceability and non-deployment factors for contingent-owned major equipment; and (iii) lower costs of rations; (b) air operations (\$12.5 million), owing mainly to the lower number of hours flown as a result of travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the discontinuation of flights to Entebbe for rest and recuperation, as well as the new contractual costs of three helicopters and one fixed-wing aircraft; (c) national staff (\$5.3 million), owing to a higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate, and a higher-than-budgeted average salary grade level and step for

encumbered posts; and (d) other supplies, services and equipment (\$3.7 million), owing mainly to the lower rate of implementation of programmatic activities as a result of restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and of the security situation in areas affected by armed conflict.

44. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$14.5 million), owing mainly to: (i) the replacement of 62 prefabricated buildings that were past life expectancy in line with the Mission's efforts to improve the living conditions of troop and police personnel; (ii) the acquisition of 1,000 tents for the Force; (iii) the replacement of generators that were past life expectancy and were no longer reliable; (iv) a higher actual average price of diesel; (v) an increase in the number of claims for residential security for uniformed personnel; and (vi) an increase in the number of security guards in Bukavu and Uvira as result of the establishment of new premises in these locations; and (b) ground transportation (\$8.0 million), owing mainly to the replacement of specialized trucks and vehicles that were past life expectancy, and the higher actual average price of diesel.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNAMID	78 855.9	64 881.7	13 974.2	17.7

45. The underexpenditure of \$14.0 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements under: (a) international staff (\$19.6 million), resulting from the earlier-than-planned closure of the UNAMID camp in El Fasher and accelerated repatriation or separation of the operation's international staff, which led to an average vacancy rate of 10.5 per cent against 0.0 per cent budgeted, as well as lower-than-planned payments owed to staff members at the time of separation from service; and (b) formed police units (\$4.0 million), attributable mainly to earlier-than-planned closure of the UNAMID camp in El Fasher and accelerated repatriation of the United Nations guard unit.

46. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) military contingents (\$6.2 million), attributable mainly to the delayed repatriation of major and self-sustainment contingent-owned equipment due to operational constraints and congestion in Port Sudan, which were originally planned to be repatriated during the UNAMID drawdown period from 1 January to 30 June 2021 during the prior financial period; (b) ground transportation (\$4.8 million), attributable mainly to refurbishment of 82 heavy-duty vehicles and construction plants during their handover to UNLB; (c) other supplies, services and equipment (\$2.9 million), attributable mainly to a higher provision for contingent liabilities associated with potential claims from third parties and a higher-than-planned number of assets transferred to UNLB, as well as the higher cost of freight.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNDOF	61 218.2	61 197.7	20.5	—

47. The underexpenditure of \$0.02 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) military contingents (\$0.4 million), owing mainly to the delayed deployment of contingent-owned major equipment due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and savings resulting from the partial utilization of commercial carriers for the rotation of UNDOF troops; and

(b) communications and information technology (\$0.3 million), attributable primarily to the temporary deferral of projects to cover the shortfall in fuel, owing to the unanticipated rise in global market prices for fuel, to ensure the maintenance of the operations of the Force.

48. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for fuel under facilities and infrastructure (\$0.5 million) and ground transportation (\$0.2 million), attributable primarily to the higher actual average price per litre, owing to the unanticipated rise in global market prices for fuel.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNFICYP	53 798.0	52 139.2	1 658.8	3.1

49. The underexpenditure of \$1.7 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$0.9 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the impact of the depreciation of the euro against the United States dollar; (ii) the engagement of fewer construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance services; and (iii) a reduced level of acquisition of engineering supplies, safety and security equipment and consumables purchased, resulting from delays in the supply of goods; (b) national staff (\$0.8 million), attributable primarily to the impact of the depreciation of the euro against the United States dollar; and (c) other supplies, services and equipment (\$0.5 million), attributable primarily to lower actual costs for the transfer of the provision for programme management functions related to mine action to the general temporary assistance budget class, the lower freight costs resulting from a lower level of acquisition of equipment, supplies and consumables, and the lower engagement of individual contractual services owing to the restriction of movement in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

50. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) general temporary assistance (\$0.4 million), attributable primarily to the higher costs for other personnel in connection with the transfer of programme management functions for mine detection and mine clearing services formerly provided through UNOPS, and the creation of a temporary replacement position; and (b) ground transportation (\$0.3 million), attributable primarily to the higher actual costs of fuel, and repair and maintenance.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNIFIL	476 842.0	476 825.8	16.2	–

51. The underexpenditure of \$0.02 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) military contingents (\$12.0 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the lower-than-budgeted actual average deployment of military contingent personnel applied in the computation of the standard troop cost reimbursement, allowances and rations, and lower costs for contingent marine operations, owing to challenges faced by the Organization with the replacement and temporary withdrawal of vessels of the Maritime Task Force, and the unanticipated repatriation of one military detachment at the start of the period; and (b) communications and information technology (\$3.9 million), attributable primarily to the lower actual costs for the acquisition of communications and information technology equipment and their maintenance and support services owing to the postponement of the Blue Line

camera project for force protection given the implementation challenges of the prevailing security situation.

52. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$6.7 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the higher actual average price per litre of fuel for generators; and (ii) the acquisition of prefabricated facilities to replace existing buildings that were damaged in fire incidents during the 2020/21 period and prefabricated units in line with the approved five-year asset replacement plan; (b) international staff (\$6.3 million), attributable primarily to the higher actual average post adjustment multiplier of 80.6 per cent resulting from the economic crisis and inflationary pressure, compared with the multiplier of 52.6 per cent applied in the computation of international staff salaries in the approved budget; and (c) ground transportation (\$2.7 million), attributable primarily to the higher actual average price per litre for fuel for vehicles.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNISFA	327 949.0	326 810.0	1 139.0	0.3

53. The underexpenditure of \$1.1 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) military contingents (\$5.3 million), 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; (b) international staff (\$4.6 million), attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted common staff costs and danger pay; and (c) United Nations police (\$3.3 million) and formed police units (\$3.2 million), attributable mainly to a higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate, owing to delays in the processing of visas and clearances by the host country.

54. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) other supplies, services and equipment (\$8.2 million), attributable mainly to higher costs of freight and freight-related charges in connection with unexpected activities such as the closure of sites and the transportation of equipment from UNAMID to UNISFA; (b) air operations (\$1.4 million), attributable mainly to a higher actual average price of jet fuel, as well as the deployment of additional helicopters in connection with the reconfiguration of UNISFA to a multinational force; and (c) ground transportation (\$1.3 million), attributable mainly to the need for spare parts, higher-than-budgeted consumption of fuel litres, and the higher actual average price of diesel.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNMIK	41 298.5	40 612.6	685.9	1.7

55. The underexpenditure of \$0.7 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) national staff (\$0.5 million), attributable mainly to the appreciation of the United States dollar against the euro, and the higher actual average vacancy rate; and (b) official travel (\$0.1 million), which did not return to the planned pre-pandemic level.

56. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for communications and information technology (\$0.1 million), attributable to the acquisition of replacement equipment.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNMISS	1 115 633.9	1 115 045.6	588.3	0.1

57. The underexpenditure of \$0.6 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) United Nations police (\$7.5 million), owing mainly to: (i) the net impact of the lower daily rate of mission subsistence allowance; (ii) the lower actual average monthly deployment of police personnel owing to challenges in identifying police personnel that meet assessment requirements for service in peacekeeping operations; and (iii) the lower actual average flight cost; (b) international staff (\$5.3 million), attributable primarily to lower actual common staff costs and lower actual costs for danger pay entitlements owing to: (i) the lower actual number of staff members eligible for mobility allowances, given the limited geographic mobility of mission personnel, and for other entitlements, including danger pay, given the implementation of flexible working arrangements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which allowed staff members to work remotely; and (ii) the higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate; and (c) facilities and infrastructure (\$3.6 million), attributable primarily to: (i) the postponement of six construction projects; (ii) the acquisition of fewer construction materials and field defence supplies owing to the inaccessibility of roads caused by flooding, preventing delivery to field offices; (iii) the acquisition of fewer prefabricated buildings owing to the Mission's prioritization of the installation of buildings acquired during previous periods; and (iv) the availability of adequate stock acquired during previous periods of supplies and equipment.

58. The overall reduction was offset partially by higher requirements for: (a) national staff (\$9.7 million), attributable mainly to the application of the revised salary scale effective 1 August 2021, lower-than-budgeted vacancy rates, and a higher monthly rate of danger pay entitlements; (b) other supplies, services and equipment (\$6.0 million), attributable primarily to freight costs for the shipment of equipment and supplies purchased at the end of the 2020/21 period, as their respective freight contracts were finalized during the reporting period, and higher market prices for freight; and (c) formed police units (\$4.5 million), attributable primarily to the lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate and the lower-than-budgeted deduction for absent or non-functional equipment applied to the standard reimbursement owing to the improved performance in the functionality of contingent-owned equipment.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNSOs	519 874.5	516 411.0	3 463.5	0.7

59. The underexpenditure of \$3.5 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) military contingents (\$8.5 million), attributable mainly to the lower-than-planned cost of combat rations packs, the higher-than-planned non-serviceability of contingent-owned major equipment, and the delayed rotation of African Union military contingents; (b) air operations (\$8.1 million), attributable mainly to the fleet reconfiguration of fixed-wing aircraft to smaller, economical air frames and the unserviceability of one rotary-wing aircraft due to technical problems; and (c) other supplies, services and equipment (\$2.5 million), attributable mainly to the suspension of a number of face-to-face activities owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and cost reductions in mine action activities achieved through economies

of scale, and their reduced scope due to movement restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

60. The overall reduction was offset partially by higher requirements for: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$12.8 million), attributable mainly to: (i) the higher cost of fuel and higher generator fuel consumption as a result of the return of UNSOS personnel to camps following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions; (ii) higher-than-planned operational and management fees due to the change in contractual arrangements; and (iii) additional construction work related to overhead protection, additional security upgrades, and the acquisition of additional field defence stores, materials tents and prefabricated buildings; and (b) ground transportation (\$3.0 million), attributable mainly to: (i) the replacement of 79 written-off ground vehicles, and the delivery of spare parts, which were expected to be received during the 2020/21 period but were delayed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic; and (ii) local acquisition of spare parts for emergency needs due to delayed deliveries of contracted spare parts resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
UNLB	65 694.7	65 621.7	73.0	0.1

61. The underexpenditure of \$0.07 million was attributable primarily to the reprioritization under: (a) national staff (\$0.8 million), attributable mainly to: (i) the appreciation of the United States dollar against the euro, which translated into reduced expenditure for national staff, whose remuneration is paid in euros; and (ii) the higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate; and (b) international staff (\$0.8 million), attributable mainly to: (i) the appreciation of the United States dollar against the euro, which affected the post adjustment multipliers; and (ii) the higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate.

62. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) communications and information technology (\$0.7 million), attributable mainly to the hardware technology renewal of critical radio-wave communication equipment, which was reprioritized in previous budget cycles owing to higher expenditure in civilian personnel; and (b) facilities and infrastructure (\$0.7 million), related mainly to projects to prevent damage to infrastructure and equipment, to optimize the use of energy and to reduce waste of water, some of which had to be reprioritized during previous budget cycles owing to higher expenditure for civilian personnel in the 2019/20 and 2020/21 period.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
RSCE	40 272.3	39 751.4	520.9	1.3

63. The underexpenditure of \$0.5 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) facilities and infrastructure (\$0.5 million), owing mainly to: (i) lower expenditure on maintenance services, utilities and waste disposal services, the acquisition of furniture and supplies, and stationery and office supplies, owing to the reduced footprint at the Centre as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic; and (ii) a delay in the implementation of phase 2 of the field remote infrastructure monitoring project owing mainly to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a delay in the receipt of materials; (b) communications and information technology (\$0.2 million), attributable mainly to the lower expenditure for Internet connectivity

service as a result of MONUSCO utilizing satellite-based Internet that covered the entire Entebbe Support Base, including the Centre, at lower Internet connectivity costs; and (c) official travel (\$0.2 million), attributable mainly to the postponement or cancellation of planned travel of personnel owing to COVID-19 pandemic travel restrictions.

64. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) international staff (\$0.4 million), attributable mainly to the revised salary scales for the international staff category effective 1 January 2022 and the increase of the post adjustment rate at the duty station; and (b) national staff (\$0.2 million), attributable mainly to the revised salary scales effective from November 2021.

	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Support account for peacekeeping operations	356 413.1	353 403.8	3 009.3	0.8

65. The underexpenditure of \$3.0 million was attributable primarily to reduced requirements under: (a) post resources (\$6.9 million), owing mainly to the higher-than-approved vacancy rates for both the Professional and higher category of staff and the General Service and related category of staff; and (b) the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (\$1.6 million), attributable mainly to the lower number of units in the rapid deployment level of the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System as units deployed were not immediately refilled, including due to other national priorities and the continued impact of COVID-19.

66. The overall reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for: (a) the additional requirement for the settlement of outstanding death and disability claims, including post-traumatic stress disorder claims (\$4.4 million), related to closed peacekeeping missions pursuant to the General Assembly resolution [76/275](#); and (b) other supplies, services and equipment (\$1.1 million), attributable mainly to the additional expenditure of \$556,100 for the peacekeeping share of after-service health insurance owing to the higher level of actual medical expenditure by retired staff, additional expenditure of \$282,600 for the contribution of the peacekeeping share of administration of justice costs, as mandated by the General Assembly, contractual services for the maintenance of service portals, data visualization, as well as the production of digital content in the Department of Peace Operations, for records management services in the Department of Operational Support and for additional administrative fees paid to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for personnel of the Office of Information and Communications Technology in Bangkok.

Annex IV

Unmanned aircraft systems

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Type of arrangement (commercial/letter of assist)</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Manufacturer/type of system</i>	<i>2022/23 deployment status</i>	<i>Proposed 2023/24 (United States dollars)</i>
MONUSCO	Commercial	3	Falco Evo (beyond line of sight)	Deployed	11 369 700
	Memorandum of understanding	103	Unmanned aircraft systems (micro and mini)	All deployed except 3 micro unmanned aircraft systems yet to be deployed	530 544
MINUSMA	Letter of assist	4	Unarmed Heron-1 (medium-altitude long-endurance unmanned aircraft system)	Deployed	6 000 000
	Letter of assist	10	Unarmed Luna (tactical unmanned aircraft system)	Deployed	1 015 300
	Letter of assist	3	Unarmed Wing Loong (medium-altitude long-endurance unmanned aircraft system)	Budgeted, not yet deployed, under Force generation	6 600 000
	Commercial	3	Unarmed tactical unmanned aircraft system	Budgeted, not yet deployed, to be sourced commercially	6 000 000
	Memorandum of understanding	65	Unmanned aircraft systems (micro and mini)	All deployed except 3 micro unmanned aircraft systems yet to be deployed	533 733
MINUSCA	Memorandum of understanding	85	Unmanned aircraft systems (micro and mini)	All deployed, except 9 micro unmanned aircraft systems	575 510
	Commercial	5	Vertical take-off and landing	Provision made on expected outcome of new commercial contract yet to be finalized	21 800 000

Note: The unmanned aircraft system includes mini and micro unmanned aircraft systems provided by military contingents under memorandums of understanding and subject to the provisions governing contingent-owned equipment.

Annex V

Death and disability compensation

1. This annex contains responses to paragraphs 37 and 38 of General Assembly resolution 76/274 and paragraphs 12, 30 and 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee on the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) framework for uniformed personnel (A/76/782).
2. From 1 January to 31 December 2022, 615 death and disability claims were processed, of which 538 amounting to \$10.9 million were paid. Of the 538 paid claims, 74 were for death, 374 were for PTSD and 90 were for other types of disability.
3. As at 31 December 2022, there were 258 pending claims, of which the majority were awaiting additional information from Member States required to process the claims.
4. Table 1 provides an overview of all death and disability claims combined, while table 2 provides details of death claims, table 3 provides details of disability claims (non-PTSD) and table 4 provides details of PTSD claims. Claims listed as closed are awaiting additional documentation (usually medical information) from Governments, for which several reminders have been sent to the permanent missions. These claims are not rejected and can be reopened at any time upon submission of additional documentation by troop- and police-contributing countries.

Table 1
Summary of death and disability compensation claims, 2022

Peacekeeping mission	Claims paid		Claims rejected	Claims closed	Claims pending	
	Number	Amount (thousands of United States dollars)	Number	Number	Number	Amount (thousands of United States dollars)
Current missions						
MINUSCA	26	1 500	7	3	22	732
MINUSMA	88	3 329	7	28	79	1 641
MONUSCO	12	776	5	–	29	738
UNFICYP	9	102	1	1	1	14
UNIFIL	32	500	8	3	63	1 707
UNISFA	6	252	2	2	2	105
UNMIK	–	–	–	–	1	19
UNMISS	2	159	4	–	7	236
Closed missions						
MINUSTAH	1	2	1	–	2	18
UNAMID	12	279	2	–	3	77
UNAVEM II	–	–	–	–	1	77
UNCRO	47	512	–	–	2	64
UNHMOG	1	8	–	–	–	–
UNIKOM	6	66	–	–	1	9
UNMEE	4	36	–	–	1	12
UNMIL	2	85	–	–	–	–
UNMIS	1	10	–	–	1	15
UNOCI	2	76	–	–	4	17

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
UNOSOM II	1	50	–	–	–	–
UNPREDEP	3	35	–	–	2	19
UNPROFOR	283	3 085	3	–	36	510
UNTAC	–	–	–	–	1	2
Total	538	10 862	40	–	258	6 012

Table 2
Death compensation claims, 2022

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
Current missions						
MINUSCA	17	1 381	1	1	4	319
MINUSMA	35	2 734	2	1	15	1 162
MONUSCO	10	772	3	–	6	385
UNIFIL	2	132	1	–	5	304
UNISFA	3	231	2	1	1	82
UNMISS	2	159	4	–	1	77
Closed missions						
MINUSTAH	–	–	1	–	–	–
UNAMID	2	155	1	–	1	77
UNMIL	1	70	–	–	–	–
UNOCI	1	70	–	–	–	–
UNOSOM II	1	50	–	–	–	–
Total	74	5 754	15	3	33	2 406

Table 3
Disability compensation claims (excluding post-traumatic stress disorder), 2022

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
Current missions						
MINUSCA	9	119	6	2	18	413
MINUSMA	53	596	5	27	64	479
MONUSCO	2	5	2	–	23	353
UNFICYP	–	–	–	1	–	–
UNIFIL	8	95	4	2	1	77

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
UNISFA	3	21	–	1	1	23
UNMISS	–	–	–	–	6	159
Closed missions						
MINUSTAH	1	2	–	–	2	18
UNAMID	10	124	1	–	2	–
UNAVEM II	–	–	–	–	1	77
UNCRO	–	–	–	–	1	50
UNIKOM	–	–	–	–	1	9
UNMIL	1	15	–	–	–	–
UNOCI	1	6	–	–	4	17
UNPROFOR	2	85	–	–	2	35
UNTAC	–	–	–	–	1	2
Total	90	1 068	18	33	127	1 712

Table 4
Post-traumatic stress disorder compensation claims, 2022

<i>Peacekeeping mission</i>	<i>Claims paid</i>		<i>Claims rejected</i>	<i>Claims closed</i>	<i>Claims pending</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
Current missions						
UNFICYP	9	102	1	–	1	14
UNIFIL	22	273	3	1	57	1 326
UNMIK	–	–	–	–	1	19
Closed missions						
UNCRO	47	512	–	–	1	14
UNHMOG	1	8	–	–	–	–
UNIKOM	6	66	–	–	–	–
UNMEE	4	36	–	–	1	12
UNMIS	1	10	–	–	1	15
UNPREDEP	3	35	–	–	2	19
UNPROFOR	281	3 001	–	–	34	475
Total	374	4 043	7	1	98	1 894

5. The submission of PTSD claims is often delayed because symptoms can take years or decades to be felt or recognized. PTSD claims are now being reviewed by specialists in the field to ascertain whether causation is linked to service in a United Nations mission and to determine the percentage of permanent impairment.

6. In accordance with the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution [74/280](#), a study was completed to provide a holistic analysis of PTSD related to

uniformed personnel, with a view to promoting a sustainable and appropriate approach to such claims. Based on the study, the report of the Secretary-General on the PTSD framework for uniformed personnel contained in document [A/76/662](#) included a proposal on financial aspects for compensation for death and disability claims, including PTSD disability claims, related to closed missions. The Assembly decided, in its resolution [76/275](#), to adopt a pay-as-you-go approach to compensation for death and disability claims related to closed peacekeeping missions and closed non-peacekeeping missions in the context of the support account budget and the regular budget, respectively. As a result, in the 2021/22 period, expenditure of \$4.4 million was recorded under the support account for the settlement of outstanding death and disability claims, including PTSD claims, related to closed peacekeeping missions.

7. The Secretariat continues to consult closely with subject matter experts from Member States in an effort to identify and maximize opportunities for prevention and mitigation, in order to reduce both the incidence of future disability due to PTSD and its severity. The Secretariat is undertaking a project intended to review and develop potential measures, including developing guidelines and conducting education campaigns and briefings to raise awareness. The project is also intended to address significant disparities in access to PTSD compensation for uniformed personnel and to facilitate the claim submission process, in close coordination with Member States and relevant stakeholders.

8. The Secretariat endeavours to settle death and disability compensation claims as expeditiously as possible and within 90 days of receipt of claims when all documentation is provided.

9. In response to paragraph 37 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), all death and disability claims supported by mandated documents are fully processed within 90 days of receipt. The majority of pending claims are awaiting the submission of additional information from Member States, which is required in order to process the claims. The Secretariat is currently conducting a project on streamlining death and disability claims processing. The project is aimed at providing proposals for re-engineering the end-to-end process for death and disability claims, from the time of the incident until disbursement, which will ensure that complete and accurate claims are promptly submitted by Member States and settled within the required timeline. In order to ensure that the mortal remains of peacekeepers are repatriated at the earliest time possible, the Secretariat has established a global systems contract for the repatriation of human remains in support of all United Nations entities, including peacekeeping missions. This contract serves to supplement peacekeeping mission capacities in the efficient and timely repatriation of human remains.

10. In response to paragraph 38 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), death and disability compensation related to current field missions is charged to mission budgets. In accordance with the decision of the Assembly in its resolution [76/275](#), death and disability compensation related to closed peacekeeping missions and closed non-peacekeeping mission is charged to the support account budget and the regular budget, respectively.

11. In response to paragraph 12 of the report of the Advisory Committee, NOTICAS (notification of casualties) is a real-time system designed to provide immediate awareness of an event and trigger action such as ambulance or helicopter movement, hospital preparation and security action. PTSD claims are often generated well after an event owing to the slow developing nature of mental health issues related to exposure to traumatic events. Between these two situations is an incident reporting system, which is a mechanism to collect data as they become available, and can include data from NOTICAS, investigations, a board of inquiry or individual medical

reports of those suffering illness if the medical and incident systems are linked. The incident reporting system is suitable for the collection of data on PTSD claims as part of its overall capability to collect data on any incident and any illness or injury outcome. The Secretariat has developed an incident reporting system linked to its existing medical records system (EarthMed). Key features include: (a) recording of data on personnel who were involved in a specific traumatic event (even if the personnel were not injured); (b) recording of incidents from multiple sources, including self-submission of incident reports, boards of inquiry or other formal findings; and (c) initiation of further follow-up or investigations, tracking of health-care data and tracking of compensation claim assessments and approvals. The incident reporting system is complex and requires technical and policy development, training and monitoring. It can be provided only to professional safety officers in each mission, who collate incidents and related information from the event. It would also require additional support from United Nations Headquarters for training and oversight. The incident reporting system has been made available to safety officers in MINUSCA, MINUSMA, MONUSCO and UNMISS.

12. In response to paragraph 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee, the increased submission of PTSD claims might relate to an increase in PTSD awareness and the readiness of Member States to submit claims over the past few years. PTSD claims can be submitted by Member States at any time – even many years after the incidents causing the issue.

Annex VI

Management of contingent-owned equipment and liabilities to troop-contributing and formed police-contributing countries

1. This annex contains responses to paragraphs 24 and 25 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#) and paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/76/760](#)).

A. Management of contingent-owned equipment

2. The Manual on Policies and Procedures concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions was amended to reflect the provisions approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [74/279](#). The amendments to the Manual were issued on 31 August 2020 in all six official languages of the United Nations ([A/75/121](#)). United Nations Headquarters and field missions continue to coordinate activities to ensure that the provisions of the Manual are implemented.

3. The Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment met in January 2023 and conducted its triennial review of reimbursement rates and the major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services categories. A new version of the Manual is expected to be issued later in 2023 to reflect the decisions of the General Assembly on the recommendations of the Working Group.

B. Liabilities relating to troop-contributing and formed police-contributing countries

4. The status of amounts owed and reimbursements due to troop-contributing and formed police-contributing countries for the calendar years 2021 and 2022 is set out in tables 1 to 3 below. The amount owed contains liabilities in arrears to UNAMID for the period from January 2021 to September 2022, and, for all active peacekeeping missions, the estimated current liabilities for the period from October to December 2022, which will fall due in March 2023.

Table 1

Summary of liabilities for troops, formed police units, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021	2022
Owed as at 1 January	621 072	590 548
Estimated amounts owed	2 050 269	1 925 352
Less: payments made during the year	2 080 793	1 962 357
Balance as at 31 December	590 548	553 543

Table 2
Liabilities for troops and formed police units

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021	2022
Owed as at 1 January	329 367	319 649
Estimated amounts owed	1 205 723	1 138 646
Less: payments made during the year	1 215 441	1 170 612
Balance as at 31 December	319 649	287 683

Table 3
Liabilities for contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2021	2022
Owed as at 1 January	291 705	270 899
Estimated amounts owed	844 546	786 706
Less: payments made during the year	865 352	791 745
Balance as at 31 December	270 899	265 860

5. The details of deductions to personnel reimbursements, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#), for the calendar years 2019 to 2022 are provided in table 4.

Table 4
Deductions to personnel reimbursements in accordance with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#), 2019–2022

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component^a</i>	2019	2020	2021	2022
MINURSO	72.3	49.4	109.9	117.5
MINUSCA	4 542.7	5 207.0	6 038.7	5 097.9
MINUSMA	16 814.9	21 122.6	21 198.3	21 440.7
MINUJUSTH	161.4	332.7	—	—
MONUSCO	12 124.4	12 185.9	8 101.2	10 686.4
UNAMID	8 544.1	1 459.9	2 154.6	884.6
UNDOF	544.2	227.4	205.7	560.5
UNFICYP	—	—	—	—
UNIFIL	901.3	1 274.1	1 621.9	1 824.4
UNISFA	4 155.0	5 214.6	976.0	110.3
UNMISS	11 240.5	15 760.4	7 665.2	3 716.7
UNSOs	—	23.8	—	60.6
Total	59 100.8	62 857.8	48 071.5	44 499.6

^a According to the quarterly payment in which deductions are applied.

6. In response to paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution [76/274](#), the application of deductions to reimbursements for non-functioning contingent-owned equipment and absent contingent-owned equipment, for the period from 2019/20 to 2021/22, are provided in tables 5 and 6, respectively.

Table 5

Deductions for non-functioning contingent-owned equipment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>
MINURSO	—	—	—
MINUSCA	2 693.6	2 504.1	3 234.7
MINUSMA	3 934.8	5 639.6	7 509.5
MONUSCO	2 066.1	1 694.9	2 992.5
UNAMID	1 792.9	917.3	2.0
UNDOF	18.5	—	297.6
UNFICYP	—	12.9	—
UNIFIL	1 466.1	428.4	818.5
UNISFA	6.1	13.6	28.8
UNMISS	1 926.4	1 158.0	4 357.8
UNSOS	8 502.5	7 002.3	8 358.9
Total	22 407.0	19 371.1	27 600.3

Table 6

Deductions for absent contingent-owned equipment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>2019/20</i>	<i>2020/21</i>	<i>2021/22</i>
MINURSO	—	—	—
MINUSCA	2 612.2	2 555.0	6 519.1
MINUSMA	13 695.1	17 190.5	15 149.5
MONUSCO	4 058.9	3 610.7	5 327.6
UNAMID	2 193.2	2 095.3	830.9
UNDOF	244.1	1 379.5	1 121.8
UNFICYP	—	—	—
UNIFIL	1 329.9	1 584.7	2 032.0
UNISFA	2 284.3	904.4	7 153.3
UNMISS	6 601.0	5 833.4	3 986.7
UNSOS	23 978.7	22 581.2	22 321.2
Total	56 997.4	57 734.7	64 442.1

7. In its resolution [76/276](#), the General Assembly decided on a revised new single rate of reimbursement of \$1,448 per person per month (previously \$1,428 per person per month) as from 1 July 2022. In the same resolution, the Assembly also decided on a temporary reimbursement rate of \$4.90 dollars per person per month for costs related to mandatory predeployment COVID-19 testing.

8. Table 7 provides information on the status of the finalization of memorandums of understanding for deployed units in active peacekeeping missions.

Table 7

Status of memorandums of understanding for deployed units as at 31 December 2022

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Signed memorandums of understanding</i>	<i>Draft memorandums of understanding</i>
MINURSO	1	—
MINUSCA	51	—
MINUSMA	57	—
MONUSCO	50	1
UNDOF	11	—
UNFICYP	8	—
UNIFIL	41	—
UNISFA	8	—
UNMISS	35	—
UNSOS	55	—
Total	317	1

9. In response to paragraph 25 of Assembly resolution [76/274](#), the Secretariat continues to ensure timely reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries, in accordance with the existing rules. During the 2021/22 period and the first six months of the 2022/23 period, from July to December 2022, liabilities to troop- and police-contributing countries in all active peacekeeping operations were released for payment in the regular scheduled quarterly payment cycles. The settlement of all liabilities was enabled by the ability to cross-borrow among active peacekeeping operations as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [73/307](#) and from the peacekeeping reserve fund, as approved by the Assembly in its resolution [76/272](#). Hence, there were no outstanding balances past due for active peacekeeping operations during the 2021/22 period and the first half of the 2022/23 period.

10. In response to paragraph 26 of the report of the Advisory Committee, information on the outstanding payments for uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment showed that only the closed peacekeeping mission, UNAMID, had, since the commencement of the drawdown and liquidation phase in January 2021, carried outstanding balances past due of liabilities to troop- and police-contributing countries at the end of each quarter, as presented in table 8 below. The outstanding balances were due to cash constraints in UNAMID, which in turn were a result of unpaid assessments from Member States. Owing to uncertain and delayed collection of assessments, which suggested a risk in its ability to repay the loan to the lending mission, UNAMID has been precluded from participating in the cross-borrowing mechanism among active peacekeeping operations and from the peacekeeping reserve fund. In its resolution [73/307](#), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that proper oversight and controls were in place and that mandate implementation by the lending mission was not negatively affected. During the 2021/22 and 2022/23 periods, partial release payments for outstanding liabilities were effected as cash was received from assessed contributions.

Table 8
Outstanding payments for uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment,
by mission, as at 31 December 2022

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Troops/formed police units</i>	<i>Contingent-owned equipment</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Arrears period</i>	<i>Status of arrears as at</i>
UNAMID	31 306 336	21 033 639	52 339 975	Troops/formed police units: January 2021–September 2021 Contingent-owned equipment: January 2021–September 2021	31 December 2021
UNAMID	11 530 716	24 991 168	36 521 884	Troops/formed police units: April 2021–December 2021 Contingent-owned equipment: January 2021–December 2021	31 March 2022
UNAMID	11 621 651	25 592 322	37 213 973	Troops/formed police units: April 2021–March 2022 Contingent-owned equipment: January 2021–March 2022	30 June 2022
UNAMID	–	25 924 224	25 924 224	Contingent-owned equipment: January 2021–June 2022	30 September 2022
UNAMID	–	25 739 795	25 739 795	Contingent-owned equipment: January 2021–September 2022	31 December 2022

Annex VII

Air operations

Cargo utilization by aircraft type, January–December 2022

Peacekeeping component	Agreement	Aircraft	Total			
			Cargo (metric tons)	Sorties	Cargo per sortie (metric tons)	Utilization per sortie
MINURSO	Commercial	AN-26	267.53	224	1.19	0.22
MINUSCA	Commercial	AN-26	432.65	350	1.24	0.22
	Commercial	AN-74	286.92	178	1.61	0.29
MINUSMA	Commercial	AN-74	246.27	71	3.47	0.35
	Military	C-130	2 798.74	505	5.54	0.27
MONUSCO	Commercial	AN-26	787.31	429	1.84	0.33
	Commercial	L-382	155.94	31	5.03	0.25
	Commercial	MI-26	1 552.68	308	5.04	0.26
	Military	C-130	1 891.44	669	2.83	0.14
UNMISS	Commercial	AN-26	435.91	146	2.99	0.54
	Commercial	L-382	3 240.98	339	9.56	0.48
	Commercial	MI-26	5 133.21	809	6.35	0.33
UNSOs	Commercial	AN-26	3 263.86	1 337	2.44	0.44
	Commercial	L-382	2 070.99	439	4.72	0.24

Annex VIII

Mine action activities

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Details of planning and budget assumptions</i>	<i>Actual expenditure 2021/22</i>	<i>Approved resources 2022/23</i>	<i>Planned resources 2023/24</i>	<i>Proposed staffing structure 2023/24</i>
MINURSO	<p>Mine action planning assumes that the explosive ordnance threat continues to hinder the movement of MINURSO personnel, including in areas deemed safe before November 2020, owing to recontamination as a result of renewed hostilities. Therefore, the budget makes provision for resources to support the safety and security of peacekeepers and their unhindered movement during ceasefire monitoring, as called for by the Security Council in resolution 2654 (2022).</p> <p>Mine action activities are focused on advancing the safety and security of peacekeepers, through route verification, convoy escorts, risk education, the provision of technical advice and site safety to investigative teams, and support for logistical movements east of the berm. A standing operational capacity for explosive ordnance disposal and clearance will be maintained, and clearance will advance as conditions allow.</p>	2 527.5	3 029.0	3 010.7	7 posts MINURSO (1): 1 P-4 UNOPS (6): 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 3 national local individual contractor agreements
MINUSCA	<p>The explosive ordnance threat continues to evolve, threatening the security and safety of civilians, peacekeepers, humanitarian personnel and national security forces. Mine action planning is based on a mission-wide approach to preventing and responding to the explosive threat, in which the Mine Action Service plays a role in ensuring that troop contingents are adequately trained and equipped, while building national capacities to prevent, mitigate and respond to explosive ordnance incidents, in line with the independent strategic review in 2021 (see S/2021/1042) and Security Council resolution 2659 (2022).</p> <p>While the MINUSCA force retains responsibility for explosive ordnance disposal, the Mine Action Service will conduct predeployment assessments of troop contingents to ensure that they are properly trained and equipped before deployment and to support remedial actions such as training and mentoring on search-and-detect and post-blast investigation, as called for in Security Council resolution 2659 (2022).</p> <p>In addition, the Mine Action Service will support national initiatives to address the explosive ordnance threat through training and mentoring for national defence and security forces, training and support on weapons and ammunition management and the provision of risk education to local populations.</p>	6 440.7	9 880.3	8 240.0	56 posts MINUSCA (1): 1 P-4 UNOPS (55): 1 P-3, 12 international individual contractor agreements, 32 national local individual contractor agreements

Peacekeeping component	Details of planning and budget assumptions	Actual expenditure 2021/22	Approved resources 2022/23	Planned resources 2023/24	Proposed staffing structure 2023/24
MINUSMA	Mine action planning is based on the assumption that the steady intensity of the threat of explosive devices, in both northern and central Mali, will require the Mine Action Service to continue to provide critical support for improvised explosive device threat mitigation, by complementing MINUSMA force and police capabilities and ensuring continued resource-effective and flexible delivery of service. As part of the whole-of-mission approach to improvised explosive devices, in line with Security Council resolution 2640 (2022), the Mine Action Service will ensure that contingents are trained and equipped to United Nations standards to counter explosive devices, through the provision of various specialized mentoring and training assistance programmes for troop contingents, both prior to deployment and in mission. Mine action activities include supporting the Government of Mali in the establishment of a Malian-led mine action response to protect civilians from the explosive threat, as well as capacity development for civil society organizations and actors on prevention and on the protection of populations at risk.	44 790.0	44 500.0	43 307.0	133 posts MINUSMA (1): D-1 UNOPS (132): 1 P-5, 8 P-4, 20 P-3, 1 P-2, 32 international individual contractor agreements, 1 United Nations Volunteers position, 64 national local individual contractor agreements, 2 in-kind, 3 high-risk personnel
MONUSCO	As explosive ordnance, including improvised explosive devices, continue to pose a threat to the safety and security of peacekeepers and local populations, mine action planning is focused on addressing protection concerns, including by facilitating a progressive transfer of explosive ordnance disposal tasks to national authorities, as called for under the MONUSCO mandate. Discharging the MONUSCO protection mandate, the Mine Action Service will conduct surveys, clearance and spot tasks in conflict-affected areas and support the force with improvised explosive device threat mitigation support and risk awareness, the destruction of unserviceable ammunition and surveys of team sites. The transition of explosive ordnance responsibilities to national authorities is facilitated by explosive ordnance risk awareness training for national armed forces, the provision of quality assurance and quality management and the destruction of unsafe or unserviceable weapons and ammunition.	3 191.7	4 301.6	3 568.2	26 posts MONUSCO (1): 1 P-4 UNOPS (25): 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 4 international individual contractor agreements, 14 national local individual contractor agreements, 4 in-kind
UNFICYP	Mine action planning assumes that the mission leadership will require advice on mine action as a confidence-building measure with the parties, technical and operational support to maintain fencing and marking to ensure the safety and security of peacekeepers operating in the buffer zone, as well as civilians who cross the buffer zone. Mine action activities include the provision of strategic and technical advice in support of advocacy and confidence-building measures, the maintenance of minefield fencing in the buffer zone, risk awareness for UNFICYP personnel and technical guidance for the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus.	0.0	38.1	0.0	1 post UNFICYP (1): P-4

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Details of planning and budget assumptions</i>	<i>Actual expenditure 2021/22</i>	<i>Approved resources 2022/23</i>	<i>Planned resources 2023/24</i>	<i>Proposed staffing structure 2023/24</i>
UNIFIL	<p>Mine action planning assumes that two UNIFIL military contingents will continue to undertake the clearance of mines and explosive remnants of war, and that quality assurance must be performed by the civilian mine action personnel under the overall guidance and direction of the UNIFIL Programme Management Officer, so that the cleared land can be registered in the national database as safe for release for civilian use.</p> <p>The Mine Action Service will provide support to UNIFIL military contingents conducting demining with training, technical expertise and advice, as well as validation and quality assurance. This will ensure safety and efficiency in demining operations and allow for the land cleared to be released by the Lebanon Mine Action Centre for the population's use.</p>	534.9	500.5	529.3	<p>6 posts</p> <p>UNIFIL (1): P-4</p> <p>UNOPS (5): 5 national local individual contractor agreements</p>
UNISFA	<p>Mine action planning recognizes the need to ensure the mobility of peacekeepers and the safe deployment of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in all areas identified for patrolling, in furtherance of Security Council resolution 2630 (2022).</p> <p>Mine action activities include surveys, clearance, the provision of mine protection and crews with incorporated capacity for explosive ordnance disposal, risk awareness and weapons and ammunition destruction activities to provide a safe and secure environment for UNISFA peacekeepers and the effective functioning of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.</p>	9 615.9	9 860.9	9 842.0	<p>25 posts</p> <p>UNISFA (1): P-4</p> <p>UNOPS (24): 2 P-4, 5 P-3, 1 P-2, 2 international individual contractor agreements, 14 national local individual contractor agreements</p>
UNMISS	<p>Mine action will continue to support the Mission's mandated priorities on the protection of civilians and the creation of conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Planning assumes that the general security situation will allow clearance efforts, with the resource requirement focusing on deploying operational teams that are best equipped to respond to requirements for mission mandate delivery, including mechanical solutions. In line with Security Council resolution 2625 (2022), mine action planning builds on requirements for capacity-building of the National Mine Action Authority.</p> <p>Mine action activities include surveys, route clearance and verification, and the provision of risk education aimed at advancing the safety and security of peacekeepers, providing a safer environment for civilians and the voluntary return of internally displaced persons, as well as facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. As part of the support for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, support for the National Mine Action Authority is aimed at enabling the latter's enhanced capacity for coordinating mine action activities through joint planning, monitoring and quality assurance.</p>	29 512.5	29 550.5	28 158.3	<p>67 posts</p> <p>UNOPS (67): 3 P-4, 7 P-3, 9 international individual contractor agreements, 29 national local individual contractor agreements, 2 in-kind, 17 high-risk personnel</p>

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Details of planning and budget assumptions</i>	<i>Actual expenditure 2021/22</i>	<i>Approved resources 2022/23</i>	<i>Planned resources 2023/24</i>	<i>Proposed staffing structure 2023/24</i>
UNSO	<p>As attacks with improvised explosive devices remain a major security threat in Somalia, improvised explosive device threat mitigation capabilities are essential for the success of the transition of security responsibilities from ATMIS to Somalia. In furtherance of Security Council resolution 2628 (2022), mine action planning assumes that ATMIS will continue to require improvised explosive device threat mitigation expertise and operational and tactical support throughout the transition, while the Somali security forces need to build sustainable improvised explosive device threat mitigation capabilities as they gradually take over security responsibility from ATMIS. Mine action planning is a factor in the support for Somali authorities with weapons and ammunition management.</p> <p>Mine action activities include: (a) support for ATMIS with predeployment training, the provision of explosive ordnance management and improvised explosive device threat mitigation capability in all sectors, and explosive detection dog capability to support the detection of explosive ordnance in and around key infrastructure; (b) support for the Somali security forces with improvised explosive device threat mitigation training and specialized mine action equipment; (c) support for the Office of the National Security Adviser to establish weapons and small arms ammunition management centres in two key federal member state locations; and (d) the deployment of survey and clearance teams and explosive ordnance risk education teams across all sectors, in support of stabilization efforts.</p>	41 338.2	41 913.3	41 104.8	119 posts UNOPS (119): 1 P-5, 7 P-4, 13 P-3, 27 international individual contractor agreements, 39 national local individual contractor agreements, 32 high-risk personnel
Total		137 951.4	143 574.2	137 760.3	

Annex IX

Programmatic activities

Proposed resource requirements for programmatic activities for the 2023/24 period by peacekeeping mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Activity or category</i>	<i>MINURSO</i>	<i>MINUSCA</i>	<i>MINUSMA</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNIFIL</i>	<i>UNISFA</i>	<i>UNMIK</i>	<i>UNMISS</i>	<i>UNSOS</i>	<i>Total</i>
Civilian arms control programme	–	–	–	1 600.0	–	–	–	–	–	1 600.0
Community stabilization projects	–	510.0	–	353.0	–	1 265.0	1 350.0	–	–	3 478.0
Rule of law/human rights/security institutions/security sector reform	–	1 642.2	3 558.8	5 146.0	–	195.0	1 150.0	2 329.1	–	14 021.1
Peace consolidation	–	713.6	827.4	615.0	–	125.0	–	1 369.0	–	3 650.0
Confidence-building	–	–	1 109.7	492.00	–	642.0	389.1	922.5	–	3 555.3
Other	–	7 756.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 756.3
Community violence reduction	–	–	–	3 000.0	–	273.0	–	275.0	–	3 548.0
Electoral support	–	–	5 135.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5 135.1
Gender activities	–	200.0	169.0	480.0	–	–	–	–	–	849.0
Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	–	9 000.0	3 000.0	1 871.0	–	–	–	–	–	13 871.0
Mine action	3 010.7	8 240.0	43 307.0	3 568.2	529.3	9 842.0	–	28 158.3	41 104.8	137 760.3
Total	3 010.7	28 062.1	57 107.0	17 125.2	529.3	12 342.0	2 889.1	33 053.9	41 104.8	195 224.1

Annex X

Post adjustment multipliers

<i>Peacekeeping component</i>	<i>Actual</i>													<i>Budget proposal</i>
	<i>December 2021</i>	<i>January 2022</i>	<i>February 2022</i>	<i>March 2022</i>	<i>April 2022</i>	<i>May 2022</i>	<i>June 2022</i>	<i>July 2022</i>	<i>August 2022</i>	<i>September 2022</i>	<i>October 2022</i>	<i>November 2022</i>	<i>December 2022</i>	<i>2023/24</i>
MINURSO (Algeria)	41.0	39.7	39.7	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.7	40.7	37.6
MINURSO (Morocco)	35.9	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.8	31.8
MINUSCA	66.1	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	55.5	55.5	56.4	56.4	60.9
MONUSCO	59.7	58.2	58.2	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	55.2
UNDOF (Israel)	80.9	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	65.9
UNDOF (Syrian Arab Republic)	28.8	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	24.8
UNFICYP	20.3	20.6	25.1	21.0	20.2	17.2	16.1	12.3	15.4	12.2	9.0	14.7	18.2	25.8
UNIFIL	78.2	82.2	88.9	95.1	95.1	97.5	101.3	106.8	109.3	116.1	121.5	121.5	121.5	116.6
MINUSMA	49.7	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	49.0	49.0	45.7
UNMIK	34.2	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	30.0
UNSOS	43.3	42.0	47.8	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.9	48.9	45.6
UNISFA	74.0	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.4	68.6
UNMISS	60.2	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	55.2
UNLB (Italy)	23.7	24.1	27.0	22.8	21.9	19.0	17.7	13.9	19.6	16.3	12.9	18.9	22.6	20.5
UNLB (Spain)	27.5	27.9	33.8	29.3	28.5	25.3	24.1	20.0	29.2	25.6	21.9	28.4	32.4	28.9
RSCE	28.0	26.8	26.8	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	32.1
Support account (United States of America)	69.3	67.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	82.0