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Item 139 of the preliminary list*

Proposed programme budget for 2023

Proposed programme budget for 2023

Part II

Political affairs

Section 3

Political affairs

Special political missions

Thematic cluster III: regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2023 for 11 special political missions grouped under the thematic cluster of regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions.

The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to \$420,213,400 (net of staff assessment).

* A/77/50.



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** The part consisting of the proposed programme plan for 2023 is submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly in accordance with the established budgetary procedures and practices reaffirmed in paragraph 13 of resolution [72/266 A](#).

*** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution [72/266 A](#), the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly.

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I. Financial overview

1. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for the 11 special political missions grouped under thematic cluster III amount to \$420,213,400 (net of staff assessment). Table 1 provides a comparison between the resources proposed for 2023 and the resources for 2022 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 76/246 A.

Table 1
Resource requirements
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	2021	2022	2023		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent ^b	2023 vs. 2022 Increase/ (decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
UNOWAS	13 608.4	14 658.6	14 835.2	–	176.6
UNSOM	94 682.2	98 507.2	97 045.5	–	(1 461.7)
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	3 016.9	2 894.2	3 292.7	–	398.5
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	3 378.3	3 525.0	3 781.3	–	256.3
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	8 652.8	9 558.4	10 200.1	–	641.7
UNOCA	7 285.4	8 530.1	9 074.1	119.3	544.0
UNSMIL	69 131.0	69 262.0 ^a	88 432.2	455.0	19 170.2
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	56 030.5	66 800.6	67 454.7	–	654.1
United Nations Mission to Support the Hdaydah Agreement	24 944.5	42 292.0	37 193.0	200.0	(5 099.0)
BINUH	20 615.9	21 841.3	22 342.5	210.0	501.2
UNITAMS	30 362.6	56 319.6	66 562.1	750.0	10 242.5
Total	331 708.5	394 189.0	420 213.4	1 734.3	26 024.4

Abbreviations: BINUH, United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti; UNITAMS, United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan; UNOWAS, United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel; UNSMIL, United Nations Support Mission in Libya; UNSOM, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.

^a Does not include an amount of \$17,945,500 related to the commitment authority for UNSMIL as approved in General Assembly resolution 76/246 B.

^b “Non-recurrent” requirements are part of the total requirements, which applies to all similar tables in the present report.

2. For the sake of brevity, the present document will include a section on extrabudgetary resources only for those missions that have projected extrabudgetary resources in 2022 or 2023.

II. Special political missions

Cross-cutting information

Gender perspective

3. Special political missions are guided by Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#), [1889 \(2009\)](#), [1960 \(2010\)](#), [2106 \(2013\)](#), [2122 \(2013\)](#), [2242 \(2015\)](#), [2467 \(2019\)](#) and [2493 \(2019\)](#), which, together, constitute the women and peace and security agenda and mandate the incorporation of a gender perspective into the political work of the United Nations, including in special political missions. The missions are also guided by General Assembly resolution [75/100](#) on the comprehensive review of special political missions, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding and recognized the importance of the equal and effective participation and the full involvement of women at all levels, at all stages and in all aspects of the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and conflict resolution.
4. Specific examples of how special political missions integrate a gender perspective into their operational activities, deliverables and results are given under the individual missions in the present report.

Disability inclusion

5. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, special political missions review the Strategy with a view to further advancing disability inclusion through inclusive messaging, awareness-raising and promoting the Strategy through their work, including in political and peace processes. The missions also support mitigating measures to overcome accessibility challenges, in addition to the efforts by relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility of facilities, platforms, security and other infrastructure to facilitate easy access and use by persons with disabilities.

Evaluation activities

6. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will support the biennial assessment by the Office of Internal Oversight Services on strengthening the role of evaluation and the application of evaluation findings on programme design, delivery and policy directives. Mission-specific evaluation activities are described, as applicable, under the specific missions in the present report.

Impact of the pandemic

7. The continuation of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic into 2021 had an impact on the implementation of mandates in the special political missions. Specific examples are provided under the individual missions in the present report.
8. Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the needs and requests of Member States, the proposed programme plans for the special political missions for 2023 continue to incorporate lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of the programme owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, it is assumed that those operational conditions have improved and allow for mandate implementation through formerly established approaches. Any modifications to planned deliverables would be in pursuance of the objectives, strategies and mandates and would be reported as part of the programme performance information.

1. United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

(\$14,835,200)

Foreword

The West Africa and Sahel region saw a number of positive gains in 2021, including the peaceful holding of elections in Benin, Cabo Verde and the Gambia, and the peaceful resolution of political disagreements through dialogue in Senegal and Togo. However, the region also experienced some setbacks in the consolidation of democratic gains owing to an unprecedented number of unconstitutional changes in Government in 2021 and early in 2022, including in Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Mali.

On the security front, large-scale attacks by terrorist and armed groups against military and civilian targets continued unabated. During my mission to Burkina Faso and the Lake Chad Basin countries (Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria), I witnessed the impact of the deteriorating security situation on populations, as evidenced by the high rates of displacement and the dearth of basic social services in outlying and marginalized regions. This, coupled with the lack of employment opportunities and the negative effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, sparked protests in many countries.

In 2023, I intend to continue to utilize my good offices and mediation efforts to contribute to the conduct of peaceful, inclusive and transparent elections in Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo. I also intend to deploy small multidimensional technical teams to these countries during pre-electoral periods to collaborate closely with resident coordinators and the United Nations country teams to carry out early warning assessments, which will inform my good offices.

I will also focus on enhancing partnerships, not only with subregional and regional organizations to conduct joint preventive diplomacy efforts, including throughout electoral periods, but also with United Nations entities in the region to ensure joint analysis and interventions. In addition, I plan to intensify my advocacy and use the mission's convening power to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, given the deteriorating security situation in the Sahel region.

(Signed) Annadif Khatir **Mahamat Saleh**
Special Representative of the Secretary-General
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

9. The United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) is responsible for conflict prevention and ensuring sustainable peace and security in West Africa and the Sahel. The mandate of UNOWAS derives from the exchanges of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([S/2016/88](#) and [S/2016/89](#), [S/2016/1128](#) and [S/2016/1129](#), and [S/2019/1009](#) and [S/2020/85](#)), as well as Security Council resolution 2349 (2017).
10. UNOWAS will continue to monitor political developments, identify emerging peace and security threats and conduct good offices activities to prevent conflict, sustain peace and consolidate peacebuilding efforts and political stability in West African and Sahelian countries; enhance regional and subregional partnerships to address cross-border and cross-cutting peace and security threats in West Africa and the Sahel; support, through political advocacy and convening, the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel; and promote good governance, respect for the rule of law, human rights and the mainstreaming of gender in conflict prevention, management and resolution. In doing so, it will work closely with regional and subregional entities and will enhance its collaboration across the United Nations system.

Programme of work

Objective

11. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to achieve peace and security in West Africa and the Sahel.

Strategy

12. To contribute to the objective, the mission will:
 - (a) Strengthen its early warning and conflict prevention, resolution and management action through preventive diplomacy, good offices and political advocacy in close partnership with national and regional partners, with a particular focus on countries that will hold elections in 2023, namely, Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo, including taking steps to anticipate and address threats to social cohesion, de-escalate crises surrounding political, constitutional and reform processes, and address governance-related challenges;
 - (b) Reinvigorate internal and external partnerships, including with: (i) regional institutions such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Mano River Union, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority, the Gulf of Guinea Commission and the Group of Five for the Sahel, to address regional peace and security challenges; (ii) civil society organizations, including traditional and religious leaders, young people and women; and (iii) United Nations entities, in particular the Office of the Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel, the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), to address the root causes of instability and insecurity in the region and to reinforce the peace-security-development nexus;

- (c) Accelerate the implementation of the women and peace and security and youth, peace and security agendas, including by ensuring the promotion of gender and meaningful involvement of women and young people in political and decision-making processes and mediation initiatives; and advance the promotion of good governance and respect for human rights and the rule of law.
13. Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the needs and request of Member States, the mission has mainstreamed lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of its programme owing to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. This includes updating risk management and contingency plans and workforce safety protocols, while exploring new ways of working. Given that a large segment of the mission's work involves travelling and engaging with national and regional partners on the ground, UNOWAS has had to adopt alternative approaches such as the utilization of virtual platforms for regional consultations and meetings. While this format has been effective in some instances, it has often proved challenging owing to poor Internet connectivity in most countries and the diverse linguistic nature of the region that requires simultaneous interpretation during meetings.
14. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Prevention of conflicts, the strengthening of inclusive political dialogues and the consolidation of democracy and political stability through consensual constitutional and electoral reform processes;
 - (b) Strengthened subregional cross-border responses to challenges related to security sector reform, climate change, transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, farmer and herder dynamics, terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;
 - (c) A more coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing the root causes of instability, intercommunal violence and conflict in the Sahel;
 - (d) Mainstreaming of gender into conflict prevention, management and resolution activities in West Africa and the Sahel;
 - (e) Promotion of good governance and respect for human rights and the rule of law.

External factors for 2023

15. The overall programme plan for 2023 is based on the following assumptions:
- (a) Terrorism, violent extremism conducive to terrorism and intercommunal violence in the Sahel, Lake Chad Basin and the Liptako-Gourma regions continue to pose a challenge to peace and stability in the subregion;
 - (b) The instability and the governance deficits caused by the series of unconstitutional changes in Government in 2021 and 2022 will also have a negative impact on other countries of the region;
 - (c) Conflicts over natural resources affecting relations between herders and farmers and other factors related to the adverse impact of climate change will continue to increase;
 - (d) Elections will be held in Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo in 2023;
 - (e) The demand for the good offices of UNOWAS will remain high owing to the needs of countries undergoing political transitions that entail institutional reform processes, and to the number of elections scheduled in 2023;
 - (f) The Heads of State and Government of West Africa, ECOWAS, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Mano River Union, the African Union and the Group of Five for the Sahel demonstrate commitment to mobilizing resources to address challenges to peace and stability and the political will to ensure that regional peace and security mechanisms are operationalized;

- (g) The ECOWAS early warning and response mechanism and other regional conflict prevention instruments, including the good governance protocol, will be fully operationalized at regional, national and local levels, in close collaboration with civil society;
 - (h) Peacebuilding and peace consolidation efforts by partners such as regional organizations, including in post-electoral contexts, will continue;
 - (i) There will be strong political commitment on the part of Member States, regional organizations and civil society organizations to work with the United Nations in the context of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel;
 - (j) Countries in the region will continue to make progress in implementing their obligations under national and international human rights law and in upholding rule of law standards;
 - (k) Political and technical level engagements with UNOCA in support of the Gulf of Guinea Commission and the Interregional Coordination Centre for Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea will continue.
16. With regard to cooperation with other entities, UNOWAS will be an active partner of the African Union, ECOWAS, the Group of Five for the Sahel, the Mano River Union, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the African Development Bank in developing and harmonizing regional capacities for conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacebuilding and sustaining peace; advancing the promotion of good governance and respect for human rights and the rule of law, the promotion of gender and the active participation of women and young people in political and decision-making processes; and supporting regional responses to address cross-border threats to peace and security, including transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, farmer and herder dynamics, terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism. UNOWAS will also continue to collaborate with regional and subregional partners through joint high-level missions, as well as technical assessment and fact-finding missions. In addition, it will continue to host the secretariat and ensure coordination of the Working Group on Women, Youth, Peace and Security in West Africa and the Sahel.
 17. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNOWAS will promote synergies with the Regional Collaborative Platform, the Development Coordination Office, and resident coordinators, humanitarian coordinators, United Nations country teams and other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to address the multifaceted challenges facing the region. Coordination with United Nations entities, including with the Office of the Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel, will continue within the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel framework and in line with the mission's convening and advocacy roles. The engagement of UNOWAS will remain consistent with the priorities of the integrated strategy, with a focus on cross-border threats to peace and security and efforts to counter radicalization. UNOWAS will work closely with the resident coordinators in its mission area on the sustaining peace agenda and other priority issues. In that context, it will strengthen its coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Peacebuilding Support Office of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs for targeted interventions. UNOWAS will deepen its engagement with UNOCA on issues affecting both West and Central Africa, including the threats posed by Boko Haram factions, as well as conflicts related to farmer-herder dynamics, piracy and maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea.
 18. In addition to raising awareness of the issues affecting the Lake Chad Basin region, UNOWAS will support efforts to advance the implementation of the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram-affected Areas of the Lake Chad Basin Region, through advocacy and participation in its steering committees. UNOWAS will maintain continuous links to the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the secretariat of the Regional Strategy. UNOWAS will participate in the technical and high-level meetings of the Lake Chad Basin Governors' Forum on stabilization and recovery in the region.
 19. UNOWAS integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. The good offices role of the Special Representative for West Africa and the Sahel will include consultations with women's groups and young people, and UNOWAS will continue to

advocate the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2250 (2015), as well as subsequent resolutions on women and youth and peace and security, through the formulation and implementation of national and regional action plans.

20. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will further seek to promote disability inclusion internally through the creation of space for employment opportunities for qualified candidates. At the political level, it will continue to advocate the inclusion of the views of people with disabilities in all decision-making platforms as change agents for peace, security and sustainable development in the region.

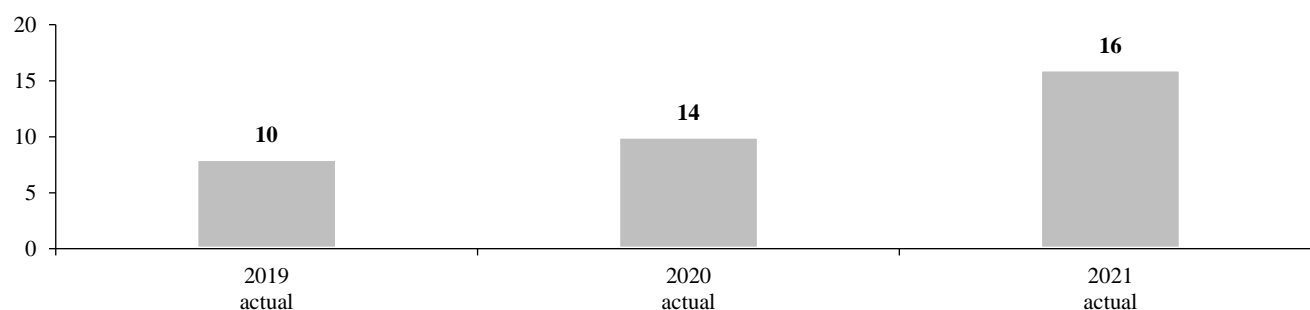
Programme performance in 2021

Accompanying electoral processes throughout West Africa and the Sahel

21. In 2021, the Special Representative for West Africa and the Sahel conducted approximately 16 good offices and mediation missions throughout the region. Owing to four key elections in 2021, UNOWAS was faced with a high number of requests to support mediation efforts and dialogue with multiple stakeholders in the relevant countries in the periods leading up to, during and in the aftermath of the elections. This was coupled with increasing threats to peace and security posed by terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, as well as latent and active intercommunal conflicts. In response, the Special Representative intensified his preventive diplomacy engagements and undertook several pre- and post-electoral missions, including jointly with ECOWAS, to countries that held elections in 2021. During the pre-electoral period in the Gambia, the Special Representative also co-facilitated with the Inter-Party Committee, a stakeholders' forum in collaboration with ECOWAS aimed at reducing tensions and advocating the peaceful acceptance of the presidential election results. Furthermore, the Special Representative coordinated closely with resident coordinators, United Nations country teams and other United Nations entities in the context of the elections and reform processes in the region.
22. The above-mentioned work contributed to the overall peaceful and credible elections in West Africa and the Sahel.
23. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure I).

Figure I

Performance measure: number of high-level good offices and mediation missions carried out to prevent election-related tensions and consolidate political stability



Impact of the pandemic

24. The continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic into 2021 had an impact on the implementation of mandates, in particular in the cancellation of some external events such as the annual meeting of Special Envoys for the Sahel. Some events have been rescheduled to 2022, thus allowing for progress, albeit with some delay.

Planned results for 2023

Result 1: reduced election-related tensions throughout West Africa and the Sahel

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

25. In October 2021, UNOWAS, in collaboration with other United Nations entities, supported the Inter-Party Committee in organizing a national stakeholders' forum on peaceful and credible presidential elections in the Gambia. An important outcome of the forum was the signing of a "peace pledge" by political party leaders, through which they recommitted themselves and their parties to ensuring a peaceful election, free of hate speech, as outlined in the existing code of conduct and code of ethics.
26. In 2023, a series of presidential or legislative elections will be held in Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo. The mission will conduct high-level good offices and mediation missions to contribute to the peaceful holding of credible elections in these countries. It will also deploy technical assessment missions to work closely with the resident coordinators and United Nations country teams, which will focus on identifying and defusing emerging peace and security threats or pre-electoral tensions.
27. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 2).

Table 2

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
The conduct of generally peaceful, inclusive and credible elections in Nigeria	The conduct of generally peaceful, inclusive and credible elections in five countries in West Africa	Increased good offices and mediation efforts to address election-related tensions/ disagreements throughout West Africa and the Sahel	Enhanced good offices and mediation efforts to address election-related tensions/ disagreements throughout West Africa and the Sahel	Increased good offices and mediation efforts to address election-related tensions/ disagreements throughout West Africa and the Sahel

Result 2: strengthened leadership role in support of the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel

Proposed programme plan for 2023

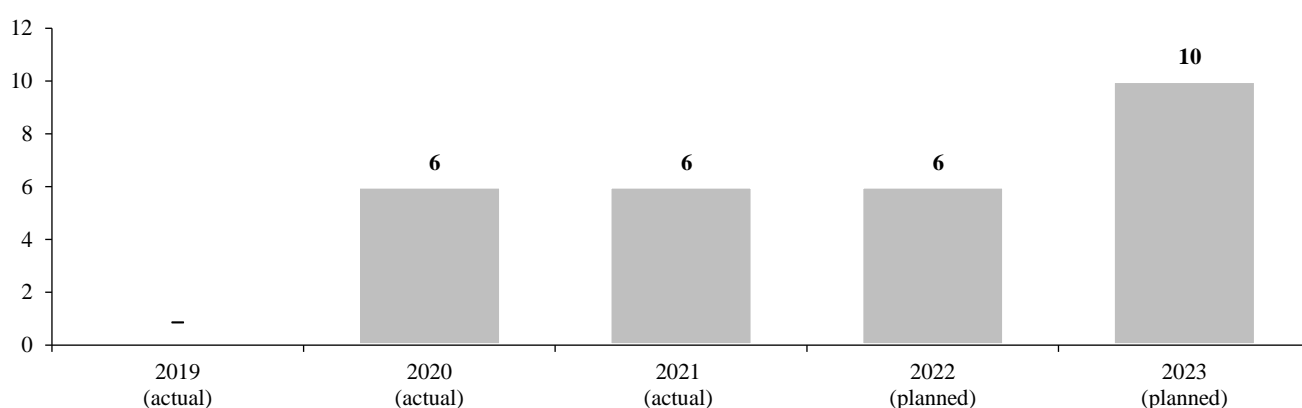
28. UNOWAS provides political and strategic leadership towards the effective implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. In this regard, the Special Representative for West Africa and the Sahel Special Representative of the Secretary-General co-chairs the biannual United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel steering committee meetings with the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa, in close collaboration with the Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel.
29. In 2023, it is expected that governance, resilience and peace and security challenges will continue to intensify in the Sahel region. Accordingly, the mission will increase its engagement with resident coordinators, United Nations country teams and national and international partners supporting Sahelian countries to ensure that these challenges are addressed in an integrated manner under the umbrella of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel.

Lessons learned and planned change

30. A lesson learned for the mission was that the political leadership demonstrated by the Special Representative for West Africa and the Sahel Special Representative of the Secretary-General in convening United Nations entities and partners and in sustaining advocacy around the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel has played an important role in accelerating implementation of the strategy. In applying the lesson, the mission will intensify its advocacy and convening role to strengthen partners' support for the implementation of the integrated strategy by increasing the number of meetings and briefings organized.
31. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure II).

Figure II

Performance measure: number of briefings, high-level meetings and advocacy engagements between leadership of the mission and United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel partners

**Deliverables**

32. Table 3 lists all deliverables of the mission.

Table 3

Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
2. Meetings of the Security Council	2	2	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	9	15	9	15
3. Workshops on peace and security, including terrorism, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, transnational organized crime, human rights and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women's rights	9	15	9	15
Technical materials (number of materials)	4	4	4	4
4. Issue papers on peace and security, human rights, gender and young people	4	4	4	4

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
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C. Substantive deliverables

Good offices: provision of good offices, including jointly with ECOWAS and the African Union, on conflict prevention across countries of West Africa and the Sahel in consideration of human rights and gender aspects.

Consultation, advice and advocacy: monitoring missions to countries of West Africa and the Sahel to analyse developments and emerging threats and identify entry points for early warning and conflict prevention activities; monitoring missions to Burkina Faso and the Gambia to support United Nations initiatives to sustain peace; and pre- and post-electoral missions to countries conducting elections in West Africa and the Sahel to monitor tensions related to the electoral process.

Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: advocacy and support for integrated subregional and cross-border responses on cross-cutting threats to peace and security, in particular election-related instability and challenges related to governance deficits, security sector reform, transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking, terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism; consultations on human rights during political and electoral processes; and advocacy for the effective implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and advocacy for enhanced strategic cooperation and coordination in the Sahel in fulfilment of the objectives of the integrated strategy.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: digital and print (quarterly), information campaigns, brochures, flyers, information notes to promote the good offices and the mission's activities, while enhancing the visibility of the mission.

External and media relations: media encounters, briefings, press conferences, press releases, statements and op-eds.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information, and promotion of the good offices and the activities of the mission through the website and social media.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 4

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2021	2022	2023		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent	2023 vs. 2022 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	60.0	146.6	113.5	–	(33.1)
Civilian personnel costs	8 541.4	9 371.8	9 292.6	–	(79.2)
Operational costs	5 007.0	5 140.2	5 429.1	–	288.9
Total (net of staff assessment)	13 608.4	14 658.6	14 835.2	–	176.6

Note: The following abbreviations are used in the tables: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Table 5
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories		Total inter-national	National staff			United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service		National Professional Officer	Local level			
Approved 2022	1	1	–	2	9	14	10	1	38	6	–	44	9	22 ^a	–	–	75
Proposed 2023	1	1	–	2	9	14	10	1	38	6	–	44	9	22 ^a	–	–	75
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Includes one general temporary assistance position.

33. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for UNOWAS amount to \$14,835,200 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the deployment of one military adviser and one police adviser (\$113,500), salaries and common staff costs (\$9,292,600) for 44 international positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 2 D-1, 9 P-5, 14 P-4, 10 P-3, 1 P-2 and 6 Field Service) and 31 national positions (9 National Professional Officer and 22 Local level), as well as operational costs (\$5,429,100), comprising the costs for consultants and consulting services (\$128,300), official travel (\$774,200), facilities and infrastructure (\$297,800), ground transportation (\$74,500), air operations (\$2,691,300), communications and information technology (\$680,300), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$782,700).
34. It is proposed that one general temporary assistance position of Finance and Budget Assistant (Local level) be continued in 2023 to ensure segregation of duties and maintain internal control governing the financial transactions of the mission.
35. A vacancy rate of 16 per cent has been applied to the estimates for international positions, and 8 per cent for national positions, based on the most recent incumbency and projected deployment. The estimates for military and police advisers are based on an assumption of full incumbency.
36. The increase in requirements for 2023 compared with the appropriation for 2022 is attributable mainly to: (a) increased requirements for international staff, owing to the increase in the post adjustment in Senegal; (b) an increased share of costs of the new United Nations House in Dakar, in which the mission will be accommodated as from 2023; and (c) the acquisition of laptops due for replacement in 2023 and the costs for the transition of communications and information technology services from the previous premises to the new United Nations House, offset by decreases in requirements for national staff due to the application of a lower percentage of common staff costs, based on recent expenditure patterns.

Extrabudgetary resources

37. In 2022, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$464,000 are estimated to support activities aimed at the following: building the capacity of women in politics; promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in the security sector; combating hate speech and divisive discourse in the Mano River Basin; convening a regional forum of peace and development advisers of West Africa and the Sahel; strengthening conflict prevention, regional analysis and coordination in the Sahel; addressing various threats to peace and security in the region, including climate change, extremism and impunity; and promoting social inclusion and cohesion in West Africa and the Sahel.
38. In 2023, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$500,000 are projected, to continue to support activities aimed at achieving peace and security in West Africa and the Sahel.
39. The increase in the estimates projected for 2023 compared with the estimates for 2022 is attributable primarily to expected higher implementation rates.

2. United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

(\$97,045,500)

Foreword

The year 2023 offers an opportunity for renewed momentum in the efforts of Somalia towards achieving peace, stability and sustainable development, following the anticipated establishment of a new Government in 2022. Over the course of 2023, the newly elected Federal Government of Somalia is expected to strengthen dialogue with the federal member states, leading to meaningful progress on the country's national priorities, including the constitutional review process, inclusive politics, deepening federalism and reconciliation efforts. Strengthening the country's federal and state-level institutions and advancing preparations for one-person, one-vote elections in 2025 (the first in Somalia since 1969), including a nationwide voter registration exercise and supporting subnational elections, will be a cornerstone of this agenda. The security transition will constitute another key priority for 2023, with a reconfigured African Union Transition Mission in Somalia supporting and enabling the increasingly capacitated Somali security forces. Al-Shabaab will remain the greatest threat to the security of Somalia and the extension of State authority. In addition, Somalia is expected to face recurring and protracted humanitarian challenges, including recurrent climatic shocks, such as drought and flooding, and related insecurity and displacement. While the country will continue to confront broader challenges on its path towards peace and State-building, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and the United Nations family will sustain their unwavering commitment to Somalia and its people, ensuring coherence and collaboration in their support for peace and reconciliation efforts, as well as humanitarian and development assistance.

(Signed) James **Swan**

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and
Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

40. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) is responsible for providing: (a) good offices to support the advancement of Somali Government-led inclusive political processes and reconciliation; (b) technical, operational and logistical support for inclusive universal elections with the representation and participation of women; (c) assistance in security sector reform and improvements in rule of law institutions, as well as support for the comprehensive approach to security and implementation of the Somalia Transition Plan; and (d) promotion and protection of human rights and system-wide support for the implementation of the human rights due diligence policy. The Mission also provides strategic advice and support to bolster the Government's ability to deliver services, attract investment and advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in close collaboration with the United Nations country team and international financial institutions. The UNSOM mandate is defined in Security Council resolutions [2102 \(2013\)](#), which established the Mission, and renewed in subsequent resolutions [2158 \(2014\)](#), [2221 \(2015\)](#), [2232 \(2015\)](#), [2275 \(2016\)](#), [2358 \(2017\)](#), [2408 \(2018\)](#), [2461 \(2019\)](#), [2516 \(2020\)](#), [2540 \(2020\)](#) and [2592 \(2021\)](#), the latter of which reflected the Council's extension of the Mission's mandate until 31 May 2022.
41. The Security Council, by its resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#), also requested UNSOM to continue to coordinate United Nations efforts to maximize joint approaches and programming. This includes supporting elections in accordance with the framework agreed on 27 May 2021 at the federal member state and district levels; continuing advocacy for progress in the women and peace and security agenda; promoting cooperation with the Federal Government and federal member states, such as in response to the adverse impact of climate change; and working closely with the United Nations country team and other key stakeholders to ensure that international support to Somalia is conflict-sensitive, maximizes coherence and is based on a shared understanding of risks and opportunities for peace and development.

Programme of work

Objective

42. The objective, to which this Mission contributes, is to achieve peace, security, political stability, and national reconciliation in Somalia through the delivery of the mandate established by the Security Council and in line with the priorities of the Federal Government of Somalia.

Strategy

43. To contribute to the objective, the Mission will:
 - (a) Support the Government in achieving its national priorities, through outreach, good offices and strategic advice, in coordination with partners, towards the completion of the constitutional review process and parliamentary adoption of an amended constitution, and deepening federalism and inclusive politics;
 - (b) Support the reform of the security sector, advancing implementation of the Somalia Transition Plan and facilitating delivery of the comprehensive approach to security in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy, in coordination with the Government, the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia and partners; aligning stabilization initiatives with priorities

- identified in the Transition Plan; and further enhancing the ability of Somali authorities to mitigate the threat from explosive hazards;
- (c) Provide strategic advice and technical assistance to the legislature in revising legislation for direct parliamentary elections, and to the elections management bodies in conducting federal voter registration and preparations for direct federal and subnational elections;
 - (d) Advocate inclusive political agreements on outstanding issues and support Somali-led initiatives towards the peaceful resolution of local conflicts, in line with the national reconciliation framework;
 - (e) Provide strategic advice on the development of a federated justice system, strengthening the rule of law and coordinating capacity-building support, including through community dialogue;
 - (f) Provide technical support to the Federal Government to deliver on its commitments made during the universal periodic review process;
 - (g) Provide strategic advice, in coordination with partners, to women leaders, civil society and the Federal Government and federal member states to ensure women's participation and representation in public spheres, leadership and decision-making.
44. In addition, UNSOM will continue to exercise its convening role by supporting the Federal Government of Somalia in coordinating international partners around the national priorities of Somalia, building consensus and advocating joint messaging and programmatic approaches. The Mission will integrate cross-cutting themes such as human rights, gender, young people, inclusivity, climate change and resilience into its activities.
45. For 2023, the Mission's planned deliverables will support Member States' ongoing management of and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Such planned deliverables and activities include support for the needs of the Federal Government and federal member states related to the COVID-19 response, including the vaccination campaign, good offices to ensure the free movement of people and goods across international borders, and upon request, support for government-led COVID-19 related communications campaigns.
46. Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to Member States' needs, the Mission defined a set of best practices on the basis of experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes hybrid platforms allowing for online and in-person participation in capacity-building initiatives. However, noting the limitations of online and hybrid platforms, which restrict outreach and inhibit trust-building or discussion on sensitive issues, UNSOM has increased its number of in-person meetings since 2021, while implementing COVID-19 risk mitigation measures.
47. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Meeting the Mission's commitments set out in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the period 2021–2025, aligned with the national priorities on inclusive politics, security, rule of law, development and economic growth;
 - (b) Support for the Somali Government in the implementation of the national development plan;
 - (c) Advancing the security transition, in close coordination with the reconfigured African Union Transition Mission in Somalia.

External factors for 2023

48. The overall programme plan for 2023 is based on the following assumptions:
- (a) Political dialogue between the Federal Government of Somalia and federal member states is expected to resume in full and focus on advancing national priorities;

- (b) The new administration will commit itself to implementing the road map for the completion of Somalia's State-building process, in accordance with the annex to the agreement of 27 May 2021;
 - (c) Progress on the constitutional review process will be achieved, with some contentious issues still requiring attention;
 - (d) Somalia will progressively assume responsibility for security matters, with the Federal Government and federal member states making progress towards building security and justice institutions as outlined in the national security architecture and the Somalia Transition Plan;
 - (e) Human rights violations by parties to the conflict will remain of concern;
 - (f) Al-Shabaab will continue to pose the greatest threat to Somalia's security and stability, followed by clan violence;
 - (g) Somali young people will remain vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment by extremist groups, in particular Al-Shabaab;
 - (h) Women and girls will continue to be disproportionately affected by inequality and by violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights;
 - (i) The country will face recurring climate-related shocks, including drought and flooding;
 - (j) The Security Council, the African Union Peace and Security Council and the wider international community will continue to support the security transition in Somalia.
49. With regard to cooperation with other entities, UNSOM will continue to work closely with the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia in alignment with strategic and operational priorities, including through the Senior Leadership Coordination Forum comprising the Heads of the Transition Mission, UNSOM, the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) and other coordination mechanisms. Human rights due diligence policy coordination and cooperation will also continue to ensure compliance, the promotion of accountability and the implementation of prevention and response mitigation measures on human rights issues. This cooperation will be particularly important in the context of a progressive transfer of security responsibilities to Somali security forces.
50. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNSOM continues its efforts to further advance integration and cooperation with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and to advance priorities outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021–2025), and support the new Government's priorities, which are expected to be based on the ninth national development plan (2020–2024) on inclusive politics, security and justice, and social and economic development.
51. The Mission continues to integrate gender perspectives in its activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, including support for the increased participation of women in the political sphere, economic life and reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts.
52. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, UNSOM, in partnership with UNSOS, developed a joint action plan in 2021. The missions will review progress in its implementation and identify lessons learned in 2022 to update the plan, as appropriate.

Evaluation activities

53. The OIOS evaluation of women and peace and security in field-based missions, with respect to elections and political transitions, completed in 2021, has guided the proposed programme plan for 2023.
54. An evaluation on digital transformation, in line with the Secretary-General's vision for the "United Nations 2.0", is planned for 2023.

Programme performance in 2021

Construction of an elections data and a dispute resolution centre in support of the conduct of elections

55. Construction of the National Independent Election Commission's permanent headquarters, including an electoral dispute resolution centre and an electoral assets management centre, separate from any government complex, began in 2020 and major works were completed in 2021. This compound will enable the Commission, currently located in the Villa Somalia government complex, to be fully functional and independent and allow for greater public access for stakeholders in a secure and neutral environment. The Commission is scheduled to relocate its headquarters to the new facilities in 2022.
56. The Federal Government of Somalia appointed ad hoc committees, instead of the National Independent Election Commission, including the Electoral Dispute Resolution Committee, in October 2020 to deal with electoral complaints. These were supported by the United Nations and partners as a key component of the ongoing indirect electoral process to reinforce transparency and credibility and mitigate sources of tension. While disagreements among political stakeholders resulted in some delays, the upper house elections of the federal Parliament were completed on 13 November 2021.
57. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 6).

Table 6
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
—	<p>Provision of support to the National Independent Election Commission initiated in the construction of an enhanced security infrastructure, including a secure warehouse</p> <p>Construction of the electoral dispute resolution centre, with the support of the Peacebuilding Fund, initiated</p>	<p>Construction completed of the National Independent Election Commission compound, including offices for the Commission and secretariat, a data-processing centre, an electoral dispute resolution centre and an electoral assets management centre</p> <p>Electoral Dispute Resolution Committee was functional, and three electoral complaints were adjudicated in 2021</p>

Impact of the pandemic

58. The continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic into 2021 had an impact on the implementation of mandates, in particular in the following areas: (a) consultations and workshops/working sessions with counterparts on negotiation, mediation and reconciliation, and policy dialogues for women civil society leaders and women members of Parliament and senators; (b) capacity-building workshops for civil society on human rights monitoring and reporting regarding the performance of Somali security forces; (c) workshops on peacebuilding, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, mediation and the constitutional review process; and (d) training on the protection of civilians. The planned activities were adversely affected owing to movement restrictions. Wherever practical, the Mission reconfigured seminars, workshops and other capacity-building events to allow for their delivery online or in a hybrid format.
59. In addition, UNSOM supported the logistical needs of the Federal Government and federal member states related to the COVID-19 response. This included support for the vaccination campaign, good

offices to ensure the free movement of people and goods across international borders, and government-led COVID-19-related communications campaigns. UNSOM supported the Somali Police Force and the five state police services in developing police operational procedures on COVID-19. This resulted in the continued delivery of basic policing services and consistent awareness-raising messages to reduce the risk of infections. In addition, United Nations support assisted the Federal Government in managing both the restrictions imposed on movement and gatherings while contributing to the health and well-being of the police.

Planned results for 2023

Result 1: engendering public confidence in security and justice institutions during and post-security transition

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

60. The Mission's work, in coordination with partners, contributed to capacity-building and force generation efforts in support of the Somali security forces, which met the planned target of the gradual transfer of security responsibilities from the African Union Mission in Somalia to the Somali security forces. The Mission's work also contributed to the development of the United Nations rule of law strategy. However, the planned target of reaching a political agreement on a justice and corrections model was not met, given the protracted political stalemate on the elections. The appointment of Judicial Service Commission members and the establishment of the Constitutional Court were delayed for the same reason.
61. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 7).

Table 7
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	<p>Revision of the Somalia Transition Plan</p> <p>Community dialogue on justice, security and land issues launched in each federal member state capital</p> <p>Capacity-building and institutional development plan in support of the executive and legislative structures of the Federal Government and federal member states to improve civilian oversight of the security sector</p>	<p>Somalia Transition Plan revised and issued, and technical coordination achieved through comprehensive approach to security structures</p> <p>Joint rule of law and security governance programmes ensured that the executive and legislative structures of the Federal Government and federal member states support Somalia Transition Plan implementation</p> <p>Somalia's weapons and ammunition management</p>	<p>Able, acceptable, affordable and accountable Somali security forces protect the civilian population</p> <p>External civilian oversight bodies exercise control over security forces</p> <p>Strategic coordination mechanisms within the security sector are functional, with the expansion of the federated policing model</p> <p>Community dialogue on justice and the rule of law informs promotion</p>	<p>Additional prioritized locations and tasks are handed over to the Somali security forces and institutions by the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia</p> <p>Ammunition stockpiles control mechanisms at the federal and state levels are strengthened, in accordance with the national weapons and ammunition management strategy</p> <p>Increased coordination among stakeholders in the</p>

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
	Development of Somalia's maritime governance structures and women's engagement in the maritime sector to support wider blue economy efforts	structures ensured reporting compliance with the Security Council Committee pursuant to 751 (1992) concerning Somalia Somalia's maritime governance institutions established domestic regulatory frameworks, and Federal Government and federal member states agree on the women in the maritime sector strategy	of a new justice and corrections model Improved maritime law enforcement, and adoption and enactment of a national weapons and ammunition management strategy and national arms control legislation, as well as amnesty legislation	implementation of the National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants in Somalia Community dialogue on justice ongoing in all federal member state capitals

Result 2: progress and challenges of the constitutional review process in Somalia

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

62. The Mission's work contributed to the development of handover notes by the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission, the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and the Joint Oversight Committee of the Federal Parliament to facilitate the resumption of the constitutional review process once a new Federal Government has been formed. The planned target of the adoption of the reviewed Provisional Federal Constitution by the eleventh Parliament was not met owing to disagreements between the Federal Government and federal member states over power-sharing and fiscal federalism. In addition, the President issued a decree in December 2020 suspending the constitutional review process until the formation of a new post-election Parliament.
63. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are reflected in the performance measure below (see table 8).

Table 8
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	Technical review of the 15 chapters of the provisional Constitution completed and the draft of the reviewed provisional Constitution finalized by the three mandated institutions	Handover notes were developed by the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission, the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and the Joint Oversight Committee of the Federal Parliament to facilitate the	Adoption of amended articles by the Parliament and harmonization of the constitutional framework between the Federal Government and federal member states	The majority of the constitutional review process is completed, with some contentious issues still requiring attention

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
		resumption of the constitutional review process once a new Government has been formed		

Result 3: alternative dispute resolution and inclusive community dialogue initiatives to reduce conflict and provide space to expand access to basic justice and security services

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

64. Through the comprehensive approach to security framework, UNSOM supported the Federal Government and some federal member states in implementing the national stabilization strategy and state stabilization plans, respectively. In addition, it continued to provide technical support for and advice on preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism. In areas newly recovered from Al-Shabaab, namely, in Lower Shabelle, the local administration's lead role in community engagement allowed for successful interventions by security and stabilization actors, focusing on early recovery, governance and access to justice following military operations.

Lessons learned and planned change

65. The lesson for the Mission was that, while military operations and stabilization activities remain critical to implementing the Somalia Transition Plan, they require complementary efforts. In applying the lesson, UNSOM, with its partners, will support local-level dispute resolution and dialogue initiatives. Support for a pilot project in Baidoa focusing on alternative dispute resolution has yielded encouraging results, including the participation of women leaders in conflict resolution efforts. Similar initiatives are planned for other locations and are intended to support the implementation of the revised national strategy on preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism while complementing stabilization and peacebuilding efforts.
66. The work is expected to contribute to the active engagement of Somali stakeholders in implementing the revised national strategy and action plan for preventing and countering violent extremism and the recalibrated defector rehabilitation programme, which is intended to promote dialogue, tolerance and conflict transformation.
67. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 9).

Table 9
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	Government-led whole-of-government approach to stabilization and preventing and countering violent extremism	Information-sharing and joint planning among stabilization stakeholders established for areas to be recovered under the Somalia Transition Plan	Coordination mechanisms and joint planning among security and stabilization actors are an established way of working and taking different actors and political dynamics into consideration, with increasing soft	Somali stakeholders are actively engaged in implementing the revised national preventing and countering violent extremism strategy and the recalibrated defectors rehabilitation programme

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
		Revision of the national preventing and countering violent extremism strategy started in December 2021	power approaches, opening possibilities to address conflict through political dialogue	Alternative dispute resolution initiatives are launched in additional locations
		Working group meetings of the National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants halted owing to political developments		

Deliverables

68. Table 10 lists all deliverables of the Mission.

Table 10

Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	4	4	4	4
1. Reports of the Secretary-General for the Security Council	4	4	4	4
Substantive servicing of meetings (number of documents)	4	4	4	4
2. Meetings of the Security Council	4	4	4	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	4	2	2
3. Joint projects on a United Nations anti-corruption programme, support for universal suffrage elections and women's political empowerment, as well as a stabilization project	4	4	2	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	247	221	258	297
4. Seminars to support the development of child protection laws	3	8	3	12
5. Seminars on the coordination and implementation of federated political agreements on rule of law and on rightsizing the Somalia security forces	—	—	4	4
6. Seminars on security and justice-focused public expenditure	3	—	2	2
7. Workshops on addressing conflict-related sexual violence (protection of women)	7	3	5	8
8. Workshops on setting up and operationalizing the National Human Rights Commission	6	2	6	6
9. Thematic workshops on human rights issues with civil society, such as those dealing with minorities, people with disabilities and women and children, civil society engagement and basic human rights obligations, and on monitoring and reporting on the human rights performance of Somali security forces and their ability to foster trust and confidence in communities	19	14	14	14
10. Workshops for the country task force on monitoring and reporting on violations against children, including children and armed conflict (8 days)	6	16	4	12

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
11. Workshops to enhance the capacity and harmonize the implementation of the national defector rehabilitation programme	2	—	2	2
12. Workshops on advocating and capacity-building to establish an affordable justice system and the roll-out of the federated justice and corrections model	6	30	6	20
13. Workshops for the custodial corps on prison management	15	30	20	20
14. Workshops on civilian oversight of security institutions	6	4	8	8
15. Workshops on implementation of maritime priorities in accordance with the Somali maritime resource and security strategy and strengthening legislation and mainstreaming gender equity into the maritime law enforcement agencies	6	3	8	5
16. Workshops to support institutional capacity-building towards the implementation of the national security architecture and the Somalia Transition Plan	6	4	6	6
17. Workshops on integrity system to enhance anti-corruption capacities of national authorities, local authorities and civil society organizations	1	1	1	1
18. Workshops, training and capacity-building on comprehensive approach to security stabilization to review implementation of and update the national stabilization strategy and to review, develop and update state stabilization plans	7	1	7	7
19. Workshops at federal and state levels on preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including with international partners	6	9	6	6
20. National youth seminar, held in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia/federal member states' ministries of youth and sports, on youth priorities for Somalia	7	—	7	7
21. Workshops, assessments, consultations and/or training to support Federal and federal member state-level institutions with advice on weapons and ammunition management to reduce risk to the civilian population	12	17	40	40
22. Training on protection of civilians	18	8	12	12
23. Workshops/seminars/training activities on the electoral legal framework, including regulations on the National Independent Electoral Commission civic and voter education curriculum and on action plans to strengthen the Commission's interaction with electoral stakeholders at national and subnational levels and on lessons learned to assess performance and the delivery of electoral processes	27	3	20	20
24. Workshops on prevention of and response to electoral violence against women leaders	2	2	2	2
25. Workshops/seminars/training activities for the National Independent Electoral Commission and political parties on stakeholder consultation, procedures and conflict resolution, as well as training to the Commission on data-entry operations	15	3	10	10
26. Workshops/seminars/training activities in journalism, social media and coverage of one-person, one-vote election campaign	16	16	16	16
27. Miscellaneous workshop/seminars/training activities by Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group of UNSOM on implementation of Somalia Transition Plan/new policing model/comprehensive approach to security	14	14	6	16
28. Seminars in support of the national development plan inclusive politics committee	6	4	6	6
29. Workshops on peacebuilding and conflict prevention, and to increase mediation and conflict resolution	5	3	5	5
30. Workshops on the constitutional review process, including discussions about the harmonization of constitutions	5	3	5	5
31. Technical workshops to assist the Somali National Youth Council/Youth Advisory Board	6	3	6	6
32. Workshops to build the capacity of civil society for monitoring and reporting on the human rights performance of Somali security forces and their ability to foster trust and confidence in communities, including with regard to conflict-related sexual violence	7	—	6	4
33. Consultations with and workshops/working sessions on mediation, reconciliation, negotiation and policy dialogues for women civil society leaders and women members of Parliament and senators	8	20	15	15

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
Publications (number of publications)	44	41	45	46
34. Human Rights and Protection Group reports on freedom of expression and/or protection of civilians in Somalia and human rights in Somalia's electoral process	2	1	2	2
35. Fragility index and maturity model national summary and district-level reports	32	32	32	34
36. Reports on analysis, procedures, processes and best practices on mitigating the threat from improvised explosive devices	8	8	8	8
37. Factsheets on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration-related interventions in Somalia	2	–	2	1
38. Study report on Somali women's experience and aspiration in peace and politics in the country	–	–	1	1

C. Substantive deliverables

Good offices: assist in resolving post-election differences among stakeholders; facilitate political dialogue between electoral stakeholders, including the Federal Government, federal member states and electoral aspirants, and provide support to the Federal Government, the federal member states and other stakeholders in advancing the national priorities, in line with the annex to the agreement of 27 May 2021, including the constitutional review process and implementation of the national security architecture; and facilitate reconciliation between the Federal Government and federal member states.

Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations with civil society on federalization, constitutional review process, local conflict management and resolution, and the national reconciliation process; advice on drafting the revised Constitution; strategic and technical advice to electoral management bodies at the federal and subnational levels, Parliament and other stakeholders on revisions to the electoral legal framework and on electoral processes; advocacy with federal and state authorities, the Somali National Consultative Council and other stakeholders, including clan elders, electoral committees, politicians and the council of presidential candidates for women's enhanced participation and representation in leadership and decision-making political processes in general, in the upcoming election and in its results, and participation in political leadership roles in governance institutions; advice to the Government on the compliance of national legislation with international human rights law, including policies addressing sexual violence in conflict and children in armed conflict; advice to and advocacy with ministries of women and human rights development, women leaders, human rights defenders, civil society actors, legislators and parliamentary committees to strengthen the national protection framework and institutionalize accountability mechanisms, including through human rights due diligence policy mechanisms, on the implementation of human rights commitments, on recommendations emerging from the 2022 human rights universal periodic review process, on human rights due diligence assessments, and on addressing violations committed by international and national forces; advice to Parliament, the Federal Government of Somalia and federal member states on security sector legislation, reforms and budgetary measures, including the sustainable financial management of the security sector; consultations with the Federal Government and federal member states' security institution stakeholders on the legal framework to implement national security architecture, including a calibrated disarmament, demobilization and reintegration-related programme; coordination mechanisms and the sustainability of stabilizations activities and advocacy joint planning between security forces and stabilization actors in recovered areas; consultations, planning and advocacy with the Federal Government's and federal member states' justice stakeholders for the establishment of functioning, independent and accountable rule of law institutions, as part of wider reform efforts; advice to the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport on the maritime economy, enhancement of Somali maritime administration and women in the maritime sector; and policy and technical advice to Federal Government and federal member states' counterparts on explosive hazard threat mitigation, and on weapons and ammunitions management, along with weapons and ammunitions management initiatives.

Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: human rights monitoring, reporting and investigations, including conflict-related sexual violence and child protection; and monitoring of and follow-up on incidents involving security forces supported by the United Nations, through the human rights due diligence policy.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach: four long-term strategic messaging campaigns targeting Somali audiences communicating on United Nations work in Somalia, including on thematic issues through chairing the United Nations Communications Group – Somalia, harmonizing communications and taking the lead in joint messaging campaigns; collaborate with civil society (e.g., media associations and youth groups) for the holding of events to mark official United Nations observances relevant to the Somali context, and amplify United Nations messaging goals; communications support and multimedia coverage on visits of high-level United Nations officials to Somalia, as required; and support and guide targeted outreach activities, as required, on an ad hoc basis.

External and media relations: build working relationships with Somali and international media to help to ensure a better understanding of the work of the United Nations in Somalia and development of the Somali communications sector through capacity-building programmes for the media and government communications offices; and organize at least two press conferences for United Nations leadership and arrange for interviews and other media coverage with United Nations officials.

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
Digital platforms and multimedia content: four digital platforms (social and digital media) that produce multilingual and multimedia content, with at least 200 items (including cards, infographics and videos) for dissemination on social media and online channels; for traditional platforms, produce Somali-language radio programming, with at least 50 episodes of the “Path to peace” programme and at least 25 episodes of the “Taakulo” programme, targeting Somali audiences; produce a series of radio programmes on high-priority topics on an ad hoc basis, such as on United Nations support for the drought response; four English-language United Nations quarterly updates, highlighting the work of the United Nations system in Somalia, aimed at Somali government partners, international partners and donors; and design and production support for a range of digital newsletters highlighting work of the United Nations.				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 11

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2021	2022	2023		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent	2023 vs. 2022 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	15 197.8	16 284.3	16 305.2	–	20.9
Civilian personnel costs	39 637.8	41 478.3	41 996.9	–	518.6
Operational costs	39 846.4	40 744.6	38 743.4	–	(2 001.2)
Total (net of staff assessment)	94 682.2	98 507.2	97 045.5	–	(1 461.7)

Table 12

Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories		National staff				Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	
Approved 2022	1	2 ^a	1	8 ^b	30	50	37	–	129	57	–	186	85	45	18	334
Proposed 2023	1	2 ^a	1	8 ^b	30	51	38	1	132	57	–	189	86	45	19	339
Change	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	3	1	–	1	5

^a One position is funded at 50 per cent and cost-shared with the Development Coordination Office.^b Includes one general temporary assistance position.

69. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for UNSOM amount to \$97,045,500 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the deployment of 625 United Nations Guard Unit personnel and 14 United Nations police officers (\$16,305,200), salaries and related costs (\$41,996,900) for 189 international positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 2 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 8 D-1, 30 P-5, 51 P-4, 38 P-3, 1 P-2 and 57 Field Service), 131 national positions (86 National Professional Officer and 45 Local level), 19 United Nations Volunteers and 23 government-provided personnel, as well as operational costs (\$38,743,400), comprising the costs for consultants and consulting services (\$694,800), official travel (\$1,249,800), facilities and infrastructure (\$19,511,700), ground

transportation (\$1,148,100), air operations (\$6,585,900), communications and information technology (\$5,876,500), medical (\$1,282,100), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$2,394,500).

70. A vacancy rate of 15 per cent has been applied to the estimates for continuing international positions, while a vacancy rate of 50 per cent has been applied for the five positions that are proposed for establishment in 2023. Vacancy rates of 14 and 17 per cent have been applied to the estimates for National Professional Officer and Local level positions, respectively. A vacancy rate of 11 per cent has been applied to the estimate for United Nations Volunteers and 13 per cent for government-provided personnel. Taking into account the actual average deployment of 2022 and the projected deployment schedule for 2023, the estimates for the United Nations Guard Unit personnel are based on the assumption of full deployment, and a delayed deployment factor of 20 per cent has been applied to the estimates for United Nations police personnel.
71. In 2023, the proposed staffing complement includes the establishment of five positions, as detailed below:

*Office of the Deputy Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/
Humanitarian Coordinator*

- (a) Establishment of one position of Environmental Affairs Officer (P-4) in Mogadishu. The position would focus on delivering the environmental components of the UNSOM mandate in accordance with paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution [2592 \(2021\)](#), in close collaboration with UNSOS and the United Nations country team. There is a growing need for environmental and climate change-related advice due to the increased impact of climate change on Somalia and related requests for support from the Federal Government and the federal member states. The position would support the Mission's leadership on all environmental and climate change-related issues, including providing up-to-date analysis of the environmental causes and consequences of conflict and insecurity and providing risk assessments and risk management strategies;
- (b) Establishment of one position of Programme Management Officer (P-3) in Mogadishu. Somali young people constitute approximately 70 per cent of Somalia's population, and their inclusion is essential to achieving sustainable peace. The position would advise mission leadership on the inclusion and engagement of young people in politics, conflict reduction and peacebuilding issues, and coordinate with the United Nations country team on youth-related issues. The position would also support the implementation of the United Nations youth strategy for Somalia (2022–2026) and Youth 2030: The United Nations Strategy on Youth for Somalia;

Office of the Chief of Staff

- (c) Establishment of one position of Associate Evaluation Officer (P-2) in Mogadishu in the Office of the Chief of Staff. The Mission is completing its evaluation policy. The position would report directly to the Chief of Staff and ensure dedicated capacity to undertake annual self-evaluations. These evaluation activities would allow the Mission to identify cross-cutting issues of concern and benefit from insights gained through evaluation findings, with a view to advancing organizational improvement and change management commitments in line with the Secretary General's vision;

Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability Unit

- (d) Establishment of one position of Associate Coordination Officer (National Professional Officer) in Beledweyne. With the transition from AMISOM to the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia and the anticipated progress in implementing the Somalia Transition Plan, the Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability Unit's workload is expected to increase in areas newly recovered from Al-Shabaab. The position would support the capacity of the Hirshabelle Ministry of Interior and its ability to coordinate stabilization actors on the ground. In addition, the Associate Coordination Officer would also provide

assistance to the Ministry in effectively developing, sequencing and implementing stabilization activities in line with the Transition Plan;

Integrated Gender Office

- (e) Establishment of one position of Gender Affairs Officer (United Nations Volunteer) in Mogadishu. The position would report to the Senior Gender Advisor (P-5) and help to meet the increased demands of the Office to advance the implementation of the UNSOM strategic objectives related to the women and peace and security agenda and United Nations internal gender mainstreaming and parity-related efforts. Moreover, the Gender Affairs Officer would coordinate closely with the national Associate Gender Affairs Officers in the field to strengthen the impact of the Mission's gender-related work at the state level.
72. In 2023, a change is proposed to the organizational structure, namely, a change in the reporting of field and liaison offices to be done through the Chief of Staff to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. UNSOM implements its mandate at the subnational level through field offices in the federal member states of Somalia, as well as a liaison office in Nairobi. The field offices are headed by Heads of Office, who serve as the most senior United Nations representative in their relevant federal member state and are responsible for ensuring system-wide coherence between UNSOM, UNSOS and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes at the state level. The Head of Office is responsible for leading the transformation of UNSOM field offices into integrated hubs from which the United Nations in Somalia implements agreed strategic priorities and localized approaches. The field offices are also expected to serve as a platform for the international community to facilitate cooperation among all stakeholders at the state level. While the Heads of Offices continue to receive overall guidance from and report to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, it is proposed that they report to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General through the Chief of Staff, who has overall responsibility for integrated structures and processes. The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Political and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator will serve as additional reporting officers for the Heads of Offices, providing strategic guidance and direction on issues under their area of responsibility. The proposed change in the reporting line is expected to ensure continuity in strategic guidance, while improving integrated approaches, the timeliness of support and effective oversight of the field offices.
 73. It is also proposed that one general temporary assistance position of Chief, Programme Management (D-1), in the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group, be continued in 2023 to oversee the UNSOM mine action component, leading strategic and operational planning, advising UNSOM leadership on mine action issues, supervising the implementation of the workplan, and leading engagement with the national authorities, the United Nations country team and other stakeholders involved in mine action.
 74. The decrease in requirements for 2023 compared with the appropriation for 2022 is attributable mainly to reduced requirements for operational costs under: (a) air operations, due mainly to lower guaranteed costs of the fleet as a result of the new fleet contract, as well as lower operations and maintenance fees; (b) lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants under air operations, facilities and infrastructure, as well as ground transportation, due to the exclusion of a one-time mobilization fee for petrol, oil and lubricants that was incurred in 2022 with the new contract; (c) facilities and infrastructure, due to lower security services costs as a result of increased cost-sharing with the United Nations country team of the armed mobile protection convoys in Mogadishu and a planned reduction in monthly convoys in 2023 compared with 2022, based on historical trends and operational requirements, and lower requirements for safety and security equipment due to adequate stocks on hand; and (d) other supplies, services, and equipment, due to lower requirements for mine detection and mine-clearing services, welfare and other services. The reduced requirements for operational costs are offset in part by increased requirements under civilian personnel costs, owing mainly to: (a) higher salary costs for international staff; (b) increased costs for United Nations

Volunteers; and (c) the proposed establishment of three international staff positions (1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 P-2), one National Professional Officer and one United Nations Volunteer.

Extrabudgetary resources

75. In 2022, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$173,100 are estimated to support planned activities related to peace and reconciliation in Somalia.
76. In 2023, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$100,000 are projected to continue to support peace and reconciliation activities.
77. The decrease in the estimated extrabudgetary resources in 2023 compared with 2022 is due to expected reductions in donor funding.

3. United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

(\$3,292,700)

Foreword

Political and socioeconomic challenges notwithstanding, including COVID-19 and the developments in neighbouring Afghanistan, bilateral and multilateral cooperation in Central Asia continued to strengthen and expand over the past year. The States of the region continued their efforts to further advance regional interaction vis-à-vis common risks, threats and challenges.

In an important milestone, on 6 August 2021 the five Central Asian leaders gathered for their third consultative meeting, demonstrating a clear commitment to entrenching the positive dynamics in the region. I had the privilege of attending that meeting and conveying the firm support of the United Nations to regional cooperation, emphasizing the progress made in addressing common challenges such as terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, drug trafficking and climate change. I reaffirmed United Nations support for the ongoing regional efforts in implementing the youth, peace and security and the women and peace and security agendas.

With the new challenges posed by the situation in Afghanistan, tensions at the border between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, environmental degradation, and continuing institutional and legislative reforms in the countries of the region, there is a steady demand for the support and expertise of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia. In 2023, the Regional Centre will galvanize its work to promote regional dialogue on transboundary water use and the climate, to implement regional initiatives on counterterrorism and to advance the women and peace and security and the youth, peace and security agendas in Central Asia.

The Regional Centre will be convening its regional formats, including meetings of deputy foreign ministers, facilitating cooperation, dialogue and trust among the regional countries.

(Signed) Natalia **Gherman**
Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Head of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

78. The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia is responsible for supporting national authorities in identifying and addressing existing and emerging threats to regional peace and security. The open-ended mandate was defined through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council ([S/2007/279](#) and [S/2007/280](#)).
79. The Regional Centre plays a central role in preventive diplomacy efforts in Central Asia and provides a platform for regional dialogue on the most pressing challenges to security and stability. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the Regional Centre provides good offices in Central Asia to promote regional cooperation through meetings with authorities, civil society and other stakeholders.
80. The main function of the Regional Centre is to strengthen United Nations capacity for conflict prevention in Central Asia through liaising with the Governments of the region and, with their concurrence, engaging with other concerned parties on issues relevant to preventive diplomacy; monitoring and analysing the situation on the ground and providing the Secretary-General with up-to-date information related to conflict prevention efforts; maintaining contact with relevant regional organizations, encouraging their peacemaking efforts and initiatives and facilitating coordination and information exchange, with due regard to their specific mandates; providing a political framework and leadership for the preventive activities of the United Nations country teams in the region and supporting the efforts of the resident coordinators and representatives of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in promoting an integrated approach to preventive diplomacy and humanitarian assistance; and maintaining close contact with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) to ensure a comprehensive and integrated analysis of the situation in the wider region.
81. The Regional Centre's current work is guided by a five-year programme of action for the period 2021–2025, which was adopted at the annual meeting of deputy ministers for foreign affairs in December 2020.

Programme of work

Objective

82. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to enhance regional security and stability in Central Asia.

Strategy

83. To contribute to the objective, the mission will:
 - (a) Engage regularly with the region's capitals, regional organizations and relevant Member States. The Regional Centre will also carry out good offices functions for preventive diplomacy in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, as well as monitor and analyse regional developments, while maintaining contact with regional organizations and other parts of the United Nations system on behalf of the Secretary-General. Using its extrabudgetary funding, the Centre will implement activities such as meetings of senior officials, expert forums, workshops and training sessions to support cooperation among the countries of the region and increase capacity on issues related to preventive diplomacy;

- (b) Convene preparatory expert forums to inform the annual consultative meetings of the Central Asian Heads of State. It will continue to organize an annual meeting of deputy ministers for foreign affairs of Central Asia. The Regional Centre, in cooperation with UNDP, will also promote the increased political participation of women in the region through the engagement of senior women political leaders on issues relevant to preventive diplomacy through the Central Asia Women Leaders' Caucus regional platform;
 - (c) Promote arrangements on transboundary water management in the region. Specifically, the Regional Centre will focus its work on fostering and supporting initiatives on water, energy and environmental and climate cooperation. The Regional Centre's water strategy for the period 2022–2025 is being implemented with the close involvement of all five States of the region. Through convening a series of seminars and workshops, the Regional Centre will work to increase decision makers' knowledge of international water law, best practices from around the world and possible options for regional arrangements tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of Central Asia;
 - (d) Implement the fourth phase of the joint project with the Office of Counter-Terrorism on the basis of the new Joint Plan of Action for the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia. In addition, through the preventive diplomacy academy project, the Centre will continue its efforts to engage young people in some of the region's most marginalized areas. The Regional Centre will continue to partner with relevant United Nations entities and regional organizations on the implementation of projects to promote preventive diplomacy in the region. The threats of terrorism and violent extremism, the lack of an agreement on transboundary water management, the developing effects of climate change and a growing youth population seeking new opportunities remain key challenges for stability and security in the region;
 - (e) Support the five States of Central Asia in addressing emerging threats to security and stability and humanitarian assistance during emergency situations, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the complex humanitarian situation in Afghanistan. Relevant proposals will be developed and put forward for discussions at the meeting of deputy ministers for foreign affairs in 2023.
84. Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the needs of Member States, the mission has mainstreamed lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of its programme owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Regional Centre will continue to implement its mandate in the key priority areas relevant to maintaining peace and stability in the region, adjusting to the extent possible its operations using online platforms and other innovative tools.
85. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Improved regional cooperation among the national Governments in addressing transnational threats of terrorism, violent extremism conducive to terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime, as well as coping with regional challenges concerning the management of water and natural resources;
 - (b) Enhanced preparedness of the Governments of the Central Asian States, through enhanced cooperation and trust-building in the region, for deeper engagements in promoting sustainable peace and stability in the region, including on high-level platforms such as a consultative meeting of Heads of State.

External factors for 2023

86. The overall programme plan for 2023 is based on the following assumptions:
- (a) The continued commitment by the five Governments of the region and national stakeholders to preventive diplomacy and regional cooperation;

- (b) The five countries of the region continue to monitor developments in Afghanistan and enhance preparedness to existing and potential threats and risks of violent extremism and terrorism, drug trafficking, and a refugee crisis. They continue to provide and advocate humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan.
87. The Regional Centre integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables, and results, as appropriate. It encourages participating countries to ensure gender balance in their delegations and include gender-related issues in the agendas of three regional expert-level workshops on issues related to preventive diplomacy and confidence-building for officials from the Central Asian States and Afghanistan. The Regional Centre also pays due attention to incorporating such cross-cutting topics as the youth, peace and security agenda and climate and security into its programmatic activities, as well as continuing to implement the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy for the entity.
88. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Regional Centre maintains contact with the Commonwealth of Independent States, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and other relevant organizations. The Regional Centre will follow the exchanges with the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia and the Collective Security Treaty Organization on topics of common interest. The Regional Centre will continue the useful practice of convening “troika” coordination meetings among the Centre, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union.
89. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Regional Centre cooperates closely with the resident coordinators in the five countries, the Development Coordination Office and the entities represented in the United Nations country teams, including UNDP and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on gender issues, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on illicit drug trafficking, the Office of Counter-Terrorism on counterterrorism, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on water issues, and the Economic Commission for Europe on water, environment and climate. The Regional Centre provides overall policy guidance to the United Nations country teams in the field of preventive diplomacy to ensure the coherence and complementarity of efforts in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. It will also continue to cooperate with relevant actors, including international financial institutions such as the World Bank. On Afghanistan related issues, the Regional Centre regularly shares information and coordinates activities with UNAMA.

Programme performance in 2021

Sustaining positive regional momentum and mobilizing political will

90. In 2021, the Regional Centre continued to support the positive regional dynamics at various levels of society, including through the implementation of regional initiatives aimed at fostering a culture of prevention among young men and women, supporting the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia, as well as through the launch of the high-level platform for dialogue, the Central Asia Women Leaders’ Caucus. A landmark forum of the Caucus was convened back-to-back with the third consultative meeting of the Central Asian Heads of State, demonstrating the growing importance of the participation of women in the region. In partnership with the Central Asian States, the Regional Centre has developed its new strategy in support of water, energy and environmental and climate cooperation in the region for 2022–2025 as a platform for enhancing regional dialogue and trust-building.
91. In December 2021, the Regional Centre conducted the eleventh annual meeting of deputy ministers of foreign affairs, which explored avenues to further support efforts of the countries of the region in areas related to preventive diplomacy. The meeting was marked by the launch of the fourth phase of the project on countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism. On the margins of the meeting, the Regional Centre conducted the third dialogue between the Governments and young people of Central Asia under the preventive diplomacy academy project.
92. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 13).

Table 13
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
Involvement of diversified key stakeholders in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan was increased through the new youth initiative and water project	Involvement of additional groups was expanded to create more inclusive, structured discussions by key stakeholders in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan through the Central Asia Women Leaders' Caucus	The Regional Centre ensured further involvement of additional groups to create more inclusive discussions by key stakeholders in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on the basis of the new initiatives and entry points of the Centre

Planned result for 2023

Enhanced regional interaction in Central Asia to address current and emerging risks and threats to peace and security

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

93. The Regional Centre's work contributed to enhanced regional security and stability in Central Asia through preventive diplomacy, which met the planned target of ensuring further involvement of additional groups to create more inclusive discussions among the five Governments of Central Asia in addressing the threats of terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime, as well as regional challenges concerning water and natural resources management.

Lessons learned and planned change

94. The lesson for the Regional Centre was that online meetings with authorities became less open and interactive. In applying the lesson, the mission will strive to increase the number of meetings held in a hybrid format, as feasible, including participation in different regional events.
95. The Regional Centre will continue to support the Central Asian States in taking concrete steps to promote peace and trust, creating more inclusive and open discussions on the basis of the new initiatives.
96. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 14).

Table 14
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Increased involvement of diversified key stakeholders in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, through the new youth initiative and water strategy	Expansion of involvement of additional groups to create more inclusive, structured discussions by key stakeholders in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan	The Regional Centre ensures further involvement of additional groups to create more inclusive discussions by key stakeholders in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and	The Regional Centre contributes to an enhancement of regional security and stability in Central Asia by supporting actions to promote peace and trust in the region through more inclusive and open discussions	The Regional Centre helps to spur regional interaction in Central Asia to address risks and threats to peace and security through expressed commitment by the States of the region to promoting peace and trust and

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
		Uzbekistan on the basis of the new initiatives of the Centre	and new initiatives of the States of the region and the Centre	creating inclusive and open discussions

Deliverables

97. Table 15 lists all deliverables of the mission.

Table 15

Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
1. Meetings of the Security Council	2	2	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	3	3	3	3
2. Workshops on preventive diplomacy and confidence-building	3	3	3	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
Good offices: provision of good offices on issues related to preventive diplomacy, such as water, energy, environmental and climate cooperation, drug trafficking and counter-terrorism.				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations on political and security developments in the region and to seek areas for closer cooperation; and consultations and advice on implementing the Joint Plan of Action for the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: brochures and information kits on the activities of the mission; and publication of the <i>Aral Sea Basin Transboundary Water Early Warning Bulletin</i> , publication of the annual <i>Water Yearbook: Central Asia and around the Globe</i> and publications as part of the Preventive Diplomacy Academy project.				
External and media relations: press conferences and press releases on the activities of the mission				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information through the mission's website; matrix of activities on counter-terrorism and preventing extremism website (https://unrcca.unmissions.org/mapping-pvect-activities-5); and maintaining and updating the "Water Unites" portal as a source of information for regional water and climate activities.				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 16

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2021	2022	2023		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent	2023 vs. 2022 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian personnel costs	2 465.9	2 203.8	2 646.3	—	442.5
Operational costs	551.0	690.4	646.4	—	(44.0)
Total (net of staff assessment)	3 016.9	2 894.2	3 292.7	—	398.5

Table 17

Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>									<i>General Service and related categories</i>		<i>National staff</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Field/ Security Services</i>	<i>General Service</i>	<i>Total inter-national</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	
Approved 2022	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	2	–	8	4	18	–	30
Proposed 2023	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	2	–	8	4	18	–	30
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

98. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for the Regional Centre amount to \$3,292,700 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$2,646,300) for the continuation of 30 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 Field Service, 4 National Professional Officer and 18 Local level) as well as operational costs (\$646,400), comprising the costs for official travel (\$184,000), facilities and infrastructure (\$88,100), ground transportation (\$30,300), communications and information technology (\$251,500), medical supplies (\$2,500) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$90,000).
99. For 2023, no change is proposed to the number and levels of the positions. A vacancy rate of 5 per cent has been applied to the estimates for all positions.
100. The increase in requirements for 2023 compared with the appropriation for 2022 is attributable primarily to increased requirements for civilian personnel costs, owing to: (a) the increase in the post adjustment multiplier in Turkmenistan; and (b) the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs for national staff, based on recent expenditure patterns, offset by reduced requirements for operational costs under ground transportation, owing to the exclusion of a provision for the acquisition of vehicles.

Extrabudgetary resources

101. In 2022, extrabudgetary resources in the estimated amount of \$420,000 were projected for the meeting of Central Asian deputy ministers of foreign affairs, a Central Asian expert forum aimed at preparing recommendations for the consultative meeting of the Central Asian Heads of State and a

series of activities under the preventive diplomacy academy project aimed at fostering a culture of preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution among young people in Central Asia, with the overall goal of assisting and supporting Governments in building conflict prevention capacities.

102. In 2023, extrabudgetary resources in the estimated amount of \$715,000 are projected for the relaunching of a project for Central Asia regional cooperation on transboundary water management, with a renewed scope of activities, and for support for the Central Asian Women Leaders' Caucus to provide influential leadership within and among the countries of the region. The annual meeting of Central Asian deputy ministers of foreign affairs, as well as activities under the preventive diplomacy academy project, will also be funded through extrabudgetary resources. Many of the meetings are to be held in a hybrid format.
103. The increase in the estimated extrabudgetary resources to be utilized in 2023 compared with 2022 is due to increased travel for in-person and hybrid format meetings and to more activities under the new Regional Centre strategy in support of water, energy and environmental and climate cooperation in the region for 2022–2025.

4. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission

(\$3,781,300)

Foreword

Upon assuming responsibilities as Chair of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission in April 2021, I immediately commenced consultations with both parties to advocate the convening of a session of the Mixed Commission to resolve the remaining areas of dispute along their shared land boundary. As a result of that intensive engagement, the Mixed Commission met in November 2021 for the first time in seven years and agreed to the resolution of two of the six remaining disputed areas. I personally witnessed the goodwill and strong commitment of the heads of delegations during the “tête-à-tête” meetings that I organized before the session, which allowed for frank and fruitful discussions with a view to finding compromise solutions.

I intend to continue my engagement with the parties to build on the momentum with the aim of reaching a conclusive resolution of all remaining areas of disagreement and towards the finalization of the pillar emplacement project. Furthermore, I will do my utmost to mobilize bilateral and multilateral donors to fund socioeconomic projects in favour of the populations affected by the demarcation and continue my advocacy efforts to ensure the implementation of joint economic ventures and cross-border development projects that will enhance confidence and cooperation between the two countries.

The support provided by my office to ensure the full implementation of the International Court of Justice judgment of 2002, as well as of cross-border and confidence-building initiatives, is making a significant contribution to the prevention of potential disputes along the border of both countries and to the enhancement of stability in the subregion.

(Signed) Annadif Khatir **Mahamat Saleh**
Chair of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

104. The Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission is responsible for the implementation of the judgment of the International Court of Justice of 10 October 2002 on the Cameroon-Nigeria boundary and territorial dispute. Its responsibilities include support for the demarcation of the land boundary and the delineation of the maritime boundary; facilitating the withdrawal and transfer of authority in the Lake Chad area, along the boundary and in the Bakassi Peninsula; addressing the situation of affected populations; and making recommendations on confidence-building measures.
105. The current mandate of the United Nations support team to the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission derives from the following exchanges of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council: [S/2017/78](#) and [S/2017/79](#), [S/2018/1130](#) and [S/2018/1131](#), [S/2019/1012](#) and [S/2019/1013](#), [S/2020/1322](#) and [S/2020/1323](#) and, most recently, [S/2021/1069](#) and [S/2021/1070](#).

Programme of work

Objective

106. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to achieve an orderly and peaceful implementation of the judgment of 10 October 2002 of the International Court of Justice regarding the land and maritime boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria.

Strategy

107. To contribute to the objective, the mission will:
 - (a) Facilitate cooperation between the parties to resolve the remaining four points of disagreement in the demarcation of the land boundary;
 - (b) Support the parties in constructing additional boundary pillars along the land boundary;
 - (c) Produce the draft maps to graphically record the demarcation of the boundary and have them validated by experts from the parties during joint working sessions;
 - (d) Organize and moderate meetings of the drafting committee to finalize a boundary statement at the conclusion of final mapping;
 - (e) Regularly monitor the situation of populations affected by the demarcation and promote cross-border development projects as confidence-building measures, including livelihood support, access to potable water, capacity-building, green energy and security;
 - (f) Continue fundraising efforts among international donors and multilateral partners to finance the demarcation activities and confidence-building projects for populations affected by the demarcation;
 - (g) Enhance subregional cooperation and good practices in the management of international boundaries by disseminating lessons learned from the Mixed Commission.
108. For 2023, the mission's planned deliverables will support Member States' ongoing management of and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Such planned deliverables and activities include raising the awareness of border communities during routine preparations for pillar construction and

engagement with the two parties, Cameroon and Nigeria, to ensure compliance with COVID-19 measures, including the vaccination of experts working in the field.

109. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Consensus on the course of the boundary, as well as how the boundary will be physically demarcated;
 - (b) Physical demarcation of the land boundary shared by Cameroon and Nigeria through the construction and emplacement of boundary pillars;
 - (c) Final maps of the boundary, after which a boundary statement recording the field coordinates of the pillars will be prepared;
 - (d) Enhanced support for the demarcation work and improved living conditions of the affected populations;
 - (e) Consensus on best practices with respect to border management.

External factors for 2023

110. The overall programme plan for 2023 is based on the following assumptions:
- (a) The two States parties, Cameroon and Nigeria, will continue to adhere to the judgment of the International Court of Justice, as well as the workplan adopted by the Mixed Commission;
 - (b) Safety and security conditions will permit field operations to continue unimpeded;
 - (c) Extrabudgetary resources, including additional voluntary contributions, will continue to be made available for border demarcation, pillar construction and confidence-building initiatives.
111. The Mixed Commission integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. Examples include targeting women's groups for the implementation of community development projects in the areas of potable water, capacity-building for employment and community access to the electricity network. The Mixed Commission will continue regular field visits along the land boundary to monitor respect for the legal rights and the well-being of the affected populations, with a special focus on women and young people, as well as other vulnerable groups.
112. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the mission cooperates with the United Nations country teams in Cameroon and Nigeria to jointly develop confidence-building measures in accordance with the needs of the populations living along the land boundary and to ensure the conditions for peace, security and sustainable cross-border development. The secretariat of the Mixed Commission is hosted within the UNOWAS premises in Dakar. UNOWAS provides administrative and logistical support to the Mixed Commission.
113. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the Mission will further seek to integrate disability inclusion into its activities by identifying and addressing their needs among the affected population through awareness-raising.

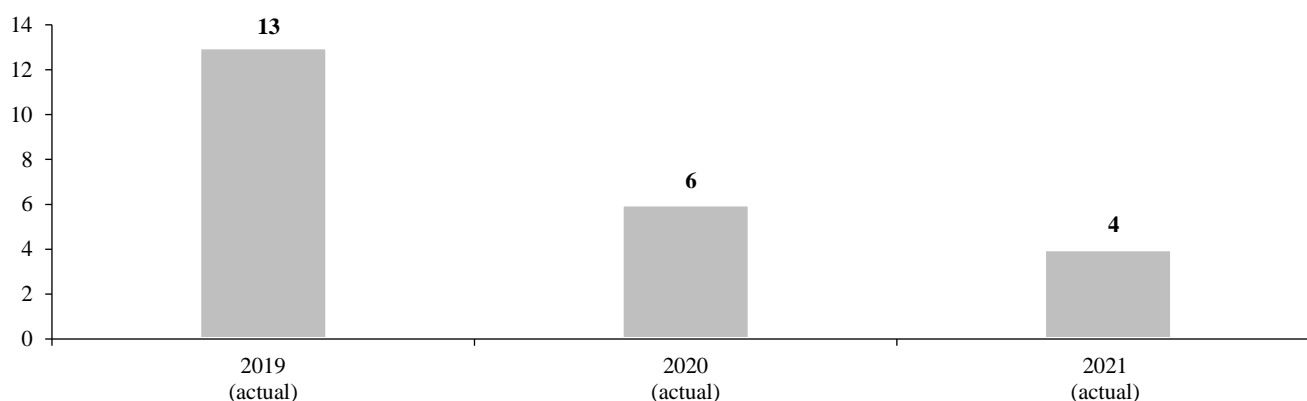
Programme performance in 2021

Political agreement on border reached, allowing for the drafting of the final boundary statement to commence

114. During 2021, the Chair of the Mixed Commission held intensive consultations with the heads of the Nigerian and Cameroonian delegations to reconcile divergent positions on specific points of contention. This led to both delegations reaching an agreement to hold a Mixed Commission session in Yaoundé on 19 and 20 November to advance a resolution of the contested areas. During the session, agreement was reached on two of the six points of disagreement. In addition, the parties agreed to the terms of reference to facilitate the field assessment of the four remaining disputed areas.

115. Confidence-building projects in favour of populations affected by the demarcation planned for both countries include improving food security, access to potable water, capacity-building for employment, access to energy and enhanced security. The mission collaborated with the United Nations country teams in both countries to identify areas of cooperation for joint initiatives to assist the populations affected by the demarcation.
116. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see figure III).

Figure III

Performance measure: number of points of disagreement**Planned result for 2023****Achievement of consensus between Cameroon and Nigeria****Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

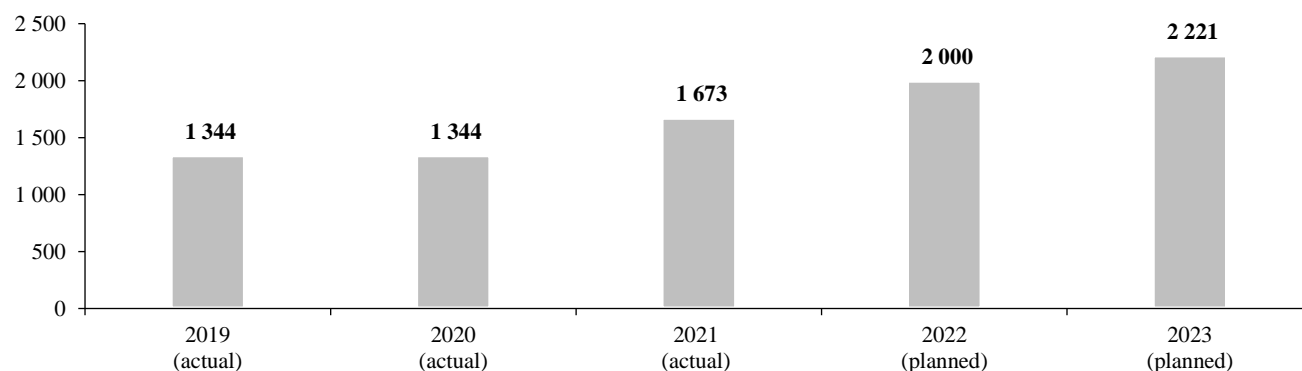
117. The mission's work contributed to the resolution of and agreement on 9 of 13 areas of disagreement along the land boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria, and to the construction of an additional 329 pillars, representing 62 per cent of the demarcated boundary. The annual target was not met in full owing to divergent interpretations by the parties of certain paragraphs in the International Court of Justice judgment.

Lessons learned and planned change

118. The lesson learned for the mission is that engaging the leadership of the two delegations in bilateral meetings and holding a Mixed Commission session leads to the earlier resolution of areas of disagreement between the parties. In applying the lessons, the mission will hold more regular Mixed Commission meetings and continue to intensively engage the leadership and technical experts of the States parties to make further progress towards settling the four remaining areas of contention. The Mixed Commission will also ensure the continued implementation of security protocols adopted by both parties to allow for enhanced access to work sites for the emplacement of pillars.
119. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see figure IV).

Figure IV

Performance measure: number of pillars constructed (cumulative)



Deliverables

120. Table 18 lists all deliverables of the mission.

Table 18

Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
2. Meetings of the Security Council	2	2	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical materials (number of materials)	22	20	10	9
3. Communiqué of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	3	1	2	2
4. Report on the subcommission on demarcation	3	3	3	3
5. Report of the project steering committee and technical monitoring team	16	16	4	4
C. Substantive deliverables				
Good offices: provision of good offices on issues related to the peaceful implementation of the judgment of the International Court of Justice, including on demarcation and cross-border cooperation; and good offices to build consensus on the border demarcation process.				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: technical advice to experts from Cameroon and Nigeria to facilitate resolution of areas of disagreement; advocacy for cross-border cooperation and socioeconomic projects benefiting 177,000 affected people; and raising awareness of affected local communities in the Cameroon and Nigeria border area.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: fact-finding and regular monitoring mission on the implementation of the construction of boundary pillars; field data and map validation; and two monitoring missions on human rights and well-being of the affected populations along the land boundary.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: production of digital geospatial material on an estimated 6,117 agreed positions depicting the Cameroon-Nigeria boundary.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: brochures, flyers, information kits and special events to promote the activities of the mission, notably the demarcation process, as well as to enhance its visibility.				
External and media relations: press conferences, press releases and media interviews on the activities of the mission.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information related to the mission on social media platforms.				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 19

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2021	2022	2023		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent	2023 vs. 2022 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	63.9	75.3	58.8	–	(16.5)
Civilian personnel costs	1 711.9	1 767.7	1 929.2	–	161.5
Operational costs	1 602.5	1 682.0	1 793.3	–	111.3
Total (net of staff assessment)	3 378.3	3 525.0	3 781.3	–	256.3

Table 20

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff				Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service	Total inter- national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	
Approved 2022	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	8	1	–	9	–	2	–	11
Proposed 2023	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	8	1	–	9	–	2	–	11
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

121. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for the Mixed Commission amount to \$3,781,300 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the deployment of one military observer (\$58,800), salaries and common staff costs (\$1,929,200) for nine international positions (2 P-5, 6 P-4 and 1 Field Service) and two national positions (Local level), as well as operational costs (\$1,793,300), comprising the costs for consultants and consulting services (\$530,100), official travel (\$202,300), facilities and infrastructure (\$213,100), ground transportation (\$54,500), air operations (\$196,300), communications and information technology (\$376,400), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$220,600).
122. In 2023, no change is proposed to the number and levels of positions. For international positions, a vacancy rate of 5 per cent has been applied to the estimates, whereas an assumption of full incumbency has been applied to the estimates for national positions based on recent incumbency.
123. The increase in requirements for 2023 compared with the appropriation for 2022 is attributable mainly to: (a) additional requirements for civilian personnel costs, owing to the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs for international staff, based on 2021 expenditure experience and on the increase of the post adjustment multiplier in Senegal in 2022; and (b) additional requirements for operational costs under communications and information technology, for replacement of obsolete equipment and acquisition of public information and publication services with respect to the broadcasting and dissemination of information, offset by decreases in military and police personnel costs, due to the application of the new mission subsistence allowance rates.

Extrabudgetary resources

124. In 2022, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$2.3 million are estimated to support the construction of pillars along the border between Cameroon and Nigeria.
125. In 2023, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$1.4 million are projected to continue to support the pillar emplacement project. The Mixed Commission will continue fundraising activities to implement socioeconomic projects for the benefit of populations in the vicinity of the demarcation exercise.
126. The decrease in the estimated extrabudgetary resources to be utilized in 2023 compared with 2022 is due to the lower number of pillars identified for construction.

5. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon

(\$10,200,100)

Foreword

Lebanon is facing an unprecedented financial and economic crisis, aggravated by political and institutional instability and the implications of COVID-19 and negatively affecting the security and stability of the country. This is also exacerbating the humanitarian crisis affecting Syrian and Palestine refugees, as well as the Lebanese host communities. The unique and complex nature of the crisis and its sheer magnitude necessitate a multi-year recovery and reform programme and a holistic treatment of the country's societal, economic and governmental challenges. These will be the overriding considerations underlying the interventions of the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon in 2023: engagements with a range of governmental institutions to enable decisive action to overcome the crisis and with international partners to ensure their continued support for the Lebanese people and the stability of Lebanon, as well as other forms of crisis mitigation and preventive diplomacy initiatives.

The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon, together with the United Nations country team, will continue to prioritize the facilitation of support to Lebanon as it grapples with the protracted financial, economic and social crisis. Through the parliamentary and presidential elections due in 2022 and in the period ahead, the Special Coordinator's good offices will remain critical in keeping the political momentum towards reforms and restructuring of the economy, promoting effective governance, justice and accountability, and fostering security and stability across Lebanon and its disassociation from regional conflicts. The Office, in coordination with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, will continue to support Lebanon in upholding its obligations under Security Council resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#) and other relevant resolutions; encourage agreement on and the delineation of maritime boundaries between Israel and Lebanon through talks hosted by the Office; and advance other confidence-building measures between the parties towards a permanent ceasefire and long-term solution to the conflict as foreseen in resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#).

(Signed) Joanna **Wronecka**
Special Coordinator, Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

127. The United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon is the most senior United Nations official responsible for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and is the representative of the Secretary-General to the Government of Lebanon, political parties and the diplomatic community based in Lebanon. The mandate of the Special Coordinator stems from resolution 1701 (2006), as well as subsequent decisions of the Council, including S/2007/85 and S/2007/86, S/PRST/2015/7 and S/PRST/2016/10. The Special Coordinator provides political guidance and promotes coherence across the Organization's activities. The Deputy Special Coordinator and Resident Coordinator, who, since 2012, has also been the Humanitarian Coordinator, leads the United Nations country team and humanitarian country team and is responsible for planning and coordinating United Nations humanitarian and development activities in Lebanon. The Council, in its resolution 2433 (2018), stressed the need for enhanced cooperation between the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), with the goal of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the missions. The Secretary-General outlined his recommendations in that regard in a letter to the Council (S/2018/1182). The Council, in its resolutions 2485 (2019) and 2591 (2021), encouraged the Secretary-General to further those efforts, including through an assessment of UNIFIL.
128. In line with the priorities adopted by the International Support Group for Lebanon and the Secretary-General's vision on prevention, the Office structures its engagement on the basis of three strategic pillars of intervention: (a) peace and security; (b) stability; and (c) stabilization and development support. This "whole-of-Lebanon" approach is reflected in the United Nations strategic framework. In 2022, the United Nations will launch the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework with the Government of Lebanon, in complementarity to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and the joint United Nations-European Union-World Bank Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework and the emergency response plan.
129. The complex political situation amid a deep economic and financial crisis in Lebanon continues to call for the political good offices of the Special Coordinator and United Nations system-wide support. A continued United Nations political presence remains essential to supporting Lebanese and international efforts to create an enabling environment for implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) and to promote the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006). Within the territory of Lebanon, the continued maintenance of armed personnel, assets and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon continues to undermine the authority of the Lebanese State and to pose a risk of reigniting conflict. In this connection, challenges in maintaining law and order and protecting the peaceful character of continued popular protests have stretched the capacity of the security forces, especially the Lebanese Armed Forces, to meet competing obligations under resolution 1701 (2006). Meanwhile, ongoing violations by Israel of Lebanon's sovereignty, on land and by air, also impede efforts to work towards a permanent ceasefire between the parties. These challenges are magnified in a volatile regional context that poses further risks of escalation and spill-over into Lebanon.

Programme of work

Objective

130. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to prevent and mitigate conflict between Israel and Lebanon in line with the current cessation of hostilities and towards an eventual permanent

ceasefire, and to extend and consolidate State authority in support of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon.

Strategy

131. To contribute to the objective, the mission will:
 - (a) Exercise its good offices between the parties to pursue confidence-building opportunities, defuse tensions through shuttle diplomacy and address violations of resolution 1701 (2006) before they escalate into conflict, as well as work towards the resolution of outstanding obligations of both parties under resolution 1701 (2006). This work will be carried out in coordination with UNIFIL, in cooperation with relevant Lebanese State authorities, including the Lebanese Armed Forces, and in line with relevant Security Council resolutions;
 - (b) Advocate the adoption of key structural, governance and economic reforms to address the ongoing financial and economic crisis and the demands and aspirations of the people of Lebanon. This will be done in line with the commitments forged at the Economic Conference for Development through Reforms with the Private Sector in 2018 and Lebanon's commitments to concluding negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and implementing an equitable macroeconomic stabilization and reform programme and good governance reforms, including in line with the joint United Nations-European Union-World Bank Reform, Recovery and Reconstruction Framework of 2021. The Office will work for continued international support to state security institutions at a time of depleting State resources and rising domestic tensions, in keeping with international human rights standards. The Office will continue to encourage the international community to support Lebanon fully in meeting its increasing humanitarian needs. This interrelated work will be carried out in coordination with UNIFIL and the United Nations country team, in cooperation with relevant Lebanese State authorities and civil society, and in partnership with key donor countries, international financial institutions and members of the International Support Group for Lebanon, and is aimed at the extension and consolidation of State authority throughout the country, and more effective governance, justice, transparency, accountability and public service delivery countrywide.
132. For 2023, the mission's planned deliverables will support Member States' ongoing management of and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Such planned deliverables and activities will focus on the coordination, planning and monitoring of the response to the pandemic and support the continuity of health services in the context of the pandemic, in particular for the most vulnerable groups, in coordination with the United Nations country team and relevant partners through the Deputy Special Coordinator, who serves also as Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Lebanon.
133. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
 - (a) The upholding of commitments of the parties to the current cessation of hostilities;
 - (b) The creation of an environment conducive to dialogue to address outstanding obligations under resolution 1701 (2006) towards an eventual permanent ceasefire.

External factors for 2023

134. The overall programme plan for 2023 is based on the following assumptions:
 - (a) International consensus with regard to Lebanon, while present, will continue to be challenged;
 - (b) Concerted political unity and responsible leadership will be required for the country to move forward on the implementation of its comprehensive reform agenda, including reaching an agreement with IMF and securing long-term international financing;
 - (c) While the situation may ease somewhat after the COVID-19 pandemic, the socioeconomic and humanitarian repercussions may be felt over a longer period;

- (d) Lebanon's protracted economic and financial crisis has eroded State institutions, diminishing their ability to provide essential public services and to consolidate State authority across the country. Continuing high inflation, currency depreciation, protracted unemployment, growing poverty and humanitarian challenges will remain sources of instability and social unrest;
 - (e) The tense and volatile regional environment will continue to affect Lebanon's internal stability and security;
 - (f) The continued presence of large numbers of Palestine and Syrian refugees will pose challenges;
 - (g) The cessation of hostilities between Lebanon and Israel will hold, potentially allowing for further progress in line with resolution 1701 (2006), and the continuation of confidence-building efforts;
 - (h) Violations of resolution 1701 (2006) will continue to be perpetrated by the parties and tensions will remain, including over the prevalence and proliferation of weapons in Lebanon outside the authority of the State, as well as violations of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity;
 - (i) Increased extension of State authority south of the Litani river and along the borders will depend on the pattern of law and order requirements elsewhere in the country, including on the budgetary positions of the state security institutions.
135. The mission cooperates closely with UNIFIL in the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006). Pursuant to the request to enhance mission efficiencies and effectiveness as mandated by the Security Council in its resolutions 2433 (2018) and 2485 (2019) which culminated in an assessment of UNIFIL published on 1 June 2020 (S/2020/473), both missions continue to deepen collaboration and joint engagement with national and international stakeholders to maintain the cessation of hostilities and to strengthen the security sector and the extension of State authority across all of Lebanon's territory, including in line with the Rome II communiqué dated 15 March 2018. In 2019, a strategic forum was established between UNIFIL and the Office's heads of mission to take stock of the implications of developments in Lebanon and the region for implementation of resolution 1701 (2006). The forum continues to meet on a regular basis to produce shared assessments aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of both missions. Under a memorandum of understanding between UNIFIL and the Office, UNIFIL supports the Office in finance, procurement, engineering, communications, medical services, transport and logistics. The Office also leverages the presence of other United Nations entities, bringing all the United Nations political, security and development tools to bear in support of Lebanon's stability.
136. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the mission coordinates with the League of Arab States, the European Union, international financial institutions, the International Support Group for Lebanon and civil society, including women's groups, to sustain consensus and mobilize support for Lebanon's stability, sovereignty and State institutions, including by convening members of the International Support Group to agree on coordinated messaging and advocacy with Lebanon's political leadership, as well as the issuance of joint statements.
137. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, to further integrate United Nations activities in Lebanon, the Special Coordinator, with the Deputy Special Coordinator/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, interacts with other United Nations entities, the World Bank and international donors through the United Nations country team and the Lebanon Development Forum. Strengthening the United Nations partnership with international financial institutions, including the World Bank and IMF, has informed the Office's good offices and analysis during the crisis period. Joint collaborative efforts between the Office and the United Nations country team have also been launched, including in the areas of anti-corruption and good governance, as well as in support of a Peacebuilding Fund project dedicated to post-conflict reconciliation.
138. The mission integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. In its good offices function and its support for strengthening State institutions, the Office ensures that its political consultations include women in Government, security forces, political parties and civil society. The Office also worked to support the adoption in 2019 of the

national action plan on women and peace and security and in 2020 supported its implementation in partnership with country team entities. The Office is supporting the discussions among key stakeholders on electoral reform, including with respect to the inclusion of a gender quota and increasing the number of women candidates on electoral lists. The Office also participates in events highlighting opportunities and challenges facing women's political participation and involvement in civil society mobilization as part of its advocacy efforts.

Programme performance in 2021

Promoting conditions for the further extension and consolidation of State authority

139. In 2021, the Office, in coordination with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, convened an elections forum at the ambassador level to address Lebanon's preparations for the 2022 parliamentary elections and related international assistance. Recognizing the crucial role of the Lebanese Armed Forces in the stability of Lebanon, the Special Coordinator co-chaired a ministerial conference on 17 June to mobilize emergency support for the Lebanese Armed Forces. A follow-up mechanism put in place, co-chaired by the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Office, has since continued to convene with interested donor countries. To take stock of emergency aid to the Lebanese Armed Forces and update on its needs, the Office and the Lebanese Armed Forces organized an ambassadorial meeting in Beirut on 17 September during which the Lebanese Armed Forces presented an updated request for essential needs. Given the loss of purchasing power due to currency devaluation, efforts were also undertaken to facilitate, through a United Nations mechanism, the exceptional payment of stipends to Lebanese Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces personnel for a temporary period.
140. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 21).

Table 21
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
Agreement on Economic Conference for Development through Reforms with the Private Sector follow-up mechanism to track implementation	Agreement by political parties to the French-led initiative, with implementation pending	Agreement by political parties on a comprehensive reform programme, in order to successfully conclude negotiations with IMF
Adoption of 2019 State budget	Government delay in preparing the 2021 budget	Adoption of 2022 State budget
Referral of 2020 State budget by Council of Ministers to Parliament within constitutional deadlines	Stalled discussions with IMF due to Government resignation	Referral of 2022 State budget by Council of Ministers to Parliament
Planning of by-elections for vacancies; holding of by-elections in Tripoli and Tyre	Beginning of discussions on electoral reform	Successful support to Lebanese authorities in planning and preparing for the 2022 elections
Adoption of an integrated border management strategy	Adoption of legislation establishing the National Anti-Corruption Institution	

Impact of the pandemic

141. The continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic into 2021 had an impact on the implementation of the mandate by constraining the good offices role of the Special Coordinator in furthering the objectives of resolution 1701 (2006). Strict COVID-19 protocols in Israel and related travel restrictions further limited the scope for initiatives to address outstanding issues towards an eventual permanent ceasefire. Within Lebanon, the impact of the pandemic was compounded by the spiralling

socioeconomic crisis and an overstretched health sector, which required strong precautionary measures by the mission to avoid further transmission of COVID-19 among United Nations staff. In-person meetings with external interlocutors were curtailed and meetings among the United Nations country team for inter-agency coordination, programme management and cross-cutting working groups were held online. In addition, to support the Government of Lebanon, the Special Coordinator, with the Deputy Special Coordinator/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, continued to coordinate the response to the immediate socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and to enable United Nations support by filling acute gaps in medications, procuring personal protective equipment, increasing clinical management capacity, providing information to the public, and strengthening human resource and laboratory capacity, with a focus on health-care frontline workers and population at risk in Lebanon. Internally, the mission maintained a clustered rotating team modality, reducing the mobility and office presence to ensure the safety of staff while ensuring business continuity.

Planned results for 2023

Result 1: support institutional reform and the democratic process post-elections, and implementation of the financial and economic reform agenda

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

142. In 2021, the mission's work contributed to supporting reform and the democratic process, which met the planned target of the adoption of a revised elections law.
143. For 2023, the Office will support institutional reform and the democratic process, to promote accountability, political legitimacy and economic viability and sustainability. These will be critical conditions for Lebanon to meet in full its commitments and obligations under resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#). The Office will advocate, along with the United Nations country team and International Support Group for Lebanon partners, for the full activation of the newly constituted National Anti-Corruption Commission, in order to promote an end to corruption, the strengthening of public accountability and the building of public trust in State and political institutions. Likewise, the Office, with its partners, will continue to press for the implementation of an IMF programme and the adoption of financial and macroeconomic reforms necessary to stabilize the economy and for Lebanon to regain access to international financing opportunities.
144. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 22).

Table 22
Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
Holding of by-elections for vacated positions in Tyre and Tripoli	Launch of discussions in Parliament regarding a new elections law	Adoption of revised elections law	Holding of parliamentary and presidential elections on time, in line with new elections law	Follow-up on implementation of reform agenda, in line with the IMF agreement

Result 2: facilitate increased international support for state security institutions through expedited assistance in the most critically required areas

Proposed programme plan for 2023

145. To address the strong negative impact of the social, economic and humanitarian crises on the capacities of the State security forces, the Office will continue to coordinate international support to the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Internal Security Forces, with a focus on their emergency needs and the resources required to maintain their overall operational readiness in a challenging stability context. In line with resolution [2591 \(2021\)](#), the Office will seek to facilitate further and increased international support for all state security institutions, through additional and expedited assistance in the most critically needed areas of support, including daily logistical needs and maintenance of counter-terrorism, border protection and naval capacities.

Lessons learned and planned change

146. The lesson for the mission was that the timely assessment by the Office and international donors of the budget constraints of state security institutions and their pressing operational needs were instrumental in addressing early on the impact of the severe economic crisis on personnel. In applying the lesson, the mission will continue to work in a coordinated manner with both state security institutions and international donors to anticipate potential shortfalls and direct international support to adequately respond to the most urgent and vital needs of Lebanon's state security institutions. A thorough follow-up of the support, combined with strict compliance with human rights due diligence policy guidelines, will be key to ensuring continued international donor support.
147. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 23).

Table 23

Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	—	—	Emergency assistance to Lebanese Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces mobilized through Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon support in accordance with the human rights due diligence policy	Continued support to Lebanese Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy

Deliverables

148. Table 24 lists all deliverables of the mission.

Table 24

Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	3	3	3
1. Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006)	3	3	3	3
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
2. Meetings of the Security Council	3	3	3	3
C. Substantive deliverables				
<p>Good offices: provision of good offices in support of the prevention of conflict and the extension and consolidation of State authority; good offices on elections, peace and stability, including with respect to economic issues; intensive engagement with the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Internal Security Forces, as well as the donor community, to facilitate continued assistance to the security forces; and confidence-building measures between Israel and Lebanon, including with respect to the maritime boundary dispute.</p> <p>Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations with Lebanese and Israeli interlocutors on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006); consultations with the International Support Group for Lebanon and other regional stakeholders on ensuring Lebanon's stability; consultations on the economic and governance reform agenda and development priorities; advice on government accountability, governance policy formulation and public administration reforms; advocacy with international partners in support of Lebanon's efforts for extension of State authority, including strengthened security service agencies; consultations on integrated border management on the Lebanon-Syrian Arab Republic border; advocacy on key human rights standards and protections that could have an impact on long-term security and stability and the strengthening of human rights institutions in Lebanon; advocacy on the political participation and representation of women and young people; and advocacy with international partners in support of Lebanon for continued donor involvement and resources as Lebanon responds to the presence of Palestine and Syrian refugees, taking into account the needs of refugees and host communities.</p>				
D. Communication deliverables				
<p>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach activities to support the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) and other key priorities relating to Lebanon's sustainable peace, development and human rights agenda; activities to strengthen the relationship with key Lebanese partners and stakeholders; engaging with young people, including university students, and supporting women's empowerment and representation, in particular in the parliamentary elections; and outreach activities through special events such as United Nations Day and International Women's Day to communicate more effectively with local stakeholders and to spread broader knowledge of the work being undertaken through Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon information materials and joint outreach activities with other United Nations entities on the promotion of United Nations system-wide priorities such as the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>External and media relations: press conferences, press statements, background briefings, interviews, op-eds and other media engagements to communicate strategically on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006); and press statements of the International Support Group for Lebanon on safeguarding Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty and the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006).</p> <p>Digital platforms and multi-media content: deepen local and national understandings of and support to the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and its support for the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) on website or social media.</p>				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 25

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2021	2022	2023		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent	2023 vs. 2022 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian personnel costs	7 312.9	8 220.1	8 861.8	—	641.7
Operational costs	1 339.9	1 338.3	1 338.3	—	—
Total (net of staff assessment)	8 652.8	9 558.4	10 200.1	—	641.7

Table 26

Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories		National staff				Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	
Approved 2022	1	1 ^a	—	1	2	6	1	—	12	7	—	19	5	58	—	82
Proposed 2023	1	1 ^a	—	1	2	6	1	—	12	6	—	18	5	60	—	83
Change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	2	—	1

^a Position is funded at 50 per cent and cost-shared with the Development Coordination Office.

149. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for the Office amount to \$10,200,100 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$8,861,800) for 18 international positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 6 P-4, 1 P-3 and 6 Field Service) and 65 national positions (5 National Professional Officer and 60 Local level), as well as operational costs (\$1,338,300), comprising the costs for consultants and consulting services (\$12,000), official travel (\$170,000), facilities and infrastructure (\$693,400), ground transportation (\$76,800), communications and information technology (\$239,900), medical (\$17,300), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$128,900).
150. In 2023, the following changes are proposed to the staffing complement:
- Conversion of one position of Administrative Assistant (Field Service) in the Security Section to Administrative Assistant (Local level) to promote national capacity-building;
 - Establishment of one position of Public Information Assistant (Local level) in the Public Information Unit, to support all aspects of the mission's communications requirements, specifically to enhance its digital and social media presence to support the Office's mandate delivery and to ensure uninterrupted and sustained delivery of strategic communications services.
151. A vacancy rate of 5 per cent has been applied to the estimates for international positions. Estimates for National Professional Officer positions are based on the assumption of full incumbency, while a

3 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to estimates for Local level positions. For the Local level position that is proposed to be established, a vacancy rate of 35 per cent is applied in accordance with standard budgeting practice, to take into account the time required for recruitment.

152. The increase in requirements for 2023 compared with the appropriation for 2022 is attributable to the increased requirements under civilian personnel costs, resulting from the increase of the post adjustment multiplier in Lebanon in 2022.

6. United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa

(\$9,074,100)

Foreword

In 2023, the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) will continue to support the Central Africa regional peace and security architecture following the institutional reform of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). The mission will continue to build the capacity of the regional Coalition of Civil Society Organizations for Peace and Conflict Prevention in Central Africa while supporting the operationalization of the ECCAS network of women mediators established in 2021.

In 2023, five countries of the subregion are due to hold elections: Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Rwanda, with most taking place in a polarized political context. In such environments, UNOCA will support political dialogue platforms and scale up its engagement with Governments and political actors with a view to promoting political dialogue as a tool for prevention.

The mission will also support the efforts of ECCAS towards building a subregional governance architecture, linked to the African Governance Architecture, to promote good governance and the rule of law.

As regional stability in Central Africa is confronted with security challenges warranting collective response, UNOCA will extend support to regional efforts geared towards addressing those threats.

By building on its institutional reform and drawing lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic to which the region has shown extraordinary resilience since 2020, ECCAS can play an important role in tackling the peace and security challenges facing the region. UNOCA will spare no effort to reinforce the position of ECCAS as the main regional actor for conflict prevention and sustaining peace in Central Africa.

(Signed) François Louncény **Fall**
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa and
Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

153. The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) is responsible for the prevention of conflicts and the consolidation of peace and security in Central Africa. The mandate was established through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2009/697 and S/2010/457). Through another exchange of letters (S/2021/719 and S/2021/720), the mandate was extended until 31 August 2024.
154. The current mandate assigns four objectives to UNOCA, namely: (a) monitor political and security developments in Central Africa and carry out good offices on behalf of the Secretary-General in order to prevent and resolve conflicts, to help to sustain peace and to advise the Secretary-General and United Nations entities in the region on sustaining peace issues in Central Africa; (b) enhance subregional capacities for conflict prevention and mediation in countries of the subregion, with due attention given to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including human rights and gender dimensions; (c) support and enhance United Nations efforts in the subregion, as well as regional and subregional initiatives on peace and security, including from human rights and gender perspectives; and (d) enhance coherence and coordination in the work of the United Nations in the subregion on peace and security. UNOCA will also continue to host the secretariat of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, coordinate the implementation of the United Nations regional strategy to address the threat and impact of the Lord's Resistance Army and support the implementation of the regional strategy and plan of action on counter-terrorism and the non-proliferation of small arms and light weapons in Central Africa.

Programme of work

Objective

155. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to prevent conflict and consolidate peace and security in the Central Africa subregion.

Strategy

156. To contribute to the objective, the mission will:
 - (a) Engage in good offices activities to help countries to prevent political crises and election-related violence and peacefully resolve conflicts and crises stemming from political and electoral processes, and promote inclusive and peaceful elections;
 - (b) Build regional and national capacities for conflict prevention and sustaining peace, including by providing support to national institutions and platforms for political dialogue where they exist. Where such institutions and platforms are lacking, UNOCA will advocate their establishment and mobilize relevant United Nations entities and other partners to support their operationalization;
 - (c) Leverage its partnership with subregional organizations, especially the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, in conflict prevention, mediation and early warning, including promoting the participation of women, young people and other actors in peacebuilding and sustaining peace strategies;

- (d) Carry out regular early warning analysis to inform preventive diplomacy and good offices efforts, to highlight threats to peace and security in Central Africa and mobilize support for preventive diplomacy, in collaboration with ECCAS and United Nations regional offices and regional representations of United Nations entities;
 - (e) Enhance the coherence of the work of the United Nations on peace and security issues in Central Africa through regular consultations with relevant United Nations entities in the subregion, coordinate the efforts of United Nations entities geared towards the implementation of the regional conflict prevention framework and support the United Nations country teams in adopting and/or rolling out national sustaining peace strategies, aligned with the framework;
 - (f) Ensure the regular holding of the biannual ministerial meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa as a platform for confidence-building between Member States that will continue to use it to discuss threats and challenges to regional peace and security, in particular with a view to preventing or addressing conflicts and crises that carry the risk of creating or exacerbating inter-State tensions or of expanding beyond national borders;
 - (g) Continue to support a regional approach to addressing the crisis in the Lake Chad Basin region, within the framework of the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram-affected Areas of the Lake Chad Basin Region;
 - (h) Work closely with UNOWAS to improve coordination between Central and West African States and regional organizations and mechanisms on maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, including by reinforcing the capacity of the Interregional Coordination Centre for Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea and mobilizing international support. UNOCA will also continue to push for greater alignment of maritime security initiatives by non-regional actors with regional strategies and efforts.
157. For 2023, the mission's planned deliverables will support Member States' ongoing management of and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and this is expected to result in improved coordination among Member States on the cross-border and regional impact of the pandemic on regional integration, peace and security, as well as the development of regional capacities to continue to prevent conflict and sustain peace in the context of a pandemic or a disaster, including the regular functioning of relevant institutions and mechanisms. The mission will support ECCAS and its member States by mobilizing international support for the regional strategy and support the region in drawing lessons from COVID-19 to build regional capacities to anticipate and respond to the impact of pandemics and disasters, especially on peace and security. Such support will target specifically the continuity of institutions and platforms for conflict prevention and sustaining peace in the event of a pandemic or disaster.
158. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Peaceful electoral processes in the subregion, with relevant prevention mechanisms in place for potential election-related violence;
 - (b) Prevention or mitigation of election-related violence and the initiation or continuation of political dialogue processes assisted by joint early-warning and good offices missions by UNOCA and ECCAS in countries holding elections or facing a political crisis;
 - (c) Progress made by ECCAS towards the adoption of a regional governance framework in Central Africa;
 - (d) The holding of two ministerial meetings of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa and two field visits of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa bureau to selected countries on topical issues related to regional peace and security in Central Africa;

- (e) A common understanding of key peace and security challenges and priorities among United Nations entities in Central Africa, integrating emerging drivers of conflicts, including climate change;
- (f) Enhanced coordination of United Nations efforts in support of regional and subregional initiatives on peace and security and governance;
- (g) The adoption and/or implementation of national sustaining peace strategies aligned with the regional conflict prevention framework in at least three countries;
- (h) Improved interregional coordination between Central and West Africa on maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea.

External factors for 2023

159. The overall programme plan for 2023 is based on the following assumptions:

- (a) ECCAS institutional reform becomes fully operational, with all peace and security institutions and mechanisms established and provided with adequate resources for their functioning. UNOCA and the ECCAS Commission maintain or reinforce their cooperation and regular consultations, and adopt and roll out a joint plan of action, within the framework of a new memorandum of understanding between the Commission and the United Nations on peace and security issues;
- (b) ECCAS member States remain committed to establishing a regional governance framework, work genuinely towards the adoption and implementation of regional governance standards and mechanisms, and solicit or accept the support of regional and international partners, including UNOCA, to that end;
- (c) The political landscape remains polarized in several countries of the subregion, against the backdrop of growing demands for the opening of political space and the improvement in electoral frameworks, increasing the risks of political violence or conflict while distrust in public institutions persists, prompting some stakeholders to demand neutral platforms for discussion on key political, electoral and institutional reforms;
- (d) The elections scheduled in the countries of the region are held according to the constitutional and legal time frames and the countries concerned accept the political engagement of UNOCA to prevent and/or resolve election-related violence and crises;
- (e) Tensions erupt, persist or heighten between several countries of the subregion over cross-border security issues, warranting an increased role of regional institutions and mechanisms, which is accepted by the States concerned and supported by international partners, to calm tensions, build trust and peacefully resolve disputes;
- (f) The ECCAS Commission and Member States show a genuine commitment to the involvement of civil society actors, including the regional Coalition of Civil Society Organizations for Peace and Conflict Prevention in Central Africa and women and youth organizations, in the activities of ECCAS in the realm of peace and security, including early warning, conflict prevention and peace-making. The Coalition becomes fully operational, with adequate human resources, and is supported by ECCAS member States and partners;
- (g) ECCAS member States adopt and begin to implement a regional regulation on pastoralism and transhumance in Central Africa, support national and local mechanisms in preventing and peacefully addressing farmer-herder conflicts, and take collective measures to promote peaceful cross-border transhumance.

160. The mission integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, including support for the implementation of the regional action plan on Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) and the adoption and rolling out of national action plans. The mission continues its advocacy on the reinforcement of the role of women in conflict prevention and

sustaining peace, as well as adequate representation of women in decision-making positions both at the national and regional levels. The mission works with other relevant United Nations entities and external partners to reinforce the capacities of women in decision-making positions and in mediation. UNOCA will support the operationalization and build the capacity of the ECCAS network of women mediators established in December 2021 and endorsed by the Heads of State during the 20th ECCAS Conference of Heads of State and Government, held in Brazzaville in January 2022. In its analysis and reporting, the mission ensures that data and information are disaggregated by gender and that analyses and recommendations give due consideration to the specific situation and needs of women. During fact-finding and good offices visits, the mission ensures adequate consultation and engagement with women and women's groups. Human rights aspects, including the protection of women's rights, are also integrated into conflict analysis and early warning and preventive diplomacy work of the mission.

161. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission advocates for political and electoral processes in the region to be disability-sensitive, by encouraging Member States to take appropriate measures to facilitate the participation of persons with disabilities. The mission also encourages and supports experience-sharing between the States of the region in the area of disability inclusion, thus facilitating the adoption of measures that take into consideration the specificities of the regional and national contexts. The mission further integrates the situation of persons with disabilities into its analysis and reporting and ensures proper consultation and engagement with organizations representing persons with disabilities during fact-finding, early warning and good offices activities.
162. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the mission carries out joint analyses and activities on cross-regional peace and security challenges with other regional offices. Country-specific early warning and good offices activities are carried out in close coordination with the offices of the resident coordinators concerned. Early warning analysis and good offices are carried out, to the extent possible, jointly or in consultation with ECCAS.
163. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the mission continues to convene regular meetings of the United Nations presences in Central Africa to achieve a common understanding of the key peace and security challenges in Central Africa and build or reinforce synergies in the action of the United Nations, including through the regional conflict prevention framework. The mission works closely with UNOWAS, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and other relevant United Nations entities, including with respect to cross-border and transregional challenges to peace and security, in order to avoid duplication and ensure coherence in United Nations activities in the subregion.

Evaluation activities

164. An evaluation of the implementation of the mandate of UNOCA is planned for 2023.

Programme performance in 2021

Defusing tensions in electoral contexts

165. In 2021, several countries under the purview of UNOCA, including Chad, the Congo and Sao Tome and Principe, held presidential elections in a context of political tensions and risks of election-related violence. In all three countries, UNOCA monitored the situation closely in the lead-up to the election, including by deploying technical level fact-finding missions. The mission also encouraged political dialogue, including through standing or ad hoc platforms established to that end, with a view to creating conditions for inclusive and peaceful elections.

166. Ahead of the elections in Chad and the Congo, UNOCA carried out a joint fact-finding and assessment mission with ECCAS, identifying risks of violence and conflicts and making recommendations for the exercise of good offices by the mission. UNOCA also conducted a similar mission to Sao Tome and Principe, in consultation with ECCAS. In the Congo, UNOCA organized a capacity-building workshop for the media to ensure their contribution to a peaceful process.
167. Overall, notwithstanding some tensions, the early warning and good offices activities of UNOCA contributed to peaceful elections in Chad, the Congo and Sao Tome and Principe.
168. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 27).

Table 27

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
Increased commitment by States undergoing electoral and dialogue processes reached a workable consensus and peacefully resolved conflicts	Progress ongoing towards the adoption by ECCAS of regional legislation on pastoralism, and by ECCAS and ECOWAS of common policies and joint programmes were delayed owing to COVID-19 restrictive measures and the ECCAS institutional reform process	Reduction in election-related incidents and an increase in the number of constructive and inclusive dialogue initiatives in the subregion

Impact of the pandemic

169. The continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021 had an impact on the execution of mandates, in particular, in the: (a) cancellation of activities related to support for the regional Coalition of Civil Society Organizations for Peace and Conflict Prevention in Central Africa; (b) cancellation of UNOCA participation in the annual meeting of gender advisers and focal points in New York; (c) holding of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa meetings virtually and in hybrid format in 2021; and (d) holding of the meeting of the heads of United Nations presences in Central Africa virtually (instead of face-to-face). Wherever practical, the mission continued to use all means available to ensure mandate implementation, while adhering strictly to the preventive measures enforced by States to counter the spread of the virus. The mission resorted to special flights, when recommended, made use of videoconferencing, offered COVID-19 testing for its staff and encouraged the vaccination of staff and dependents, among other measures. That approach resulted in a significant improvement in programme delivery in 2021, in contrast to 2020, when most activities had to be rescheduled.
170. In addition, in order to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of the objectives, UNOCA continued to raise the awareness of Member States on their responsibility to meet their international obligations, including with regard to human rights and the efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, while responding to the pandemic. The mission also advocated a regional approach to the pandemic, in particular regarding its impact on peace and security.

Planned result for 2023

Election-related violence is prevented or mitigated in line with the Malabo Declaration on democratic elections

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

171. In 2023, at least five countries of the region will hold various elections. Most of these countries have recently experienced election-related violence, including some where grievances stemming from the last electoral processes are yet to be addressed completely and adequately. In December 2020, at the fiftieth ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, a “Declaration on Democratic and Peaceful Elections as a Means of Strengthening Stability and Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Central Africa” (the Malabo Declaration) was adopted, whereby Member States reaffirmed their commitment to organizing periodic, democratic and peaceful elections within the constitutional and legal time frame and in compliance with international standards.

Lessons learned and planned change

172. A lesson for the mission was that the groundwork for election-related early warning and good offices should be laid early in the electoral cycle, grounded in commitments taken in international and regional forums by the States concerned. In applying the lesson, UNOCA will engage relevant Member States early in the electoral cycle on the basis of the commitment that they made under the Malabo Declaration. UNOCA will also work closely with ECCAS to strengthen the regional legal framework on democratic elections, including through support for the process towards the adoption of a regional protocol, taking into consideration the norms and frameworks that exist at the level of the African Union.
173. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 28).

Table 28
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Increased commitment by States undergoing electoral and dialogue processes to reaching a workable consensus and to peacefully resolving any conflict	Adoption of ECCAS-wide legislation on pastoralism; adoption of common policies and joint programmes ahead of the next ECCAS-ECOWAS summit	Reduction in election-related incidents and increase in the number of constructive and inclusive dialogue initiatives in the subregion	Early warning and good offices missions are conducted by UNOCA and ECCAS to States holding elections The majority of elections in Central Africa are generally peaceful, with no or low level of violence	Early warning and good offices missions conducted by UNOCA and ECCAS to States of the region contribute to peaceful elections, with no or low level of violence Progress is achieved in the implementation of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa Malabo Declaration and towards the adoption of a regional protocol on elections

Deliverables

174. Table 29 lists all deliverables of the mission.

Table 29

Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	3	3	3
1. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	2	2	2	2
2. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	6	6	6
3. Meetings of the Security Council	2	2	2	2
4. Ministerial meeting of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa	4	4	4	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	60	60	70	70
5. Workshop on conflict prevention, mediation, human rights and women's empowerment	40	40	45	45
6. Workshop for journalists/media on their role in conflict prevention and protection of civilians	20	20	25	25
C. Substantive deliverables				
Good offices: good offices, preventive diplomacy and mediation, high-level diplomatic missions and meetings, including jointly with regional organizations (ECCAS and the African Union), regional and subregional summits, forums and high-level meetings to promote peace and stability, maritime safety and human rights.				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: strategic coordination meetings and round tables with regional and subregional organizations on regional integration, peace and security, human rights and counter-terrorism (including addressing security threats from Boko Haram).				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: field visits to Member States to gather information, consult stakeholders and coordinate action on issues related to subregional peace and security, such as political and electoral crises, armed groups, illicit transfers of small arms and light weapons, and human rights violations and abuses.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: print media (brochures, information kits, annual review and quarterly publications, and banners); broadcast media (cooperation with radio and television for coverage and broadcasting of relevant activities of the mission); and cultural and sporting events and other awareness-raising activities related to United Nations observances, including an annual football tournament for peace.				
External and media relations: press conferences, press releases, statements and interviews on the activities of the mission.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: website and social media platforms to disseminate information related to the mission.				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 30

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2021	2022	2023		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent	2023 vs. 2022 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian personnel costs	5 903.6	6 894.3	7 238.0	—	343.7
Operational costs	1 381.8	1 635.8	1 836.1	119.3	200.3
Total (net of staff assessment)	7 285.4	8 530.1	9 074.1	119.3	544.0

Table 31

Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories		National staff				
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service	Total inter- national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2022	1	—	—	2	5	12	6	—	26	7	—	33	4	11	—	48
Proposed 2023	1	—	—	2	5	12	6	—	26	7	—	33	4	12	1	50
Change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2

175. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for UNOCA amount to \$9,074,100 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$7,238,000) for the continuation of 33 international positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 2 D-1, 5 P-5, 12 P-4, 6 P-3 and 7 Field Service), 15 national positions (4 National Professional Officer and 11 Local level) and the establishment of 2 positions (1 Local level and 1 United Nations Volunteer), as well as operational costs (\$1,836,100) comprising the costs for consultants (\$24,700), official travel (\$566,400), facilities and infrastructure (\$303,200), ground transportation (\$63,600), air operations (\$159,200), communications and information technology (\$654,700), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$64,300).
176. In 2023, the following changes are proposed to the staffing complement:
- Establishment of one position of Security Assistant (Local level) to strengthen fire prevention service and the residential security service;
 - Establishment of one position of Finance and Budget Assistant (United Nations Volunteer) to support the annual budget preparation and implementation.
177. The increase in requirements for 2023 compared with the appropriation for 2022 is attributable to:
- higher requirements for international staff due to the application of a lower vacancy rate compared with the rate applied in the approved 2022 budget;
 - the proposed establishment of one Local level position and one United Nations Volunteer position for 2023; and
 - acquisitions to replace obsolete equipment for communications and information technology.

178. A vacancy rate of 10 per cent has been applied to the estimates for international positions, taking into account the actual vacancy rate in 2021 and projected deployment in 2022. An assumption of full incumbency, based on the most recent actual incumbency, has been applied to the estimates for national positions. Vacancy rates of 35 and 50 per cent have been applied, respectively, to the estimates for the proposed Local level and United Nations Volunteer positions.

Extrabudgetary resources

179. In 2022, extrabudgetary resources in the estimated amount of \$600,000 are projected to be utilized to support the reinforcement of institution-building for ECCAS following its reform; the operationalization of the regional network of civil society organizations for peace and stability in Central Africa; the prevention of election-related violence and crises; the implementation of activities related to the climate change agenda; the organization of meetings and related activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa; and activities related to women and peace and security.
180. For 2023, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$600,000 are projected for supporting regional capacity to prevent, mitigate and resolve election-related crises and violence in the Central Africa subregion, including through the strengthening of electoral governance and support for the adoption of regional norms and mechanisms on democratic elections; support for the effective functioning of a regional women's platform for peace and security in the Central Africa subregion; support for ECCAS in the reinforcement of its conflict prevention and resolution capacities, with a view to enhancing its effectiveness in early warning; and the strengthening of the role of media organs as a catalyst for peace and security, as well as social cohesion.

7. United Nations Support Mission in Libya

(\$88,432,200)

Foreword

The Libyan political process was derailed when elections scheduled for 24 December 2021 were postponed owing to persisting divisions among political actors and institutions. Further polarization emerged from diverging views on how to put the political process back on track. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) facilitated efforts to overcome the impasse by refocusing on supporting the three dialogue tracks: political, security and economic. UNSMIL further supported efforts to develop a consensual path to elections within a constitutional framework, to ensure that the 2020 ceasefire agreement would continue to hold, and to preserve gains achieved on the economic track.

In 2023, UNSMIL will continue to provide its good offices and support to Libyan stakeholders and the coordination of the political, security, economic and human rights tracks, and to facilitate an inclusive dialogue aimed at the formation of a democratically elected Government and Parliament and unified military, police and financial institutions. UNSMIL ceasefire monitors, deployed since October 2021, will continue to assist Libyan authorities in supporting the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism and implementing the withdrawal of foreign forces and mercenaries in coordination with the Member States and regional organizations concerned.

Further steps are needed towards the inclusion of women and young people in political processes, the promotion of national reconciliation and justice and the protection of civic space. The situation of migrants and refugees in Libya continues to remain of serious concern. UNSMIL, jointly with the United Nations country team, continues to work on these priorities as key elements for building a peaceful and resilient Libya.

(Signed) Raisedon **Zenenga**
Officer-in-Charge, United Nations Support Mission in Libya

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

181. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) is an integrated special political mission established on 16 September 2011 by the Security Council in its resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#), to support the country's transition and post-conflict efforts, including through an inclusive national dialogue and a constitution-drafting process. As a result of the conflict that began in 2014, the Council mandated the mission to support the Libyan political process towards the holding of elections and the unification of institutions, in line with the Libyan Political Agreement signed on 17 December 2015.
182. Following the signing of a nationwide ceasefire agreement on 23 October 2020 that ended the armed conflict, which had begun in April 2019, the Security Council, in its resolution [2570 \(2021\)](#), mandated UNSMIL to provide support to the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism, including through the facilitation of confidence-building measures and the scalable and incremental deployment of up to an initial maximum of 60 UNSMIL ceasefire monitors, once conditions allow.
183. On 29 April 2022, the Security Council, in its resolution [2629 \(2022\)](#), extended the mandate of UNSMIL, as set out in resolutions [2542 \(2020\)](#) and paragraph 16 of resolution [2570 \(2021\)](#), until 31 July 2022 took note of the independent strategic review of UNSMIL and requested the Mission to implement its recommendations. The Council decided that UNSMIL, as an integrated special political mission, should be led by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in Tripoli, supported by two Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General to ensure a renewed focus on the political dynamics of the various aspects of the conflict in Libya, while ensuring complementarity and integration between UNSMIL and the United Nations country team. The Council further requested that, in the implementation of the recommendations of the strategic review, UNSMIL explore all avenues to increase efficiency and redeploy existing resources, including through prioritization and the reconfiguration of tasks and resources, as needed and where appropriate.
184. In its resolution [2629 \(2022\)](#), the Security Council reaffirmed its: [S]trong commitment to a Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process, facilitated by the United Nations, to create a path to hold free, fair and inclusive national Presidential and Parliamentary elections in Libya as soon as possible, expressing support for the ongoing facilitation of intra-Libyan consultations to create the conditions and circumstances for elections on a constitutional and legal basis, and recalling the timeline elaborated in the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) roadmap and the role of all relevant institutions in delivering elections.
185. The Mission's mandate currently includes mediation and good offices to support: (a) an inclusive political process and security and economic dialogue within the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement and the United Nations Action Plan for Libya; (b) continued implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement; (c) consolidation of the governance, security and economic arrangements of the Government of Libya, including support for economic reform in collaboration with international financial institutions; (d) a ceasefire and ceasefire monitoring support; and (e) subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process, including the constitutional process and the organization of elections. In addition, within operational and security constraints, the Mission is mandated to provide: (a) support to key Libyan institutions; (b) support, on request, for the provision of essential services and delivery of humanitarian assistance, including in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in accordance with humanitarian principles; (c) human rights monitoring and reporting; (d) support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering their proliferation; (e) the coordination of international assistance and the provision of advice and assistance to Government-led efforts, to stabilize post-conflict zones, including those liberated from Da'esh; and (f) support for the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism, including through the facilitation of confidence-building measures and the scalable and incremental deployment of UNSMIL ceasefire monitors once conditions allow.

Programme of work

Objective

186. The objective, to which this Mission contributes, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2542 \(2020\)](#), [2570 \(2021\)](#) and [2629 \(2022\)](#) and taking into account the recommendations of the 2021 independent strategic review, is to support an inclusive political process leading to a democratically elected Government and its reconciliation, peacebuilding and State-building efforts, formed on the basis of credible, transparent and inclusive elections; to advance gender equality, advocating the increased participation of women in all aspects of the political process; to foster the unification of political, security, economic and rule of law institutions that are responsive and accountable to all people in Libya; to support the 5+5 Joint Military Commission in maintaining the ceasefire, by supporting the implementation of the provisions of the ceasefire agreement of October 2020, including the withdrawal of foreign forces and mercenaries from Libya based on the Commission's action plan; to advance human rights and rights-based national reconciliation and transitional justice processes; to address the threat from terrorism; and to cultivate mutually beneficial relations with its international partners while respecting the sovereignty of Libya.

Strategy

187. To contribute to the objective, the Mission will:
- (a) Provide mediation and good offices, as well as technical assistance, to contribute to the full unification of the Libyan State with a strengthened focus on the political process, together with economic, security, humanitarian and human rights priorities attentive to the interlinkages between them, complemented by the efforts of the working groups of the International Follow-up Committee on Libya, engaging Libyan stakeholders at all levels to ensure smooth progress on the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process;
 - (b) Support the 5+5 Joint Military Commission in continuing to implement the nationwide ceasefire agreement through the work of UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component in support of the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism, including the provisions of technical assistance and withdrawal of foreign forces and mercenaries;
 - (c) Support economic policy reform, in close cooperation with Member States and international financial institutions, including reunification and reform of the country's banking system, a decentralization policy and a reform of the subsidy system;
 - (d) Support Libyan parties and international actors in continuing to engage in a rights-based national reconciliation process, on the basis of the principles of transitional justice, with a view to ensuring a Libyan-led and Libyan-owned inclusive political process and a lasting peace;
 - (e) Provide support and good offices within the area of rule of law, to support the judiciary and prosecutorial system, including their critical role in ensuring justice as a part of a sustained peace process;
 - (f) Engage its good offices and work with national authorities on reforming the country's security sector, including support for mine action, security sector reform and support for laying the groundwork for a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and facilitating operational planning with national stakeholders on issues of process design, institutional set-up and economic aspects of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and for coordinating the provision of technical expertise, training and equipment;
 - (g) Provide technical assistance to the High National Elections Commission and the Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections;
 - (h) Promote and protect human rights, ensure monitoring and reporting of abuses and violations of human rights and international human rights and humanitarian law, including sexual

violence in conflict, and advocate on the humanitarian situation and support the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the country;

- (i) Engage with neighbouring countries, including sub-Saharan countries, to ensure that their views and concerns are taken into consideration.
188. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) The formation of unified national political, security and economic institutions, including Government and Parliament, a unified armed and police services, a unified Central Bank, and a stabilized and unified economy;
 - (b) The development of effective and accountable institutions and the promotion of the rule of law throughout the country, and reconciliation and transitional justice processes, leading to a more resilient and responsive State;
 - (c) The maintenance of the ceasefire and effective support for the implementation of the provisions of the ceasefire agreement, including the withdrawal of mercenaries, foreign fighters and foreign forces.
189. To achieve these results, the independent strategic review recommended the strengthening of key mission capacities and a gradual expansion of the Mission's footprint, which was initiated in 2022 with the deployment of the ceasefire monitoring component, to be based in Sirte, once conditions allow.
190. The 2023 proposal prioritizes the following mission capacities: (a) political analysis and support for ongoing mediation efforts, with an emphasis on constitutional expertise; (b) political and economic expertise focused on economic analysis and reform, and support for the transparent, equitable and accountable management of oil revenue across the country; (c) transitional justice and reconciliation; (d) disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and weapons and ammunition management capacity, included within the ceasefire monitoring component; (e) strategic communications capacity; (f) gender analysis and mainstreaming capacity; (g) enhanced capacity in the Office of the Chief of Staff to ensure the effective direction and integrated management of the Mission's activities and to ensure Mission-wide coherence and harmonization among mandated tasks; and (h) security and support capacity to support the UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component in Sirte.

External factors for 2023

191. The overall programme plan for 2023 is based on the following assumptions:
- (a) The Libyan Political Agreement of December 2015, Security Council resolution [2510 \(2020\)](#), endorsing the conclusions of the Berlin Conference on Libya, the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum Tunis road map and accompanying outputs and resolutions [2542 \(2020\)](#), [2570 \(2021\)](#), and [2629 \(2022\)](#) will remain the guiding frameworks for United Nations support in Libya;
 - (b) Consensus between the Libyan institutions to restore the electoral path in 2022, through clear timetables and milestones and an agreed constitutional basis, will culminate in an inclusive and transparent electoral process and thereby bring an end to the political transition through the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections as soon as possible and the formation of new executive and legislative authorities thereafter;
 - (c) Implementation of the ceasefire agreement of October 2020, including the withdrawal of foreign fighters and mercenaries, will continue, as will agreed mechanisms to monitor and maintain the agreement, while the fragile stability characterizing the security situation will persist;
 - (d) The economic sector of Libya will continue to suffer from a lack of oversight and clarity with regard to public spending, while efforts regarding the reunification of the Central Bank will continue as part of the implementation of the road map and independent audit recommendations for reunification;

- (e) Elements of instability or stagnation will continue to affect the political and security processes, providing openings for those interested in the status quo and/or potential spoilers to hinder the processes, requiring continued good offices efforts in parallel with sustained support for reconciliation and support for transitional justice mechanisms;
 - (f) The human rights situation in Libya is expected to remain of concern, especially with respect to maintaining civic space for all people in Libya to exercise their rights, in particular civil and political rights;
 - (g) The humanitarian situation will improve, parallel to the stabilization of the security situation, with a steady decrease in the number of internally displaced people;
 - (h) Strategic partnerships will continue between the members of the international community, including regional organizations and the United Nations, in support of a Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process and adherence to the United Nations sanctions regime.
192. With regard to cooperation with other entities, UNSMIL is mandated by the Security Council pursuant to its resolution [2542 \(2020\)](#) to coordinate international assistance and to provide advice and assistance to efforts led by the Government of Libya to stabilize the country. UNSMIL will seek to maximize collective results in all contexts through partnerships with relevant local and international partners, regional organizations and civil society groups, including through conducting diplomatic briefings and coordination with the African Union, the League of Arab States and the European Union (Libya Quartet) to ensure a unified approach towards supporting Libya's political and security processes and resolving the Libyan crisis. Furthermore, the United Nations-African Union-European Union tripartite task force will continue to work, in particular on stranded migrants and refugees in Libya.
193. Integration with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes comprising the United Nations country team is a guiding principle for UNSMIL, as a complex United Nations integrated special political mission operating in a post-conflict environment linking several peacebuilding dimensions – political, development, humanitarian, human rights, rule of law, economic and security aspects – into a coherent strategy. The integration principle directs all United Nations actors (UNSMIL and United Nations humanitarian and development actors) to collaborate closely and coherently to maximize the gains of their interventions, under the leadership of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator. The 2021 independent strategic review highlighted that coordination and synergies between the work of UNSMIL and the United Nations country team had improved and recommended that additional efforts be made to ensure complementarity between their various work streams. Accordingly, UNSMIL and the United Nations country team will carry forward the Secretary-General's focus on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to facilitate long-term peace, security and sustainable development. On the humanitarian front, the 2022 Libya Humanitarian Response Plan is aimed at reaching approximately 211,000 people in the first five months of 2022, or 27 per cent of the 803,000 people identified as being in need of humanitarian assistance and protection interventions. In recognition that political and security interventions will have a major impact on humanitarian and development efforts and vice versa, an integrated planning and assessment approach will continue to strengthen the ability of UNSMIL to implement its mandate and increase the ability of the country team to carry out its role and, consequently, enhance the impact of United Nations interventions to support people in Libya. UNSMIL and the United Nations country team will work jointly on the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2025) to address the underlying root causes and driving forces of the current crisis in Libya, within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular Goal 16 on strong peace and justice institutions, Goal 5 on gender equality and Goal 8 on economic growth, aiming for an inclusive, stable, democratic, prosperous, equal and reconciled society, underpinned by unified and strengthened security, justice, rule of law and human rights institutions that promote and protect human rights. Overall, enhanced integrated planning and assessment between UNSMIL and the United Nations country team, and the identification of benchmarks and indicators present an opportunity to gradually prepare the ground for an eventual handover of tasks in the coming three

to five years, further to national elections, the establishment of government priorities and an improvement in the political, economic and security situation.

194. UNSMIL integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. It will continue to promote women's participation in the political process and representation in government institutions, including to ensure effective gender mainstreaming into the constitution-making and electoral processes, in order to safeguard equal rights and opportunities for women. UNSMIL and the United Nations country team will jointly promote equal rights and opportunities for women, including support for efforts by the Government to protect women from all forms of violence, in line with national legislation, applicable international law and relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as to address and prevent violence against women and girls in vulnerable situations, including displaced persons, migrants and refugees, and to identify the impact of extremism conducive to terrorism on women in Libya. UNSMIL and the country team will continue to improve prevention and protection efforts.

Evaluation activities

195. As requested by the Security Council in its resolution [2542 \(2020\)](#), an independent strategic review was carried out in 2021, which provided an assessment and recommendations for improving the efficiency of the overall structure, prioritization of tasks and the capacity and effectiveness of staffing of UNSMIL, including as it related to mediation and peace process management. The Council endorsed the review's recommendations in its resolution [2629 \(2022\)](#) and requested the Mission to explore all avenues to increase efficiency and redeploy existing resources, including through the prioritization and reconfiguration of tasks and resources. The Mission took this into consideration in preparing the proposed programme plan for 2023, in order to strengthen mandate delivery such as enhanced harmonization of efforts to advance the ongoing intra-Libya dialogue tracks (political, economic, security, human rights and international humanitarian law), and, considering humanitarian priorities, to lay the foundation for medium- to long-term processes, including national reconciliation and security sector reform, the establishment of a ceasefire monitoring mechanism and enhanced integration.
196. While there are no independent and external evaluations planned for 2023, the independent strategic review conducted in 2021 recommended the conduct of a strategic review and re-evaluation of staffing and capacity needs following national elections to ensure the alignment with national priorities. The Mission will further continue its efforts to enhance programme planning, monitoring and reporting on programme performance, as an element of self-assessment. UNSMIL will improve the collection of evidence-based information to inform decision-making processes, while focusing on strengthening accountability and identifying areas for improvement for its components.

Programme performance in 2021

Supporting the building of resilient and unified State institutions

197. In 2021, UNSMIL provided technical support and capacity-building to the High National Elections Commission during all phases in the preparation of general elections, including the voter registration process. The Mission also provided technical advice on the reunification of the Central Bank, including through the facilitation of an independent audit. On the security track, UNSMIL continued its advocacy on the unification of Libyan security institutions, which contributed to the establishment of a joint Libyan security force (police) by the 5+5 Joint Military Commission to operate along the coastal road and the deployment of the UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component to support the Libyan ceasefire monitoring mechanism. The 5+5 Joint Military Commission remained active as the only unified military entity, providing an example for future unification of the military institutions.
198. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 32).

Table 32

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
Municipal elections were held in 25 municipalities in the west and south	Intra-Libyan economic-financial, military-security and political tracks convened	A new temporary executive authority selected and endorsed by the House of Representatives to govern Libya for the period leading up to national elections set for 24 December 2022
Government budget for commission secured	Ceasefire arrangements agreed and road map adopted for the transitional period until elections are held	The House of Representatives, which had been divided, was reunified
Commission staff capacity-building and development activities conducted, including on gaining experience from the Tunisian elections		Electoral management body equipped to conduct (national and municipal) elections, including sufficient government budget

Impact of the pandemic

199. While continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic into 2022 did not result in the cancellation of mission activities, it continued to have an impact on the modalities in which UNSMIL delivered its mandate. Accordingly, UNSMIL implemented prevention measures restricting mass meetings, which are key to supporting an inclusive political process, and reconfigured seminars, workshops and training events to allow for their delivery online and provided technical advisory services through webinars and other online means. The Mission was therefore able to continue to deliver its mandate, through virtual means, including security working groups (both co-Chair and plenary sessions). Limited face-to-face working sessions were held, such as the plenary security working group in Tunis, as well as in-person international visits that were key to making progress on the 5+5 Joint Military Commission's action plan for the withdrawal of foreign forces, foreign fighters and mercenaries from Libya. UNSMIL facilitated 10 online mine action coordination meetings with the Libyan Mine Action Centre, implementing partners, interested Member States and stakeholders to enhance operational coordination, facilitate information-sharing and increase efficiency. In addition, 120 electoral support events were delivered online, including weekly and monthly electoral assistance sessions with electoral partners to ensure information-sharing, gender and elections seminars, and thematic workshops.

Planned results for 2023**Result 1: fostering reconciliation and an inclusive democratic process****Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

200. In 2021, the Mission's work contributed to maintaining political dialogue among Libyans through the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum and the appointment of a new interim executive, which established a united executive authority, and to advancing efforts aimed at the unification of economic institutions, although this was affected by continued divisions between the parties. Using a variety of strategic communications tools, the Mission supported the political and electoral processes with efforts to counter hate speech, incitement and disinformation in Libyan media, while in parallel promoting principles of ethical journalism and engagement on social media platforms. Innovative digital media dialogues reached thousands of Libyans, opening access to the political dialogue for the public at large.
201. In 2023, UNSMIL will continue to facilitate an inclusive Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political dialogue process to reach an agreement on a constitutional framework that is in accordance with

international standards and that will strengthen State-building, good governance and accountability. UNSMIL will provide support to national efforts for a peaceful political transition, reconciliation and consolidation of democratically elected institutions. Technical support will be provided in the preparation and conduct of elections, including at the local level, further promoting decentralization and local governance.

202. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 is presented in the performance measure below (see table 33).

Table 33
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Three-part road map proposed by UNSMIL to cease hostilities, arms embargo maintained and political dialogue resumed	Intra-Libyan economic-financial, military-security and political dialogue tracks launched and supported by respective working groups under the framework of the International Follow-up Committee on the Libya Berlin process	A new temporary executive authority selected by the UNSMIL-facilitated Libyan Political Dialogue Forum and endorsed by the House of Representatives to govern Libya for the period leading up to national elections, and no longer than a total of 18 months	Peaceful transfer of power following national elections	Unified elected parliament and functional
Additional revenue (which matched that of oil) integrated into the budgetary process	Ceasefire agreement signed in October 2020 and political road map adopted in November for the transitional period through national elections	Agreement on a constitutional basis for the elections was not reached	Elected Government takes office with effective authority across the country	Government and its institutions contribute to political stability and reconciliation
Meetings of the Central Bank of Libya governors convened with support of international financial institutions to agree on terms of reference	Board of directors of the Central Bank of Libya reactivated, enabling harmonization of monetary policies	Central Bank of Libya board of directors unified exchange rates, thereby strengthening real currency value and expunging market distortions	Multi-faceted national approach to reconciliation supported, while simultaneously addressing accountability	Constitutional framework is agreed and developed in line with international norms and standards
Libyan economic dialogue with Libyan economic experts established to consolidate and develop economic policy reform	Contract with auditing company concluded and parallel audits of both Central Bank of Libya branches launched	Audit report on the Central Bank of Libya published on the basis of the audit initiated to restore national accountability process and move towards unification of the two branches	Finalization of process to adopt a constitution that is in line with minimum internationally recognized standards	Equitable access to political and democratic processes, including access by women and young people, guaranteed and protected under the constitution
			Support for unification of the Central Bank of Libya, management of national deficits and access to foreign exchange in a manner that maintains currency value and steadies the price of vital commodities	Economic and financial institutions have increased capacity to provide macroeconomic stability and enact economic reforms, towards a more productive, efficient and transparent Libyan economy
			Consolidation of the unification of the Central Bank of Libya, including the harmonization of its accounts and its	

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
	Establishment of the Libyan Expert Economic Commission formalized as an interim consultative body to harmonize economic policy and create the conditions for institutional unification	Economic experts supported the transition process to a new unified national Government by taking continuous steps towards supporting the unification of the national budget and other economic processes	supervisory processes over the commercial banks; national accountability process strengthened Economic reform efforts continue, to make the Libyan economy more productive, efficient and transparent	

Result 2: strengthened rule of law institutions and transitional justice process protecting the rights of all people in Libya

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

203. In 2021, UNSMIL supported the launch of a national centre for transitional justice for training national actors, strengthening national capacities and preparing laws on transitional justice. UNSMIL technical support further led to the establishment of a committee in the Libyan Bar Association composed of 20 experienced women lawyers in order to strengthen its focus on women's rights. UNSMIL also facilitated discussions on violence against women, the role of civil society organizations and the protection of human rights defenders. UNSMIL continued to document cases of arbitrary detention in facilities operated by State and non-State actors across the country, as well as incidents in which detainees were subjected to torture, sexual violence and other serious violations of international law.
204. In 2023, UNSMIL, together with the United Nations country team, will support government institutions in respect of their obligations to protect and promote human rights, with an emphasis on protecting civic space and freedom of expression and assembly. The Mission will assist Libyan institutions in rolling out the transitional justice process, with the rights of victims and accountability and justice at the centre of the process. Good offices will be provided to advance the recognition and enjoyment of women's rights and the institutionalization of policies and procedures related to the empowerment of women, and protection of women's and children's rights and victims of violence.
205. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 34).

Table 34
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Establishment of a civil society forum with human rights defenders and women human rights defenders on the universal periodic report, coordinating the submission of a	Enhanced capacities of Libyan women municipal councillors on the inclusion of Libyan women in the peace and electoral process, on international human	Strengthened judicial leadership, including of the Supreme Judicial Council, on respect, protection and promotion of human rights, with an emphasis on	National mechanism on transitional justice established, strengthening the capacities of national actors on transitional justice laws and the reconciliation	Legal and policy frameworks enacted and implemented by legitimate authorities to promote rule of law, including the endorsement of a law on violence

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
joint universal period report to the Human Rights Council	rights, national legislation and recommendations on eliminating violence against women	fact-finding and enhancing the judiciary and prosecutorial systems	process, as well as advocacy on the release of arbitrarily detained prisoners Development by governmental bodies and civil society organizations of a protection strategy, and a Government-endorsed protection structure, including a gender-responsive, human rights defender and protection joint commission Establishment of a joint consultation forum, strengthening civil society monitoring, analysis and reporting of human rights abuses and violations	against women, the amendment of Transitional Justice Law 29 of 2013 and the drafting of a new national reconciliation law Rule of law institutions strengthened to investigate, prosecute, adjudicate and prevent abuses and violations of human rights, while monitoring and reporting capacities of civil society organizations are enhanced

Result 3: unified security institutions promoting progress on security sector reform and the implementation of the ceasefire agreement, including an effective Libyan ceasefire monitoring mechanism

Proposed programme plan for 2023

206. The adoption of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission's action plan for the removal of foreign fighters, foreign forces and mercenaries from Libya in October 2021 provides for a gradual, balanced and sequential process of withdrawal of these elements from Libyan territory. UNSMIL efforts contributed to strengthening the basis on which to continue to work towards the unification and reform of the security sector. UNSMIL also initiated the phased, scalable and incremental deployment of the ceasefire monitoring mechanism, comprising international monitors, as well as personnel providing operational, logistical and security support.

Lessons learned and planned change

207. The lesson learned for the Mission was that the ongoing political instability had a negative impact on the progress in implementing the road map agreed with the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and challenged the timely operationalization of the Libyan ceasefire monitoring mechanism. The Mission addressed this by focusing on concrete operational steps, such as the development of standard operating procedures required for establishing the joint operations room and regular engagement with 5+5 Joint Military Commission and local monitors. In applying the lesson, the Mission will continue to strengthen its support to the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism's capacity development for operational planning, monitoring, validation and reporting on ceasefire provisions, to continue to identify areas of agreement and determine activities to be undertaken.

208. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 35).

Table 35

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
Establishment of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission as a joint Government of National Accord and Libyan National Army body contributing to the reduction in hostilities and forming the nucleus for the full ceasefire agreement in 2020	<p>Ceasefire agreement signed in October 2020</p> <p>Libyan Political Dialogue Forum political road map adopted in November 2020 for the transitional period until national elections are held</p> <p>Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism signed on 3 November 2020 by the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and UNSMIL</p>	<p>Trust built between the parties to the ceasefire agreement led to the signing by the 5+5 Joint Military Commission on 8 October of an action plan for the withdrawal of mercenaries, foreign fighters and foreign forces from Libya</p> <p>5+5 Joint Military Commission signed action plan for the implementation of the ceasefire agreement</p>	<p>Implementation of the action plan for the withdrawal of foreign forces, foreign fighters and mercenaries, including the establishment of a joint operations room</p> <p>Extension of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration committee's efforts to eastern and southern regions</p>	<p>Unified security sector institutions, under civilian oversight including functional, professional and accountable military and police forces</p> <p>Libyan ceasefire monitoring mechanism fully operational and monitors and reports on breaches in the implementation of the ceasefire agreement</p> <p>Comprehensive security sector reform initiatives, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of non-State armed groups through effective and inclusive mechanisms established by a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration committee</p>

Deliverables

209. Table 36 lists all deliverables of the Mission.

Table 36

Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	3	3	3
1. Report to the Security Council	3	3	3	3
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	6	6	6
2. Meeting of the Security Council	6	6	6	6
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	22	4	16	16
3. Projects on policing and security joint programme	20	2	15	15
4. Projects related to arms, ammunition management, counter-proliferation and humanitarian mine action	2	2	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	140	143	138	138
5. Seminars and workshops on the political process, confidence-building, constitution-making, legislative and economic reform, electoral management and campaigning, mediation and conflict resolution, prevention of and response to incitement to violence and hatred, media, young female social media activists, digital Libyan dialogue, unification of the army, demobilization of armed groups; technical advice, coordination support and advocacy on unexploded ordnance and ammunition management; and capacity development	140	143	138	138
C. Substantive deliverables				
<p>Good offices: provision of good offices to further an inclusive political, security and economic dialogue through engagement of Libyan institutions, political parties and activities, civil society, women, youth and cultural components, including one political, one economic and one human rights working group per month; good offices on the implementation of the ceasefire agreement, including one meeting of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission per month (reaching 12 to 15 key Libyan actors); one co-Chair security working group meeting (reaching 10 to 15 key ambassadorial level actors) and one plenary security working group meeting (reaching 20 to 25 ambassadorial level actors); one security sector working group meeting (reaching 20 beneficiaries, including key defence attachés and police advisers) per month, as well as various subcommittees and liaison committees both inside and outside Libya at least once per month (reaching, on average, 12 beneficiaries), including meetings of the various subcommittees aimed at the unification of the military to address the issue of non-State armed groups and strategic security policy and frameworks (reaching some 20 beneficiaries); provision of good offices to support accountability and transitional justice and strengthen national capacities through the provision of direct technical advice and capacity-building programmes to 15 lawyers and 15 prosecutors/judges, and provision of good offices to support the judiciary and prosecutorial system on sustainable rule of law and access to justice and fair trials; provision of good offices to support the judiciary and prosecutorial system; and provision of good offices to advance the recognition and enjoyment of women's rights, in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and advocacy on the institutionalization of systems, policies, procedures and mechanisms related to the protection and empowerment of women victims of violence, as well as women's access to equitable justice and the prioritization of the protection of women's and children's rights, including through meetings with women empowerment units at the police force, the High National Elections Commission and the women's unit at the Presidential Council.</p> <p>Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: monitoring missions of the UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component in support of the efforts of the Libyan ceasefire monitoring mechanism, reaching the different locations in the area of responsibility along the coastal road between Sirte and Abu Qurayn, to Suknah, and between Abu Qurayn and Bin Jawwad, with the possibility of expanding at a later stage; conduct of joint missions to record and report on any alleged violation of the ceasefire, as well as analysis and reporting on the most recent developments in Libya, including periodic threat assessments of the overall situation that could risk and have an impact on ceasefire monitoring; monitoring missions on the human rights situation, with visits to 6 prisons and detention centres, subject to access guarantees by official counterparts, including makeshift and secret detentions and other types of places where there are deprivations of liberty, such as women's shelters and reformatories; monitoring of and reporting on some 60 cases of abuse and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including sexual violence in conflict, and monitoring protection issues, with a focus on women and children; and monitoring of protection issues with a victim-centred approach and focus on women, children and migrants, reaching up to 30 beneficiaries who are referred to embassies concerned and/or legal and psychological aid for smooth integration into society.</p>				

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
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Consultation, advice and advocacy: support for subsequent phases of the Libyan political process, including the constitutional process and the organization of elections, with workshops on election-related technical subjects reaching 300 national and international election stakeholders; electoral assistance, information-sharing and coordination meetings with international electoral assistance partners and embassies, reaching 100 beneficiaries, as well as advice to advance the constitution-making process; provision of daily advice to the High National Elections Commission and the Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections on electoral matters; assistance in strengthening the electoral management bodies' technical capacities; coordination of international electoral assistance; support for electoral security planning and for the Central Committee for Municipal Council Elections in municipal elections through work with local electoral stakeholders; support to rebuild Libya's national polity by addressing roots of grievances through a national reconciliation process and transitional justice mechanisms, with workshops and seminars reaching 50 beneficiaries; planning and implementation of ceasefire monitoring activities; provision of advice to the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism, including legal advice, where required, to establish an effective monitoring mechanism that coordinates and assesses progress on the withdrawal of foreign forces and mercenaries; provision of advice on security policy and frameworks; provision of advice and consultations with the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum and House of Representative women's caucus and civil society and women's groups, reaching approximately 500 women; setting up of advocacy plan for the law on violence against women; support for security sector governance, reform and development, including reintegration of non-State armed groups; provision of advice to the 5+5 Joint Military Commission, the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism, the Libyan Mine Action Centre, and national and international mine action organizations, entities and stakeholders on the control of heavy weapons, arms and ammunition management, including advice on the survey and clearance of explosive remnants of war, booby-traps, improvised explosive devices and mines; conduct of advocacy and provision of advice on international arms control and disarmament instruments; support for mine action coordination and facilitation of capacity-building within available resources; confidence-building sessions with 50 participants from national and local authorities, and civil society organizations in support of reconciliation dialogue initiatives; advocacy on and implementation of the human rights due diligence policy framework, including the monitoring, reporting and communication strategy; advocacy on respect for civic space/freedom of assembly and freedom of expression, involving 30 participants and 4 local institutions, including the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the prosecutor's office and the High Judicial Council, for the release of individuals detained without a legal basis; advocacy on women's rights by facilitating discussions and providing technical advice on the draft law on violence against women to 14 national experts on the rights of women and children, as well as advice on gender equality; advice on violence against women and gender-based violence linked to the electoral process; and advice and support to reinforce the capacity of 30 human right defenders and women human right defenders on the Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: media and communications campaigns and messaging through traditional and social media outlets promoting the peace process in its three-track, intra-Libyan dialogue, as well as the promotion of reconciliation, social cohesion and the respect for humanitarian and human rights law, reaching 5 million Libyans (including young people, women, social media influencers and the general public) and 20 official media entities and counterparts, including civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations; targeted meetings, events and leadership field visits in the east, south and west, engaging at least 120 young people and 100 women activists from all parts of Libya to promote their key role in peacebuilding and the peace process in Libya, including through the revival of youth track dialogue efforts and the promotion of women and municipalities track dialogue efforts; promotion of the Mission's outreach activities and engagement with local communities, building trust, maintaining close coordination and operationalizing the withdrawal of foreign fighters and mercenaries; and support for UNSMIL leadership and high-level officials in their international tours and meetings with Member States and diplomatic corps.

External and media relations: at least 40 strategic media interviews, statements and interactions with top-tier international and regional media outlets in Arabic, English and French, as well as select national media; frequent engagement with local media from all parts of Libya, promoting conflict-sensitive reporting; troubleshooting and crisis management pertaining to polarized media campaigns aimed at undermining the implementation of the Mission's mandate; establish partnerships with social media platforms to strengthen efforts in countering hate speech, fake news and misinformation; strengthen the partnership with the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs-Department of Peace Operations Northern Africa Division and the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs Innovation Cell to enhance traditional and social media monitoring and analysis; produce daily traditional and social media monitoring reports; foster professional ties with local, regional and international media outlets; report on the human rights situation and act as a public resource; 140 press releases and statements relating to progress in the best offices process; Special Representative of the Secretary-General's regular briefing to the international community; in-house production of multimedia products, including 4 videos on Libyan Political Dialogue Forum women participants, and a total of 80 minutes of video on the Forum, the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and other meetings that are distributed through social media and media mailing lists; 1,500 minutes of video recordings of livestreaming of Libyan Political Dialogue Forum sessions in the February and June/July rounds; and reports on hate speech and women's civil society organizations.

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
Digital platforms and multimedia content: daily update of the Mission's website and daily feed on the Mission's official social media platforms in Arabic and English, highlighting activities, meetings, events, public messaging and the implementation of projects and programmes of UNSMIL and United Nations country team; and, with the help of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs Innovation Cell, conduct of artificial intelligence-powered digital media dialogues with the Libyan public, engaging thousands of Libyans in thematic dialogues, including social groups (youth and women), to seek their views and their recommendations and involve them in the political dialogue.				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 37

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2021	2022	2023	Variance	
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent	2023 vs. 2022 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	6 393.5	6 676.5	6 761.1	—	84.6
Civilian personnel costs	33 756.4	33 256.5	41 722.7	—	8 466.2
Operational costs	28 981.1	29 329.0	39 948.4	455.0	10 619.4
Total (net of staff assessment)	69 131.0	69 262.0	88 432.2	455.0	19 170.2

Table 38

Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories		National staff				
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service ^a	Total inter- national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2022																
In line with General Assembly resolution 76/246 A	1	1	—	7	14 ^c	32	30	2	87	119	1	207	14	84	6	311
In line with General Assembly resolution 76/246 B	—	1 ^b	—	1	3	10	14	—	29	35	—	64	1	34	—	99
Total 2022	1	2^b	—	8	17^c	42	44	2	116	154	1	271	15	118	6	410
Proposed 2023	1	2 ^b	—	7	20 ^c	42	48	2	122	154	1	277	16	118	6	417
Change	—	—	—	(1)	3	—	4	—	6	—	—	6	1	—	—	7

^a Other level, unless otherwise specified.^b One position is funded at 50 per cent and cost-shared with the Development Coordination Office.^c Includes one general temporary assistance position.

210. In 2022, by its resolution [76/246 B](#), the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments with assessment in an amount not to exceed \$17,945,500, inclusive of the establishment of an additional 99 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 10 P-4, 14 P-3, 35 Field Service, 1 National Professional Officer and 34 Local level), in the context of its consideration of the revised estimates for UNSMIL ([A/76/6 \(Sect.3\)/Add.8](#)). In accordance with standard practice, the commitment authority, although constituting part of the Mission's resources in 2022, is not included in the appropriation for 2022, given that the Assembly has yet to approve an appropriation.
211. For 2023, those 99 positions will continue to be essential for the effective delivery of mandates set out in Security Council resolutions [2542 \(2020\)](#) and [2570 \(2021\)](#), as explained in the revised estimates for UNSMIL ([A/76/6 \(Sect.3\)/Add.8](#)).
212. In addition, taking into account the renewal of the mission's mandate in Security Council resolution [2629 \(2022\)](#), a number of changes to staffing, including leadership structure, are proposed for 2023, for a net increase of seven additional positions, reflecting the realignment and renaming of organizational units, the establishment of a new functional team, the abolishment of one position, the establishment of eight positions, the reassignment of one position, the reclassification of one position and the redeployment of two positions, detailed as follows:
 - (a) In line with the recommendations of the independent strategic review, endorsed in Security Council resolution [2629 \(2022\)](#), that the UNSMIL structure be reconfigured to its previous model headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General supported by a Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for political affairs and a Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General who also serves as Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, it is proposed that the names of the following three positions be changed: (i) Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Special Representative of Secretary-General (Under-Secretary-General); (ii) Mission Coordinator to Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Political (Assistant Secretary-General); and (iii) Assistant Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator to Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator. Correspondingly, the organizational name of the relevant offices of the three positions will be aligned to reflect the change in the leadership titles;

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

- (b) Realignment of the Public Information and Communication Section from the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to strengthen strategic communications in support of political engagement efforts with the priorities of the Mission;
- (c) Realignment of the Gender Advisory Section from the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to ensure that a gender perspective is incorporated into all aspects of mandate implementation and to ensure direct engagement with the head of mission and senior mission leadership on women and peace and security issues;
- (d) Abolishment of one position of Military Adviser (D-1), given that it has been determined that the functions of the position can be adequately covered by other existing capacities, namely, the Chief of Service of the Security Institutions Service (D-1) and the Chief of Service, Ceasefire Monitoring Component (D-1);
- (e) Establishment of one position of Senior Economic Affairs Officer (P-5) in Tripoli to lead on the economic policy portfolio to enhance the Mission's capacity on economic analysis and support UNSMIL mediation and good offices efforts on economic reform, in line with the independent strategic review recommendations. The Senior Economic Affairs Officer will support the Mission's leadership on high-level engagements on the economic track to: (i) advise UNSMIL leadership on courses of action for economic reform; and (ii) liaise with key international financial institutions, the United Nations country team and the key Libyan

stakeholders on their economic reform efforts, including on the unification of Libya's economic institutions, starting with a unified Libyan Central Bank, and ensuring the transparent, equitable and accountable management of revenue across the entire country;

Office of the Chief of Staff

- (f) Establishment of a mission planning unit, in line with the recommendations of the independent strategic review, to reinforce the Mission's planning capacity towards improving the effectiveness of the Mission and enhance United Nations integration, in order to support the effective direction and integrated management of the Mission's activities and ensure Mission-wide coherence and harmonization between mandated tasks. In this regard, for 2023, it is proposed that the unit be constituted by the redeployment of the existing position of Mission Planning Officer (P-4) from within the Office of the Chief of Staff;
- (g) Establishment of one position of a Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) to serve as Deputy Chief of Staff, in Tripoli, to strengthen the capacity of the Office of the Chief of Staff to adequately guide and provide oversight over a range of accountability and managerial processes assigned to the Office, as well as to provide coordination support in line with the Mission's efforts to ensure overall mission coherence. The incumbent will enhance the coordination capacity in the Office, reflecting the increased complexity of the UNSMIL mandate and the recommendations of the independent strategic review, as well as considering the expansion of the Mission's footprint with the establishment of the ceasefire monitoring component in Sirte;
- (h) Establishment of one position of Translator, Arabic (P-3) in the Translation and Interpretation Unit in Tripoli to provide timely and high-quality translations between Arabic and English of documents and public statements and high-quality consecutive/simultaneous interpretation during high-level meetings (in person and virtual) between UNSMIL senior officials and Libyan interlocutors. The additional capacity will be key to supporting mission leadership and sections' increased political engagement efforts, including support for all tracks and working groups on political, military-security, economic and international human rights and humanitarian law matters, as well as all active channels of negotiations between the parties, and engagement with regional stakeholders and other international partners;

Political Affairs Service

- (i) Establishment of one position of Political Affairs Officer (P-4) in Tripoli, with expertise on constitutions, to support the Libyan constitutional processes, through technical support and advice to the Libyan counterparts and within the Mission, including supporting political consultations on constitutional matters, in line with the independent strategic review recommendations;

Security Institutions Service

- (j) Establishment of one position of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Officer (P-3) in Tripoli to support its enhanced engagements on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes in line with the recommendations from the independent strategic review, including support for the facilitation of operational planning with national stakeholders on issues of process design, institutional set-up and economic aspects of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, contributing to research and analysis of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration work, including risk and threat assessments, political factors, security and other issues affecting UNSMIL operations;

Gender Advisory Section

- (k) Establishment of one position of Gender Affairs Officer (P-3) in Tripoli to support the Senior Gender Adviser in the coordination of gender affairs in the context of the expanded presence of the Mission and the increased provision of good offices. The incumbent will support the Gender Advisory Unit in assisting the Government in ensuring the full, effective and

meaningful participation and leadership of women in the political transition, reconciliation efforts, the security sector and national institutions;

Public Information and Communication Section

- (l) Establishment of one position of Public Information Officer (P-3) in Tripoli to strengthen the Mission's strategic communications efforts, in line with the independent strategic review recommendations, in order to ensure a clear and compelling narrative outlining the Mission's vision in support of strengthening the political engagement and mediation efforts;

Office of the Chief of Mission Support

- (m) Renaming of two offices under mission support: the Office of Deputy Chief of Mission Support to become the Operations and Resource Management Section, while the Office of the Chief Technical Service will become the Supply Chain and Service Delivery Section, for improved alignment and coordination within the mission support structure;
- (n) Redeployment of one position of Deputy Chief of Mission Support (P-5) from Tunis to Tripoli to serve as Chief of the Operations and Resource Management Section to strengthen oversight of the day-to-day operations of key mission support units, ensure appropriate implementation of key decisions and facilitate the decision-making process involving resources, including on issues of staffing, finance, medical and communication that are key to fulfilling the mandate of the Mission. The incumbent will oversee, manage and direct the Human Resources Unit, the Medical Unit, the Finance Unit and the Communication and IT Unit;
- (o) Reclassification of one position of Chief of Unit, Technical Service from P-4 to P-5 to strengthen and reprioritize logistics and service delivery efforts, considering the expanded span of responsibilities and accountability related to supply chain and service delivery management. For 2023, client demands on the supply chain are expected to increase significantly, commensurate with the anticipated increase in occupancy. The incumbent will oversee the Supply Chain and Service Delivery Section, which will be responsible for managing and coordinating the flow of goods and services and the provision of key logistical support services to all mission components and other clients. The Section will consist of the existing Life Support/Logistics Unit, the Engineering and Facilities Management Unit, the Property Management Unit, the Air Operations and Movements Control Unit, the Transport Unit, the Centralized Warehouse and Acquisition Requisition Unit and the Procurement Unit. The proposed reclassification is to ensure that the level of the function is commensurate with the scope and substance of the responsibilities and will also align the level of the head of the Supply Chain and Service Delivery Section with the levels established in other missions of comparable size, complexity and mandate;
- (p) Establishment of one position of Medical Officer (National Professional Officer) in Tunis to address the identified critical need to have a dedicated medical capacity in Tunis, taking into account that Tunis serves as the entry hub into Libya for all UNSMIL personnel and the United Nations Guard Unit, not just the Mission's authorized deployment footprint on the ground. The incumbent will be entrusted with overseeing all medical evacuations from Libya to Tunis, providing emergency and routine medical support, in accordance with United Nations standards, including with respect to the mental health of United Nations personnel, and conducting hospital assessments in support of the Mission. The proposed establishment will address the operational risk of a lack of immediate medical capacity to respond to cases of medical and casualty evacuations;
- (q) Reassignment of one position of Administration Assistant (Local level) in Tripoli to Laboratory Technician (Local level) in the Medical Unit to augment the medical capacity of the Unit in response to ongoing health-related requirements, to ensure the safety of mission personnel. The incumbent will be responsible for maintaining a sterile environment, organizing logbooks,

- labelling and storing samples, managing medical stock, and performing quality control tests and audit lab logbooks to ensure compliance with established procedures;
- (r) Realignment of the Procurement Unit from the Operations and Resource Management Section (formerly the Office of Deputy Chief of Mission Support) to under the Supply Chain and Service Delivery Section (formerly the Office of the Chief Technical Service);
 - (s) Realignment of the Communication and IT Unit from the Supply Chain and Service Delivery Section (formerly the Office of the Chief Technical Service) to under the Operations and Resource Management Section (formerly the Office Deputy of Chief Mission Support).
213. It is proposed that one general temporary assistance position of Chief of Mine Action Section, in the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Political, be continued in 2023 to lead the UNSMIL mine action component, advise the UNSMIL leadership on mine action issues, supervise the implementation of the workplan, and lead engagement with the national authorities, the United Nations country team and other stakeholders involved in mine action activities.
214. A vacancy rate of 32.9 per cent has been applied to the estimates for the continuing international positions on the basis of recent incumbency and projected recruitment. Vacancy rates of 42.9 per cent and 32.1 per cent have been applied for the continuing National Professional Officer and Local level staff positions, respectively, and a vacancy rate of 50 per cent has been applied for the eight positions proposed for establishment. A vacancy rate of 16.7 per cent has been applied to the estimates for United Nations Volunteers on the basis of recent incumbency and a vacancy rate of 15 per cent has been applied to the estimates for government-provided personnel, on the basis of projected recruitment. The estimates for United Nations Guard Unit personnel are based on the assumption of full deployment.
215. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for UNSMIL amount to \$88,432,200 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the deployment of 234 United Nations Guard Unit personnel (\$6,761,100), salaries and related costs (\$41,722,700) for the deployment of 277 international positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 2 Assistant Secretary-General, 7 D-1, 20 P-5, 42 P-4, 48 P-3, 2 P-2, 154 Field Service and 1 General Service) and 134 national positions (16 National Professional Officer and 118 Local level), 6 United Nations Volunteers and 7 government-provided personnel, including the proposed establishment of 8 positions (7 international and 1 national), and operational costs (\$39,948,400) comprising the costs for consultants and consulting services (\$208,000), official travel (\$1,010,400), facilities and infrastructure (\$23,725,700), ground transportation (\$265,900), air operations (\$7,010,000), communications and information technology (\$3,349,300), medical (\$852,400), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$3,526,700).
216. The increase in requirements for 2023 compared with approved resources for 2022 is attributable mainly to: (a) the continuation of the ceasefire monitoring component into 2023, inclusive of the 99 newly established positions, to ensure no disruption to and effective implementation of the ceasefire monitoring mandate, for which a commitment authorized was approved but no appropriation has yet been made for 2022; (b) higher requirements for civilian personnel costs resulting mainly from the most recent salary scales and the proposed establishment of eight new positions (2 P-5, 1 P-4, 4 P-3 and 1 National Professional Officer) in 2023; and (c) higher requirements for operational costs under: (i) facilities and infrastructure, resulting from the application of the most recent contractual prices for rental of premises and maintenance services; (ii) communications and information technology, owing to the acquisition of equipment that has passed its life expectancy; and (iii) air operations, owing to higher requirements for fuel due to an increase in the price of fuel.

8. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia

(\$67,454,700)

Foreword

The signatory parties to the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace made significant progress towards its implementation. More than 13,000 former combatants continued their reintegration process in the former territorial areas for training and reintegration, rural and urban communities. The transitional justice system is advancing in its innovative work to support truth, justice, reparations to victims and non-repetition. Reintegration projects are yielding results, benefiting not only former combatants but also the most vulnerable communities, and resolute and substantial steps have been taken towards reconciliation. In March 2022, representatives in the 16 special transitional electoral districts for peace were elected, in what constituted an exercise of political inclusion derived from the Final Agreement.

While I recognize the progress made, I encourage all parties to continue with their efforts to address important issues, including access to land and housing for former combatants, the sustainability of economic projects and the implementation of measures to address stigmatization. It is especially urgent to strengthen security guarantees for former combatants and social leaders and to reinforce the still fragile presence of the State in some conflict-affected regions.

It will be incumbent on the new authorities who take office following presidential and legislative elections in 2022 to deepen the implementation of key areas of the Final Agreement. The United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia will continue to play a key role in supporting the efforts towards sustainable peace and reconciliation and will accompany the people of Colombia in consolidating the gains of peace.

(Signed) Carlos **Ruiz Massieu**
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Colombia and
Head of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

217. The United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia is mandated by the Security Council, at the request of the Colombian Government and the former Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC-EP), to verify three key aspects of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace, adopted in 2016 by the two parties: (a) the reintegration of FARC-EP members into political, economic and social life (section 3.2 of the Agreement); (b) the implementation of personal and collective security and protection measures for ex-combatants, and comprehensive security and protection programmes for the communities and organizations in the territories (section 3.4 of the Agreement); and (c) compliance and implementation of the sentences issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (section 5.1.2 of the Agreement). The mandate is defined in Security Council resolution [2366 \(2017\)](#) and was subsequently renewed by the Council in its resolutions [2435 \(2018\)](#), [2487 \(2019\)](#), [2545 \(2020\)](#), [2574 \(2021\)](#) and [2603 \(2021\)](#).
218. The Verification Mission works closely with the two parties, including in the framework of the relevant verification bodies established by the Final Agreement, in particular the Commission for the Follow-up, Promotion and Verification of the Implementation of the Final Agreement, the National Reintegration Council and the National Commission on Security Guarantees, as well as with members of the United Nations country team, local and departmental authorities and civil society. The work of the Verification Mission will remain of vital significance in 2023 with regard to supporting the parties in the implementation of the reintegration process and the extension of security and protection to vulnerable communities, social leaders, human rights defenders and former combatants, and providing support to the transitional justice process through the Mission’s verification of restorative sentences issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and the comprehensive implementation of the sections of the Final Agreement that are deeply interconnected and mutually reinforcing under the mandate of the Verification Mission.

Programme of work

Objective

219. The objective, to which the Mission contributes, is to advance the effective implementation of the provisions of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace concerning reintegration, security guarantees and restorative sentences.

Strategy

220. To contribute to the objective, the Mission will:
- (a) Apply a proactive and inclusive approach to verification, which includes advocacy, good offices and close engagement with the parties to the Final Agreement, relevant institutions and authorities at the national, regional and local levels;
 - (b) Conduct independent verification and participate, jointly with the parties, in key forums and institutions created for the implementation of the Final Agreement;
 - (c) Promote constructive dialogue and trust-building between the Government and Comunes to address pending issues related to peace implementation and maintain constant coordination

and dialogue with key interlocutors, including actors across the political spectrum, civil society, the private sector and the international community, to foster support for the implementation of the Final Agreement.

221. Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the needs of Member States, the Mission has mainstreamed lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of its programme as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes flexibility to adjust to the new realities of the pandemic using virtual platforms, although the pandemic also posed challenges and brought to the fore the vulnerability of productive projects and the limited access to health care of former combatants who reside in the most remote rural areas. The Mission will continue to step up its advocacy to bring attention to these areas within the framework of the tripartite mechanisms, including by working with the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization and the Ministry of Health and Comunes to prevent and respond to the COVID-19 contagion among former combatants, and to align their efforts with those led by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in rural areas.
222. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
 - (a) Increased trust between the parties to the Final Agreement; intensified efforts to ensure the sustainability of the reintegration process; sustained progress on tangible issues that impede successful reintegration, including access to land for the consolidation of former territorial areas for training and reintegration for former combatants' productive projects and housing solutions; the promotion of gender-sensitive reintegration and the active participation of women former combatants; and the provision by the Government of more sustainable solutions for former combatants residing inside and outside of former territorial areas for training and reintegration;
 - (b) Enhanced State capacity and responsiveness to better prevent and investigate attacks against former combatants, social leaders and human rights defenders, as well as increased trust and understanding between the parties regarding security and protection mechanisms, taking into consideration the particular needs of women, children and former combatants of ethnic origin, as well as those of indigenous peoples and other communities at risk;
 - (c) Enhanced trust in the transitional justice system; the reinforced ability of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace to ensure compliance with and implementation of its restorative sentences; and contributions to the realization of victims' rights to truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition, and their full inclusion in the reparative system.

External factors for 2023

223. The overall programme plan for 2023 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Continued international support for the close engagement of the United Nations and the Mission in the peace process;
 - (b) The new national Government and legislature will remain focused on the implementation of the Final Agreement;
 - (c) Continued violence caused by illegal armed groups, requiring the further strengthening of engagement with local authorities and security institutions, as well as with the Office of the Attorney General;
 - (d) Continued progress in the transitional justice system resulting in the issuance of restorative sentences.
224. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Mission will continue to undertake extensive engagement and liaison with international, national and subnational actors supporting the implementation of the Final Agreement. At the international level, the Mission will continue to engage closely with the diplomatic community and regional organizations to identify synergies and

areas of mutual interest and support with regard to peace implementation. At the national and subnational levels, the Mission will maintain its extensive engagement with a broad range of political, civil society and private sector actors, including community; religious; youth; women; ethnic; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex organizations; and the transitional justice institutions. In Colombia, where civil society is vibrant and highly engaged in the peace process, such cooperation with other entities remains an essential aspect of the Mission's work. The Mission will also continue to bolster its relationships with departmental and local authorities, particularly as they gain more responsibilities with regard to the reintegration process and ensuring security guarantees for communities.

225. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Mission will continue to work closely with the United Nations country team and the Resident Coordinator's Office. The work of the country team is guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, signed at the beginning of 2020 and scheduled to be reviewed in 2023. Through coordination in joint mechanisms at different levels, the Mission is able to share conflict analyses and encourage coherent action and engagement across the peace and security and development pillars. This close working relationship is not only undertaken at the national level, where the Mission participates in the regular meetings of the United Nations country team, but also at the local level, where Mission staff work closely with the teams deployed by different agencies, funds and programmes. Moreover, in the spirit of sustaining peace and contributing to long-term stability, the Mission and the country team have enhanced synergies in the implementation of productive projects for former FARC-EP members and have worked together on efforts related to security guarantees, as well as on the implementation of projects supported by the Peacebuilding Fund.
226. The Mission integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. The Mission will work to ensure the adequate implementation of its gender directive and gender parity strategy and that the specific needs of female former FARC-EP members are fully incorporated into programme design, implementation and monitoring, and give priority to the security guarantees of female leaders, human rights defenders and former combatants. The Mission will also ensure the adequate inclusion of a gender perspective in the verification of restorative sentences.

Programme performance in 2021

Strengthened investigations into attacks against former combatants, social leaders and communities

227. In 2021, the Mission continued its proactive verification, strategic analysis and advocacy to foster the security guarantees mechanisms created by the Final Agreement at the national and local levels. The Mission also continued to work with and closely support the Government and State institutions in charge of the prevention, protection and investigation of the security guarantees of former FARC-EP combatants, social leaders and communities in the most affected areas, supporting trust-building mechanisms and dialogue among civil society organizations and former combatants and these institutions. In particular, the Mission strengthened the tripartite mechanism created for the participation of former combatants as analysts and liaison officers, at the regional and local levels, dedicated to promoting a comprehensive vision of security matters. Additional support was provided to the tripartite mechanism in relation to gender-sensitive risk analysis and women's protection. The Mission also established a strategic partnership with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace to proactively verify the implementation of the precautionary measures for security guarantees of former FARC-EP members.
228. The above-mentioned work contributed to an increase in the coverage of the subnational security guarantees mechanisms and in the communication between former combatants and State institutions. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 39).

Table 39

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
Strengthened tripartite mechanisms and prioritization of investigations into the attacks against former FARC-EP combatants	Expansion of investigations into and increased rates of successful judicial prosecutions of the criminal organizations behind the attacks, including both material and intellectual authors	Progress in dismantling criminal organizations that affect the reintegration process and peace implementation, through the implementation of public policies
Establishment of a regional peace promoters programme to encourage in-depth analysis and investigations regarding the attacks against former combatants		

Impact of the pandemic

229. The continuation of the pandemic into 2021 had an impact on the implementation of mandates. In particular, it created difficulties in verifying the implementation of security guarantees for former combatants, community leaders, human rights defenders and communities. For instance, parties concerned by attacks on the above-mentioned categories were reluctant to provide information over the telephone or by other electronic means of communication, and a significant number of former combatants reside in rural areas where telephone coverage is limited. The pandemic also affected the Mission's ability to follow up on and engage with local authorities as a result of restrictions on in-person meetings and gatherings, and training and sensitization activities on the Mission's mandate and implementation of the Final Agreement for public institutions had to be adapted to a virtual environment. In this regard, the Mission forged partnerships with universities and peace-related institutions to use their online learning and certification platforms, which made these learning sessions more accessible to the audience.

Planned results for 2023**Result 1: ensuring institutional continuity and strengthened security guarantees for communities, human rights defenders and former combatants****Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

230. The Mission's work contributed to the effective implementation of the provisions of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace concerning security guarantees, as demonstrated by the prioritization of preventive measures at the local level, an expansion of investigations into the attacks, and progress in the dismantling of criminal organizations that affect the reintegration process and peace implementation, through the implementation of public policies. This met the planned target of fostering public policies on security guarantees.
231. In 2023, the Mission will proactively advocate for established and functioning processes and initiatives for prevention, protection and investigation, such as the tripartite mechanisms and working groups, to be given continuity by the newly elected Government. In addition, through good offices and outreach activities, the Mission will work towards the reactivation of the National Commission on Security Guarantees, focusing on the security needs of communities and former FARC-EP combatants living in the municipalities most affected by violence caused by illegal armed groups and criminal organizations, and on the creation and implementation of a public policy to dismantle these organizations. Furthermore, the Mission will continue to advocate for the adequate inclusion of ethnic and gender perspectives in security measures, ensuring that these measures respond to various community needs, with special attention paid to the security of female leaders

and female former combatants. Finally, the Mission will continue to work closely with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and the Constitutional Court to support the analysis and follow-up on precautionary measures for former FARC-EP combatants. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 40).

Table 40

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
Strengthened tripartite mechanisms and prioritization of investigations into the attacks against former FARC-EP combatants	Expansion of investigations into and increased rates of successful judicial prosecutions of the criminal organizations behind the attacks, including both material and intellectual authors	Progress on the investigation of, and protection and preventive measures for, former FARC-EP members and on the implementation of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace	Strengthened tripartite mechanisms and prioritization of measures at the local level to prevent the attacks against former combatants	Security guarantee entities and tripartite mechanisms are strengthened
Establishment of a regional peace promoters programme to encourage in-depth analysis and investigations regarding the attacks against former combatants		precautionary measures to foster public policies on security guarantees	Expansion of investigations into and increased rates of successful prosecutions of the criminal organizations behind the attacks	Increased rates of successful judicial prosecutions of criminal organizations
			Progress in dismantling criminal organizations affecting the reintegration process	Progress in the implementation of the rulings of the Constitutional Court and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace related to security guarantees of former FARC-EP members

Result 2: accelerating efforts towards a sustainable reintegration**Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

232. The Mission's work contributed to accelerating the effective implementation of the provisions of the Final Agreement concerning reintegration, as demonstrated by a significant increase in the number of former combatants residing in and outside the former territorial areas for training and reintegration benefiting from State-sponsored measures to guarantee sustainable reintegration solutions for them and their host communities. This met the planned target of ensuring the sustainability of all State-sponsored collective reintegration projects.
233. The Mission will continue working closely with both the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization and former combatants, and with newly elected officials, to promote efforts towards the sustainability of the reintegration process, including by ensuring that all former combatants continue to access reintegration benefits.
234. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 41).

Table 41
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Increase in the number of State-sponsored collective reintegration projects for former combatants reflecting progress in the socioeconomic reintegration of former combatants inside and outside of former territorial areas of training and reintegration	Significant increase in the number of State-sponsored collective reintegration projects for former combatants, fostering the consolidation of the socioeconomic integration of former combatants throughout Colombia	All State-sponsored collective reintegration projects took into consideration elements to ensure their sustainability, including access to markets, land and credit, technical assistance, strengthening of former combatants' productive associations and ensuring the active participation of women	Significant increase in the number of former combatants and their families benefiting from State-sponsored measures to guarantee sustainable reintegration solutions in and outside former territorial areas for training and reintegration	Sustained increase in the number of former combatants and their families benefiting from State-sponsored measures to guarantee sustainable reintegration solutions in and outside former territorial areas for training and reintegration

Result 3: timely and effective implementation of the restorative sentences issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace

Proposed programme plan for 2023

235. Following a request from the Government of Colombia, in resolution [2574 \(2021\)](#) the Security Council mandated the Verification Mission to verify compliance with and implementation of the restorative sentences issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace. This included verifying the fulfilment of the terms of sentences and the establishment by State authorities of the conditions necessary for this purpose. The first sentences are expected to be issued in 2022. Verification of their implementation will help build confidence in the process and support the Special Jurisdiction for Peace as part of the Comprehensive System of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Non-Repetition in its contribution to laying the foundations for regaining trust and promoting coexistence and real reconciliation among all Colombians.
236. The Mission has initiated preparations for the implementation of its new responsibilities, and will continue to engage systematically with those responsible for the implementation of the restorative sentences and their monitoring and verification.

Lessons learned and planned change

237. The lesson for the Mission was that, drawing on the experience acquired over previous years, the verification of compliance with and implementation of the restorative sentences will require a proactive approach to facilitate and foster solutions to possible challenges. In applying this lesson, the Mission will adopt a strategic approach to the verification of restorative sentences, focusing on overall trends of compliance and select individual cases. This will be accompanied by strong outreach and advocacy, at both the national and field levels. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 42).

Table 42
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	—	The Mission contributed to initial efforts to establish the monitoring and verification mechanism composed of the Mission and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace	Establishment of the monitoring and verification mechanism composed of the Mission and the Special Jurisdiction for Peace Compliance with and implementation of an initial number of sentences is verified, including the fulfilment by sentenced persons of the terms of their sentences as well as the establishment by the Colombian authorities of the conditions necessary for this	Compliance with and implementation of a significant number of sentences is verified, including the fulfilment by sentenced persons of the terms of their sentences as well as the establishment by the Colombian authorities of the conditions necessary for this

Deliverables

238. Table 43 lists all deliverables of the mission.

Table 43
Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	4	4	4	4
1. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	4	4	4	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
2. Thematic reports on security guarantees	2	2	2	2
Technical materials (number of materials)	1	1	2	2
3. Verification manual, including a gender-sensitive verification guide	1	1	1	1
4. Thematic report on lessons learned from the first year of the verification of the restorative sentences	—	—	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	—	—	105	133
5. Workshops to strengthen the implementation and strategic engagement with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and the individuals placed under its jurisdiction	—	—	11	11

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
6. Workshops and training with individuals placed under the jurisdiction of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace	—	—	11	11
7. Regional workshops and training with individuals placed under the jurisdiction of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace to promote guidance in the tasks, works or activities with reparatory and restorative content and the restriction of freedoms and rights	—	—	11	11
8. Forum with international academics and policymakers on the transitional justice system in Colombia and the role of the Mission	—	—	1	1
9. Specialized forums with groups of jurists, academics and judicial sector organizations from each region to explain the new mandate	—	—	11	11
10. Training and sensitization sessions with women's organizations at the field level	—	—	4	6
11. Workshops to support the data management and data-sharing protocols with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and other counterparts	—	—	10	16
12. Workshops relating to case Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 7, respectively, with indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations and authorities	—	—	4	—
13. Regional exchange workshops for local and international journalists	—	—	6	5
14. Workshops with media at the local, regional, national and international levels on the new mandate	—	—	12	9
15. Workshops relating to cases under the purview of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace with indigenous and Afro-Colombian populations and authorities	—	—	—	10
16. Regional media tours to former territorial areas for training and reintegration to explain the Mission's role in verifying the restorative sentences by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace	—	—	12	9
17. Events to promote gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence related to reintegration, security guarantees and implementation of the women and peace and security agenda	—	—	—	6
18. Events with indigenous, Afro-Colombian and Roma populations and authorities with regard to sentences involving members of their communities	—	—	12	9
19. Workshops with key counterparts and stakeholders to advance and follow up on preventive and protection measures as part of the security guarantees provisions of the Final Agreement	—	—	—	4
20. Workshops with indigenous, Afro-Colombian and Roma populations and authorities	—	—	—	4
21. National event with indigenous, Afro-Colombian and Roma populations and authorities	—	—	—	1
22. Events with newly elected officials on the Mission's mandate and advocacy on the implementation of the Final Agreement	—	—	—	4
23. Regional events with Final Agreement stakeholders, including former combatants, on its implementation	—	—	—	4
24. Workshop for regional reintegration focal points on the implementation of new approaches to the verification of social, political and economic reintegration	—	—	—	1

C. Substantive deliverables

Good offices: provision of good offices to implement provisions in sections 3.2, 3.4 and 5.1.2 of the Final Agreement, including for the implementation of the respective gender provisions and the chapter on ethnic perspectives within the Final Agreement; good offices to promote problem-solving, confidence-building and unity of effort in response to implementation challenges in the field; good offices and advocacy on the establishment and continuity of spaces and forums that bring together relevant counterparts and stakeholders for productive dialogue and decision-making; good offices and advocacy on visits from key stakeholders to reincorporation areas and other relevant locations where former combatants are developing productive projects and community-based initiatives as part of their reintegration process, including support to reinforce the role of the technical working group on gender within the National Reintegration Council; good offices for the implementation of the women and peace and security agenda as part of the implementation of the Final Agreement, including advancing women's participation; systematic engagement with the different actors and State entities that have responsibilities in the implementation of the restorative sentences and in their monitoring and verification.

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<p>Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations and advice to identify, prevent or resolve challenges in the conditions for increased political participation by the Comunes political party, reintegration of former combatants, improving security and protection measures and conditions, and increased participation in the implementation of the Final Agreement; advocacy for the full implementation of the gender provisions within the Final Agreement, including support to government counterparts and regular consultation with women's organizations and female former combatants; support for the information-management mechanisms of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace to facilitate information-sharing, specifically on the follow-up of restorative sentences.</p> <p>Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: fact-finding missions to verify compliance with the reintegration process, security conditions and restorative sentences and the adequate inclusion of a gender and ethnic perspective in field locations, as well as to follow up on particular cases related to sections 3.2 and 3.4 of the Final Agreement.</p> <p>Databases and substantive digital materials: integrated tools for information management on verification of restorative sentences (early warnings and individual cases of special interest); verification reporting system at local, regional and national levels (phase 1: repository, phase 2: forms automation, phase 3: text mining tools); advance of implementation of Final Agreement follow-up tool at local, regional and national levels; databases and information system for indicators related to verification context; database of cases against former FARC-EP combatants, relatives, political party members, social leaders and communities (phase 1: early warnings, phase 2: cases, phase 3: other security guarantees issues); information management platform on associativity and productive projects; tripartite database of transit to legality.</p>				
D. Communication deliverables				
<p>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: information materials for former FARC-EP combatants and communities explaining the progress of the Mission's mandate and the implementation of the Final Agreement; outreach programmes to increase the visibility of the reintegration process and security guarantees measures; workshops with local communities and former combatants on reintegration process and security guarantees progress; production and dissemination/broadcasting of thematic videos in support of Mission engagement areas; events to promote reconciliation between ex-combatants and local communities; brochures, flyers, flipcharts, infographics, inserts, profiles and promotional material on the Mission's mandate and developments; outreach programmes through radio and television broadcasting in local, regional and national media; partnership with the United Nations country team and United Nations information centre to share relevant information on the progress of the Mission's mandate and the implementation of the Final Agreement.</p> <p>External and media relations: conferences with key media partners: journalists, directors and editors of local, regional and national media; press conferences, press briefings and media field visits; media briefing products; relevance and coverage of the quarterly reports of the Secretary-General.</p> <p>Digital platforms and multimedia content: maintenance of social media channels and United Nations information platforms; animated podcast series showcasing the Mission's mandate and activities; special reports; continuous analysis to help improve dissemination and impact.</p>				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 44

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2021	2022	2023		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent	2023 vs. 2022
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	3 753.3	4 140.4	3 234.4	—	(906.0)
Civilian personnel costs	32 300.7	35 419.6	38 523.0	—	3 103.4
Operational costs	19 976.4	27 240.6	25 697.3	—	(1 543.3)
Total (net of staff assessment)	56 030.4	66 800.6	67 454.7	—	654.1

Table 45
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>									<i>General Service and related categories</i>		<i>National staff</i>				
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Field/ Security Services</i>	<i>General Service^a</i>	<i>Total inter-national</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
Approved 2022	1	1	1	7	23	38	54	1	126	44	1	171	95	88	141	495
Proposed 2023	1	1	1	5	25	38	54	1	126	44	1	171	95	88	141	495
Change	–	–	–	(2)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

239. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for the Verification Mission amount to \$67,454,700 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the deployment of 120 military observers (\$3,234,400); salaries and common staff costs (\$38,523,000) for 171 international positions (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 5 D-1, 25 P-5, 38 P-4, 54 P-3, 1 P-2, 44 Field Service and 1 General Service), 183 national positions (95 National Professional Officer and 88 Local level) and 141 United Nations Volunteers, as well as operational costs (\$25,697,300), comprising the costs for consultants and consulting services (\$439,100), official travel (\$1,500,600), facilities and infrastructure (\$6,206,600), ground transportation (\$2,787,500), air operations (\$7,316,900), marine operations (\$298,900), communications and information technology (\$4,719,100), medical (\$594,500), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$1,834,100).
240. With a view to ensuring the effective delivery of its mandate, a number of changes to the staffing structure are proposed for 2023, including: the realignment and renaming of organizational units, the abolishment of one position, the establishment of one position, the reclassification of one position, the reclassification and redeployment of one position, the reassignment of three positions, the reassignment and redeployment of five positions and the redeployment of one position, as detailed below.

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

- Realignment of the Strategic Communication and Public Information Unit from the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to strengthen linkages of the messages, advocacy efforts and public information engagements with the priorities of the Mission;
- Realignment of the Legal Unit from the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Office of the Special Representative to ensure the reinforcing role of the Unit in advising on a wide range of complex legal issues affecting the Mission's mandated activities, including public, international, private, and administrative law matters, as well as issues of constitutional and other national law;
- Realignment of mission support from the Office of the Deputy Special Representative to the Office of the Special Representative to strengthen the Special Representative's oversight of mission support and better align substantive and administrative priorities, ensure the appropriate implementation of key decisions and facilitate the decision-making process involving resources, including on issues of staffing, finance, communication and logistics that are key to fulfilling the mandate of the mission;
- Reclassification of the position of Principal Military Adviser (D-1) as Senior Military Adviser (P-5) to provide the appropriate level of knowledge and experience to the position and to ensure a more suitable level of interactions with both internal and external interlocutors;

- (e) Reassignment of the position of Finance and Budget Assistant (Field Service) as Senior Staff Assistant (Field Service) to assist with the overall administration and logistics of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;
- (f) Reassignment and redeployment of the position of Liaison Officer (P-3) as Conduct and Discipline Officer (P-3) from the Regional Office in Valledupar to the Conduct and Discipline Team to strengthen the existing Team and to focus on case and risk management to anticipate the Mission's response to misconduct;

Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General

- (g) Realignment of the Verification Division from the Office of the Special Representative to the Office of the Deputy Special Representative to improve the coordination of, coherence in and guidance to field operations;
- (h) Realignment of the Cross-cutting Issues Team from the Office of the Special Representative to the Office of the Deputy Special Representative to ensure that political and operational issues are considered in a comprehensive and coherent manner and that they are reflected in the activities in the field;
- (i) Realignment of the Information Management Unit of the Operations and Planning Unit from the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Office of the Deputy Special Representative to provide accurate, real-time and data-driven information to facilitate the decision-making processes affecting operations in the field;

Office of the Chief of Staff

- (j) Realignment of all Regional Offices, and by extension all subregional and local offices, from the Verification Division to the Office of the Chief of Staff to streamline substantive and operational guidance and to ensure greater synergy and collaboration in all Mission activities in the field;
- (k) Realignment of the Field Coordination Office from the Office of the Deputy Special Representative to the Office of the Chief of Staff to concentrate all planning and resources mobilization capacities dedicated to the Regional Offices within a single office to reinforce cohesion and efficiency;
- (l) Division of the Operation and Planning Unit into a Joint Operation Centre and a Planning Team, both reporting directly to the Chief of Staff, to allow the Centre to focus on operational issues and the Team to focus on Mission-wide planning issues;
- (m) Redeployment of one position of Policy and Best Practices Officer (P-4) from the Office of the Special Representative to the Office of the Chief of Staff to support the promotion and facilitation of organizational learning and the sharing of knowledge within the Mission and between the Mission and other missions and United Nations Headquarters with the aim of establishing a Mission-wide system of guidance development based on lessons learned and good practices;

Office of the Chief of Mission Support

- (n) Renaming the Logistics Operations Unit as the Mission Support Unit to better support operations following the closure of camps and the increase of personnel to verify compliance with the rulings issued by the Special Jurisdiction for Peace to individuals and to coordinate support for new and ongoing operations throughout the country;
- (o) Reassignment of one position of Acquisition Planning Officer (P-3) as Centralized Warehousing Officer to ensure a united and synchronized approach to warehousing work processes, functions and activities and an accountable custodian role;

- (p) Reassignment and redeployment of one position of Associate Liaison Officer (National Professional Officer) as Associate Transport Officer from the Verification Division to the Transport Unit to provide surface motor transport support in a planned and organized manner, and to develop and implement a cost-effective plan for surface transport, determining the appropriate means of transport, including associated outsourcing activities, and drafting standard operating procedures and performing statistical analysis;
- (q) Reassignment and redeployment of one position of Logistics Officer (National Professional Officer) as Staff Counsellor from the Logistics Operation Unit to the Staff Counselling Cell to support the emotional and mental well-being of personnel as a fundamental component of duty of care and a key factor in enabling staff to accomplish the Mission's mandates and objectives;
- (r) Reassignment and redeployment of one position of Associate Security Analyst (P-2) as Associate Training Officer from the Security Section to the Training Team to implement the design, development, delivery and evaluation of training, learning and development programmes for field mission personnel;
- (s) Realignment of the Training Team from the Office of the Deputy Special Representative to the Office of the Chief of Mission Support to ensure coherence with the support nature of the training function;
- (t) Reassignment and redeployment of one position of Administrative Assistant (Local level) as Training Assistant from the Regional Office in Florencia to the Training Team to provide administrative support and contribute to the development, delivery and evaluation of training and development programmes for Mission personnel;

Regional Offices, sub-offices, hubs and local teams

- (u) Reclassification and redeployment of the position of Principal Coordination Officer (D-1) to Senior Coordination Officer (P-5) from the Field Coordination Office to serve as Head of Office, Political Affairs, in Cali, to bring the appropriate level of seniority to the Regional Office and to address the increased complexity, workload and geographic coverage of the 25 municipalities (compared with the 19 currently covered) owing to the expansion of the mandate;
- (v) Abolishment of one position of Logistics Assistant (Local level) in San José del Guaviare, as the functions can be discharged by other staff member;

Kuwait Joint Support Office

- (w) Establishment of one position of Finance Assistant (Local level) in the Kuwait Joint Support Office to provide financial support in the processing of education grants and the national staff and military observers payroll, as part of an effort by the Secretariat to align the funding sources of the Support Office to better reflect the workload and the client base that the Support Office services. Such an exercise aims at achieving a more balanced distribution of the workforce of the Support Office among the special political missions. It is proposed that six positions from UNAMA and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) be abolished, and that six positions be established under four special political missions, including the Verification Mission;

Security Section

- (x) Reassignment of one Liaison Officer (P-3) as Security Information Analyst to equip the Security Information Coordination Team with an experienced analyst to provide security risk management documents that include gender considerations, analyse information on security threats and provide other outputs, as well as provide preventive advice, briefings and substantive input regarding the forecasting of the evolving security environment that directly benefit the Mission and all the other United Nations security management system entities in Colombia.

241. A vacancy rate of 17 per cent has been applied to the estimates for international positions, 12 per cent for national positions, 3 per cent for military observers and 1 per cent for United Nations Volunteers, based on the latest incumbency and projected deployment figures.
242. The increase in requirements for 2023 compared with the appropriation for 2022 is attributable mainly to additional requirements for civilian personnel costs, owing to the delayed impact of 43 positions approved in 2022 for the expanded mandate. These are offset by: (a) decreased requirements for military and police personnel costs, owing to the application of the new mission subsistence allowance rates; and (b) decreased requirements for air operations, owing to the establishment of a new contractual agreement for the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft instead of additional rotary-wing aircraft as previously planned.

9. United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement

(\$37,193,000)

Foreword

Despite continued challenges in 2021, the United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) explored varied ways to maintain momentum towards the full implementation of the Agreement on the City of Hudaydah and the Ports of Hudaydah, Salif and Ra's Isa (Hudaydah Agreement), adjust its approach and establish an appropriate presence in response to a highly challenging and fluid operational environment. The Mission advanced a multilayered engagement strategy to bring the parties back to the previously established joint mechanisms. The Mission further strengthened its on-the-ground monitoring of conflict areas to support ceasefire implementation, albeit within limitations imposed on its movement. Following the unilateral withdrawal of the joint forces of the Government of Yemen on 12 November 2021, UNMHA realigned its approach, working with the parties to calibrate the implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement in this altered context. The Hudaydah Agreement continues to foster an overall reduction of violence and civilian casualties, the protection of the Hudaydah, Ra's Isa and Salif ports, and advanced economic growth within Hudaydah City.

UNMHA remains closely engaged with other United Nations entities and international non-governmental organizations operating in Hudaydah Governorate, leveraging its position to facilitate and increase operational space for humanitarian actors. In addition, the Mission collaborates with other partners who are instrumental to the implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement, including the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen.

UNMHA leadership is grateful for the support that it continues to receive from the Security Council, the wide range of partners across the United Nations system and the international community. The Mission's work would not be possible without the high level of dedication and professionalism of its staff, who continue to perform in a challenging operational environment.

(Signed) Major General (retired) Michael **Beary**
Head of the United Nations Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement and
Chair of the Redeployment Coordination Committee

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

243. The United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) is responsible for supporting the parties to the Stockholm Agreement (S/2018/1134, annex) in implementing the provisions of the Agreement on the City of Hudaydah and the Ports of Hudaydah, Salif and Ra's Isa (Hudaydah Agreement), and their commitments in accordance with the Hudaydah Agreement. The mandate was defined in Security Council resolution 2452 (2019) and extended in resolutions 2481 (2019), 2505 (2020), 2534 (2020) and, most recently, in resolution 2586 (2021) until 15 July 2022.
244. The mandate of the Mission, as set out in resolution 2586 (2021), is to: (a) lead, and support the functioning of, the Redeployment Coordination Committee, assisted by a secretariat staffed with United Nations personnel, to oversee the governorate-wide ceasefire, the redeployment of forces and mine action operations; (b) monitor the compliance of the parties with the ceasefire in Hudaydah Governorate and the mutual redeployment of forces from the City of Hudaydah and the ports of Hudaydah, Salif and Ra's Isa; (c) work with the parties so that local security forces assure the security of the City of Hudaydah and the ports of Hudaydah, Salif and Ra's Isa under Yemeni law; and (d) facilitate and coordinate United Nations support to assist the parties to fully implement the Hudaydah Agreement.
245. Against a backdrop of sustained conflict causing devastating humanitarian and security impacts, continued efforts to enhance the ceasefire, build confidence between the parties and revive dialogue to advance the implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement remain a vital foundation to peace efforts in Hudaydah and, more broadly, in Yemen. Following the unilateral withdrawal of the joint forces of the Government of Yemen from large areas of the Hudaydah Governorate on 12 November 2021, and the significant shift of the front lines to the Governorate's southern districts, these objectives, while subject to realignment, continue to be essential to Hudaydah's stability and, most vitally, the maintenance of the functioning of the ports of Hudaydah, Salif and Ra's Isa. To discharge its mandate, UNMHA will continue to focus on supporting the parties in this evolved context to enable the sustained functioning of the Redeployment Coordination Committee while upholding their commitments to the full implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement.
246. The Mission's efforts to ensure equal access to and dialogue across both parties, maintain an effective presence within respective territories on either side of the shifted front lines, strengthen monitoring and patrolling capacity, enhance ceasefire compliance and provide support to de-escalation, confidence-building and the revival of dialogue between the parties will continue to be central to the Mission's work in 2023. To that end, the Mission will focus its efforts on establishing a presence in the territory controlled by the Government of Yemen in the areas to the south of the new front lines to ensure that the Mission is equally accessible to each party. This is essential to its efforts to provide strengthened and sustained collaboration and support to both parties, to ensure effective, responsive and expanded monitoring, to include the conflict-affected districts on both sides of the shifted front lines and to provide support to the advancement of demining in locations where the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war is highest. Simultaneously, UNMHA will continue in its role as the Chair and facilitator of formal and informal meetings of the Redeployment Coordination Committee and its subsidiary mechanisms in order to ensure ceasefire compliance and de-escalation, build trust-based dialogue and work towards enhancing stability and the full redeployment of forces. The Mission will also focus on strengthened engagement with community-based networks, ensuring an inclusive approach to its mandate implementation and support for the enhanced coordination of the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Wherever possible, this will include thorough engagement with diverse representatives of Yemeni women and youth.

Programme of work

Objective

247. The objective, to which the Mission contributes, is to support the parties in the implementation of the Agreement on the City of Hudaydah and the Ports of Hudaydah, Salif and Ra's Isa, and their commitments in accordance with the Hudaydah Agreement.

Strategy

248. To contribute to the objective, the Mission will:
- (a) Adapt to the evolving environment across the Hudaydah Governorate to ensure it is best positioned and structured to advance its mandate. This will be carried out in close coordination with the Office of the Special Envoy to the Secretary-General for Yemen, including through the Office of the Special Envoy-UNMHA joint mission support structure. To this end, the Mission will establish and operate a presence in the territory of the Government of Yemen south of the newly formed front lines, in conjunction with the operation of its base in Hudaydah City, to ensure representation, capacity and activities in the territories of both parties;
 - (b) Lead and support the sustained operation of the Redeployment Coordination Committee as the key oversight body of the Hudaydah Agreement. To this end, the Head of Mission, acting as Chair, will lead regular Committee meetings between the parties at a location mutually agreed to by both parties with the intent of reinstating dialogue and liaison mechanisms to oversee and ensure implementation of: (i) the full redeployment of forces from Hudaydah City and its ports; (ii) the Governorate-wide ceasefire through trust-building dialogue and collaboration; and (iii) the provision of security by local security forces within Hudaydah City and its ports in accordance with Yemeni law;
 - (c) Strengthen and realign the joint structures previously agreed as part of the framework of the Redeployment Coordination Committee to address shifted realities and conflict-affected areas in the evolved environment, including de-escalation. This will be achieved in part through the reappointment of designated liaison officers from both parties, to be situated in newly identified and strategic locations agreed to by both sides, to aid in de-escalation, cooperation on demining and measures to build confidence and stability and enhance the protection of the local population;
 - (d) Maintain a surge monitoring capacity within the current ceiling to expand and strengthen monitoring of the Hudaydah, Ra's Isa and Salif ports with random daily patrols that access all port installations, with a view to monitoring the redeployment of all military forces from such locations, and the removal of military manifestations, in accordance with the mandate. On-the-ground patrolling will also be expanded in the territories held by the parties on either side of the front lines, including conflict-affected areas. In parallel, the Mission will continue to provide technical expertise and support to advance demining efforts in Hudaydah City, its ports and mine fields in the Governorate, in close coordination with partners and in accordance with the priorities identified by both sides, with a focus on locations posing a high risk to civilians following the withdrawal of the joint forces of the Government;
 - (e) Advance assessment and coordination to implement quick-impact community projects in key locations on either side of the front lines. The anticipated dividends from these projects, which will include a focus on vulnerable groups, including conflict-affected groups, women and children, are essential to building and solidifying confidence and trust between the Mission and local communities and to encourage progress on the collective implementation of the Agreement. Quick-impact project implementation would be coordinated with and fully complement wider development actions that support the local population, de-escalate tensions between communities, strengthen social cohesion and enhance stability.

249. For 2023, the Mission's planned deliverables will support Member States in their ongoing management of and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Such planned deliverables and activities include ongoing coordinated efforts to ensure the health and safety of all Mission personnel with regard to COVID-19 in close coordination with United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations system in Yemen. This will be carried out through the implementation of all possible measures and protocols, in accordance with developments in the pandemic, to mitigate pandemic risks and related implications for UNMHA and the local population. This will also include continued efforts to ensure that all personnel, including UNMHA contractors and the families of national staff, are provided access to vaccines, in accordance with the guidance of the World Health Organization.
250. Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the needs and requests of Member States, the proposed programme plan for 2023 continues to incorporate lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of its programme owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes measures to ensure that risk assessments are regularly carried out by the Mission in coordination with the United Nations system in Yemen, and that COVID-19 protocols are reviewed and updated to address the evolving situation in Yemen. To support this process, the Mission has a designated COVID-19 coordinator to oversee awareness initiatives on applicable COVID-19 protocols, provide oversight on their strict implementation and monitor and advise on COVID-19 developments and recommend changes to Mission operations, including the operation of UNMHA patrols and engagement with the local population. In addition, the Mission's business continuity and criticality plan is continuously reviewed and adjusted to address evolving realities and risks in the Yemen environment.
251. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
 - (a) Enhanced mutual trust, confidence and dialogue between the parties to strengthen the implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement as a key contribution to the broader peace process;
 - (b) Equal and sustained access and dialogue across both sides in the respective shifted territories of the parties in the Hudaydah Governorate;
 - (c) Strengthened ceasefire implementation across the Governorate and improved security of the local population, including a reduction in casualties resulting from ceasefire violations;
 - (d) Maintenance of the security of Hudaydah City and its ports, and assurance that military forces are redeployed from such locations, military manifestations are removed and security responsibilities are assumed by local security forces in these locations;
 - (e) Reduced violence in Hudaydah Governorate due to the de-escalation of tensions between the parties, enhanced stability and strengthened measures to protect the local population;
 - (f) Advancement in demining in Hudaydah City, its ports and other priority locations, reducing the risk of civilian casualties caused by improvised explosive devices or other explosive remnants of war;
 - (g) An enhanced and inclusive process to ensure implementation of the Agreement on the basis of strengthened community participation.

External factors for 2023

252. The overall programme plan for 2023 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) There is sufficient political will and engagement from domestic, regional and international stakeholders to enable the implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement;
 - (b) Major combat operations between the parties will not recommence in Hudaydah Governorate, nor will there be sustained military impediments that would preclude the use of the main supply routes to and from the Mission's areas of operation;

- (c) A political environment exists that does not obstruct the work of the Redeployment Coordination Committee and its subsidiary joint mechanisms, enabling the parties to advance full redeployment and activate the local security forces;
 - (d) The parties resume their full participation in the activities of the Redeployment Coordination Committee and commit to a revived dialogue process and participation in subsidiary joint mechanisms to monitor the ceasefire and foster de-escalation, confidence-building and collaborative demining efforts;
 - (e) The Government of Yemen agrees to, and cooperates in, facilitating the establishment of a Mission presence in areas to the south of the new front lines to ensure the Mission's equal access to both parties and enable the full deployment and ongoing unimpeded functioning of the Mission;
 - (f) A suitably safe, secure and permissive operating environment exists, and sufficient confidence is established between the parties and with other partners to generate sustained support for and participation in the activities of the Mission;
 - (g) Continued operational cooperation exists with effective command and control structures within both parties to enable compliance at all levels;
 - (h) The parties facilitate the Mission's full access and freedom of movement to all areas required for the effective observation and monitoring of the ports of Hudaydah, Ra's Isa and Salif to enable daily access to all port installations and access to conflict-affected areas across the Governorate, including in the southern districts in the vicinity of the shifted front lines;
 - (i) The parties provide needed access and cooperation to advance demining in Hudaydah City, the ports and areas of priority in other districts to enhance the protection of the local population in the Governorate's shifted context.
253. With regard to cooperation with other entities, UNMHA will continue to liaise and coordinate with the parties to ensure the safety and security of UNMHA personnel, movements and premises, and the unhindered and expeditious movement of Mission personnel and equipment, provisions and essential supplies into and within Yemen. This requires a continued dedicated civilian capacity to maintain direct contact with governmental and de facto authorities at all levels as well as regional actors. Furthermore, UNMHA will engage, where possible, with local stakeholders, partners and other bodies within the Hudaydah Governorate to leverage maximum influence and ensure a unified approach in supporting the Hudaydah Agreement and its implementation and identifying opportunities to enhance stability and confidence in this process, including through quick-impact projects within the territories of both parties.
254. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, UNMHA will continue to facilitate the support of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other partners to assist the parties in fully implementing the Hudaydah Agreement. Specifically, UNMHA will maintain close working relationships with the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and the United Nations country team engaged in providing support for the implementation of the Stockholm Agreement, particularly the World Food Programme (WFP), UNDP and the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism, as well as other development and humanitarian actors operating in Hudaydah Governorate. UNMHA will also consult and coordinate, as necessary, with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UN-Women to strengthen ceasefire implementation, de-escalation and access to areas of need.
255. UNMHA integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. To contribute to the advancement of the women and peace and security agenda, UNMHA will promote women's participation in its broader consultations in relation to the implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement and related activities and mechanisms. A core focus of the Mission, this will seek to assess the perspectives and views of women on the impact of the evolved situation on the day-to-day lives of the local community, and to assess measures and

planning to enhance stability and protection, including the conduct of full redeployment and local security activities, ceasefire implementation, de-escalation, demining efforts and other aspects of the implementation of the Agreement. In addition, UNMHA will promote equal rights and opportunities for women and the full and active consideration of gender perspectives in planning and implementing mission activities and those undertaken by the parties.

Evaluation activities

256. In June 2021, the Mission issued an evaluation policy and work plan focused on the integration of evaluation into the strategic planning, budget process and overall results-based management of the Mission. This assisted in informing the Mission's evaluation, which was undertaken in November 2021 with a view to realigning its strategic focus and approach following the withdrawal of the joint forces of the Government of Yemen from large areas of the Governorate on 12 November 2021, which significantly altered the military and political landscape of Hudaydah.
257. The results and lessons of the evaluation in November 2021 have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2023. For example, the Mission realigned its strategic approach by reassessing its footprint to ensure equal access to and impartial support of both parties through the establishment of a presence in the territory controlled by the Government of Yemen in the areas to the south of the new front lines. In addition, the Mission reviewed and developed an expanded patrol plan to intensify its monitoring of the ports, including through surged monitoring capacity within the current ceiling, in parallel with a focus on monitoring, patrolling and liaising with conflict-affected areas on either side of the shifted front lines. The Mission further evaluated measures to strengthen confidence building in this altered context, including through intensified efforts to advance demining and its proposal on the implementation of quick-impact projects to build and solidify confidence and trust between the Mission and local communities in key locations on either side of the shifted front lines.
258. The following evaluations are planned for 2023:
 - (a) A systematic, strategically focused evaluation following the establishment of a presence in the territory controlled by the Government of Yemen in the areas to the south of the new front lines. The Mission will carry out a review of coordination measures and avenues to strengthen liaison and dialogue between the parties and advance Agreement dividends by maximizing the Mission's capacity and access to both parties in their respective locations;
 - (b) An evaluation will be undertaken to review the coordination mechanisms between the Mission and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen to assess gaps and areas where coordination may be strengthened, and to identify good practices for better implementation.

Programme performance in 2021

Reduction of impact of armed conflict on local population, enhanced stability and continued functioning of the ports

259. Recognizing the continued challenges to resuming the Redeployment Coordination Committee, the Mission advanced implementation of its political engagement strategy, in close coordination with the Office of the Special Envoy, focused on taking steps towards a sustainable reactivation of the Committee and political engagement at all levels. UNMHA held 17 meetings with Committee Co-Chairs, 21 meetings at higher political levels in Yemen and 11 meetings regionally. UNMHA further expanded its patrols and monitoring reach, albeit under severe limitations to its freedom of movement.
260. These efforts led to the Hudaydah Agreement remaining largely intact. After the withdrawal of the joint forces of the Government of Yemen, UNMHA realigned its approach to advance efforts towards the prevention of violence, including through an expanded patrol plan to monitor shifted conflict-

affected areas. These activities contributed to ceasefire implementation, demonstrated by a sustained reduction in levels of violence and civilian casualties. The ceasefire facilitated increased mobility to ease aid delivery and preserved the lifeline of the ports. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 46).

Table 46

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
Agreement by the parties on all the technical aspects of the redeployment, as called for in the Hudaydah Agreement	Implementation of the concepts of operations agreed by the Redeployment Coordination Committee for phased redeployments from the ports and Hudaydah City	Reduction of the impact of armed conflict on local population, enhanced stability and continued functioning of the ports

Impact of the pandemic

261. The continuation of the pandemic into 2021 had an impact on the implementation of the Mission's mandate, including limited patrolling given the continued constraints imposed by the pandemic on staff movements and the reduced ability to conduct surge engagements with the parties and other stakeholders to advance the resumption of the joint mechanisms. It also affected the Mission's ability to strengthen coordination with the United Nations country team, including with regard to the advancement of mine action and other activities in support of the Hudaydah Agreement. From the second quarter of 2021, even as the Mission continued to operate under strict COVID-19 protocols aligned with the United Nations system in Yemen, it increased its footprint and eased restrictions on operations. The Mission expanded its political presence to Sana'a and Aden and advanced coordination with the United Nations country team on the ground. It further expanded patrolling, including access to districts south of Hudaydah City, though it continued to face limitations to its freedom of movement. Following the roll-out of the United Nations vaccine programme, in parallel with other initiatives to provide access to vaccines for staff, almost all personnel were vaccinated. This allowed activities to be undertaken with fewer constraints and reduced risk to personnel and the local population.

Planned results for 2023**Result 1: redeployment of forces, local security forces take on responsibility for security and effective monitoring of the ceasefire****Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023**

262. The Mission's work contributed to advancing the revival of a sustained functioning of the Redeployment Coordination Committee and its joint mechanisms, which serve as crucial requirements for achieving the first phase of redeployment in accordance with the concept of operations agreed to by the Committee. The target of achieving a sustained resumption of meetings of the Committee was not met owing to several political and operational factors. While sustained efforts were made to close gaps on issues that posed barriers to a resumption of dialogue between the parties, and in turn a revival of the Committee forum, final agreement to secure a joint meeting, which was further affected by broader political and conflict dynamics, could not be reached. The situation was further complicated by the unilateral withdrawal of the joint forces of the Government of Yemen, which significantly shifted the objectives outlined to achieve this target. In turn, mutual redeployment in accordance with the Committee's concept of operations could not be achieved. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 47).

Table 47
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Agreement by the parties on all aspects of the redeployment, as called for in the Hudaydah Agreement	Implementation of the concepts of operations agreed by the Redeployment Coordination Committee for phased redeployments from the ports and city of Hudaydah	Sustained efforts to resume the Redeployment Coordination Committee and achieve a neutral Mission footprint with equal access to the territories of both parties	Finalization of the redeployment of forces, and local security forces take up their responsibilities in accordance with Yemeni law	Effective monitoring of the ceasefire on both sides of the front lines, re-establishing the Redeployment Coordination Committee, and achieving full redeployment of forces

Result 2: monitor the redeployment of military forces and removal of all military manifestations from the ports of Hudaydah, Ra's Isa and Salif and ensure the Mission's equal access to the territories of both parties

Proposed programme plan for 2023

263. The ports of Hudaydah, Ra's Isa and Salif serve as a critical lifeline for Yemen and a central component of the Hudaydah Agreement. WFP depends on the ports for the entry of 70 per cent of its food aid to support its operations in Yemen. Similarly, the ports serve as the entry point for close to 80 per cent of the country's imports in the north, inclusive of essential commodities. The monitoring of the ports has thus been a core objective of the Mission's work to ensure that they remain safe and demilitarized, enabling the unimpeded flow of aid and essential goods into Yemen. While the Mission's monitoring has contributed to ensuring the continued functioning of the ports and regular assessments of their demilitarized nature, this patrolling has been limited in nature, most notably owing to limitations on the Mission's freedom of movement and compounded by the impacts of COVID-19.
264. Adjusting the Mission's footprint to enable access for both parties to the Mission is also vital to its ability to effectively monitor its area of operations and provide impartial support and engagement to both sides, including through on-the-ground liaison, monitoring and patrols. This is critical to any sustained solution and efforts to effectively advance implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement.

Lessons learned and planned change

265. The lesson learned for the Mission was the need to ensure sufficient capacity to patrol the ports daily, at random, and across all port installations. This has become particularly pertinent within a context of increasing allegations of their militarization. The Mission will therefore increase its monitoring capacity to meet this requirement while expanding patrols to the southern districts. It will also continue to advocate to secure its unimpeded access to undertake the daily port patrols needed to monitor their status with respect to redeployment.
266. In addition, the Mission's footprint, which has been largely in the territory of only one party since its inception, has had an impact on perceptions in terms of the Mission's ability to serve as an impartial interlocutor and to maintain strengthened relations and equal support to both sides. Therefore, the Mission's key objective is to ensure its representation in the territory of the Government of Yemen through the establishment of a presence to the south of the shifted front lines, while maintaining a base in Hudaydah City to ensure its effective monitoring of the ports. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 48).

Table 48
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	—	—	Ensure the Mission's equal access to the territories of both parties across the Hudaydah front lines	Monitor the redeployment of military forces and removal of all military manifestations from the ports of Hudaydah, Ra's Isa and Salif and ensure the Mission's equal access to the territories of both parties

Deliverables

267. Table 49 lists all deliverables of the mission.

Table 49
Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	1	1	1
1. Letters of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	32	35	39	36
2. Meetings of the Security Council, Security Council Informal Expert Group on Women and Peace and Security	13	7	12	12
3. Redeployment Coordination Committee meetings	9	17	12	9
4. Bilateral meetings with regional political stakeholders	10	11	15	15
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	8	—	16	16
5. Workshops with local community representatives on Hudaydah Agreement implementation	4	—	8	8
6. Workshops with political/civil stakeholders on Hudaydah Agreement implementation	4	—	8	8
C. Substantive deliverables				
Good offices: provision of good offices in the context of the efforts of the parties to fully implement the Hudaydah Agreement, including meetings with local political actors in Hudaydah and from both parties in Aden and Sana'a, as well as regional and international interlocutors.				

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
<p>Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations with the relevant Yemeni, regional and international stakeholders, with a view to comprehensively understanding the challenges at hand and to providing advice to the parties in their efforts to implement the Hudaydah Agreement; advocacy among Yemeni, regional and international stakeholders in support of the implementation of the Agreement and enhancement of the ceasefire in the Governorate; exploring the possibility of leveraging support from the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs innovation cell to launch a public opinion poll among the public in Hudaydah Governorate, focusing on the impact of the conflict and ceasefire violations on the civilian population, particularly after the shifting of the military landscape in Hudaydah, with 500–600 participants from both sides of the shifted front lines, to better understand the experiences of the civilian population, with particular reference to marginalized groups and women and youth.</p> <p>Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: situation and context-driven monitoring missions to monitor the parties' implementation of the ceasefire, the redeployment of forces and the removal of military manifestations in the ports of Hudaydah, Salif and Ra's Isa; fact-finding missions to establish information pertaining to the various incidents related to the maintenance of the ceasefire, in support of the parties' efforts to maintain and enhance the ceasefire.</p>				
D. Communication deliverables				
<p>Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: development and maintenance of strategic relationships with Mission partners, including the United Nations Communications Group, to ensure alignment in United Nations common messaging and cooperation across different levels; development and regular updating of the Mission's key messages transmitted publicly and in response to developments on the ground; outreach events to enable UNMHA to adequately consult different community-level interest groups, prominent religious figures, civil society, youth and women's organizations to broaden participation and ensure an inclusive process on the implementation of the Agreement.</p> <p>External and media relations: press releases, messages and audiovisual material on the Mission's activities and key messages; relationships developed with media partners to ensure accurate coverage of the Mission's messaging and activities; answers in a timely manner to media inquiries; strengthened informal interaction and relationships with media partners.</p> <p>Digital platforms and multimedia content: website establishment and frequent updates on the Mission's activities and public statements; regular updates through social media channels on the Mission's activities and public statements; photographs and videos shared promoting the Mission's activities and key messages on all digital platforms.</p>				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 50

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2021	2022	2023		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent	2023 vs. 2022 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	224.8	2 343.1	2 342.1	–	(1.0)
Civilian personnel costs	8 834.8	13 160.5	13 803.2	–	642.7
Operational costs	15 884.9	26 788.4	21 047.7	200.0	(5 740.7)
Total (net of staff assessment)	24 944.5	42 292.0	37 193.0	200.0	(5 099.0)

Table 51
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>									<i>General Service and related categories</i>		<i>Total international</i>	<i>National staff</i>		<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Field/ Security Services</i>	<i>General Service</i>		<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>		
Approved 2022 ^a	–	1	1	1	6	11	19	1	40	33	–	73	9	80	–	162
Proposed 2023 ^a	–	1	1	1	6	11	19	1	40	34	–	74	9	82	–	165
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	3

^a Includes one P-4 position and one P-3 position approved as general temporary assistance positions.

268. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for UNMHA amount to \$37,193,000 (net of staff assessment) and will provide for the deployment of 75 United Nations monitors (\$2,342,100); salaries, common staff costs and other related costs (\$13,803,200) for 74 international positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 1 D-1, 6 P-5, 11 P-4, 19 P-3, 1 P-2 and 34 Field Service) and 91 national positions (9 National Professional Officer and 82 Local level), including the proposed establishment of 1 Field Service position and 2 Local level positions in the Kuwait Joint Support Office; and 5 government-provided personnel; as well as operational costs (\$21,047,700), comprising the costs for official travel (\$759,500), facilities and infrastructure (\$4,919,700), ground transportation (\$641,400), air operations (\$8,271,200), communications and information technology (\$1,340,400), medical (\$3,825,900), other supplies, services and equipment (\$1,089,600) and quick-impact projects (\$200,000).
269. With a view to ensuring the effective delivery of its mandate, a number of changes to the staffing structure are proposed for 2023, including the establishment of three positions, the reassignment and redeployment of two positions and the redeployment of one position, as detailed below.

Human Resources Unit

- (a) Reassignment and redeployment of one Close Protection Officer (Field Service) as Human Resources Assistant from the Safety and Security Section in Hudaydah to the Human Resources Unit in Sana'a to ensure human resources expertise and advice is available to UNMHA and Office of the Special Envoy staff in Yemen;

Finance and Budget Unit

- (b) Reassignment and redeployment of one Close Protection Officer (Field Service) as Finance and Budget Assistant from the Safety and Security Section in Hudaydah to the Finance and Budget Unit in Sana'a to provide critical budgetary and/or financial services to the technical units and staff;

Office of the Chief of Supply Chain Management and Service Delivery

- (c) Redeployment of one Logistics Assistant (Local level) in the Engineering and Facilities Management Unit in Hudaydah to the Office of the Chief of Supply Chain Management and Service Delivery in Sana'a to provide support for acquisition planning;

Kuwait Joint Support Office

- (d) Establishment of three Finance Assistants (1 Field Service and 2 Local level) in the Kuwait Joint Support Office as part of an effort by the Secretariat to align the funding sources of the Support Office to better reflect the workload and the client base that the Support Office

services. Such an exercise aims at achieving a more balanced distribution of the workforce of that Support Office among the special political missions. It is proposed that six positions from UNAMA and UNAMI be abolished, and that six positions be established under four special political missions, including UNMHA.

270. It is proposed that one general temporary assistance backstopping position of Finance and Budget Officer (P-3) in the Field Operations Finance Division, Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance in New York, be continued in 2023. The Finance and Budget Officer performs backstopping support and continues to be essential in ensuring sufficient capacity at Headquarters for the management of financial resources, the preparation of budgets and the provision of services to the legislative bodies during their review of the proposed budgets for special political missions.
271. It is also proposed that one general temporary assistance position of Programme Management Officer (P-4) in the Office of Deputy Head of Mission and Coordination in Hudaydah be continued in 2023 to provide demining expertise in Hudaydah City, the ports and the wider Governorate, and to lead the mine action programme embedded in the Mission.
272. For United Nations monitors, international and national staff, and government-provided personnel, a vacancy rate of 25 per cent has been applied to the estimates for continuing positions, taking into account the projected deployment. For proposed reassigned international positions, a vacancy rate of 50 per cent has been applied.
273. The decrease in requirements for 2023 compared with the appropriation for 2022 is attributable mainly to the following: (a) the lack of a provision for the airport headquarters; (b) the non-availability of additional office and accommodation premises in Hudaydah; (c) the lack of a requirement for additional security enhancements and construction works for the existing premises; (d) the reduced number of flight hours; (e) the lack of a requirement for level II hospital services in Djibouti; and (f) reduced requirements for freight costs owing to a lower level of acquisitions. The reduced requirements are offset in part by: (a) new requirements for operational and security services for a new office and accommodation premises in the southern districts; (b) new requirements for the quick-impact projects; (c) the proposed establishment of three new positions (1 Field Service and 2 Local level) in the Kuwait Joint Support Office; (d) increased costs under international staff, owing to the application of the latest salary scales, and under national staff, owing to higher salary rates based on actual average step levels of existing staff, as well as the increase in the salary scales for national staff based in Amman, and the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs; and (e) increased requirements for backup satellite Internet in Hudaydah.

10. United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti

(\$22,342,500)

Foreword

Following the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse in July 2021, the security and political climate of Haiti has deteriorated significantly. The United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) continued its work on encouraging Haitian political, civil society and economic actors to unite around a common project to resolve the country's current political and security crises.

It is essential that Haitian authorities and other key national stakeholders build consensus around a peaceful and democratic way forward to ensure the prompt revitalization of institutions through elections. The precarious context in which Haiti currently finds itself, characterized by broad institutional dysfunction and a deteriorating security situation, renders the support provided by BINUH, the broader United Nations system and the international community at large, more critical than ever going into 2023. The Haitian polity and society continue to require sustained advocacy and encouragement to undertake and implement constitutional and governance reforms, which will require sustained support and advice throughout the upcoming year, as BINUH also engages in efforts to curb gang violence, further develop the Haitian National Police, scale up the fight against impunity and corruption and ensure the continued protection and promotion of human rights.

The activities detailed in the present budget proposal will contribute to fostering a more conducive environment for Haitian leaders from the political, civil society, religious and private sectors that enables them to collaborate more effectively in addressing the root causes of the country's chronic instability and fulfilling the aspirations of all Haitians in their quest to achieve peace, democracy, security and sustainable development.

(Signed) Helen **La Lime**
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and
Head of Office, United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

274. The United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) is responsible for advising the Government of Haiti in promoting and strengthening political stability and good governance, including the rule of law; advancing a peaceful and stable environment, including through supporting an inclusive inter-Haitian national dialogue; and protecting and promoting human rights. Its mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant Security Council resolutions and decisions, in particular Security Council resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#). The Council extended the mandate to 15 July 2022 through its resolution [2600 \(2021\)](#).
275. The Haitian Government intends to engage national stakeholders in the establishment of a new Provisional Electoral Council and to guarantee political and security conditions for the holding of a constitutional referendum and national elections. In the light of these planned efforts, in 2023 the strategic priorities for BINUH, in full collaboration with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, are to advise the national Government on political, good governance, police, rule of law and human rights matters; encourage dialogue and consensus among stakeholders on key constitutional, security and governance reform efforts; enhance the capacity of the Haitian National Police to ensure public safety; and strengthen the justice and corrections sectors to guarantee the rule of law and protect human rights.

Programme of work

Objective

276. The objective, to which the mission contributes, is to strengthen political stability and good governance, including accountability and the rule of law; advance a peaceful and stable environment; protect and promote human rights; and strengthen gender equality.

Strategy

277. To contribute to the objective, the mission will:
- (a) Facilitate dialogue and engagement among national stakeholders to build consensus in the pursuit of a peaceful and sustainable solution to the current political crisis;
 - (b) Continue to provide strategic advice and technical assistance to the national police, judiciary and corrections systems and to the national human rights institutions in Haiti to promote international norms, human rights and gender parity;
 - (c) Contribute to the reduction of crime and community violence, in partnership with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, in support of governmental institutions addressing the socioeconomic root causes of insecurity.
278. The mission's planned deliverables will support Member States' ongoing assistance to Haiti with regard to the country's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Such planned deliverables and activities include continued engagement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti and her good offices as required to support the national response to the pandemic.
279. Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the needs of Member States, the mission has mainstreamed lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments and adaptation of its programme to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes the continued use

of virtual meeting formats wherever possible to ensure the safety of all BINUH personnel, national stakeholders, and United Nations and international interlocutors.

280. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) The enhanced capacity of State institutions to build consensus and enhance cooperation to address causes of instability and inequality in Haiti;
 - (b) Effective, inclusive and accountable institutions that contribute to consolidating stability, combating impunity and enabling a protective environment;
 - (c) Enhanced support to State institutions with regard to the protection of women and youth, communities and livelihoods through a reduction in gang violence;
 - (d) Enhanced police performance in ensuring public safety through police reform as a result of the implementation of the 2022–2025 national police strategic development plan, supported by adequate government funding and a multi-donor basket fund;
 - (e) Support for the continued roll-out of the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility vaccination plan with a target coverage of 20 per cent of an estimated population of 11.2 million.

External factors for 2023

281. The overall plan for 2023 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Political polarization is likely to continue to undermine the parties' ability to achieve the consensus required to advance tangible initiatives to implement political, legal and economic reforms;
 - (b) The fragile security situation may continue to have a negative impact on both the pace and the sustainability of political, legal and economic reforms. Moreover, as most incidents in the country occur in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, the allocation of overstretched State resources is further distorted, exhausting the capacity of security institutions and diminishing the returns on capacity investments in the security infrastructure. These security incidents, however, do not critically affect the ability of the United Nations to carry out its tasks;
 - (c) The Government of Haiti is expected to remain committed to further developing the capacities of the Haitian National Police and its Directorate of Prison Administration, including through the ongoing provision of sufficient budget allocation, complemented by external contributions through a multi-donor basket fund managed by UNDP;
 - (d) The impact of natural hazards on Haiti, including hurricanes and earthquakes, is unpredictable and expected to remain in line with recent years;
 - (e) The international donor community and the national authorities agree on and properly resource key development priorities linked to structural development issues while implementing stronger coordination arrangements to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
282. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the mission will continue to collaborate with regional organizations, including the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community. The mission will also engage closely with the diplomatic community to support coordinated approaches to encouraging political consensus and tackling stalemates, when appropriate.
283. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, BINUH will continue to work in an integrated manner with the United Nations country team in mandated areas, as directed by the Security Council in resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#). The mission and the country team are currently implementing an integrated strategic framework developed in 2020, which lays out a streamlined set of priorities for implementation aligned with the six benchmarks for Haiti, while developing a Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework that will take effect in 2023.
284. The mission integrates a gender perspective in its planning, operations, deliverables and results, and encourages the meaningful participation of women in political processes, dialogues and negotiations,

as well as their representation in decision-making positions in institutions, in line with the Constitution's mandated minimum 30 per cent quota for women's participation at all levels. The mission's reporting will include disaggregated data on the impact of human rights violations and abuses on women, as well as on accountability and justice for crimes of violence against women and girls, in coordination with UN-Women. In addition, the mission will work with civil society actors focusing on gender and human rights in the context of the implementation of recommendations issued by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2016 and the second universal periodic review cycle for Haiti in 2016 on the human rights situation.

Evaluation activities

285. BINUH provided inputs to an internal lessons learned effort conducted jointly by the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Department of Peace Operations and UNDP to review the transition from peacekeeping to a special political mission. This evaluation has identified considerations for the mission as it plans for transition in the future.
286. An evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations resulting from a review of the mission by an independent expert, mandated by the Security Council in resolution [2600 \(2021\)](#), is planned for 2023.

Programme performance in 2021

Enhanced protection of women, communities and livelihoods through reversing the surge in gang violence

287. A national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction strategy was signed by the Prime Minister in July 2021, and a joint strategy to support the implementation of the national strategy and to increase the number of projects and other programmes being implemented in affected communities is in the process of being designed and funded. A working group is harmonizing the draft national weapons and ammunition management law with international standards, and a weapons and ammunition national action plan is being developed. BINUH has also continued by playing a convening role that allows Haiti to make progress towards alignment with the Caribbean Community's regional road map on firearms and ammunition. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 52).

Table 52
Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>
The National Commission on Security Guarantees was reactivated by the Government	<p>A task force to review the framework on arms control was established</p> <p>The Prime Minister established an interministerial task force headed by the National Commission, to which \$6.4 million was allocated for community violence reduction activities</p> <p>With support of the United Nations country team, the national strategy on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction was submitted to the Prime Minister's Office</p>	<p>The national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction strategy was signed by the Prime Minister in July 2021 and an implementation programme was in the process of being designed and funded</p> <p>A working group was harmonizing the draft national weapons and ammunition management law with international standards, and a weapons and ammunition national action plan was being developed</p>

Impact of the pandemic

288. The continuation of the pandemic into 2021 had an impact on the implementation of mandates, as health protocols and travel limitations posed challenges to the format of some scheduled events. Where possible, the mission respond by shifting the seminars, workshops and training events to a virtual or hybrid format to enable the provision of strategic and advisory support through online means.

Planned results for 2023

Result 1: effective, inclusive and accountable institutions contribute to consolidating stability and enabling a protective environment

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

289. The mission's work contributed to generating a commitment by Haitian institutions and other stakeholders to strengthening the national justice system, promoting respect for human rights and advancing the accountability agenda. Among the main initiatives were the revitalization of efforts to release detainees from pretrial detention, enhance the functioning of the national legal aid system, and bolster the capacity of the police to address insecurity, which partially met the planned target of the validation of the national strategy to reduce pretrial detention, the enhancement of operational and administrative capacities for the Haitian National Police to manage public safety in Haiti, and the facilitation of the entry into force of new Penal and Criminal Procedural Codes articulating a more progressive and humane approach to enforcing the law. The target was not fully met owing to the assassination of President Moïse in July 2021 and the absence of a fully functioning Senate, with resultant effects on the renewal of judges' mandates, which delayed plans for the review of the new Penal and Criminal Procedural Codes ahead of their entry into force. In addition, despite continuous engagement with Haitian authorities, limited progress in the prosecution of emblematic human rights cases, including in La Saline in 2018 and Bel-Air in 2019, was recorded and the implementation of the human rights action plan is still pending endorsement by the Council of Ministers.
290. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 53).

Table 53
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
Low satisfaction among the population with public services offered by national institutions	Improved satisfaction among the population through the alignment of the Penal Code and Criminal Procedural Code with international criminal justice and human rights norms and standards and the adoption by presidential decree; the appointment of female leaders for the Bar Association of Port-au-Prince and the Ministry of Human Rights and Fight against Extreme Poverty	<p>The implementation of key reforms to Haitian judicial, police and corrections institutions began, laying the foundation for enhanced effectiveness, accountability and increasing accessibility for the population</p> <p>A new Government assumed office and training on the national strategy to reduce pretrial detention levels resumed</p>	Key reforms to Haitian judicial, police, corrections and anti-corruption institutions are adopted, laying the foundation for enhanced effectiveness, accountability and transparency	<p>Justice institutions begin to take ownership of key reforms to implement anti-corruption measures, increasing accountability and access to justice, while sustainably reducing the pretrial detention rate</p> <p>The national human rights action plan is endorsed by the Council of Ministers</p> <p>The Haitian National Police strategic plan for 2022–2025 provides effective technical support</p> <p>The basket fund receives strong support from donors, and reforms strengthen police performance</p>

Result 2: engagement and consensus-building among key stakeholders and State institutions help address the country's institutional vacuum and causes of instability

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

291. BINUH continues to seek to promote an environment conducive to consensus-building. The Special Representative and her team, in coordination with the Organization of American States and other national and international actors, engaged political parties and civil society leaders to work with key stakeholders through dialogue to forge a consensus agreement on the way forward. Prime Minister Ariel Henry, who assumed office on 20 July 2021, plans, together with his Cabinet, to set up a constituent assembly in preparation for a constitutional referendum, and seeks to organize presidential, legislative and local elections with the goal of restoring the country's democratically elected institutions to full service in 2023. However, this plan faces many challenges, including the significant probability of increased political polarization, rampant politically fuelled gang violence, and a crisis of legitimacy and capacity in key institutions including the Haitian National Police. BINUH will remain uniquely positioned to use its good offices to encourage the fostering of consensus by engaging regularly with representatives of the Prime Minister, the governing coalition, non-aligned actors and the opposition, as well as civil society, economic actors and faith-based organizations. The Special Representative will also continue to coordinate political engagement by international actors and boost financial and technical support to the national police through the core group on Haiti.

Lessons learned and planned change

292. The lesson for the mission was that, in order to address institutional dysfunction in Haiti, a holistic yet flexible approach to building consensus on a political way forward is required to ensure that causes of instability can be addressed. In applying the lesson, the mission will ensure that its good offices and political engagement efforts focus on building agreement about the future direction for Haiti, which will set the country on a path towards peace and sustainable development. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 54)

Table 54

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
Legislative elections for the National Assembly and Senate were not held	The mandates of all Lower Chamber Parliamentarians and two thirds of the Senate ended The President, acting by decree, prepared for a constitutional referendum and presidential and legislative elections to return the country to a normal status	The assassination of the President, as well as the death of the President of the Cour de cassation, left all three branches of power in the country dysfunctional Haitian stakeholders worked together to agree on a way forward Prime Minister Ariel Henry assumed office with a pledge to organize elections as soon as possible	The Provisional Electoral Council is established and accepted as credible A constitutional referendum is organized; plans for national elections to be held as soon as possible are under way	Elections take place, the results are accepted by the population and elected institutions begin functioning

Deliverables

293. Table 55 lists all deliverables of the mission.

Table 55

Deliverables for the period 2021–2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	3	3	3
1. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	3	3	3	3
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
2. Meetings of the Security Council	3	3	3	3
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	32	40	55	40

Category and subcategory	2021 planned	2021 actual	2022 planned	2023 planned
3. Seminars, workshops and training events on four main areas of work: (a) implementation of and resource mobilization for the strategic plan to further develop and equip the Haitian National Police, sustain police service capable of maintaining public security, reduce gang violence, enhance police oversight and protect human rights; (b) implementation by national authorities and the United Nations country team of programmes on disarmament, dismantlement, reintegration, community violence reduction and weapons and ammunition management; (c) management and oversight of prisons and detention centres according to international standards; (d) promotion of human rights and participation of women as decision-makers in State institutions, political parties and initiatives of dialogue and consensus-building	32	40	55	40
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
4. Joint thematic public human rights reports	2	2	2	2
Technical materials (number of materials)	11	12	11	10
5. Materials conveying advisory support to national interlocutors	11	12	11	10
C. Substantive deliverables				
Good offices: good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to: (a) foster cooperation and dialogue among the main political and social actors, build consensus and strengthen political stability and good governance; (b) support the efforts of national authorities and international partners to facilitate local peace initiatives, reduce gang and community violence and advance a peaceful and stable environment, including by further developing and equipping the Haitian National Police through a multi-donor basket fund; (c) raise awareness about human rights abuses and violations, sexual and gender-based violence and gender discrimination, and strengthen institutional accountability to address these problems and end impunity for perpetrators.				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: efforts focus on: developing initiatives that promote dialogue and consensus building; advising on the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions and advancing political, legal and economic reforms; developing the institutional framework and the electoral calendar; providing the Haitian National Police and the Directorate of Prison Administration with expert advice to strengthen the capacity and oversight of the 15,000-officer police and corrections service; advising State institutions and agencies on the implementation of action plans to promote and protect human rights and gender equality; advising on the development of a regulatory arms control framework, including the effective implementation of a holistic weapons and ammunition inter-institutional mechanism.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions to assess human rights and allegations of violations; missions on implementing the human rights due diligence policy; joint monitoring missions to assess gang violence in seven gang-controlled neighborhoods of Port-au-Prince and other communities across Haiti.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: field outreach and advocacy materials (brochures, flyers, flipcharts, infographics, banners) explaining thematic objectives in the mission's mandate; outreach events on key priorities of the mission in close collaboration with the United Nations Communications Group; traditional and digital media campaigns, inclusive of print, radio and social platforms, to support United Nations electoral, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/community violence reduction, police, corrections, justice and human rights initiatives and joint programmes.				
External and media relations: strategic plan to ensure coverage of key activities of the mission, inclusive of press conferences, editorials on key issues, press briefings, press releases, targeted interviews and publications with target audiences and networks in close coordination with the United Nations Communications Group; daily media and social platform monitoring providing strategic analysis of media and social platform trends, risks and opportunities to provide guidance for crisis communication management.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: creation and management of website and social media; production and dissemination of content for multimedia products and campaigns (with a focus on digital radio) able to engage key actors on mission priorities and promoting transparency and accountability; campaigns and products for social media platforms showing the impact of the mission's work in close collaboration with the United Nations Communications Group, the United Nations country team and United Nations Headquarters.				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 56

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2021	2022	2023	Variance	
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent	2023 vs. 2022 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	684.6	826.4	789.9	–	(36.5)
Civilian personnel costs	15 534.9	16 254.3	16 151.5	–	(102.8)
Operational costs	4 396.4	4 760.6	5 401.1	210.0	640.5
Total (net of staff assessment)	20 615.9	21 841.3	22 342.5	210.0	501.2

Table 57

Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service ^a	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level			
Approved 2022 ^b	–	1	1 ^c	5	8	19	11	1	46	17	2	65	17	28	–	110	
Proposed 2023 ^b	–	1	1 ^c	5	8	19	11	1	46	17	2	65	17	28	–	110	
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.^b Includes one D-1, one P-5, one P-4 and two General Service positions approved as general temporary assistance positions.^c Position is funded at 50 per cent and cost-shared with the Development Coordination Office.

294. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for BINUH amount to \$22,342,500 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for 13 United Nations police personnel (\$789,900); salaries and common staff costs (\$16,151,500) for 65 international positions (1 ASG, 1 D-2, 5 D-1, 8 P-5, 19 P-4, 11 P-3, 1 P-2, 17 Field Service and 2 General Service), 45 national positions (17 National Professional Officer and 28 Local level), and 2 government-provided personnel; as well as operational costs (\$5,401,100), comprising the costs for consultants and consulting services (\$334,000), official travel (\$181,300), facilities and infrastructure (\$2,370,100), ground transportation (\$454,500), communications and information technology (\$1,437,000), medical (\$197,600) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$426,600).

295. In 2023, it is proposed that five general temporary assistance positions be continued:

- (a) One Principal Human Rights Officer (D-1) in the Human Rights Service of the mission to respond to and address the human rights requirements set by the Security Council as reflected in the BINUH mandate, adopted in resolution [2476 \(2019\)](#). Such a dedicated position, with specific human rights expertise, is important to facilitate trusted engagement at a high level with senior Haitian authorities, allowing for the provision of technical assistance and advice to the country's national human rights institutions;

- (b) Three backstopping positions in the Haiti team of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, comprising one Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5), one Political Affairs Officer (P-4) and one Team Assistant (General Service), who have provided backstopping support to BINUH since 2019 and will remain critical to ensuring ongoing support and strategic advice and analysis to principals at Headquarters for decision-making with regard to BINUH. The core functions they undertake are not required on a temporary basis but needed throughout the lifespan of the mission, including its start-up, the duration of the implementation of its mandate and its closing;
 - (c) One Finance and Budget Assistant (General Service) backstopping position in the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, where the need remains high for the Field Operations Finance Division to continue delivering high-intensity and high-quality support to legislative bodies in their review of the budgets of special political missions. The continuation of this position will also ensure sufficient capacities for budget preparation, budget administration and performance monitoring of all 38 special political missions.
296. A vacancy rate of 13 per cent has been applied to the estimates for international positions, taking into account the most recent actual vacancy rates and planned deployment. Vacancy rates of 1 and 5 per cent have been applied to the estimates for National Professional Officer and Local level positions, respectively, taking into account the recent actual vacancy rates. The cost estimates for United Nations police and government-provided personnel for 2023 are based on the assumption of full deployment.
297. The increase in requirements for 2023 compared with the appropriation for 2022 is attributable mainly to: (a) higher requirements for international staff owing to the application of a lower vacancy rate compared with the rate applied in the approved 2022 budget, as well as higher hardship allowances resulting from the reclassification of Haiti duty stations from D to E; (b) new requirements for consultants and consulting services to provide short-term services in the areas of corrections and police reforms, constitution and justice matters and the election process; (c) higher requirements under ground transportation and freight costs, primarily due to the acquisition of five vehicles to replace ageing fleet vehicles and higher costs of fuel owing to an increase in fuel prices; and (d) higher requirements for the acquisition of information technology equipment to replace obsolete stock, centralized support services, and software licences and fees. The increase is offset in part by decreased requirements for national staff as a result of the devaluation of the local currency and the application of a lower percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns, as well as lower requirements for mission subsistence allowance for United Nations police owing to the application of updated rates.

11. United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan

(\$66,562,100)

Foreword

The year 2021 was challenging for the Sudan: the events that occurred significantly derailed the democratic transition and jeopardized the hard-won political, human rights and economic gains made over the previous two years. The United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS), together with the entire United Nations country team, did its utmost throughout the year to continue to deliver against its priorities set out by the Security Council. However, the military coup of 25 October 2021 and the ensuing political crisis forced the Mission to adapt and refocus its efforts on supporting Sudanese stakeholders in dialogue to redefine a credible and legitimate path to democratic governance, while also tackling urgent protection and peacebuilding needs in the context of a state of emergency and deteriorating security and economic conditions.

At the time of writing, it remains unclear when and whether the efforts to reach agreement on a way forward for the Sudanese transition will succeed. While the parties remain committed to the implementation of the Juba Agreement for Peace in the Sudan, the outcome of the political talks on the wider transition will have a profound impact on the environment in which the Mission will implement its mandate in 2023. Subject to additional guidance from the Security Council and to requests from the authorities for “scalable support”, UNITAMS will continue to focus within its capacity on the provision of political support for the transition and constitutional reforms, peace processes and peace agreements, as well as on its role in the protection of civilians and support for the Sudan Police Force and the rule of law. The provision by UNITAMS of support for elections is expected to gain in prominence in the event of an agreed political way forward, although the role of the United Nations has yet to be defined. Meanwhile, UNITAMS will continue to work towards the inclusive and comprehensive implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement, including through its role as Chair of the Permanent Ceasefire Committee. The coordination of peacebuilding efforts and the provision of support for international resource mobilization, including for the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement, will remain critical, although the scope of work will depend on the willingness of donors to engage. The Mission’s integrated approach with the United Nations country team continues to be central: while a new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework is due to be finalized with the authorities by the end of 2022, interim joint priorities for the current volatile period have been defined and will help to guide United Nations efforts.

In all of its activities, UNITAMS will continue to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue, including to promote the full, equal and meaningful participation of women at all levels of peace and political processes. I remain inspired by the steadfast determination of the youth, civil society and wider population of the Sudan to realize the goal of a democratic, inclusive transition that began in 2019. UNITAMS remains fully committed to playing its part in supporting the realization of these aspirations.

(Signed) Volker **Perthes**
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and
Head of the United Nations Integrated Transition
Assistance Mission in the Sudan

A. Proposed programme plan for 2023 and programme performance for 2021

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

298. The mandate of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS) is contained in Security Council resolutions [2524 \(2020\)](#) and [2579 \(2021\)](#). The mandate defined in paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution [2579 \(2021\)](#) included the following strategic objectives: (a) to assist in the political transition, progress towards democratic governance, the protection and promotion of human rights and sustainable peace; (b) to support peace processes and the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement and future peace agreements; (c) to assist in peacebuilding, civilian protection and the rule of law, in particular in Darfur and the Two Areas (Blue Nile and South Kordofan); and (d) to support the mobilization of economic and development assistance and the coordination of humanitarian and peacebuilding assistance. The Council further decided that the Mission should prioritize six areas, namely: (a) ceasefire monitoring in Darfur; (b) the implementation of the Government's national plan for the protection of civilians (see [S/2020/429](#)); (c) ongoing and future peace negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and Sudanese armed groups; (d) the inclusive implementation of the power-sharing agreements of the Juba Peace Agreement; (e) the constitutional drafting process; and (f) support for the Sudan Police Force and the justice sector. The mandate also recognized the need for scalable support for the implementation of any future peace agreements if so requested by the parties to the negotiations.
299. The military coup of 25 October 2021, and the protracted political crisis that followed, significantly undermined progress in the political transition and the environment for mandate implementation. The lack of an agreed political dispensation and the loss of public trust and confidence in the peace process, as well as gaps in the leadership of key Government institutions, led to delays in many areas of mandated activity. Dialogue with non-signatory armed movements on joining the Juba Peace Agreement was halted, along with the planned roll-out of the national plan for the protection of civilians. The constitution-drafting process also did not advance. In addition, there was a marked uptick in security incidents, including the looting of a former African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) logistics base in December 2021 amid a rise in intercommunal violence, particularly in Darfur. As a result of the coup, several international partners and international financial institutions suspended assistance to the Sudanese authorities. All of these developments jeopardized some of the gains made since 2019 in tackling the country's significant political, security and socioeconomic challenges. Nevertheless, there was some progress in the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement, which UNITAMS was able to support.
300. Going forward, UNITAMS is prioritizing: (a) intensive good offices, including by facilitating dialogue, in collaboration with partners, with a view to identifying a Sudanese-owned path to reinvigorate the transitional process; (b) human rights and the protection of civilians, including through intensified advocacy efforts in the context of increased reporting of human rights violations, and support to the Sudan Police Force and rule of law institutions in collaboration with the United Nations country team; and (c) support for peace implementation, in particular through the operationalization of the Permanent Ceasefire Committee in Darfur, which is chaired by UNITAMS, and collaboration with partners to promote peace implementation and peacebuilding based on detailed assessments of local conditions. Across all of these areas, supporting the full participation of women and young people in peacemaking and peacebuilding also remains a key priority.

Programme of work

Objective

301. The overall objective, to which the Mission contributes, is to support a political transition towards inclusive democratic governance in the Sudan, in a manner that fosters sustainable peace and development and ensures that civilians are protected, human rights are respected and the rule of law is upheld.

Strategy

302. To contribute to the objective, the Mission will:
- (a) Provide good offices and technical assistance in support of the political transition in the Sudan, including by facilitating talks and providing assistance towards critical milestones in the transition, such as the constitution-making process and the holding of elections;
 - (b) Facilitate meaningful participation in the political transition and the implementation of peace agreements by a wide and diverse range of Sudanese stakeholders, including civil society, women, youth, refugees, internally displaced persons and members of marginalized groups;
 - (c) Continue its support to Sudanese institutions to deliver justice and accountability and coordinate the civilian protection and peacebuilding activities of the United Nations, including local-level conflict prevention, mitigation and reconciliation, and community violence reduction, in particular for women, children and vulnerable groups. The Mission will, in particular, continue its support for the full implementation of the national plan for the protection of civilians by the Sudanese authorities, including through support for the Sudan Police Force and rule of law institutions in collaboration with the United Nations country team;
 - (d) Fulfil its obligations as Chair of the Permanent Ceasefire Committee and support its various structures under the security arrangements of the Juba Peace Agreement;
 - (e) Support international resource mobilization, national socioeconomic reforms and the establishment of a national architecture for development planning and aid effectiveness.
303. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) An inclusive, comprehensive and sustainable peace agreement and a Sudanese-owned and -led path to a democratic and inclusive political transition;
 - (b) Strengthened and accountable human rights and rule of law institutions;
 - (c) An enhanced protective environment and reinforced peaceful coexistence and reconciliation between communities;
 - (d) Coherent support by the United Nations and the international community to address socioeconomic challenges.

External factors for 2023

304. The overall programme plan for 2023 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Following political talks, Sudanese stakeholders agree on a path to political transition, enabling the formation of a credible transitional Government and other key transitional institutions, and a growing focus on constitutional reforms and preparation for elections;
 - (b) The Juba Peace Agreement is not yet fully comprehensive, and the implementation of existing agreements is progressing slowly, with the population slowly seeing tangible benefits;

- (c) The security situation in some parts of the country remains volatile and unpredictable but does not lead to a major escalation of violence;
 - (d) The economic situation remains dire, with the risk of threatening the political transition; however, international financial technical assistance and financial support slowly resumes on the basis of the resumption of a credible transition;
 - (e) Trust of the population in institutions, in particular those responsible for civilian protection, justice and rule of law, is low; however, the Sudan begins to implement the national plan for the protection of civilians, creating opportunities for progress with international support;
 - (f) UNITAMS continues to serve as Chair of the Permanent Ceasefire Committee, with a role focused mainly on facilitation and advisory functions to the parties;
 - (g) The Sudanese authorities remain supportive of the Mission's mandate and presence in the country, including with regard to honouring the status-of-mission agreement;
 - (h) International partners remain committed to supporting the Sudanese transition and implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement, including by making available assistance for priority peacebuilding and development initiatives.
305. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Mission will continue its partnerships with international actors to support the priorities of the Sudanese authorities. The Mission will coordinate with partners to maximize collective impact and avoid a duplication of efforts, on the basis of comparative advantages and a clear division of labour. In this regard, a continued political partnership between the African Union and the United Nations will remain critical. The Mission will also continue to closely coordinate with other regional organizations, including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, as well as Member States represented by their embassies in Khartoum and by envoys in their respective capitals, and international financial institutions.
306. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Mission and the United Nations country team will continue to operate in a complementary and integrated manner, ensuring coordination and aligning the sequencing and implementation of priority programmes during the transitional period, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2579 \(2021\)](#). This approach will be enshrined in a United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework to be finalized by the end of 2022. With regard to the protection of civilians, human rights, justice and accountability, UNITAMS will work closely with the country office of OHCHR and other members of the United Nations country team to support the implementation of the human rights, equality, accountability and rule of law provisions of the Constitutional Declaration and peace agreements, in particular those provisions that guarantee justice and women's rights. In addition, liaison with the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, UNSMIL, MINUSCA and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa will ensure continued effective inter-mission cooperation on regional issues through established coordination and liaison mechanisms.
307. The Mission integrates a gender perspective in its activities, deliverables and results, with a view to supporting the full and effective participation, representation and protection of women in the implementation of peace and political processes and all social and economic aspects of life. This will include addressing and overcoming all forms of disparities and discrimination and promoting an inclusive and gender equitable transition by keeping the women and peace and security agenda, as well as youth engagement, at the centre of its efforts, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security and on youth and peace and security.
308. The Sudan is highly vulnerable to the climate crisis and in many global indices ranks among the most affected countries. Extreme climate patterns would have a major impact on the agricultural sector, with potentially devastating consequences for the country's livelihoods and food security. Peace and security in the Sudan are likely to be negatively affected by the effects of the climate crisis, as water scarcity and the loss of livelihoods can intensify competition for natural resources, which could lead to increased

displacement and migration. Accordingly, the Mission, in partnership with the broader country team, will continue to explore ways to analyse and address climate-related security risks and build the resilience of the Sudanese states and communities to cope with, adapt to and recover from climate stressors.

Evaluation activities

309. The Mission established a policy on evaluations in 2022. No formal evaluations were completed in 2021. However, UNITAMS continued to make use of best practices and lessons learned initiatives undertaken by United Nations country team partners and UNAMID to support planning and delivery.
310. Evaluations planned for 2023 include a strategic review of mandate delivery and integration with the members of the United Nations country team.

Programme performance in 2021

Facilitation of women's participation in peace processes

311. Throughout 2021, UNITAMS regularly consulted with women's rights actors from a diverse spectrum of Sudanese society to hear their views on the situation of women, the deepening political crisis and ways to support further inclusion of women in all decision-making processes shaping the future of the country. This included weekly meetings between UNITAMS and women's groups and women's rights defenders based in Khartoum and across the country. Together with UN-Women and UNDP, the Mission facilitated dialogues that led to the establishment of a coalition of women from political parties, armed movements and civil society that came together around a unified platform advocating for women's participation in all ongoing political and peace processes in the Sudan. UNITAMS elevated this platform and supported the coalition's high-level advocacy with capacity-building and training sessions and regular meetings, including by bringing 26 women's rights activists to lobby stakeholders in the margins of the Juba peace negotiations, where they met with Government officials, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North Abdelaziz al-Hilu faction, the South Sudanese mediation team and key members of the international community, including the Troika. The joint UN-Women-UNDP-UNITAMS interventions, spearheaded by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan, also led to a breakthrough in the Juba negotiations: the establishment of a five-woman team of gender experts with observer status. The women's rights coalition continued its work after the Juba negotiations to press for women's inclusion at all stages and levels of mediation efforts following the coup. Progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 58).

Table 58
Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)
—	—	Progress made in facilitating women's engagement in and influence on political processes

Impact of the pandemic

312. The continuation of the pandemic into 2021 affected mandate implementation, including delaying the roll-out of priority engagements on rule of law and protection of civilians owing to delays in the onboarding of staff. The effectiveness of flexible working arrangement within the country was impeded following the military coup of 25 October 2021, when most Internet service providers were blocked for several weeks. Prior to and in the aftermath of the coup, UNITAMS instituted flexible working modalities, including remote working, to enable staff to continue delivery.

Planned results for 2023

Result 1: political transition and progress towards democratic governance and an inclusive and comprehensive peace in the Sudan

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

313. In 2021, prior to the coup, UNITAMS undertook extensive, nationwide engagement with the transitional Government, military and political constituents, and women's, youth and civil society actors in the Sudan in support of the transition, advising on, inter alia, the constitution-making process and an integrated plan for United Nations electoral assistance. In support of a more comprehensive peace agreement, UNITAMS supported talks between the transitional Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North Abdelaziz al-Hilu faction from 27 May to 15 June as a facilitator, in collaboration with the South Sudanese mediation team, and facilitated the meaningful participation of women's representatives. Although the Mission's work contributed initially to accelerating progress towards restoring a credible political transition, the planned target was not met, owing largely to deep divisions between the military and civilian components of the transitional authorities that culminated in the military coup of 25 October 2021, as well as the ensuing political crisis.
314. Following the coup, UNITAMS adjusted its focus to concentrate on the promotion of dialogue and the coordination of Sudanese-led mediation efforts aimed at reaching a negotiated political settlement to restore constitutional order and a path to democratic transition. In 2023, and subject to Sudanese stakeholders reaching broad-based agreement on a constitutionally legitimate way forward for the democratic transition, the Mission will renew its efforts to support an inclusive political transition in line with the original objective. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 59).

Table 59

Performance measure

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	—	Progress towards political transition and towards a more comprehensive peace agreement with increased participation of women and youth was stalled following the October 2021 coup	Reinvigoration of transitional processes, progress towards a more comprehensive peace agreement, and acceleration of necessary further negotiations	Consolidation of constitutional arrangements and continued commitment of the parties to peace agreements alongside the conclusion of necessary further negotiations

Result 2: increased mobilization of economic and development assistance and coordination of humanitarian and peacebuilding assistance

Programme performance in 2021 and target for 2023

315. The Mission, in coordination with the United Nations country team, supported efforts towards the reintegration of the Sudan into the global economy. In June 2021, the country qualified for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative of IMF, paving the way for debt relief. UNITAMS supported the launch of the Sudan partnership forum to foster coordination on the planning and delivery of development assistance in line with national priorities and established global principles of effective development cooperation. Together with the United Nations country team, it launched the Sudan financing platform multi-partner trust fund's "Peacebuilding and Stabilization" window,

which serves as a pooled funding mechanism, and developed the Sudan peacemaking, peacebuilding and stabilization programme, as requested by the Security Council, in order to support mandate implementation. Through these mechanisms, the Mission's work contributed to the identification of the support and priority needs of the country's transition, including donor coordination on debt relief, investment and economic planning. Despite the above, the planned target for 2021 was not met, owing to the economic impact of the military coup and the subsequent suspension of a significant amount of donor assistance, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, delays in the roll-out of economic reforms and the suspension of social protection initiatives such as the family support programme. Following the coup, the Mission, in collaboration with United Nations entities, worked to develop a common approach and engage with donors on priority needs.

316. In 2023, and subject to political progress that would enable full re-engagement, the Mission will reinvigorate its efforts to support and coordinate economic development undertakings between the transitional Government and the international community, including efforts towards debt relief initiatives and increased foreign direct investment. Progress towards the objective and the target for 2023 are presented in the performance measure below (see table 60).

Table 60
Performance measures

2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (actual)	2022 (planned)	2023 (planned)
—	—	Increased engagement with international financial institutions, resulting in debt relief and coordination of donor assistance, but progress reversed as a result of the October coup	Progress in mobilizing resources for critical peacebuilding in conflict-affected areas based on strengthened coordination with international partners	Increased support to and coordination on economic development between the transitional Government and international partners in the form of debt relief and increased foreign direct investment

Result 3: improved protective environment and human rights supported by the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement, including its security arrangements

Proposed programme plan for 2023

317. Owing to the political instability in the Sudan, the Mission only partially met the planned target of enhanced national capacity for civilian protection and adoption of key reforms for the protection of human rights and the upholding of the rule of law. In a significant change to the planned activities, in July 2021, UNITAMS assumed the role of Chair of the Permanent Ceasefire Committee, foreseen under the security arrangements of the Juba Peace Agreement. After a pause during the post-coup period, the Mission continued its engagements in 2022 with some progress, especially with regard to operationalizing the Committee and security arrangements. In 2023, the Committee structure is expected to remain operational, and will operate at a heightened pace, alongside the scaling up of protection efforts and the provision of support for Sudanese-led peacebuilding.

Lessons learned and planned change

318. A lesson learned for the mission was the need for the effective prioritization of peacebuilding efforts based on realistic timelines and the expectations of Government and civil society counterparts, as well as on the actual capacities and resources available to United Nations and other development partners. The ongoing peacebuilding assessments are expected to assist in future prioritization. In applying the

lesson, measures were put in place to augment the capacity of the Integrated Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator through surge deployment to better facilitate common approaches and partnerships. Expected progress towards the objective is presented in the performance measure below (see table 61).

Table 61

Performance measure

<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (actual)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>	<i>2023 (planned)</i>
—	—	National capacity for civilian protection was enhanced and steps were taken to develop key reforms for the protection of human rights and the upholding of the rule of law, but progress stalled or was rolled back after the October coup	National capacity for civilian protection is restored and dialogue is restored on reforms for the protection of human rights, accountability and the rule of law, while key provisions of the Juba Peace Agreement's security arrangements are implemented	National capacity for civilian protection is enhanced to support State and non-State actors Reforms for the protection of human rights, accountability and the rule of law are accelerated The Juba Peace Agreement is in the process of implementation, including a permanent ceasefire and final security arrangement protocol for durable peace in Darfur

Deliverables

319. Table 62 lists all deliverables of the Mission.

Table 62

Deliverables for the period 2021-2023, by category and subcategory

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	4	4	4	4
1. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	4	4	4	4
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	4	4	4	4
2. Meetings of the Security Council	4	4	4	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	2	2
3. United Nations joint peacebuilding programme launched	1	1	2	2
Seminars, workshops, and training events (number of days)	92	176	375	311

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
4. Workshops and civic consultations on subjects relating to peace negotiations and peace agreements, as well as the political transition, including constitution drafting and population census	30	90	61	60
5. Meetings and workshops related to the implementation of the permanent ceasefire and security arrangements	—	—	43	60
6. Seminars and consultations on electoral matters	15	10	53	14
7. Workshops and consultations on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	9	—	28	18
8. Workshops on community violence reduction	6	18	21	10
9. Workshops and training sessions on human rights and protection	20	32	49	28
10. Workshops on rule of law	12	26	23	24
11. Seminars for Sudan Police Force officers on civilian protection, community policing and sexual and gender-based violence and investigation	—	—	97	91
12. Training for the members of the Darfur Permanent Ceasefire Committee, Sectoral Committees and Field Teams to enhance their capabilities to perform their roles in accordance with the mandates of the Permanent Ceasefire Committee	—	—	—	6
Publications (number of materials)	6	7	16	10
13. Newsletters featuring news and human-interest stories on United Nations engagement, achievements and work throughout the Sudan	4	5	6	4
14. Promotional and educational materials, including posters and/or brochures, on thematic issues of sustainable peace and development	2	2	10	6
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	2	5	3
15. Manual on civilian protection for the Sudan Police Force and pocket booklets for commanders on the protection of civilians, based on competent laws	1	1	1	1
16. Manual on community-oriented policing for the Sudan Police Force	1	1	1	—
17. Manual on conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence for the Sudan Police Force	—	—	1	1
18. Material on peacebuilding financing in the Sudan	1	—	2	1

C. Substantive deliverables

Good offices: good offices to engage with all concerned parties to support the Sudanese peace negotiations and the implementation of peace agreements, as well as assistance to the country's political transition; provide technical assistance for national efforts for an inclusive, participatory and transparent constitution drafting process that provides the basis for consensus-building and dialogue on social cohesion, good governance, protection of civilians, human rights and the rule of law; support the efforts of national authorities to implement the human rights, equality, accountability and rule of law provisions of the Constitutional Declaration, including the strengthening of independent and representative rule of law institutions; support the efforts of national and local authorities to provide and ensure security, justice and protection, including to raise awareness about human rights abuses and violations, sexual and gender-based violence and gender discrimination, to strengthen trust and national accountability and to address those abuses and violations and end impunity for the perpetrators.

Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations, advice and advocacy on the political transition and peace processes with a broad range of Sudanese stakeholders, including civil society, women, youth, refugees and internally displaced persons and members of marginalized groups; meetings and consultations with international, regional and subregional organizations, as well as with concerned Member States, on the political and security situation in the Sudan; advise on and advocate for the establishment and formulation of institutions, legislative and policy frameworks required to implement the human rights, equality, accountability and rule of law provisions of the Constitutional Declaration, including the strengthening of accountable and representative rule of law institutions in conflict-affected areas that foster a protective environment and advance the peace process, in strong partnership with civil society; advocacy for progress towards the effective re-establishment of the criminal justice chain throughout the Sudan; advocacy for resource mobilization, including for the multi-partner trust fund on peacebuilding; provision of technical support and advice to the Sudan National Mine Action Centre pertaining to mine action and compliance with the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention; provision of advocacy and advice in support of development of local mine action initiatives in areas controlled by non-State armed groups.

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2021 actual</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>	<i>2023 planned</i>
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Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: joint missions in support of national authorities to assess security incidents, including intercommunal violence and other conflict-related incidents; monitoring and advising on redressal of human rights violations, reporting on impunity.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: information materials (brochures, flyers, flipcharts, infographics, promotional material, frequently asked questions, messaging) explaining the Mission's mandate and developments; outreach events on key priorities of the Mission in close collaboration with partners and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the Mission area and awareness-raising events with national stakeholders, including civil society and local communities, to support joint United Nations work in the areas of the rule of law, criminal justice and accountability; activities and campaigns to support United Nations work in support of the political transition, the peace process, peacebuilding, civilian protection, gender equality, economic development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; production of content for dissemination through national and local media; outreach activities targeted at hard-to-reach audiences through partners, using alternate means such as telecommunications, theatre and other traditional communication methods; training sessions to build capacity, improve relationships and support media relations and improved reporting on the work of the United Nations; public outreach, sensitization and interaction programmes with local people and stakeholders in five Darfur states about the activities of the Permanent Ceasefire Committee structures; outreach programmes with the Sudan Police Force on civilian protection, community policing and sexual and gender-based violence.

External and media relations: strategic plan to cover key activities of the Mission; press conferences, press briefings, press releases; targeted interviews and publications with media in close coordination with the United Nations Communications Group and with target audiences and networks; videos of Mission activities; weekly media monitoring and analysis of media trends, risks and opportunities and crisis communications management; opinion poll survey to get an accurate idea of public perception, with subsequent surveys throughout the Mission duration.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: digital platforms (web and social media); content for various multimedia products and campaigns that promote transparency and accountability and engage key actors on the priorities of the Mission; campaigns and products for social media platforms to show the impact of the Mission's work in close collaboration with the United Nations Communications Group, the United Nations country team and United Nations Headquarters.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2023

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 63

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category of expenditure</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>		<i>Variance</i>
	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Total requirements</i>	<i>Non-recurrent</i>	<i>2023 vs. 2022 Increase/(decrease)</i>
	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)=(3)-(2)</i>
Military and police personnel costs	627.6	1 900.5	2 035.1	–	134.6
Civilian personnel costs	15 621.9	27 601.4	38 391.3	–	10 789.9
Operational costs	14 113.1	26 817.7	26 135.7	750.0	(682.0)
Total (net of staff assessment)	30 362.6	56 319.6	66 562.1	750.0	10 242.5

Table 64
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>									<i>General Service and related categories</i>		<i>National staff</i>			<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Field/ Security Services</i>	<i>General Service^a</i>	<i>Total inter-national</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>		
Approved 2022	1	1 ^b	2	5	20	40 ^c	37	2	108	68	1	177	57	109	12	355
Proposed 2023	1	1 ^b	2	5	21	40 ^c	37	2	109	68	1	178	57	109	12	356
Change	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

^b Position is funded at 50 per cent and cost-shared with the Development Coordination Office.

^c Includes one general temporary assistance position.

320. The proposed resource requirements for 2023 for UNITAMS amount to \$66,562,100 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the deployment of 28 military observers (\$626,200); 42 United Nations police officers (1,408,900); salaries and common staff costs (\$38,391,300) for 178 international positions (1 USG, 1 ASG, 2 D-2, 5 D-1, 21 P-5, 40 P-4, 37 P-3, 2 P-2, 68 Field Service and 1 General Service), including the establishment of one position (P-5); 166 national positions (57 National Professional Officer and 109 Local level); and 12 United Nations Volunteers; as well as operational costs (\$26,135,700), comprising costs for consultants and consulting services (\$210,900), official travel (\$922,400), facilities and infrastructure (\$3,279,500), ground transportation (\$1,327,200), air operations (\$10,320,000), communications and information technology (\$3,520,200), medical (\$868,100) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$5,687,400).
321. A vacancy rate of 25 per cent has been applied to the estimates for continuing international positions and 30 per cent for National Professional Officer and Local level positions. A vacancy rate of 50 per cent has been applied for the new proposed international position. A vacancy rate of 5 per cent has been applied to the estimates for United Nations Volunteers. Taking into account the projected pace of the deployment schedule for 2023, a delayed deployment factor of 40 per cent and 10 per cent have been applied to the cost estimates for the military observers and United National police personnel, respectively.
322. In 2023, building on the experience gained in recent years, a number of reconfigurations and adaptations to the structure and staffing of UNITAMS are proposed, resulting from efforts focused on optimizing staffing resources to ensure that the Mission's staffing is tailored to the efficient execution of its mandate, as set out below.
323. To better facilitate common approaches and partnerships for the effective prioritization of peacebuilding efforts, the Mission needs to strengthen its coordination function to support integration initiatives with the United Nations country team and transitional authorities to enable mandate delivery, especially in the context of developing and delivering an integrated strategic framework. To this end, the following is proposed:

Integrated Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator

- (a) Establishment of one position of Senior Coordination Officer (P-5) in the Integrated Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator. The proposed position would support the oversight and coordination of the Mission's protection of civilians, elections and peacebuilding pillars, implement the joint vision and oversee strategic partnerships and engagement with international financial institutions, international donors and the Government, in line with requested prioritization of integration by the Security Council in its resolution [2579 \(2021\)](#);

Office of Support to Civilian Protection

- (b) Establishment of presences in Nyala, El Geneina and Port Sudan through the redeployment of existing human rights and civilian protection positions to these locations, to ensure a human rights presence in the hotspot areas where human rights and protection demands dictate. This would entail the redeployment of one Human Rights Officer (National Professional Officer) position from Khartoum to the El Fasher Regional Office, and the redeployment of one Associate Women's Protection Adviser (National Professional Officer) from Kadugli and one Human Rights Officer (United Nations Volunteer) position from El Fasher to the Kassala Regional Office;

Strategic Communications and Public Information Unit

- (c) Realignment of the Strategic Communications and Public Information Unit from the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to address the need for day-to-day interaction between the Head of Mission and the team responsible for public messaging, in the light of the increasing focus on the Mission's role in political dialogue.

Mission support

- 324. In 2023, the Mission intends to streamline its mission support structure with a view to enhancing operational efficiency in the provision of enabling services by responding to the changing contexts on the ground, taking into account the establishment of the Permanent Ceasefire Committee, the closure of UNAMID, the roll-out of the Mission's regional presence and political and security realities on the ground. In addition, there is a need to ensure a minimum level of operational support functions, including logistics, facilities management and administration tasks, at each field location where military, police and substantive civilian personnel are deployed.
- 325. The above would be achieved through existing staffing resources. The proposed establishment of new functional units, reassignments and redeployments of positions are designed to respond to structural gaps and needs in the mission support architecture and to position it for effective delivery of the Mission's mandate.

Office of the Chief of Mission Support

- (a) Redeployment of an Air Safety Officer (P-3) from the Aviation and Movement Control Unit to the Office of the Chief of Mission Support, to provide the required level of expertise to manage the accident prevention programme to better mitigate risks inherent in air operations;

Supply Chain Management and Service Delivery Section

- (b) Closure of the Mission Support Centre and the realignment of all its units under the Supply Chain Management and Service Delivery Section;
- (c) Establishment of the Integrated Centralized Warehousing Unit under the Supply Chain Management and Service Delivery Section to clarify that it specializes in integrated centralized warehousing planning, administration and performance management and to ensure visibility of all stocks and inventory within the Mission and across various field office locations. The Unit would be resourced with the existing three positions (1 P-3 and 2 Local level), as well as one additional position through the reassignment and redeployment of a Logistics Assistant (Field Service) from the Mission Support Centre as Property Disposal Assistant;
- (d) Establishment of an Acquisition and Planning Management Unit responsible for the planning, development and management of the acquisition process for goods and services, to be constituted through the redeployment of the existing two positions (1 Field Service and 1 Local level) from the Office of the Chief of the Supply Chain Management and Service Delivery Section, and through the reassignment of one Contracts Management Officer (Field Service) as Acquisition Planning Officer (Field Service) from the Office of the Chief of the Supply Chain Management and Service Delivery Section;

- (e) Establishment of a Life Support Unit, to be responsible for the management and provision of petroleum, oils and lubricants, rations, stationery and office supplies and other general supply commodities. The Unit would be constituted through the existing three positions (1 P-4, 1 Field Service and 1 Local level) from the Office of the Chief of the Supply Chain and Service Delivery Section, and through the redeployment of one Field Service position from the Mission Support Centre and the reassignment of one position of Property Management Assistant (Local level) in the El Fasher Regional Office as Supply Assistant;

Medical Services Unit

- (f) Redeployment of the Medical Services Unit, including one Medical Officer (P-3), from the El Fasher Regional Office to Khartoum, to develop and implement health-related services for UNITAMS personnel both in Khartoum and in the field locations, provide guidance on health-related matters, coordinate medical and casualty evacuations for the Mission as required and represent UNITAMS in health-related working groups. In addition, to strengthen the Unit's function in Khartoum, it is also proposed that one Aviation Safety Officer (National Professional Officer) from the Office of the Chief of Mission Support be reassigned as Medical Officer (National Professional Officer) in the Unit;

Surface Transportation Unit

- (g) Reassignment and redeployment of one Nurse (Local level) as Transport Assistant from the Medical Services Unit in the El Fasher Regional Office to Khartoum, to augment the capacity for management of the vehicle fleet for the Mission, including analysing the carlog data in Khartoum;

Aviation and Movement Control Unit

- (h) Redeployment of one Movement Control Assistant (Field Service) from the El Fasher Regional Office to Khartoum to oversee the central passenger booking office;
- (i) Reassignment and redeployment of one Nurse (Local level) as Air Operations Assistant from the El Fasher Regional Office to Khartoum to assist in all activities related to flight clearances with the host Government and aviation authorities in Khartoum;

Operations and Resource Management Section

- (j) Realignment of the Procurement Unit from the Supply Chain Management and Service Delivery Section to the Operations and Resources Management Section;
- (k) Realignment of the Property Management Unit from the Supply Chain Management and Service Delivery Section to the Operations and Resource Management Section to balance the workload between the two main mission support sections. The Unit would be constituted with the three existing positions (1 Field Service and 2 Local level), and one additional position through the reassignment of one Paramedic (Field Service) from the Medical Services Unit as Supply Chain Business Intelligence Assistant to strengthen business intelligence and performance analysis.

Regional Offices

326. With the expansion of the UNITAMS footprint to 10 field and liaison offices, which include the Permanent Ceasefire Committee uniformed personnel in Ed Daein, Kauda, Port Sudan, Nyala, Zalingei and El Damazin, there is a requirement to have mission support personnel in these locations to provide a wide range of support services. In this regard, the following is proposed:
 - (a) Redeployment of one Logistics Assistant (Local level) from Khartoum to the El Fasher Regional Office (Ed Daein) and one Logistics Assistant (Local level) from the El Fasher Regional Office to the Kassala Regional Office (Port Sudan);
 - (b) Reassignment of one Movement Control Assistant (Local level) as Logistics Assistant in the El Fasher Regional Office (Nyala);

- (c) Reassignment and redeployment of one Human Resources Assistant (Local level) as Logistics Assistant from the Human Resources Unit in Khartoum to the El Fasher Regional Office (Zalingei);
 - (d) Reassignment of one Nurse (Local level) as Logistics Assistant (Local level) from the Kassala Regional Office to the Kadugli Regional Office (El Damazin);
 - (e) Reassignment of one Receiving and Inspection Assistant (Local level) as Facilities Management Assistant (Local level) in the El Fasher Regional Office to cover a wide range of facilities-related services.
327. It is proposed that one general temporary assistance position of Programme Management Officer (P-4) in the Mine Action Unit of the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator be continued in 2023 to provide technical assistance on mine action matters, the clearance of explosive ordnance within priority areas in the UNITAMS area of responsibility with a focus on the Two Areas, and advocate for mine action initiatives in areas under the control of armed groups.
328. The increase in requirements for 2023 compared with the appropriation for 2022 is attributable mainly to: (a) higher requirements for police and civilian personnel owing to the application of lower vacancy rates compared with 2022, as the Mission continues to ramp up its operations following the initial start-up period; (b) additional requirements for civilian personnel costs owing to the delayed impact of 85 positions approved in 2022 for the scaling up of the Mission mandate, offset in part by a decrease in military personnel costs due to the application of the current mission subsistence allowance rate; (c) higher requirements for individual consultants to strengthen expertise in peace consolidation and the protection of civilians; (d) higher requirements for official travel, reflecting the expanded level of engagement, the need to undertake essential within-mission and outside-mission travel activities, and mandatory training requirements that were postponed in 2022; (e) higher requirements for ground transportation related to the planned replacement of ageing vehicles transferred from UNAMID; (f) higher requirements under communications and information technology services owing mainly to the higher number of personnel planned for deployment in 2023 compared with 2022; (g) higher requirements under medical services to cater for the increase in demand for aero-medical evacuation services outside the Mission area; and (h) higher requirements for other supplies, services and equipment related to programmatic activities and the facilitation of meetings. The overall decreased requirements in operational costs are mainly under air operations as a result of the application of the latest contractual prices for the rental and operation of aircraft, and under facilities and infrastructure owing to the non-requirement in 2023 for construction, renovation and major maintenance services, offset in part by increased requirements for the acquisition of vehicles, communications equipment and medical services.

Extrabudgetary resources

329. In 2022, extrabudgetary resources in an estimated amount of \$4.1 million are expected to be utilized in support of the good offices and political functions of the Mission. This includes support to extend and expand the Mission's support to ongoing peace processes, the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement and local deployments to defuse tensions.
330. For 2023, extrabudgetary resources in an estimated amount of \$3.1 million are expected to be utilized to further support good offices activities.
331. The decrease in estimated extrabudgetary resources in 2023 compared with 2022 is due to anticipated reductions in the need for good offices engagement and support for the reinvigoration of the transitional process, which will be prioritized in 2022. It is hoped that this will result in progress towards a more comprehensive peace agreement and enable a shift towards peace implementation and development.

Annex I

Summary of follow-up action taken to implement decisions and requests made by the General Assembly, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

Brief description of the recommendation

Action taken to implement the recommendation

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/76/7/Add.4)

The Advisory Committee is concerned about the number of long-vacant posts within the aforementioned special political missions, particularly at the national levels, and trusts that the recruitment for all vacant positions will be completed expeditiously and updated information will be provided to the General Assembly in the next budget submission. The Committee also recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to conduct a staffing assessment to justify the proposed staffing resources (para. 33).

Special political missions frequently reviewed their staffing needs to ensure that the staffing table supported effective mandate delivery. For instance, during budget preparation, all missions were requested to review their staffing structure and to undertake an analysis of existing vacancies. In addition, when considering the distribution and composition of staffing resources, missions were also requested to review opportunities provided by upcoming retirements in order to identify opportunities to build workforce capabilities for emerging functions and future skills, propose more junior-level positions or seek the nationalization of positions.

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia has conducted its staffing assessment and is dedicated to significantly decreasing the vacancy rate, notwithstanding the challenges in attracting a good pool of suitably qualified candidates, which was aggravated by the generally slow pace in conducting assessments and completing recruitment exercises during the pandemic.

The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) follows a strategic workforce planning process for identifying the staffing needs of the Mission and ensuring suitable access and availability of staffing resources with the appropriate set of skills required to meet organizational goals and objectives. Since the resumption of Secretariat-wide recruitment in May 2021, the Mission has finalized more than 30 recruitment processes. This has improved the Mission's capacity to deliver its mandate. The Mission is actively recruiting to fill its vacant positions, as well as the new positions approved for new mandated activities (see [A/76/6 \(Sect.3\)/Add.8](#)).

The United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia conducted a staffing review exercise, and the findings informed the proposed staffing changes for the proposed budget for 2023. Following the lifting of the suspension on recruitment in May 2021, the Mission has undertaken an intense recruitment exercise for vacant positions, as well as for new positions approved for the expanded mandate (see [A/76/6](#)

While noting that proposed vacancy rates are adjusted to reflect mission-specific circumstances, the Advisory Committee is of the view that a 50 per cent vacancy rate should consistently be applied to positions proposed for reassignment (para. 34).

The Advisory Committee notes that UNITAMS has been added as a new client mission of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe and trusts that the review of the mission support concept will include the support to be provided by the Regional Service Centre to UNITAMS and will be reflected in future budget proposals (para. 48).

The Advisory Committee expects that greater efforts will be made to refine the formulation of planning assumptions to ensure more consistency in the reflection of the operational environment, including through the integration of lessons learned, and greater analysis and assessment of applicable factors (para. 49).

(Sect.3)/Add.7). The Mission prioritized the positions according to their criticality for the implementation of the mandate and there are 50 recruitment processes being conducted as of the time of writing.

The United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement is making all efforts to expedite recruitments to fill the vacant positions despite the fact that the onboarding of international staff may also depend on the timely processing of entry visas and travel permits.

The United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti continuously reviews its staffing requirements for mandate implementation and has filled some long-vacant positions.

The United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS) conducted a structural review to improve the realignment of its support structure, the goal of which was to address the structural gaps and capacities in the architecture and align it to effectively support the Mission's mandate implementation. The outcome of that review is reflected in the current proposed budget. The Mission is actively recruiting to fill its vacant positions, including those approved for new activities (see A/76/6 (Sect.3)/Add.7).

The Secretariat has implemented the recommendation. Starting from the proposed budget for 2023, a vacancy rate of 50 per cent will be consistently applied to all positions proposed for reassignment that fall under the Professional and higher, Field Service and National Professional Officer categories, and a rate of 35 per cent for those proposed for reassignment that fall under the General Service and Local level categories.

The proposed staffing resources for UNITAMS have factored in the location-specific requirements for the Mission, and do not duplicate the non-location-dependent support that is provided by the Regional Service Centre, in accordance with the service-level agreement.

Planning assumptions for the special political missions have been prepared through a robust process, with due consideration for the local political, security and operational environment in which the missions' mandates are implemented.

The missions have mainstreamed lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of their programmes resulting from the changing operational environments, which were reflected under the "Lessons learned and planned change" sections of their programme plans.

*Brief description of the recommendation**Action taken to implement the recommendation***Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/76/7/Add.19)**

The Advisory Committee notes that, in the case of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, Security Council resolution 2574 (2021) expanded the mandate of the mission, while for UNITAMS, in its resolution 2579 (2021), the Council decided that the Mission should prioritize support for certain areas in the delivery of its mandate. Going forward, the Committee is of the view that the planning assumptions and the resource requirements should be commensurate with the nature of the mandates of the missions. The Committee trusts that additional information on the planning assumptions will be provided in the next budget submission (para. 6).

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/76/7/Add.38)

While the Advisory Committee acknowledges the importance of the proposed positions under the Human Rights, Rule of Law and Transitional Justice Service (1 P-5 Senior Women's Protection Adviser and 1 P-4 Child Protection Officer) and recommends their approval, it considers that there could be an overlap with the functions of already existing capacities at the country level. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive analysis of all posts within the mission area, with roles and functions related to human rights, including to gender violence and child protection, with due consideration to the nationalization of existing positions, and to provide an update in the next budget submission (para. 26).

The Verification Mission's planning assumptions and resource proposals in its proposed budget for 2023 are commensurate with the scope of work, with due consideration for the expected progress and achievements of the sentences' implementation.

The proposed programme budget for UNITAMS reflects the prioritization by the Security Council in its resolution 2579 (2021), and focuses on the six areas identified by the Council in terms of both operational activity and mission support requirements.

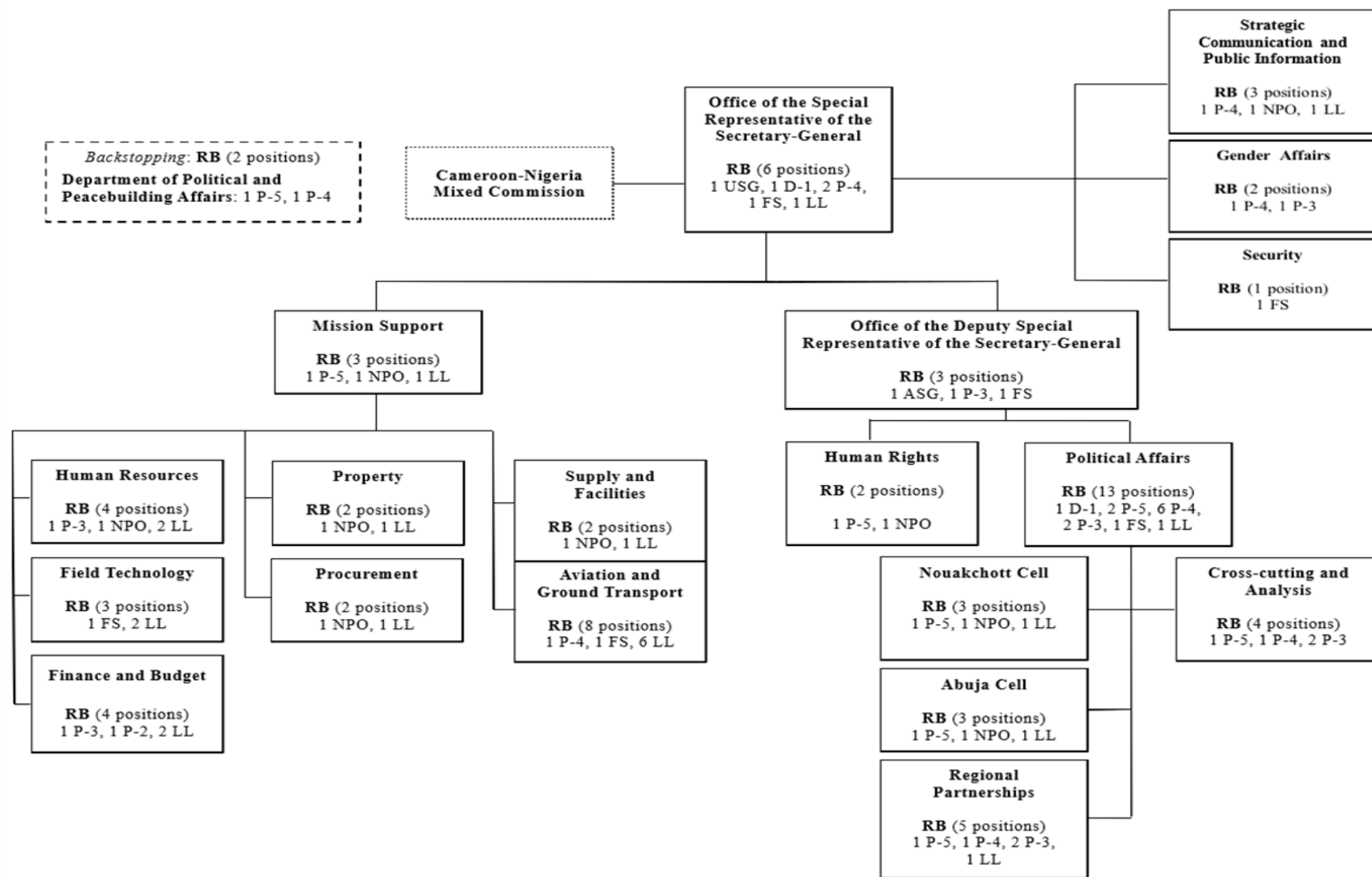
The Secretariat has undertaken a comprehensive analysis of all positions within the UNSMIL mission area with regard to the roles and functions related to human rights, including those pertaining to gender violence and child protection, and with due consideration for the possible nationalization of existing positions. This comprehensive review was conducted in the context of the preparation of the Mission's financial and staffing requirements as part of the proposed budget for 2023.

The review found that the positions as proposed in the proposed budget for 2023 correspond to the Mission's mandate. These positions have distinct functions and roles to enable UNSMIL to meet its mandate from the Security Council. There are currently no further nationalizations of positions proposed, as such nationalization is not currently deemed advisable in order to ensure the delivery of the Mission's mandate in the most effective, efficient and impartial manner possible.

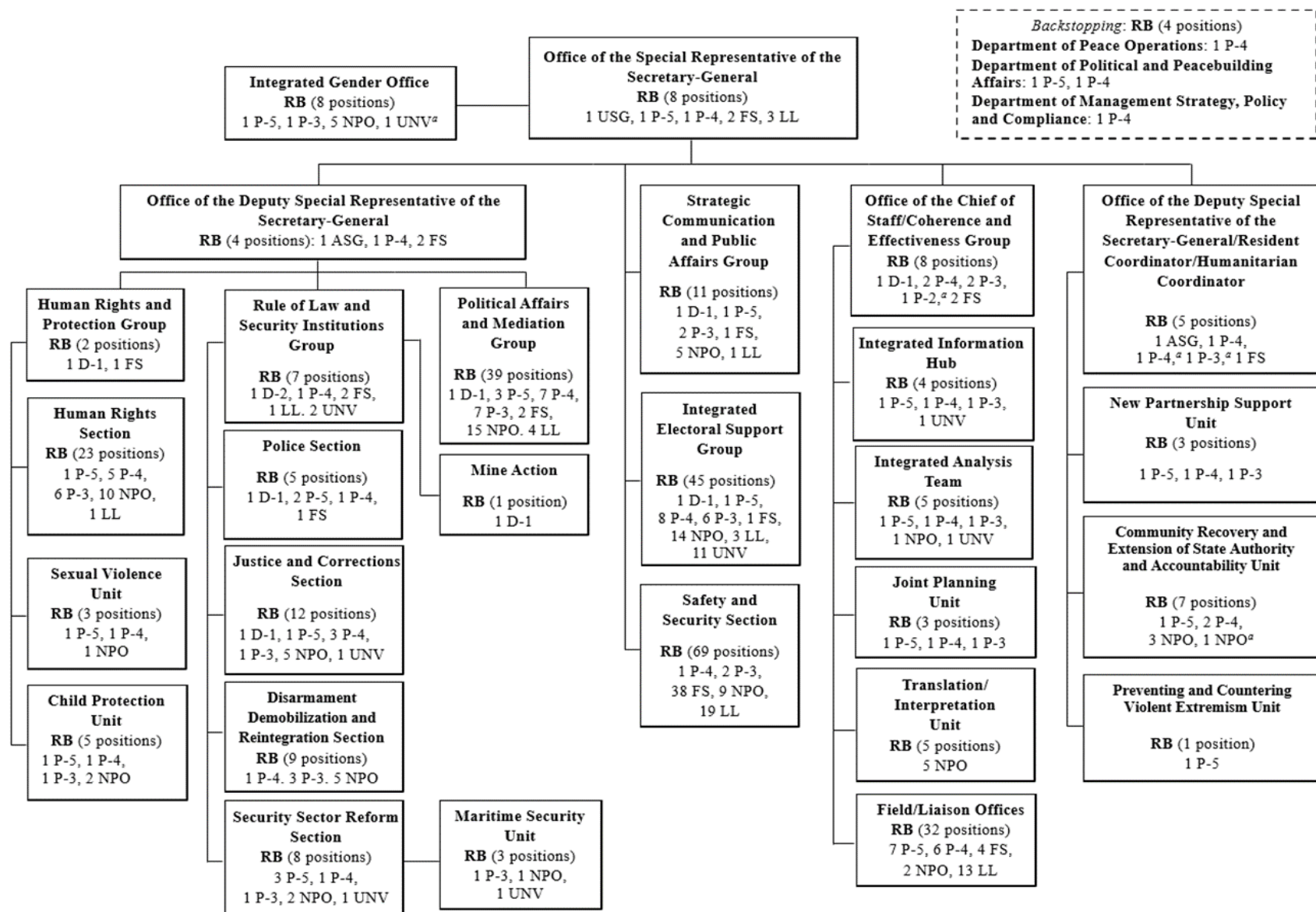
Annex II

Organizational charts

1. United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel

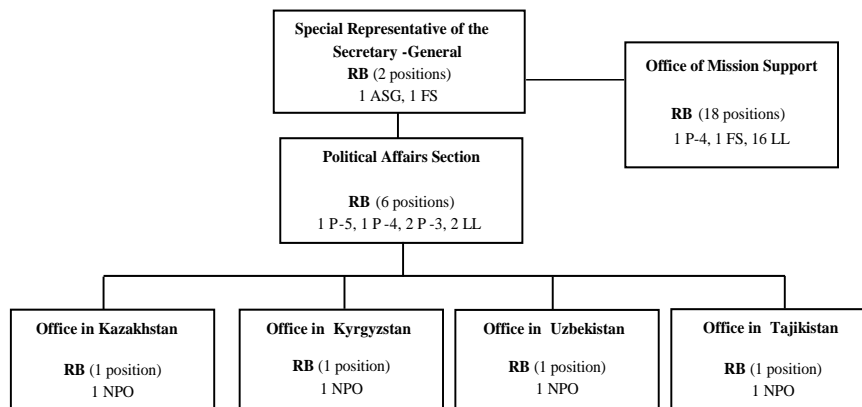


2. United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia

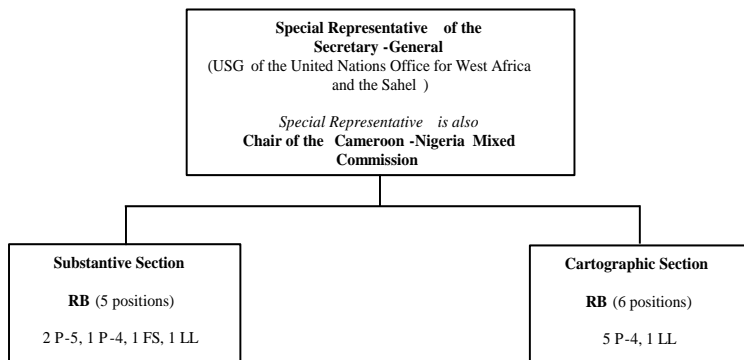


^a Establishment.

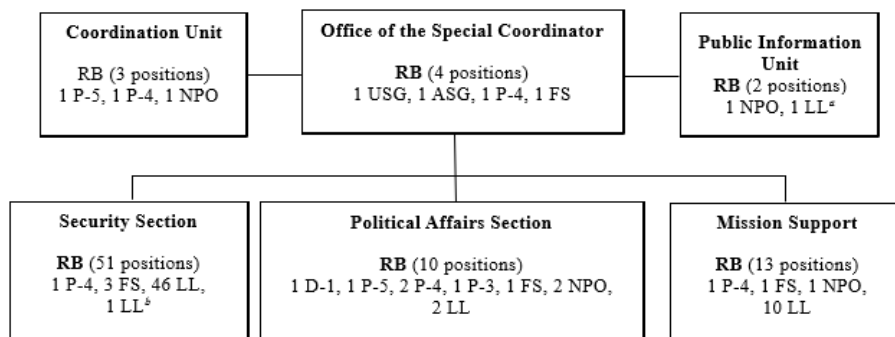
3. United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia



4. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission



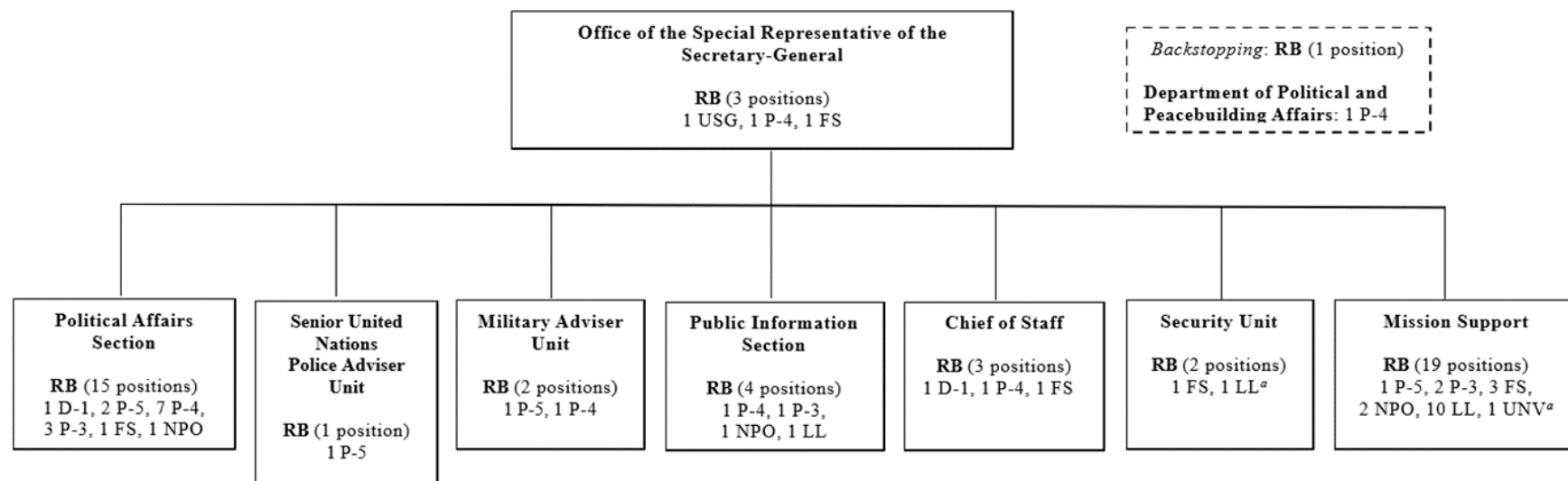
5. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon



^a Establishment.

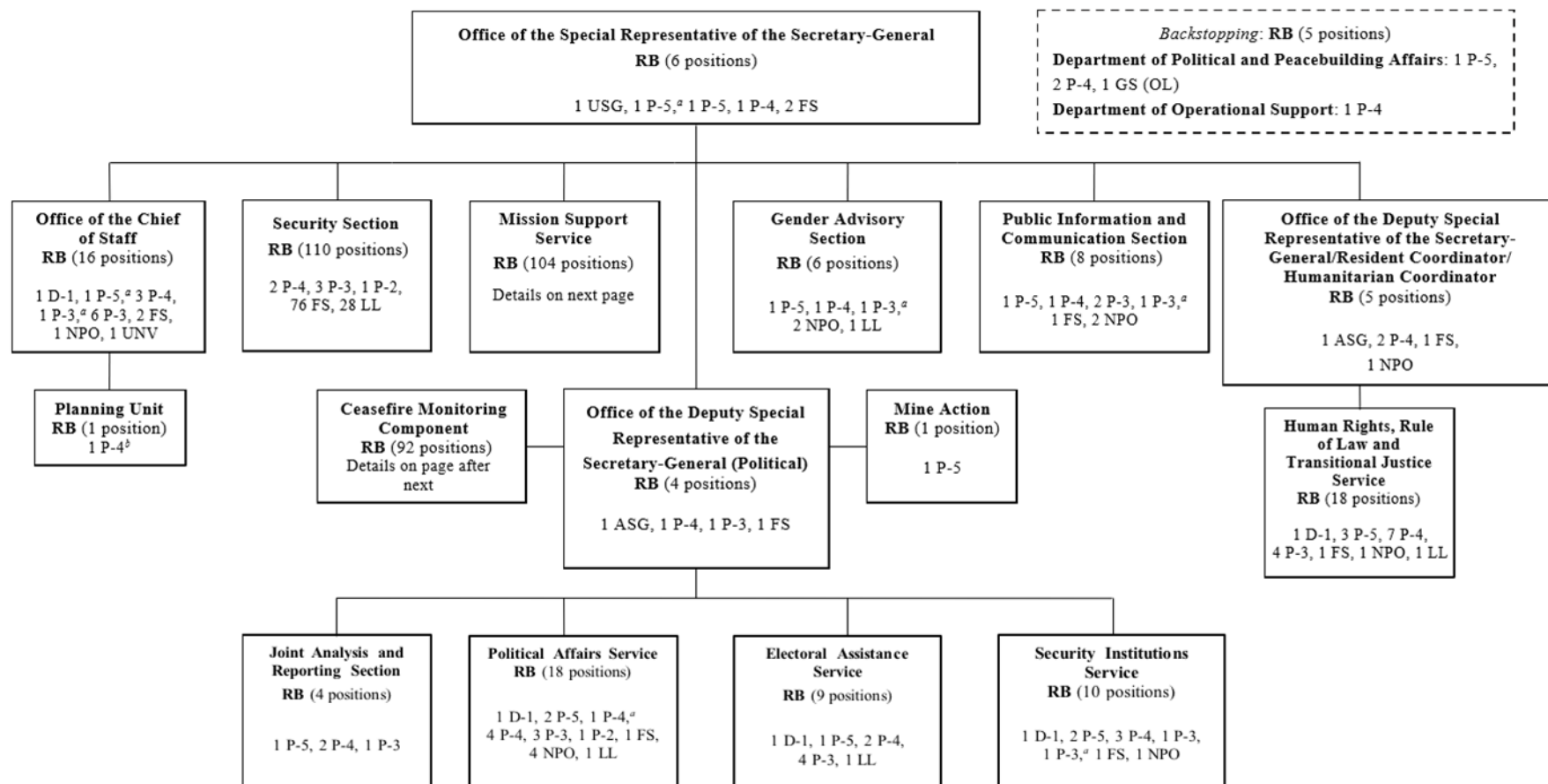
^b Conversion.

6. United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa



^a Establishment.

7. United Nations Support Mission in Libya



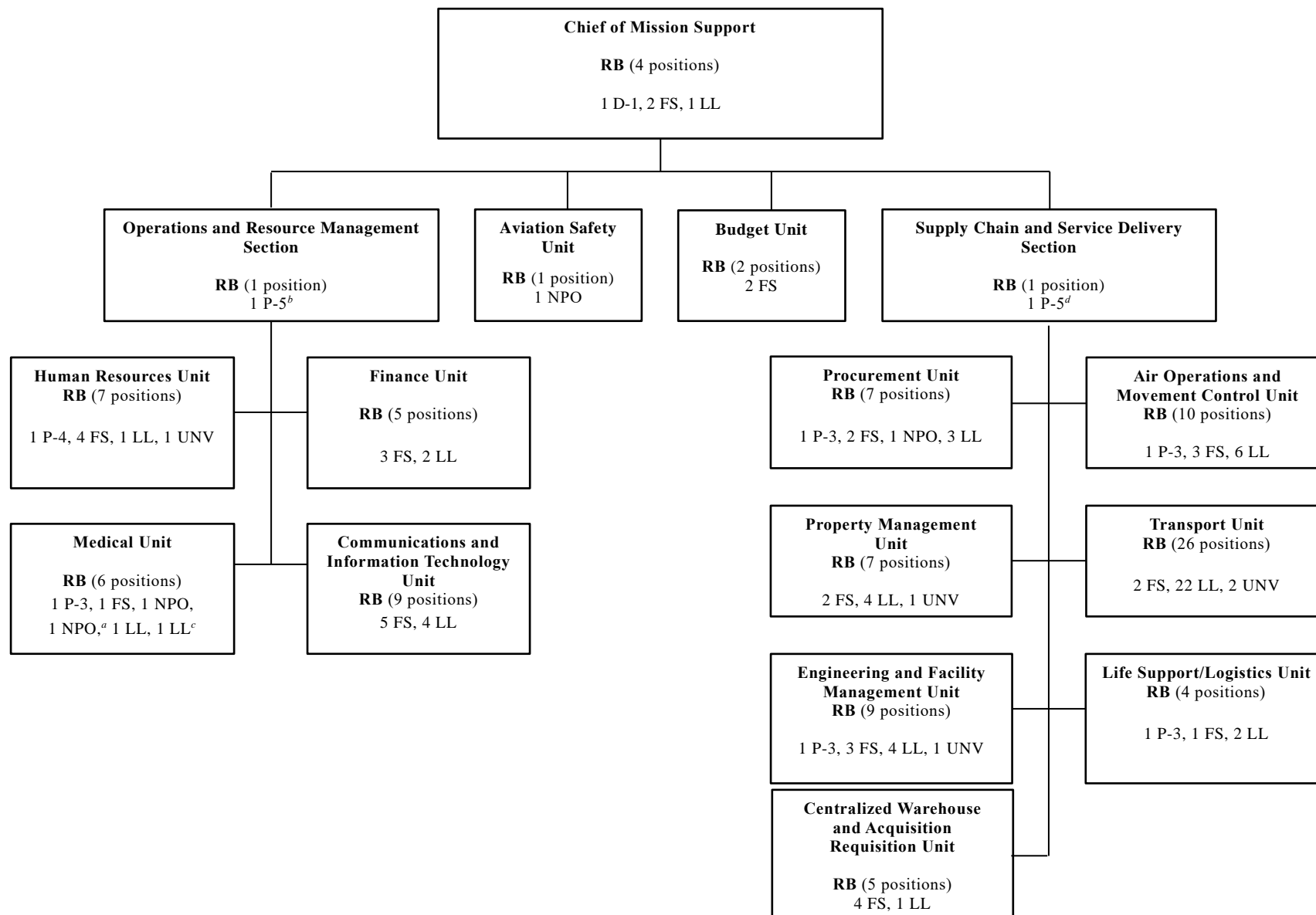
^a Establishment.

^b Redeployment.

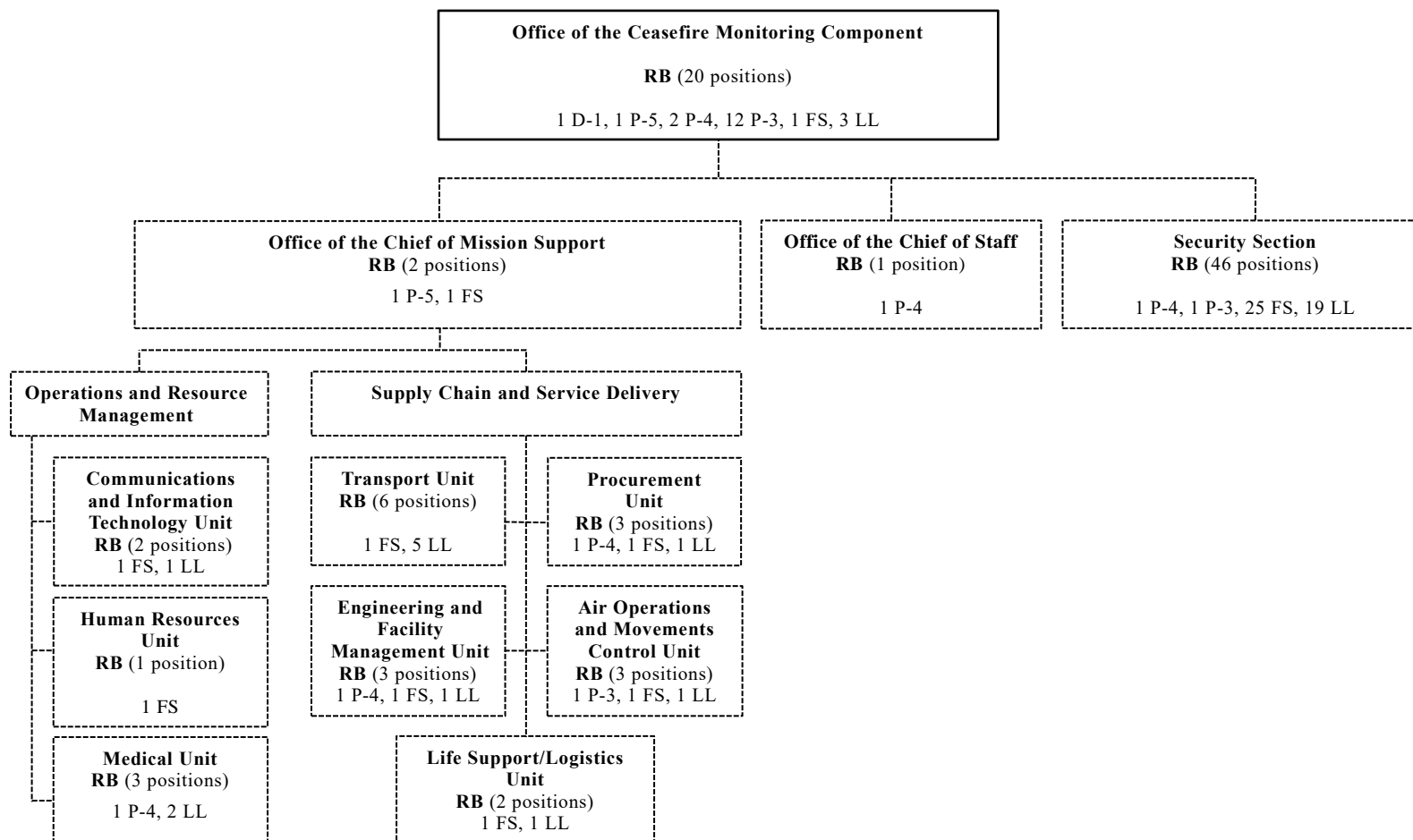
^c Reassignment.

^d Reclassification.

United Nations Support Mission in Libya (continued): Mission Support Service

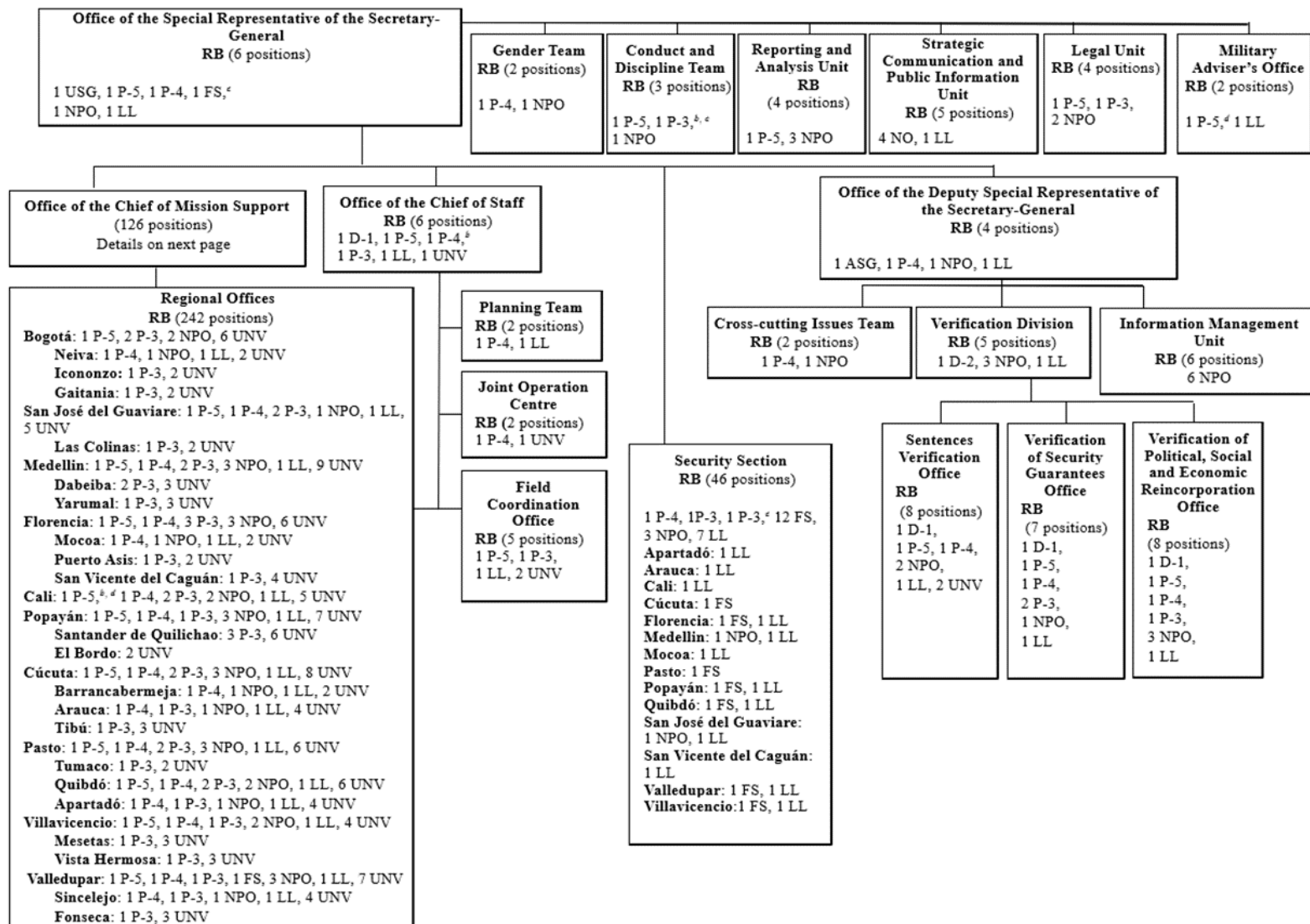


United Nations Support Mission in Libya (continued): Ceasefire Monitoring Component

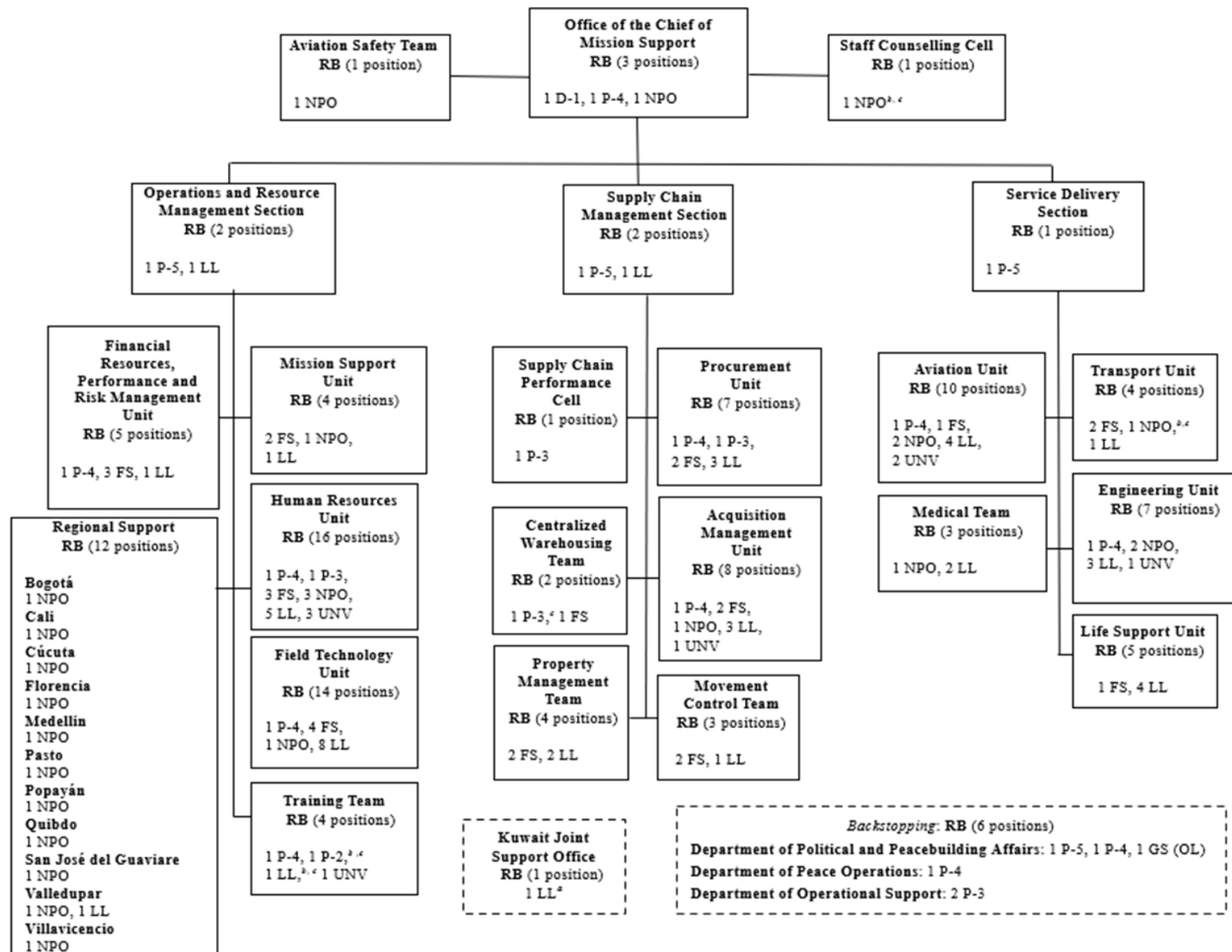


Note: The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) Ceasefire Monitoring Component comprises substantive as well as dedicated security and support staff. These staff provide support through their respective sections/units in UNSMIL. The Chief of Service of the Ceasefire Monitoring Component has tasking authority and individual staff have a dual reporting line to the Chief and their functional parent office at UNSMIL.

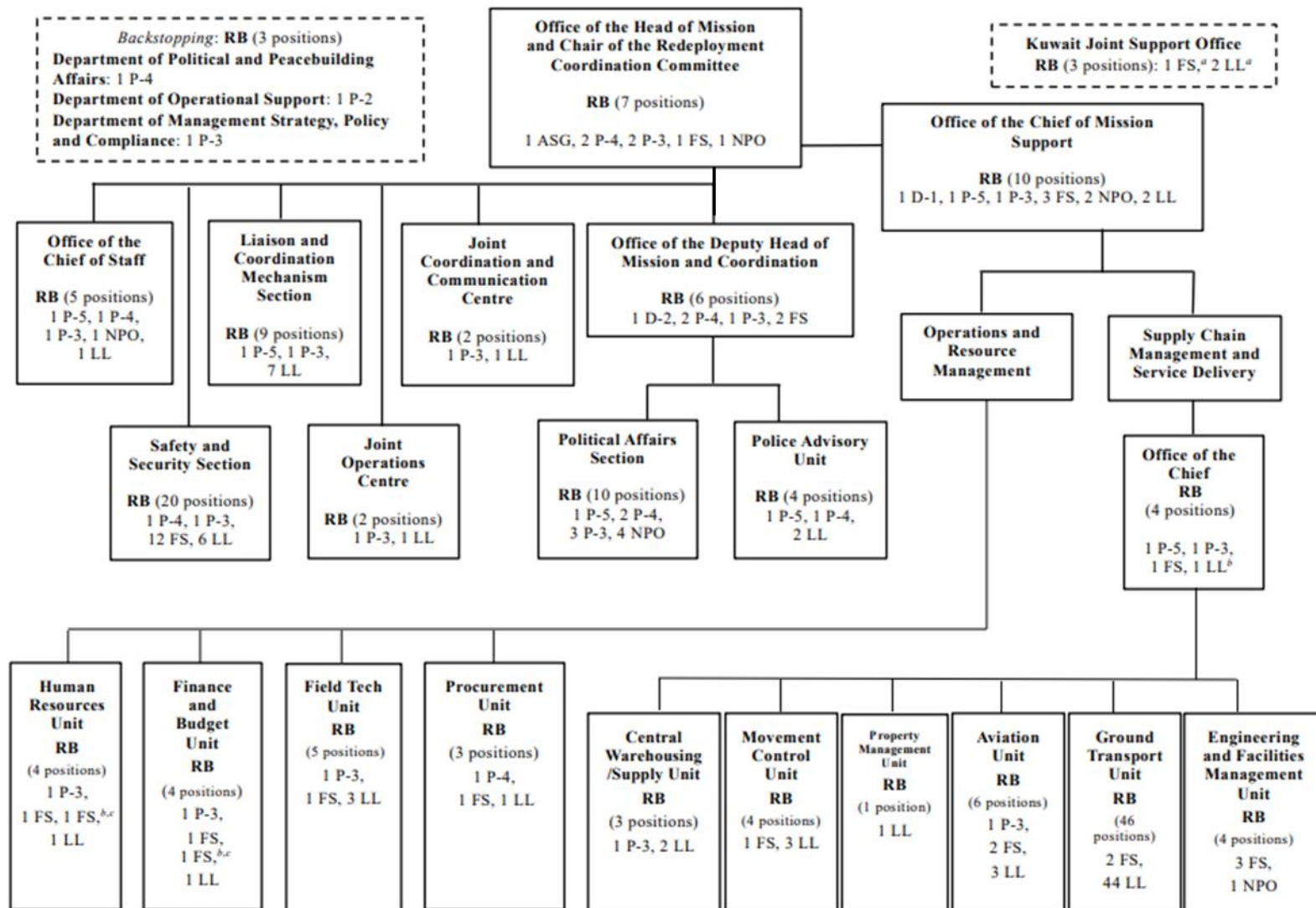
8. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia

^a Establishment.^b Redeployment.^c Reassignment.^d Reclassification.

United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia (continued): Mission Support



9. United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement

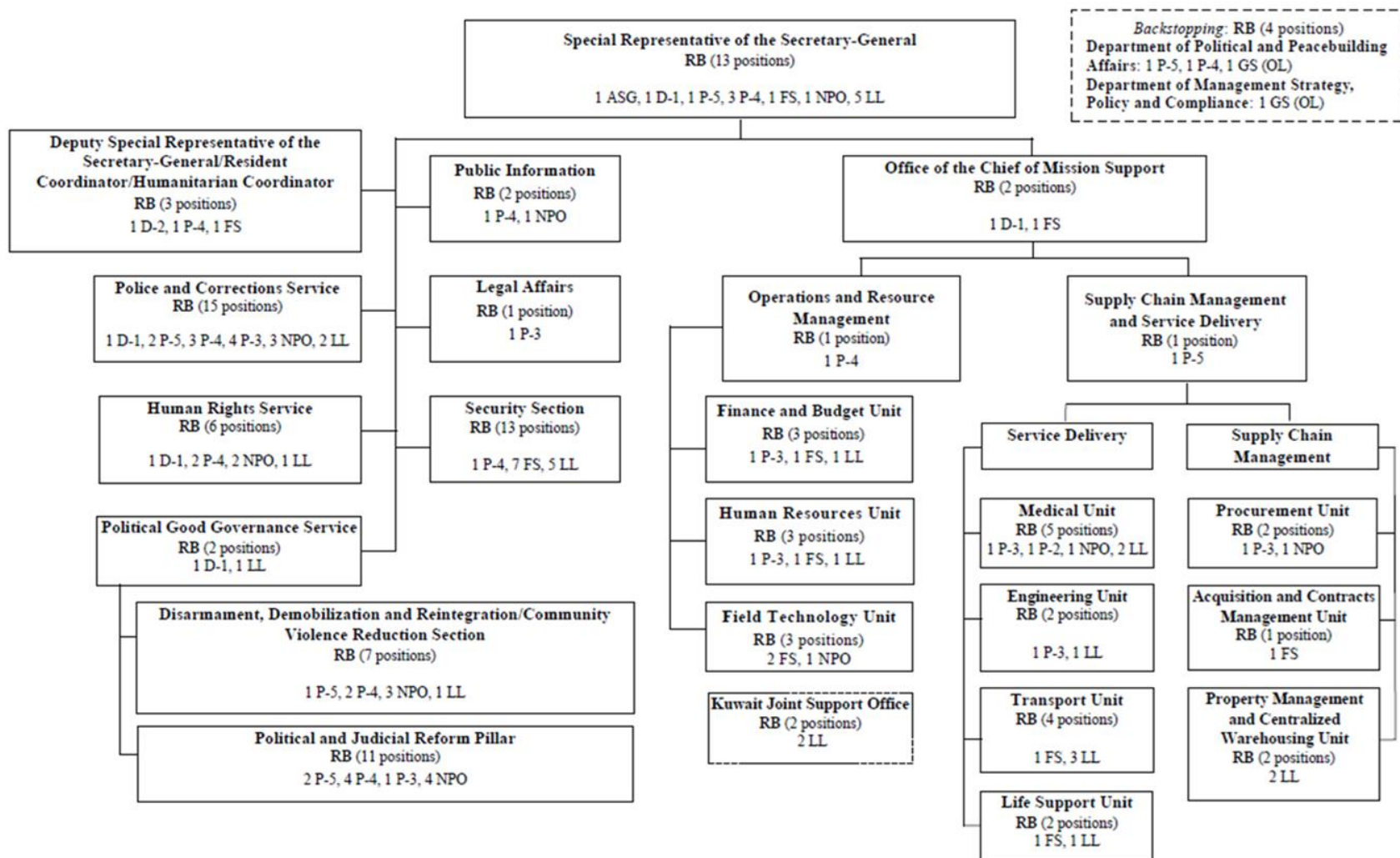


^a Establishment.

^b Redeployment.

^c Reassignment.

10. United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti

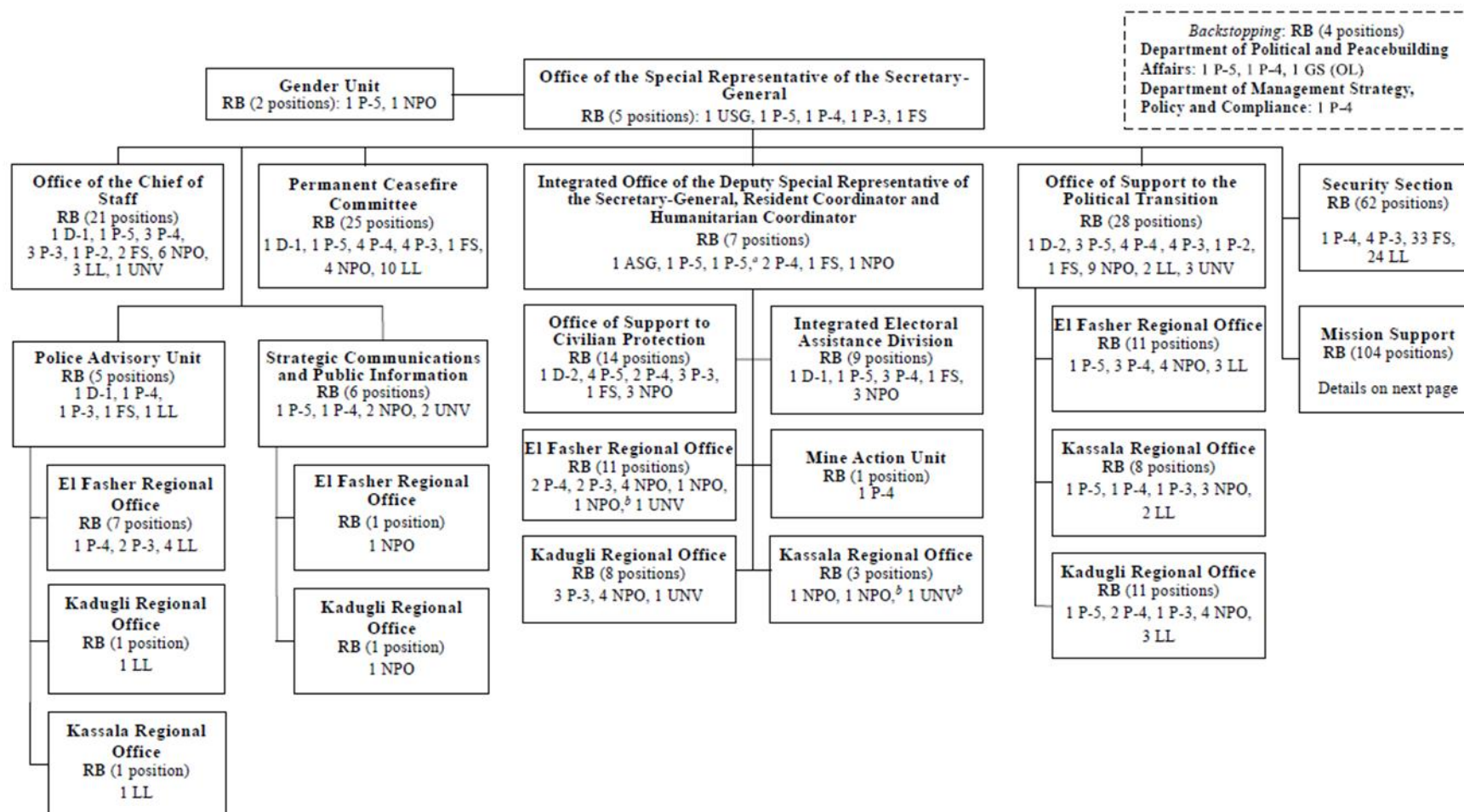


^a Establishment.

^b Redeployment.

^c Reassignment.

11. United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan

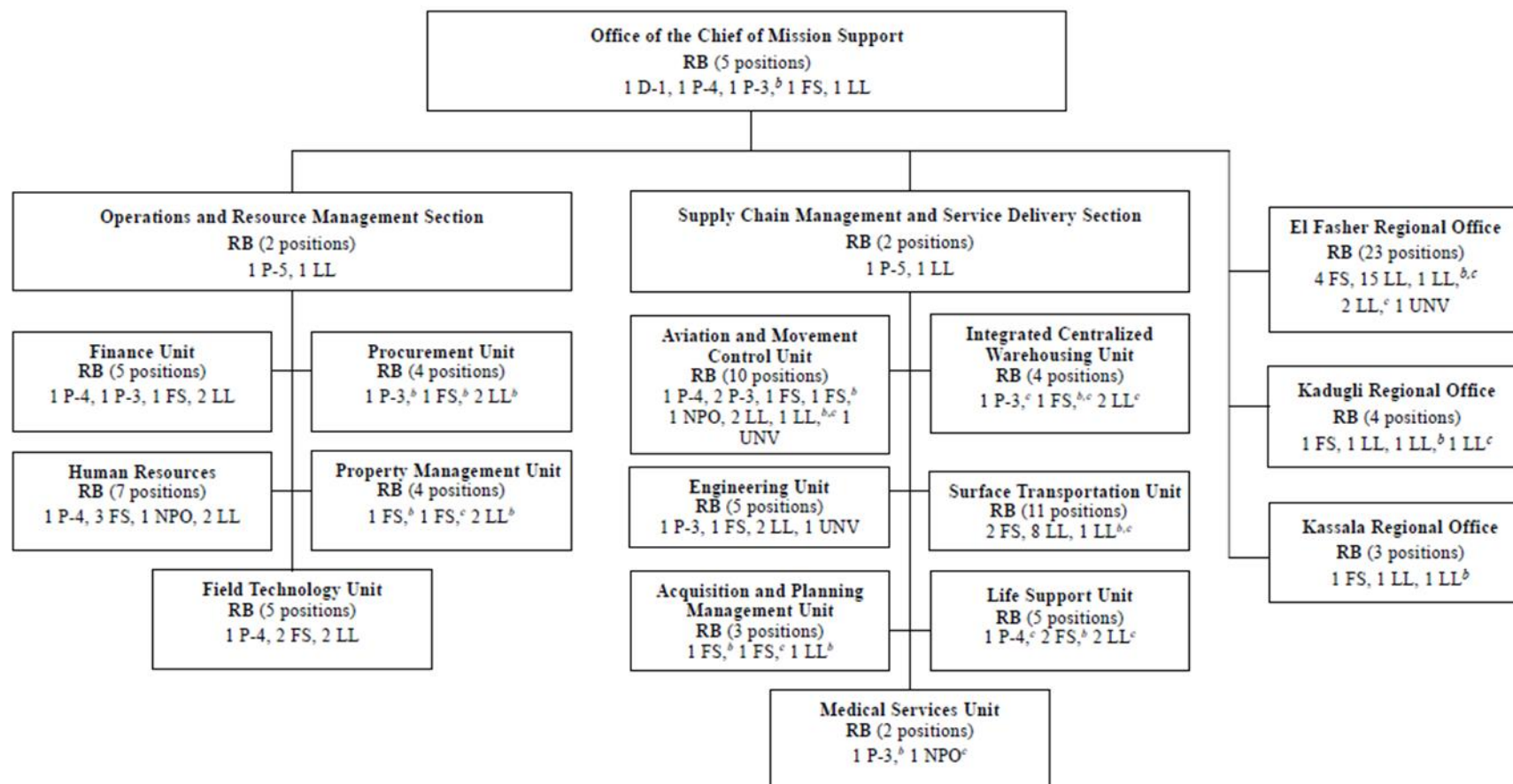


^a Establishment.

^b Redeployment.

^c Reassignment.

United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (continued): Mission Support



Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service, GS, General Service; LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; OL, Other level; RB, regular budget; UNV, United Nations Volunteer; USG, Under-Secretary-General.