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Proposed programme budget for 2025

Proposed programme budget for 2025

Part II

Political affairs

Section 3

Political affairs

Special political missions

Estimates in respect of special political missions

Summary

The present report relates to actions taken by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council regarding special political missions, including good offices and preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peacebuilding missions, on the basis of requests from Member States and/or recommendations of the Secretary-General.

The report is the first addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget for 2025 under section 3, Political affairs, and contains information on the overall resource requirements of 36 continuing special political missions authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council. Detailed information in respect of each special political mission is contained in five addenda to section 3, Political affairs ([A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.2](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.3](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.4](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.5](#) and [A/79/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.6](#)).

The overall proposed resource requirements of special political missions amount to \$711,280,600 (net of staff assessment). The requirements include \$2,308,400 to provide for the share of special political missions for the financing of the budget of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

* [A/79/50](#).



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I. Introduction

1. The present report contains the overall proposed resource requirements for 36 continuing special political missions for 2025, in connection with the actions taken or expected to be taken by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council on the basis of requests from Member States and/or recommendations of the Secretary-General.
2. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 77/267, the budget requirements of special political missions are presented in thematic clusters, while the requirements of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) are presented individually in separate reports. In addition to in the present report, further details on the resource requirements of the individual missions are presented in the following reports, each of which constitutes an addendum to section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for 2025:
 - (a) Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General (A/79/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.2);
 - (b) Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms (A/79/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3);
 - (c) Thematic cluster III: regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions (A/79/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.4);
 - (d) UNAMA (A/79/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.5);
 - (e) UNAMI (A/79/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.6).
3. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 77/267, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the established budgetary procedures and practices, the reports on the proposed resource requirements for special political missions comprise two parts: (a) the proposed programme plan for 2025 and programme performance in 2023, submitted for consideration by the General Assembly; and (b) the proposed post and non-post resource requirements, submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for consideration by the Assembly.
4. The overall proposed resource requirements of the 36 continuing special political missions for 2025 amount to \$711,280,600. These resources would be supplemented by projected extrabudgetary resources amounting to \$43,548,500, comprising \$10,540,700 from voluntary contributions and \$33,007,800 from cost-recovery resources.
5. Any adjustments to the resource requirements emanating from additional mandates or changes in mandates will be presented to the General Assembly as additional reports of the Secretary-General on estimates resulting from such mandates or changes of mandates.
6. Given the volatility of the security and operating environments of special political missions, should any changes from such environments significantly alter the planning assumptions and costing parameters applied in the current budget, and if such changes cannot be absorbed from existing resources, the consequent changes to either resource or staffing requirements will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly, as appropriate, in accordance with established practices and procedures, and pursuant to the financial regulations and rules of the United Nations.

A. Status of the extension or renewal of mandates

7. Of the 36 continuing special political missions, 13 missions have open-ended mandates, 7 missions have mandates extended into 2025 or later, 1 mission has a mandate ending in 2025 and 15 missions have mandates expiring in 2024 that are expected to be renewed or extended into 2025 or later by the General Assembly or the Security Council, as detailed below:
 - (a) Special political missions with open-ended mandates:
 - (i) Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus;

- (ii) Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide;
- (iii) Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara;
- (iv) Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004);
- (v) United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions;
- (vi) Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria;
- (vii) Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa;
- (viii) Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region;
- (ix) Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen;
- (x) Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006);¹
- (xi) United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia;
- (xii) United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission;
- (xiii) Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon;
- (b) Special political missions with mandates renewed or extended into 2025 or later:
 - (i) Panel of Experts on the Sudan;
 - (ii) Panel of Experts on Libya;
 - (iii) Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023);²
 - (iv) Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate;
 - (v) United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS);
 - (vi) UNAMA;
 - (vii) Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction;
- (c) Special political mission with a mandate ending in 2025:
 - Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015);
- (d) Special political missions with mandates expiring in 2024 that are expected to be renewed or extended into 2025 or later:
 - (i) Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar;
 - (ii) Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
 - (iii) Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities;
 - (iv) Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009);
 - (v) Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic;
 - (vi) Panel of Experts on Yemen;
 - (vii) Panel of Experts on South Sudan;

¹ Reflects a change in title from the "Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea". For further explanation, please see paragraph 11 of the present report.

² Reflects a change in title from the "Panel of Experts on Somalia" in accordance with Security Council resolution 2713 (2023).

- (viii) **Panel of Experts on Haiti**;
- (ix) **United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa** (UNOCA);
- (x) **United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia** (UNSOM);
- (xi) **United Nations Support Mission in Libya** (UNSMIL);
- (xii) **United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia**;
- (xiii) **United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement** (UNMHA);
- (xiv) **United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti** (BINUH);
- (xv) **UNAMI**.

B. Discontinuing or discontinued missions

8. The mandate of the Panel of Experts on Mali expired on 30 September 2023. All personnel have been separated from service and the activities of the Panel ceased in 2023.
9. The mandate of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS) was terminated effective 3 December 2023 pursuant to Security Council resolution [2715 \(2023\)](#). After a period of transition and drawdown, liquidation commenced on 1 March 2024 and is currently under way. Field-based liquidation activities are scheduled to be concluded by 31 August 2024. The General Assembly, in its resolution [78/274](#), approved an amount of \$22,162,600 (which superseded the previously authorized \$21,500,000 in commitments approved in resolution [78/253](#)) for the drawdown and liquidation of UNITAMS during 2024. No resource requirements were identified beyond 2024. Further details on the transition, drawdown and liquidation of UNITAMS are provided in paragraphs 44 to 50 of the present report.
10. The mandate of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (UNITAD) is set to expire on 17 September 2024 pursuant to Security Council resolution [2697 \(2023\)](#). The Secretariat is planning the timeline and required tasks for the liquidation of the mission. Should any resource requirements arise beyond the 2024 appropriation, they will be brought to the attention of the legislative bodies.
11. The mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expired on 30 April 2024. The experts were separated from service in April 2024, while the affected support staff are in a period of drawdown and transition. Although the Panel's mandate has expired, that of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) is open-ended, and the Committee will continue overseeing the implementation of the sanctions regime. Accordingly, for 2025, the title of the mission has been adapted from the "Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" to "Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#)", and the proposed budget for 2025 represents the level of resources and staffing required to continue supporting the Committee.
12. **The mandate of the mission for the implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) will expire on 18 October 2025.** As specified in paragraph 8 of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), all provisions of that resolution shall be terminated on the date 10 years after Adoption Day³ of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, provided that the provisions of the previous Council resolutions on the Iranian nuclear issue have not been reinstated in the interim. The Council will then have concluded its consideration of the Iranian nuclear issue, and the item "Non-proliferation" will be removed from the list of matters of which the Council is seized. The budget presented for 2025 for this mission reflects a phased drawdown, with the proposed abolishment of three posts effective 1 January 2025, and the abolishment of the remaining two posts effective 1 November 2025, marking the end of the mission.

³ Adoption Day occurred on 18 October 2015.

C. Performance information

13. In 2023, the United Nations commemorated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the first special political mission, the United Nations Mediator in Palestine, mandated by the General Assembly on 14 May 1948. Since then, special political missions have continued to play a vital role in the maintenance of international peace and security by contributing to the prevention and resolution of violent conflict and to peacebuilding in some of the world's most complex contexts. Special political missions undertake a wide spectrum of critical functions, from engaging in preventive diplomacy and supporting the implementation of peace agreements, to assisting Member States in the promotion of human rights, enhancing the meaningful participation of women, and advancing the engagement of youth and other marginalized constituencies in political and peace processes. They also play a key role in strengthening the partnerships between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations. Across all these areas, special political missions cooperate closely with United Nations development, human rights and humanitarian entities to implement integrated and effective responses.
14. The various special envoys and advisers appointed by the Secretary-General, presented under thematic cluster I, continued to offer good offices and to facilitate negotiations, including through greater use of technology, with a view to brokering peace agreements. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen engaged with a range of Yemeni stakeholders, with the aim of launching an inclusive, multitrack political process to end the conflict. Despite the expiration in October 2022 of the truce brokered by the United Nations, levels of violence remained at their lowest since the onset of the conflict in 2015. Many elements of the truce continued to benefit the population, in particular the entry of fuel and goods into the Hudaydah ports and the resumption of commercial flights from Sana'a airport. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria focused on building trust and confidence, encouraging constructive international diplomacy among key stakeholders in support of the process, unblocking obstacles to reconvening the Constitutional Committee and addressing its substantive challenges. The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region supported the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, including through shuttle diplomacy and by providing support to the Regional Oversight Mechanism. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa collaborated with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the African Union and other partners in supporting mediation processes and enhancing subregional capacities to address cross-border and cross-cutting issues.
15. The various sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, presented under thematic cluster II, continued to provide substantive support to the Security Council in the implementation of its respective sanctions regimes. The Panel of Experts on Mali established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) ended its work, as the sanctions measures expired on 31 August 2023. The Panel of Experts on Somalia was renamed the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution [2713 \(2023\)](#). By resolution [2701 \(2023\)](#), the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya was renewed until 15 February 2025. On 30 November 2023, the Secretary-General submitted the first report ([S/2023/936](#)) to the Security Council pursuant to Council resolution [2684 \(2023\)](#) related to the authorization for inspection on the high seas off the coast of Libya of vessels bound to or from Libya in order to ensure the strict implementation of the arms embargo. By its resolution [2683 \(2023\)](#), the Council extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan until 1 July 2024. On 28 April 2023, following a request by the Security Council in its resolution [2577 \(2021\)](#), the Secretary-General provided the Council with an assessment of the progress achieved on the key benchmarks established in that resolution ([S/2023/300](#)). The mandate of the Panel of Experts on Haiti was extended by resolution [2700 \(2023\)](#) of 19 October 2023 for a period of 13 months to monitor the implementation of the travel ban, asset freeze and territorial arms embargo, in particular with regard to incidents relating to the source and routes of arms and other trafficking to Haiti and incidents undermining peace, security and stability in that country, as well as to provide information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities to the Council.

16. Included under thematic cluster III, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia continued to support the parties that signed the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace to implement that agreement. In line with Security Council resolution [2673 \(2023\)](#), the Mission monitored the implementation of sections 1 and 6.2 of the Final Agreement related to comprehensive rural reform and the ethnic chapter. As a result of peace talks between the Government and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army), a ceasefire agreement entered into effect on 3 August 2023. Pursuant to a request by the Government and the Ejército de Liberación Nacional, the Council, in its resolution [2694 \(2023\)](#), mandated the Mission to monitor and verify the implementation of the ceasefire. The Mission continued to support the transitional justice system to put innovative measures in place to attain peace, reconciliation and the truth and to protect the lives of former combatants and communities. The Mission further strengthened its engagement with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, with victims and with national and local authorities, and provided support for the work of the Truth Commission.
17. In Libya, UNSMIL continued 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. UNSMIL deployed constitutional, electoral and gender expertise to support the “6+6” committee jointly established by the House of Representatives and the High State Council to finalize the country’s electoral laws. In June 2023, the Mission intensified its engagement with Libyan stakeholders to reach a compromise on the remaining contentious issues in the draft laws. The Mission also engaged with key military and security actors across Libya through a series of dialogues with the 5+5 Joint Military Commission to discuss, inter alia, the withdrawal of foreign fighters, foreign forces and mercenaries, the reunification of military institutions and the creation of a security environment conducive to elections.
18. In Somalia, UNSOM supported the Federal Government of Somalia in implementing its key State-building priorities. It also advocated for the advancement of the ongoing constitutional review process through a consensus-based, inclusive approach that ensures that the voices of women, young people and marginalized communities are reflected. UNSOM further provided good offices assistance to the Federal Government and the federal member States. It supported Somalia in strengthening the rule of law and security institutions and provided technical support to the Federal Government to protect and promote human rights.
19. In West Africa and the Sahel, UNOWAS advanced preventive diplomacy and conflict prevention in the region, in close cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and supported the implementation of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel. In the context of the unconstitutional change of government that unfolded in the Niger after 26 July 2023, UNOWAS provided good offices support in finding a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the crisis. In addition, the Office facilitated consultations and consensus-building among political actors in the lead-up to national elections and remained engaged in countries currently in transition, namely Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali. UNOWAS also worked with Member States in the region to promote good governance, the rule of law, human rights and the participation of women and youth in political and peace processes.
20. In Haiti, BINUH continued to encourage Haitian political, civil society and economic actors to unite to address the country’s political and security crises, and supported the efforts undertaken by the Caribbean Community and the engagement of its Eminent Persons Group, including with regard to the establishment of the Transitional Presidential Council. BINUH continued its efforts to tackle community violence, protect and promote human rights and continue building the Haitian National Police. BINUH also supported the police in developing a strategic development plan for the period 2022–2025 focused on strengthening institutional and operational capacities, promoting the rule of law and improving security.
21. In Afghanistan, UNAMA continued to engage with the de facto authorities to advocate unimpeded humanitarian access, the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, including for women, the formation of an inclusive administration reflecting the diversity of the Afghan people, and resolute actions to counter the threat of terrorism. This included outreach to the de facto authorities and other

stakeholders to understand their positions and advocate for an articulated political and policy agenda supported by the de facto Cabinet and its leadership in Kandahar, and the facilitation of outreach and community engagement with the de facto authorities, religious leaders, youth, civil society and business actors. Outreach was affected by restrictions on women, including female United Nations national personnel. Despite restrictions on women, UNAMA continued countrywide consultations and created space for women to frame their agenda for dialogue with the de facto authorities. It also supported their engagement with the de facto authorities on the political and economic participation and empowerment of women.

22. In Iraq, UNAMI encouraged the development and implementation of a government programme that prioritizes continued State-building, including socioeconomic reform and related efforts, and advocated for inclusive political dialogue, as well as national and community-level reconciliation. UNAMI made use of its good offices and provided technical advice in preparing for the Kurdistan Region of Iraq parliamentary elections, which had been postponed to 2024. By its resolution [2682 \(2023\)](#), the Security Council requested an independent strategic review to assess current threats to the peace and security of Iraq, as well as the continued relevance of the Mission's tasks and priorities, and to provide recommendations to optimize the mandate of UNAMI and its mission structure and staffing to support the Government of Iraq in addressing the challenges of peace and security. The review is due to be considered by the Security Council in the context of the mandate renewal of UNAMI before 31 May 2024.

D. Operational environment and key policy issues related to special political missions

1. Women and peace and security

23. In line with the commitment of the Secretary-General to promoting tangible results for the women and peace and security agenda, special political missions continue to play an important role in advancing the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peace and political processes and in supporting gender-responsive conflict prevention, peacemaking and peacebuilding efforts. Gender advisers and gender focal points working in special political missions continue to play an essential role in providing targeted and strategic advice and support to the special representatives and special envoys of the Secretary-General, including on multitrack approaches and targeted measures to advance the political participation of women, make peace processes and prevention efforts more inclusive and help to ensure that a gender perspective is incorporated into the political work of the United Nations.
24. Building on the 2023 commitment of the Secretary-General that the United Nations would advocate for a minimum of one third of participants in mediation and peace processes being women, with no more than two thirds of participants of any one sex, while continuing to aim for an increase towards a 50/50 gender balance in political and electoral processes, special political missions continue to advocate and support targeted measures to advance the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in peace and political processes and to use their convening power to mobilize efforts towards that end. In line with Security Council resolution [2493 \(2019\)](#), special political missions continue to champion the full and effective implementation of the women and peace and security agenda, from Colombia to Cyprus, Iraq, Yemen and elsewhere. Special political missions around the world continue to identify new entry points and opportunities to advance the full and effective participation of women in mediation and peace processes. As noted in the Secretary-General's policy brief on A New Agenda for Peace, this entails work towards transforming gendered power structures, which stand in the way of progress on gender equality and the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in political and public life.
25. Special political missions are also working to pave the way for more inclusive peacemaking and peacebuilding in all their priorities and activities, with due consideration of a gender perspective. In Lebanon, for example, the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon supported 11 local women's mediation networks involved in maintaining stability and fostering grass-roots

mediation. Efforts to enhance the access of women to decision-making within political parties gained traction. In addition, an informal two-track dialogue process was carried out between senior-level women from political parties and emerging political groups. In Central Africa, UNOCA and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) provided technical support to regional women mediator network initiatives, which resulted in an ECCAS network of women mediators and a Central African women mediators network steering committee, as well as the adoption of the 2024 action plan of the Central African women mediators network. In Haiti, BINUH facilitated gatherings of women leaders from the political, civil society and justice sectors to discuss their perspectives on the political process, conflict violence reduction, governance and electoral reform, and their role in the justice system, to enable women to meaningfully engage in public debates despite the deterioration of the security situation. In Liberia, UNOWAS convened a stakeholder forum for women in politics ahead of the 10 October 2023 general elections, which increased awareness of and compliance with the national protocol on violence against women in elections and politics.

2. Youth, peace and security

26. Almost nine years after the adoption of Security Council resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#), the inclusion and meaningful participation of young people in peace and security is still lagging behind, despite increased efforts. Persistent challenges remain, such as growing mistrust between young people and governments. In August 2023, the Security Council held an Arria-formula meeting on reinforcing the implementation of the youth, peace and security agenda in Africa, at which the importance of integrating youth perspectives in the mandate of special political missions was reiterated.
27. Special political missions continue to support the meaningful engagement of diverse youth groups in political and peace processes, and to strengthen their engagement with young women and men to harness their potential as agents of peaceful change. The United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia supported the Agency for Reintegration and Normalization in providing training on conflict resolution to young people and security forces, and promoting comprehensive, gender-responsive reintegration approaches to political, economic and environmental initiatives. In Libya, UNSMIL launched the “Training future leaders of Libya” initiative in September 2023, through which 30 young Libyan women developed their skills in human rights, legislation and policies to promote the participation of women and to counter hate speech. To increase media and information literacy, UNAMA enhanced the risk mitigation capacities of young people by providing information on digital security and safety in Afghanistan.
28. Special political missions are increasingly supporting youth engagement in environmental peacebuilding initiatives. In Iraq, UNAMI fostered collaboration between young people and the Government through consultations, which resulted in policy papers addressing climate change and key social and political concerns that affect young people. In Cyprus, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus helped young people across the divide to unite around shared concerns over environmental sustainability and to prepare joint positions for the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in December 2023.

3. Safety and security

29. Most field special political missions operate in complex, highly volatile and unpredictable security environments. Such missions implement their mandates while mitigating risks related to terrorism and high-intensity military conflicts involving significant kinetic activity, as well as insurgency, social unrest and armed groups openly challenging established authorities. The examples of UNMHA, UNAMA, UNAMI, UNSOM, UNSMIL and, most recently, BINUH clearly illustrate the security challenges faced daily. In some contexts, even if the country situation is stable overall, specific areas where special political missions are mandated to operate present significant safety and security challenges.
30. Mission personnel face considerable risks of becoming collateral targets, while assets and premises are also exposed to security risks. BINUH is facing a highly volatile security environment

characterized by extreme gang violence, which is challenging and, in some cases, results in the overpowering of local security forces. The eruption of renewed conflict in the Sudan in April 2023 had a dramatic effect on the security situation and resulted in the relocation and evacuation of United Nations personnel before the mandate and operations of UNITAMS eventually ceased as per Security Council resolution [2715 \(2023\)](#). UNSOM continues to face security challenges that are becoming more acute as Somalia anticipates the drawdown and transition of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia in the period ahead.

31. Such very high-risk contexts directly challenge the ability of special political missions to stay and deliver on their mandates. These risks require continuous assessment, as well as proactive preventive and mitigating measures. Where identified, risks need to be factored into the staffing and operational requirements of the missions. While the United Nations relies primarily on host Governments to guarantee the security of mission personnel, in some contexts they have insufficient capacity to deliver security services. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the leadership of special political missions engage continuously with the Department of Safety and Security to review risk management strategies in order to adapt and minimize any possible impact on mandate delivery for all missions, including panels or groups of experts supporting Security Council committees.
32. To operate in such environments, special political missions have had to employ significant security mitigation measures, identified and enhanced through a continuous risk management process. Such measures include the deployment of United Nations armed civilian security personnel, the deployment of guard units provided by Member States and the employment of armed private security companies where such requirements were identified as needed through the security risk management processes.

4. Electoral assistance

33. During the reporting period, special political missions continued to provide electoral assistance to Member States, where mandated or requested to do so. In her capacity as the focal point mandated by the General Assembly for electoral assistance matters, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs receives requests for targeted medium- and long-term expert assistance aimed at supporting and strengthening the existing capacities of national electoral institutions. United Nations technical assistance and capacity-building activities were provided in an integrated manner and, in many cases, alongside preventive diplomacy and other conflict prevention activities, to foster consensus in establishing electoral legal frameworks, focusing on inclusion and non-discrimination, and encouraging broad participation. Special political missions that have electoral mandates continue to ensure that all electoral assistance policies, projects and activities take into consideration the key guiding principles of respect for sovereignty, national ownership and sustainability and promote the political participation of women, youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups.
34. For instance, in Somalia, the UNSOM-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Integrated Electoral Support Group provided technical assistance to the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission for the Puntland district council elections held in May 2023. UNSOM and UNDP also provided technical and operational support to the newly established Galmudug Independent Electoral Commission. Technical support included assisting in the drafting of the Galmudug legal framework on elections. The Mission engaged with the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation on the draft legal framework for federal and federal member State elections. Working sessions focused on the primary electoral legislation, consisting of the Electoral Management Body Law, the Electoral Law and the Political Party Law. The primary legislation will be submitted to Parliament in 2024 following the parliamentary discussion on the amendments to the Provisional Constitution of Somalia.
35. In Libya, UNSMIL provided technical advice and assistance to the High National Elections Commission in preparing for national and local elections. This support, provided in close collaboration with UNDP, included support in the areas of institutional capacity-building, legislative reform, the development of national voter registers, public outreach, electoral operations (including

electoral procurement and logistics), the participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities, civic and voter education, and the coordination of international electoral assistance.

36. In Iraq, the Independent High Electoral Commission, with the support of UNAMI, prepared for and organized the Governorate Council elections on 18 December 2023, held for the first time in 10 years and the first in Kirkuk Governorate since 2005. UNAMI provided high-level policy advice and technical assistance to the Commission in developing the operational, logistics and security plan, finalizing the electoral regulations and procedures, recruiting and training staff and enhancing systems for the voter registry and election results management. UNAMI also supported the Commission in launching an outreach campaign, using both traditional and social media channels, to educate and motivate voters to exercise their right to vote. Following the elections, UNAMI worked with the Commission to review the processes and harness lessons and recommendations for future elections. On the legislative elections in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, UNAMI engaged with the regional authorities and the Commission to advance discussions to determine the election date and move forward with preparations for the elections. UNAMI continued to provide support to the Commission in preparing for other regional legislative elections, including in the areas of overall election management, planning, operations and logistics, information technology, training and procedures, legal frameworks, election security, the political participation of women, public outreach and communications.

E. Evaluation activities

37. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs continued to support evaluations and audits by oversight entities such as the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), while also conducting its own evaluations. When relevant, the key findings and lessons learned from these departmental self-evaluations are communicated to special political missions.
38. In 2023, OIOS conducted an evaluation of the incorporation of climate-related security risks by United Nations peace operations, with a focus on UNAMA, UNSOM and UNOWAS, among others. Most special political missions operate in environments that are highly vulnerable to climate change, which can have profound implications on mandate implementation. In implementing the recommendations contained in the evaluation, the Department provided training sessions on climate, peace and security for special political missions and other partners. The Department also mobilized voluntary contributions to provide selected special political missions with a dedicated climate, peace and security capacity.
39. In 2023, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs also supported the OIOS evaluation of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and its thematic evaluation of the youth, peace and security agenda on youth participation.

F. Lessons learned from the closure of missions and transition planning

40. In 2023, there were lessons learned from the decisions to close the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and UNITAMS in difficult operating contexts.
41. With the adoption of resolution [2690 \(2023\)](#), the Security Council decided to immediately terminate the mandate of MINUSMA under resolution [2640 \(2022\)](#), at the request of the Malian transitional authorities. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to engage with the transitional Government of Mali to articulate a plan for the transfer of the tasks of MINUSMA, bearing in mind the possible contribution of the United Nations country team, UNOWAS and other stakeholders, including in support of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. In line with the Council's request, the Secretary-General issued a letter dated 18 August 2023 to the President of the Security Council on the plan for the transfer of the Mission's tasks ([S/2023/611](#)).
42. The Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support and MINUSMA established overarching governance arrangements to manage the withdrawal process, due to its complexity and scope and the challenging environment in which it was undertaken. This withdrawal

process entailed drawing down the mission from 13 to 2 locations, repatriating more than 12,000 uniformed personnel and managing the reassignment or separation of over 1,700 staff. The security environment posed significant challenges to the conduct of the drawdown, but this phase of the Mission's closure was successfully completed with no loss of life. The Department of Operational Support remains engaged with the MINUSMA liquidation entity, which is due to complete its in situ work in the 2024/25 period.

43. In Mali, UNOWAS is undertaking preventive diplomacy and good offices efforts and providing political mediation support, in line with its mandate, including support to the political transition process, as well as the end-of-transition elections, while continuing to focus on the regional aspects of its good offices mandate. UNOWAS may also take on other tasks specific to Mali, such as support for the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, to be identified in consultation with the Malian authorities, other signatory parties, the international mediation team and ECOWAS.
44. On 1 December 2023, the Security Council adopted resolution [2715 \(2023\)](#), in which it terminated the mandate of UNITAMS effective 3 December 2023. In that resolution, the Council requested the Mission to immediately start on 4 December the cessation of its operations and the process of the transfer of its tasks, where appropriate and to the extent feasible, to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, with the objective of completing this by 29 February 2024. It further decided that the liquidation of UNITAMS would commence on 1 March 2024 and called on the Mission to establish with the United Nations country team the requisite financial arrangements enabling the United Nations to oversee the residual activities of programmatic cooperation previously initiated by UNITAMS, as appropriate.
45. Against this backdrop, UNITAMS initiated drawdown and transition planning in coordination with the Resident Coordinator's Office and the United Nations country team to identify tasks and knowledge that could be transferred from UNITAMS to relevant agencies and other partners, and gaps that could be created with the closure of the Mission on 29 February 2024. The transition process also provided an opportunity for the United Nations to safeguard the work done jointly as an integrated United Nations presence in the Sudan for the past three years with regard to human rights, the protection of civilians, peacebuilding and other programmatic activities.
46. With respect to liquidation, UNITAMS established a road map for the drawdown of staff, which included a staff-management group as per the Secretariat's administrative instruction on downsizing or restructuring resulting in the termination of appointments ([ST/AI/2023/1](#)) and was supported by a dedicated team of human resources experts from the Department of Operational Support. That process informed the finalization of the staff retention and drawdown plan, and termination notifications for most staff were subsequently issued. The majority of the Mission's staff were separated by 29 February 2024. A total of 64 positions had been identified for the liquidation team, starting on 1 March and ending on 31 August 2024, to carry out the field-based liquidation tasks. Thereafter, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, will carry out residual liquidation activities such as asset reconciliation, the completion of the derecognition and deactivation of property records, the preparation of inputs for the final disposition of assets and the completion of environmental monitoring and reporting. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, on the other hand, will complete the processing of outstanding financial and human resources transactions. At the Headquarters level, the Department of Operational Support will lead the overall monitoring and analysis of the progress of the completion of the residual liquidation activities. The Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance will coordinate the preparation and finalization of financial and budget performance reporting.
47. With respect to mine action activities, the National Mine Action Authority of the Government of the Sudan had requested that the United Nations continue to provide mine action support after the drawdown of UNITAMS. On that basis, the Mine Action Service of the Department of Peace Operations decided to remain in the Sudan to continue mine action activities (funded from the United Nations voluntary trust fund for assistance in mine action) in support of the Sudanese people and the United Nations and humanitarian actors in their delivery of humanitarian assistance.

48. In November 2023, the Secretary-General appointed Ramtane Lamamra of Algeria as his Personal Envoy for the Sudan. The Security Council, in resolution [2715 \(2023\)](#), welcomed the appointment of the Personal Envoy to use his good offices with the parties and the neighbouring States, complementing regional peace efforts, including those of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and called on all parties to extend their cooperation in furtherance of his tasks.
49. Since then, the Personal Envoy has engaged with key stakeholders with the objective of supporting and helping to bring coherence to the various mediation initiatives to end the war in the Sudan. During its transition phase, UNITAMS engaged intensively with the Personal Envoy to transfer its analysis, institutional memory and contacts. At the strategic level, the roles played by the Personal Envoy (who took over good offices functions from UNITAMS) and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (who coordinates United Nations operations on the ground and is the most senior United Nations official in the country) are well established and complementary. At the operational level, the Personal Envoy and the country team ensure close collaboration through agreed liaison mechanisms on substantive files.
50. To ensure support for the Personal Envoy, the remaining substantive capacity of UNITAMS provided support in terms of situational awareness and political analysis until 29 February 2024, when such capacities ended in accordance with the drawdown plan of UNITAMS. Since then, the Personal Envoy has relied on his own team, currently funded from unforeseen and extraordinary expenses under the terms of General Assembly resolution [78/255](#), with support from the respective regional divisions in the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Department of Peace Operations, and inputs from the Peace and Development Adviser deployed in the Resident Coordinator's Office, as well as other United Nations partners on the ground. In this regard, the Secretariat is developing a proposal to be presented under cluster I for the establishment of a support structure for the Personal Envoy to effectively carry out his work in line with resolution [2715 \(2023\)](#).
51. In the case of UNITAD, the mission has started developing its drawdown plan. Discussions have been taking place, coordinated through the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq, on capacity-building activities related to the mandate of UNITAD that could be carried out by United Nations system entities based in Iraq following the conclusion of the UNITAD mandate, in agreement with the Government of Iraq. The mission is also finalizing the calendar for concluding its substantive activities, and developing a staff drawdown plan, inclusive of holding information sessions for all affected staff and organizing the staff-management group process, to be concluded by the end of May 2024. UNITAD works closely with UNAMI, which has provided important assistance in the development of the plan for drawdown and closure, and will support the execution of liquidation activities. It is expected that a small liquidation team of UNITAD will be needed after the mission's closure on 17 September 2024 to complete these activities, in close operation with UNAMI, for a limited duration and to be funded from the 2024 appropriation of UNITAD.

G. Reporting requirements related to special political missions emanating from the General Assembly and from the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

1. **Contribution of extrabudgetary resources to mandate implementation in special political missions**
52. Extrabudgetary resources, in particular voluntary contributions, continue to be used for backstopping, surge requirements for good offices, crisis situations and other activities related to the mandates of special political missions. Such resources have also been critical for support for inter-mission activities and for visits by desk officers and senior officials to missions.
53. Voluntary contributions have been important in enabling special political missions to implement targeted projects in pursuit of the implementation of their mandates. In the Great Lakes region, the

Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General utilizes extrabudgetary resources to support the effective implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region through various projects under different thematic areas in the region. The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia utilized extrabudgetary resources to support the relaunching of a project for 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 for foreign affairs, as well as activities under the Preventive Diplomacy Academy project, and the holding of the sixth meeting of the Central Asian expert forum, were also funded through extrabudgetary resources. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission continues to utilize extrabudgetary resources to support land boundary demarcation and to implement socioeconomic projects for the benefit of populations in the vicinity of the demarcation exercise. UNOWAS uses extrabudgetary resources to deepen preventive diplomacy efforts and enhance partnerships at the local, national, subregional and international levels, including with women and youth, to promote peace and stability in West Africa.

54. Voluntary contributions also bolster backstopping capacity at Headquarters, including through regular visits to the field, thereby enabling the development of a closer working collaboration with the missions. Such visits have facilitated a better understanding and analysis of the context in which missions are operating and how they can be better supported to implement their mandates.
55. In addition, voluntary contributions fund specific mission initiatives. The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria utilized extrabudgetary resources in its role of facilitating the Constitutional Committee through the provision of substantive, logistical, security and support arrangements, including liaison with interlocutors of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the opposition and with civil society, including women's groups and regional and international stakeholders. The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar used extrabudgetary resources to support the mission's efforts to further the consolidation of democracy and to advance justice, peace and human rights in Myanmar. Furthermore, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate has used funds to organize several new and follow-up workshops in accordance with the work programme approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee, to conduct research on strategic, political, legal, institutional and security issues relating to counter-terrorism and to support international cooperation in counter-terrorism.
56. In addition, cost-recovery revenue in some missions, such as UNAMA and UNAMI, enabled those missions to provide shared common services to other agencies, funds and programmes in the same location, to benefit from economies of scale. This is in line with the General Assembly's direction of consolidating support services at the country level and the requirement for integrated support across the United Nations system for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Cost recovery is governed by rule 105.11 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in addition to policy guidance issued by the Controller.
57. Extrabudgetary resources (including both voluntary contributions and cost-recovery revenue) are estimated at \$43.6 million for 2025, compared with an estimated \$46.3 million in 2024. The projected decrease of \$2.8 million is attributable to the anticipated conclusion or non-extension of some projects or activities, as well as to lower contributions for 2025 based on current projections. Extrabudgetary resources have been important in enabling special political missions to implement targeted projects in pursuit of their mandates. However, while missions continue to engage actively in fundraising activities, it remains a challenge to secure funding or pledges for 2025 sufficiently in advance to enable projections to be made with greater certainty.
58. Annex IV to the present report provides mission-by-mission amounts of projected expenditure funded from extrabudgetary resources, while further details of the purposes and utilization of such resources are provided in the proposed budget reports of the respective thematic clusters.

2. Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda

59. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, established in July 2010, currently supports five peacekeeping missions and the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), eight special political missions and the United Nations Office to the African Union. The 15 clients of the Centre receive the full range of non-location-dependent services, such as invoice processing, financial services for year-end closing, payroll processing, education grant processing, human resources transactional services and travel management and processing, as well as functions such as the primary regional solution for supply chain management and information and communications technology (ICT) services. These 15 clients manage annual budgets amounting to a total of approximately \$4.5 billion, making the services of the Centre an essential part of their support operations. The Regional Service Centre will also carry out residual liquidation functions for UNITAMS after the completion of its field-based liquidation phase, and for the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi, the mandates of which expired in prior periods, with some administrative support requirements remaining. Surge capacity support provided by the Centre for UNITAMS liquidation is included under the liquidation budget for the Mission.
60. In 2025, eight Africa-based special political missions will receive support from the Regional Service Centre: the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, the Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution [2713 \(2023\)](#), UNOWAS, UNSOM, United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission, UNOCA and UNSMIL.
61. The proposed budget for the Regional Service Centre for the 2024/25 period (see [A/78/722](#)) is currently under consideration by the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed seventy-eighth session. In that budget, resources in the amount of \$48,202,400 are proposed by the Secretary-General for the maintenance of the Centre for the period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025, to be apportioned on a pro rata basis among the budgets of the Centre's active client peacekeeping operations, as well as special political missions financed under section 3, Political affairs, of the regular budget. Towards this end, an amount of \$2,308,400 has been included in the proposed programme budget for 2025, representing the share of special political missions. This provision will be subject to a final adjustment to be made in accordance with the decision to be taken by the Assembly in the context of the budget of the Regional Service Centre for the 2024/25 period, which is expected by the end of June 2024.

3. Kuwait Joint Support Office

62. In its resolution [65/259](#), the General Assembly noted the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a support office in Kuwait for UNAMA and requested him to explore possibilities for cost-sharing between UNAMA and UNAMI. Following a period of assessment, in October 2012 the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that the Kuwait Office would include a Kuwait Joint Support Office, which would integrate UNAMA and UNAMI functions in the areas of finance and human resources (see [A/67/346/Add.4](#)). The Kuwait Joint Support Office was launched in December 2012 as the back office to provide mission support services on a shared basis to UNAMA and UNAMI.
63. The client base of the Kuwait Joint Support Office has gradually increased over time. It currently supports eight field missions⁴ with transactional services related to finance and human resources, while 10 other field missions⁵ receive more limited dedicated support only for education grant and

⁴ UNAMA, UNAMI, BINUH, Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, UNITAD, United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy and UNMHA.

⁵ United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon and United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia.

payroll processing requirements. As a back office for the various clients, the Office offers a stable operating environment for providing transactional non-location-dependent services in finance and human resources, while leveraging process standardization and centralizing time-sensitive tasks such as payroll and education grant processing for all its client missions. The role of the Office has proven to be very valuable in providing support to its client missions.

64. The Kuwait Joint Support Office functions without an independent staffing structure or annual budget. Currently, funding for its staffing costs comes from 8 of its 18 client missions, comprising peacekeeping and special political missions, with UNAMA and UNAMI providing 87 per cent of the Office's staffing resources. These posts remain on the staffing table of the respective client missions, while operationally they are deployed to the Office and work under the supervision of the chief of the Office.

4. Promoting national capacities

65. Encouraging the use of national capacities has been a core area of focus in human resources management in special political missions. In line with the request of the General Assembly in its resolutions [61/276](#) and [66/264](#) for greater utilization of national staff, special political missions reviewed the functions performed by international staff in the Professional and Field Service categories and by United Nations Volunteers that would provide an opportunity to contribute to national capacity-building and have proposed the conversion of relevant posts to the National Professional Officer and Local level categories commensurate with the requirements of the missions and their respective mandates.
66. In December 2021, the Department of Operational Support issued a guide on planning nationalization of the workforce. The guide provides practical information for conducting nationalization in the context of operational workforce planning at the entity level and is aimed at setting consistent standards and approaches on nationalization across entities.
67. Pursuant to the issuance of the guide, the Department continues to promote and encourage the nationalization of international posts through engagement with client entities. A round-table event was held in the workforce planning and organizational design network in September 2023 to share best practices and lessons learned in order to encourage concentrated efforts to improve nationalization by the respective missions.
68. In recent years, special political missions have made steady progress in the nationalization of posts. A total of 12 posts were nationalized in 2016, 1 in 2017, 2 in 2018, 5 in 2019, 7 in 2020, 4 in 2021, 19 in 2022, 9 in 2023 and 5 in 2024. For 2025, it is proposed that 1 post be nationalized and additional national posts established, including:
 - (a) One post in the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, reflecting the conversion of one Political Affairs Officer from P-3 to National Professional Officer;
 - (b) Eleven posts (National Professional Officer) are proposed to be established in UNSOM to support and improve monitoring and engagement with the local communities, build local capacity and provide strategic advice to mission leadership on local dynamics and programme activities.

5. Gender parity and geographical representation

69. The Organization remains committed to ensuring the equal representation of women in peace operations, acknowledging that their active participation is crucial to the success of these efforts. Current initiatives focus mainly on accelerating progress in special political missions through policy guidance, targeted outreach and measures to create enabling environments. The Office of Human Resources is actively supporting these initiatives across various areas. Recently, a Secretary-General's bulletin was issued on gender focal points in the Secretariat ([ST/SGB/2023/3](#)). This bulletin outlines the roles and responsibilities of gender focal points, enhancing their capacity to support their respective entities more effectively. In addition, the introduction of a new mobility

framework is designed to equitably distribute the challenges associated with working in difficult and demanding contexts by limiting the duration of service in such contexts, thereby making field roles more attractive.

70. Creating supportive environments is essential for the recruitment and retention of women, and the Organization is dedicated to improving conditions in the field. It continues to apply targeted measures across the six thematic areas outlined in the Field-specific Enabling Environment Guidelines for the United Nations System. The enforcement of high standards of conduct through a zero-tolerance policy for sexual offences remains a priority. The 2023 launch of a United Nations system-wide knowledge hub on addressing sexual harassment represents a significant step forward in the strategy. This hub consolidates resources from across the United Nations system, enhancing transparency and providing all United Nations personnel, Member States and civil society with easier access to crucial documents. Furthermore, the mental health and well-being of personnel are of utmost importance. In recognition of the Secretariat's duty of care, in 2023 the Organization launched an updated United Nations System Mental Health and Well-being Strategy for 2024 and beyond, complemented by a survey aimed at better understanding the specific needs of personnel. Targeted outreach is essential for maintaining a consistent flow of female applicants, and the Organization is continually exploring innovative methods to achieve this goal.
71. Missions also seek to integrate a gender perspective in their operational activities, deliverables and results. In its engagement with the de facto authorities and political stakeholders, UNAMA promotes gender mainstreaming into programmes and structures to strengthen the representation of women. The Mission supports the implementation of Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [2493 \(2019\)](#), in particular with regard to gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and their human rights. Despite the challenges, UNAMA continues its advocacy on the full and meaningful participation of women in political processes at the local, national, regional and international levels. In view of the consistent low percentage of female national staff within the Mission, UNAMA undertakes efforts to address the issues, which are deeply interwoven in the systematized patriarchal society of Afghanistan, through capacity-building of women. With the support of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, since 2019 the Mission has been implementing a national youth United Nations Volunteers project aimed at female national university graduates and young professionals to create entrance-level job opportunities. This project serves as a critical tool to help address the imbalance in gender representation among national staff, becoming a pipeline for young Afghan women to enter the workforce and thereby contributing to improved gender balance. In October 2022, the General Assembly approved the conversion of 20 national United Nations Volunteer positions from extrabudgetary to regular budget funding. In continuation of those efforts, it is proposed to convert an additional 16 national United Nations Volunteer positions from extrabudgetary resources to regular budget funding in 2025. These positions play a critical role in UNAMA activities and are required in the longer term for mandate delivery and related operations.
72. In paragraph 23 (a) of its resolution [77/278](#), the General Assembly decided to update the system of desirable ranges with effect from 1 January 2024, widening the number of posts subject to the system to all posts funded by the regular budget at the Professional and higher categories, including in special political missions and peacekeeping operations, excluding language posts. The Organization remains committed to working towards equitable geographical distribution in geographical posts and recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible for non-geographical posts in special political missions and peacekeeping operations.
73. To support these efforts, and based on lessons learned, the Secretariat is structuring its efforts to focus on three streams: (a) attracting talent, (b) selecting talent and (c) engaging talent. These streams will be complemented by a robust enabling ecosystem of leadership and commitment, strategic communications and, most importantly, purposeful partnerships with Member States, the United Nations system and other networks. The Secretariat seeks ways to intensify cooperation with unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, through targeted outreach, to attract qualified candidates to job openings in the Secretariat. Through purposeful partnerships, Member States can play a critical role in positioning the United Nations as a top employer for their nationals by creating

awareness among the local population, providing data to the Secretariat concerning labour market trends and available skills, and leveraging national resources and networks to reach qualified candidates. This approach will be critical for increasing the reach and impact of targeted talent outreach initiatives conducted by the Secretariat. In alignment with the approach, the Office of Human Resources partners with the Development Coordination Office to connect with the resident coordinator system and with the Department of Global Communications to engage systematically with the United Nations information centres globally in unrepresented and underrepresented Member States. In addition, the Secretariat conducts proactive and targeted outreach to nationals from unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, women and youth through career events, webinars, weekly dissemination of job openings to the permanent missions, professional associations and social media campaigns around the globe.

74. To deliver the mandates of special political missions in changing operational environments, including technological transformations, and in alignment with the long-term priorities and objectives of the Organization, a set of workforce capabilities will be reinforced over the coming years. Building data expertise, innovation capacity, digital dexterity and strategic foresight, and nurturing behavioural science, are priorities, along with strengthening capabilities in strategic communications and climate security. New generic job profiles covering these capabilities have been developed or are under development. Proposals for reclassification and reassignment of existing functions in missions using these new profiles, especially when leveraging opportunities from upcoming retirements to create more junior-level posts to rejuvenate the workforce, are vital elements in advancing a workforce transformation that provides for the skills, knowledge and abilities needed to effectively and efficiently deliver mandates today and in the foreseeable future.
75. Efforts continue to ensure that human resources policies are responsive to the needs of entities with a field presence. Specifically, the Office of Human Resources develops and revises administrative issuances, streamlined policies and procedures to respond to the needs of field entities and provides authoritative policy interpretation and advice on all human resources policies applicable to field entities, including in emergency and crisis situations, as well as during downsizing and reduction-of-staff exercises. The Office remains actively engaged in the work of the Human Resources Network Standing Committee on Field Duty Stations and the International Civil Service Commission's tripartite Working Group for the Review of Conditions of Life and Work in Field Duty Stations, which monitor matters related to the conditions of service of staff in the field, including rest and recuperation, danger pay, hardship classification and non-family designation of duty stations. As part of the Office's participation in discussions of the International Civil Service Commission, ongoing reviews are carried out for key field entitlements, including hardship allowance, non-family service allowance, mobility incentive, relocation package, danger pay and security evacuation allowance, as well as the methodology for setting post adjustment in the field duty stations. The Office is actively engaged in the comprehensive review of the United Nations common system compensation package being conducted by the International Civil Service Commission following a request by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/256](#) B, which includes a full review of the compensation package for staff in field locations. The Office also conducts periodic salary surveys to establish and update salary scales for staff in locally recruited categories in field duty stations.
76. Annexes XVIII and XIX of the present report provide information on the gender distribution of civilian staff and experts and geographical representation among international civilian staff and experts, respectively, as at 31 March 2024.

6. Strengthening coherence and collaboration between pillars in special political missions

77. Depending on the context of the country and mission, the Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General may have triple functions to perform, also serving as resident coordinators and humanitarian coordinators. The staffing complements of six special political missions, namely UNSOM, the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon, UNSMIL, BINUH, UNAMA and UNAMI, include Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, or Deputy Special Coordinators, who have the triple functions and serve also as resident coordinators and

humanitarian coordinators in complex, multidimensional contexts. These deputies constitute the link between the political work of the special political mission and the United Nations entities implementing development and humanitarian activities in coordination with the mission. As Resident Coordinator, the incumbent is responsible for coordinating operations and activities relating to the United Nations country team and United Nations development activities, for ensuring that the activities of the United Nations country team are aligned with national priorities, as captured in United Nations cooperation frameworks, for providing oversight and transparency on joint activities of the United Nations country team and for mobilizing partnerships and financing in support of country efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The office of the resident coordinator supports those functions. As Humanitarian Coordinator, the incumbent is responsible for coordinating humanitarian plans and operations and for maintaining links with Governments and other parties, donors and the broader humanitarian community. The salaries and common staff costs related to the posts of Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator are budgeted at 50 per cent of the total cost in the 2025 budgets of the respective special political missions, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions [59/296](#) and [72/279](#), with the other 50 per cent funded through the Development Coordination Office.

78. The previous main report on estimates in respect of special political missions (see [A/78/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.1](#), paras. 73–77) underscored the important function of the Deputy Special Representative, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator within an integrated multidimensional mission and the ongoing efforts to ensure that the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator is able to effectively support mandate-related functions performed by that person. In this regard, and in line with Security Council resolution [2594 \(2021\)](#), the Secretariat continues to strengthen coherence and collaboration between the respective pillars in mission settings.
79. Appropriately sized and dedicated capacity in the mission structure is required to support the Deputy Special Representative, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in carrying out his or her cross-pillar function within the respective mission and to provide sufficient support to that person's role in coordinating the work of the various units reporting to him or her. To ensure predictable and stable capacity and building on the initial review (*ibid.*, para. 77), the Secretariat undertook an in-depth study of 11 field missions to formulate a common approach to objectively assessing the enhanced managerial and coordination support requirements for the Deputy Special Representative, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator at both peacekeeping and special political missions. The study showed that, while a dedicated senior staff member providing support to the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator was required, the level of that position should be differentiated, depending on: (a) the number of units reporting to him or her; and (b) the number of substantive mandate points assigned to the office. Peacekeeping and certain cluster III special political missions (UNAMA and UNSOM) have a larger and comparable number of mandate points and reporting units, and hence Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinators and Humanitarian Coordinators at these missions require the support of a Principal Coordination Officer (D-1). The Secretariat will apply those two criteria in ascertaining the level of support capacity for the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator. For the 2025 budget period, it is proposed to establish one post of Principal Coordination Officer/ Head of Integrated Office (D-1) in UNSOM and one post of Senior Coordinator Officer (P-5) in UNAMI through the reclassification of an existing post at the P-4 level. Both proposals are aimed at providing the dedicated support to align the mission capacity with these findings.

7. Mine action activities

80. The Secretariat continued to implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (see [A/75/5 \(Vol. II\)](#) and [A/76/5 \(Vol. II\)](#)) by reviewing and redesigning the delivery of mine action mandates in UNAMA and UNSMIL. The redesign shifts delivery from implementation in partnership with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to direct delivery by the Secretariat. This shift

improves governance by providing a direct reporting line from the mine action personnel to the Chief of the Mine Action Programme and empowering the Secretariat to fulfil its responsibilities to undertake programme design, operational planning, implementation, reporting and representation.

81. The Secretariat undertook the reviews of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for 2024/25 and of UNAMA and UNSMIL for 2025 within existing resources to initiate the generation of data on comparative mine action delivery models. As the Secretary-General stated in his report on the summary of the findings and recommendations of the independent review of the delivery model of the United Nations Mine Action Service (see [A/77/747](#), paras. 36–37 and 47) and as noted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report on observations and recommendations on cross-cutting issues related to peacekeeping operations (see [A/78/744](#), para. 58), the Mine Action Service and the Secretariat must be adequately resourced at Headquarters and in the field to carry out current programme design, monitoring and reporting functions, undertake a phased review of all mine action programmes in peacekeeping missions and special political missions, and implement the revised delivery models.
82. The budgets of UNAMA and UNSMIL for 2025 reflect the substantive changes made to ensure effectiveness, strengthen governance and achieve cost-efficiency. The proposed revisions also result in savings for UNAMA and UNSMIL.

8. Backstopping support at Headquarters

83. Special political missions rely on Headquarters for backstopping support for a wide range of functions. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs is leading and providing substantive backstopping to 33 of the 36 continuing special political missions by ensuring regular and effective communication between the missions and United Nations entities in New York and regular liaison with Member States through their permanent missions to the United Nations and preparing a wide range of substantive material, including briefing material for the Security Council and regular reports of the Secretary-General, among a wide range of functions. Administrative support is being provided by the joint Executive Office of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Department of Peace Operations to 15 of those missions.
84. Special political missions also benefit from operational support and advisory services in the areas of human resources and supply chain management provided by the Department of Operational Support, budgetary and financial services, asset and property management policy support and assistance with accountability systems provided by Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, and information technology support delivered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Special political missions also rely on support from Headquarters in thematic and operational areas such as constitution-making, electoral assistance, mediation, best practices, military and police planning/force generation, rule of law and security institutions.
85. Annex III to the present report contains consolidated information on positions at Headquarters for backstopping support funded from special political mission budgets proposed for 2025, including the total number of backstopping posts for different departments, along with the functional titles of the posts. In 2024, a total of 49 such posts (1 D-1, 9 P-5, 20 P-4, 8 P-3, 1 P-2 and 10 General Service (Other level)) are being funded from special political missions. In 2025, a total of 43 posts (1 D-1, 7 P-5, 18 P-4, 7 P-3, 1 P-2 and 9 General Service (Other level)) are proposed, reflecting a reduction of 6 posts due to the discontinuation of UNITAMS and UNITAD.
86. While the resources included in the budgets of special political missions for backstopping support are fundamental for the Secretariat to provide support to special political missions, the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs are often also required to ensure adequate support. Similarly, the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources of the Office for Disarmament Affairs are used to provide administrative support to the mission in support of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction.

9. Ratios for vehicles and information technology equipment

87. Ordinarily, vehicle holdings should directly and proportionally reflect the number of staff, whereas operational requirements should be prioritized on the basis of supporting mileage, frequency of use and usage patterns. This forms the principal guidance from Headquarters to field missions on the management of an efficient vehicle fleet. As part of its efforts to further improve vehicle fleet management, the Secretariat has promulgated a standard ratio for light passenger vehicles for field missions, to be used as a guide when assessing ground transportation needs, subject to the relevance to operations in any given Secretariat entity. Whereas field missions are responsible for determining the overall requirement for vehicles, the Secretariat undertakes vehicle acquisition on behalf of all its entities to ensure efficiency gains by procuring cost-efficient vehicles available under Headquarters global systems contracts established through competitive bidding exercises. Such deliberate actions allow for the implementation of the guidance without putting missions at risk with regard to their operational needs.
88. The vehicle and information technology equipment holdings of special political missions have been reviewed and aligned by each mission, where possible, in accordance with the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual issued by the Department of Operational Support. The missions continue to monitor excess holdings of vehicles and expect to dispose of vehicles when they meet the criteria in terms of life expectancy or write-off or to recommend inter-mission transfers where feasible and cost-efficient.
89. In the above context, the holdings of vehicles and information technology equipment are proposed on the basis of the anticipated personnel incumbency levels planned for 2025, as opposed to the full authorized level of personnel. Table 1 provides the ratios for vehicles for all special political missions that have vehicle holdings, while table 2 provides the ratios for information technology equipment for all special political missions.

Table 1
Proposed allocation of light vehicles for 2025

	2025 proposed personnel ^a	Personnel adjusted for vacancy rate ^a	Standard allocation ^{b,c}	2025 proposed holdings (budget) ^{b,c}	Variance (percentage)
Cluster I					
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	16	14	5	5	–
United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	7	6	3	4	33.3
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	53	36	11	7	(36.4)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	23	17	8	8	–
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	101	77	14	8	(42.9)
Subtotal	200	150	41	32	(22.0)
Cluster II					
Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	8	8	3	3	–
Subtotal	8	8	3	3	–
Cluster III					
UNOWAS	93	86	21	16	(23.8)
UNSOM	950	904	66	56	(15.2)
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	30	30	5	5	–
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	20	17	5	8	60.0
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	23	22	11	11	–
UNOCA	50	41	13	13	–
UNSMIL	304	226	59	77	30.5

	2025 proposed personnel ^a	Personnel adjusted for vacancy rate ^a	Standard allocation ^{b,c}	2025 proposed holdings (budget) ^{b,c}	Variance (percentage)
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	636	556	153	150	(2.0)
UNMHA	171	78	19	49	160.4
BINUH	188	165	58	62	6.9
Subtotal	2 465	2 126	410	497	21.3
UNAMA and UNAMI					
UNAMA	488	448	96	144	50.0
UNAMI	404	351	84	157	86.9
Total	3 565	3 083	634	829	30.8

^a Includes United Nations international staff, National Professional Officers, international United Nations Volunteers, military and police personnel (military observers, military police and civilian police officers), Government-provided personnel and contractors.

^b Includes armoured vehicles except those earmarked or required for the exclusive use of close protection and certain security tasks. Excludes guard-forces-carrying and utility vehicles, buses and electric carts.

^c Based on standard equipment as outlined in the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual.

90. The total proposed vehicle holdings for special political missions are 30.8 per cent above the standard allocation based on the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual. Explanations for vehicle holdings that are higher than the standard allocation in specific missions are as follows:
- The vehicle holdings for the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions are 33.3 per cent, or one vehicle, higher than the standard allocation, and reflect the operational needs both in Tbilisi and Zugdidi, Georgia;
 - The vehicle holdings for United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission are higher than the standard allocation by 60.0 per cent, which reflects the need for dedicated transportation to support the movement of the joint technical teams and their security personnel along with all their logistics equipment while in the field. The presence of these vehicles allows for flexibility and the ability to move freely within the areas of operations, many of which are isolated and hard to reach and have limited infrastructure and unsafe conditions;
 - The vehicle holdings for UNSMIL are 30.5 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to: (i) an operational requirement for a pool of vehicles to support the United Nations Guard Unit; and (ii) reserves to support movements in Tunis and Benghazi. UNSMIL operates in two countries (Libya and Tunisia) and in five official locations (Tripoli, Benghazi, Sabha, Sirte and Tunis). The security risk assessment for each location governs the vehicles' usage at each location;
 - The vehicle holdings for UNMHA are higher than the standard allocation by 160.4 per cent, which reflects the operational requirement for a pool of vehicles to support convoy movements between Hudaydah and Sana'a and between Aden and southern districts;
 - The vehicle holdings for BINUH are 6.9 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to: (i) the operational requirement to have a pool of duty vehicles for medical, security, information technology and engineering personnel to enable them to quickly respond to emergencies; (ii) the need for frequent maintenance and repair caused by poor road conditions and the extensive time needed for repairs at outsourced workshops; and (iii) the need for vehicles to conduct driver testing;
 - The vehicle holdings for UNAMA are 50.0 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to: (i) the operational requirement for a pool of vehicles for Kabul to provide dispatch transportation for all staff in the Mission; (ii) provision of airport shuttle services; and (iii) vehicles to conduct driver testing;

- (g) The vehicle holdings for UNAMI are 86.9 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to: (i) the operational requirement for a pool of vehicles to support the United Nations Guard Unit; (ii) provision of airport shuttle services; (iii) reserves to support movements in the various regions in Iraq; and (iv) vehicles to conduct driver testing.

Table 2
Proposed allocation of computing devices for 2025

	2025 proposed personnel ^b	Personnel adjusted for vacancy rate ^b	Computing devices ^a			
			Standard allocation ^c	Standard allocation and spares	2025 proposed holdings (budget)	Variance (percentage)
Cluster I						
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	21	18	18	26	26	—
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	18	16	16	18	18	—
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	2	2	2	2	2	—
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	3	3	3	3	3	—
United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	7	7	7	7	7	—
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	88	70	70	77	86	11.7
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	10	10	10	11	11	—
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	30	25	25	26	26	—
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	101	77	77	98	108	10.2
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	5	5	5	6	6	—
Subtotal	285	233	233	274	293	6.9
Cluster II						
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	2	2	2	2	—
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1	1	1	1	1	—
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	3	3	3	3	3	—
Panel of Experts on Libya	2	1	1	2	2	—
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	2	2	2	2	2	—
Panel of Experts on Yemen	8	7	7	8	8	—
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	3	3	3	3	3	—
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	29	26	26	29	29	—
Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	3	2	2	3	3	—
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	2	2	2	2	2	—
Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	12	12	12	12	11	(8.3)
Panel of Experts on Haiti	3	2	2	3	3	—
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	15	15	15	16	16	—

	2025 proposed personnel ^b	Personnel adjusted for vacancy rate ^b	Computing devices ^a			
			Standard allocation ^c	Standard allocation and spares	2025 proposed holdings (budget)	Variance (percentage)
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	54	49	49	56	56	–
Subtotal	139	127	127	142	141	(0.7)
Cluster III						
UNOWAS	93	86	86	98	107	9.2
UNSOM	435	384	384	405	405	–
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	31	31	31	43	47	9.3
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	20	17	17	21	24	14.3
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	83	79	79	83	72	(13.3)
UNOCA	52	42	42	54	58	7.4
UNSMIL	504	387	387	387	402	3.9
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	818	715	715	917	940	2.5
UNMHA	247	147	147	175	185	5.7
BINUH	243	201	201	239	247	3.3
Subtotal	2 526	2 089	2 089	2 422	2 487	2.7
UNAMA and UNAMI						
UNAMA	1 150	1 031	1 031	1 091	1 194	9.4
UNAMI	772	609	609	725	925	27.6
Total	4 872	4 170	4 170	4 654	5 040	8.3

^a Includes desktop computers, laptops and netbook computers.

^b Includes international and national staff, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, United Nations military observers, government-provided personnel, military staff officers, international contractors and duty station-based experts.

^c Based on standard requirements as outlined in the Standard Cost and Ratio Manual.

91. The total proposed computing device holdings for special political missions are 8.3 per cent higher than the standard allocation. Explanations for computing device holdings that are higher than the standard allocation in specific missions are as follows:

- (a) The computing device holdings at the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria are 11.7 per cent higher than the standard allocation and relate to equipment needed for training purposes, maintenance of servers and systems for closed-circuit television monitoring, identity cards and access control;
- (b) The computing device holdings at the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen are 10.2 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to requirements for conference and meeting rooms, security monitoring systems, and servers;
- (c) The computing device holdings at UNOWAS are 9.2 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to additional holdings required to provide for training purposes, conference and meeting rooms, and the CarLog system;
- (d) The computing device holdings at the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia are 9.3 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to additional holdings required to provide for data transmission and connectivity and servers;

- (e) The computing device holdings for United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission are 14.3 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to additional holdings required to provide for training and meeting rooms;
 - (f) The computing device holdings at UNOCA are 7.4 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to additional holdings required to provide for data transmission and connectivity and servers;
 - (g) The computing device holdings at UNSMIL are 3.9 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to requirements for the CarLog system, data transmission and connectivity and servers for the United Nations Guard Unit;
 - (h) The computing device holdings at the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia are 2.5 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to requirements for training purposes, meeting rooms, servers and data transmission systems;
 - (i) The computing device holdings at UNMHA are 5.7 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to requirements for training purposes, the CarLog system and servers;
 - (j) The computing device holdings at BINUH are 3.3 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to requirements for training purposes and servers;
 - (k) The computing device holdings at UNAMA are 9.4 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to additional holdings required to provide for training purposes, the CarLog system and servers, as well as provision for other personnel, including contractors;
 - (l) The computing device holdings at UNAMI are 27.6 per cent higher than the standard allocation, which is attributable to additional holdings required for training purposes, maintenance of servers, information technology for medical support, systems for closed-circuit television monitoring, identity cards and access control, and the CarLog system, as well as provision for other staff;
92. The holdings are influenced by factors such as the need to provide for consultants and individual contractors, training facilities, Internet booths, information technology maintenance services, CarLog systems, programming of radios and fieldwork. Furthermore, based on the lessons learned during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which saw a substantial increase in the use of virtual communications and remote working, it is critical to ensure the reliability of information technology equipment and infrastructure and their accessibility to all personnel, both staff and non-staff, to enable business continuity, mandate delivery and the safety and security of staff members, especially in the harsh environments where many special political missions operate.

10. Air operations

93. In 2024, the total resources approved for air operations for the 36 continuing missions amount to \$45.4 million, with planned utilization of approximately 8,492 flight hours (5,582 for fixed-wing aircraft and 2,910 for rotary-wing aircraft). In 2025, an amount of \$40.8 million is proposed for a total of 6,084 flight hours (4,474 for fixed-wing aircraft and 1,610 for rotary-wing aircraft). Resource requirements for air operations in seven missions (UNOWAS, UNSOM, UNSMIL, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, UNMHA, UNAMA and UNAMI) represent 96.8 per cent of the overall air operation resource requirements for 2025.
94. For the 36 continuing missions, the proposed resources for air operations in 2025 represent a decrease of \$4.6 million, or 10.1 per cent, compared with 2024, while the flight hours proposed for 2025 represent a reduction of 2,408 hours, or 28.4 per cent, compared with 2024.
95. The above-mentioned decrease is the result of: (a) a decrease for UNMHA due to conscious efforts to explore cost-efficient alternatives, resulting in the termination of the contract for a rotary-wing aircraft in Djibouti that had previously been deployed for casualty and medical evacuation needs, as the Mission moved to relying on national health facilities; (b) a decrease for UNSMIL owing to the application of a 50 per cent deployment factor to the rental and operations of one not-yet-deployed rotary wing aircraft, as well as the lower number of flight hours budgeted, taking into account usage patterns; (c) a decrease for UNAMA owing primarily to lower anticipated costs for the rental and

operational cost of one fixed-wing aircraft, as well as a reduction in the planned number of flight hours based on recent usage patterns; (d) a decrease in UNOWAS due to lower consumption of fuel, offset in part by higher requirements for the rental and operation of one fixed-wing aircraft owing to a new contract awarded in 2024; (e) reduced requirements for the Office of Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen due to a change in arrangement from sharing the costs of one fixed-wing aircraft with UNAMI to the use of special flights with UNMHA. The decrease is offset in part by: (a) increased requirements for UNSOM due to higher costs per flight hour; (b) increased requirements for UNAMI due to higher contractual costs for the rental and operation of the Mission's two fixed-wing aircraft; and (c) increased requirements for the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia based on the latest contractual prices for helicopters, offset in part by reduced flight hours, taking into account usage patterns.

96. Annex IX to the present report provides, by mission, information on appropriations and expenditure for 2023, the approved budget for 2024 and the proposed resources for 2025 for air operations, as well as actual flying hours for 2023, budgeted flying hours for 2024 and planned hours for 2025.

11. Travel

97. The total resources proposed for official travel amount to \$12.8 million, reflecting a decrease of 9.6 per cent compared with the approved budget of \$14.1 million for 2024. Annex XV to the present report sets out information on the approved resources for 2024 and proposed resources for 2025 for official travel under each mission, including a summary explanation for the variances.
98. For 2025, the travel plans are based on the principle that official travel will be undertaken only where it cannot be substituted by other means of communication, including videoconferencing. For the sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, the proposed budget for official travel of staff for 2025 takes into account the frequency of travel by the Chairs of relevant sanctions committees to countries and regions relevant to their respective sanctions regime, which requires support from Secretariat staff. The proposed budget for all sanctions expert groups or panels not based in New York provides for one trip by one Secretariat staff member to the relevant region to assist the Chair and/or the group or panel, as well as two trips by one staff member to assist the group or panel during the drafting of interim or midterm and final reports. In addition, the proposed budget for four of the groups or panels that are not based in New York includes one more trip by two Secretariat staff to a country relevant to the sanctions regime to conduct Security Council-mandated sanctions assessment missions.
99. The programme plans of the special political missions, as presented in the proposed programme budget under the thematic clusters, provide further information on how special political missions have incorporated good practices and increased the use of technology in their work, while also reflecting upon the challenges experienced where technology meets its limits and in-person travel is needed to meet demand and fill coverage gaps. Travel to provide good offices and mediation, conduct fact-finding and monitoring activities, verify compliance and conduct outreach, as well as provide training or capacity-building to national and local partners, remains an indispensable tool in carrying out the work of the special political missions in 2025.
100. With respect to the rates of compliance of special political missions with the policy of 16-day advance booking of tickets, the missions are fully aware of the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with respect to the need to put measures in place to enhance compliance. The Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance continues to monitor compliance with the advance purchase policy as part of its quarterly report on key performance indicators of the delegation of authority accountability framework. Heads of mission have easy access to detailed data and their real-time performance to identify and address issues. The Department's Business Transformation and Accountability Division has started to conduct more in-depth analysis to facilitate targeted monitoring and follow-up actions, based on compliance trends, travel types and the identification of causational factors. In a memorandum dated 27 December 2023 from the Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, the heads of all Secretariat entities, including special political missions, were reminded of the importance of complying with the advance purchase policy, as well as informed of the General Assembly decision in resolution [77/263](#) B that compliance with the advance purchase policy for travel is a prerequisite to undertaking

any travel above economy class for all staff below the level of Assistant Secretary-General, with exceptions made for delayed travel documents, when appropriate.

101. Full compliance with the policy also depends on external factors. Such factors encompass frequent shifts in mission security and political environments; the necessity to respond to sudden or escalating crises; interruptions arising from distinct logistical arrangements for travel that require special flights or escorts, leading to last-minute bookings for commercial travel; last-minute requests for revisions to meeting schedules and participant lists with multiple stakeholders, such as regional Governments, intergovernmental partners and civil society organizations, outside the control of missions and often at short notice; and late notifications from the organizers of training and learning activities.
102. Annex XVI provides information on the rates of compliance of special political missions with the policy of 16-day advance booking of tickets for the past five years (2019–2023). While further efforts are still needed, there was a continued improvement in 2023. The overall compliance rate for all special political missions increased from 18 per cent in 2019, 22 per cent in 2020, 21 per cent in 2021 and 27 per cent in 2022 to 28 per cent in 2023. For the 36 continuing special political missions, 27 missions (representing 75 per cent of the missions) have shown improved compliance rates in 2023 as compared with 2022.

12. Expert panels for recruitment for generic job openings

103. Recruitment from rosters enables timely recruitment while giving due consideration to organizational imperatives on gender parity and geographical diversity in the interest of having qualified and diverse candidates available to deploy quickly to achieve field mission mandates. Expert panels established pursuant to the administrative instruction on the staff assessment system ([ST/AI/2010/3/Rev.3](#)) are an integral part of the roster-based recruitment system. The expert panels assess and recommend candidates who have applied for generic job openings for posts in field missions in order to reduce the administrative burden on individual hiring managers and enhance the quality, consistency and integrity of the recruitment process by centralizing the assessment. They also assist the Human Resources Services Division in the Department of Operational Support in undertaking the assessment of applicants for generic job openings. Expert panels are similar in constitution to an assessment panel and will continue to convene in 2025 to assess and recommend candidates who have applied for generic job openings for positions in the field. As outlined in the administrative instruction on the staff selection system, the expert panels are normally comprised of at least three members, with two being subject matter experts at the same or higher level of the job opening, at least one being a woman and one being from outside the work unit where the job opening is located, who will undertake the assessment of applicants for a job opening.
104. In 2025, the Department of Operational Support will continue to pursue roster-based recruitment and manage generic job openings with a view to establishing new rosters that reflect gender balance, geographical diversity and multilingualism.

II. Analysis of resource requirements for special political missions

A. Budget formulation: efforts, methodology and presentation

1. Building and strengthening a culture of efficiency

105. Special political missions constitute a major part of the programme budget and expenditure, accounting for approximately 20 to 23 per cent of the entire regular budget since 2010. With the termination or expiration of the mandates of UNITAMS and UNITAD, the proposed budget for special political missions for 2025 accounts for approximately 20 per cent of the regular budget.
106. In formulating the 2025 budget, the Secretariat has been cognizant of the importance of building and strengthening a culture of efficiency in its request for and use of Member State resources for the implementation of activities. This is in continuation of the same approach taken during the formulation of the peacekeeping budgets for the 2024/25 financial period.

107. The Secretariat seized the important opportunity provided during budget formulation to focus attention on the issues of cost-efficiency and resource optimization towards effective mandate delivery. Guided by the Controller's budget instructions, the Field Operations Finance Division of the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance enhanced its policy guidance to assist missions in appropriately formulating their requirements. Where necessary, further assistance was provided to missions in fine-tuning their proposals. Review was also undertaken to look at historical consumption and utilization patterns to inform budgeting, and to apply planning assumptions grounded in judicious and realistic considerations. Key to this effort was strengthening a data-driven approach to cost-efficiency in the budget formulation process. The Division standardized its new budget policies on the basis of deployment and expenditure data. Missions were requested to take into account their stock levels, acquisition history and deployment patterns, which provide useful indicators of a mission's implementation capacity.
108. For air operations, missions were requested to take into account a minimum two-year expenditure and utilization pattern for their proposals regarding flight hours and to consider, as applicable, any period of disrupted operations, as well as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their underutilization in prior years. For air assets not yet deployed, a delayed deployment factor of 50 per cent has been applied to the proposed resources.
109. With regard to ICT, all resource requirements in special political missions underwent review and technical clearance by the Office of Information and Communications Technology as part of due diligence in order to ensure that the requirements were valid and cross-cutting, did not conflict with the ICT strategy and complied with the governance framework, and that there were no proposals that duplicate Secretariat-wide initiatives.
110. With the aim of building and strengthening a culture of efficiency, the Secretariat rigorously looked for ways to achieve sustained cost reductions and cost avoidance. Efficiency measures were initiated across a range of areas: (a) the improved delivery model for mine action programmes in UNAMA and UNSMIL; (b) more efficient ground transportation arrangements in the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia; (c) the adoption of cost-efficient alternatives in lieu of deploying dedicated aircraft for the provision of casualty and medical evacuation services for urgent and critical medical care in UNMHA; (d) the leveraging of renewable energy towards environmentally friendly and cost-saving facilities in UNAMI; (e) a reduction in the need for ICT equipment in UNAMI through the transfer of such assets from UNITAD; (f) the optimization of organizational structure, resulting in the merger of two mission support pillars in UNAMA, generating cost savings while improving operating efficiency; and (g) the application to UNAMA of the experience gained in UNAMI of outsourcing some staff counselling services. The quantifiable savings and costs avoided amount to approximately \$9.3 million in 2025, representing 1.3 per cent of the 2024 appropriation for these 36 continuing missions. Additional information is provided in table 3.

Table 3
Savings achieved and costs avoided in the proposed budget for 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Budget class</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Initiative</i>
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	Ground transportation	1 406.5	As a result of a cost-benefit analysis, the Mission has updated its arrangement for ground transportation and now uses the UN fleet lease contract to provide the vehicle fleet needed for the Mission. UN fleet is a collaboration between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme (WFP) and offers safe, efficient and sustainable fleet services to the entire United Nations system in Colombia
UNSMIL	Other supplies, services and equipment	922.0	Redesign of the delivery of mine action mandates in UNSMIL, shifting delivery from implementation in partnership with UNOPS to direct delivery by the Secretariat
UNSMIL	Communications and information technology	150.0	Replacement of network security equipment to be achieved through transfers from closing and downsizing missions

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Budget class</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Initiative</i>
UNMHA	Air operations	5 230.0	The Mission actively explored cost-efficient alternatives to the previous arrangement of deploying a helicopter in Djibouti. It decided to terminate the contract for the helicopter, which had low utilization in previous years. Instead, the Mission will rely more on national health facilities, rather than Djibouti, for hospital care, referral, and casualty and medical evacuation services for urgent and critical medical and surgical cases
UNMHA	Civilian personnel	23.8	Abolishment of one post of Air Operations Assistant (Local level) based in Djibouti owing to the termination of the rotary-wing aircraft contract in Djibouti
UNAMI	Facilities and infrastructure	126.8	Installation of solar photovoltaic systems on buildings in Baghdad, Erbil and Kirkuk, with a total annual production of approximately 5 gigawatts per hour, reducing the cost of electricity consumption by \$126,800
UNAMI	Communications and information technology	240.0	Replacement of 100 laptops and 9 servers to be achieved through transfers from UNITAD
UNAMA	Other supplies, services and equipment	94.4	Redesign of the delivery of mine action mandates in UNAMA, shifting delivery from implementation in partnership with UNOPS to direct delivery by the Secretariat
UNAMA	Civilian personnel	274.9	Abolishment of one post of Chief, Supply Chain Management (P-5), in view of the consolidation of the Supply Chain Management pillar with the Service Delivery Management pillar, drawing on the experience gained in UNAMI
UNAMA	Civilian personnel; medical	191.8	Restructuring of personnel in connection with the proposed partial outsourcing of staff counsellor services, drawing on the experience gained in UNAMI
UNAMA	Civilian personnel	634.1	Abolishment of 17 posts of Driver resulting from the further streamlining of activities
Total		9 294.3	

111. Last but not least, the Field Operations Finance Division undertook an effort to streamline all budget reports for 2025, achieving a reduction of 13 per cent in the overall document length of the six addenda for special political missions. Readability was enhanced, while important information and data were preserved.

2. Consistent application of the latest standard rates

112. With regard to international staff costs in field locations, the budgetary rates for net salary and staff assessment for 2025 were determined for each grade level and for each special political mission according to the following methodology:
- (a) With regard to international staff, the most recent salary scale, effective 1 January 2023 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/256 B](#), was used for net salary and staff assessment for each level in the Professional and higher categories. The most recently revised net base salary scale for staff in the Field Service category was also most recently revised effective 1 January 2023 (see [ST/IC/2023/5](#)). Further, the salary rates for the Field Service categories have been refined to provide salary rates for each level from Field Service level 4 to Field Service level 7 for 2025, rather than the average rate applied to all levels for 2024, in line with the practice applied for the budgets for peacekeeping operations for the 2024/25 period;
 - (b) The step levels selected for each grade are based on the actual average step levels for each mission as at 31 December 2023, using actual incumbency data for international staff;
 - (c) The post adjustment multiplier for each duty station as of April 2024 was applied to the net base salary rates.
113. With regard to national staff, the most recent salary scales as of April 2024 were used for net salary and staff assessment, with common staff costs as a percentage of net salaries, based on actual expenditure for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2023, applied to the average grade and step of national staff.

114. With regard to common staff costs, the actual expenditure from 1 January to 31 December 2023 was used to calculate common staff costs as a percentage of net salaries (inclusive of post adjustment but net of staff assessment) to determine the percentage of common staff costs for 2025.
115. For United Nations Headquarters, offices away from Headquarters and the regional commission duty stations (New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Bangkok and Beirut), the standard costs for salaries and common staff costs for the programme budget were used, which were adjusted to reflect the post adjustment multiplier as of April 2024 for those locations.
116. With regard to military contingents (United Nations Guard Units), the latest single rate of reimbursement to countries contributing contingent personnel to United Nations field operations in the amount of \$1,448 per person per month effective 1 July 2022, and the recreation leave allowance of \$11.50 per day for up to 15 days of leave taken during each six-month period, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions [76/274](#) and [76/276](#), were applied. Further, the cost also reflects the cessation of the temporary reimbursement of \$4.90 per person per month for common and essential additional costs related to mandatory predeployment COVID-19 testing, approved by the Assembly in its resolution [76/276](#). Further, the Assembly decided, in its resolution [77/303](#), to adopt new reimbursement rates for contingent-owned equipment, taking into account the report of the 2023 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment. The updated rates have been applied in the proposed resources for 2025.
117. With regard to military advisers, observers, United Nations police and government-provided personnel, the latest applicable mission subsistence allowance rates for each country and mission area effective from 1 January 2024 and the one-time transitional measure, where applicable, were applied, as per the rates promulgated by the Office of Human Resources in December 2023.
118. With regard to the cost-of-living allowance for non-home-based experts in the Security Council sanctions committee panels and other support mechanisms, the latest monthly rates of \$6,600 (New York) and \$4,800 (Nairobi) as approved by the Office of Human Resources, which took effect from 1 March 2023, have been applied to the four missions⁶ that have such requirements.
119. With regard to rental of premises in New York, the latest unit rate of \$15,000 per person per year, which reflects a reduction from the standard rate of \$16,000 applied in the 2024 budget and will take effect as of 1 January 2025, has been applied to those missions accommodated on the Headquarters premises in New York.
120. With respect to fuel costs, the average price per litre for the different types of fuel in the six-month period from October 2023 to March 2024 have been used as the basis for calculating the provisions for fuel costs under the respective budget classes for 2025.

3. Standardized methodology of budgeted vacancy rates

121. The Field Operations Finance Division provided guidance to all special political missions to improve the accuracy and consistency of the vacancy rate factors applied in the proposed budgets for 2025, to ensure that the proposed vacancy rates are based, as much as possible, on actual rates.
122. The proposed vacancy rates applied in the budget for 2025, for all types of personnel, have taken into account the experience to date. The assumptions considered for the proposed vacancy rates include the 12-month average vacancy rate in 2023 and the actual vacancy rate as at 31 March 2024. The lower of the two was used as the budgeted vacancy rate.

⁶ Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions [1526 \(2004\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities; Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution [1904 \(2009\)](#); Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution [2713 \(2023\)](#); and support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction.

123. For proposed establishment of new posts or positions, or posts or positions proposed for reassignment, a vacancy rate of 50 per cent has been applied in the calculation of costs of such posts. In addition, a vacancy rate of 50 per cent has been used for posts proposed for conversion.
124. In addition, all special political missions were requested to take into full consideration the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and requests from the General Assembly that vacant posts and positions should be filled expeditiously. While efforts continue to fill vacant posts as expeditiously as possible, the current liquidity situation also requires careful planning of recruitment and onboarding to minimize the financial impacts.
125. In addition, the Field Operations Finance Division provided guidance to all special political missions to take the opportunity offered during the preparation of the 2025 budget to critically review long-vacant posts with a view to abolishing vacant posts that can be covered by existing capacities, or to propose reassignment or abolishment with the aim of facilitating the establishment of another function to address a more critical need, or to propose conversion to a national post.
126. Information on all posts vacant for more than two years and posts encumbered through special post allowances for more than one year is included in the supplementary information under each thematic cluster, which details the vacancy or special post allowance start dates, level and functional title of the posts, organizational unit and current status of recruitment, and provides justification for the retention of long-vacant posts.

4. Simplified and standard proposals for post actions

127. The Secretariat has borne in mind the view of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that proposals for combined reassignments and redeployments should be presented as abolishments and establishments (see [A/77/7/Add.4](#), para. 36). The Secretariat has ensured that in such instances proposals are made to abolish the post no longer required and to establish a new post with full justification. Accordingly, no proposals have been made in the 2025 budget to reassign, reclassify or redeploy posts in a combined fashion, in line with the guidance received from the Advisory Committee.
128. In addition, the Secretariat has ensured that all general temporary assistance positions are fully justified under the respective missions, providing the reasons for the proposed retention in 2025. In addition, no proposals have been made to convert these positions to regular posts. The additional mine action positions in UNAMA and UNSMIL have been proposed as general temporary assistance positions in keeping with the practice taken for the peacekeeping budgets, as well as in line with the modality for the already existing positions of Chief of Mine Action Programme. Should future assessment lead to a determination that such capacities should be regularized, proper proposals will be made in future budgets.

5. More meaningful information

129. Enhanced performance reporting for air operations, mine actions and construction projects for field-based special political missions under thematic cluster III, UNAMA and UNAMI has been included in the supplementary information for those missions, similar to for peacekeeping operations, in response to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see [A/78/7/Add.1](#), para. 56).
130. Additional information on the evolution of financial resources by mission over the most recent five years is provided in a new table 7 of the present report. Additional information on the evolution of financial resources for each mission, broken down by budget class, over that period, including both appropriation and expenditure, is provided in the supplementary information for each thematic cluster (including UNAMA and UNAMI), similar to for the rest of the regular budget, in response to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see [A/78/7](#), para. 7).

B. Financial resources

131. The total proposed resource requirements for 2025 relating to the 36 continuing special political missions covered in the present report amount to \$711.3 million net of staff assessment and inclusive of the provision for the share of special political missions in the budget of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe. Overall, the resource level for 2025 reflects a decrease of \$30.7 million, including the impact of discontinued missions (with a decrease of 142 posts) compared with the appropriation for 2024. Details of the financial resource requirements by cluster, by mission and by category of expenditure are presented in tables 4 to 6, while the evolution of resources over the most recent five years is provided in table 7.

Table 4

Overview of financial resources by cluster

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2024 appropriation ^a	2025 requirements	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)
Cluster I	47 093.0	47 674.7	581.7	1.2
Cluster II	39 421.9	36 842.9	(2 579.0)	(6.5)
Cluster III	380 086.3	395 132.7	15 046.4	4.0
UNAMA	127 324.7	126 119.3	(1 205.4)	(0.9)
UNAMI	98 126.5	103 202.6	5 076.1	5.2
Subtotal (net of staff assessment)	692 052.4	708 972.2	16 919.8	2.4
Discontinuing and discontinued missions ^b	47 835.7	—	(47 835.7)	(100.0)
Provision for the share of special political missions for the Regional Service Centre	2 128.8	2 308.4	179.6	8.4
Total (net of staff assessment)	742 016.9	711 280.6	(30 736.3)	(4.1)

^a The 2024 appropriation of \$742,016,900 includes an amount of \$692,052,400 for the 36 continuing special political missions, an amount of \$25,673,100 for UNITAD and an amount of \$2,128,800 for the share of special political missions in the budget of the Regional Service Centre, approved by the General Assembly in resolution 78/253, as well as an amount of \$22,162,600 approved by the Assembly for UNITAMS in resolution 78/274.

^b The category of discontinuing and discontinued missions refers to: (a) UNITAD, the mandate of which will expire in September 2024; (b) UNITAMS, the mandate of which was terminated in December 2023 and which is currently in liquidation; (c) the Panel of Experts on Mali, which ended its work in 2023; (d) the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi, which was closed in 2021; and (e) UNIOGBIS, which was closed in 2021.

Table 5
Overview of financial resources by mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	2023		2024	2025	Variance	
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Requirements	Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)=(5)/(3)
Cluster I						
1. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	3 036.3	2 840.4	3 056.5	2 998.4	(58.1)	(1.9)
2. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	2 816.4	2 888.7	2 815.7	3 257.4	441.7	15.7
3. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	475.2	264.2	561.8	509.6	(52.2)	(9.3)
4. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	372.2	299.2	414.2	363.6	(50.6)	(12.2)
5. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	1 950.0	1 770.4	2 032.1	1 931.6	(100.5)	(4.9)
6. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	15 001.6	12 817.6	13 660.7	14 194.8	534.1	3.9
7. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	1 754.5	1 805.6	1 638.1	2 154.3	516.2	31.5
8. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	5 737.9	4 672.9	4 977.8	4 953.8	(24.0)	(0.5)
9. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	17 051.3	16 087.0	16 570.8	16 341.0	(229.8)	(1.4)
10. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	1 408.6	1 084.7	1 365.3	970.2	(395.1)	(28.9)
Subtotal, cluster I	49 604.0	44 530.7	47 093.0	47 674.7	581.7	1.2
Cluster II						
11. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 524.2	1 366.8	1 556.7	1 549.7	(7.0)	(0.4)
12. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 120.4	1 012.0	1 151.5	1 132.6	(18.9)	(1.6)
13. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) ^a	3 110.6	3 065.8	3 407.9	591.3	(2 816.6)	(82.6)
14. Panel of Experts on Libya	1 410.4	1 178.3	1 456.2	1 376.4	(79.8)	(5.5)
15. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	1 193.2	890.6	1 281.6	1 300.7	19.1	1.5
16. Panel of Experts on Yemen	2 210.0	2 106.1	2 307.7	2 389.0	81.3	3.5
17. Panel of Experts on South Sudan	1 257.6	1 024.6	1 246.0	1 435.4	189.4	15.2
18. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	5 854.9	6 091.6	6 516.9	6 162.8	(354.1)	(5.4)
19. Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	617.3	778.3	711.1	729.8	18.7	2.6
20. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	1 533.5	1 397.4	1 190.4	355.4	(835.0)	(70.1)

Mission	2023		2024	2025	Variance	
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Requirements	Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)=(5)/(3)
21. Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	1 839.4	1 632.4	1 963.2	1 960.2	(3.0)	(0.2)
22. Panel of Experts on Haiti	1 405.7	1 402.6	1 548.5	1 571.4	22.9	1.5
23. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	3 135.5	2 280.1	3 415.1	3 472.5	57.4	1.7
24. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	11 424.8	10 815.4	11 669.1	12 815.7	1 146.6	9.8
Subtotal, cluster II	37 637.5	35 042.1	39 421.9	36 842.9	(2 579.0)	(6.5)
Cluster III						
25. UNOWAS	14 835.2	14 806.1	15 900.1	15 822.9	(77.2)	(0.5)
26. UNSOM	96 571.3	95 986.5	101 136.8	104 646.3	3 509.5	3.5
27. United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	3 292.7	3 244.1	3 233.2	3 555.9	322.7	10.0
28. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	3 781.3	3 542.3	3 821.7	3 742.7	(79.0)	(2.1)
29. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	10 183.1	10 924.0	11 303.4	11 122.6	(180.8)	(1.6)
30. UNOCA	9 074.1	8 158.5	8 410.5	7 875.9	(534.6)	(6.4)
31. UNSMIL	88 046.5	86 197.7	87 763.6	94 141.5	6 377.9	7.3
32. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	67 244.3	68 380.1	78 336.7	86 855.1	8 518.4	10.9
33. UNMHA	36 071.6	32 870.7	33 640.2	31 606.8	(2 033.4)	(6.0)
34. BINUH	27 902.1	28 560.9	36 540.1	35 763.0	(777.1)	(2.1)
Subtotal, cluster III	357 002.2	352 671.0	380 086.3	395 132.7	15 046.4	4.0
UNAMA and UNAMI						
35. UNAMA	132 479.2	129 065.0	127 324.7	126 119.3	(1 205.4)	(0.9)
36. UNAMI	96 910.6	98 999.8	98 126.5	103 202.6	5 076.1	5.2
Subtotal, UNAMA and UNAMI	229 389.8	228 064.7	225 451.2	229 321.9	3 870.7	1.7
Subtotal, continuing missions	673 633.5	660 308.5	692 052.4	708 972.2	16 919.8	2.4
Discontinuing and discontinued missions^b						
UNITAD	25 283.8	24 938.7	25 673.1	—	(25 673.1)	(100.0)
UNITAMS	66 128.0	62 391.3	22 162.6	—	(22 162.6)	(100.0)
Panel of Experts on Mali	1 148.6	690.9	—	—	—	—
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi	—	78.7	—	—	—	—

Mission	2023		2024	2025	Variance	
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Requirements	Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)=(5)/(3)
UNIOGBIS	–	26.7	–	–	–	–
Provision for the share of special political missions for the Regional Service Centre	2 141.1	2 141.1	2 128.8	2 308.4	179.6	8.4
Total	768 335.0	750 575.9	742 016.9	711 280.6	(30 736.3)	(4.1)

^a The mission providing support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) was called the Panel of Experts for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea until April 2024. The data shown in tables throughout the present report reflect the data for the Panel of Experts up to the end of its mandate on 30 April 2024, and the data thereafter relate to the remaining component providing support to the Security Council Committee.

^b The Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi and UNIOGBIS were closed in 2021. Some payroll adjustments for separated staff and settlements with vendors were posted in 2023.

Table 6
Overview of financial resources by category of expenditure
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2023		2024		2025	Variance	
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Requirements		Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)=(5)/(3)
I. Military and police personnel							
1. Military observers	5 773.4	3 720.0	4 739.0	4 940.2		201.2	4.2
2. Military contingents	27 517.8	26 397.9	27 789.2	27 350.8		(438.5)	(1.6)
3. United Nations police	1 714.3	1 321.4	2 308.2	2 350.0		41.8	1.8
Subtotal, military and police personnel	35 005.5	31 439.4	34 836.4	34 641.0		(195.5)	(0.6)
II. Civilian personnel							
1. International staff	296 638.7	309 757.7	305 861.0	328 488.4		22 627.4	7.4
2. National Professional Officers	37 465.2	36 963.3	38 921.9	42 062.9		3 141.0	8.1
3. Local level staff	58 107.8	58 099.6	59 643.6	61 149.8		1 506.2	2.5
4. United Nations Volunteers	11 342.0	10 566.2	11 932.5	12 914.6		982.1	8.2
5. General temporary assistance	2 546.0	2 131.6	2 782.2	3 627.3		845.1	30.4
6. Government-provided personnel	1 205.9	734.7	1 074.1	872.6		(201.5)	(18.8)
Subtotal, civilian personnel	407 305.6	418 253.0	420 215.3	449 115.6		28 900.3	6.9
III. Operational costs							
1. Experts	13 524.7	11 526.9	14 124.6	12 296.3		(1 828.3)	(12.9)
2. Consultants and consulting services	2 751.7	1 631.7	2 609.9	2 289.8		(320.1)	(12.3)
3. Official travel	12 450.8	13 040.5	13 011.2	12 759.7		(251.5)	(1.9)
4. Facilities and infrastructure	94 742.4	88 731.5	95 656.6	98 357.6		2 701.0	2.8
5. Ground transportation	8 000.8	8 256.9	11 523.0	8 671.8		(2 851.2)	(24.7)
6. Air operations	44 920.0	37 182.4	45 408.1	40 819.6		(4 588.5)	(10.1)
7. Marine operations	298.9	453.8	111.8	177.0		65.2	58.3
8. Communications and information technology	30 458.4	31 028.9	31 978.6	29 853.2		(2 125.4)	(6.6)
9. Medical	8 359.6	3 754.8	5 015.9	4 988.0		(27.9)	(0.6)

Category of expenditure	2023		2024	2025	Variance	
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Requirements	Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(4)-(3)	(6)=(5)/(3)
10. Other supplies, services and equipment	15 615.1	14 808.8	17 261.0	14 702.6	(2 558.4)	(14.8)
11. Quick impact projects	200.0	200.0	300.0	300.0	–	–
Subtotal, operational costs	231 322.4	210 616.2	237 000.7	225 215.6	(11 785.1)	(5.0)
Subtotal, continuing missions	673 633.5	660 308.5	692 052.4	708 972.2	16 919.8	2.4
Discontinuing and discontinued missions						
UNITAD	25 283.8	24 938.7	25 673.1	–	(25 673.1)	(100.0)
UNITAMS	66 128.0	62 391.3	22 162.6	–	(22 162.6)	(100.0)
Panel of Experts on Mali	1 148.6	690.9	–	–	–	–
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi	–	78.7	–	–	–	–
UNIOGBIS	–	26.7	–	–	–	–
Provision for the share of special political missions for the Regional Service Centre	2 141.1	2 141.1	2 128.8	2 308.4	179.6	8.4
Total	768 335.0	750 575.9	742 016.9	711 280.6	(30 736.3)	(4.1)

Table 7
Evolution of financial resources, 2020–2025, by mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	2025
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Requirements
Cluster I										
1. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	2 878.3	2 468.0	2 821.2	2 745.9	2 955.0	2 523.5	3 036.3	2 840.4	3 056.5	2 998.4
2. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	2 227.4	1 698.9	2 267.1	2 094.5	2 698.3	2 393.6	2 816.4	2 888.7	2 815.7	3 257.4
3. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	434.4	9.6	501.2	109.6	476.5	267.9	475.2	264.2	561.8	509.6
4. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	397.2	334.5	357.6	335.2	338.6	393.4	372.2	299.2	414.2	363.6
5. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	2 236.7	1 638.8	1 856.2	1 757.8	2 045.0	1 745.4	1 950.0	1 770.4	2 032.1	1 931.6
6. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	16 235.3	15 075.4	16 187.5	11 928.0	16 132.6	12 630.3	15 001.6	12 817.6	13 660.7	14 194.8
7. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	1 496.4	1 429.2	1 782.8	1 594.9	1 763.6	1 586.1	1 754.5	1 805.6	1 638.1	2 154.3
8. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	4 400.4	4 459.6	5 056.4	4 202.4	5 133.9	4 406.1	5 737.9	4 672.9	4 977.8	4 953.8
9. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	18 177.0	18 115.7	17 551.1	16 726.3	17 202.0	16 240.6	17 051.3	16 087.0	16 570.8	16 341.0
10. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	1 073.0	942.0	1 105.5	1 184.0	1 153.5	1 223.8	1 408.6	1 084.7	1 365.3	970.2
Subtotal, cluster I	49 556.1	46 171.7	49 486.6	42 678.6	49 899.0	43 410.8	49 604.0	44 530.7	47 093.0	47 674.7
Cluster II										
11. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 430.6	1 298.2	1 450.8	992.8	1 419.5	1 272.4	1 524.2	1 366.8	1 556.7	1 549.7
12. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 088.9	1 067.4	1 067.9	909.0	1 073.1	956.9	1 120.4	1 012.0	1 151.5	1 132.6

Mission		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025
		Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Requirements	
13.	Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	2 912.0	2 811.5	3 124.8	2 823.2	3 094.5	2 943.9	3 110.6	3 065.8	3 407.9	591.3	
14.	Panel of Experts on Libya	1 395.5	1 348.1	1 361.3	1 096.0	1 431.5	1 223.3	1 410.4	1 178.3	1 456.2	1 376.4	
15.	Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	1 211.2	1 184.2	1 110.5	746.0	1 163.8	789.2	1 193.2	890.6	1 281.6	1 300.7	
16.	Panel of Experts on Yemen	2 324.6	2 091.5	2 258.2	1 860.7	2 302.2	1 926.2	2 210.0	2 106.1	2 307.7	2 389.0	
17.	Panel of Experts on South Sudan	1 357.7	1 206.0	1 293.1	651.9	1 253.8	1 013.0	1 257.6	1 024.6	1 246.0	1 435.4	
18.	Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	5 899.5	6 026.1	5 885.7	5 184.1	5 871.5	5 827.5	5 854.9	6 091.6	6 516.9	6 162.8	
19.	Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	653.3	557.8	632.4	529.8	668.1	621.3	617.3	778.3	711.1	729.8	
20.	Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	1 548.0	1 661.1	1 416.7	1 294.2	1 392.6	1 230.6	1 533.5	1 397.4	1 190.4	355.4	
21.	Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	1 850.8	1 826.6	1 855.2	1 591.4	1 878.2	1 472.2	1 839.4	1 632.4	1 963.2	1 960.2	
22.	Panel of Experts on Haiti	–	–	–	–	–	1.5	1 405.7	1 402.6	1 548.5	1 571.4	
23.	Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	2 969.3	2 889.7	2 978.7	2 508.5	3 137.7	2 598.2	3 135.5	2 280.1	3 415.1	3 472.5	
24.	Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	11 147.4	10 479.8	10 878.7	9 861.0	11 278.7	11 250.7	11 424.8	10 815.4	11 669.1	12 815.7	
Subtotal, cluster II		35 788.8	34 448.0	35 314.0	30 048.4	35 965.2	33 127.0	37 637.5	35 042.1	39 421.9	36 842.9	
Cluster III												
25.	UNOWAS	12 611.3	12 400.0	13 950.0	13 608.4	14 658.6	14 526.5	14 835.2	14 806.1	15 900.1	15 822.9	
26.	UNSOM	104 878.2	102 193.4	103 438.1	94 682.2	98 507.2	100 000.8	96 571.3	95 986.5	101 136.8	104 646.3	
27.	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	2 901.4	2 859.6	2 865.0	3 016.9	2 894.2	3 011.1	3 292.7	3 244.1	3 233.2	3 555.9	

Mission	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	2025
	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Expenditure	Appropriation	Requirements
28. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	3 458.0	3 431.7	3 638.4	3 378.3	3 525.0	3 686.8	3 781.3	3 542.3	3 821.7	3 742.7
29. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	8 953.6	8 826.0	9 698.6	8 652.8	9 558.4	10 275.7	10 183.1	10 924.0	11 303.4	11 122.6
30. UNOCA	7 129.0	7 165.2	7 901.7	7 285.4	8 530.1	8 044.2	9 074.1	8 158.5	8 410.5	7 875.9
31. UNSMIL	72 440.5	71 579.7	69 244.1	69 131.0	69 262.0	82 340.9	88 046.5	86 197.7	87 763.6	94 141.5
32. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	61 327.5	59 301.7	62 942.5	56 030.5	66 800.6	61 117.6	67 244.3	68 380.1	78 336.7	86 855.1
33. UNMHA	51 642.7	46 710.9	48 569.2	24 944.5	42 292.0	29 531.0	36 071.6	32 870.7	33 640.2	31 606.8
34. BINUH	20 114.2	19 933.8	19 271.6	20 615.9	21 841.3	23 017.3	27 902.1	28 560.9	36 540.1	35 763.0
Subtotal, cluster III	345 456.4	334 402.1	341 519.2	301 345.8	337 869.4	335 551.9	357 002.2	352 671.0	380 086.3	395 132.7
UNAMA and UNAMI										
35. UNAMA	134 790.2	135 312.5	136 875.2	136 669.9	131 390.3	134 130.3	132 479.2	129 065.0	127 324.7	126 119.3
36. UNAMI	100 546.3	99 957.6	99 076.8	95 865.8	97 673.2	98 214.8	96 910.6	98 999.8	98 126.5	103 202.6
Subtotal, UNAMA and UNAMI	235 336.5	235 270.1	235 952.0	232 535.8	229 063.5	232 345.1	229 389.8	228 064.7	225 451.2	229 321.9
Subtotal, continuing missions	666 137.8	650 291.8	662 271.8	606 608.6	652 797.1	644 434.8	673 633.5	660 308.5	692 052.4	708 972.2
Discontinuing and discontinued missions										
UNITAD	20 338.7	23 366.7	24 357.6	23 617.5	24 461.0	24 351.0	25 283.8	24 938.7	25 673.1	–
UNITAMS	–	1 420.0	34 070.4	30 362.6	56 319.6	56 649.0	66 128.0	62 391.3	22 162.6	–
Panel of Experts on Mali	1 325.7	1 095.9	1 167.1	665.1	1 144.7	852.6	1 148.6	690.9	–	–
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Burundi	7 237.0	7 181.7	6 090.6	3 351.2	–	(20.3)	–	78.7	–	–
UNIOGBIS	15 318.2	15 542.5	989.9	587.4	–	10.5	–	26.7	–	–
Provision for the share of special political missions for the Regional Service Centre	1 424.4	1 424.4	1 412.4	1 412.4	1 820.2	1 820.2	2 141.1	2 141.1	2 128.8	2 308.4
Total	711 781.8	700 323.1	730 359.8	666 604.8	736 542.6	728 097.8	768 335.0	750 575.9	742 016.9	711 280.6

Variance analysis

Cluster I

132. The proposed resource requirements for the 10 missions under cluster I for 2025 amount to \$47.7 million, representing a net increase of \$0.6 million (1.2 per cent) compared with 2024. The overall increase principally reflects increased requirements for: (a) the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, attributable mainly to updated standard costs; (b) the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa, attributable mainly to the application of lower vacancy rates and the proposed establishment of a post of Climate, Peace and Security Adviser (P-4); (c) the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, attributable mainly to increased costs as a result of five new posts and positions proposed for establishment, as well as a higher post adjustment multiplier for New York. The increased requirements would be offset in part by reduced requirements for official travel.

Cluster II

133. The proposed resource requirements for the 14 missions under cluster II for 2025 amount to \$36.8 million, representing a net decrease of \$2.6 million (6.5 per cent) compared with 2024. The overall decrease reflects the result of a decrease under the 13 groups or panels of experts and support mechanisms to Sanctions Committees, attributable to the reduced staff costs resulting from the abolishment of three posts and all experts providing support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) (previously the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the mandate of which expired in April 2024) and the phased abolishment of posts for the implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), the mandate of which will expire in October 2025, offset in part by the application of the most recent vacancy rates, updated salary rates and the latest percentage of common staff costs and post adjustment multipliers, as well as updated experts' fees, and an increase under the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, attributable mainly to the application of a lower vacancy rate and updated salary rates, and the proposed establishment of two new posts.

Cluster III

134. The proposed resource requirements for the 10 missions under cluster III for 2025 amount to \$395.1 million, representing a net increase of \$15.0 million (4.0 per cent) compared with 2024. The overall increase is attributed to: (a) \$22.7 million from the application of the latest salary scales, post adjustment multipliers, common staff costs and vacancy rates for all missions, as well as the delayed financial impact of new posts approved for 2024 and previously budgeted with a 50 per cent vacancy rate (including 88 for the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and 33 for BINUH); and (b) \$4.4 million for the refurbishment of and security enhancements to mission premises in Hudaydah and Tripoli. The increase is offset by a reduction of \$12.1 million, due mainly to: (a) lower requirements for air operations as a result of the termination of the contract for one helicopter in UNMHA, the application of a 50 per cent deployment factor for a helicopter in UNSMIL and an overall lower number of flight hours; (b) lower ground transportation requirements, reflecting a more cost-efficient UN fleet leasing option in the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia and the non-acquisition of vehicles in some missions that received them from liquidating missions; (c) the change in the mine action delivery model in UNSMIL, from UNOPS to the Mission, resulting in cost-efficiencies; and (d) lower ICT requirements in most missions.

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

135. The proposed resource requirements for UNAMA for 2025 amount to \$126.1 million, representing a net decrease of \$1.2 million (0.9 per cent) compared with the 2024 appropriation. The overall decrease is due mainly to reduced costs for security and maintenance services, as well as lower fuel costs; lower rental and operational costs for one fixed-wing aircraft; lower costs for shared medical services; higher vacancy rates for national staff; and the abolishment of 32 posts, offset in part by

higher international staff costs owing to lower vacancy rates, based on the latest incumbency rates, as well as a higher post adjustment multiplier for Afghanistan.

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

136. The proposed resource requirements for UNAMI for 2025 amount to \$103.2 million, representing a net increase of \$5.1 million (5.2 per cent) compared with the 2024 appropriation. This reflects the net result of: (a) an increase of \$5.9 million in civilian personnel costs, due mainly to the application of higher common staff costs for international staff and updated salary scales for national staff; (b) a reduction of \$0.3 million under military personnel due to lower requirements for travel on personnel emplacement, rotation and repatriation, and for rations; (c) a reduction of \$0.5 million under operational costs due mainly to lower requirements under facilities and infrastructure (reflecting fewer facilities projects and lower expenditure on utilities and waste disposal services), and lower costs for ICT and vehicle acquisition (due to the planned transfer of assets from UNITAD, the mandate of which will expire on 17 September 2024), offset in part by higher costs for air operations, reflecting contractual prices for the two fixed-wing aircraft.

Share of the cost of the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe

137. The share of special political missions for the cost of the Regional Service Centre reflects an increase of \$0.2 million, attributable mainly to an increase of the share of special political missions in the cost of the Centre, from 4.92 per cent in the 2023/24 period to 4.99 per cent in the 2024/25 period, and an increase in the proposed budget for the Centre of \$4.6 million, or 10.4 per cent, compared with the 2023/24 period, due mainly to: (a) the proposed establishment of 31 posts transitioning from the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, (b) the projected decrease in vacancy rates, from 10.4 per cent in the 2023/24 period to 9.8 per cent in the 2024/25 period for international staff, from 7.9 per cent to 7.6 per cent for National General Service staff and from 16.7 per cent to 0.0 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers, and (c) the application of revised salary rates for national staff, which are 9.3 per cent higher than the rates applied in the approved budget for the 2023/24 period. The increased requirements for civilian personnel are offset in part by (a) the proposed abolishment of 29 posts; (b) the application of a lower common staff costs rate for international staff compared with the rates applied in the approved budget for the 2023/24 period, (c) a projected increase in vacancy rates from 10.5 per cent in the 2023/24 period to 15.4 per cent in the 2024/25 period for the National Professional Officer category, and (d) the application of the exchange rate of 3,814 Ugandan shillings to 1 United States dollar, compared with the rate of 3,735 Ugandan shillings applied in the approved budget for the 2023/24 period, which has an impact on the requirements for national staff.
138. The variance analysis of each mission is further provided in table 8.

Table 8
Variance analysis, by mission

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	2024 appropriation	2025 requirements	Variance		Main contributing factors
			Amount	Percentage	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)	
Cluster I					
1. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	3 056.5	2 998.4	(58.1)	(1.9)	The decrease is attributable mainly to reduced requirements for travel and other supplies, services and equipment, offset in part by increased requirements for civilian personnel as a result of higher salary costs
2. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	2 815.7	3 257.4	441.7	15.7	The increase is attributable mainly to increased requirements for civilian personnel as a result of the proposed establishment of new posts and positions, as well as a higher post adjustment multiplier, offset in part by reduced requirements for official travel
3. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	561.8	509.6	(52.2)	(9.3)	The decrease is attributable mainly to the reduced requirements for civilian personnel due to the application of a 12.5 per cent vacancy rate, compared with the rate of zero per cent applied for 2024, as well as reduced requirements for consultants and consulting services and other supplies, services and equipment based on the expenditure pattern of previous years
4. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	414.2	363.6	(50.6)	(12.2)	The decrease is attributable mainly to the application of a higher vacancy rate of 16.7 per cent, compared with the vacancy rate of zero per cent applied for 2024, as well as reduced requirements for official travel, ground transportation, and other supplies, services and equipment based on the expenditure pattern of previous years
5. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	2 032.1	1 931.6	(100.5)	(4.9)	The decrease is attributable to reduced requirements for official travel, communications and information technology and other supplies, services and equipment. The decrease in operational costs is offset in part by increased requirements for civilian personnel costs, owing to higher common staff costs based on recent expenditure
6. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	13 660.7	14 194.8	534.1	3.9	The increase is attributable mainly to increased requirements for civilian personnel costs, due to higher salary and common staff costs on the basis of recent expenditure
7. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	1 638.1	2 154.3	516.2	31.5	The increase is attributable mainly to the application of a zero per cent vacancy rate for international staff, compared with the vacancy rate of 20.0 per cent applied for 2024, as well as the increased cost for the one post proposed for establishment
8. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	4 977.8	4 953.8	(24.0)	(0.5)	The decrease is attributable mainly to reduced requirements for air operations due to the increased availability of commercial flights, as well as to reduced requirements under civilian personnel resulting from lower common staff costs for international posts and lower costs for local staff as a result of the application of the latest salary scales

Mission	2024	2025	Variance		Main contributing factors
	appropriation	requirements	Amount	Percentage	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)	
9. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	16 570.8	16 341.0	(229.8)	(1.4)	The decrease is attributable mainly to reduced requirements for civilian personnel resulting from the application of higher vacancy rates of 23.6 per cent for international staff and 42.9 per cent for National Professional Officers, respectively, compared with the budgeted rates of 21.3 per cent and 33.4 per cent, respectively, in 2024. The decreased requirements under civilian personnel are offset in part by increased requirements for facilities and infrastructure and ground transportation due to a new contract for storage and distribution points for the mission’s fuel reserve in Yemen; increased requirements for communications and information technology due to an increase in contract prices for maintenance and support services; and an increase in other supplies, services and equipment due to increased requirements for contract services
10. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	1 365.3	970.2	(395.1)	(28.9)	The decrease is attributable mainly to decreased requirements for civilian personnel costs owing to lower common staff costs and the application of a vacancy rate of 25.0 per cent, compared with the rate of zero per cent applied for 2024
Subtotal, cluster I	47 093.0	47 674.7	581.7	1.2	
Cluster II					
11. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 556.7	1 549.7	(7.0)	(0.4)	The decrease is attributable primarily to lower requirements under civilian personnel costs owing to the application of a higher vacancy rate compared with the rate applied for 2024, lower requirements for experts’ fees owing to a lower average monthly rate based on changes in the composition of the panel, and the removal of provision for satellite imagery, as the required images will be obtained through a subscription to a geospatial database which will allow experts to access near-real-time, high-resolution temporal and spatial satellite imagery and related services. The decrease is offset in part by a higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns and a new requirement for the subscription to the geospatial database
12. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 151.5	1 132.6	(18.9)	(1.6)	The decrease is attributable primarily to lower requirements for experts’ fees owing to a change in the composition of the panel, reduced requirements for rental of premises based on the application of the latest standard rate, and the removal of provision for satellite imagery, as the required images will be obtained through a subscription to a geospatial database which will allow experts to access near-real-time, high-resolution temporal and spatial satellite imagery and related services. The decrease is offset in part by higher requirements under civilian personnel costs, attributable mainly to a higher post adjustment multiplier and the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns and a new requirement for the subscription to the geospatial database
13. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	3 407.9	591.3	(2 816.6)	(82.6)	The decrease is attributable to lower requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from the proposed abolishment of three posts, the application of a lower percentage of common staff costs and a higher vacancy rate, as well as lower requirements under operational costs owing to the expiration of the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, resulting in the discontinuation of related provisions

Mission	2024	2025	Variance		Main contributing factors
	appropriation	requirements	Amount	Percentage	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)	
14. Panel of Experts on Libya	1 456.2	1 376.4	(79.8)	(5.5)	The decrease is attributable to lower requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from the application of a higher vacancy rate based on the actual average vacancy rate for 2023 compared with that applied for 2024, lower requirements for experts' fees owing to a change in the composition of the Panel, and the removal of provision for satellite imagery, as the required images will be obtained through a subscription to a geospatial database which will allow experts to access near-real-time, high-resolution temporal and spatial satellite imagery and related services. The decrease is offset in part by higher common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns and a new requirement for the subscription to the geospatial database
15. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	1 281.6	1 300.7	19.1	1.5	The increase is attributable primarily to higher requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from a higher post adjustment multiplier and the application of a lower vacancy rate compared with the rate applied for 2024 and of a higher percentage of common staff costs based on expenditure patterns, and a new requirement for a subscription to a geospatial database which will allow experts to access near-real-time, high-resolution temporal and spatial satellite imagery and related services. The increase is offset in part by lower requirements for experts' fees resulting from a change in the composition of the Panel and the removal of provision for satellite imagery, as the required images will be obtained through the subscription to the geospatial database
16. Panel of Experts on Yemen	2 307.7	2 389.0	81.3	3.5	The increase is attributable primarily to higher requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from a higher post adjustment multiplier and the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs for international staff posts based on recent expenditure patterns, as well as increased requirements for experts' fees resulting from higher average monthly fees owing to a change in the composition of the Panel, and a new requirement for a subscription to a geospatial database which will allow experts to access near-real-time, high-resolution temporal and spatial satellite imagery and related services. The increase is offset in part by lower salaries for international staff, owing to the application of a higher vacancy rate of 13.9 per cent, compared with the rate of 8.4 per cent applied for 2024, and removal of provision for satellite imagery, as the required images will be obtained through the subscription to the geospatial database
17. Panel of Experts on South Sudan	1 246.0	1 435.4	189.4	15.2	The increase is attributable primarily to higher requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from a higher post adjustment multiplier and the application of a lower vacancy rate of zero per cent, compared with the rate of 30.5 per cent applied for 2024, higher requirements for experts' fees resulting from a change in the composition of the Panel, and a new requirement for a subscription to a geospatial database which will allow experts to access near-real-time, high-resolution temporal and spatial satellite imagery and related services

Mission	2024	2025	Variance		Main contributing factors
	appropriation	requirements	Amount	Percentage	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)	
18. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	6 516.9	6 162.8	(354.1)	(5.4)	The decrease is attributable to lower requirements under civilian personnel costs, owing primarily to the application of a higher vacancy rate of 17.5 per cent compared with the rate of 1.3 per cent applied for 2024 and reduced requirements for rental of premises based on the application of the latest standard rate. The decrease is offset in part by higher requirements for experts' fees owing to a change in the composition of the Team and a new requirement for a subscription to a new monitoring service which will enable experts to access an extensive and complete database covering listed entities and individuals in local languages
19. Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	711.1	729.8	18.7	2.6	The increase is attributable to increased requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from a higher post adjustment multiplier and the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs, based on recent expenditure patterns. The increase is offset in part by reduced requirements for rental of premises based on the application of the latest standard rate
20. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	1 190.4	355.4	(835.0)	(70.1)	The decrease is attributable to reduced requirements under civilian personnel costs and operating expenses resulting from the proposed abolishment of three posts effective 1 January 2025 and the remaining two posts effective 1 November 2025, in reflection of the anticipated expiration of the mandate in October 2025, offset in part by the application of higher common staff costs of 43.9 per cent compared with 42.2 per cent applied in 2024 based on expenditure patterns
21. Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	1 963.2	1 960.2	(3.0)	(0.2)	The decrease is attributable primarily to lower requirements under civilian personnel costs owing to the application of updated salary rates for General Service staff, offset in part by the application of higher common staff costs based on expenditure patterns, lower requirements for experts' fees owing to a change in the composition of the Panel, reduced requirements for rental of premises based on the application of the latest standard rate, lower requirements under other supplies, services and equipment based on expenditure patterns from previous years, and removal of provision for satellite imagery, as the required images will be obtained through a subscription to a geospatial database which will allow experts to access near-real-time, high-resolution temporal and spatial satellite imagery and related services. The decrease is offset by a new requirement covering satellite imagery needs under the subscription to the geospatial database
22. Panel of Experts on Haiti	1 548.5	1 571.4	22.9	1.5	The increase in requirements is attributable primarily to higher requirements for experts' fees resulting from a change in the composition of the Panel, additional requirements under official travel owing to the expansion of the mandate to cover the territorial arms embargo, which was previously limited to armed groups, and a new requirement for a subscription to a geospatial database which will allow experts to access near-real-time, high-resolution temporal and spatial satellite imagery and related services. The increase is offset in part by lower requirements under civilian personnel costs owing to the application of a higher vacancy rate of 33.3 per cent compared with the rate of 25.0 per cent applied for 2024, reduced requirements for rental of premises based on the application of the latest standard rate, reduced requirements under ground transport based on expenditure patterns, and removal of provision for satellite imagery as the required images will be obtained through the subscription to the geospatial database

	2024 appropriation	2025 requirements	Variance		Main contributing factors
			Amount	Percentage	
Mission	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)	
23. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	3 415.1	3 472.5	57.4	1.7	The increase is attributable mainly to higher requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from the application of a higher post adjustment multiplier and a higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns. Operational costs for 2025 will be lower than those for 2024 due primarily to reduced requirements for communications and information technology owing to lower estimates based on previous expenditure, offset in part by increased requirements for experts' fees due to a higher monthly rate based on changes in the composition of the group of experts.
24. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	11 669.1	12 815.7	1 146.6	9.8	The increase is attributable primarily to higher requirements under civilian personnel costs owing to the application of a lower vacancy rate of 9.6 per cent for 2025 compared with the rate of 13.6 per cent applied for 2024, a higher post adjustment multiplier and the proposed establishment of two new posts
Subtotal, cluster II	39 421.9	36 842.9	(2 579.0)	(6.5)	
Cluster III					
25. UNOWAS	15 900.1	15 822.9	(77.2)	(0.5)	The decrease is attributable mainly to lower requirements for: (a) international staff, attributable to the application of a higher vacancy rate of 12.3 per cent compared with the rate of 11.4 per cent applied for 2024, and the application of a lower percentage of common staff costs than applied for 2024; (b) emplacement, rotation and repatriation travel for military and police advisers; (c) consultants and consulting services owing to provision for fewer consultants; (d) facilities and infrastructure, attributable primarily to lower costs for security guards and lower requirements for utilities and waste disposal services and petrol, oil and lubricants; (e) aviation fuel, offset in part by higher requirements for the rental and operation of one fixed-wing aircraft owing to a new contract; (f) communications and information technology due to reduced requirements for the acquisition of communications and information technology equipment, rate adjustments for satellite transponder charges and lower requirements for public information and publication services; and (g) other supplies, services and equipment due mainly to the absence of provision for training fees, lower freight costs and decreased requirements for other services. The decrease in requirements is offset in part by higher requirements for National Professional Officer and Local level posts, as well as for petrol, oil and lubricants for vehicles
26. UNSOM	101 136.8	104 646.3	3 509.5	3.5	The increase is attributable mainly to: (a) an increase under civilian personnel costs, owing mainly to the application of a lower vacancy rate of 13.1 per cent for international posts, compared with the rate of 13.9 per cent applied for 2024, as well as a higher post adjustment multiplier of 55.0 in April 2024 compared with 45.6 for April 2023, a lower vacancy rate of 8.0 per cent for National Professional Officer posts, compared with 11.5 per cent for 2024, and a lower vacancy rate of 13.3 per cent for Local level posts, compared with 20.0 per cent for 2024, as well as the proposed establishment of 1 D-1 and 11 National Professional Officer posts; and (b) an increase under operational costs owing to (i) an increase in air operations for fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft and an increase in the cost per flight hour from \$255 in

Mission	2024	2025	Variance		Main contributing factors
	appropriation	requirements	Amount	Percentage	
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)	
					2024 to \$360 in 2025 based on the latest contract; and (ii) higher requirements for other supplies, services and equipment due to freight costs related to the acquisition of equipment, spares and supplies. The increase was offset in part by (a) a decrease under military and police personnel costs due to the absence of requirements for death and disability compensation in military contingents and United Nations police, lower costs for round-trip tickets and the abolishment of five United police positions; and (b) the abolishment of six government-provided personnel and two international posts.
27. United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	3 233.2	3 555.9	322.7	10.0	The increase is attributable primarily to: (a) increased requirements for international staff owing to the application of a zero vacancy rate for 2025, compared with the rate of 12.5 per cent applied for 2024, and the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs than applied in the 2024 budget; (b) increased requirements for National Professional Officers due to updated salary scales for National Professional Officers; (c) new requirements for three consultants to support the mission’s mandated work in fostering cooperation on transboundary water management and trust-building efforts; (d) higher requirements for official travel, attributable to additional travel requirements with respect to a meeting of deputy foreign ministers; and (e) higher requirements under other supplies, services and equipment. The increase is offset in part by lower requirements for facilities and infrastructure and communications and information technology
28. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	3 821.7	3 742.7	(79.0)	(2.1)	The decrease is attributable mainly to lower requirements for: (a) international staff owing to the application of a lower percentage of common staff costs, offset in part by higher requirements owing to the application of a zero vacancy rate, compared with the rate of 3.7 per cent applied for 2024; (b) emplacement, rotation and repatriation travel for military observers; (c) aviation fuel, offset in part by higher requirements for the rental and operation of one fixed-wing aircraft owing to a new contract; and (d) communications and information technology, attributable to a realignment of requirements for software, licences and fees, and public information and publication services, in line with historical expenditure patterns, and rate adjustments for satellite transponder charges. The decrease in requirements is offset in part by higher requirements for national staff, facilities and infrastructure, and other supplies, services and equipment
29. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	11 303.4	11 122.6	(180.8)	(1.6)	The decrease is attributable to decreased requirements under civilian personnel costs, resulting mainly from the application of a higher vacancy rate for international staff of 10.2 per cent compared with the rate of 5.6 per cent applied for 2024
30. UNOCA	8 410.5	7 875.9	(534.6)	(6.4)	The decrease is attributable mainly to lower requirements for: (a) international staff, attributable to the application of updated salary rates, a higher vacancy rate of 20.2 per cent compared with the approved rate of 18.2 per cent for 2024, and a lower percentage of common staff costs than applied for 2024; (b) national staff (Local level), attributable to the application of a higher vacancy rate of 12.5 per cent compared with the rate of zero per cent applied for 2024; (c) consultants, taking into account actual expenditure patterns; (d) official travel, due mainly to a reduction in the number of days and staff; (e) facilities and infrastructure, due

	2024 appropriation	2025 requirements	Variance		Main contributing factors
			Amount	Percentage	
Mission	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)	
					primarily to reductions under security services and stationery and office supplies; (f) communications and information technology, due mainly to rate adjustments for satellite transponder charges; and (g) other supplies, services and equipment, as the provisions related to the contribution to common services for compound management and security were moved under facilities and infrastructure to align with actual recorded expenditure, as well as lower requirements for individual contractors. The decrease in requirements is offset in part by higher requirements for National Professional Officers
31. UNSMIL	87 763.6	94 141.5	6 377.9	7.3	The increase is attributable mainly to an increase in civilian personnel costs, owing to the application of a lower vacancy rate of 23.4 per cent for international staff compared with the rate of 29.6 per cent applied for 2024, and a higher post adjustment multiplier for Libya, which increased from 31.8 in April 2023 to 40.0 in April 2024, as well as the proposed establishment of seven general temporary assistance positions. The increase is offset in part by decreased requirements under operational costs owing to lower requirements under: (a) other supplies, services and equipment owing to the transfer of the mine action capacity to the Mission's staffing table as noted above; (b) air operations, owing to the application of a 50 per cent deployment factor to the rental and operations of the helicopter to provide air operations support to the ceasefire monitoring component and to carry out medical evacuations to support casualty and medical evacuation services operations within the mission area, as well as a reduction in the number of flight hours to 575, compared with 700 flight hours provided for in the approved 2024 budget; and (c) communications and information technology, owing to a reduction in acquisitions due to the anticipated receipt of equipment from downsizing missions, as well as reduced requirements for telecommunications and network services and spare parts
32. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	78 336.7	86 855.1	8 518.4	10.9	The increase is attributable mainly to: (a) increased requirements for civilian personnel as a result of the application of the latest rates for salaries and common staff costs, including the increase in the post adjustment multiplier for Colombia from 24.9 in April 2023 to 50.8 in April 2024, as well as the delayed impact of 88 new posts and positions approved in the 2024 budget for new mandates; (b) increased requirements for military observers, attributable mainly to higher mission subsistence allowance due to the application of updated rates for Colombia, as well as the delayed impact of 68 new observer positions approved in the 2024 budget for the new mandates; (c) higher requirements for facilities and infrastructure, reflecting the latest contractual prices for rental of premises and security services; (d) higher requirements for air operations, reflecting higher contractual prices for helicopters, offset in part by reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants due to the application of reduced flight hours based on recent trends and the application of the latest six-month-average fuel prices. The increase is offset in part by: (a) lower requirements for ground transportation due to reduced rental costs for soft-skin vehicles; (b) lower requirements for communications and information technology, due mainly to the absence of requirements for the one-time acquisitions for communications and information technology equipment in the 2024 budget in connection with the new mandates; and (c) lower requirements under other supplies, services and equipment, due mainly to lower requirements for meeting facilitation services, and individual contractor and freight costs, due to the lower level of acquisitions

	2024 appropriation	2025 requirements	Variance		Main contributing factors
			Amount	Percentage	
Mission	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)	
33. UNMHA	33 640.2	31 606.8	(2 033.4)	(6.0)	The decrease is attributable mainly to: (a) a decrease under military observers due to the absence of provision for death and disability compensation, and reduced requirements under rations due to the acquisition of adequate stock in previous periods; (b) a decrease under civilian personnel costs due to a lower common staff costs rate for staff and higher vacancy rates for international and national staff; (c) a decrease under air operations due to the termination of the contract for a rotary-wing aircraft in Djibouti to rely on national health facilities rather than Djibouti for hospital care, referral and casualty and medical evacuation services for urgent and critical medical and surgical cases. The decreased requirements are offset in part by: (a) an increase under facilities and infrastructure due to the refurbishment of and security enhancements to new premises in southern Hudaydah, and the replacement of windows to reduce heat transmittance; (b) an increase in rental of premises related to a higher percentage amount in the cost-share arrangement for the use of premises in Mukha'; (c) an increase in petrol, oil and lubricants related to service fees for storage, maintenance and distribution points of generator fuel reserves; (d) an increase under ground transportation due to storage and distribution fees for the diesel fuel reserve, as well as spare parts and repairs and maintenance; (e) an increase under communications and information technology due to maintenance costs for services, including support services; (f) an increase under medical services due to an increase in the number of contracted medical personnel from three to five; and (g) higher requirements under other supplies, services and equipment, due mainly to an increase in freight and related costs
34. BINUH	36 540.1	35 763.0	(777.1)	(2.1)	The decrease is attributable to reduced requirements under operational costs as follows: (a) a reduction under ground transportation due to the absence of requirements for the acquisition of vehicles, given that the revised estimates for the previous year included 10 additional light passenger vehicles, 5 armoured vehicles, one armoured ambulance and one mobile workshop; (b) a reduction under other supplies, services and equipment due to lower requirements for freight charges and related charges related to the removal of the one-time provision for the acquisition of vehicles and equipment in 2024; (c) a reduction under facilities and infrastructure due to an absence of requirements for construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance for the installation of prefabricated facilities undertaken in the previous period, as well as the absence of requirements for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, furniture, and electrical and fuel distribution equipment acquired in previous periods; (d) a decrease in communications and information technology equipment due to the acquisition of adequate stock in the previous period; and (e) a reduction under consultancy services due to reliance on in-house capacity. The decrease is offset in part by an increase under civilian personnel costs due to (a) the delayed impact of 33 new posts and positions approved for 2024; (b) the revised salary scales for national staff promulgated in April 2024; and (c) the increase in the post adjustment multiplier in Haiti from 60.9 in April 2023 to 62.8 in April 2024. Furthermore, the increased requirement under United Nations police is due to the delayed impact of the 27 additional police positions approved in the 2024 revised estimates
Subtotal, cluster III	380 086.3	395 132.7	15 046.4	4.0	

	2024 appropriation	2025 requirements	Variance		Main contributing factors
			Amount	Percentage	
Mission	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)	
UNAMA and UNAMI					
35. UNAMA	127 324.7	126 119.3	(1 205.4)	(0.9)	The decrease is due mainly to (a) reduced costs for security and maintenance services, as well as lower fuel costs; (b) lower rental and operational costs for one fixed-wing aircraft; (c) lower costs for shared medical services; (d) higher vacancy rates for national staff; and (e) the abolishment of 32 posts. The decrease is offset in part by higher international staff costs owing to lower vacancy rates, based on the latest incumbency, as well as a higher post adjustment multiplier for Afghanistan, which increased from 38.7 in April 2023 to 48.0 in April 2024
36. UNAMI	98 126.5	103 202.6	5 076.1	5.2	The increase reflects: (a) an increase of \$5.9 million in civilian personnel costs, due mainly to the application of higher common staff costs for international staff and the updated salary scales for national staff; (b) a reduction of \$0.3 million under military personnel due to lower requirements for travel on personnel emplacement, rotation and repatriation, and for rations; (c) a reduction of \$0.5 million under operational costs, due mainly to lower requirements under facilities and infrastructure (reflecting fewer construction projects and reduced requirements for utilities and waste disposal services), communications and information technology and vehicle acquisitions (due to the planned transfer of assets from UNITAD after its mandate expires on 17 September 2024), offset in part by higher costs for air operations, reflecting contractual prices for two fixed-wing aircraft
Subtotal, UNAMA and UNAMI	225 451.2	229 321.9	3 870.7	1.7	
Subtotal, continuing missions					
Discontinuing and discontinued missions					
UNITAD	25 673.1	–	(25 673.1)	(100.0)	The mission's mandate is set to expire in September 2024. Discussions are ongoing within the Secretariat to determine the time frame for and tasks involved in the liquidation of the mission
UNITAMS	22 162.6	–	(22 162.6)	(100.0)	The Mission's field-based liquidation is scheduled for completion by 31 August 2024
Provision for the share of special political missions for the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe	2 128.8	2 308.4	179.6	8.4	The increase is attributable mainly to an increase of the share of special political missions in the cost of the Centre, from 4.92 per cent in the 2023/24 period to 4.99 in 2024/25, and an increase in the proposed budget for the Centre of \$4.6 million, or 10.4 per cent, compared with the 2023/24 period
Total	742 016.9	711 280.6	(30 736.3)	(4.1)	

C. Human resources

139. The number of civilian personnel proposed for 2025, including international and national staff, United National Volunteers and general temporary assistance positions, reflects an overall decrease of 142 posts and positions, from 4,415 to 4,273. Details of the human resources requirements by cluster, by mission and by category of personnel are presented in tables 9 to 12.

Table 9

Human resources: summary of changes by cluster

	Posts			United Nations Volunteer positions	General temporary assistance positions	Total
	International	National	Subtotal			
Cluster I						
Approved 2024	181	94	275	2	2	279
Proposed 2025	183	94	277	5	3	285
Change	2	–	2	3	1	6
Cluster II						
Approved 2024	111	6	117	–	–	117
Proposed 2025	107	6	113	–	–	113
Change	(4)	–	(4)	–	–	(4)
Cluster III						
Approved 2024	927	784	1 711	213	11	1 935
Proposed 2025	930	793	1 723	213	18	1 954
Change	3	9	12	–	7	19
UNAMA						
Approved 2024	287	773	1 060	95	2	1 157
Proposed 2025	282	752	1 034	111	4	1 149
Change	(5)	(21)	(26)	16	2	(8)
UNAMI						
Approved 2024	278	496	774	2	–	776
Proposed 2025	278	489	767	5	–	772
Change	–	(7)	(7)	3	–	(4)
Subtotal, continuing missions						
Approved 2024	1 784	2 153	3 937	312	15	4 264
Proposed 2025	1 780	2 134	3 914	334	25	4 273
Change	(4)	(19)	(23)	22	10	9
Discontinuing mission						
UNITAD						
Approved 2024	85	57	142	8	1	151
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–
Change	(85)	(57)	(142)	(8)	(1)	(151)

	<i>Posts</i>			<i>United Nations Volunteer positions</i>	<i>General temporary assistance positions</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>International</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>			
Total						
Approved 2024	1 869	2 210	4 079	320	16	4 415
Proposed 2025	1 780	2 134	3 914	334	25	4 273
Change	(89)	(77)	(165)	14	9	(142)

Note: The posts for UNITAMS have been proposed for phased abolishment in 2024, in the context of the liquidation budget of the mission ([A/78/6 \(Sect.3\)/Add.8](#)), as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [78/274](#). Accordingly, UNITAMS is not included in the 2024 baseline of total number of posts.

Table 10

Human resources: international and national posts and United Nations Volunteer positions

	International staff posts													Subtotal, international staff posts	National staff posts			United Nations Volunteer positions			Total
	Professional and higher									General Service and related					NPO	LL	Subtotal	International	National	Subtotal	
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	FS	PL	OL	Subtotal								
Cluster I																					
1. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus																					
Approved 2024	1 ^a	–	–	1	3	5	1	–	11	4	–	1	5	16	–	5	5	–	–	–	21
Proposed 2025	1 ^a	–	–	1	3	5	1	–	11	4	–	1	5	16	–	5	5	–	–	–	21
2. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide																					
Approved 2024	1	1 ^b	–	–	2	3	2	–	9	–	–	2	2	11	–	–	–	–	2	2	13
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	3	5
Proposed 2025	1	1 ^b	–	–	2	3	2	2	11	–	–	2	2	13	–	–	–	–	5	5	18
3. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara																					
Approved 2024	1 ^a	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2025	1 ^a	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
4. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)																					
Approved 2024	1 ^c	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Proposed 2025	1 ^c	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
5. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions																					
Approved 2024	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	–	–	1	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Proposed 2025	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	–	–	1	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
6. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria																					
Approved 2024	1	1	1	3	7	13	10	–	36	8	–	8	8	52	1	33	34	–	–	–	86
Conversion	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	(1)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Proposed 2025	1	1	1	3	7	13	9	–	35	8	–	8	8	51	2	33	35	–	–	–	86
7. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa																					
Approved 2024	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	5	2	2	4	–	–	–	9

	International staff posts													Subtotal, international staff posts	National staff posts			United Nations Volunteer positions			Total	
	Professional and higher									General Service and related					NPO	LL	Subtotal	International	National	Subtotal		
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	FS	PL	OL	Subtotal									
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2025	1	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	2	2	4	–	–	–	10	
8. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region																						
Approved 2024	1	–	1	1	5	7	5	–	20	1	–	1	2	22	1	7	8	–	–	–	30	
Proposed 2025	1	–	1	1	5	7	5	–	20	1	–	1	2	22	1	7	8	–	–	–	30	
9. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen																						
Approved 2024	1	–	1	1	6	15	10	–	34	24	–	1	25	59	14	28	42	–	–	–	101	
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	(2)	–	–	–	(2)	
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	
Proposed 2025	1	–	1	1	6	15	10	–	34	24	–	1	25	59	13	29	42	–	–	–	101	
10. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar																						
Approved 2024	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	–	–	–	(1)	
Proposed 2025	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	
Cluster II																						
11. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo																						
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
12. Panel of Experts on the Sudan																						
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
13. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)																						
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	1	2	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	(1)	–	–	(2)	(2)	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3)	
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	

	International staff posts														Subtotal, international staff posts	National staff posts			United Nations Volunteer positions			Total
	Professional and higher									General Service and related				NPO		LL	Subtotal	International	National	Subtotal		
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	FS	PL	OL	Subtotal									
14. Panel of Experts on Libya																						
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
15. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic																						
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
16. Panel of Experts on Yemen																						
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	–	5	6	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	8
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	–	5	6	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	8
17. Panel of Experts on South Sudan																						
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
18. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da’esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities																						
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	–	11	–	–	8	8	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	–	11	–	–	8	8	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
19. Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)																						
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
20. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)																						
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	4	–	–	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	(1)	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3)
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

	International staff posts													Subtotal, international staff posts	National staff posts			United Nations Volunteer positions			Total
	Professional and higher									General Service and related					NPO	LL	Subtotal	International	National	Subtotal	
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	FS	PL	OL	Subtotal								
21. Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)																					
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	6
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	6
22. Panel of Experts on Haiti																					
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
23. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction																					
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
24. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate																					
Approved 2024	–	1	1	2	9	20	8	3	44	–	1	7	8	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	52
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2025	–	1	1	2	9	20	10	3	46	–	1	7	8	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	54
Cluster III																					
25. UNOWAS																					
Approved 2024	1	1	–	2	9	16	13	1	43	6	–	–	6	49	9	21	30	–	–	–	79
Proposed 2025	1	1	–	2	9	16	13	1	43	6	–	–	6	49	9	21	30	–	–	–	79
26. UNSOM																					
Approved 2024	1	2	1	7	30	50	37	–	128	57	–	–	57	185	87	45	132	18	1	19	336
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	–	(2)	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)
Establishment	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	11	–	–	–	12
Proposed 2025	1	2	1	8	30	50	37	–	129	55	–	–	55	184	98	45	143	18	1	19	346
27. United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia																					
Approved 2024	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	2	–	–	2	8	4	18	22	–	–	–	30
Proposed 2025	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	6	2	–	–	2	8	4	18	22	–	–	–	30

	International staff posts													Subtotal, international staff posts	National staff posts			United Nations Volunteer positions			Total
	Professional and higher									General Service and related					NPO	LL	Subtotal	International	National	Subtotal	
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	FS	PL	OL	Subtotal								
28. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission																					
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	8	1	–	–	1	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	11
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	8	1	–	–	1	9	–	2	2	–	–	–	11
29. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon																					
Approved 2024	1	1	–	1	2	6	1	–	12	6	–	–	6	18	5	60	65	–	–	–	83
Proposed 2025	1	1	–	1	2	6	1	–	12	6	–	–	6	18	5	60	65	–	–	–	83
30. UNOCA																					
Approved 2024	1	–	–	2	5	12	6	–	26	7	–	–	7	33	4	12	16	–	1	1	50
Proposed 2025	1	–	–	2	5	12	6	–	26	7	–	–	7	33	4	12	16	–	1	1	50
31. UNSMIL																					
Approved 2024	1	2	–	7	17	43	46	2	118	154	–	1	155	273	17	118	135	6	–	6	414
Proposed 2025	1	2	–	7	17	43	46	2	118	154	–	1	155	273	17	118	135	6	–	6	414
32. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia																					
Approved 2024	1	1	–	6	26	38	58	2	132	49	–	1	50	182	113	104	217	153	30	183	582
Proposed 2025	1	1	–	6	26	38	58	2	132	49	–	1	50	182	113	104	217	153	30	183	582
33. UNMHA																					
Approved 2024	–	1	1	1	6	10	18	1	38	31	–	–	31	69	14	80	94	–	–	–	163
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	(2)	–	–	–	(2)
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2025	–	1	1	1	6	10	19	1	39	31	–	–	31	70	13	79	92	–	–	–	162
34. BINUH																					
Approved 2024	–	1	1	4	9	27	15	3	60	41	–	–	41	101	24	47	71	4	–	4	176
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Proposed 2025	–	1	1	4	9	27	15	3	60	44	–	–	44	104	24	47	71	4	–	4	179

	International staff posts													Subtotal, international staff posts	National staff posts			United Nations Volunteer positions			Total
	Professional and higher								General Service and related												
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	FS	PL	OL	Subtotal		NPO	LL	Subtotal	International	National	Subtotal	
UNAMA and UNAMI																					
35. UNAMA																					
Approved 2024	1	2	1	5	27	52	56	5	149	137	–	1	138	287	126	647	773	75	20	95	1 155
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	(2)	–	(3)	(4)	–	–	(4)	(7)	(2)	(23)	(25)	–	–	–	(32)
Conversion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16	16
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	6
Proposed 2025	1	2	1	5	26	53	55	5	148	133	–	1	134	282	127	625	752	75	36	111	1 145
36. UNAMI																					
Approved 2024	1	2	1	6	16	45	51	5	127	151	–	–	151	278	124	372	496	–	2	2	776
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7)	(7)	–	–	–	(7)
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	3
Reclassification	–	–	–	–	1	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proposed 2025	1	2	1	6	17	44	51	5	127	151	–	–	151	278	124	356	489	2	3	5	772
Subtotal, continuing missions																					
Approved 2024	17	18	9	51	188	384	363	22	1 052	684	2	46	732	1 784	545	1 608	2 153	256	56	312	4 249
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	(2)	(1)	(4)	–	(7)	(6)	–	(2)	(8)	(15)	(5)	(32)	(37)	–	–	–	(52)
Establishment	–	–	–	1	–	2	4	2	9	3	–	–	3	12	15	2	17	2	4	6	35
Reclassification	–	–	–	–	1	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conversion	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	(1)	1	–	1	–	16	16	16
Proposed 2025	17	18	9	52	187	384	362	24	1 053	681	2	44	727	1 780	556	1 578	2 134	258	76	334	4 248
Discontinuing mission																					
UNITAD																					
Approved 2024	–	1	–	2	4	14	17	6	44	41	–	–	41	85	27	30	57	8	–	8	150
Abolishment	–	(1)	–	(2)	(4)	(14)	(17)	(6)	(44)	(41)	–	–	(41)	(85)	(27)	(30)	(57)	(8)	–	(8)	(150)
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

	International staff posts													Subtotal, international staff posts	National staff posts			United Nations Volunteer positions			Total	
	Professional and higher									General Service and related					NPO	LL	Subtotal	International	National	Subtotal		
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	FS	PL	OL	Subtotal									
Total																						
Approved 2024	17	19	9	53	192	398	380	28	1 096	725	2	46	773	1 869	572	1 638	2 210		264	56	320	4 399
Abolishment	–	(1)	–	(2)	(6)	(15)	(21)	(6)	(51)	(47)	–	(2)	(49)	(100)	(32)	(62)	(94)		(8)	–	(8)	(202)
Establishment	–	–	–	1	–	2	4	2	9	3	–	–	3	12	15	2	17		2	4	6	35
Reclassification	–	–	–	–	1	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
Conversion	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	(1)	1	–	1		–	16	16	16
Proposed 2025	17	18	9	52	187	384	362	24	1 053	681	2	44	727	1 780	556	1 578	2 134		258	76	334	4 248

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

Note: For more detailed information on the proposed post changes, including functional titles, see annex XX.

^a The Under-Secretary-General is on a when-actually-employed contract.

^b The Assistant Secretary-General is on a \$1-a-year contract.

^c The Under-Secretary-General is on a \$1-a-year contract.

Table 11
Human resources: general temporary assistance positions and other personnel

	General temporary assistance positions								Other personnel					Total
	International staff						National staff		Military advisers/ observers	United Nations Guard Unit personnel	United Nations police	Government- provided personnel		
	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	GS (OL)	NPO	LL						
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide														
Approved 2024 ^a	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2025	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar														
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
UNOWAS														
Approved 2024 ^b	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	3
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	3
UNSOM														
Approved 2024 ^c	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	625	14	23	664	
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	(6)	(11)	
Proposed 2025	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	625	9	17	653	
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission														
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
UNSMIL														
Approved 2024 ^d	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	234	–	7	242	
Establishment	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Proposed 2025	–	1	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	234	–	7	249	

	General temporary assistance positions								Other personnel				Total
	International staff						National staff		Military advisers/ observers	United Nations Guard Unit personnel	United Nations police	Government- provided personnel	
	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	GS (OL)	NPO	LL					
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia													
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	–	–	–	188
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	–	–	–	188
UNMHA													
Approved 2024 ^e	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	75	–	–	5	82
Proposed 2025	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	75	–	–	5	82
BINUH													
Approved 2024 ^f	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	48	3	56
Proposed 2025	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	48	3	56
UNAMA													
Approved 2024 ^g	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
Establishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2025	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	5
UNAMI													
Approved 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	245	–	–	245
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	245	–	–	245
Subtotal, continuing missions													
Approved 2024	2	3	5	1	1	2	–	1	266	1 104	63	38	1 496
Abolishment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	(6)	(11)
Establishment	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	10
Proposed 2025	2	3	8	2	1	2	4	3	266	1 104	58	32	1 485
Discontinuing mission													
UNITAD													
Approved 2024	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	26
Abolishment	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(25)	(26)

	General temporary assistance positions								Other personnel				Total
	International staff						National staff		Military advisers/ observers	United Nations Guard Unit personnel	United Nations police	Government- provided personnel	
	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	GS (OL)	NPO	LL					
Proposed 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total													
Proposed 2025	2	3	8	2	1	2	4	3	266	1 104	58	32	1 485

Abbreviations: NPO, National Professional Officer; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL, Local level.

Note:

^a The P-4 and P-2 positions were approved as general temporary assistance by the General Assembly in resolution [77/263](#) A, section V, on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ([A/77/7/Add.2](#), paras. 10 and 11).

^b The Local level position was approved as general temporary assistance by the Assembly in resolution [73/279](#) A, section XIV, para. 28.

^c The D-1 position was approved as general temporary assistance by the Assembly in resolution [76/246](#) A, section X, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/7/Add.1](#), para. 29). The P-4 position was approved as general temporary assistance by the Assembly in resolution [77/263](#) A, section V, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee ([A/77/7/Add.4](#), para. 13).

^d The P-5 position was approved as general temporary assistance by the Assembly in resolution [76/246](#) A, section X, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/7/Add.1](#), para. 29).

^e The P-4 position was approved as general temporary assistance by the Assembly in resolution [76/246](#) A, section X, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/7/Add.1](#), para. 29). The P-3 position was approved as general temporary assistance by the Assembly in resolution [74/263](#), section XVIII, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee ([A/74/7/Add.23](#), para. 22).

^f The D-1 position was approved as general temporary assistance by the Assembly in resolution [74/263](#), section XVIII, para. 28. The P-5, P-4 and General Service (Other level) positions were approved as general temporary assistance by the Assembly in resolution [74/263](#), section XVIII, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee ([A/74/7/Add.24](#), para. 30).

^g The P-5 position was approved as general temporary assistance by the Assembly in resolution [77/4](#), on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee ([A/76/7/Add.41](#), para. 21). The P-4 position was approved as general temporary assistance by the Assembly in resolution [77/263](#) A, section V, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee ([A/77/7/Add.5](#), para. 18).

Table 12

Human resources: posts funded from extrabudgetary resources

	International staff posts															National staff posts			United Nations Volunteer Positions			Total
	Professional and higher									General Service and related												
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	FS	PL	OL	Subtotal	Subtotal								
Cluster I																						
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide																						
Projected 2024	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Projected 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria																						
Projected 2024	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Projected 2025	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa																						
Projected 2024	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	
Projected 2025	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	1	–	1	6	
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar																						
Projected 2024	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	
Projected 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Cluster II																						
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction																						
Projected 2024	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Projected 2025	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Cluster III																						
UNOCA																						
Projected 2024	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Projected 2025	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
UNAMA and UNAMI																						
UNAMA																						
Projected 2024	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	16	16	21	
Projected 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	

	International staff posts														National staff posts			United Nations Volunteer Positions			Total
	Professional and higher								General Service and related												
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	FS	PL	OL	Subtotal	Subtotal							
UNAMI																					
Projected 2024	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	4	–	4	7
Projected 2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	6
Total																					
Projected 2024	–	–	–	–	4	6	5	1	16	5	–	–	5	21	–	1	1	4	16	20	42
Projected 2025	–	–	–	–	2	4	5	1	12	5	–	–	5	17	–	1	1	5	–	5	23

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; OL, Other level; PL, Principal level; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Note: Posts indicated in table 12 are those funded or projected to be funded from extrabudgetary resources in the current and forthcoming year, based on the latest information available and projections made at the time of reporting. In keeping with established practice, the table does not include extrabudgetary general temporary assistance positions, positions that are billed to a third party or project posts that are not expected to be funded continuously for more than one year.

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 or request

Action taken to implement the recommendation or request

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/78/7/Add.1), as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 78/253 A

The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to ensure that the air fleets in the missions are used in the most effective and efficient manner and that consideration is given to any possibility of inter-mission cooperation, including with peacekeeping missions, and provide an update in the next budget submission (para. 36).

Missions continue to make efforts to ensure that their air operations requirements are fulfilled in the most effective and efficient manner, including through inter-mission cooperation with other special political missions or peacekeeping missions, when possible.

Despite facing challenges such as geographical remoteness and limited fleet capacity, missions like the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) have actively considered opportunities for collaboration. The unique location of UNAMA, however, characterized by its considerable distance from other missions, not only affects the timeliness of support but also increases operational costs, thereby reducing the feasibility of sharing air assets in a manner that would be considered efficient and effective.

Similarly, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) has ensured that its shared fixed-wing aircraft are utilized as efficiently as possible and in line with the initiative to enhance the cost-effectiveness of aviation. In 2024 and prior years, UNAMI has had cost-sharing arrangements with other missions such as the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (UNITAD), the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS). The Mission will continue to explore and expand inter-mission cooperation as feasible, including with peacekeeping missions.

Missions like UNOWAS and United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission have successfully engaged in sharing air assets with other missions to maximize utilization. This has included partnership with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in previous years, showcasing a collaborative approach to resource management. Furthermore, missions such as the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) have implemented proactive

The Advisory Committee reiterates its expectation that consolidated information on backstopping positions at Headquarters will continue to be provided in future budget submissions. The Committee trusts that the existing backstopping positions at Headquarters will be reviewed annually, on the basis of workload analysis, in order to realign the capacities when changes in the mandates of the missions occur with a view to achieving more efficiency in backstopping support (para. 41).

The Advisory Committee trusts that information on the assessment of the posts/positions in special political missions and peacekeeping operation will be provided to the General Assembly during its consideration of the present report and in the next budget submission, along with a breakdown by mission of the positions/posts subject to geographical distribution (para. 89).

measures to enhance aircraft utilization efficiency, including periodic reviews of flight demand and fleet configuration adjustments.

While the challenges of inter-mission cooperation are acknowledged, missions remain dedicated to exploring feasible avenues for collaboration, showing a commitment to maximizing the utilization of air assets and supporting missions' objectives effectively. Moving forward, close collaboration with missions will continue to be prioritized to identify opportunities for cooperation and ensure that air fleets are utilized optimally.

The Secretary-General reviews backstopping capacity on an annual basis during the preparation of the budget submissions. Mandate changes and the evolution of complex situations on the ground, such as in Afghanistan, Colombia, Haiti, Libya and Somalia, have rendered situations more challenging, necessitating the continued availability of backstopping positions to support and assist special political missions from Headquarters in New York.

Administrative support may also differ, but consideration is given, whenever possible, to reliance on existing capacities and resources to ensure synergies and maximum efficiency. In this context, it is important to note, however, that administrative backstopping requires dedicated capacity and support. For example, the Panel of Experts on Haiti is administered along with other such panels or groups of experts from New York, even if some support and coordination is necessary from the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) in Haiti. Other field missions also draw on a variety of other support capacities, such as on the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar) and the United Nations Office at Geneva (for the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria and the United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions).

Attaining equitable geographical distribution is a high priority of the Secretary-General, and concerted efforts have been made over the years to accelerate progress.

The positive outcome of the changes to the system of desirable ranges as per General Assembly resolution [77/278](#), effective as at 1 January 2024, presents a unique opportunity to renew ongoing efforts to apply robust strategies for improving the geographical distribution and work towards bringing each unrepresented and underrepresented Member State within its desirable range by 2030.

Brief description of the recommendation or request

Action taken to implement the recommendation or request

The new desirable range system includes all regular budget-funded posts in the Professional and higher categories in special political missions and peacekeeping operations, excluding language posts. The updated ranges increased the number of geographical posts.

The Office of Human Resources conducted an analysis of the geographical posts in the peacekeeping missions and special political missions that have been added to the system of desirable ranges to understand the impact.

The entities with the highest number of new geographical posts are the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), UNSMIL, the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, BINUH, UNAMA and UNAMI.

The job profile of Political Affairs Officer has the highest number of posts among the geographical posts in peacekeeping and special political missions, followed by Human Rights Officer posts. The majority of the posts belong to the political affairs job family under the political job network.

The Secretariat is proactively supporting the entities with the changes to the system of desirable ranges. As a first step, briefing sessions were held in October and December 2023 ahead of the changes to create awareness and introduce the changes to the system. At these sessions, the implications were explained to peacekeeping and special political missions, ensuring the successful translation of these changes into effective talent acquisition opportunities. These interactions will be critical to future targeted talent outreach initiatives conducted by the entities for unrepresented and underrepresented Member States.

Between August and November 2023, the Secretariat engaged with entities, including peacekeeping and special political missions, through the Management Client Board feedback loop mechanism. This collaborative effort was aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of the challenges and expectations regarding what would be required to attract and select more talent from unrepresented and underrepresented Member States. These interactions provided a better understanding of intricacies in unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and helped better position the United Nations as a top employer for their nationals.

Furthermore, peacekeeping and special political missions have been brought up to speed and have been participating in various talent outreach initiatives

The Advisory Committee trusts that information on the status of geographical appointments by Heads of special political missions starting from 1 January 2024 will be included in the main report of the Secretary-General on special political missions, including in a consolidated annex, by mission and cluster, in all future budget submissions (para. 90).

The Advisory Committee recalls that, in its resolution [75/253](#) A (sect. XVIII), the General Assembly has requested the Secretary-General to make stronger efforts to improve geographical representation and gender balance in special political missions. Furthermore, in its resolution [76/246](#) A (sect. X), the Assembly has also requested the Secretary-General to take measures, including through the recruitment of new staff and by strengthening the accountability framework of the managers, to improve geographical representation and gender balance in all the special political missions and provide an update in future budget submissions, including on geographical representation by nationality (para. 92).

designed to help accelerate equitable geographical distribution for geographical posts across the Secretariat.

Information about progress in achieving equitable geographical distribution and related actions is provided in the reports of the Secretary-General on human resources management, including the report on the composition of the Secretariat: staff demographics and the report on the overview of human resources management reform for the period 2023–2024 to be submitted to the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed seventy-ninth session.

Special political missions have taken measures to strengthen efforts to achieve equitable geographical representation and gender balance in their workforce. In many missions, hiring managers are required to demonstrate the impact of their hiring recommendation, using the current data on geographical and gender representation. The revised template of the selection memorandum allows hiring managers to review, before a candidate is selected, whether the proposed selection improves the geographical and gender representation of the mission. The data are also monitored on a quarterly basis through the management dashboard to guide the course of recruitment actions.

Several missions have outlined their strategies and initiatives to address these directives. For example, BINUH actively engages with candidates from unrepresented and underrepresented countries, encouraging female applicants in particular. The Mission's Human Resources Unit collaborates closely with hiring managers to prioritize candidates from such backgrounds, aligning recruitment efforts with organizational priorities related to geographical representation and gender parity.

Similarly, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate is dedicated to achieving gender parity and broad geographical representation among its staff. The mission aims for at least 50 per cent of appointments to come from unrepresented or underrepresented Member States, demonstrating a commitment to diversity and inclusivity in recruitment practices.

Moreover, missions such as the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region have made improvements with regard to promoting gender parity and geographical diversity within their respective staff composition, actively recruiting from underrepresented regions to enhance geographical diversity.

Brief description of the recommendation or request

The Committee also reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to ensure that more detailed justification for the retention of long-vacant posts for 24 months or longer or a proposal for their repurposing or abolishment is systematically provided in future budget submissions (para. 23).

The Advisory Committee has recognized the progress made in the nationalization of positions in special political missions and trusts that continued efforts will be made. The Committee recalls that, further to its resolutions 61/276 and 66/264, the General Assembly, in its resolution 74/263, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the nationalization of positions, whenever appropriate, as well as to build local capacity within the special political missions and to report thereon in the context of future budget submissions (A/77/7/Add.1, para. 28) (para. 19).

Action taken to implement the recommendation or request

Despite challenges such as turnover and the liquidity situation, missions like UNAMA and UNSOM remain committed in their efforts to meet the directives of the General Assembly. UNAMA has intensified recruitment efforts from unrepresented and underrepresented countries, while UNSOM places importance on promoting fair, inclusive and transparent recruitment processes to ensure geographical diversity and gender balance.

Special political missions continue to prioritize geographical representation and gender balance in line with the General Assembly resolutions. Efforts are ongoing to strengthen recruitment practices, prioritize underrepresented candidates and ensure that mission staff reflect the diverse regions and countries they serve.

The geographical representation, by country, of international staff posts in all special political missions is provided centrally in annex XIX to the present report.

Special political missions make strong efforts to recruit and fill vacant posts in accordance with the staff selection policy. Recruitment exercises may, however, be affected and inadvertently delayed due to external factors such as visa restrictions, the availability of qualified candidates in the duty stations and temporary restrictions on hiring as part of efforts to mitigate financial challenges facing the Organization (i.e. the liquidity situation), which adversely affect the ability of missions to fill vacant posts. Despite these challenges, missions will continue to make every effort to fill all current and future vacancies as expeditiously as possible. Further, missions will also engage in extensive review to include proposals to abolish long-vacant posts and positions in their budget submissions, when appropriate, demonstrating proactive measures to optimize staffing resources.

Information on the status of recruitment of long-vacant posts is presented in the supplementary information for each thematic cluster.

Special political missions continue to make efforts to ensure that the Advisory Committee's recommendations regarding the nationalization of posts are addressed. BINUH, despite facing significant turnover among national staff due to security concerns and migration, remains committed to maintaining a complement of all categories of staff and attracting qualified candidates from various channels, including the Haitian diaspora. At the same time, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus is strategically reviewing posts for potential nationalization, mindful of mandate requirements. UNAMA, amid contracting operations and a more

While noting the improvements made in the compliance rates during 2022 by 24 missions with their overall compliance rates and 12 missions reaching compliance rates of 50 per cent or higher, the Advisory Committee shares the view expressed in the report of the Secretary-General that further efforts are still needed to improve the compliance rates by the special political missions. The Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in its resolution [74/262](#), expressed concern at the low rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy directive and requested the Secretary-General to make stronger efforts to further enhance the rate of compliance with the advance purchase policy directive across all travel categories, taking into account the patterns and nature of official travel and the reasons for non-compliance by each department, office and field mission (*ibid.*, para. 39) (para. 33).

restrictive environment, continues to evaluate posts for nationalization, balancing the need for mandate delivery with operational constraints, including gender-related restrictions for national staff given the policies of the *de facto* authorities.

Similarly, UNOWAS and United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission are committed to building local capacity while acknowledging the necessity of certain international posts given the context and mandate. The United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia, having already achieved a considerable percentage of national posts, continues to prioritize local hiring to optimize resources and have a positive impact on the local job market. The dedication of missions to nationalization aligns with the resolutions of the General Assembly, reflecting a shared commitment to building sustainable local capacity within special political missions.

Moving forward, missions will continue to explore opportunities for nationalization, taking into account operational needs, security considerations and the availability of skilled local talent. By fostering national expertise and ownership, missions not only enhance their effectiveness but also contribute to the long-term stability and development of the regions they serve.

To improve the rates of compliance of special political missions with the policy of 16-day advance booking of tickets, missions have taken the following actions: (a) broadcasting of messages and continual awareness-raising among all personnel of the mandatory requirement to submit travel requests at least 21 calendar days prior to the commencement of travel; (b) requiring the provision of justification with supporting evidence for travel requests that did not meet the mandatory deadline of 21 calendar days prior to travel; (c) following up actively with various stakeholders (such as Governments and United Nations country teams) to receive confirmation of the schedule of and participant lists for meetings and conferences in a timely manner; and (d) encouraging approving officers to reduce the processing time for travel requests by as much as possible.

Full compliance with the policy also depends on external factors. Such factors encompass the frequent shifts in mission security and political environments; the necessity to respond to sudden or escalating crises; interruptions arising from distinct logistical arrangements for travel that requires special flights or escorts, leading to last-minute bookings for commercial travel; last-minute requests for revisions to meeting schedules and participant lists from

Brief description of the recommendation or request

The Advisory Committee trusts that special political missions will build on the most impactful projects to plan for quick impact projects in order to enhance the engagement with the local communities, as appropriate, and provide an update in the next budget submission (para. 38).

While acknowledging the diverse mandates, scopes and operational modalities of the special political missions, the Advisory Committee considers that there is a need to enhance the performance information for field-based special political missions under thematic cluster III, especially those that undertake activities similar to peacekeeping missions, such as air operations, mine actions and construction projects. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to explore ways to enhance performance reporting for field-based special political missions in line with that of peacekeeping operations, as appropriate, under thematic cluster III (para. 56).

While noting the understanding of the Secretariat that the spending reviews of the programme budget and civilian staffing reviews of peacekeeping operations are not applicable to special political missions, the Advisory Committee is of the view that regular reviews of financial and human resource requirements should be conducted for special political missions as well. The Committee trusts that more information will be provided in the next budget submission (para. 76).

Action taken to implement the recommendation or request

multiple stakeholders, such as Governments in the region, intergovernmental partners and civil society organizations, outside the control of missions and often at short notice; and late notifications from the organizers of training and learning activities. In addition, during the COVID-19 pandemic, restrictions on air travel made the availability of air tickets extremely limited and air routes highly unpredictable, with cancellations and changes being frequent, thereby limiting the ability of missions to achieve higher compliance rates, despite all of the aforementioned efforts.

The United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) actively plans for quick impact projects, building on its most impactful initiatives, and continues to ensure that quick impact projects will result in tangible benefits for local communities. Although the Mission's quick impact projects programme was established only in 2023, the tangible benefits are already evident. Discussions around the identification of quick impact projects have served as an entry point for engagement with local representatives, non-governmental organizations, community leaders and civil society, in line with the mandate of UNMHA, which stresses the importance of community engagement. Through these quick impact projects, UNMHA is providing much-needed support to the local community and local authorities, which in turn is helping to build trust in the work of the Mission.

In response to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, enhanced performance reporting for air operations, mine actions and construction projects for field-based special political missions under thematic cluster III, UNAMA and UNAMI has been included as part of the supplementary information submitted under the respective clusters and missions, similar to that for peacekeeping operations.

Even though the spending review (as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution [77/262](#)) and the civilian staffing review (as encouraged in resolution [76/274](#)) are both not applicable to special political missions, the Secretariat has ensured in the latest round of budget preparation that attention was given by all special political missions to reviewing their budget performance in the prior period, as well as to assessing staffing needs through workforce planning with the aim of identifying opportunities for nationalization,

The Advisory Committee trusts that special political missions and peacekeeping operations working in the same country or region will strengthen their coordination, identify areas of complementarity and avoid duplication of resources, while carrying out their distinct mandates in addressing the same peace and security situation. The Committee trusts that information on efforts to achieve efficiencies through coordination among special political and peacekeeping missions will be provided in the report of the Secretary-General on the overview of peacekeeping operations and his main report on special political missions in the context of the next budget submission (para. 79).

rejuvenation, abolishment of long-vacant posts and further optimization of staffing structure.

For example, in 2023, BINUH established a task force to conduct an in-depth analysis of its mission support mandated tasks, existing resources and expected output and to make recommendations to align the mission support functions to appropriate levels and numbers in consideration of workload, Umoja roles and segregation of duties, and driven by the mandate and the established structures for similarly sized missions. The recommendations of this review, intended to streamline the mission support structure to enhance operational efficiency in the provision of enabling services by responding to the changed context on the ground since the Mission's inception in 2019, capitalized on both the existing and new staffing resources.

Overall, regular reviews of financial and human resource requirements are essential for enhancing operational efficiency, transparency and accountability across special political missions. The commitment of missions to conducting these reviews in close coordination with relevant stakeholders reflects a shared commitment to optimal resource utilization and mandate delivery.

Owing to the variance in and diversity of special political missions, their cooperation with peacekeeping operations will range according to the type of mandates that they are requested to implement. Since the reform of the peace and security pillar in 2019, the ability of the Secretariat to ensure close collaboration between all missions operating in the same region has been significantly strengthened, as they are now backstopped by the shared regional structure of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Department of Peace Operations at Headquarters.

Given their different mandates, special political and peacekeeping missions can play complementary roles while addressing the same peace and security situation, when Member States deem it necessary to distinguish between the political and security tracks. For example, when the Security Council mandated the deployment of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to Cyprus through resolution [186 \(1964\)](#), it also recommended that the Secretary-General deploy a mediator "for the purpose of promoting a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus", which has led to the establishment of the Office of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus.

Brief description of the recommendation or request

Action taken to implement the recommendation or request

In other situations, a special political mission with a regional mandate may work closely with a country-based peacekeeping operation to address regional issues that might have an impact on the area of operation of the peacekeeping mission. For example, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region has a mandate to advance the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, and to undertake good offices to strengthen relations between the signatories of the Framework, foster agreements to revitalize the implementation of existing accords that promote regional economic integration and promote the free movement of goods and people. In carrying out this mandate, the Special Envoy works closely with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In other cases, sanctions panels and monitoring groups are mandated to support Security Council sanctions regimes that might pertain to the situations in which peacekeeping operations are deployed, such as in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan.

In Cyprus and Lebanon, peacekeeping operations continue to work closely with special political missions that lead on political strategies for the countries in question. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon collaborate closely in implementing Security Council resolution [1701 \(2006\)](#). UNIFIL continues its high-tempo and visible presence, as well as its de-escalation, liaison and coordination role between Israel and Lebanon, including through the Force's tripartite mechanism. In Cyprus, UNFICYP is charged with maintenance of peace and stability, working closely with the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus to support this overarching goal and to create conditions conducive to a peace process. The peacekeeping mission works to ensure that the situation on the ground remains calm and stable and that law and order is maintained, thus creating space for a political process. Both missions also support the technical committees, bodies formed in the context of the peace process which work to improve the daily lives of both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

The United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara has continued to monitor, investigate and report on developments in and affecting Western Sahara with a view to creating an enabling environment for the political process, led by the

*Brief description of the recommendation or request**Action taken to implement the recommendation or request*

Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara. Such efforts have become even more critical as low-intensity hostilities have continued.

UNSOM logistical and operational support is provided by the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS). The range of services includes office and residential accommodation, medical support, supply of fuel, travel on UNSOS aircraft on a seat-available basis, airport security services and grounds passes. UNSOM also cost-shares three fixed-wing and two rotary-wing aircraft with UNSOS. For information and communications technology (ICT) resources, UNSOS provides back-end and end-user support as required, with common ICT services.

In certain cases, special political missions (including sanctions panels and monitoring groups) with regional mandates may work closely with a country-based special political mission and/or peacekeeping operations to address regional issues that might have an impact in their area of operation. In these cases, ad hoc operational support and the respective recovery or sharing of costs is provided on an as-needed basis, ensuring coordination for transportation, security and other administrative matters.

Annex II

Lead department and mandates of special political missions

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Latest mandates</i>	<i>Mandate expiry date</i>
Cluster I: special and personal envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General			
1. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	DPPA	Security Council resolutions 186 (1964) , 367 (1975) , 1250 (1999) , 1475 (2003) , 1758 (2007) and 2723 (2024)	Open-ended
2. Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	OSAPG	Security Council resolution 1366 (2001) ; S/2004/567 and S/2004/568	Open-ended
3. Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	DPPA	S/1997/236 , S/2005/497 , S/2005/498 , S/2009/19 , S/2009/20 , S/2017/462 and S/2017/463 ; Security Council resolutions 1813 (2008) , 2099 (2013) and 2468 (2019)	Open-ended
4. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	DPPA	Security Council resolution 1559 (2004) ; S/PRST/2006/3	Open-ended
5. United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	DPPA	S/2009/254 , S/2010/103 , S/2011/279 , S/2018/665 and S/2018/666	Open-ended
6. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	DPPA	General Assembly resolution 66/253 ; Security Council resolutions 2118 (2013) , 2254 (2015) , 2268 (2016) and 2336 (2016)	Open-ended
7. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	DPPA	S/2011/474 , S/2011/475 , S/2016/258 , S/2016/259 ; S/2018/955 and S/2018/979	Open-ended
8. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	DPPA	Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013) , 2147 (2014) , 2211 (2015) , 2277 (2016) , 2348 (2017) , 2409 (2018) , 2502 (2019) and 2556 (2020)	Open-ended
9. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	DPPA	S/2016/488 and S/2016/489 ; Security Council resolutions 2216 (2015) , 2266 (2016) , 2342 (2017) , 2402 (2018) , 2451 (2018) , 2452 (2019) , 2456 (2019) and 2505 (2020)	Open-ended
10. Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	DPPA	General Assembly resolutions 72/248 and 78/219	

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Latest mandates</i>	<i>Mandate expiry date</i>
Cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms			
11. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2688 (2023)	1 August 2024
12. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2725 (2024)	12 March 2025
13. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	DPPA	Security Council resolution 1718 (2006)	Open-ended
14. Panel of Experts on Libya	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2701 (2023)	1 February 2025
15. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2693 (2023)	31 August 2024
16. Panel of Experts on Yemen	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2707 (2023)	15 December 2024
17. Panel of Experts on South Sudan	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2683 (2023)	1 July 2024
18. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	DPPA	Security Council resolutions 2610 (2021) and 2716 (2023)	17 June 2024 and 17 December 2024
19. Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2610 (2021)	17 June 2024
20. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	18 October 2025
21. Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2713 (2023)	15 January 2025
22. Panel of Experts on Haiti	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2700 (2023)	19 November 2024
23. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	ODA	Security Council resolutions 1673 (2006) , 1810 (2008) , 1977 (2011) , 2055 (2012) , 2325 (2016) and 2663 (2022)	30 November 2032
24. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	CTED	Security Council resolution 2617 (2021)	31 December 2025

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Latest mandates</i>	<i>Mandate expiry date</i>
Cluster III: regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions			
25. United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	DPPA	S/2016/88 , S/2016/89 , S/2016/1128 and S/2016/1129 ; Security Council resolution 2349 (2017) ; S/2023/70 and S/2023/71	31 January 2026
26. United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	DPPA	Security Council resolutions 2158 (2014) , 2592 (2021) and 2705 (2023)	31 October 2024
27. United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	DPPA	S/2007/279 and S/2007/280	Open-ended
28. United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	DPPA	S/2020/1322 , S/2020/1323 ; S/2021/1069 and S/2021/1070	Open-ended
29. Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	DPPA	Security Council resolutions 1701 (2006) and 1773 (2007) ; S/2007/85 , S/2007/86 , S/2012/34 , S/2012/35 and S/PRST/2015/7	Open-ended
30. United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	DPPA	S/2009/697 , S/2010/457 , S/2018/789 , S/2018/790 , S/PRST/2019/10 and S/2021/720	31 August 2024
31. United Nations Support Mission in Libya	DPPA	Security Council resolutions 2486 (2019) and 2702 (2023)	31 October 2024
32. United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	DPPA	Security Council resolutions 2366 (2017) , 2574 (2021) , 2673 (2023) , 2694 (2023) and 2704 (2023)	31 October 2024
33. United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	DPPA	Security Council resolutions 2452 (2019) , 2481 (2019) , 2534 (2020) and 2691 (2023)	14 July 2024
34. United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2692 (2023)	15 July 2024
UNAMA and UNAMI			
35. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2727 (2024)	17 March 2025
36. United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	DPPA	Security Council resolution 2682 (2023)	31 May 2024

Abbreviations: CTED, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate; DPPA, Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs; ODA, Office for Disarmament Affairs; OSAPG, Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide.

Annex III

Backstopping posts funded from special political mission budgets

Mission	Department	Division/office	Functional title	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	GS	Total
A. Backstopping posts funded in 2024 that will continue in 2025										
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	DPPA	Middle East Division	Senior Political Affairs Officer	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
			Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
			Administrative Assistant	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Subtotal				–	1	1	–	–	1	3
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	DPPA	Central and Southern Africa Division	Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
			Administrative Assistant	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Subtotal				–	–	1	–	–	1	2
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	DOS	Logistics Division, Office of Supply Chain Management	Acquisition Planning/Logistics Officer	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	DMSPC	Field Operations Finance Division	Finance and Budget Assistant	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	DPPA	Middle East Division	Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Subtotal				–	–	1	1	–	1	3
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	DPPA	DPPA-DPO Executive Office	Administrative Assistant	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Subtotal				–	–	–	–	–	1	1
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	DPPA	Western Africa Division	Senior Political Affairs Officer	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
			Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Subtotal				–	1	1	–	–	–	2
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	DPPA	Eastern Africa Division	Senior Political Affairs Officer	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
		Electoral Assistance Division	Electoral Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	DPO	Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions	Programme Management Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	DMSPC	Field Operations Finance Division	Finance and Budget Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Subtotal				–	1	3	–	–	–	4
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	DPPA	Central and Southern Africa Division	Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Subtotal				–	–	1	–	–	–	1

Mission	Department	Division/office	Functional title	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	GS	Total
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	DPPA	Northern Africa Division	Senior Political Affairs Officer	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
			Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
			Administrative Assistant	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	DPPA	Electoral Assistance Division	Electoral Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	DOS	Division for Special Activities/Operational Planning Service	Programme and Planning Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Subtotal				–	1	3	–	–	1	5
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	DPPA	Americas Division	Senior Political Affairs Officer	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
			Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
			Administrative Assistant	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	DPO	Office of Military Affairs	Military Planning Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	DOS	Logistics Division, Office of Supply Chain Management	Logistics Officer	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
DOS	Division for Special Activities/Operational Planning Service	Planning and Programme Officer	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	
Subtotal				–	1	2	2	–	1	6
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	DPPA	Middle East Division	Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	DOS	Division for Special Activities	Associate Human Resources Officer	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	DMSPC	Field Operations Finance Division	Finance and Budget Officer	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Subtotal				–	–	1	1	1	–	3
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	DPPA	Americas Division	Senior Political Affairs Officer	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
			Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
			Team Assistant	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	DMSPC	Field Operations Finance Division	Finance and Budget Assistant	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Subtotal				–	1	1	–	–	2	4
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	DPPA	Asia and the Pacific Division	Principal Political Affairs Officer	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
			Senior Political Affairs Officer	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
			Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
			Political Affairs Officer	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
			Administrative Assistant	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Subtotal				1	1	1	1	–	1	5

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Division/office</i>	<i>Functional title</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>GS</i>	<i>Total</i>
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	DPPA	Middle East Division	Political Affairs Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
			Political Affairs Officer	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
	DPPA	Electoral Assistance Division	Electoral Officer	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Subtotal				–	–	2	2	–	–	4
Total, backstopping posts that will continue in 2025				1	7	18	7	1	9	43

B. Backstopping posts funded in 2024 that will not continue in 2025

United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da’esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant			Senior Political Affairs Officer	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	(1)
			Programme and Planning Officer	–	–	–	(1)	–	–	(1)
Subtotal				–	(1)	–	(1)	–	–	(2)
United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan	DPPA	Eastern Africa Division	Senior Political Affairs Officer	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	(1)
			Political Affairs Officer	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	(1)
			Administrative Assistant	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
	DMSPC	Field Operations Finance Division	Finance and Budget Officer	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	(1)
Subtotal				–	(1)	(2)	–	–	(1)	(4)
Total, backstopping posts that will not continue in 2025				–	(2)	(2)	(1)	–	(1)	(6)

Abbreviations: DMSPC, Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance; DOS, Department of Operational Support; DPO, Department of Peace Operations; DPPA, Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs.

Annex IV

Estimated extrabudgetary resources for special political missions, 2024 and 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Cluster/mission	2024			2025		
	Voluntary contributions	Cost recovery	Total	Voluntary contributions	Cost recovery	Total
Cluster I						
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	750.5	—	750.5	251.4	—	251.4
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	279.0	—	279.0	279.0	—	279.0
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	1 284.2	—	1 284.2	1 284.2	—	1 284.2
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	2 050.0	—	2 050.0	1 800.0	—	1 800.0
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	94.0	—	94.0	94.0	—	94.0
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	527.4	—	527.4	346.0	—	346.0
Subtotal	4 985.1	—	4 985.1	4 054.6	—	4 054.6
Cluster II						
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	1 000.0	—	1 000.0	1 000.0	—	1 000.0
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	385.0	—	385.0	300.0	—	300.0
Subtotal	1 385.0	—	1 385.0	1 300.0	—	1 300.0
Cluster III						
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	493.7	72.0	565.7	493.7	56.0	549.7
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	1 210.6	—	1 210.6	1 210.6	—	1 210.6
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	232.9	—	232.9	248.0	—	248.0
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	1 400.0	—	1 400.0	1 500.0	—	1 500.0
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	713.5	—	713.5	713.5	—	713.5
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	76.7	—	76.7	—	—	—
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	361.7	—	361.7	361.7	—	361.7
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	154.8	—	154.8	154.8	—	154.8
Subtotal	4 643.9	72.0	4 715.9	4 682.3	56.0	4 738.3

Cluster/mission	2024			2025		
	Voluntary contributions	Cost recovery	Total	Voluntary contributions	Cost recovery	Total
UNAMA and UNAMI						
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	514.2	23 700.0	24 214.2	101.8	23 700.0	23 801.8
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	731.1	10 279.8	11 010.9	402.0	9 251.8	9 653.8
Subtotal	1 245.3	33 979.8	35 225.1	503.8	32 951.8	33 455.6
Total	12 259.3	34 051.8	46 311.1	10 540.7	33 007.8	43 548.5

Notes:

- (a) The numbers in this table reflect the projected expenditure for the respective period.
- (b) The explanation for the variance between 2025 and 2024 projected extrabudgetary expenditure of each mission is provided in the proposed programme budget reports for the respective thematic clusters ([A/79/6 \(Sect.3\)/Add.2](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect.3\)/Add.3](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect.3\)/Add.4](#), [A/79/6 \(Sect.3\)/Add.5](#) and [A/79/6 \(Sect.3\)/Add.6](#)).
- (c) Given the uncertainties and difficulties in making projections for 2024 expenditure, some missions have used their 2024 projected expenditure as an indicator for 2025 where no better estimation could be made at time of preparing the present report.

Annex V

Support for special political missions provided free of charge by host countries in 2024 and 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Contributor</i>	<i>Description of contribution</i>	<i>Approximate annual value</i>
Cluster I			
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	Government of Saudi Arabia	Landing rights, airport fees and embarkation/disembarkation fees	0.4
	Government of Jordan	Vehicle registration fees	0.1
	Government of Yemen	Vehicle registration fees	0.1
Cluster III			
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	Government of Senegal	Premises	211.2
	Government of Senegal	Landing rights, airport fees and embarkation/disembarkation fees	15.0
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	Governments of Kenya and Somalia	All host country provision is managed by the United Nations Support Office in Somalia, which provides support to UNSOM	–
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	Government of Turkmenistan	Office premises	379.7
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	Government of Senegal	Premises	33.4
	Government of Senegal	Landing rights, airport fees and embarkation/disembarkation fees	5.0
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	Government of Gabon	Premises (UNOCA offices and residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Africa)	247.9
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	Government of Colombia	Landing rights at airports, navigation fees, airport fees, embarkation and disembarkation fees, aerodrome fees, parking fees and permits	8.0
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	Government of Jordan	Landing rights, airport fees and embarkation/disembarkation fees	46.0
	Government of Djibouti	Landing rights, airport fees and embarkation/disembarkation fees	5.1
	Government of Oman	Landing rights, airport fees and embarkation/disembarkation fees	0.3
	Government of Saudi Arabia	Landing rights, airport fees and embarkation/disembarkation fees	0.7
	Government of Yemen	Waiver of vehicle registration fees	0.3
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	Government of Haiti	Vehicle registration fees	18.0
UNAMA and UNAMI			
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Landing rights at airports	54.7
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Airport fees (embarkation/disembarkation)	10.0
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Airport fees (import duties)	1.453
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Regional office in Jalalabad: building	216.0
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Regional office in Kunduz: building	30.9

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Contributor</i>	<i>Description of contribution</i>	<i>Approximate annual value</i>
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Air terminal (Kabul): land	3.9
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Air terminal (Kunduz): building	2.3
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Air terminal (Mazar-e Sharif): land	47.2
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Regional office in Kunduz: land	163.4
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Regional office in Jalalabad: land	48.0
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Regional office in Kandahar: land	171.7
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Regional office in Mazar-e Sharif: land	1 590.7
	de facto authorities of Afghanistan	Provincial office in Bamyan: land	120.0
	Government of Iraq	Solid building	5 030.5
	Government of Iraq	Infrastructure	853.5
	Government of Iraq	Airport landing rights and fees (embarkation/disembarkation)	309.1
	Government of Kuwait	Solid building	4 015.9
	Government of Kuwait	Infrastructure and airport landing rights	12.3

Annex VI

Cost-sharing arrangements for special political missions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Areas of cost-sharing arrangements</i>	<i>Cost-sharing entities</i>	<i>Reasons for cost-sharing</i>	<i>Amount in the mission's 2025 budget for cost-sharing</i>
Cluster I				
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	Cost-sharing arrangements with the United Nations country team on the local security budget and WHO clinics	UNDP, United Nations country team	Security in the country is managed and provided by the Department of Safety and Security. WHO provides medical services to the country team	159.5
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	Contribution to the United Nations health-care centre for joint medical services, based on the number of staff and in accordance with the memorandum of understanding, and security services	Economic Commission for Africa	Cost-efficiency	3.8
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	The mission's budget includes its portion of common services under the locational support services provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi, in accordance with the service-level agreement	United Nations Office at Nairobi	Cost-efficiency	133.1
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	Cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team for the local cost-shared security budget of the Department of Safety and Security for Yemen and Jordan	UNDP, United Nations country team	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	129.0
	Cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team for joint medical clinics in Yemen	UNDP, United Nations country team	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	147.0
	Cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team for accommodation in Sana'a	UNDP, United Nations country team	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	927.9
	Cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team for a recreation facility in Aden	WHO, United Nations country team	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	12.8
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	ESCAP provides overall administrative services on a cost-recovery basis, with additional support from UNDP for any services on the ground in Myanmar or while on mission to other countries, including security, local transportation, ground coordination and customs clearance	ESCAP, UNDP	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies, especially currently, as operations have temporarily been relocated to Bangkok	86.7
Cluster II				
Panel of Experts on Yemen	The mission's budget includes only its portion(s) of one or more types of agreed services shared among a number of participating entities, paid to UNDP, the entity providing the shared services. These services include the rental of office space and accommodation and security and medical services	UNDP	Cost-efficiency	208.6

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Areas of cost-sharing arrangements</i>	<i>Cost-sharing entities</i>	<i>Reasons for cost-sharing</i>	<i>Amount in the mission's 2025 budget for cost-sharing</i>
Cluster III				
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	Electricity distribution fees; water distribution fees; garbage, waste disposal and fumigation services; gardening services; maintenance and repair for generators; general maintenance and repair	United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	UNOWAS and Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission shared facilities	104.1
	Air operations	United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission, other missions	Aircraft shared among UNOWAS, United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission and other missions	213.4
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	UNSOM logistical and related support is provided by UNSOS, and the related costs are included in the UNSOM budget. The range of services provided by UNSOS includes office and residential accommodation, medical support, fuel, travel on UNSOS aircraft on a seat-available basis, airport security services and grounds passes. UNSOM will cost-share three fixed-wing and two rotary-wing aircraft at a ratio of 30:70 between UNSOM and UNSOS. For ICT resources, UNSOM has its own equipment, and UNSOS provides the back-end and some end-user equipment when required. Common ICT services are shared at a ratio of 30:70 between UNSOM and UNSOS	UNSOS	UNSOM administrative, logistical and related support is provided by UNSOS	26 151.7
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	Under a cost-sharing arrangement, the Regional Centre rents office space from UNDP in four Central Asian capitals: Astana, Bishkek, Dushanbe and Tashkent. The cost-sharing arrangement is based on an existing memorandum of understanding between the Regional Centre and UNDP	UNDP	Common premises	21.6
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	The Office has been maintaining a cost-sharing arrangement with the Department of Safety and Security since 2011 for the rental of office space, ICT-related costs and other facility services such as cleaning, building maintenance and utilities	Department of Safety and Security	The Office provides office accommodation and related services to the Department of Safety and Security and the Security Information and Operations Centre on its premises	93.4
	United Nations agency-to-United Nations Agency contribution agreements for the Security Information and Operations Centre	UNDP	Contribution to the Security Information and Operations Centre for 83 Office staff members	36.1
	The Office maintains office space at the ESCWA premises to support the mobility of the Special Coordinator and her political team, for which the Office reimburses ESCWA for the facility services for the area occupied by its staff	ESCWA	For the provision of office space within United Nations House, along with related services on a cost-recovery basis	39.4

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Areas of cost-sharing arrangements</i>	<i>Cost-sharing entities</i>	<i>Reasons for cost-sharing</i>	<i>Amount in the mission's 2025 budget for cost-sharing</i>
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	Cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team for local security and compound management; and local cost-shared security budget	United Nations country team, WHO	UNOCA is located in the compound shared with other United Nations entities. There are common costs for the management of the compound and its security	83.5
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	UNSMIL cost-sharing arrangements, subject to capacity and the prevailing security environment, comprise: ground and air transportation, medical services and medical evacuation, and other support (use of radio network, telephone service, videoconference and printer and security support (personnel and property)). UNSMIL and other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes share an office in Benghazi. UNSMIL contributes its share of the total costs of the premises in Benghazi to WFP, which signed the lease for the office	WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Common premises in the Benghazi hub	460.0
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	Cost-sharing arrangement with the Department of Safety and Security for the local cost-shared security budget	UNDP, United Nations country team	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	140.0
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	Cost-sharing arrangement with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen for the sharing of office premises and related maintenance and utilities in Amman and Sana'a, and office and accommodation premises in Aden	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	820.1
	Cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team for the local cost-shared security budget of the Department of Safety and Security for Yemen and Jordan	UNDP, United Nations country team	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	245.5
	Cost-sharing arrangement with UNDP for joint security services at accommodations in Sana'a	UNDP, United Nations country team	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	187.0
	Cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team for joint medical clinics in Yemen	UNDP, United Nations country team	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	115.0
	Cost-sharing arrangement with WFP for the sharing of office and accommodation premises in southern districts	WFP, UNDP, Department of Safety and Security, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	775.2
	Cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team for a recreation facility in Aden	WHO, United Nations country team	Cost-efficiency and operational synergies	5.1
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	Cost-sharing arrangement with the Department of Safety and Security for the local cost-shared security budget	UNDP, United Nations country team	Cost-sharing activities support the risk management measures of the Department of Safety and Security in Haiti. The local cost-shared security budget is managed by UNDP	120.0

Mission	Areas of cost-sharing arrangements	Cost-sharing entities	Reasons for cost-sharing	Amount in the mission's 2025 budget for cost-sharing
UNAMA and UNAMI				
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	1. Co-location in the United Nations Operations Centre in Afghanistan compound in Kabul, which has been cost-shared with agencies, funds and programmes since 2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compound security (private security company and Local level guards) • Rental and maintenance (rental, liquid and solid waste removal, cleaning, gardening and maintenance of common areas) 	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UN-Women, UNOPS, UNFPA	To achieve economies of scale	3 132.1
	2. Field Office co-location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compound security (private security company and Local level guards) • Rental and maintenance (rental, liquid and solid waste removal, cleaning, gardening and maintenance of common areas) 	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UN-Women, UNOPS, UNFPA, Department of Safety and Security, ILO, WFP, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, IOM, UNHCR, FAO	To achieve economies of scale	5 742.9
	3. Joint medical services, Kabul: cost-sharing of staff costs, equipment, supplies and pharmaceuticals	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UN-Women, UNOPS, UNFPA, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, ILO, UNIDO, FAO, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNEP, ADB, UNAMA, Resident Coordinator Office, UNCTAD, UNODC, World Bank	To achieve economies of scale	420.9
	4. United Nations Medical Emergency Response Team, regions: cost-sharing of staff costs and equipment, supplies and pharmaceuticals	ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNOPS, UNAMA, UN-Women, FAO	To achieve economies of scale	330.5
	5. Forward surgical team and an aeromedical evacuation team: contracted medical service provider. Cost-shared over the three-year contract duration	ADB, FAO, ILO, IOM, Resident Coordinator Office, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNOPS, UN-Habitat,	To achieve economies of scale	236.1

Mission	Areas of cost-sharing arrangements	Cost-sharing entities	Reasons for cost-sharing	Amount in the mission's 2025 budget for cost-sharing
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	1. Security services	UNAMA, UNHCR, UNIDO, UN-Women, WFP, WHO, World Bank		
	• United Nations Guard Unit cost-shared services	FAO, ILO, IOM, ITC, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, Mine Action Service, UNODC, UNOPS, UN-Women, WFP, WHO	The United Nations in Iraq operates under a unified security risk management framework, the United Nations security management system, to address common security concerns at the country level. Participating entities contribute proportionately, with UNAMI as the administering entity	2 627.0
	• Local cost-shared security services: escorted movements, staff tracking, security training, security infrastructure, security operational support and guard force			756.2
	• Premises guard force (staffing): compound security			2 130.0
	2. Accommodation and office space management and rental services (including for the Mosul compound): cleaning services, garbage collection, utilities, service and maintenance of fuel facilities and dispensing units, building and other maintenance services, petrol, oil and lubricants (generator), sanitation and cleaning materials, ICT services and fire extinguisher maintenance	FAO, ILO, IOM, ITC, Resident Coordinator Office, UNCTAD, UNDP, Department of Safety and Security, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, Mine Action Service, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Office of Counter-Terrorism, UNODC, UNOPS, UN-Women, WFP, WHO	To achieve economies of scale and enable the One United Nations initiative in Iraq to deliver more effectively and efficiently on its mandates	2 918.0
	3. Kuwait Joint Support Office non-staff costs: utilities, maintenance services, security services, petrol, oil and lubricants, commercial communications, information technology services and surface transport shuttle services	BINUH, Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, UNAMA, UNDOF, UNFICYP, United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, UNIFIL, UNMHA, UNMIK, UNMOGIP, United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, Office of the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Office of the United Nations	The Office's non-staff costs are shared in proportion to the number of personnel for each of the entities supported	546.8

Mission	Areas of cost-sharing arrangements	Cost-sharing entities	Reasons for cost-sharing	Amount in the mission's 2025 budget for cost-sharing
		Special Coordinator for Lebanon, UNTSO, United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia		
	Other cost-shared services: medical services and ground transportation services	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, FAO, IOM, Mine Action Service, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN-Women, WFP, WHO	To achieve economies of scale and enable the One United Nations initiative in Iraq to deliver more effectively and efficiently on its mandates	1 301.8

Abbreviations: ADB, Asian Development Bank; BINUH, United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti; ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; ICT, information and communications technology; ILO, International Labour Organization; IOM, International Organization for Migration; ITC, International Trade Centre; UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; UNDOF, United Nations Disengagement Observer Force; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNFICYP, United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UNIDO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization; UNIFIL, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon; UNMHA, United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement; UNMIK, United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo; UNMOGIP, United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan; UNOCA, United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa; UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNOPS, United Nations Office for Project Services; UNOWAS, United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel; UNSOM, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia; UNSOS, United Nations Support Office in Somalia; UNTSO, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; WFP, World Food Programme; WHO, World Health Organization.

Annex VII

Cost-recovery spendable revenue estimates of special political missions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Cost centre/office providing service</i>	<i>Entities to receive support</i>	<i>Type/detail of support to be provided</i>	<i>Estimated spendable revenue</i>
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	Safety and security	UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, Mine Action Service, FAO, WFP, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, ILO, UN-Women, UNFPA, Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development, IOM, UNODC, Office of the Resident Coordinator, UNICEF, UNHCR, Iqarus, Dyck Advisory Group	Provision of security training and shared UNOCA security services. Co-location memorandum of understanding in the regions for security services	11 418.5
	Medical services	UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Mine Action Service, FAO, WFP, UN Women, ADB, Office of the Resident Coordinator, UNCTAD, World Bank, UNODC, UNIDO, UN-Habitat	Provision of medical services	4 103.5
	Communications and information technology	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDOC, Mine Action Service, UNIDO, UNFPA, ILO	Provision of mobile and fixed telephone services, Terrestrial Trunked Radio (Tetra) tracking services, configuration for Tetra, antenna installed on UNAMA tower, radio services	128.8
	Engineering Section	UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, Mine Action Service, FAO, WFP, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, ILO, UN Women, UNFPA, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, IOM, UNODC, Office of the Resident Coordinator, UNICEF, UNHCR, Iqarus, Dyck Advisory Group	Provision of shared UNOCA maintenance services, accommodation, and office space rental services	7 162.6
	Ground transportation	UNDP, UNFPA, World Bank, Embassy of Japan, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Embassy of Sweden, Embassy of Switzerland, Embassy of Finland	Vehicle rental services	130.0
	Aviation	WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPS, IDG Security (Afghanistan) Ltd.	Air transportation and logistics services	255.0
	Administration fee			530.5
Total estimated revenue				23 729.0
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	Safety and security	UNHCR, UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, UNITAD, WHO, FAO, Mine Action Service, UN-Women, UNFPA, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNOPS, ILO, UNODC, UNAMA, UNCTAD, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, ITC, UNIDO	United Nations Guard Unit cost-sharing and services under the local cost-shared security budget and unarmed premises guard force	5 513.2
	Supply chain management	UNITAD, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNESCO, Mine Action Service, UNFPA, UNOPS, FAO, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UN Women, UN-Habitat, ILO, UNODC	Provision of generator ground transportation and aviation fuel and composite ration packs	696.9
	Medical services	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, WFP, UNITAD, Mine Action Service, UNESCO, WHO, FAO, ILO, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNOPS, UNFPA	Provision of medical services	26.4

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Cost centre/office providing service</i>	<i>Entities to receive support</i>	<i>Type/detail of support to be provided</i>	<i>Estimated spendable revenue</i>
	Communications and information technology	ILO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRCCA, UNOPS	Provision of mobile and fixed telephone services	217.4
	Engineering Section	UNITAD, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, IOM, Mine Action Service, UNAMA, UN-Habitat, FAO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNESCO, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNOPS, UNODC, ILO, UNMHA, Department of Safety and Security, ITC	Accommodation and office space rental services	2 918.0
	Ground transportation	IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, ITC, WHO, UNHCR, UNCTAD, UNODC, WFP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, Mine Action Service, UNAMA, FAO, Office of Counter-Terrorism, Office of the Resident Coordinator in Kuwait, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNOPS, UN Women, UN-Habitat, UNEP, IAEA	Vehicle rental services and shuttle services repair and maintenance services driving test services	630.1
	Civilian personnel and other services	UNITAD, UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, WFP, Mine Action Service, FAO, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNFPA, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNOPS, UN Women, ILO, ITC, UNODC, European Union Advisory Mission, UNCTAD, Office of Counter-Terrorism	Personnel costs for staff involved in cost recovery and other administrative services	277.8
Total estimated revenue				10 279.8
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	Communications and information technology	UNODC	Communications and information technology services	2.4
	Engineering Section	UNODC	Logistics support services	23.6
	Aviation	Other missions and agencies	Aviation services	30.0
Total estimated revenue				56.0
Total				34 064.8

Abbreviations: ADB, Asian Development Bank; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency; ILO, International Labour Organization; IOM, International Organization for Migration; ITC, International Trade Centre; UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UNIDO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization; UNITAD, United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant; UNMHA, United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement; UNOCA, United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa; UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; UNOPS, United Nations Office for Project Services; UNRCCA, United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; WFP, World Food Programme; WHO, World Health Organization.

Notes:

- The table presents estimates of spendable revenue from cost-recovery activities for special political missions that have an approved cost plan for fiscal year 2024 at the time of issuance of the present report. Spendable revenue is revenue that will be spent based on the approved cost plan. Projected expenditure under the cost plans of the respective missions is presented in annex VIII.
- Non-spendable revenue is unpredictable in nature. If received, such revenue would be collected and transferred to the assessed fund (i.e. the regular budget general fund in the case of the special political missions) for credit back to the Member States that funded the assessed budget.

Annex VIII

Projected expenditure from cost-recovered revenue of special political missions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan</i>	<i>United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq</i>	<i>United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel</i>
Military and police personnel			
Military contingents	–	2 622.1	–
Subtotal	–	2 622.1	–
Civilian personnel			
International staff	1 305.5	–	–
National staff	3 337.6	–	–
United Nations Volunteers	1 363.8	162.9	–
General temporary assistance	–	2 627.0	–
Subtotal	6 006.9	2 789.9	–
Operational costs			
Official travel	105.0	28.2	–
Facilities and infrastructure	7 268.1	3 237.1	22.6
Ground transportation	8 256.5	427.1	1.0
Air operations	130.0	–	30.0
Communications and Information technology	128.8	657.4	2.4
Medical	1 519.1	26.4	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	59.6	491.6	–
Subtotal	17 722.2	4 867.8	56.0
Total	23 729.0	10 279.8	56.0

Note: The figures presented in this table are based on the respective mission's approved cost plan for expenditure to be incurred against cost-recovery revenue for fiscal year 2024 at the time of issuance of the present report. Owing to the timeline followed by the cost-recovery process, cost plans for fiscal year 2025 will become available only towards the end of 2024.

Annex IX

Air operations resources for special political missions, 2023–2025

(Thousands of United States dollars/number of hours)

Mission	2023				2024		2025	
	Approved budget	Actual expenditure	Budgeted flight hours	Actual flight hours	Approved budget	Budgeted flight hours	Proposed budget	Proposed flight hours
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria								
Fixed-wing	315.0	—	—	—	315.0	—	315.0	—
Rotary-wing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	41.0	21.2	—	—	41.0	—	41.0	—
Other	—	66.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	356.0	87.7	—	—	356.0	—	356.0	—
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region								
Fixed-wing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rotary-wing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	68.6	15.6	—	—	68.6	—	48.4	—
Subtotal	68.6	15.6	—	—	68.6	—	48.4	—
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen								
Fixed-wing	510.1	373.6	158	10	407.1	126	97.4	81
Rotary-wing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	154.8	4.1	—	—	134.7	—	147.9	—
Other	239.1	169.1	—	—	275.9	—	333.4	—
Subtotal	904.0	546.8	158	10	817.7	126	578.7	81
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel								
Fixed-wing	1 337.8	1 435.1	540	296 ^a	1 386.4	504	1 547.5	600
Rotary-wing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	717.2	161.7	—	—	649.4	—	285.1	—
Other	636.3	772.5	—	—	572.5	—	573.1	—
Subtotal	2 691.3	2 369.2	540	296	2 608.3	504	2 405.7	600

Mission	2023				2024		2025	
	Approved budget	Actual expenditure	Budgeted flight hours	Actual flight hours	Approved budget	Budgeted flight hours	Proposed budget	Proposed flight hours
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia								
Fixed-wing	1 866.0	2 042.7	792	688	2 068.6	660	2 406.3	660
Rotary-wing	2 636.8	2 878.0	540	557	2 702.7	540	3 561.8	540
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	1 056.4	1 333.7	—	—	1 128.4	—	1 028.7	—
Other	1 026.7	514.4	—	—	875.6	—	755.4	—
Subtotal	6 585.9	6 768.8	1 332	1 245	6 775.3	1 200	7 752.2	1 200
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission								
Fixed-wing	69.1	110.4	38	48	79.8	48	92.1	65
Rotary-wing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	50.1	36.2	—	—	56.3	—	31.1	—
Other	77.1	56.3	—	—	58.0	—	60.2	—
Subtotal	196.3	202.8	38	48	194.1	48	183.4	65
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa								
Fixed-wing	96.7	57.5	61	13	93.4	49	93.7	49
Rotary-wing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	26.7	—	—	—	21.3	—	21.4	—
Other	35.8	—	—	—	21.6	—	31.0	—
Subtotal	159.2	57.5	61	13	145.8	49	146.1	49
United Nations Support Mission in Libya								
Fixed-wing	3 203.5	2 688.7	550	518	2 493.3	550	2 768.5	500
Rotary-wing	2 255.5	—	150	—	2 579.6	150	1 144.0	75
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	825.5	522.0	—	—	958.8	—	724.5	—
Other	725.5	412.0	—	—	773.2	—	723.5	—
Subtotal	7 010.0	3 622.7	700	518	6 804.9	700	5 360.5	575

Mission	2023				2024		2025	
	Approved budget	Actual expenditure	Budgeted flight hours	Actual flight hours	Approved budget	Budgeted flight hours	Proposed budget	Proposed flight hours
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia								
Fixed-wing	1 547.0	1 502.0	900	544 ^a	1 624.2	780	1 509.5	555
Rotary-wing	3 930.0	4 869.3	1 000	991	6 395.2	1 800	7 124.8	995
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	937.2	756.5	—	—	1 152.2	—	651.1	—
Other	902.7	656.2	—	—	1 320.7	—	1 322.1	—
Subtotal	7 316.9	7 784.0	1 900	1 535	10 492.3	2 580	10 607.5	1 550
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement								
Fixed-wing	2 986.0	2 369.6	832	580	2 558.9	880	2 657.2	464
Rotary-wing	2 070.0	4 496.6	420	12	2 976.6	420	—	—
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	1 937.8	1 017.5	—	—	2 139.1	—	846.3	—
Other	1 277.4	1 264.4	—	—	1 313.5	—	881.6	—
Subtotal	8 271.2	9 148.1	1 252	591	8 988.1	1 300	4 385.1	464
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan								
Fixed-wing	4 779.6	2 975.0	860	686	3 537.6	1 060	2 301.1	700
Rotary-wing	2 052.4	—	536	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	1 142.9	477.4	—	—	659.0	—	1 576.5	—
Other	235.2	58.4	—	—	225.8	—	121.2	—
Subtotal	8 210.1	3 510.8	1 396	686	4 422.4	1 060	3 998.8	700
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq								
Fixed-wing	2 454.8	2 170.2	925	763	2 392.0	925	4 026.9	800
Rotary-wing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	490.3	743.4	—	—	1 101.5	—	777.2	—
Other	205.4	154.7	—	—	241.1	—	193.1	—
Subtotal	3 150.5	3 068.3	925	763	3 734.6	925	4 997.2	800

<i>Mission</i>	2023				2024		2025	
	<i>Approved budget</i>	<i>Actual expenditure</i>	<i>Budgeted flight hours</i>	<i>Actual flight hours</i>	<i>Approved budget</i>	<i>Budgeted flight hours</i>	<i>Proposed budget</i>	<i>Proposed flight hours</i>
Total, all special political missions								
Fixed-wing	19 165.6	15 724.8	5 656	4 146	16 956.3	5 582	17 815.2	4 474
Rotary-wing	12 944.7	12 243.9	2 646	1 560	14 654.1	2 910	11 830.6	1 610
Petrol, oil and other lubricants	7 379.9	5 073.6	—	—	8 041.7	—	6 130.8	—
Other	5 429.8	4 140.1	—	—	5 756.0	—	5 043.0	—
Total	44 920.0	37 182.4	8 302	5 706	45 408.1	8 492	40 819.6	6 084

Note: The “Other” category includes equipment and supplies, services, landing fees and ground handling charges, aircrew subsistence allowance and liability insurance.

^a Flight hours are inclusive of hours utilized under standby charter agreement or short-term contract agreement.

Annex X

Special flights for special political missions, 2023–2025

(Thousands of United States dollars for costs/number of flight hours for duration)

Mission	2023 actual			2024 actual (January–March)			2025 estimated
	Costs	Duration	Justification	Costs	Duration	Justification	Costs
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	24.2	9.6	The flights were undertaken to support important movements for peace consultations and negotiations	–	–	–	578.7
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	907.5	186.3	Special flights in support of the Mission's mandate when there were no regular flights available; medical evacuations	82.7	17.2	Special flight in support of the Mission's mandate when there was no regular flight available; medical evacuation	344.50
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	57.5	13.28	Low availability of commercial flights in the subregion to attend urgent meetings	–	–	A remaining balance from the 2023 invoice from the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo will be settled in 2024 No special flights were required for the first quarter of 2024	146.1
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	813.5	176	Special flights to support senior leadership and delegation visits	216.5	46.5	To support senior leadership and delegation visits	900.0
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	389.4	73	Special flights in support of the ongoing peace process in collaboration with the Government of Colombia as well as other internal flights in support of visits and key meetings for the Mission's mandate implementation	–	–	–	–
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	212.9	49.8	To support important movements for peace and redeployment coordination consultations, including requests from the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and the United Nations country team	31.3	7	To support important movements for peace consultations, including requests from the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	458.1
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	147.7	75.3	Aeromedical evacuation flights, and ad hoc logistical support of the Mission and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes when the regular scheduled flights were not available	29.8	14.6	Ad hoc logistical support of the Mission and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes when the regular scheduled flights were not available	136.0
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	352.4	194.4	Special flights to facilitate travel for senior leadership within Iraq for political and humanitarian/development consultations or dialogue, United Nations Guard Unit rotations and medical evacuation/casualty evacuation	124.8	31.2	To facilitate the travel of senior leadership within Iraq for political and humanitarian, development consultations or dialogues, United Nations Guard Unit rotations and medical evacuation/casualty evacuation	250.0

Note: As defined in the United Nations aviation manual, a special flight is an unscheduled flight and requires special authorization from the Chief of Mission Support.

Annex XI

Resources for acquisition of satellite imagery for special political missions, 2024 and 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	<i>Justification</i>
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.8	29.4	The provisions cover a subscription to a geospatial database which will allow experts to access near-real-time, high-resolution temporal and spatial satellite imagery and related services and which will be used to better document the implementation of the Security Council mandates
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	2.6	29.4	
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	230.2	–	
Panel of Experts on Libya	6.2	29.4	
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	2.6	29.4	
Panel of Experts on Yemen	3.0	29.4	
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	2.6	29.4	
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	1.5	–	
Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	2.9	29.4	The provision is to support the Mission's situational awareness with geospatial information, which will be used to analyse situations within the mission area and will assist in keeping the mission leadership informed for better strategic planning
Panel of Experts on Haiti	3.0	29.4	
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	1.8	1.8	The provision is to support the Mission's situational awareness with geospatial information, which will be used to analyse situations within the mission area and will assist in keeping the mission leadership informed for better strategic planning
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	150.0	120.0	The Mission requires high-resolution satellite imagery to perform image analysis in support of monitoring areas of responsibility, image analysis reports and hotspot visualization products, allowing, inter alia, the extraction of features of interest, spatial and terrain analysis, the planning of military and security patrols, the production of operational maps and the production of value-added products for the Joint Operations Centre

Annex XII

Communications and information technology resources for special political missions, 2024 and 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Number of posts related to communications and information technology		Other communications and information technology-related resources		
Mission	Approved 2024	Proposed 2025	Approved 2024	Proposed 2025	Remarks
Cluster I: special and personal envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General					
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	–	–	75.2	75.2	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$9,400); telecommunication and network services (\$16,100); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$31,500); spare parts (\$5,200); software, licences and fees (\$2,000); and public information and publication services (\$11,000)
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	–	–	36.8	41.5	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$7,700); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$25,700); spare parts (\$1,200); rental of equipment (\$3,300); and public information and publication services, including a subscription to two research databases (\$3,600)
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	–	–	11.0	11.1	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$7,300); and maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$3,800)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	–	–	7.3	7.4	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services, including mobile applications (\$4,200); and maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$3,200)
United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	–	–	47.8	21.3	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$3,100); telecommunication and network services (\$8,900); rental of equipment (\$2,200); and software, licences and fees (\$7,100)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	1 FS, 4 LL	1 FS, 4 LL	396.4	396.4	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$52,600); telecommunication and network services (\$94,100); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$168,700); spare parts (\$16,400); software, licences and fees (\$56,400); and public information and publication services (\$8,200)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	–	–	40.1	40.1	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$4,900); telecommunication and network services (\$19,100); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$8,300); spare parts (\$4,600); and software, licences and fees (\$3,200)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	–	–	141.4	135.1	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$15,500); telecommunication and network services (\$29,500); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$42,100); and public information and publication services (\$48,000)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of posts related to communications and information technology</i>		<i>Other communications and information technology-related resources</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	1 P-4, 2 FS, 2 LL	1 P-4, 2 FS, 2 LL	709.0	786.0	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$72,500); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$525,100); spare parts (\$20,700); software, licences and fees (\$60,300); and public information and publication services, including printing and reproduction (\$107,400)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	—	—	24.6	25.5	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$6,000); telecommunication and network services (\$3,000); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$16,400); and spare parts (\$100)
Cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms					
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	—	—	34.6	64.5	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$17,400); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$4,900); software, licences and fees (\$700); and public information and publication services (\$41,500)
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	—	—	31.5	60.3	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$15,700); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$3,500); software, licences and fees (\$700); and public information and publication services (\$40,400)
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	—	—	345.7	12.7	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$800); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$6,500); software, licences and fees (\$700); and public information and publication services (\$4,700)
Panel of Experts on Libya	—	—	40.4	65.9	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$16,200); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$7,000); software, licences and fees (\$700); and public information and publication services (\$42,000)
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	—	—	33.0	61.9	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$15,600); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$5,200); software, licences and fees (\$700); and public information and publication services (\$40,400)
Panel of Experts on Yemen	—	—	41.0	69.6	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$20,000); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$7,400); software, licences and fees (\$700); and public information and publication services (\$41,500)
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	—	—	35.2	64.1	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$15,700); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$6,800); software, licences and fees (\$700); and public information and publication services (\$40,900)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of posts related to communications and information technology</i>		<i>Other communications and information technology-related resources</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	–	–	204.3	225.8	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$12,300); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$181,300); software, licences and fees (\$900); and public information and publication services (\$9,800)
Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	–	–	12.1	12.2	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$3,000); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$5,400); and public information and publication services for website maintenance (\$3,800)
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	–	–	20.1	9.4	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$1,600); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$4,300); and public information and publication services (\$3,500) for website maintenance
Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	–	–	46.3	74.8	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$16,200); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$15,900); software, licences and fees (\$700); and public information and publication services (\$42,000)
Panel of Experts on Haiti	–	–	35.5	63.9	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$16,600); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$5,900); rental of equipment (\$500); software, licences and fees (\$700); and public information and publication services (\$40,200)
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	–	–	132.9	88.7	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$16,700); telecommunication and network services (\$9,000); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services, including provision for contractual services (\$61,000); and software licences and fees (\$2,000)
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	–	–	190.1	190.1	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$32,100); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$122,200); and public information and publication services (\$35,800)
Cluster III: regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions					
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	1 FS, 2 LL	1 FS, 2 LL	727.7	649.4	Resources provide for: acquisition of communications and information technology equipment (\$72,100); telecommunication and network services (\$160,300); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$215,900); spare parts (\$56,400); software, licences and fees (\$99,200); and public information and publication services (\$45,500)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of posts related to communications and information technology</i>		<i>Other communications and information technology-related resources</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	–	–	5 862.9	5 202.2	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$394,000); telecommunication and network services (\$1,478,800); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$1,868,000); spare parts (\$200,200); software, licences and fees (\$160,000); and public information and publication services (\$1,101,200).
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	1 FS, 2 LL	1 FS, 2 LL	272.7	215.2	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$36,000); telecommunication and network services (\$89,100); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$49,600), spare parts (\$3,700); software, licences and fees (\$20,800); and public information and publication services (\$16,000)
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	–	–	464.2	437.6	Resources provide for: acquisition of communications and information technology equipment (\$35,500); telecommunication and network services (\$169,500); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$162,600); spare parts (\$43,600); software, licences and fees (\$16,400); and public information services (\$10,000)
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	2 LL	2 LL	235.8	289.7	Resources provide for: acquisition of communications and information technology equipment (\$87,900); telecommunication and network services (\$60,100); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$110,100); spare parts (\$8,800); software, licences and fees (\$18,000); and public information and publication services (\$4,800)
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	1 FS, 2 LL	1 FS, 2 LL	534.4	504.9	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$94,700); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$262,300); spare parts (\$8,900); software, licenses and fees (\$35,200); and public information and publication services (\$103,800)
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	6 FS, 5 LL	6 FS, 5 LL	3 092.5	2 587.2	Resources provide for: telecommunication and network services (\$689,500); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$1,042,700); spare parts (\$88,800); software, licences and fees (\$450 800); and public information and publication services (\$315,400)
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	1 P-4, 4 FS, 1 NPO, 9 LL	1 P-4, 4 FS, 1 NPO, 8 LL	6 320.5	5 440.2	Resources provide for: acquisition of communications and information technology equipment (\$548,400); telecommunication and network services (\$1,127,900); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$2,644,600); spare parts (\$111,600); software, licences and fees (\$567,900); and public information and publication services (\$439,800)
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	1 P-3, 1 FS, 3 LL	1 P-3, 1 FS, 3 LL	1 126.1	1 461.7	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$53,000); telecommunication and network services (\$83,900); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$968,900); spare parts (\$51,900); software, licences and fees (\$100,400); and public information and publication services, including printing and reproduction (\$203,600)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of posts related to communications and information technology</i>		<i>Other communications and information technology-related resources</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	3 FS, 1 NPO	3 FS, 1 NPO	1 991.8	1 707.7	Resources provide for: acquisition of communications and information technology equipment (\$94,000); telecommunication and network services (\$333,300); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$891,000); spare parts (\$5,500); software and fees (\$231,000); and public information and publication services (\$224,900)
UNAMA and UNAMI					
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	1 P-4, 10 FS, 6 NPO, 25 LL, 6 UNV	1 P-4, 10 FS, 6 NPO, 25 LL, 8 UNV	5 730.2	6 157.5	Resources provide for: communications and information technology equipment (\$1,468,200); telecommunication and network services (\$1,668,500); maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$1,526,400); spare parts (\$289,500); software, licences and fees (\$678,400); and public information and publication services (\$526,500)
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 9 FS, 3 NPO, 26 LL	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 9 FS, 3 NPO, 26 LL	2 927.5	2 596.5	Resources provide for: (a) communications and information technology equipment (\$81,100); (b) telecommunication and network services (\$396,600); (c) maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services (\$1,296,700); (d) spare parts (\$130,000); (e) software, licences and fees (\$567,200); and (f) public information and publication services (\$124,900)

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; UNV, United Nations Volunteer.

Annex XIII

Security-related resources for special political missions, 2024 and 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Mission	Number of posts		Other security-related resources		Remarks
	Approved 2024	Proposed 2025	Approved 2024	Proposed 2025	
Cluster I: special and personal envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General					
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	1 FS, 1 LL	1 FS, 1 LL	17.3	17.3	Firefighting equipment and uniforms, and maintenance of closed-circuit television, fire alarm, burglary alarm and fire suppression systems and security barriers
United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	—	—	10.4	10.4	Security services for the Geneva discussions and conferences provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	1 P-4, 4 FS, 12 LL	1 P-4, 4 FS, 12 LL	618.3	616.7	To provide for the cost-shared security budget in Damascus and for security provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva and commercial providers to the Special Envoy and during meetings of the Constitutional Committee held in Geneva
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	—	—	3.7	3.8	Contribution to the Department of Safety and Security field office
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	—	—	2.8	3.6	Office’s share of common security services provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 14 FS, 3 LL	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 14 FS, 3 LL	811.2	918.0	Acquisition of safety and security equipment, supplies and uniforms (\$62,000); security services, including unarmed guard services provided by private security companies, Department of Safety and Security local cost-shared security budget, and allowance for security escorts and armed guards provided by the host authorities (\$856,000)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	—	—	—	—	No separate security services required in Bangkok or in Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific premises
Cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms					
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 P-3	1 P-3	—	—	Security Coordination Officer for the experts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Panel of Experts on Libya	—	—	—	11.6	Cost of security support provided by the Department of Safety and Security to the experts when in Libya
Panel of Experts on Yemen	5 FS	5 FS	10.9	10.9	Close protection for the experts, United Nations Development Programme shared security costs in Yemen and training for security officers

Mission	Number of posts		Other security-related resources		Remarks
	Approved 2024	Proposed 2025	Approved 2024	Proposed 2025	
Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	–	–	52.9	55.5	Cost of security services in Somalia, residential security in Nairobi, and security services and security escorts for the experts of the Panel to be made available by the United Nations Office at Nairobi
Panel of Experts on Haiti	–	–	142.5	142.5	Replacement cost for close protection for the experts when travelling within Haiti
Cluster III: regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions					
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	1 FS	1 FS	82.7	63.7	Safety and security equipment, shared portion of contractual costs for security guard services for Dakar, costs for security guards at the Nouakchott and Abuja offices and costs for residence security for the head of mission
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 38 FS, 9 NPO, 19 LL	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 38 FS, 9 NPO, 19 LL	3 100.8	3 319.9	Acquisition of safety and security equipment, local cost-shared security budget and cost of guard services
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	9 LL	9 LL	20.4	11.5	Acquisition of safety and security equipment and the Centre's contribution to the local shared common/inter-agency security budgets at five locations of the Centre
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	–	–	35.0	38.3	Security guard services for the offices in Yaoundé and Abuja, as well as the shared portion of costs for security guard services in Dakar
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	1 P-4, 3 FS, 47 LL	1 P-4, 3 FS, 47 LL	97.3	85.3	Acquisition of safety and security equipment and the cost-shared portion of security services for the Security Information and Operations Centre
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	1 FS, 1 LL	1 FS, 1 LL	195.3	90.3	Contractual security services: the security service provider increased the number of security agents to ensure better security coverage of the premises; and the Mission requested additional security staff at the national level to strengthen the firefighting prevention unit, as well as residential security services
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	3 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 P-2, 101 FS, 47 LL	3 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 P-2, 101 FS, 47 LL	7 081.5	6 974.5	Acquisition of safety and security equipment (\$94,700), contractual security services (\$135,700) and United Nations Guard Unit (\$6,744,100)
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 21 FS, 5 NPO, 26 LL	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 21 FS, 5 NPO, 26 LL	3 019.1	3 019.1	Includes \$43,900 for the acquisition of safety and security equipment and \$2,975,200 for contractual guard services provided by private security companies, including the local cost-shared security charges
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	1 P-4, 1 P-3, 12 FS, 6 LL	1 P-4, 1 P-3, 12 FS, 6 LL	1 754.3	1 667.8	Acquisition of safety and security equipment, supplies and uniforms (\$102,000) and security services, including unarmed guard services provided by private security companies, Department of Safety and Security local cost-shared security budget, and allowance for security escorts and armed guards provided by the host authorities (\$1,565,700)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of posts</i>		<i>Other security-related resources</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	1 P-4, 1 P-3, 25 FS, 1 NPO, 5 LL	1 P-4, 1 P-3, 28 FS, 1 NPO, 5 LL	1 601.0	1 692.9	Acquisition of safety and security equipment, supplies and uniforms, contractual security guard services (provided by private security firms), local cost-shared security budget and residential security measures for United Nations police and Government-provided personnel
UNAMA and UNAMI					
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	1 P-5, 2 P-4, 4 P-3, 2 P-2, 58 FS, 2 NPO, 112 LL, 4 UNV	1 P-5, 2 P-4, 4 P-3, 2 P-2, 55 FS, 2 NPO, 109 LL, 6 UNV	9 464.2	9 064.8	Includes acquisition of safety and security equipment (\$600,200) and requirements for security services (\$8,464,600): security guard and canine services provided by private security companies, Department of Safety and Security cost-sharing of local security, and allowances for security escorts and armed guards provided by the host authorities
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	1 P-5, 5 P-4, 5 P-3, 2 P-2, 81 FS, 10 NPO, 116 LL	1 P-5, 5 P-4, 5 P-3, 2 P-2, 81 FS, 10 NPO, 110 LL, 3 UNV	5 773.2	5 509.9	Acquisition of safety and security equipment (\$312,000), contractual security services (\$404,100) and United Nations Guard Unit (\$4,793,800)

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; LL, Local level; NPO, National Professional Officer; UNV, United Nations Volunteer.

Annex XIV

Medical services and service providers for special political missions, 2024 and 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Type of medical services</i>	<i>Service providers</i>	<i>Selection criteria</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	Clinical service	United Nations Office at Geneva	Cost-shared budget with United Nations agencies	7.8	7.8
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	Medical clinic	United Nations Office at Nairobi	United Nations service providers	3.8	3.8
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	Joint medical service provided to staff	United Nations Office at Nairobi	United Nations service providers	14.0	19.7
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	1. Joint medical clinics in Yemen 2. Medical evacuation and mortuary services	1. UNDP 2. Private service provider	1. Cost-shared budget with United Nations country team in Yemen 2. Established contract	198.0	197.0
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	ESCAP provides medical services for the mission. The services include consultancy, supplies of medication, vaccines and travel medical clearance	ESCAP	ESCAP provides administrative services to the mission, including medical services	1.0	0.6
Panel of Experts on Yemen	1. Joint medical clinic and response to the COVID-19 pandemic 2. Specialist medical consultations and laboratory services 3. Medical evacuation and mortuary services	1. UNDP 2. Local private hospitals 3. Private service provider	1. All United Nations entities in Yemen share the cost of UNDP-managed medical clinics in Yemen and joint response for COVID-19 2. For specialist services not available at the UNDP clinics 3. Emergency medical requirement	8.0	8.0
Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	Joint medical service	United Nations Office at Nairobi	United Nations service providers	3.8	3.8
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	Clinical, diagnostic, preventive and promotive medical and surgical services, including occupational health and safety, medical and casualty evacuations, hospitalizations and disease outbreak responses	Private service providers and contracted medical facilities	Service providers were chosen following a competitive procurement process, which was advertised locally and internationally	927.4	865.7

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Type of medical services</i>	<i>Service providers</i>	<i>Selection criteria</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	The Office receives medical services from UNIFIL on the basis of a memorandum of understanding	UNIFIL	Memorandum of understanding	–	–
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	Aeromedical evacuations, specialist consultation services, specialist x-ray and laboratory	Private service providers and local hospitals	Letter of agreement	396.2	314.6
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical clinic, specialist medical consultations and laboratory services 2. Hospitalization and surgery 3. Aeromedical evacuation 4. Ambulance services for medical evacuation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local hospitals 2. Private service providers 3. National Centre for Personnel Rescue of the Colombian Air Force 4. Private service providers 	Quality and availability of services at the local level and emergency medical requirements	532.3	535.2
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forward medical team 2. Joint medical clinics in Yemen 3. Medical evacuation and mortuary services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Private service provider 2. UNDP 3. Private service provider 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Mission is using the services of a contracted medical team and health-care personnel in Hudaydah, provided by private contractors selected using the United Nations solicitation and procurement process, which was open to all international and national eligible vendors. Criteria for the selection of the service provider were developed in coordination with the Division of Health-Care Management and Occupational Safety and Health and the Procurement Division 2. Cost-shared budget with the United Nations country team in Yemen 3. Established contract 	713.3	1 116.0
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	Aeromedical evacuations; specialist consultation services; specialist x-ray and laboratory; hospitalization in non-mission hospital; mortuary services	Private service providers	Established contracts	286.1	285.3

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Type of medical services</i>	<i>Service providers</i>	<i>Selection criteria</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	1. Forward surgical team and aeromedical evacuation team	Private service providers	1. The contracted surgical facility in Kabul was established to provide emergency trauma care and stabilization before evacuation. The team is made up of a forward surgical team and a team of aeromedical evacuation specialists	595.3	568.5
	2. Joint medical services and medical emergency response team	UNAMA	2. United Nations medical services in Afghanistan comprise a level I clinic in Kabul and forward medical posts in the field offices. No specialist consultations are provided and, although there is some capacity within the Mission, referrals for specialist consultations and evacuations often take place outside of the Mission using its air assets, commercial airlines, or air ambulance services		
	3. Staff counselling services	Contracted to a private service provider	3. The contracted service provider will work in close collaboration with the integrated UNAMA and Department of Safety and Security stress counsellors to provide remote counselling services		
	4. Aeromedical evacuation and specialist consultations	Private service providers	4. Emergency cases that cannot be managed in the Mission are evacuated to neighbouring countries. Staff requiring specialist consultations not available in the Mission are referred out to avail themselves of these services		
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	1. Hospitalization in non-Mission hospital, specialist consultation services, scanning, laboratory and mortuary services, aeromedical evacuations and dental treatment	Private service providers, United States Department of State medical facility	The UNAMI clinic is a level I facility. The service providers are delivering level II, III and IV care to all United Nations personnel that need a higher level of treatment according to international standards. Both national and international medical providers are given consideration for medical	172.5	223.2

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Type of medical services</i>	<i>Service providers</i>	<i>Selection criteria</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>
			services to the Mission. The Mission has two types of medical service providers for casualty/medical evacuation requirements, with criteria focused primarily on accessibility, availability and urgency. Currently, there is one national and one international medical service provider, mainly providing medical evacuation and referral centres		
	2. Staff counselling services	Contracted to a private service provider	Established contract		

Abbreviations: ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; UNAMA, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan; UNAMI, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UNIFIL, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Annex XV

Official travel resources for special political missions, 2024 and 2025

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Approved 2024	Proposed 2025	Variance amount	Variance percentage	
Mission	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)-(1)	(4)=(3)/(1)	Explanation for variance
Cluster I: special and personal envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General					
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	90.3	70.0	(20.3)	(22.5)	Reduction in requirements to align with actual pattern of utilization in previous years
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	245.1	211.9	(33.2)	(13.5)	Reduction in requirements to align with actual pattern of utilization in previous years
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	74.7	74.7	—	—	
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	33.2	26.6	(6.6)	(19.9)	Reduction in requirements to align with actual pattern of utilization in previous years
United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	189.0	125.4	(63.6)	(33.7)	Reduced travel requirements for participants due to only three rounds of the Geneva International Discussions planned for 2025, compared with four rounds planned in 2024
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	824.4	824.4	—	—	
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	92.4	92.4	—	—	
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	295.7	296.0	0.3	0.1	The mission has maintained a similar level of resources for 2025 as compared with the approved budget for 2024
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	407.7	407.7	—	—	
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	135.4	135.4	—	—	
Subtotal	2 387.9	2 264.5	(123.4)	(5.2)	
Cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms					
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	24.0	24.0	—	—	
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	15.9	15.9	—	—	
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	17.3	17.3	—	—	
Panel of Experts on Libya	16.8	16.8	—	—	
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	33.2	33.2	—	—	
Panel of Experts on Yemen	65.3	65.3	—	—	

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Approved 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	<i>Variance amount</i>	<i>Variance percentage</i>	<i>Explanation for variance</i>
	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)=(2)-(1)</i>	<i>(4)=(3)/(1)</i>	
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	40.2	40.2	–	–	
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	89.2	89.2	–	–	
Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	34.3	34.3	–	–	
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	34.9	15.0	(19.9)	(57.0)	The decrease in requirements for 2025 compared with 2024 is attributable to the anticipated expiration of the mandate in October 2025 and the proposed abolishment of three staff posts by 1 January 2025 and two staff posts by 1 November 2025, leading to reduced requirements for official travel
Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	38.5	38.5	–	–	
Panel of Experts on Haiti	170.9	180.7	9.8	5.7	The increase in requirements for 2025 compared with 2024 is attributable to the expansion of the mandate to cover the territorial arms embargo, which was previously limited to armed groups
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	131.2	131.2	–	–	
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	742.4	742.4	–	–	
Subtotal	1 454.1	1 444.0	(10.1)	(0.7)	
Cluster III: regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions					
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)	868.6	868.6	–	–	
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	1 008.5	987.7	(20.8)	(2.1)	The decrease in requirements for 2025 compared with 2024 is attributable to the reduction in the number of days per trip and lower requirements for training travel
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	206.6	230.1	23.5	11.4	The increase in the requirements for 2025 compared with 2024 is attributable to higher costs for airfare, and higher terminal expenses and daily subsistence allowance, as well as additional travel requirements with respect to the meeting of deputy foreign ministers
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	236.4	236.4	–	–	
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	164.5	167.6	3.1	1.9	The increase is attributable mainly to an increase in terminal expenses in 2025 compared with 2024

	Approved 2024	Proposed 2025	Variance amount	Variance percentage	
<i>Mission</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)=(2)-(1)</i>	<i>(4)=(3)/(1)</i>	<i>Explanation for variance</i>
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	568.1	535.9	(32.2)	(5.7)	The decrease in requirements for 2025 compared with 2024 is attributable to a reduction in the number of days and the number of staff members per trip and lower requirements for training travel, as some of the training in the field of capacity-building will be offered virtually
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	1 029.6	1 059.5	29.9	2.9	The increase in requirements is due to additional travel for meetings and consultations, as well as internal travels to provide programme oversight, monitoring, coordination, resource mobilization and technical assistance with partners in connection with the Mission's mine action programme, which was previously funded through UNOPS
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	2 215.2	2 217.1	1.9	0.1	The Mission has maintained a similar level of resources for 2025 compared with 2024
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	534.7	534.7	–	–	
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	327.7	374.7	47.0	14.3	The increase in requirements of \$47,000 for 2025 compared with the appropriation for 2024 is attributable mainly to the higher cost of airfare and an increase in provision for security-related training, including mandatory firearms recertification and close protection refresher training
Subtotal	7 159.9	7 212.3	52.4	0.7	
UNAMA and UNAMI					
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	994.7	994.5	(0.2)	(0.0)	The Mission has maintained a similar level of resources for 2025 compared with 2024
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	1 014.6	844.4	(170.2)	(16.8)	The decrease is attributable mainly to increased utilization of hybrid videoconferencing services to the extent possible for within-Mission consultations and for training
Subtotal	2 009.3	1 838.9	(170.4)	(8.5)	
Subtotal, continuing missions	13 011.2	12 759.7	(251.5)	(1.9)	
Discontinuing missions	1 097.5	–	–	–	
UNITAD	540.0	–	–	–	
UNITAMS	557.5	–	–	–	
Total	14 108.7	12 759.7	(1 349.0)	(9.6)	

Annex XVI

Compliance of special political missions with the 16-day advance booking policy, 2019–2023

(Percentage)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>Improvement over prior year</i>
Cluster I: special and personal envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General						
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	53	57	54	50	39	No
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	25	38	3	6	28	Yes
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	–	–	–	5	29	Yes
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	33	0	0	100	100	–
United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	73	74	67	20	83	Yes
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	4	1	–	10	20	Yes
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	5	3	–	9	16	Yes
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	9	5	3	5	6	Yes
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	10	8	16	10	7	No
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	4	8	44	48	44	No
Cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms						
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	22	86	48	77	90	Yes
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	10	0	75	77	86	Yes
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	24	100	50	56	74	Yes
Panel of Experts on Libya	32	0	59	96	80	No
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	21	33	33	41	85	Yes
Panel of Experts on Yemen	22	13	11	46	60	Yes
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	22	58	33	79	93	Yes
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	50	77	44	82	70	No
Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	73	50	75	73	92	Yes
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	11	–	43	100	83	No
Panel of Experts on Mali	26	34	33	52	66	Yes
Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	58	25	45	89	73	No
Panel of Experts on Haiti	–	–	–	–	37	–
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	25	60	–	10	35	Yes
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	30	55	22	33	54	Yes
United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	14	7	15	14	34	Yes

<i>Mission</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>Improvement over prior year</i>
Cluster III: regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions						
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel	11	9	8	22	23	Yes
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	28	19	28	33	34	Yes
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	46	17	32	27	48	Yes
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	26	27	28	40	11	No
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	40	11	37	34	51	Yes
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa	36	12	12	8	17	Yes
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	22	16	25	25	31	Yes
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	12	30	27	32	28	No
United Nations Mission to Support the Hedaydah Agreement	6	7	17	20	28	Yes
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	6	41	24	17	18	Yes
United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan	–	17	19	32	13	No
UNAMA and UNAMI						
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	40	19	11	17	31	Yes
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	22	5	9	22	19	No
Overall average compliance rates for all special political missions	18	22	21	27	28	Yes

Note: A dash indicates that no air travel was undertaken during that period, or that the entity did not exist during that period; a zero indicates that there was no compliance with the 16-day advance booking policy.

Annex XVII

Comparison of vacancy rates of special political missions, 2023–2025

(All numbers are percentage)

A. Cluster I: special and personal envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General

1. International and national staff

Mission	International staff				National staff							
					National Professional Officer				Local level			
	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	–	–	–	–	20.0	3.3	20.0	20.0
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	10.9	15.4	15.4	10.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	12.5	0.0	50.0	12.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	16.7	0.0	33.3	16.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	3.6	0.0	14.3	3.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	38.3	35.1	32.7	32.7	–	–	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.2	12.1	4.0
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	16.7	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	19.3	18.2	22.7	19.3	100.0	91.7	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	23.6	21.3	25.4	23.6	42.9	33.4	42.9	42.9	16.7	17.5	21.4	16.7
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	25.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

2. United Nations Volunteers

Mission	United Nations Volunteers			
	National			
	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	–	–	100.0	50.0

B. Cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms

International and national staff

Mission	International staff				National staff							
					National Professional Officer				Local level			
	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	16.7	0.0	50.0	16.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	13.9	0.0	16.7	13.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panel of Experts on Libya	45.8	0.0	100.0	45.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	25.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panel of Experts on Yemen	13.9	8.4	16.7	13.9	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	33.3	30.5	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	17.5	1.3	26.3	17.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Mission	National staff											
	International staff				National Professional Officer				Local level			
	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025
Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Panel of Experts on Haiti	61.1	25.0	33.3	33.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	6.7	6.7	33.3	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	15.5	13.4	9.6	9.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

C. Cluster III: regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions

1. International and national staff

Mission	International staff				National staff							
					National Professional Officer				Local level			
	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)	12.3	11.4	16.3	12.3	8.3	11.1	11.1	8.3	8.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	13.1	13.9	15.5	13.1	10.3	11.5	8.0	8.0	15.7	20.0	13.3	13.3
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	5.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	11.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	12.5	0.0	50.0	12.5
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	10.2	5.6	11.1	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	6.7	6.7	6.7
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	20.2	18.2	24.2	20.2	22.9	25.0	25.0	22.9	12.5	0.0	16.7	12.5
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	25.9	29.6	23.4	23.4	50.5	52.9	47.1	47.1	33.9	35.6	32.2	32.2
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	23.1	23.0	20.3	20.3	21.8	20.0	31.0	21.8	13.1	11.5	26.9	13.1
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA)	27.1	23.9	25.4	25.4	25.8	18.2	50.0	25.8	17.7	13.8	21.3	17.7
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH)	20.7	15.9	28.3	20.7	31.0	14.7	45.8	31.0	13.7	15.5	36.2	13.7

2. United Nations Volunteers and government-provided personnel

Mission	United Nations Volunteers								Government-provided personnel			
	International				National							
	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025
UNOWAS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNSOM	25.0	22.2	27.8	25.0	–	50.0	100.0	50.0	33.1	21.7	30.4	12.0
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNOCA	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–
UNSMIL	–	–	–	–	51.9	50.0	16.7	16.7	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	5.0	3.4	11.0	5.0	8.0	8.7	10.0	8.0	–	–	–	–
UNMHA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	90.0	100.0	90.0
BINUH	–	50.0	–	50.0	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

3. Military and police personnel

Mission	Military observers/advisers				United Nations Guard Unit				United Nations police			
	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025
UNOWAS	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNSOM	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	21.4	21.4	0.0
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNOCA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Military observers/advisers</i>				<i>United Nations Guard Unit</i>				<i>United Nations police</i>			
	<i>Actual average 2023</i>	<i>Budgeted 2024</i>	<i>Actual as at 31 March 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	<i>Actual average 2023</i>	<i>Budgeted 2024</i>	<i>Actual as at 31 March 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>	<i>Actual average 2023</i>	<i>Budgeted 2024</i>	<i>Actual as at 31 March 2024</i>	<i>Proposed 2025</i>
UNSMIL	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	15.0	5.8	10.1	10.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
UNMHA	87.3	88.0	92.0	87.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BINUH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26.2	15.4	64.6	26.2

D. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

1. International and national staff

Mission	International staff				National staff							
					National Professional Officer				Local level			
	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025
UNAMA	9.8	9.5	8.3	8.3	15.5	10.5	20.6	15.5	11.2	9.5	15.3	11.2
UNAMI	14.6	13.3	15.8	14.6	9.4	9.8	12.1	9.4	7.9	8.3	8.3	7.9

2. United Nations Volunteers

Mission	International				National			
	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025
UNAMA	9.3	12.0	5.3	5.3	20.0	40.0	5.0	5.0
UNAMI	–	–	–	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

3. Military and police personnel

Mission	Military observers/advisers				United Nations Guard Unit			
	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025	Actual average 2023	Budgeted 2024	Actual as at 31 March 2024	Proposed 2025
UNAMA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–	–	–
UNAMI	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: A dash (–) in this annex denotes a personnel category that is not applicable for that mission, while a 0.0 means the vacancy rate is 0.0 per cent. The rates contained in this table apply to continuing posts only. For posts proposed to be established, reassigned or converted in 2025 in all missions, a vacancy rate of 50 per cent is applied.

Annex XVIII

Gender distribution of civilian staff and experts in special political missions, as at 31 March 2024

Mission	Number of staff		Percentage	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Cluster I				
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	9	4	69	31
D-1 and D-2	—	1	—	100
P-1 to P-5	6	2	75	25
Field Service	3	1	75	25
Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	6	3	67	33
USG and ASG	2	—	100	—
P-1 to P-5	4	3	57	43
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	1	1	50	50
USG and ASG	—	1	—	100
P-1 to P-5	1	—	100	—
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	—	—	—	—
P-1 to P-5	—	—	—	—
United Nations Representative to the Geneva International Discussions				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	2	3	40	60
USG and ASG	1	—	100	—
P-1 to P-5	1	3	25	75
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	9	21	30	70
USG and ASG	1	1	50	50
D-1 and D-2	—	4	—	100
P-1 to P-5	8	11	42	58
Field Service	—	5	—	100
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	2	3	40	60
USG and ASG	1	—	100	—
D-1 and D-2	—	1	—	100
P-1 to P-5	1	2	33	67
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	7	10	41	59
USG and ASG	—	1	—	100
D-1 and D-2	1	1	50	50
P-1 to P-5	5	8	38	62
Field Service	1	—	100	—

Mission	Number of staff		Percentage	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	16	28	36	64
USG and ASG	—	1	—	100
D-1 and D-2	1	1	50	50
P-1 to P-5	11	13	46	54
Field Service	4	13	24	76
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	1	1	50	50
USG and ASG	—	—	—	—
D-1 and D-2	—	1	—	100
P-1 to P-5	1	—	100	—
Cluster II				
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo				
<i>Experts</i>	3	3	50	50
Coordinator	1	—	100	—
Experts	2	3	40	60
<i>Civilian staff</i>	1	—	100	—
P-1 to P-5	1	—	100	—
Field Service	—	—	—	—
Panel of Experts on the Sudan				
<i>Experts</i>	2	3	40	60
Coordinator	1	—	100	—
Experts	1	3	25	75
<i>Civilian staff</i>	—	1	—	100
P-1 to P-5	—	1	—	100
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)				
<i>Experts</i>	—	7	—	100
Coordinator	—	1	—	100
Experts	—	6	—	100
<i>Civilian staff</i>	2	—	100	—
P-1 to P-5	2	—	100	—
Panel of Experts on Libya				
<i>Experts</i>	2	4	33	67
Coordinator	1	—	100	—
Experts	1	4	20	80
<i>Civilian staff</i>	—	—	—	—
P-1 to P-5	—	—	—	—
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic				
<i>Experts</i>	2	2	50	50
Coordinator	1	—	100	—
Experts	1	2	33	67
<i>Civilian staff</i>	—	1	—	100
P-1 to P-5	—	1	—	100

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of staff</i>		<i>Percentage</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Panel of Experts on Yemen				
<i>Experts</i>	–	3	–	100
Coordinator	–	1	–	100
Experts	–	2	–	100
<i>Civilian staff</i>	1	4	20	80
P-1 to P-5	1	–	100	–
Field Service	–	4	–	100
Panel of Experts on South Sudan				
<i>Experts</i>	2	3	40	60
Coordinator	–	1	–	100
Experts	2	2	50	50
<i>Civilian staff</i>	–	1	–	100
P-1 to P-5	–	1	–	100
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities				
<i>Experts</i>	5	4	56	44
Coordinator	–	1	–	100
Experts	5	3	63	38
<i>Civilian staff</i>	1	8	11	89
P-1 to P-5	1	8	11	89
Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)				
<i>Experts</i>	–	1	–	100
Ombudsperson	–	1	–	100
<i>Civilian staff</i>	1	–	100	–
P-1 to P-5	1	–	100	–
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	2	2	50	50
P-1 to P-5	2	2	50	50
Panel of Experts pursuant to resolution 2713 (2023)				
<i>Experts</i>	4	1	80	20
Coordinator	1	–	100	–
Experts	3	1	75	25
<i>Civilian staff</i>	–	1	–	100
P-1 to P-5	–	1	–	100
Panel of Experts on Haiti				
<i>Experts</i>	2	2	50	50
Coordinator	1	–	100	–
Experts	1	2	33	67
<i>Civilian staff</i>	–	2	–	100
P-1 to P-5	–	2	–	100

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of staff</i>		<i>Percentage</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction				
<i>Experts</i>	1	2	33	67
Coordinator	–	1	–	100
Experts	1	1	50	50
<i>Civilian staff</i>	1	1	50	50
P-1 to P-5	1	1	50	50
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	25	13	66	34
USG and ASG	1	–	100	–
D-1 and D-2	–	3	–	100
P-1 to P-5	24	10	71	29
United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	27	43	39	61
USG and ASG	–	1	–	100
D-1 and D-2	1	–	100	–
P-1 to P-2	15	13	54	46
Field Service	11	29	28	73
Cluster III				
United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	16	25	39	61
USG and ASG	–	2	–	100
D-1 and D-2	1	1	50	50
P-1 to P-5	12	19	39	61
Field Service	3	3	50	50
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	62	95	39	61
USG and ASG	1	2	33	67
D-1 and D-2	3	4	43	57
P-1 to P-5	39	59	40	60
Field Service	19	30	39	61
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	2	6	25	75
USG and ASG	–	1	–	100
P-1 to P-5	–	5	–	100
Field Service	2	–	100	–
United Nations support for the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	3	6	33	67
P-1 to P-5	2	6	25	75
Field Service	1	–	100	–

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of staff</i>		<i>Percentage</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	9	7	56	44
USG and ASG	1	1	50	50
D-1 and D-2	—	1	—	100
P-1 to P-5	5	3	63	38
Field Service	3	2	60	40
United Nations Office for Central Africa				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	9	15	38	63
USG and ASG	—	1	—	100
D-1 and D-2	—	2	—	100
P-1 to P-5	7	9	44	56
Field Service	2	3	40	60
United Nations Support Mission in Libya				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	59	148	29	71
USG and ASG	2	1	67	33
D-1 and D-2	2	5	29	71
P-1 to P-5	27	45	38	63
Field Service	28	97	22	78
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	65	78	45	55
USG and ASG	—	2	—	100
D-1 and D-2	2	3	40	60
P-1 to P-5	47	49	49	51
Field Service	16	24	40	60
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	20	30	40	60
USG and ASG	—	1	—	100
D-1 and D-2	—	1	—	100
P-1 to P-5	8	14	36	64
Field Service	12	14	46	54
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	16	55	23	77
USG and ASG	1	—	100	—
D-1 and D-2	2	3	40	60
P-1 to P-5	7	26	21	79
Field Service	6	26	19	81
UNAMA and UNAMI				
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	91	169	35	65
USG and ASG	1	2	33	67
D-1 and D-2	3	3	50	50
P-1 to P-5	56	66	46	54
Field Service	31	98	24	76

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of staff</i>		<i>Percentage</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	68	166	29	71
USG and ASG	1	2	33	67
D-1 and D-2	—	6	—	100
P-1 to P-5	32	64	33	67
Field Service	35	94	27	73
Summary of all missions				
<i>Civilian staff</i>	534	951	36	64
USG and ASG	13	20	39	61
D-1 and D-2	16	41	28	72
P-1 to P-5	328	447	42	58
Field Service	177	443	29	71
<i>Experts</i>	23	35	40	60
Ombudsperson	—	1	—	100
Coordinator	6	5	55	45
Experts	17	29	37	63
Total	557	986	36	64

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Note:

- (a) Based on encumbered civilian staff posts in the Professional and higher and Field Service categories, as well as experts, as at 31 March 2024.
- (b) Does not include civilian staff posts that were vacant or under recruitment or expert positions that were vacant or pending approval from the Council as at 31 March 2024.

Annex XIX**Geographical representation of international civilian staff
and experts in special political missions, as at 31 March 2024**

<i>Country of nationality</i>	<i>USG and ASG</i>	<i>D-1 and D-2</i>	<i>P-1 to P-5</i>	<i>Field Service</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Afghanistan	1	—	3	5	—	9
Albania	—	—	1	—	—	1
Algeria	—	—	5	—	1	6
Andorra	—	—	1	—	—	1
Angola	—	—	—	1	—	1
Antigua and Barbuda	—	—	—	1	—	1
Argentina	—	—	9	4	—	13
Armenia	—	—	1	1	—	2
Australia	—	5	14	1	—	20
Austria	—	—	6	5	1	12
Azerbaijan	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bangladesh	—	—	9	3	—	12
Belarus	—	—	2	—	—	2
Belgium	—	—	8	2	2	12
Benin	—	1	2	—	1	4
Bhutan	—	—	—	4	—	4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	—	4	19	—	23
Botswana	—	—	3	—	—	3
Brazil	—	—	5	2	1	8
Brunei Darussalam	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bulgaria	—	—	2	—	—	2
Burkina Faso	—	—	3	—	—	3
Burundi	—	—	5	2	—	7
Cameroon	—	1	13	—	1	15
Canada	2	1	25	6	—	34
Chad	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chile	—	1	3	1	—	5
China	1	1	6	1	2	11
Colombia	—	—	2	4	2	8
Comoros	—	—	2	—	—	2
Costa Rica	—	—	3	—	—	3
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	5	6	—	11
Croatia	—	—	1	17	—	18
Czechia	—	—	3	3	—	6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	—	—	1	10	—	11
Denmark	—	—	1	2	—	3
Djibouti	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dominican Republic	—	—	1	3	—	4

<i>Country of nationality</i>	<i>USG and ASG</i>	<i>D-1 and D-2</i>	<i>P-1 to P-5</i>	<i>Field Service</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ecuador	1	—	1	—	—	2
Egypt	—	—	18	12	2	32
El Salvador	—	—	2	—	—	2
Ethiopia	—	—	6	7	—	13
Fiji	—	—	1	15	—	16
Finland	—	—	4	1	—	5
France	—	—	33	5	5	43
Gabon	—	—	1	—	1	2
Gambia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Georgia	1	—	4	2	—	7
Germany	2	4	22	2	1	31
Ghana	1	—	13	10	2	26
Greece	—	—	3	2	—	5
Grenada	—	—	—	1	—	1
Guatemala	—	—	4	6	—	10
Guinea	—	1	2	—	—	3
Guyana	—	—	1	—	—	1
Haiti	—	—	2	3	—	5
Honduras	—	—	1	—	—	1
Iceland	—	—	1	—	—	1
India	—	3	17	22	4	46
Indonesia	—	—	—	2	—	2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	—	—	2	—	—	2
Iraq	—	2	7	11	—	20
Ireland	1	—	6	—	—	7
Israel	—	1	2	—	—	3
Italy	2	4	35	4	1	46
Jamaica	—	—	—	4	—	4
Japan	—	—	15	1	1	17
Jordan	—	1	9	14	—	24
Kazakhstan	—	—	1	—	—	1
Kenya	1	—	18	32	3	54
Kyrgyzstan	1	—	2	2	—	5
Latvia	—	—	1	1	—	2
Lebanon	—	—	7	41	1	49
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	1	1
Liberia	—	—	2	3	—	5
Libya	—	—	1	—	—	1
Lithuania	—	—	1	—	—	1
Luxembourg	—	—	1	—	—	1
Madagascar	—	—	1	1	—	2
Malawi	—	—	2	—	—	2
Malaysia	—	—	3	2	1	6

<i>Country of nationality</i>	<i>USG and ASG</i>	<i>D-1 and D-2</i>	<i>P-1 to P-5</i>	<i>Field Service</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mali	—	—	—	2	—	2
Mauritania	—	1	1	—	—	2
Mauritius	—	—	1	—	—	1
Mexico	1	—	6	—	2	9
Morocco	1	1	6	12	2	22
Mozambique	1	—	2	—	—	3
Namibia	—	—	2	—	—	2
Nepal	—	—	14	5	—	19
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1	1	14	6	—	22
New Zealand	—	1	4	5	—	10
Nicaragua	—	1	—	—	—	1
Niger	1	—	4	3	—	8
Nigeria	—	1	10	8	—	19
North Macedonia	—	—	2	—	—	2
Norway	1	—	2	4	2	9
Pakistan	1	—	9	10	1	21
Paraguay	—	—	1	1	—	2
Peru	—	1	1	1	—	3
Philippines	—	—	15	26	—	41
Poland	1	—	4	1	—	6
Portugal	—	2	11	8	—	21
Republic of Korea	—	—	9	1	1	11
Republic of Moldova	1	—	3	—	—	4
Romania	—	—	5	46	1	52
Russian Federation	—	1	16	4	4	25
Rwanda	—	—	2	4	—	6
Saint Lucia	—	—	1	—	—	1
Samoa	—	—	—	2	—	2
San Marino	—	—	1	—	—	1
Senegal	2	3	5	5	—	15
Serbia	—	1	5	24	1	31
Sierra Leone	—	—	7	8	—	15
Slovakia	—	—	2	—	—	2
South Africa	—	—	5	7	2	14
South Sudan	—	—	1	1	—	2
Spain	—	1	28	13	1	43
Sri Lanka	1	—	1	7	—	9
State of Palestine	—	2	5	6	—	13
Sudan	—	—	10	5	—	15
Suriname	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sweden	1	1	12	—	1	15
Switzerland	1	—	6	—	—	7
Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	1	5	—	6

<i>Country of nationality</i>	<i>USG and ASG</i>	<i>D-1 and D-2</i>	<i>P-1 to P-5</i>	<i>Field Service</i>	<i>Experts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tajikistan	—	—	—	8	—	8
Thailand	—	—	—	1	—	1
Timor-Leste	—	—	—	1	—	1
Togo	—	—	2	1	—	3
Trinidad and Tobago	—	1	1	5	—	7
Tunisia	—	1	6	2	1	10
Türkiye	1	—	3	1	—	5
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uganda	—	—	9	5	—	14
Ukraine	—	1	8	1	—	10
United Arab Emirates	—	—	1	—	—	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	7	30	9	2	49
United Republic of Tanzania	—	—	3	11	—	14
United States of America	1	3	49	22	3	78
Uruguay	1	—	4	5	—	10
Uzbekistan	—	—	4	1	—	5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	—	—	3	1	—	4
Viet Nam	—	—	1	—	—	1
Yemen	—	—	1	2	—	3
Zambia	—	—	2	1	—	3
Zimbabwe	1	—	8	1	—	10
Total	33	57	775	620	58	1 543

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; USG, Under-Secretary-General.

Note:

- (a) Based on encumbered civilian staff posts in the Professional and higher and Field Service categories, as well as experts, as at 31 March 2024.
- (b) Does not include civilian staff posts that were vacant or under recruitment or expert positions that were vacant or pending approval from the Council as at 31 March 2024.
- (c) A breakdown by nationality for each of the 36 special political missions could not be accommodated within the available length of the present report. Such information will be provided to the legislative bodies as supplementary information.

Annex XX

Changes in civilian posts and positions in special political missions proposed for 2025

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of posts and positions</i>	<i>Summary of proposed changes</i>
Cluster I: special and personal envoys, advisers and representatives of the Secretary-General		
Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide	5	
Establishment	5	2 Associate Political Affairs Officers (P-2) 3 Political Affairs Officers (national UNV)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria	–	
Conversion	–	1 Political Affairs Officer (P-3) to Associate Political Affairs Officer (NPO)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa	1	
Establishment	1	1 Climate, Peace and Security Adviser (P-4)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes	–	
Reassignment	–	1 Human Rights Officer (P-4) as Judicial Affairs Officer (P-4)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen	–	
Abolishment	(2)	1 Administrative Officer (NPO) 1 Associate Human Resources Officer (NPO)
Establishment	2	1 Associate Human Resources Officer (NPO) 1 Administrative Assistant (LL)
Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Myanmar	–	
Abolishment	(1)	1 Administrative Assistant (LL)
Establishment	1	1 Administrative Assistant (LL) general temporary assistance position in Bangkok
Subtotal, cluster I	6	
Cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms		
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)	(3)	
Abolishment	(3)	1 Political Affairs Officer (P-3) 2 General Service staff (General Service (OL))
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	(3)	
Abolishment	(3)	1 Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) 1 Political Affairs Officer (P-4) 1 Political Affairs Officer (P-3)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of posts and positions</i>	<i>Summary of proposed changes</i>
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	2	
Establishment	2	1 Information Management Officer (P-3) 1 Legal Officer (P-3)
Subtotal, cluster II	(4)	
Cluster III: regional offices, offices in support of political processes and other missions		
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	10	
Abolishment	(2)	2 Administrative Assistants (FS)
Establishment	12	1 Principal Coordination Officer/Head of Integrated Office (D-1) 1 Public Information Officer (NPO) 1 Associate Political Affairs Officer (NPO) 1 Human Rights Officer (NPO) 1 Judicial Affairs Officer (NPO) 2 Rule of Law Officers (NPO) 1 Security Sector Reform Officer (NPO) 2 Associate Coordination Officers (NPO) 2 Associate Security Coordination Officers (NPO)
United Nations Support Mission in Libya	7	
Establishment	7	3 Programme Management Officers (P-4) (general temporary assistance position) 1 Programme Management Officer (P-3) general temporary assistance position 1 Associate Administrative Officer (NPO) general temporary assistance position 1 Data Analyst (NPO) general temporary assistance position 1 Associate Programme Officer (NPO) general temporary assistance position
United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia	—	
Reassignment	—	1 Administrative Officer (P-4) as Chief of Unit, Logistics (P-4) 1 Assistant Information System Officer (NOA) as Assistant Public Information Officer (NOA)
Redeployment	—	1 Senior Information Analyst, Political Affairs (P-5) from the Reporting and Analysis Unit to the Political Affairs Office 3 Associate Information Analysts, Political Affairs (NOB), from the Reporting and Analysis Unit to the Political Affairs Office 1 Administrative Officer (FS) from the Mission Support Unit to the Office of the Chief of Mission Support
United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement	(1)	
Abolishment	(2)	1 Air Operations Assistant (LL), 1 Data Analyst (NPO)
Establishment	1	1 Data Analyst (P-3)
Reassignment	—	1 Associate Staff Counsellor (NPO) from Office of the Chief Mission Support as Associate Engineer (NPO)
United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti	3	
Establishment	3	3 Close Protection Officers (FS)
Subtotal, cluster III	19	

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of posts and positions</i>	<i>Summary of proposed changes</i>
UNAMA and UNAMI		
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	(8)	
Establishment	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Economic Affairs Officer (P-4) 1 Public Information Officer (P-3) 2 Assistant Political Affairs Officers (NPO) 1 Assistant Administrative Officer (NPO) 1 Political Affairs Assistant (LL) 1 Associate Programme Management Officer (NPO) general temporary assistance position 1 Data Analysis Assistant (LL) general temporary assistance position
Abolishment	(32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Chief of Section, Supply Chain (P-5) 1 Security Coordination Officer (P-3) 1 Staff Counsellor (P-3) 3 Security Officers (FS) 1 Fuel Assistant (FS) 1 Associate Staff Counsellor (NPO) 1 Associate Movement Control Officer (NPO) 17 Light Vehicle Drivers (LL) 1 Nurse (LL) 2 Movement Control Assistants (LL) 2 Administrative Assistants (LL) 1 Air Operations Assistant (LL)
Reassignment	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Aviation Technical Compliance Officer (P-3) as Data Analyst (P-3) 1 Assistant Electoral Officer (NPO) as Assistant Political Affairs Officer (NPO) 1 Vehicle Technician (FS) as Logistics Assistant (FS) 5 Air Operations Assistants (LL) as Logistics Assistants (LL) 1 Information Systems Assistant (FS) as Administrative Officer (FS) 1 Facilities Management Assistant (LL) as Information Systems Assistant (LL) 1 Air Operations Assistant (LL) as Administrative Assistant (LL) 2 Facilities Management Assistants (LL) as Logistics Assistant (LL)
Redeployment	–	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Drivers (LL) from Political Affairs Service to Transport Unit 3 Drivers (LL) from Security Section to Transport Unit 1 Driver (LL) from Human Rights Service to Transport Unit 1 Driver (LL) from Strategic Engagement Advisory Unit to Transport Unit 4 Driver (LL) from the Transport Unit to field offices (2 to Bamyān field office, 1 to Kunduz field office and 1 to Kandahar field office)

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Number of posts and positions</i>	<i>Summary of proposed changes</i>
Conversion	16	6 Associate Political Affairs Officers (national UNV) 2 Local Security Assistants (national UNV) 1 Field Coordination Assistant (national UNV) 1 Finance Assistant (national UNV) 2 Associate Information Management Assistants (national UNV) 1 Human Resources Assistant (national UNV) 1 Air Operations Assistant (national UNV) 1 Associate Political Affairs Assistant (national UNV) 1 Gender Affairs Officer (national UNV)
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	(4)	
Establishment	3	2 Security Assistants (international UNV) 1 Security Assistant (national UNV)
Abolishment	(7)	6 Field Security Radio Operators (LL) 1 Movement Control Assistant (LL)
Reclassification	–	1 Coordination Officer (P-4) to Senior Coordination Officer (P-5)
Reassignment	–	1 Political Affairs Officer (P-4) as Climate, Peace and Security Adviser (P-4) 1 Close Protection Officer (FS) as Administrative Assistant (FS)
Subtotal, UNAMA and UNAMI	(12)	
Discontinuing Mission		
UNITAD	(151)	
Abolishment	(151)	
Total	(142)	

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); NO-A, National Professional Officer, level A; NO-B, National Professional Officer, level B; NPO, National Professional Officer; LL, Local level; UNV, United Nations Volunteer.