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### Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

## Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction . . . . .	5
II. Mandate performance . . . . .	5
A. Overall . . . . .	5
B. Budget implementation . . . . .	6
C. Mission support initiatives . . . . .	15
D. Regional mission cooperation . . . . .	16
E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions . . . . .	17
F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks . . . . .	18
III. Resource performance . . . . .	78
A. Financial resources . . . . .	78
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups . . . . .	79
C. Monthly expenditure pattern . . . . .	79
D. Other revenue and adjustments . . . . .	80
E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment . . . . .	80
F. Value of non-budgeted contributions . . . . .	81
IV. Analysis of variances . . . . .	81
V. Performance of financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments . . . . .	86



VI.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly. . . . .	89
VII.	Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions <a href="#">72/300</a> and <a href="#">71/308</a> . . . . .	90

## Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely: protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement; and support.

The overall expenditure for the reporting period was \$1,110,321,700, representing a utilization rate of 97.7 per cent, compared with \$1,071,740,500 in expenditure for a utilization rate of 99.1 per cent during the prior period.

During the performance period, the lower-than-anticipated requirements for military and police personnel (\$27.8 million) were attributable mainly to the delayed deployment of an infantry contingent unit and the non-deployment of military contingent units, including some components of the regional protection force, a level II hospital unit and engineering units.

The reduced requirements for civilian personnel (\$2.5 million) were attributable mainly to the lower-than-expected entitlements for education grants and related benefits, the retroactive payments related to two revisions of the salary scales for national staff and lower actual rates of voluntary living allowances for United Nations Volunteers.

With regard to operational costs, the increased requirements (\$4.4 million) were attributable mainly to the acquisition of equipment to support the anticipated deployment of the regional protection force and enhance the security of premises, and to increased requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants for facilities and infrastructure owing to the higher actual unit price of fuel, mobilization fees and the establishment of a new fuel site.

### Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

Category	Apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	522 098.1	494 331.6	27 766.5	5.3
Civilian personnel	287 923.6	285 451.6	2 472.0	0.9
Operational costs	326 135.4	330 538.5	(4 403.1)	(1.4)
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 136 157.1</b>	<b>1 110 321.7</b>	<b>25 835.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Staff assessment income	26 713.1	26 801.1	(88.0)	(0.3)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 109 444.0</b>	<b>1 083 520.6</b>	<b>25 923.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 136 157.1</b>	<b>1 110 321.7</b>	<b>25 835.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflects approved resources of \$1,071,000,000 gross (\$1,052,689,700 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$65,157,100 gross to meet requirements for the anticipated deployment of additional military contingent personnel for the regional protection force and for increased requirements for civilian personnel.

### Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved<sup>a,b</sup></i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)<sup>c</sup></i>
Military observers	242	182	24.8
Military contingents	16 279	13 048	19.8
United Nations police	703	606	13.8
Formed police units	1 280	997	22.1
International staff	921	844	8.4
National staff			
National Professional Officers	157	147	6.4
General Service	1 297	1 231	5.1
United Nations Volunteers			
International	439	393	10.5
National	3	3	—
Temporary positions <sup>d</sup>			
International staff	32	29	9.4
National staff	10	9	10.0
Government-provided personnel	78	72	7.7

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

<sup>b</sup> For military contingents and formed police units, the figures shown represent a phased deployment towards the highest level of authorized strength.

<sup>c</sup> Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

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

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

## I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 March 2017 (A/71/841) and amounted to \$1,178,338,600 gross (\$1,158,620,300 net). It provided for an average deployment of 242 military observers, 16,758 military contingent personnel, 703 United Nations police officers, 1,320 formed police personnel, 961 international staff, 1,480 national staff inclusive of 167 National Professional Officers, including temporary positions, 442 United Nations Volunteers and 78 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 28 April 2017, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,159,080,000 gross for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (A/71/836/Add.15, para. 63).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 71/308, appropriated an amount of \$1,071,000,000 gross (\$1,052,689,700 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. Subsequently, in a note on the financing arrangements for UNMISS dated 15 March 2018 (A/72/792), the Secretary-General requested the General Assembly to appropriate an additional amount of \$65,157,100 gross for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. The additional requirements, which UNMISS could not accommodate within its existing resources at the time, were attributable mainly to the arrival of additional military contingent personnel and to increased projected requirements for civilian personnel that were mainly the result of higher actual common staff costs, lower actual vacancy rates based on current incumbency patterns, a higher actual post adjustment multiplier, which increased the salaries of international staff, and revised salary scales for national staff in South Sudan.

5. In its report of 4 May 2018, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$65,157,100, with assessment, in addition to the amount of \$1,071,000,000 already appropriated for the maintenance of the Mission under the terms of Assembly resolution 71/308 (A/72/854, para. 7).

6. In its resolution 72/300, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed \$65,157,100 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, in addition to the amount already appropriated for the same period. The amount of \$65,157,100 has not been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

7. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1996 (2011) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2327 (2016), 2392 (2017) and 2406 (2018).

8. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, the protection of civilians and the provision of support, including the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic

of South Sudan (the Peace Agreement), in order to respond to the ongoing conflict in South Sudan.

9. Within that overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement; and support.

10. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2017/18 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

## **B. Budget implementation**

11. During the reporting period, the operating environment for UNMISS remained volatile and challenging, owing to the lack of progress in the political process, widespread insecurity, human rights violations and abuse, continued displacement and persistent humanitarian crises. The security situation in Juba remained fragile, while armed conflict continued across the country despite the signing of a new cessation of hostilities agreement by the parties to the conflict in December 2017. Fighting has been particularly tense in the greater Upper Nile region, the greater Equatoria region and parts of Western Bahr el-Ghazal. The complexity of the conflict deepened further as a result of the fragmentation of some groups that had been aligned with the opposition. Intercommunal conflict and violence also continued, due to cyclical cattle raiding, criminality, continued economic hardship, weak State and rule of law institutions and state boundary disputes exacerbated by an executive order to create additional states. As of the end of June 2018, a total of 4.4 million people had been displaced (1.9 million internally displaced persons and 2.5 million refugees in neighbouring countries) and 3.7 million people had received humanitarian assistance. UNMISS continue to host 198,444 people in its protection of civilians sites and areas within and around its premises.

12. While there has been minimal progress in the implementation of the Peace Agreement signed in August 2015, initiatives aimed at finding a lasting political solution to the conflict in South Sudan continued. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), supported by the African Union and the United Nations, undertook extensive engagements to revive the political process during the reporting period, which culminated in the convening by IGAD on 18 December 2017 of a high-level revitalization forum of the parties to the Peace Agreement, including estranged groups. The high-level revitalization forum was aimed at discussing concrete measures to restore the permanent ceasefire, fully implement the Peace Agreement and develop a revised and realistic implementation schedule towards a democratic election at the end of the transition period.

13. Following intense negotiations between a broad cross-section of South Sudanese participants, the first phase of the high-level revitalization forum delivered a new cessation of hostilities agreement, which became effective on 24 December 2017. The agreement required the parties to cease all hostile military actions and operations, including attacks against civilians and humanitarian actors, and to facilitate unfettered humanitarian access. However, the agreement has been subject to a number of verified and claimed violations, which continued throughout most of

the second half of the reporting period. During the second phase of the forum, which began on 5 February 2018, discussions focused on issues of governance, a permanent ceasefire and transitional security arrangements, as well as on revised timelines for the implementation of the Peace Agreement. Following formal and informal efforts to move the process forward involving leaders of IGAD member States, a breakthrough was made in June 2018, when the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, and Riek Machar met for the first time since July 2016. On 27 June 2018, the parties – and other parties to the conflict – signed the Khartoum Declaration of Agreement between Parties of the Conflict of South Sudan, in which the parties committed to another ceasefire, the revitalization of the Peace Agreement, new timelines for transition and the reopening of the oil sector with the support of the Sudan. Peace talks continued beyond the reporting period to consolidate the details of the Khartoum Declaration.

14. Responding to the constantly changing operating context and environment and as part of the initiative of the Secretary-General to review eight peacekeeping operations, an independent review of UNMISS was conducted from November 2017 to January 2018 by an integrated team, which held extensive consultations with UNMISS and the United Nations country team, the Transitional Government of National Unity, the diplomatic community and non-governmental organizations. The issues assessed included the scope of the mandate and the validity of the assumptions underlying the current four pillars of the mandate, the performance of the Mission in implementing its mandate and how it could be improved and the conditions for achieving a political solution to the conflict in South Sudan. The recommendations developed through the review process were conveyed to the Security Council in the special report of the Secretary-General on the renewal of the mandate of UNMISS (S/2018/143). In that report, the Secretary-General concluded that the existing mandate remained valid, and recommended that UNMISS continue to implement its existing core mandated tasks as stipulated under resolution 2327 (2016) and that the mandate be extended for another year. The Secretary-General also underscored that progress in the peace process, leading to a sustainable political resolution of the conflict, should be the key objective of the United Nations in South Sudan, as that was the only way towards a viable exit strategy for UNMISS.

15. Subsequently, on 15 March 2018, the Security Council adopted resolution 2406 (2018) extending the mandate of the Mission until 15 March 2019, maintaining the four core pillars and tasking UNMISS to, inter alia, utilize its good offices to support the peace process, in particular the high-level revitalization forum, and to actively participate in and support the work of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission. The resolution also recommended that the overall levels of UNMISS uniformed personnel be maintained, including a regional protection force at levels to be set by the Secretary-General but not to exceed 4,000. During the reporting period, the military component deployed an average of 13,230 personnel, consisting of 182 military observers, 379 staff officers and 12,669 military contingent personnel; the police component deployed an average of 1,603 personnel, consisting of 606 individual United Nations police officers and 997 personnel in formed police units, and deployed an average of 72 corrections officers.

16. Given the circumstances, UNMISS continued to fulfil its mandate in an impartial and proactive manner throughout the reporting period. The Mission used its good offices extensively to support the peace process in South Sudan, in particular the processes of the high-level revitalization forum and other initiatives to bring peace, such as the national dialogue. While limited progress was made at the national level, UNMISS significantly intensified its activities at the field level to address local intercommunal conflict, promote conflict management and reconciliation, improve the human rights situation and support humanitarian assistance, in accordance with

its primary objective to protect civilians. Its uniformed component maintained a robust posture and presence on the ground, and efforts continued to improve its performance and align its posture to effectively establish a presence in the locations where the risks to the populations were high. Mine action activities, such as the survey, clearance and removal of landmines and unexploded ordnance from roads, airstrips and sites identified for Mission operating bases, remained a critical part of the implementation of the Mission's mandate to ensure the safety and security of Mission and associated personnel as well as that of the local population.

17. During the reporting period, relations between the Mission and parties to the conflict remained challenging, particularly with regard to issues relating to freedom of movement and restrictions on access, flight safety assurances and basic security. A total of 546 security incidents involving United Nations personnel, compounds and contractors, and 229 violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, including 138 incidents directly related to the freedom of movement, were recorded during the period. The Mission continued to actively engage with the Government to address the issue, including through successful sensitization workshops on the Status of Forces Agreement for Government officials held across the country, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Violations of the Status of Forces Agreement were reported to the Security Council on a monthly basis and were also regularly communicated to the Government through notes verbales and follow-up meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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

18. The following substantive and other programmatic activities were implemented by the Mission during the reporting period:

(a) Confidence-building. Activities related to the provision of good offices at the state government and local levels included sensitization workshops and projects to build awareness regarding the promotion of peace and reconciliation, the implementation of conflict-management activities, including projects to build the capacity of local stakeholders to address local conflicts, and the provision of support to local initiatives that promoted peaceful coexistence, reconciliation and social cohesion;

(b) Human rights. Activities included the monitoring, investigating and reporting of human rights violations and abuses; the provision of support to national justice mechanisms, including transitional justice; the organization of workshops and sensitization sessions for national and local protection and human rights actors and partners; and continued engagement with relevant stakeholders to advocate for the prevention of, and protection from, conflict-related sexual violence;

(c) Peace consolidation. Activities included the provision of technical assistance and support to the National Constitutional Amendment Committee for the drafting of a permanent constitution (the National Constitutional Review Commission was not established); the organization of subnational peace forums in the regions to encourage women's political participation in decision-making and peace processes in line with Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#); and the continued collaboration with the United Nations country team to support and identify opportunities for the voluntary reintegration of displaced persons;

(d) Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform/community violence reduction. Activities included the provision of support to the South Sudan National Police Service's confidence- and trust-building project in Juba, Malakal, Bentiu, Bor and Wau; the organization of training for a community watch group to support crime prevention initiatives; the provision of assistance to national investigators to investigate crimes committed in protection of civilians sites; and the

provision of technical advice to national justice institutions to strengthen their capacities with regard to responding to sexual and gender-based violence;

(e) Other. Activities included efforts to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS, including through the promotion of prevention efforts and sensitization activities; and conduct and discipline initiatives to enhance advocacy and response to sexual exploitation and abuse.

### **Protection of civilians**

19. In accordance with Security Council resolutions [2327 \(2016\)](#), [2392 \(2017\)](#) and [2406 \(2018\)](#), UNMISS continued to implement its mandate to protect civilians through dialogue and engagement (tier one), the provision of physical protection (tier two) and the establishment of a protective environment (tier three), while incorporating gender perspectives into its operations. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to engage proactively in dialogue and political advocacy through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan, who urged all parties to cease hostilities and protect civilians, and by providing extensive support for communal conflict management, reconciliation and the promotion of social cohesion at the subnational level. The Mission conducted workshops, peace conferences and dialogue forums where possible, including in opposition-held areas, to support the promotion of peaceful pastoral migration, social cohesion and reconciliation, and to build the capacity of local stakeholders to manage local-level conflicts. The activities also included efforts to promote interactions between the internally displaced communities in protection of civilians sites and their host communities.

20. Lessons learned from years of successful pastoral migration management from the Sudan into northern South Sudan were leveraged to assist the state and local authorities of Amadi, Terekeka, Gok, Eastern Lakes and Western Lakes in establishing a joint border committee to regulate pastoral migration across their respective state borders through the conduct of five interstate conferences. In November 2017, UNMISS also supported the South Sudan Council of Churches in mediating and reconciling key Murle leadership issues in Boma through a series of dialogue forums and a peace conference in Pibor, which contributed to more cohesive Murle leadership with regard to managing the tension between the Murle and Dinka Bor communities. In May 2018, the Mission implemented a conflict management workshop to assist members of the Kapoeta peace commission, civil society organizations, youth, women and members of state parliament in conflict analysis and the formulation of policy options, resulting in a strategic intervention workplan to address local conflicts in the Kapoeta area. At the request of youth in the protection of civilians site in Bor, the Mission supported a “football friendly” match between youth from the protection of civilians site and the town in December 2017, resulting in improved relations and the easing of hostilities and suspicions among the youth. A similar undertaking was delivered in Lol in April 2018, featuring youth players from the Fertit and Dinka Malual ethnic groups.

21. UNMISS continued to shelter civilians seeking protection at seven protection of civilians sites and areas in six locations, namely Juba, Bentiu, Bor, Leer, Malakal and Wau. By the end of July 2018, the number of internally displaced persons seeking protection in those protection of civilians sites (excluding Leer) stood at 198,444, which represents a decrease of 18,512 persons compared with June 2017. The decrease was primarily the result of the closure of the protection of civilians site in Melut and the easing of overcrowding in the Wau protection of civilians area, as well as intensified multi-stakeholder initiatives during the reporting period to help create secure environments that were conducive to potential return in areas across the country. To that end, UNMISS continued to work with the United Nations country

team to explore solutions that would lead to more effective integrated coordination and the implementation of strategic frameworks that would create a protective environment to facilitate the voluntary, safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons to their homes. In Malakal, UNMISS continued to advocate for the demilitarization of the Malakal town centre through its engagement with authorities on the cantonment process, which resulted in an increase in the number of internally displaced persons from the protection of civilians site who visited the town during the daytime. It also supported livelihood training for youth in both the protection of civilians site and Malakal town, enhancing return and reintegration prospects and building social cohesion through the joint practical sessions. In Wau, as its main strategic initiative to foster returns, UNMISS facilitated efforts to promote trust and confidence-building between government authorities, security personnel and internally displaced persons, which contributed to a reduction in the number of internally displaced persons in the protection site from 39,000 to approximately 17,000. In Bentiu, as part of the implementation of its “Beyond Bentiu” strategy, UNMISS enhanced patrols outside the protection of civilians site and its engagement with local authorities and military elements to create space for the protection of civilians in communities and the delivery of service by humanitarian actors. Through those measures, some internally displaced persons in the protection site were able to return to their communities.

22. The Mission continued its efforts to protect the protection of civilians sites, including through providing static security around the sites, conducting proactive and integrated foot patrols, including in the weapons-free zones around the protection of civilians sites in Juba and in support of firewood collection, undertaking strengthened community engagement and enhancing quick responses and crowd and access controls. The deployment of explosive detection dogs was expanded to key United Nations sites, including protection of civilians sites, in order to conduct entry point control and prevent dangerous items from passing through the gates. The Mission continued to implement table top exercises on contingency planning focused on the protection of civilians and staff safety and security.

23. Despite the Mission’s efforts, a total of 1,942 security incidents were reported in and around protection of civilians sites during the period. While the number of incidents was significantly less than that of the previous reporting period, it was still high, and remained a challenge. UNMISS regularly conducted search operations and patrols within protection of civilians sites and involved community watch groups and protection partners to ensure security and the civilian nature of the sites. In Bentiu, Juba and Malakal, UNMISS continued to manage three holding facilities for the detention and separation of internally displaced persons who were allegedly responsible for serious breaches of security or posed security threats within the sites. While 587 persons were admitted to the holding facilities during the reporting period, the number of detainees in the holding facilities fluctuated depending on prevailing security conditions within the sites. As of the end of 2017, negotiations between the Mission and the Government on the referral of cases to national authorities resulted in the Government agreeing to accept six cases of suspected serious criminal incidents committed inside protection of civilians sites in Bentiu and Malakal for investigation and prosecution. After the successful implementation of that pilot project, national authorities expressed a willingness to review cases on a rolling basis, which resulted in the referral of 26 cases to the national authorities for further investigation and possible prosecution.

24. While the security of the protection of civilians sites absorbed a significant portion of UNMISS force assets, the Mission nevertheless continued to conduct confidence-building patrols, including police patrols in Juba, Malakal and Wau towns, to deter and pre-empt violence against civilians beyond the protection of civilians

sites. For instance, UNMISS continued to advocate for the redress of protection concerns of internally displaced persons in Tambura, Rimenze, Bangasu and Mundri in Western Equatoria through proactive patrols of the internally displaced persons sites and through advocacy for the deployment of organized forces near the sites to protect the population. The Mission also adjusted its field presence in view of the continued fighting and deteriorated security situation in some areas of the country to improve the protection of civilians. On 25 January 2018, UNMISS formally established a company operating base, with a permanent civilian presence on a rotational basis, in Yei in Yei River, which has contributed to an increased number of returnees from Uganda since January 2018, enhanced humanitarian operations and improved civil-military relations. The Mission also established austere operating bases in Kodok in Upper Nile, and Akobo town in Akobo, to create a conducive and safe environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and voluntary return. In addition, the company operating bases in Yambio and Torit were reinforced with an additional company, and patrols were intensified, where required, including in Aburoc, Kodok and Tonga in Upper Nile and Leer in Unity. Finally, the new site (Durupi South) west of United Nations House was opened to house the regional protection force in Juba.

25. During the reporting period, UNMISS implemented a total of 23 quick-impact projects, 22 of which were initiated during the reporting period and 1 of which was initiated during the prior period, focused on promoting peaceful coexistence between internally displaced persons and host communities, strengthening national security institutions and creating favourable conditions for the return and reintegration of displaced populations in potential return areas. Immediate effects achieved through the quick-impact projects included improved security situations in the areas around protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal, Bor and Wau through intensified and more effective coordination with South Sudan National Police Service. In addition, the establishment of the country's first juvenile reformatory centre in Juba provided for future separation of juveniles from adult prisoners, in line with international best practice. Furthermore, mine action activities made 1,207 villages and towns, 314 agricultural areas and 44 markets safe for use through the survey and clearance of hazardous areas and the removal and destruction of landmines and explosive remnants of war.

### **Monitoring and investigating human rights**

26. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to implement its human rights mandate by focusing on human rights activities related to monitoring, investigating, verifying and publicly reporting instances of human rights violations, as well as abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that could amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity. Monitoring, investigating and verifying activities focused in particular on violations and abuses committed against women and children, including all forms of conflict-related sexual violence, as requested by the Security Council in its resolutions [2327 \(2016\)](#) and [2406 \(2018\)](#). Despite encountering restricted access to areas and institutions where allegations of human rights violations were reported, the Mission conducted an average of 5 field visits a month from the 10 field offices. The findings from those field visits effectively informed the Mission's early warning mechanism. Regular visits to prisons and places of detention were conducted, and advocacy with local authorities contributed to the release of more than 356 civilians across the country. UNMISS also held workshops and training and sensitization sessions on a range of human rights issues, including on the protection of women and children and conflict-related sexual violence. For example, in June, UNMISS organized a half-day high-level workshop in Aweil with the Governor, Cabinet ministers, the Police Commissioner, the Directors General of the National Security Service, prison and legal services and civil society

organizations to discuss human rights issues in the area. During the workshop, it was decided to formally establish high-level bimonthly meetings to exchange information and discuss challenges and the way forward.

27. A challenging environment persisted for citizens of South Sudan, including media workers and civil society, in terms of expressing their views without interference or reprisal. In February 2018, UNMISS and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) jointly published the “Report on the right to freedom of opinion and expression in South Sudan since the July 2016 crisis” covering the period from July 2016 to December 2017.<sup>1</sup> The report documented undue restrictions imposed on media workers, civil society actors and public officials whose opinions or work were perceived as critical to the Government or addressed issues considered sensitive, and the use of inflammatory language and hate speech targeting individuals and communities on the basis of their ethnicity, perceived beliefs or political views. UNMISS maintained regular engagements with authorities, civil society and journalists to promote greater understanding of the right to freedom of expression, which have generated interest among members of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and the Information Commission to enhance their respective knowledge bases.

28. UNMISS continued to strongly advocate for appropriate measures to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict in South Sudan. However, owing to the ongoing conflict, a lack of political will, a weak criminal justice system and other reasons, very few alleged perpetrators of serious violations of human rights and international law have been prosecuted. Since May 2017, UNMISS has been monitoring the proceedings of the special tribunal constituted under the general court martial of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) for the trial of 12 SPLA soldiers accused of committing serious crimes on 11 July 2016 at the Terrain Hotel compound in Juba. The Mission also continued to advocate for the establishment of an African Union hybrid court for South Sudan. In addition, UNMISS provided assistance to the technical committee for the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing envisaged under chapter V of the Peace Agreement, including by organizing focus group discussions and consultations regarding the planned legislative framework for the establishment of the Commission.

29. During the reporting period, UNMISS documented and verified 160 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence involving 423 victims, and 546 incidents of grave violations perpetrated against children by armed forces affecting at least 4,749 children (2,828 boys, 1,915 girls and 6 children of unknown gender). Though the incidents remained widespread, owing to a lack of functioning accountability mechanisms, the proposal by UNMISS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for a special chamber within the national justice system to prosecute sexual violence gained political momentum, with the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, Parliament, the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary endorsing the concept. UNMISS continued to collaborate with the United Nations country team to ensure that objective and reliable information on conflict-related sexual violence was collected through the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangement, which served as a way to develop Mission-wide approaches to addressing conflict-related sexual violence. UNMISS also continued to support the Government, including SPLA and the South Sudan National Police Service in the development of action plans for the implementation of the Joint Communiqué of the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. With respect to the action plan signed with the United Nations in June 2014 on child protection, high-

<sup>1</sup> Available at [www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/SS/UNMISS-OHCHR\\_Freedom\\_of\\_Expression.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/SS/UNMISS-OHCHR_Freedom_of_Expression.pdf).

ranking officers of SPLA recommitted to a revised version of the action plan during a two-day workshop for 50 senior SPLA officers conducted by UNMISS. The SPLA officials also agreed to vacate all schools currently in use by their forces across the country and to strengthen prevention efforts and accountability for violations of child rights committed by the military.

30. Major progress was made regarding the release of children associated with armed groups, following continued engagement of the Mission with armed groups, namely the pro-Taban Deng Gai Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO) and the South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM). During the reporting period, over 1,100 children associated with the pro-Taban Deng Gai SPLA-IO, SSNLM and the National Salvation Front were identified. Of those children, 806 (592 boys and 214 girls) were released following engagement by the Mission and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and religious leaders in Western Equatoria, which started with a meeting with First Vice-President Taban Deng Gai followed by verification exercises between August 2017 and March 2018.

31. Other technical and logistical support provided by UNMISS included support to the Government, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations regarding the submission of reports to the United Nations Human Rights Council on the conventions ratified by South Sudan and on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

#### **Creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance**

32. During the reporting period, little to no improvement was observed in terms of the gravity of humanitarian need facing South Sudan. The number of people in need of assistance remained relatively constant at approximately 7 million. At the same time, the challenges experienced by humanitarian actors in meeting those needs in a complex and dangerous operating environment persisted, and included repeated looting and seizure of assets and heavy reliance on air transportation. While the Mission provided support to humanitarian partners so they could operate impartially and independently wherever possible, the existing context continued to dictate a critical role for the Mission with regard to ensuring access and the continued delivery of lifesaving assistance and the safeguarding of humanitarian personnel and assets.

33. Wherever possible, UNMISS worked alongside humanitarian partners to safeguard the delivery of assistance in accordance with humanitarian principles by jointly planning humanitarian programme activities and UNMISS activities in ways that created a safer environment for humanitarian actors. As the visible presence of a military force could endanger humanitarian actors, UNMISS sometimes provided force protection in less obvious ways. In May 2018, responding to increased violence and mass displacement in Unity, UNMISS and multi-cluster humanitarian response teams synchronized planning timelines and coordinated UNMISS force protection activities to enable rapid humanitarian interventions, serving more than 90,000 civilians who had previously been inaccessible for several months in southern Unity. UNMISS force protection was also instrumental in enabling a major humanitarian response that provided emergency food, shelter, and health care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support, to more than 30,000 internally displaced persons in Tambura; UNMISS deployed to secure the area in advance of the humanitarian response.

34. During the reporting period, UNMISS provided force protection through the military and civil defence assets modality of the Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief, responding to 68 separate humanitarian requests. Of those requests, 78 per cent were for the provision of

military escorts for humanitarian convoys or road movements of varying duration. With regard to force protection requests, 82 per cent were for the greater Equatoria region. Within the protection of civilians sites, UNMISS police continued to provide security to non-governmental organizations during the delivery and distribution of assistance. UNMISS also ensured protection at airfields utilized by humanitarian air services, including at the Malakal, Rubkona, Maban, Pibor, Yida, Leer and Yei airstrips, where locations were considered high risk owing to the proximity of local armed actors. Without force protection to secure the sites before landing and while aircraft were on the ground, the flights would have been cancelled and the impact on humanitarian access in those areas would have been significant. In addition, UNMISS maintained agreements with multiple humanitarian organizations to accommodate and provide protection and space to humanitarian assets and staff within UNMISS bases.

35. UNMISS also worked in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Office for Project Services and Government authorities to undertake substantial repairs and the rehabilitation of major supply roads throughout the country, providing a significant humanitarian impact in terms of enabling continuous delivery to key hubs, extending pre-positioning capacity in more remote areas and reducing reliance on the use of air assets. In addition, UNMISS provided mine action activities to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout the country through the survey and clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance from roads, airstrips, food drops and distribution sites, as well as other locations prioritized by humanitarian actors.

### **Support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement**

36. UNMISS continued to engage with political actors, civil society organizations and women's groups to enhance awareness of the Mission's mandate and role in supporting the implementation of the Peace Agreement. Through regular meetings with the President and other key national leaders in Juba, as well as interactions with state and local leadership in the field, the Mission continued to advocate for constructive political dialogue, emphasizing the importance of inclusivity and transparency as essential elements to the implementation of the Peace Agreement. In keeping with its mandate, UNMISS continued to support the work of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and align the positions of the international community in support of the work of the Commission's Chair by hosting regular forums for international partners and the "Friends of South Sudan" group. The Mission also participated in working committees mandated to facilitate the tasks of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission.

37. The Transitional Government of National Unity prioritized reconciliation efforts through the national dialogue, which was scheduled to be concluded by April 2018. Initial consultations at the subnational level commenced in the largely Government-controlled areas of Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile, and included efforts to consult with internally displaced and refugee populations, and concluded in the third quarter of the reporting period. While the consultations were affected by issues of geographic coverage and participation and security concerns, UNMISS remained actively engaged in promoting enabling conditions and greater inclusivity, and facilitated the provision of advice, guidance and training to members of the National Dialogue Steering Committee on comparative experiences and lessons learned so as to further the process. In coordination with the United Nations country team, the Mission engaged with the leadership and Steering Committee, advocating for concrete measures to be taken in order to make the dialogue inclusive and credible. UNMISS also contributed to a training course for female parliamentarians and members of the Steering Committee to encourage and strengthen women's

participation in subsequent phases of the dialogue with a view to enhancing the role of women in political processes.

38. Since its launch in mid-December 2017, the focus of the peace process has shifted to the high-level revitalization forum. During the second half of the reporting period, UNMISS continued to support the peace process and the efforts of the African Union, IGAD and other regional and international partners by utilizing its good offices to the fullest possible extent. In that regard, it engaged with the parties during phases of the high-level revitalization forum in December 2017 and in February and May 2018, encouraging a compromise on some of the contentious issues to help narrow the gaps between the parties to bring about progress in the talks. The Mission also engaged directly with the President to urge the continued and constructive participation of the Government in ongoing peace efforts and the implementation of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities, and held meetings that underscored the importance of the forum with senior officials and actors in regional states. Engagement with civil society organizations, including faith-based, women's and youth groups, through the holding of a public consultation with approximately 400 participants, was also part of the Mission's efforts. The activities by UNMISS were well received and welcomed by the stakeholders.

39. The Mission also continued to provide administrative, logistical, operations and communications support to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism established by IGAD as part of its support to the implementation of the Peace Agreement. The Monitoring Mechanism responded to a number of complaints of ceasefire violations following the new cessation of hostilities agreement of 24 December 2017, utilizing its 12 monitoring and verification teams and the logistical support of UNMISS.

40. In the meantime, progress in the implementation of the concrete provisions of the Peace Agreement continued to be limited due to the lack of political will and the shift in focus to the high-level revitalization forum. No further progress was made with regard to the reconstitution of the National Constitutional Review Commission and the National Elections Commission, nor with regard to the operationalization of the Joint Integrated Police. However, UNMISS was able to increase engagement with oversight institutions identified for reform in chapter IV of the Peace Agreement, including the National Audit Chamber and the Anti-Corruption Commission.

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

41. During the 2017/18 period, UNMISS provided and improved resource effectiveness and achieved efficiency gains through further standardization of service delivery and the refinement of supply chain management.

42. UNMISS improved its service delivery mandate in the areas of engineering; geospatial, information and telecommunications technologies; transportation; and medical and general services. UNMISS successfully met the accommodation and furniture requirements of uniformed personnel who were inducted into the Mission. The Mission upgraded its internal roads and maintained airstrip runways and prefabricated accommodation and ablution units. It expanded its information and communications technology (ICT) services and network infrastructure and deployed microwave links and additional network equipment to upgrade Mission network infrastructure to support various Mission requirements. UNMISS also supported all Mission components with their transport requirements, especially the movement of staff members and cargo Mission-wide. Mission-wide medical coverage was provided through its level I and II facilities located across the field offices and level III and IV

hospitals located outside the Mission. A number of staff welfare facilities were expanded to improve staff living conditions.

43. The Mission continued to improve its supply chain management processes in a number of areas. The Mission successfully met all its property management key performance indicators, improved its planning and adopted the new demand acquisition planning procedures to better identify its assets needs. UNMISS serves as a pilot mission for the “integrated business planning initiative”, which involves monthly coordination between the Logistics Support Division, the Global Service Centre and the Mission, and is a member of the technical advisory group for issues related to Umoja budget formulation, supply network planning and demand planning.

44. The Mission continued to work with the Government to secure land (Durupi South) and acquired 110 additional six-module prefabricated accommodation units and associated furnishings to accommodate the additional uniformed personnel. The Mission implemented the following three projects, each worth more than \$1 million, during the 2017/18 period: (a) the upgrading of internal camp roads in Bentiu, Malakal and Bor, at an estimated cost of \$3.5 million; (b) the maintenance of airstrip runways in Malakal, Rumbek and Kuacjok at an estimated cost of \$1.2 million; and (c) the purchase of 170 prefabricated ablution units to replace 92 obsolete units and provide additional ablution facilities for the newly inducted troops at a cost of \$2.1 million. The construction of internal helipads in Kuacjok, Wau and Bor was postponed to the 2018/19 period. The conditions of the landing sites in the three locations were assessed to be adequate for emergency landing services for the time being.

45. In accordance with Security Council resolution [2327 \(2016\)](#), UNMISS planned to deploy an unarmed unmanned aerial system and tactical military helicopters. With regard to the Mission’s planned deployment of its air assets, the 2017/18 budget reflected a net reduction of two helicopters, owing to the reduction of four Mi-8 MTV helicopters, the deployment of two tactical helicopters to support the regional protection force and the reduction of one fixed-wing aircraft. However, the two Mi-35 tactical helicopters and the unmanned aerial system were not deployed owing to restrictions imposed by the Government of South Sudan. An additional Mi-26 helicopter was deployed to meet the Mission’s requirements.

#### **D. Regional mission cooperation**

46. During the 2017/18 period, UNMISS continued working closely with IGAD and the African Union to reinvigorate momentum towards an inclusive political process. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General continuously engaged with and coordinated United Nations support and good offices efforts on the peace process in South Sudan with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union and the African Union High Representative for South Sudan.

47. UNMISS also continued to undertake coordination arrangements with other regional mission partners, such as the provision of support to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), mandated to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, including through working group arrangements on logistics, security, operations and communications issues and dedicated passenger flights from Entebbe, Uganda, to Wau, by way of Juba. UNMISS continued to support the UNISFA liaison office in Juba as needed.

48. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, continued to provide regional support, including support to the Mission, in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, claims

processing (such as education grants and reimbursement for mission-related travel), cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control and information technology services.

49. The Mission continued to use the Regional Procurement Office in Entebbe to streamline procurement services in the Central and East Africa regions through joint regional acquisition planning, the development of a regional procurement strategy, regional vendor management and the consolidation of requirements for regional systems contracts.

50. UNMISS continued to collaborate with other United Nations entities in the subregion. Upon request, the Mission continued air delivery of humanitarian cargo in support of operations by UNICEF, WFP, the World Health Organization, UNDP and the International Organization for Migration.

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

51. In order to further enhance overall system coherence, UNMISS continued to work closely with the United Nations country team in areas of common priority, in line with its mandate and the interim cooperation framework of the United Nations country team. During the reporting period, UNMISS and UNDP established a technical working group and joint task force with the United Nations country team to coordinate support for the national dialogue process. The joint task force developed policy guidance on the implementation of United Nations activities, based on the transparency, inclusivity and credibility of the national dialogue process, and facilitated the coordination of logistical support to the regional subnational consultations and technical assistance to the National Dialogue Steering Committee and the secretariat of the dialogue. UNMISS also engaged heavily in the process to draft a new framework to succeed the interim cooperation framework, which expires at the end of 2018. As a result, the new United Nations cooperation framework for 2019–2021 contains more explicit provisions regarding the potential areas for collaboration with UNMISS. Intensive coordination between UNMISS and the humanitarian country team continued under the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Representative) and through weekly meetings engaging all humanitarian partners, and quarterly meetings of the Humanitarian High-level Oversight Committee, co-chaired with the Minister for Cabinet Affairs.

52. A system-wide approach against sexual exploitation and abuse in South Sudan was further enhanced by reconstituting a United Nations inter-agency task force on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. The inter-agency task force remained actively engaged in all aspects of prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and identified 18 locations to establish community-based reporting mechanisms. The mechanisms were successfully established in 11 locations, including 9 locations within UNMISS installations.

## F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

### Component 1: protection of civilians

#### Expected accomplishment 1.1: Enhanced protection of civilians through political engagement and processes

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 Increase in the number of initiatives undertaken by national, state and county-level governments and non-state actors to protect civilians (2015/16: 30; 2016/17: 30; 2017/18: 35)

A total of 125 initiatives were undertaken by national, state and county-level government authorities and non-State actors to protect civilians. The initiatives included: the forging of peace agreements between the Nuer and Dinka communities to promote peaceful coexistence in Central Upper Nile; an interstate peace dialogue for the Apuk, Aguok and Kuac communities in Gogrial and Tonj that formed peace committees in coordination with the Government to address protracted conflicts; and an interstate peace conference held in Yambio by Governors and community leaders from Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Lakes

High-level visits were also facilitated, which included: members of Parliament to Twic to address the conflict over the location of its state capital, and to Duk Padiet (Jonglei) to mitigate tensions following violent communal clashes; a national delegation, led by the Presidential Adviser on Military Affairs, to Gok to address intra-Dinka clan conflicts; and the Vice-President to the Upper Nile region to address conflict over the creation of a new Adar county

The initiatives also included dialogue among pastoralists, host farmers and local government authorities on the management of peaceful cattle migration in Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap, Wau, Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Lakes and Western and Central Equatoria, which significantly reduced migration-related conflicts during the reporting period. Various dialogue reconciliation forums involved traditional leaders, community elders and community leadership structures in protection of civilian sites; religious leaders (including the South Sudan Council of Churches in intra-Murle affairs); and authorities in Government- and opposition-controlled areas in discussions on the protection of civilians and the promotion of peaceful coexistence

1.1.2 Engagement with national and state authorities, communities and civil society to address issues related to the protection of civilians (2015/16: no data; 2016/17: no data; 2017/18: 600 meetings)

UNMISS held 744 meetings throughout the country to engage with various stakeholders at national and local levels on protection of civilians issues. The meetings involved significant engagement with national and state authorities at the senior leadership level to defuse tensions in Jonglei following the mobilization of Dinka Bor youth against the Murle; the implementation of the five-state migration initiative as a framework to address pastoral migration issues in the Lakes and Central and Western Equatoria regions; the facilitation of the visit of influential community leaders, led by the Presidential Adviser on Military Affairs to Lakes, to mobilize the communities for peace, following the upsurge in intra-Dinka Agar conflicts; and engagements with key Juba-based politicians and community leaders to positively influence the subnational-level conflicts in the Warrap, Jonglei and Lakes regions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices to support the efforts of the Transitional Government of National Unity at the national level to maintain and execute its responsibility to protect civilians	Yes	Good offices were utilized through regular engagement with key stakeholders, including the President, the First Vice-President, senior Cabinet ministers and the Presidential Adviser on Military Affairs, to impress upon stakeholders the need to cease hostilities and respect the ceasefire, placing specific emphasis on the primary responsibility of the Government to protect civilians. The Mission continued to emphasize the need for inclusive participation in initiatives directed at restoring peace and stability and protecting all civilians
Promotion of awareness of the UNMISS mandate and activities for the protection of civilians and the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons through the organization of 6 consultative meetings with representatives of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, including the Speaker, Deputy Speakers, Minority Whip and members of specialized committees at the national level and at the subnational level, and through the conduct of 500 meetings with state and county authorities, as well as security forces, and key community and opinion leaders, including women and youth, including in areas of return	687	Meetings were organized with various stakeholders at the national, state and local levels on the UNMISS mandate, actions for the promotion of protection of civilians and the return of internally displaced persons. In Renk (Upper Nile region), authorities and host communities were engaged to promote peaceful coexistence following closure of the Melut protection of civilians site. UNMISS engaged with authorities and communities in the Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal regions to address conflicts related to pastoral migration. UNMISS engagements in the Lakes region helped defuse tensions following the upsurge in intra-Dinka communal conflicts. Engagements with authorities and internally displaced persons in Wau (Western Bahr el-Ghazal) resulted in improving the protective environment in Wau town and its vicinity, which led to the easing of overcrowding at the protection of civilians site adjacent to the area and other collection centres in Wau  The higher number of meetings than planned was attributed to the upsurge of communal conflicts, particularly in the Lakes, Warrap and Jonglei regions
	26	Advocacy meetings were held to promote the awareness of and provide clarification on the UNMISS mandate and implementation modalities, including 2 meetings with the Speaker of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly; 2 meetings with the Deputy Speaker; 5 meetings with the Assembly secretariat; 4 meetings with the Chief Whips; 8 meetings with chairpersons of various specialized committees; and 5 meetings with parliamentary caucus representatives, including the Women's Parliamentary Caucus  The number of meetings was higher than planned owing to the increased number of requests by legislative actors for engagement with UNMISS
Support for the development of holistic state-level strategies to protect civilians through 22 meetings with state-level	40	Meetings were organized to promote the protection of civilians and support the development of holistic state-level strategies to protect civilians, including activities

authorities, civil society and community leaders, as well as potential spoilers

with international and local partners. The meetings highlighted the important oversight roles of civil society organizations in monitoring local peace agreements, such as in Warrap, the role of Members of Parliament from Eastern Equatoria in raising communal issues for discussion in the Parliament and the cooperation of authorities from Jonglei and Boma to reduce tensions between the Dinka and the Murle

The higher number of meetings than planned was attributable to the upsurge of communal conflicts, particularly in the Lakes, Warrap and Jonglei regions

Facilitation of non-violent solutions to tensions and conflicts through the conduct of monthly meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity, political parties, Members of Parliament, the offices of the President and Vice-President, relevant ministries, the women's parliamentary caucus and relevant opposition elements

35 Meetings were held with stakeholders to encourage the non-violent resolution of tensions and outstanding issues as follows: 4 meetings with the Women's Parliamentary Caucus; 17 separate meetings with the Ministers for Justice, Information, Parliamentary Affairs, Federal Affairs, Transport, Energy and Dams, Agriculture, Labour and Transport, and the Under-Secretary for Cabinet Affairs; 8 meetings with opposition political parties and 6 meetings with representatives of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)

7 Meetings were conducted, including 3 meetings with leaders of internally displaced persons at the Juba protection of civilians sites on intercommunal tensions in the sites, and 4 meetings with a senior member of the SPLM secretariat and/or the Presidential Adviser on Military Affairs on security issues and civilian disarmament

3 Meetings were arranged to mitigate tensions and the security implications of the standoff between security forces following the detention of the former Chief of General Staff. UNMISS liaised with members of the mediation team, representatives of his family and the Chief himself as part of mediation efforts

Promotion and encouragement for the opening of the political space needed to engage in effective political dialogue and full and inclusive participation in national and regional political initiatives through the organization of 6 meetings with national stakeholders, including political party leaders, civil society organizations, faith-based groups and women's groups

26 Meetings were held with representatives of opposition political parties, including the Democratic Change Party, the United South Sudan African Party, the Sudan African National Union, the National Democratic Front, the People's Party and the People's Liberation Party; representatives of various political party groupings, such as the South Sudan National Alliance, the National Agenda Umbrella and Other Political Parties; the Presidential Adviser on Military Affairs; the SPLM National Liberation Council; and the Public Relations Officer of the Political Parties Council, on various issues related to political space, unfolding political dynamics and inclusivity in the high-level revitalization forum and ongoing political processes

- 64 Meetings, seminars and briefings were attended in relation to the national dialogue process
- UNMISS attended 7 working-level sessions of the National Dialogue Steering Committee on various issues (the launching of a website, the development of in-house rules, the formation of an ad hoc committee on the preparation and presentation of the preliminary report, the setting of a national agenda, the presentation of the national charter), 14 plenary sessions on deliberations of reports from consultations with grass-roots organizations and 8 working group meetings; participated in seminars on national dialogue concepts and key principles, lessons learned, practical mediation and facilitation skills and best practices; attended briefings by and presented briefings to the various stakeholders and workshops organized by the national dialogue secretariat; and held bilateral meetings with the national dialogue leadership, the Steering Committee and chairpersons of various subcommittees
- 8 Meetings were held, including 6 consultative meetings with the Women's Parliamentary Caucus, faith-based leaders, political party leaders, representatives of persons with disabilities, representatives of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and women's groups on the need for inclusivity and the provision of adequate space for participation in the national dialogue; and 2 meetings with representatives of the South Sudan Council of Churches on the role of the church in peace initiatives
- The higher output was attributable to continuing requests from stakeholders for engagement with UNMISS and for technical support and advice on national dialogue-related dynamics and issues
- Provision of support to enhance the dialogue space between the Government and different segments of the society, in collaboration with partners, so as to assist the parties in effectively addressing issues of concern, and the development of joint initiatives to protect civilians through 20 advocacy meetings
- 40 Meetings were held to advocate for the development of joint activities to protect civilians and create platforms for dialogue. The collaborations included initiatives to address conflicts related to pastoral migration in five states in the Lakes, Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria regions; pre-migration sensitization sessions for host and pastoral communities in the Wau, Warrap and Jonglei regions; a peace conference between the Misseriya and Mayom communities in Unity; dialogue forums between the Ajak and Ajong Dit communities in Aweil to resolve land disputes that led to a peace agreement; the establishment and training of peace and reconciliation committees at county levels in Gok and Eastern Lakes; dialogue forums between civil society organizations and government in Wau, and between internally displaced persons and government authorities in Wau to promote the return of internally displaced persons; and civil-military conferences in the greater Equatoria region (Torit, Yambio and Yei) to promote

		<p>better understanding between communities and the organized forces</p> <p>The increased number of meetings was attributable to the upsurge in communal conflicts, as well as the need to provide enhanced support to the management of seasonal pastoral migration, which resulted in peaceful migration observed during the reporting period</p>
<p>Conduct of 10 subnational women’s peace forums and 1 national women’s peace forum with women in civil society organizations for the global “Open Days on Women and Peace and Security”</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>10 subnational “Open Days on Women and Peace and Security” forums were held. 1,087 women representing civil society and community-based organizations participated in discussions on women’s political participation in the peace process, the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, the role of women in conflict prevention and the integration of gender perspectives into relief, rehabilitation and recovery. The subnational activities culminated in the national Open Days forum in March involving the Women’s Parliamentary Caucus and women in organized forces and civil society</p> <p>Prior to the national Open Days forum, a dedicated 2-day workshop was conducted to increase women’s participation in peace processes and governance, with the participation of 65 women, including members of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and all political parties, who formulated their own position paper for the high-level revitalization forum, which also informed the Open Days discussions</p> <p>Furthermore, as part of the follow-up on the Open Days, UNMISS supported a workshop on women, peace and security for women in the organized forces. It was the first of its kind and mobilized 105 women from SPLA, the South Sudan National Police Service and the Wildlife Service to identify key issues that affect women in the security sector</p>
<p>Promotion of awareness of the importance of the prevention and reporting of conflict-related sexual violence through the conduct of a national campaign on the issue and through the provision of support for survivors to report incidents to relevant actors</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS implemented awareness and sensitization activities in all field offices as part of a national campaign in commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict</p>
<p>Provision of support for relevant institutions and civil society organizations to enhance protection from, and accountability for, incidents of conflict-related sexual violence through development and advocacy for implementation of the national action plan against conflict-related sexual violence</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The draft national action plan (implementation plan) was reviewed during the reporting period and finalized during the visit of the team of experts from the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in July 2018. The plan is pending Government approval. In addition, UNMISS organized 2 workshops for SPLA and 2 workshops for the South Sudan National Police Service to follow up on the implementation of the Joint Communiqué of the</p>



Agreement, summaries, visual and textual flash cards and billboards, were produced and distributed during the reporting period

- 18 1-hour discussion programmes were aired by Radio Miraya between July and December 2017, to support the national dialogue initiative launched in December 2016
- 36 Discussion programmes were presented, in which various peace actors featured were aired in the weekly “Democracy in Action and Peace Makers” programmes. A total of 56 peace actors were hosted on the “Miraya Breakfast Show”, and 35 peace actors were hosted on nationwide programmes
- 28 Media reports were broadcast, including 8 reports by Radio Miraya on the release and demobilization of children associated with armed groups in the greater Jonglei and Western Equatoria regions; 4 reports on the Governors’ peace mission in Boma; 4 reports on a disarmament exercise in the greater Lakes and Jonglei regions; and 12 reports on migration conferences to end conflict between farmers and herders in different regions of South Sudan
- 24 Drama programmes were broadcast by Radio Miraya on peaceful coexistence among the communities of South Sudan. Radio Miraya also reported extensively on various initiatives at the community level

**Expected accomplishment 1.2:** Improved protection for civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of violence, with specific protection for women and children

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.2.1 Reduced number of civilian casualties, incidents and physical threats to civilians in and around UNMISS bases and areas of concentration for internally displaced persons and refugees (2015/16: 5,204; 2016/17: 5,000; 2017/18: 4,500)

During the reporting period, 2,915 civilian casualties (including 1,356 injured and 1,559 fatalities) were recorded through the UNMISS casualty monitoring database and the field integrated operations centre reporting system. The higher number of civilian casualties, compared with those of the previous reporting period (2,340 civilian casualties during the 2016/17 period) was attributable to the increase in intercommunal violence, especially during the dry season, and continued fighting despite the new ceasefire agreement

1.2.2 Increase in the number of mechanisms to support the protection of women, children and youth from conflict-related and gender-based violence (2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 6; 2017/18: 10)

No additional mechanism was established. However, the existing mechanisms, such as the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group on conflict-related sexual violence and the country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, continued to function

1.2.3 Survey and clearance of hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance in and around UNMISS bases and areas where they may

3,110 hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance were cleared in and around UNMISS bases and areas where they posed a threat to civilians, owing to enhanced community liaison during operations, whereby UNMISS gathered

pose a threat to civilians (2015/16: 2,162; 2016/17: 1,100; 2017/18: 1,500) further information on hazardous areas, which were then promptly surveyed and cleared

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support for the mapping of risks and threats to the civilian population, with special emphasis on women and children, including early warning mechanisms, through the conduct of 120 joint UNMISS field missions, with national and international partners, where appropriate, to conflict-affected areas and return sites	295	<p>Joint UNMISS field missions were conducted to conflict-affected areas and return sites for risk mapping and early warning, particularly with regard to data collection and other information-gathering from various stakeholders and communities. Key activities included the promotion of peaceful coexistence between internally displaced persons and host communities in Lol (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal); the provision of early warning and response to address cattle raids and revenge killings between the Mayom community (Unity) and the Misseriya, as well as to support peaceful cross-border migration from the Sudan to the Upper Nile region; and the improvement of situational awareness west of the Nile River as well as in opposition-controlled areas in Wau (Western Bahr el-Ghazal), Akobo (Jonglei), Pagak (Upper Nile), Mayendit (Unity) and Western Equatoria. UNMISS field missions in Western Bahr el-Ghazal helped sustain humanitarian assistance through improved freedom of movement and enhanced service provision in communities at return sites, while in Western Equatoria engagements with opposition commanders helped establish communication with Government authorities to address civilian displacement concerns in Gunyoro</p> <p>The increased number of field missions were attributable to enhanced engagement with authorities and communities in both Government- and opposition-controlled areas, particularly in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei (Akobo), due to increased access, and to efforts to address the upsurge of conflict in Lakes, Warrap, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Jonglei and Western Equatoria</p>
Provision of support to civilians living in conflict-prone or return areas as well as displaced communities at UNMISS protection of civilians sites in order to resolve intercommunal disputes through 10 workshops, with particular emphasis on the participation of women and youth in a dialogue for peace	12	<p>Workshops were held in the Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Lakes, Upper Nile and Unity regions to resolve intercommunal disputes and protect civilians in conflict-prone or return areas. Workshops were also held for internally displaced persons in protection of civilians sites in Bentiu and Malakal to promote peaceful coexistence. Peace sensitization workshops held in Western Equatoria where displaced populations were located helped to build confidence between those populations and host communities. Workshops targeting youth and women were organized to promote their roles in peacebuilding and management of local conflicts in various locations. In Jonglei, a dialogue forum for women from the Dinka (Bor town) and the Nuer (Bor protection of civilians site) provided</p>

		an opportunity to address issues of common concern and promote social cohesion
981,120 mobile troop patrol days to protect civilians by deterring all forms of violence, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and for the safe and voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees, protecting United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the mission area, securing fixed/mobile check points and conducting tactical deployments (48 troops per patrol, 56 companies for 365 days)	527,880	<p>Mobile troop patrol days were conducted to protect civilians</p> <p>The lower output was due to the varied configuration of troops required per patrol, which was dependent on the type of patrols (dynamic air patrol, long-duration patrol or short-duration patrol) and the threat environment</p>
3,120 air patrol hours in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments for the protection of civilians, the creation of conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, the provision of assistance to development actors and the protection of United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the mission area (12 hours per day/5 days a week for 52 weeks)	1,203	<p>Air patrol hours were conducted in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments</p> <p>The lower number of air patrol hours than planned was attributable to the lack of clearance and flight safety assurances, especially in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, owing to weather conditions and other logistics issues</p>
4,160 mobile troop patrol days conducted by military liaison officers operating in integrated teams at the field office level (2 military liaison officers conduct 4 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks from 10 field offices) and 832 mobile troop days operating in integrated teams at the county level (2 military liaison officers per county support base conduct 4 days of patrolling per week for 52 weeks at 2 county support bases) to deter all forms of violence against civilians, particularly women and girls, engage with local authorities and uniformed services and collect early warning information with regard to interventions for the protection of civilians and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence	8,283	Mobile troop patrol days were conducted by military liaison officers operating in integrated teams at the state level
	1,606	<p>Mobile troop days were conducted by officers operating in integrated teams at the county level</p> <p>The higher number of mobile troop patrol days at both the state and county levels was attributable to the fact that military liaison officer teams conducted at least 6 days of patrolling per week owing to the precarious security situation and the requirements of field offices</p>
105,120 static troop days to provide security at UNMISS protection of civilians sites (48 troops to protect 6 UNMISS protection of civilians sites for 365 days)	596,116	<p>Static troop days were conducted to provide security at all protection of civilians sites</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the variety of troop configurations required across the bases to undertake force protection and the requirement for 3 shifts per day</p>

Implementation of 7 quick-impact projects to mitigate protection concerns in and around the UNMISS protection of civilians sites, to foster peaceful coexistence between internally displaced person communities and host communities and to support operations of the South Sudan National Police Services around the UNMISS protection of civilians sites	2	<p>Quick-impact projects were implemented, including: (a) the construction of a Joint Integrated Police post in Juba around United Nations House protection of civilians sites to support the safety and security of internally displaced persons and host communities as part of activities aimed at fostering peaceful coexistence; and (b) the construction of new classrooms in Wau, Aweil and Jadid, both within and around the protection of civilians sites, providing internally displaced youth with access to education</p> <p>Fewer projects were completed during the reporting period due to weather conditions in the northern region, which delayed the implementation of the projects aimed at clearing the vegetation in the weapons-free zone around the Bentiu protection of civilians site</p>
Survey and clearance of 1,500 known or suspected hazardous areas and the removal or destruction of 30,000 items of explosive hazards, including landmines, in areas having an impact on UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas where there is a threat to civilians	3,110	<p>Known or suspected hazardous areas were surveyed and cleared</p> <p>The higher output was the result of enhanced community liaison during operations: during the process of informing the community about the operations, UNMISS gathered further information on hazardous areas, which were then promptly surveyed and cleared</p> <p>Through the completion of explosive ordnance disposal tasks, including battle area clearance and mine clearance, and the conduct of non-technical and technical surveys, the following were discovered, removed and destroyed:</p>
	576	Landmines
	27,134	Items of unexploded ordnance
	268,344	Items of small arms ammunition
Delivery of emergency mine risk education to 250,000 civilians in order to promote community safety through participant's enhanced ability to recognize, mitigate and report explosive hazards, including small arms and light weapons and small arms ammunition, and awareness-raising through outreach events, such as the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action	323,563	<p>Persons received education on mine risks, including 187,435 children. The increase was due to the fact that mine risk education and community liaison teams were able to conduct sessions in schools, with internally displaced persons and in protection of civilians sites, and with communities that lived in close proximity to operations</p>
	3	<p>Outreach activities were conducted, including United Nations Day in October 2017, an event celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Mine Action Service in November 2017 and the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action in April 2018</p> <p>Safety messages were disseminated through the UNMISS radio station, as well as national and international media outlets, including 2 featured stories on mine clearance in South Sudan, which UNMISS</p>

		published on its digital platforms and distributed to external media outlets
Conduct of training, to international standards, on improved management of small arms and light weapons at the household level for 10 teams, comprising national authority staff, to promote safety and security in local communities	19	Community teams were trained on the safe handling and storage of small arms and light weapons within the household and community to promote safety and security. The teams provided awareness-raising on the threats posed by the proliferation of such items for 949 community members (680 men and 269 women)  The increase in community teams was attributable to local community groups requesting assistance with those issues after attending public awareness campaigns
Provision of 12,000 entry point control and explosive detection searches for small arms ammunition and explosives at key UNMISS locations, including protection of civilians sites, by explosive detection dog teams	12,768	Team days were achieved for entry point control and explosive detection searches for small arms ammunition and explosives at key UNMISS locations, including protection of civilians sites, by 50 explosive detection dog teams. A total of 674,834 vehicles, items of cargo and other items were searched
262,800 United Nations formed police unit person days (10 personnel per patrol, 3 patrols per platoon, 4 platoons per formed police unit, 6 formed police units for 365 days) to patrol, maintain vigilance, conduct gender-sensitive security checks and respond to public order situations within UNMISS protection of civilians sites	220,800	United Nations formed police unit person days were conducted to patrol, maintain vigilance, conduct gender-sensitive security checks and respond to public order situations within UNMISS protection of civilians sites  The lower number of formed police unit person days was attributed to the delay in the deployment of the sixth formed police unit
118,260 United Nations individual police officer operational days at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas of high concentration of displaced persons (18 individual police officers per shift, 3 shifts per day, at 6 sites/concentration points for 365 days) to patrol, maintain a police presence and interact with local communities, including joint patrols with other mission components, to monitor and report on security-related threats and human rights violations	118,260	United Nations individual police officer operational days at protection of civilians sites and areas of high concentration of displaced persons were achieved  Confidence-building patrols in the weapons-free zones around protection of civilians sites and daily town patrols in Juba were conducted during the reporting period
19,710 individual Corrections Officer days (6 individual Correction Officers per shift, 3 shifts per day, at 3 holding facilities for 365 days) to provide administrative, security and operational services at the UNMISS holding facilities attached to protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal and Bentiu	25,884	Individual Corrections Officer operational days were achieved  The higher output was attributable to the increased actual deployment of Corrections Officers to provide full administrative, security and operational services at the UNMISS holding facilities in protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal and Bentiu (72 on average during the 2017/18 period, compared with 66 on average during the 2016/17 period)
Provision of advocacy to national authorities, through regular meetings with	Yes	In January 2018, UNMISS supported a 6-day field mission to Malakal and Bentiu to investigate 6 cases of

the National Prison Services, the judiciary and prosecutors' offices, on handling internally displaced persons who have committed serious security incidents within UNMISS protection of civilians sites and who have been handed over to the national authorities by UNMISS in order to ensure that they are granted due process

serious criminal conduct committed within the protection of civilians sites in those locations. Pursuant to that investigation by national authorities, 3 cases were accepted by the Director of Public Prosecutions for prosecution. Another case from the Juba protection of civilians site was being investigated by the national police in Juba. As of the end of the reporting period, 36 cases had been referred, 22 of which had been accepted by the national authorities for investigation and possible prosecution

In partnership with relevant actors at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, training for 500 community watch group members and leaders, including women, at the sites in Juba, Bor, Bentiu, Malakal and Wau to support crime prevention, community safety and relations and community-led informal mitigation and dispute resolution mechanisms

13,799

Community watch group members and leaders were trained in the protection of civilians sites in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal

The higher output was the result of the demand for activities related to crime prevention and dispute resolution. Those activities were made possible through the reprioritization of resources that had been intended to provide training and advice to Joint Integrated Police Officers, which were not needed owing to the limited progress in the implementation of the Joint Integrated Police initiative

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**Expected accomplishment 1.3:** Secure environment for the safe and voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.3.1 Decrease in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees since December 2013 (2015/16: 2.48 million; 2016/17: 3.5 million; 2017/18: 2.5 million)

As of June 2018, the total number of internally displaced persons in South Sudan was 1.9 million, including 198,444 internally displaced persons hosted in UNMISS protection of civilians sites, while the number of refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan relocating to neighbouring countries was 2.5 million. The number of South Sudanese refugees crossing borders to neighbouring countries has grown significantly since the previous reporting period

1.3.2 Reduction in the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance through surveys and clearance to provide a safer environment for the voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees (2015/16: 30.8 million m<sup>2</sup>; 2016/17: 10 million m<sup>2</sup>; 2017/18: 10 million m<sup>2</sup>)

UNMISS cleared and released to communities 17.0 million m<sup>2</sup> of land, enabling safe movement for local populations and humanitarian personnel, the resumption of development activities and the delivery of humanitarian aid. Throughout the reporting period, incidents of conflict and insecurity hindered implementation of operations in various parts of the country for short periods of time

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*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)*

*Remarks*

Organization and conduct of 20 joint field missions to assess conflict environment at possible return sites and 10 workshops on conflict management and confidence-building with communities at return sites

65

Joint field missions were conducted to assess the conflict environment at the possible return sites. The efforts in Wau resulted in voluntary returns of internally displaced persons from areas adjacent to the protection of civilians site and contributed to the improved freedom of movement and enhanced the Mission's

to provide support for resolving conflicts between host communities and returnees

operations to deliver its mandate outside of the protection sites. In Kodok (Fashoda) in the Upper Nile region, assessment missions led to the return of significant numbers of internally displaced persons from Aburoc and Khor Waral to Fashoda. In Bentiu (Unity), the efforts contributed significantly to the integrated “Beyond Bentiu” response strategy, which aimed to promote and sustain voluntary return and reintegration

The number of field missions was higher than planned to promote the return of internally displaced persons and build confidence between them and the host communities as part of the strategy to ease overcrowding at the protection site in Wau

- 14 Workshops were organized on conflict management and the promotion of peaceful coexistence that targeted host communities and returnees/internally displaced persons in the Lakes, Jonglei, Unity, greater Equatoria and Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal regions. Those efforts resulted in the establishment of a joint peace committee with religious and community leaders in Bentiu and enhanced engagement between Lou Nuer and Dinka Bor youth from Government and opposition-controlled areas of Jonglei

In coordination with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country team, the Government and other relevant partners, facilitation of the development of action plans to rehabilitate and restore basic infrastructure and public services at return locations as the groundwork for safe and voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons

- Yes In Juba, bilateral meetings with state partners and authorities were held to identify key infrastructure for rehabilitation. The thematic areas were identified, and 4 project areas were selected for possible quick-impact projects

In Wau, a strategic framework for the creation of a protective and enabling environment for the return of internally displaced persons in protection of civilians and collective sites was developed with the participation of all the relevant stakeholders, including United Nations agencies and national counterparts, in November 2017. The framework set up a clear action plan that created a conducive and protective environment for the return of internally displaced persons, which has facilitated the voluntary return of almost 20,000 internally displaced persons

In Yambio, UNMISS supported the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience, led by the United Nations country team, by attending a technical working group meeting and identifying areas of collaboration

In Bor, Pibor, Kapoeta East, Rumbek and Kuacjok, 5 workshops were implemented to build the capacity of local organizations to apply for quick-impact projects to rehabilitate and restore basic infrastructure and public services in return locations. 170 people working with civil society and national organizations were trained

and expressed their gratitude for the building of their project development and implementation capacities

In Rumbek, a workshop entitled “Understanding displacement, early warning, return, recovery and a coordinated response” was held with 52 participants from the greater Lakes region to analyse challenges affecting the return, resettlement and recovery of returnees and identify early warning strategies to prevent displacement. The workshop allowed the displaced communities, local authorities and the Mission to agree on the early warning mechanism and a road map towards promoting voluntary returns

Facilitation of 10 consultation sessions for internally displaced persons at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, including women and children, in order to identify concerns about protection and requirements for safe and sustainable return and reintegration 12

Consultation sessions for internally displaced persons at UNMISS protection of civilian sites were facilitated across all the sites as follows:

(a) In Wau, 4 sessions were organized to enhance trust and confidence between internally displaced persons and the Government, and 1 session was organized for the leaders of internally displaced persons to enable them to encourage discussion on return and reintegration;

(b) In Bentiu, 1 workshop was organized with representatives of internally displaced persons to learn about their protection concerns and reiterate the importance of maintaining the civilian character of the protection of civilians site. 1 consultation workshop attended by 40 internally displaced persons was also organized to identify the responsibilities of key stakeholders with regard to supporting internally displaced persons in making informed decisions to leave the protection of civilians sites and return to their villages;

(c) In Malakal, 1 consultation session was conducted to explore and discuss perceptions on return and reintegration and ways to facilitate intercommunal harmony. At the session, 50 participants from the protection of civilians site and Malakal town expressed their concerns and their willingness to return if peace was achieved;

(d) In Melut, 3 consultations were held in preparation for the return of internally displaced persons;

(e) In Bor, 1 community consultation was held to explore concerns among internally displaced persons towards return

In coordination with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country 19

Consultative meetings, survey and feedback sessions were held, as follows:

team, the Government and other relevant partners, facilitation of the development of implementation of surveys of internally displaced persons at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and populations affected by violence at other locations in order to establish preferred destinations for relocation and reintegration, including the production of 1 related report

(a) In Juba, in collaboration with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNDP, the Mission organized a 2-day seminar to explore conditions for the voluntary and dignified return of internally displaced persons, and to develop an action plan towards the implementation of a national framework for return and reintegration. The workshop was attended by 70 local representatives from all the states;

(b) In Bor, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country team and UNHCR, a survey was conducted in the UNMISS protection of civilians sites to enable internally displaced persons to express any protection concerns and preferred return and reintegration locations. A report from the survey was passed to the Solutions Working Group for the development of an action plan to facilitate the return of 251 internally displaced persons to Fangak;

(c) In Western Equatoria, 17 feedback sessions on protection concerns and preferred return locations were conducted with internally displaced persons in Yambio, Rimenze, Bangasu, Maridi and Mundri. 5 locations were identified, and an action plan was developed to conduct community sensitization activities in those areas

Facilitation of 10 consultation sessions among local authorities, host communities and returning populations to address emerging challenges through the processes of return and reintegration 10

Consultation sessions were facilitated as follows:

(a) In Aweil, UNMISS facilitated 2 workshops, with 140 participants, between internally displaced persons and the host communities in Nylatta and Awoda to promote peaceful coexistence and identify and discuss ways to overcome challenges to peaceful coexistence between internally displaced persons and host communities;

(b) In Wau, UNMISS organized 6 consultation dialogues among internally displaced persons, host communities, government officials and state security personnel to address the challenges facing the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and to find ways to build trust and confidence. In addition, a national organization implemented a 4-month project targeting internally displaced persons and government representatives to promote voluntary returns by building confidence among government and security institutions, civilians and internally displaced persons in Wau. The project allowed the communities and state and security authorities to discuss protection concerns;

(c) In Bentiu, a 2-day workshop that included the participation of 40 people was conducted to create

awareness regarding actions being taken by the national Government, local authorities and other organizations to help create an enabling environment to support the voluntary return of internally displaced persons to their areas of origin or their integration into new host communities;

(d) In Kodok, 1 workshop, consisting of 50 participants, was conducted among returnees from the Sudan to learn what they needed to have in place in order to facilitate resettlement in their original communities;

(e) In Malakal, a 5-month project implemented through a national counterpart provided vocational skills training for 102 youths in the protection of civilians site and in Malakal town. The project allowed the rebuilding of trust among the youth community while providing them with a useful vocational skill

Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects to improve basic service infrastructure in areas of return for the eventual safe and voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations

23

Quick-impact projects were implemented and completed to help create favourable conditions for the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons, as follows:

(a) In the Jonglei region, solar power systems were installed at 2 health centres in Maar and Tangajon. A solar power system was also installed at a health facility in Pibor, and a dispensary was constructed in the same county. However, owing to conflict in the area and logistical issues, the drilling of boreholes in Terekeka was not completed;

(b) In Aweil, 3 quick-impact projects were implemented as follows: (i) a joint peace centre and a courthouse were constructed to help settle disputes during the return and reintegration process; (ii) 2 police posts were renovated; and (iii) a Special Protection Unit post for vulnerable women and children was constructed;

(c) In the Central Equatoria region, 3 quick-impact projects were implemented as follows: (i) 2 boreholes were drilled in Gwori and Ilikare bomas in Ladu County to provide safe drinking water to encourage the return of internally displaced persons; (ii) a solar power system was installed at Juba Teaching Hospital to enhance the provision of health services to returnees and people in the host community; and (iii) a juvenile remand centre in Juba Central Prison was constructed;

(d) In the greater Lakes region, 9 projects were completed: (i) a girls' dormitory at Rumbek National Secondary School was renovated; (ii) a police post in Makuac was constructed; (iii) a primary school in Mayen Gumel was renovated; (iv) a police post in Riang-Alek was constructed; (v) Warrap Police Station was renovated; (vi) the Government's FM radio station

was provided with solar panels to support the dissemination of peace messages and community dialogue; (vii) a school building and a solar water system were completed in Rumbek; (viii) Cueibet prison was rehabilitated to strengthen the rule of law and prevent revenge attacks; and (ix) a peace hall was constructed in Aduel;

(e) In Torit, the “B” Court, which holds hearings for traditional leaders, was rehabilitated, and a water sanitation system was installed at the Special Protection Unit;

(f) In Yambio, classrooms were constructed at the United Nursery and Primary School, and the piped water system was rehabilitated and extended;

(g) In Wau, a radio station was rehabilitated and is now playing a key role in disseminating peace messages to internally displaced persons and host communities. The Lokoloko Police Station was renovated to help enhance the capacity of the South Sudan National Police Service to establish law and order in potential areas of return in Wau town

Clearance and survey of 10 million m<sup>2</sup> of land for release to communities in support of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary resettlement

17.0  
million  
m<sup>2</sup>

Were surveyed, cleared and released to communities in support of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary resettlement. The land released included 314 agricultural areas, 170 natural water sources for irrigation and 44 markets to support the resumption of livelihood activities

A new survey and assessment of previously recorded hazards led to an increase in land released to communities

Provision of support for the South Sudan National Police Service confidence- and trust-building policing project in Juba, Malakal, Bentiu, Wau and Bor through the conduct of 8 sensitization seminars/workshops and weekly consultative meetings with the National Police Service, community leaders, civil society organizations, women representatives and other stakeholders on civilian protection strategies, human rights, community-based policing, trust-building and conditions conducive to the voluntary return or relocation of internally displaced persons

16

Sensitization seminars and workshops in Juba, Wau, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu were conducted with 2,055 members of the South Sudan National Police Service on human rights, international humanitarian law, confidence- and trust-building, community-based policing and police professional ethics. The seminars were conducted only in areas where the environment was conducive for interaction with national police

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**Expected accomplishment 1.4:** Peaceful coexistence, reconciliation and social cohesion at the community level among ethnic groups

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.4.1 Number of intra- and intercommunal conflicts (2015/16: no data; 2016/17: no data; 2017/18: 530)

A total of 258 incidents of intra- and intercommunal conflicts were recorded during the reporting period. A high number of communal conflicts were anticipated in the context of the post-July 2016 crisis. In the deteriorating conflict environment, the communal conflicts, although fewer in number than initially expected, were deadlier due to the proliferation of small arms, the worsened economic situation and ineffective local governance structures

1.4.2 Number of reconciliation initiatives taken at the subnational level (2015/16: no data; 2016/17: no data; 2017/18: 10)

77 initiatives were taken on reconciliation at the subnational level by local actors. Initiatives included the intra-Murle reconciliation dialogue at Peace Village in Kuron (Eastern Equatoria) to advance peace, and a peace conference in Pibor (Jonglei) to resolve intra-Murle tensions and disseminate peace messages across Boma. Conflicts were mitigated by conducting peace dialogues in the Lakes region between the Waat and Ayiel and the Rup and Kuei communities, while in Unity the traditional chiefs from Rubkona agreed on measures to address cattle raiding. The inter-faith group-led peace initiative resulted in the release of 596 children (385 boys and 211 girls) associated with former armed groups and the integration of 1,926 former combatants into government forces between January and June 2018. In Central Equatoria, engagement with communities mitigated conflict between the farmers of Lobonok and Dinka Bor cattle keepers. The former combatants of SSNLM were integrated into government forces following the agreement between SSNLM and the national Government

1.4.3 Number of local peace agreements (2015/16: no data; 2016/17: no data; 2017/18: 10)

16 local peace agreements were recorded during various events, such as peace conferences, dialogue forums and migration conferences, including the pre-migration resolutions between the Dinka (Aweil, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal) and the Misseriya (North Kordofan); the pre-migration resolutions between the Aguok, Apuk and Awan communities (Warrap); the cross-border pastoralist migration agreements between visiting Rizeigat Arabs and Fallata nomads from the Sudan with host communities in Bahr el-Ghazal and Northern Upper Nile for the peaceful management of migration; and the agreement between Gogrial (Warrap) and Aweil (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal) cattle keepers and host communities to regulate pastoral migration. Agreement was reached with regard to disputed land and border issues among the Ajak and Ajong Dit communities (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal), while an agreement between the Buya communities and organized forces in Eastern Equatoria led to reduced tensions. Agreements to cease hostilities arising from the intercommunal conflict were also made among the communities of the Pathiong, Pagok and Kongor (Gok); between the Waat and Ayiel and the Rup and Kuei (Lakes); among the Dinka Ngok, Jikany Nuer and Lou Nuer, who share the Gel Achel payam (Upper Nile); and between the Ngarothi and Ngenwach clans (Jonglei)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Regular engagement with local stakeholders through the conduct of 120 field assessment missions throughout South Sudan with a view to enhancing the understanding of local conflict dynamics and in support of the provision of assistance and good offices to local peace initiatives	421	<p>Field assessment missions were conducted. The field missions engaged with local stakeholders to understand the local conflict dynamics and inform the provision of support to local peace initiatives</p> <p>The number of field missions was higher than planned due to an upsurge in conflicts, particularly in the Jonglei, Warrap and Lakes regions and in Western Equatoria. In Unity, state authorities were engaged to revive implementation of the “Wangkay” agreement, which had led to a significant reduction in cattle raids in 2017, as well as to engage government and opposition authorities in Leer to promote the protection of civilians following a flare-up of violent clashes, which caused significant displacement of the population</p>
Provision of support for locally initiated political engagement and coordination strategies and the initiation of conflict mapping between communities through the conduct of 20 advocacy meetings and 5 conflict management workshops to encourage communities and authorities to mitigate intercommunal conflict, cattle raiding, revenge killings and age-set violence	40	<p>Advocacy meetings were conducted to provide support for locally initiated political engagement and coordination strategies and the initiation of conflict mapping between communities. In Central Equatoria, UNMISS supported authorities from Jubek in mapping key conflicts there and developing strategies for intervention to mitigate conflict</p>
	9	<p>Workshops were organized on conflict management to encourage communities and government authorities to mitigate intercommunal conflict, cattle raiding, revenge killings and age-set violence in the greater Equatoria, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei regions. In Bor, youth representatives from 8 counties committed to reaching out to larger groups to mitigate intra- and intercommunal conflict arising from cattle raiding and child abduction by the Murle community. Dialogue and reconciliation forums were also held to address the cycle of revenge killings, creating joint committees among traditional chiefs, community groups and local authority in Guit (Unity), as well as among refugees and the host community in Jamjang (Unity)</p> <p>The number of advocacy meetings and conflict management workshops was higher than planned, in view of the need to address the upsurge in communal conflicts across the country</p>
Promotion of understanding among local stakeholders, including government authorities, community leaders, youth, women, civil society actors and traditional authorities on the roles and responsibilities	29	<p>Capacity-building workshops were held to promote understanding among local stakeholders on the roles and responsibilities of the government and communities-at-large to prevent, mitigate and resolve local conflicts. Workshops were also conducted in the</p>

of the Government and communities at large to prevent, mitigate and resolve local conflicts through the delivery of 10 capacity-building workshops in conflict management

protection of civilians sites in Malakal, Bentiu and Bor to build the capacities of the community-led structures to address inter-ethnic tensions; with religious leaders in Boma (Jonglei); with armed groups and organized forces in Western Equatoria and Upper Nile; and with women and youth groups to promote their role in protection of civilians in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity and Eastern and Central Equatoria. In Central Equatoria, a state women's forum was established to promote the role of women in conflict management

The number of capacity-building workshops was higher than planned owing to the increased demand to enable stakeholders with skills to address the upsurge in communal conflicts during the period

Provision of support to the Government and communities for peaceful cross-border international and internal migration by preventing, mitigating and resolving conflicts between pastoralists and host communities through the conduct of 12 meetings and 5 visits to Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Lakes, Warrap, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Western Equatoria regions

95 Meetings, including migration and peace conferences, were conducted in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Lakes, Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria. The migration conferences produced agreements on migration routes, the carrying of arms and conflict resolution mechanisms, and reviewed the implementation of previous agreements for the peaceful management of migration. The meetings also supported the joint border peace committees (including in Lakes, Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal) in mitigating migration-related conflicts. Those efforts resulted in a relatively peaceful migration season during the reporting period

The number of meetings was significantly higher than planned owing to the improved planning of migration conferences, which allowed more meetings to be held during the reporting period, and to the demand to build the capacities of joint border peace committees responsible for the management of migration. UNMISS support, in partnership with other peace actors, was greatly appreciated by authorities, pastoralists and host communities, who cited significant impact on the peaceful management of the migration season during the reporting period. Pastoral migration remains the leading cause of civilian casualties at the subnational level. The efforts of the Mission significantly enhanced its visibility

13 Visits were organized in areas of host communities and migrating pastoralists to disseminate the migration agreements for better compliance. In the Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Warrap regions, support to the dissemination of the "Marial Bai" agreement and the sensitization of cattle keepers in Warrap on migration agreements before the commencement of the seasonal movement of cattle significantly reduced the violence and the migration was relatively peaceful. Compliance relating to carrying arms was improved during the Aweil migration due to the sensitization of pastoralists

		<p>and the host community on the agreement. In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, migration conferences between the Rizeigat and Dinka Malual and the Misseriya and Dinka Malual were supported in collaboration with UNDP and other partners. Dissemination of the migration agreement in Western Equatoria saw a sharp reduction in violent clashes between the pastoralists and host farmers</p>
<p>Provision of support to Government authorities, traditional conflict management mechanisms, youth, women and communities, including civil society actors, in managing intra- and intercommunal communal conflicts at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and other locations hosting internally displaced persons through 15 conflict-management events</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>Conflict-management events were conducted targeting intra- and intercommunal conflicts at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and other locations hosting internally displaced persons. In Jonglei, youth leaders from 8 counties participated in a conflict-management forum on capacity-building to mitigate intra- and intercommunal conflict resulting from cattle raiding and child abductions. In Yei (Central Equatoria), a youth group was formed to work with the government to implement the state policy framework to support the return of the displaced population. In Aweil (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal), a joint peace committee was formed between internally displaced persons from Raja and the host community in Lol to promote peaceful coexistence. In Bor (Jonglei), acting county commissioners from Twic Centre and Twic North and community leaders engaged in a dialogue forum on the major triggers of conflict among Dinka Bor clans. In Upper Nile, dialogues were organized among refugees and host communities in Renk to promote sustainable peaceful coexistence following the closure of the Melut protection of civilians site. The roles of religious and key elders in resolving conflict were highlighted in activities in the Bentiu protection of civilians site, the internally displaced persons camp in Wau and within the Chiengkuoth-Chienglem community from Guit, housed at the protection of civilians site in Bentiu</p>
<p>Provision of support to peace structures at Boma, at both county and state levels, for conflict management, peace-building and reconciliation through 5 capacity-building sessions</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>The higher number of activities than planned was attributed to an increasing trend in intra- and intercommunal incidents and casualties</p> <p>Capacity-building sessions were held to support peace structures at the state and county levels for conflict management, peacebuilding and reconciliation. Significant activities included capacity-building related to migration in Yirol (Lakes) and community leadership structures in the Bentiu protection of civilians site (Unity) and traditional leaders and youths in Nyamllel (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal)</p> <p>The higher number of activities than planned was attributable to the increased initiatives in collaboration with government authorities and partners, as well as the Mission's proactive engagement with local stakeholders</p>

<p>Provision of support to enhance capacity of traditional leaders to operationalize local traditional mechanisms for inclusive dialogue and reconciliation through the conduct of 20 meetings</p>	40	<p>Meetings were conducted in support of enhancing the capacity of local traditional mechanisms towards inclusive dialogue and reconciliation. In Unity, traditional chiefs from Rubkona and Bentiu towns and Dingding, Pakur and Tong bomas agreed to support the revitalization of traditional justice systems to address the divided communities across the greater Rubkona area, and to promote the role of women from inside and outside the protection of civilians site in dialogue and reconciliation. In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, joint mediation and advocacy meetings were conducted to resolve resource-based disputes, while a religious committee for reconciliation was formed out of advocacy meetings among communities in Malakal town and the Malakal protection of civilians site</p> <p>The number of meetings was higher than planned due to an increased need to empower local traditional leadership amid a surge in communal conflicts</p>
<p>Provision of support to civil society actors and Government officials to promote inclusivity, national identity, good relations and equal opportunities so as to reverse ethnicization and repair the social fabric through 11 dialogue forums</p>	12	<p>Forums were held to provide support to civil society actors and government representatives to promote inclusivity and the understanding of national identity. Those efforts have helped to resolve border disputes arising from the creation of new states in Jonglei and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal (Lol and Aweil), promote understanding of national identity in Unity and improve understanding between organized forces and other armed groups in Western Equatoria to help reduce the clashes between them and the associated displacement of populations</p>
<p>Provision of support to promote social harmony and to advance the concept of a coherent multiethnic and inclusive society through 5 mobile peace campaigns and the conduct of 5 sports activities</p>	5	<p>Sports activities to promote social harmony were held, including for 7 different tribes in Maridi, Western Equatoria; for Dinka Bor youth and Nuer youth (from the protection of civilians site) in Jonglei; for the Fertit in Raja; and for Dinka Malual and Misseriya youth in Aweil East (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal)</p>
	6	<p>Peace campaign and cultural activities were held in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, involving pastoral migrants and host communities, and in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, comprising peace caravans involving internally displaced persons and the host community. In Unity, social interaction was promoted in a cultural event at the Bentiu protection of civilians site, while the cattle camp youth in Bentiu committed to supporting a peace campaign. Technical advice was provided to peace clubs that were formed in schools inside and outside the Bentiu protection of civilians site, in schools in Torit town and Kapoeta through a youth peace ambassadors programme and in schools in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal. Peace sensitizations workshops in Western Equatoria and in Apuk and Agouk in Warrap on peaceful</p>



<p>Identification of human rights violations and contribution to the Mission's early warning and early response mechanism for detecting, preventing and responding to human rights violations, including hate speech, incitement to violence and violations affecting particular ethnic groups, through the conduct of weekly monitoring activities in all states</p>	621	<p>Field visits and integrated patrols with Human Rights Officers were conducted. UNMISS conducted an average of 5 field visits per month per field office, including participation in long- and short-duration patrols, in hotspot areas with high levels of alleged human rights violations. It also undertook an average of 10 visits to protection of civilians sites per month in each of the field locations. The findings and recommendations of the field visits informed the Mission's early warning structures</p>
<p>Provision of support for civil society actors, particularly women's groups, traditional justice actors, human rights defenders and journalists to foster and promote a human rights culture through the conduct of 90 integrated patrols in areas that may be vulnerable to violence to prevent and respond to human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence</p>	197	<p>The Mission also monitored 3 incidents of hate speech and incitement of violence</p> <p>Integrated patrolling operations were conducted, with an average of 2 patrols per month per field office, including long- and short-duration patrols, to prevent human rights abuses and violations</p> <p>The higher number of integrated patrolling operations was attributable to the need to undertake more robust civilian patrols and integrated field missions in accordance with the UNMISS mandate</p>
<p>Monitoring and assessment of detention centres on a weekly basis in all states through visits to police stations, prisons and holding facilities for military detention and at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, including of individuals handed over to national authorities by UNMISS, to ensure compliance with international human rights standards, and the organization of 1 consultative meeting and 10 workshops for relevant national stakeholders, including women representatives, on the rights of arrested and detained persons</p>	48	<p>Workshops were conducted for women and youth groups, human rights defenders, journalists and students on human rights and the roles of their organizations in the promotion and protection of human rights</p>
<p>Monitoring and assessment of detention centres on a weekly basis in all states through visits to police stations, prisons and holding facilities for military detention and at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, including of individuals handed over to national authorities by UNMISS, to ensure compliance with international human rights standards, and the organization of 1 consultative meeting and 10 workshops for relevant national stakeholders, including women representatives, on the rights of arrested and detained persons</p>	1,357	<p>Visits to prisons and places of detention were conducted, with an average of 3 visits per week per field office, and advocacy was conducted with local authorities to ensure compliance with international human rights standards. Visits and advocacy led to the release of more than 356 individuals held arbitrarily or illegally</p>
<p>Monitoring and assessment of detention centres on a weekly basis in all states through visits to police stations, prisons and holding facilities for military detention and at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, including of individuals handed over to national authorities by UNMISS, to ensure compliance with international human rights standards, and the organization of 1 consultative meeting and 10 workshops for relevant national stakeholders, including women representatives, on the rights of arrested and detained persons</p>	32	<p>Workshops and meetings on the rights of detainees were organized for law enforcement authorities, the National Security Service and prison authorities in Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau, Rumbek, Aweil, Kuacjok, Bor and Malakal</p> <p>The increase in the number of workshops conducted was due to a higher number of requests from national stakeholders, including State and non-State actors</p>

<p>Monitoring of transitional justice processes and accountability measures taken by Government actors and armed forces through continuous provision of technical assistance, advice and support to the judiciary and other rule of law institutions; reporting and provision of recommendations and the organization of sensitization activities, including 11 workshops, on international, regional and national justice mechanisms and the administration of justice for relevant national stakeholders and civil society in order to promote compliance with international standards of due process, transparency and independence; and the organization and conduct of 10 sensitization activities aimed at promoting a conducive environment for the implementation of transitional justice processes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>27</p>	<p>UNMISS monitored the implementation of the transitional justice provisions in chapter V of the Peace Agreement, particularly the sensitization and consultation processes for the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing</p> <p>Workshops were organized, including 17 workshops for chiefs of customary courts, traditional leaders and community leaders; 8 workshops for civil society organizations on international human rights standards and the roles of stakeholders in the promotion of compliance with international standards of due process, transparency and independence in Juba, Bor, Torit, Yambio, Malakal, Aweil, Wau, Rumbek, Bentiu, Kuacjok and Pibor; and 2 workshops to ensure that the rights of civilians in SPLA-IO-controlled areas in Bentiu, and in the new states established by executive decree, were respected</p> <p>The additional workshops were attributable to the prevailing situation, which required enhanced engagement, in addition to efforts to establish a conducive environment for national dialogue and transitional justice</p>
	<p>10</p>	<p>Training and sensitization activities were conducted, including 2 training activities for the technical committee for the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing; 2 focused group discussions for various stakeholders, including government representatives, security forces, academia, civil society organizations, United Nations agencies and donors; 2 workshops on transitional justice-related issues in Juba; and 4 training activities for judges and prosecutors on human rights in the administration of justice</p>
<p>Organization of 10 workshops with community leaders, youth and women's groups at existing UNMISS protection of civilians sites and in other areas where internally displaced persons are concentrated to advocate for human rights protection and promotion and 10 workshops with community leaders and faith-based organizations to advocate for and promote a human rights-based culture and peaceful coexistence</p>	<p>10</p> <p>17</p>	<p>Sensitization workshops on the introduction of human rights, a bill of rights and the promotion and protection of human rights were conducted in protection of civilians sites in Juba, Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Wau</p> <p>Workshops were held to promote human rights and a culture of peaceful coexistence in Yambio, Malakal, Rumbek, Wau, Kuacjok, Pibor, Torit and Bor, comprising 14 workshops for community leaders and 3 workshops for faith-based organizations</p>

Provision of technical assistance to the National Constitutional Review Commission, the National Constitutional Amendment Committee and other relevant stakeholders in the constitution-making process to ensure that the bill of rights and other relevant provisions are in compliance with international human rights standards	No	No progress was made owing to the lack of progress in the constitutional review and amendment process
Organization of 10 awareness and sensitization activities for civil society organizations and relevant stakeholders, with the aim of creating an environment conducive to democratic and credible elections, and the implementation of 1 training activity to strengthen capacity of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and national non-governmental organizations to monitor the national elections process	No	No progress was made owing to the lack of progress in relation to elections
Organization and conduct of a multimedia awareness-raising campaign in 10 regions through UNMISS field offices to mark International Human Rights Day and the “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence” campaign	22	Events were held to commemorate the “16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence” campaign and Human Rights Day, under the themes of 70 years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and “Stand up for someone’s rights today!”, in partnership with relevant Government ministries and departments, from November to December 2017. The activities held throughout the country included panel discussions, school quizzes, drama presentations, songs, public speeches, radio talk shows and workshops in local communities and at protection of civilians sites, and involved internally displaced persons, students, government officials, civil society organizations, security forces, the diplomatic community and the United Nations country team at the national level
	11	Events were organized to commemorate International Women’s Day under the theme “Time is now: press for progress to transform women and girls living in rural areas”  Promotional materials were also distributed to foster and promote a culture of human rights
Promotion of the UNMISS mandate, and the Mission’s impartiality, work, achievements and success stories related to monitoring, verification and reporting on human rights through the production of multimedia and print products, including regular monthly radio programming and videos	15	Awareness-raising activities, including an essay-writing competition, a marathon and round table discussions, were organized in 10 regions to highlight the theme: “Stop violence against women and girls. End child marriage” in relation to the “16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence” campaign. A major hip-hop dance competition among local youth groups was conducted in Juba to raise awareness of Human Rights Day

	63	Digital news stories were produced, including 20 stories dedicated to the issue of sexual and gender-based violence
	18	Audiovisual products were produced, including 7 dedicated to the issue of sexual and gender-based violence
	10	Photography-sharing albums were produced, including 6 dedicated to the issue of sexual and gender-based violence
	1	20-minute documentary video was produced, promoting human rights and the Mission's work in human rights
		Radio Miraya continued to air the weekly programme "Your Rights", in which the Mission explained its role in monitoring and reporting on human rights issues. Similar issues were discussed in the weekly "Crime Watch" programme, dedicated to the work of the United Nations Police and other rule of law enforcement agencies
Organization and conduct of 2 press conferences, 6 radio programmes and social media platforms to publicize the biannual reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan, in addition to other media awareness workshops, as well as quarterly press conferences	3	Press conferences were held during the reporting period highlighting human rights concerns and promoting reports produced by UNMISS on the human rights situation, including the report of the Mission and OHCHR on freedom of expression. Press conferences were also held to promote the visit of the United Nations Victims' Rights Advocate and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, both of whom highlighted the issue of human rights. UNMISS also facilitated publicity for the visit of the United Nations Human Rights Council to South Sudan, supporting a press conference, including live coverage on Radio Miraya. The station also aired 3 1-hour discussion programmes with representatives of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission
	4	Radio programmes reported on Security Council briefings on the human rights situation in South Sudan. Radio Miraya also reported extensively on the ongoing trial of soldiers involved in the rape of humanitarian workers at the Terrain Hotel in July 2016
		Press releases and individual media interviews by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General also highlighted violations of human rights throughout the year

Provision of monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting of suspected cluster strikes and the utilization of other conventional weapons in violation of international law and treaties	Yes	<p>On 5 September 2017, the Director of the National Mine Action Authority announced, on behalf of the Government of South Sudan, its intention to accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions at the seventh Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in Geneva</p> <p>In December 2017, UNMISS accompanied the National Mine Action Authority, on behalf of the Government of South Sudan, to Nasir, Upper Nile, to investigate and report on the use of landmines, which were determined not to have been utilized</p>
Advocacy for and monitoring of adherence to the rule of law and international human rights standards by the South Sudan National Police Service and other actors associated with the administration of justice in all states through monthly planning and coordination meetings and daily engagement on prolonged/arbitrary detentions and violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups, including the training of members from the Joint Integrated Police and National Prison Service on human rights, international humanitarian law and professional ethics, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy	1,108	<p>Members from the South Sudan National Police Service and the Joint Integrated Police were trained in 16 training sessions on human rights, international humanitarian law and professional ethics, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy</p> <p>Monthly planning and coordination meetings as well as daily engagement were conducted with the South Sudan National Police Service and other actors on human rights issues, which yielded an improved capacity within the South Sudan National Police Service</p>
Conduct of public information campaigns on combating impunity for abuses and violations of human rights by targeting civil society organizations and general public through: (a) public service announcements and programmes broadcasts on Radio Miraya, the radio stations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) peace network in local communities, local network television stations, social and multimedia media engagements and press conferences (expected accomplishment 2.1); (b) distribution of promotional outreach materials (expected accomplishment 2.1); (c) organization of 2 specific outreach and advocacy campaigns targeting women and youth associations, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and/or other relevant actors (expected accomplishment 2.1); (d) implementation of 6 sensitization and	Yes	<p>Press conferences, 63 digital news stories, 15 audiovisual products and 10 photography-sharing pages, which discussed various human rights issues including accountability for sexual and gender-based violence, were delivered</p> <p>The following were organized with regard to combating impunity for abuses and violation of human rights:</p> <p>(a) 2 outreach events aired for the Day of the African Child and Human Rights Day;</p> <p>(b) Promotional materials to raise the visibility of International Human Rights Day were distributed in 5 regions and targeted civil society groups and organized forces;</p> <p>(c) With the Mine Action Service, the United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF and WFP, a United Nations Day event was held at a secondary school in Juba to disseminate advocacy messages;</p>

social mobilization activities for vulnerable groups in identified areas to promote a culture of peace and raise awareness of the protection of civilians mandate, including regarding sexual and gender-based violence, through the use of multimedia print, face-to-face communications and broadcast media outlets (expected accomplishment 2.2); and (e) provision of two outreach events to raise awareness of the Day of the African Child and Universal Children’s Day, highlighting the need for combating impunity for abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (expected accomplishment 2.3)

- (d) An open forum was conducted in Torit to highlight gender-based violence, human rights laws and prevention of human rights abuses by employing live drama, poetry and traditional dances. More than 1,000 community members, including traditional chiefs, young people and women, participated in the event
- An awareness campaign on child rights in South Sudan and a 6-month campaign to stop rape and sexual violence against women, “STOP RAPE NOW”, were aired through public service announcements during prime-time hours throughout the reporting period
- 6 Sensitization activities targeting government officials, women, children and internally displaced persons in Bor, Juba, Malakal, Torit and Wau were conducted. The activities included a Radio Miraya talk show on early and forced marriage and its impact on girls’ education, a “Women Peace Concert” and an open air awareness campaign against gender-based violence. Drama performances, songs, dances and poems were employed as a means of effective face-to-face communication
- 6 Activities were organized with UNICEF in Bentiu, Juba, Malakal and Wau to advocate for children’s rights to celebrate Universal Children’s Day and the Day of the African Child. The activities included a “Know Your Rights” competition for primary students and celebratory ceremonies
- 33 Media items dedicated to the issue of sexual and gender-based violence were produced, including 20 digital news stories, 7 audiovisual products and 6 photography-sharing pages, which were promoted across all social media platforms and distributed to external media

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**Expected accomplishment 2.2:** Strengthened monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting on abuses and violations committed against women, including conflict-related sexual violence

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.2.1 Reduction in the confirmed number of violations and abuses committed against women, including sexual and gender-based violence (2015/16: 359; 2016/17: 400; 2017/18: 200)

160 incidents involving 423 victims were reported and verified during the reporting period

2.2.2 Increase in the number of reports on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan by relevant actors, including national women’s groups and civil

2 reports were issued on the human rights situation in South Sudan regarding conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence. In addition to the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence ([S/2018/250](#)), Human

society organizations (2015/16: 14; 2016/17: 4; 2017/18: 6)

Rights Watch included a chapter on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence in its annual report

No reports were issued by national actors. Owing to heightened insecurity, national women's groups and civil society organizations reportedly feared to issue reports, as most of the perpetrators were alleged to be members of uniformed forces and other armed militia groups

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements at the national and state level as a reporting mechanism to detect, prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence, including the organization and conduct of 3 training sessions for members of the mechanism to enhance the sharing of accurate information on conflict-related sexual violence incidents; 10 meetings of the working group of the mechanism; and the development and dissemination of 4 reports on the patterns, trends and response to conflict-related sexual violence	2	<p>Meetings of the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group were held in October 2017 and April 2018; however, no training sessions were organized</p> <p>The lack of planned training sessions and the lower number of meetings were attributable to challenges in engaging with relevant partners who were apprehensive with regard to publicly engaging on the matter</p> <p>Quarterly reports to United Nations Headquarters were prepared that analysed trends and patterns, which contributed to the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence</p>
Organization and conduct of 3 meetings with representatives of the parties to the conflict to monitor and support the implementation of the joint communiqué on addressing conflict-related sexual violence	9	<p>Meetings were conducted with SPLA to support the implementation of the Joint Communiqué of the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, which led to the finalization of their action plan. Additional meetings were conducted with another listed party, the South Sudan National Police Service</p>
Development of guidelines, in collaboration with relevant United Nations country team actors, to enhance national and state-level capacity to effectively investigate conflict-related sexual violence and support victims' rights to justice, reparation and compensation for conflict-related sexual violence incidents	Yes	<p>The development of guidelines was initiated during the reporting period. However, the guidelines are anticipated to be completed during the 2018/19 period</p>
In line with Security Council resolution <a href="#">1960 (2010)</a> on violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, organization and conduct of 3 meetings of the Joint Consultation Forum to improve coordination among actors for advocacy and response in addressing conflict-related sexual violence	2	<p>Meetings of the UNMISS internal conflict-related sexual violence coordination forum were conducted to enhance the monitoring, analysis and reporting of data and information-sharing and coordinate advocacy and response. UNMISS also maintained active participation in forums led by other United Nations entities, including the South Sudan Protection Cluster and the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster</p>

		Since there is a joint technical working group, comprising United Nations agencies, UNMISS and relevant line ministries, which meets on a monthly basis, there was no need to establish a Joint Consultation Forum with the Government
Preparation of 1 annual and 2 semi-annual reports on conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan	Yes	UNMISS provided inputs to the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence and produced quarterly reports highlighting the Mission's protection and human rights monitoring activities, trends in conflict-related sexual violence and measures taken by the stakeholders
Organization and conduct of 12 awareness-raising events, in coordination with relevant civil society organizations, to promote prevention of conflict-related sexual violence	12	Training, awareness-raising and outreach activities were organized in all the field offices, including 1 training session organized for local civil society organizations in Juba on conflict-related sexual violence on 6 and 7 March 2018, which was the first of its kind
In collaboration with relevant national institutions and civil society organizations, development and implementation of a workplan for the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence, for adoption by the Council of Ministers	Yes	In agreement with Government counterparts (the Ministers for Gender, Defence and Veterans Affairs, Interior, Justice and Health), the implementation plan for addressing conflict-related sexual violence was finalized. Endorsement by the Minister in the Office of the President, who is in charge of the plan, was pending at the end of the performance period
Promotion of the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and all states in South Sudan through the conduct of 14 community workshops, including the use of print media and Radio Miraya broadcasts	16	Community workshops were conducted in protection of civilians sites in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal and Wau, and in communities in Rumbek and Torit, to promote the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children. Activities were featured on Radio Miraya and the UNMISS website

**Expected accomplishment 2.3:** Improved prevention measures and creation of a protective environment by key actors for children affected by armed conflict, violence, abuse and exploitation

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.3.1 No increase in the number of reported incidents of grave violations against children, such as children associated with armed forces and groups, sexual violence and abuse, attacks in schools and hospitals, abductions and the denial of humanitarian assistance (2015/16: 449; 2016/17: 500; 2017/18: 500)

546 incidents of grave violations affecting 4,749 children were verified (2,828 boys, 1,915 girls and 6 children of unknown gender)

2.3.2 Increased cooperation between key child protection actors and governmental bodies to enhance prevention and response to child rights violations through the formulation of joint implementation plans with child protection partners during quarterly meetings of the technical working group on child protection (2015/16: 2 plans; 2016/17: 3; 2017/18: 3)

3 technical working group meetings organized with UNICEF and other key partners of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict discussed the data collected and prevention and response strategies and initiated the screening of children associated with armed groups in Yambio and Pibor

Enhanced cooperation between UNMISS and the Office of the First Vice-President, and between UNMISS and the SPLA Child Protection Unit/Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, led to the nomination of 170 SPLA focal points, 1 SPLA-IO focal point and 50 SPLA division commanders and their deputies, who were committed to fully implementing the action plans signed with the United Nations to stop grave violations against children

Joint strategies, joint planning and continued engagement with the Government and the commanders of armed groups led to the release of 806 children (592 boys and 214 girls) from SPLA-IO aligned with Taban Deng Gai, SSNLM and the National Salvation Front in Pibor and Yambio

2.3.3 Clear functional actions undertaken towards partial or full implementation of the recommitment agreement of the revised action plan of the Sudan People's Liberation Army to halt the recruitment and use of children and a commitment by SPLM/Army in Opposition to end grave violations against children

The United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting, the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, UNMISS and UNICEF jointly conducted an age-verification exercise in Pibor and Yambio to screen children associated with SPLA-IO aligned with Taban Deng Gai and with SSNLM

As of June 2018, 806 children (592 boys and 214 girls) had been successfully released as a result of the implementation of the action plan

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring, investigation and verification of grave violations committed against children by armed forces and groups and reporting of such violations to the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, as required under Security Council resolution <a href="#">1612 (2005)</a> , and to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, including through annual inputs for the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of children in armed conflict	Yes	In January 2018, UNMISS and UNICEF submitted their contributions to the Secretary-General's annual report on children and armed conflict to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict  During the reporting period, UNMISS and UNICEF also submitted a draft report on children and armed conflict in South Sudan for the period 2014–2018. The document is in the process of being submitted to the Government of South Sudan and submitted for comment by the Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict before being sent to the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
Production of quarterly reports on trends of violations of child rights ("global horizontal" notes) in South Sudan (4 such notes expected every year)	4	Quarterly reports on trends in violations of child rights (global horizontal notes) in South Sudan were produced

Coordination of child protection activities through the organization of 3 senior-level meetings of the country task force and 5 meetings of the technical working group with child protection stakeholders	5	Child protection activities were undertaken to organize release ceremonies for 806 children separated from armed groups, including 2 country task force meetings organized by UNMISS and UNICEF on the monitoring and reporting of grave violations, and 3 technical working group meetings due to the frequent mobilization of stakeholders. The meetings served as a platform for strengthening coordination and information-sharing to enhance implementation
Provision of 4 workshops and 1 sensitization session for national and local child protection actors/partners and civil society organizations to strengthen the monitoring, verification, analysis and reporting mechanism for grave violations and abuses committed against children, and 19 training sessions on child protection issues and grave violations against children for the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLM/Army in Opposition, the staff of the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, state and local authorities and civil society organizations	4	<p>Child protection workshops were organized in Juba, including 2 workshops for SPLA focal points, 1 for SPLA division commanders and 1 for SPLA officers in Yei</p> <p>70 SPLA focal points received training to identify and report on child recruitment and other grave violations arising in their respective divisions</p> <p>50 SPLA division commanders received training on the monitoring and reporting mechanism and the implementation of the action plan and have fully committed to work with UNMISS to end grave violations of children's rights</p>
Provision of support to identify, screen, register and release children associated with the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLM/Army in Opposition and associated armed groups, including family tracing and reunification and community reintegration activities	19	<p>Training sessions on child protection issues were organized in 10 field offices, benefiting 1,035 participants (991 men and 44 women) from SPLA, SPLA-IO, the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, the police, local authorities and government and civil society</p> <p>Logistical and technical support was provided to the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, SPLA-IO aligned with Taban Deng Gai and SSNLM for the screening and age verification of children associated with those groups</p> <p>UNICEF and United Nations partners also received technical advice from UNMISS on the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups</p>
Provision of support for the development of a plan of action for government entities and other stakeholders for the reintegration of child soldiers	Yes	UNMISS continued to provide logistical support to the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and SPLA through the provision of transportation to field missions to conduct child protection training for SPLA, support the release of children from armed groups and their reintegration with their families and communities and verify the military use of schools. The Mission also provided support in the dissemination of action plans and command orders in relation to the six

Provision of support for and monitoring of the implementation of the mechanism of the existing military command of the Sudan People's Liberation Army and of punitive orders prohibiting and criminalizing the recruitment and use of children, rape and sexual violence, attacks and occupation/use of schools and hospitals by the armed forces and armed groups in order to increase accountability and fight impunity	Yes	grave violations committed against children during armed conflict  UNMISS provided technical advice to SPLA leadership in relation to the prevention of and response to the six grave violations, which led to SPLA granting the Mission unlimited access to all its barracks for child protection-related activities. In addition, UNMISS printed and distributed awareness-raising materials, including poster cards for the "Children, Not Soldiers" campaign and 5,000 copies of the SPLA Code of Conduct, the SPLA Act and the Child Act, which criminalize the recruitment and use of children by SPLA and other grave violations against children  UNMISS also printed and distributed copies of SPLA command orders regarding the recruitment and use of children and the vacating of schools to SPLA officers during training sessions in Juba and in the field
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### Component 3: creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance

#### Expected accomplishment 3.1: A safe and secure environment to facilitate humanitarian access

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
3.1.1 No increase in the number of incidents in which humanitarian workers are prevented from accessing affected areas owing to insecurity (2015/16: 791; 2016/17: 1,000, 2017/18: 1,000)	During the reporting period, humanitarian workers experienced 148 incidents that deterred them from providing assistance to affected populations. Of the incidents recorded, 97 were restrictions involving demands of unofficial fees, the non-issuance of documents and blockages, while 51 were suspensions of operations due to active hostilities. The marked reduction in incidents was attributable to continued advocacy and the forward-leaning posture of the Mission to ensure a conducive environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance	
3.1.2 Kilometres of route verification, clearance operations or convoy escort/route-proving conducted on priority routes and locations prioritised by UNMISS and humanitarian actors to mitigate threats from landmines and unexploded ordnance and permit freedom of movement for United Nations and humanitarian actors (2015/16: 1,949 km; 2016/17: 2,500 km; 2017/18: 2,000 km)	UNMISS verified, cleared and conducted convoy escort/route-proving for 5,344 km of routes to mitigate threats from landmines and unexploded ordnance and permit freedom of movement for United Nations and humanitarian actors. The increased output was due to more favourable conditions for route clearance and verification compared with the previous reporting period, which had been characterized by the post-July 2016 conflict, the expansion of the conflict to the Equatorias and general insecurity and inaccessibility	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of action plans at the field level to enhance access for humanitarian actors through the provision of a safe and	Yes	Multi-faceted field-level action plans were implemented to enhance access for humanitarian actors. They included the conduct of integrated

secure environment, including in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites		patrols to hard-to-reach locations in Central Equatoria. At least 5 UNMISS patrols to conflict locations in Lakes were also conducted to show United Nations presence. Security conditions were also assessed to enable humanitarian partners to access affected communities. Meetings with various state-level institutions were organized to encourage them to guarantee the safety of humanitarian workers and refrain from taxing humanitarian goods. Other engagements included: meetings to develop monthly UNMISS patrol plans in Malakal and Upper Nile; at least 6 joint security assessments of locations designated for the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons as part of the “Beyond Bentiu” response strategy; and the coordination of responses by United Nations agencies to issues of return and reintegration and with various agencies and non-governmental organizations through the convening of various forums on a regular basis
Verification and clearance of routes and 750 villages/towns at locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors, as well as of all helicopter landing sites and airstrips, within 72 hours of tasking by UNMISS; and provision of convoy escorts/route-proving for safer freedom of movement for UNMISS and humanitarian actors	Yes  1,207	UNMISS verified, cleared and provided escorts for 5,344 km of priority routes to enhance freedom of movement for UNMISS and humanitarian actors  The increase was due to an increase in requests for convoy escort or route-proving services within the various integrated civilian and force patrols  Villages/towns in locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors were cleared, and included the removal of abandoned ordnance and stockpiles from 76 civilian infrastructures comprising 29 health clinics and 26 schools, as well as churches, marketplaces and other public spaces  100 per cent of requests relating to helicopter landing sites and airstrips were addressed within 72 hours of tasking
21,840 mobile troop-days conducted by the Riverine Unit to facilitate access to protection of civilians sites along the White Nile by both United Nations and other humanitarian agencies (2 sites x 35 troops per day x 6 patrols/week for 52 weeks)	95,154	Mobile troop days were conducted by the Riverine Unit  The higher number of mobile troop days was attributable to an increased number of patrols, owing to a more conducive operating environment compared with the previous reporting period, which had begun with the July 2016 crisis
Contribution towards situational awareness of the conflict environment from a local perspective for national and international humanitarian organizations through situational briefings, as requested	82	Briefings to national and international humanitarian organizations were undertaken throughout the country to promote situational awareness, including on communal conflict, as well as on early warning and coordination among various actors in the field. The briefings were conducted through various forums, including meetings of the South Sudan Protection Cluster and meetings with international

		non-governmental organizations and other local partners
Conduct of outreach and multimedia campaigns to: (a) raise awareness of the importance of a safe and secure environment to facilitate humanitarian access through use of grassroots comedians, musicians and cartoonists, with specific events taking place at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, and through joint communications by United Nations country team and humanitarian partners using radio and multimedia press outlets (expected accomplishment 3.1); and (b) promote the Mission's mandate, with a particular focus on its impartiality, work, achievements and success stories related to the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance, through the production of quarterly print media, radio programmes, audiovisual material, face-to-face communications and press conferences (expected accomplishment 3.1)	Yes	Stories were produced and distributed to promote all areas of the mandate, including the facilitation of humanitarian assistance. A local cartoonist was contracted to produce images for billboards, posters and flash cards promoting the need for a safe and secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid. Local comedians, drama groups, poets and musicians were also engaged to develop creative performances to promote the Mission's core activities and the importance of a safe and secure environment to facilitate humanitarian access. Billboards, posters and flash cards promoting the Mission's role in facilitating the safe delivery of aid were also produced. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General gave numerous interviews and held press conferences highlighting the impartiality of the Mission and its achievements in supporting the safe delivery of aid
	103	Media resources were produced, including 73 digital news stories, 23 audiovisual products and 7 photography-sharing albums, and were featured across all United Nations platforms and distributed to external media where appropriate
	13	Events, including a youth forum, a panel discussion, a dance performance, sporting games and workshops, were organized at protection of civilians sites in collaboration with UNMISS military contingents
	96	Radio programmes were aired, including news updates on the work of humanitarian organizations in various locations throughout the country. Radio Miraya created a weekly 10-minute slot in the "Miraya Breakfast Show" so that WFP could provide updates on food security and access. The stations also carried 26 biweekly reports on the interventions of UNHCR during the same programme
	20	Programmes on humanitarian agencies and the United Nations country team and their achievements were aired in a 1-hour weekly programme entitled "Working Together"
	6	Interviews were aired to increase awareness regarding the Mine Action Service's response to problems of landmines in order to support its efforts to educate citizens on the dangers of mines
	10	Visits and statements by various United Nations officials to areas of conflict, including protection of civilians sites in Juba, Bor, Bentiu, Malakal and

Wau, were reported. Radio Miraya also extensively covered 8 field visits by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and visits to South Sudan by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Radio Miraya aired 4 live press conferences by the Special Representative on his confidence-building visits to areas hosting large numbers of internally displaced people, and aired a press conference by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

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**Expected accomplishment 3.2:** Improved security and freedom of movement for United Nations and designated personnel, assets and installations

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

3.2.1 No increase in the number of security incidents involving United Nations and designated personnel, assets and installations in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites (2015/16: 1,717; 2016/17: 600, 2017/18: 600)

There was no increase in the number of security incidents involving United Nations and designated personnel, assets and installations in and around the protection of civilians sites. The number of security incidents for the reporting period stood at 546, compared with 2,836 reported during the 2016/17 period

3.2.2 No increase in the number of violations of the Status of Forces Agreement as it pertains to United Nations and designated personnel, assets and installations throughout South Sudan (2015/16: 243; 2016/17: 250, 2017/18: 250)

229 violations of the Status of Forces Agreement were recorded during the reporting period, including 138 incidents involving restrictions of movement affecting UNMISS personnel and the Mission's operations, as well as denials of access to UNMISS Human Rights Officers engaged in monitoring and investigating the human rights situation

3.2.3 Increase in the number of personnel receiving awareness training on landmines/explosive remnants of war as part of training on safe and secure approaches in field environments, Military Liaison Officer induction training courses and ad hoc requests by mission components and humanitarian partners (2015/16: 2,500, 2016/17: 1,800; 2017/18: 2,000)

UNMISS provided briefings on awareness of threats from landmines and explosive remnants of war to 3,514 humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel. The briefings were conducted through the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training course and the Military Liaison Officer induction training course. Briefings were also held in response to various ad hoc requests by Mission components and humanitarian partners

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Regular engagement with the Government of South Sudan regarding any restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNMISS personnel or other violations of the Status of Forces Agreement impacting the mandate of UNMISS in order to achieve increased adherence to the provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement	Yes  15	40 notes verbales related to violations of the Status of Forces Agreement were sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the reporting period  Regular meetings were held with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and relevant government officials to discuss violations of the Status of Forces Agreement. A list of violations recorded within each preceding month was shared on a monthly basis with the Government and the Security Council

	9	Status of Forces Agreement sensitization workshops were organized by UNMISS, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to sensitize governmental entities including the judiciary, the army and the police in Juba and field locations
Provision of awareness training on landmine and explosive remnants of war to 2,000 humanitarian and UNMISS personnel to increase their knowledge of threats and how to operate in a contaminated environment	3,514	Humanitarian and United Nations personnel received awareness training on landmines and explosive remnants of war in order to increase their knowledge of threats and of how to operate in a contaminated environment
Dissemination of mine action information and guidance to stakeholders on a monthly basis and provision of targeted maps or information in response to specific requests	Yes	Information, maps and guidance on mine action (including accidents, new or existing threats and operations) were updated and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Bespoke maps and information were provided to stakeholders on a regular basis to highlight known hazards in their target areas
280,320 static troop days to provide security at all UNMISS bases and sites (24 troops/day x 32 locations (including 16 battalion headquarters, 10 field offices, 2 company operating bases, 2 field office team sites and 2 temporary operating bases) x 365 days)	626,861	Static troop days were conducted  The increase was attributable to the increase in the number of battalion headquarters to 14 from the originally planned 12, owing to the deployment of an additional battalion during the reporting period and to constant changes in the security situation which required additional static security for critical installations
Provision of advocacy and daily liaison with the relevant national authorities, including immigration officers and airport security actors, on the freedom of movement of United Nations staff, including violations of the Status of Forces Agreement	Yes	Daily engagement was maintained with immigration officers and other airport security actors on the freedom of movement of United Nations personnel. 2 sensitization workshops on the Status of Forces Agreement were conducted to increase the awareness of 91 immigration officers and airport security personnel about international immigration standards

#### Component 4: supporting the implementation of the Peace Agreement

**Expected accomplishment 4.1:** Institutions established by the Agreement to monitor and coordinate its implementation are supported and effectively functioning

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

4.1.1 Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission meetings are held regularly, with the participation of all parties, to oversee the implementation of the Peace Agreement (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 12; 2017/18: 12)

The Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission held 5 plenary meetings during the reporting period, compared with 7 meetings held during the 2016/17 period. Following the departure of opposition representatives in the aftermath of the July 2016 crisis, the meetings were not fully representative of all the parties to the Peace Agreement. Furthermore, the Commission suspended its meetings following the meeting in May 2018, pending the conclusion of the high-level revitalization forum led by IGAD

4.1.2 All 14 monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional

12 monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism were

Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism are operational and respond swiftly to complaints of ceasefire violations and conduct regular monitoring of cantonment sites

operational and responded to complaints of ceasefire violations in accordance with the newly signed cessation of hostilities agreement of 24 December 2017. The Monitoring Mechanism submitted 23 reports during the reporting period, covering violations reported by monitoring and verification teams operating in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Bunj, Leer, Malakal, Torit, Wau and Yambio and 3 additional mobile teams (in Juba, Pibor and Yei) operating from Juba. The Monitoring Mechanism reduced the number of teams to 12 following an ongoing restructuring process

4.1.3 The Joint Operations Centre is fully functioning, in line with the Peace Agreement

The Joint Operations Centre officially opened on 2 October 2017, operating only during the daytime on weekdays. Limited hours of operation were due to the staff's reliance on limited public transportation for travel to and from work, resulting in the unavailability of staff during night hours

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices in support of the oversight by the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission of the implementation of the Peace Agreement through participation in 14 meetings of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission	5	<p>Plenary meetings were held with UNMISS participation. UNMISS also joined the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission working committees as an observer and contributed to working committee reports to inform the commencement of the high-level revitalization forum process</p> <p>The lower number of meetings was due to the start of the IGAD-led high-level revitalization forum in December 2017. The forum became the main focus of the peace process during the second half of the reporting period and meetings of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission were suspended in May 2018</p>
Promotion of common and coherent support from the international community for the work of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and implementation of the Peace Agreement through the conduct of 14 meetings with international partner organizations, the diplomatic corps and regional entities	4	Consultative meetings were organized by UNMISS with international partners ahead of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission plenary sessions
	14	Briefings were delivered by UNMISS senior officials for the Juba-based diplomatic corps at the ambassadorial level to discuss political developments and coordinate effective international support for the peace process and the implementation of the UNMISS mandate in order to promote coherent support for the work of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the implementation of the Peace Agreement
	55	Bilateral meetings were held with representatives of Member States and regional organizations, such as the European Union and IGAD, to ensure coherent regional and international support for the

		implementation of the Peace Agreement, the national dialogue and evolving peace processes
	8	Meetings were held with representatives of the heads of European diplomatic missions to exchange information on evolving political dynamics and related developments
Provision of advice through consultations with the Transitional Government of National Unity, on an as needed basis, including the provision of good offices to the parties for the resolution of contentious issues, and provision of support for the formulation of national policies based on transparent, participatory and accountable decision-making, including the participation of women at all levels of governance	Yes	UNMISS regularly engaged with the President, the First Vice-President, key line ministers, senior military officials and local authorities to urge the Government's continued and constructive participation in ongoing peace efforts and implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement of 24 December 2017. In coordination with international community and local partners such as the South Sudanese women's bloc, the Mission advocated, in its engagement with stakeholders, for inclusivity, transparency and credibility in both the national dialogue process and the high-level revitalization forum, and called for wider participation by civil society groups and women in the peace process. Such efforts led to the inclusion, in the latest high-level revitalization forum agreements, of an agreement to increase women's participation at all levels of governance to up to 35 per cent
Provision of good offices to facilitate effective and continuous engagement and coordination among regional entities and other partners through regular engagement with those partners in support of ensuring sustainable and inclusive peace processes and governance	11	Meetings were held with political representatives of African diplomatic missions on regional political dynamics and their implications for the peace process, SPLM reunification and the IGAD summit, including discussions of the next stages in the high-level revitalization forum talks. Additional engagements involved meetings with the delegation from the Pan-African Parliament on potential contributions to peace processes in South Sudan and a meeting with the Head of the African Union Mission to South Sudan on planning for a high-level United Nations-African Union mission to South Sudan
Organization and conduct of 6 meetings with political parties and national civil society, including representatives of women's groups, to promote the opening of the political space and participation of a broad range of political and civil society actors in political processes, as well as monthly meetings with South Sudanese stakeholders, comprising civil society organizations, faith-based groups, representatives of the disabled, youth groups, women's organizations and academia, to discuss key issues and to encourage and	20	Meetings, forums and round tables were held during which UNMISS engaged extensively with stakeholders to promote the opening of political space to a broad range of actors, including the following:  (a) 1 meeting was held with female politicians to plan the Global Open Day on Women, Peace, and Security, and 3 meetings were held with female representatives of political parties regarding the preparation of a communiqué on the high-level revitalization forum, the revitalization of the Peace Agreement and the national dialogue;

support full and inclusive dialogue and engagement in political processes

(b) 5 meetings were attended, including 1 seminar hosted by the Sudd Institute on the complementarity of the national dialogue and the high-level revitalization forum; 1 development policy forum organized by the Ebony Center for Strategic Studies; 1 meeting with the Director of the Ebony Center on a road map for the national dialogue and the revitalization of the Peace Agreement; 1 confidence-building dialogue between civil society organizations and security sector institutions; and 1 meeting with local stakeholders and an international non-governmental organization on the security sector reform process, refugee rights and the protection of civilians;

(c) 11 events were attended and organized, including 1 briefing on the revitalization of the Peace Agreement; 1 workshop for political parties on the revitalization of the Peace Agreement and the national dialogue; 4 workshops with female politicians to enhance women's participation in the peace processes and gender mainstreaming in politics and address challenges to participation in peace processes and role of women in peacebuilding; 1 workshop on federalism; 1 workshop on phase 2 of the high-level revitalization forum; 1 workshop on social cohesion and the promotion of peaceful coexistence, tolerance and reconciliation; 1 policy dialogue hosted by the South Sudanese Network for Democracy and Elections; and 1 consultative meeting on recommendations for the amendment of the Political Parties Act

The number of meetings was higher than planned owing to the changing peace process dynamics, resulting in regular requests from local actors for engagement with UNMISS on emerging developments in the ongoing political process

Provision of support to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, including facilitating the deployment of monitoring and verification teams through daily liaison with the IGAD Joint Technical Committee to coordinate operations, and the organization of 2 meetings per month to address issues pertaining to support for the Mechanism

Yes

UNMISS maintained coordination with the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism on a weekly basis. Since 10 January 2018, after the signing of the cessation of hostilities agreement in December 2017, 30 working group/technical level meetings have been held with the Monitoring Mechanism to strengthen coordinated planning. Prior to January, meetings were conducted on an ad hoc basis. Daily patrol planning meetings with the monitoring and verification teams were also held. Force protection and aviation support were provided as required

163,520 mobile troop days conducted in integrated teams in support of 14 monitoring

13,176

Mobile troop days were conducted in integrated teams in support of the monitoring and verification



		(f) 8 press conferences, statements and press releases by the Spokesperson of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;
		(g) 36 activities undertaken by the Mission towards peacebuilding were discussed on “Peace Makers”
	12	Migration peace conferences and related workshops were organized across the different states of South Sudan. Through those workshops, the Mission was able to explain its mandate and correct misconceptions, misinformation, disinformation and rumours
Organization of five major public events promoting peace and reconciliation within the country, including a peace concert, theatre performance and sporting event, reaching out to a wider audience and raising awareness of the Peace Agreement nationwide	20	Public events were organized in 10 regions, drawing more than 1,000 attendees to each activity. UNMISS supported the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports with the organization of National Unity Day under the theme “Sports for peace and social cohesion” to help 400 young men and women from across South Sudan compete in sporting events and cultivate their national identity. The opening ceremony was broadcast live on Radio Miraya, and web, social media and video stories were published. Celebratory events for United Nations Day and the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers and “Sports for peace” activities emphasized the importance of durable peace and stability in the country  UNMISS conducted more public events owing to the priority to promote the cessation of hostilities agreement
Implementation of 3 public outreach and community mediation projects to support the active participation of civil society in the implementation of the peace process and the work of community leaders, youth representatives, women’s organizations and local authorities in the 3 regions and the vulnerable areas of Juba	11	Secondary school essay competitions in 10 field offices were organized on the topic: “How can women contribute to durable peace in South Sudan?” The events were aimed at promoting a variety of views on the role of women in peace and enhancing the nationwide participation of local communities in the peace process. 10 regional finalists were brought to Juba for a national award ceremony to determine the final winner
Provision of support for the planning and establishment of agreed transitional security arrangements, including the establishment and operation of the Joint Operations Centre	Yes	UNMISS supported the Joint Operations Centre with 5 liaison officers (2 each from the military and police components and 1 from the security section) to build situational awareness

**Expected accomplishment 4.2:** Institutionalize the Peace Agreement in the interim and permanent constitutions and complete amendment/drafting of legislation in support of the wider reform agenda in accordance with the Peace Agreement

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

4.2.1 Agreement on proposed constitutional amendments and core elements of a draft permanent constitution with representative public consultations conducted by the National Constitutional Review Commission, and drafting of three pieces of legislation in critical reform areas for the implementation of the Peace Agreement

The major elements outlined in the Peace Agreement for the constitutional process, including the ratification by the Transitional National Legislative Assembly of constitutional amendments to align the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011, with the Peace Agreement, and the reconstitution of the National Constitutional Review Commission, were not advanced during the reporting period

4.2.2 Strengthened popular participation in constitution review processes through participation of key stakeholders in round table forums

No progress was made due to the non-establishment of the National Constitutional Review Commission to drive the process

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to the Transitional Government of National Unity, as required, in the process of identification, review and drafting of key legislation in line with legislative and constitutional reforms proposed in the Peace Agreement	Yes	<p>UNMISS:</p> <p>(a) Provided technical assistance to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, including model legislation and supporting materials for the ratification of various regional and international human rights treaties and conventions;</p> <p>(b) Provided assistance to the Director of Public Prosecution in drafting legislation on mutual legal assistance and extradition;</p> <p>(c) Proposed substantive amendments to the constitutive legislation of the Chamber of Public Grievances and the Anti-Corruption Commission;</p> <p>(d) Proposed substantive amendments to the Legal Aid Bill proposed by the South Sudan Law Reform Commission;</p> <p>(e) Provided assistance to national prison officials in reviewing and revising the Prison Act proposed as part of security sector reforms;</p> <p>(f) Provided technical and coordination assistance to national and international stakeholders on the importance of mainstreaming housing, land and property rights into and revitalizing the legislative process necessary to adopt the draft Land Policy</p> <p>In addition, a series of meetings were held with chairpersons of the National Constitutional Amendment Committee and with the Political Parties Council to clarify the status and timelines</p>

		for the proposed legislative amendments under the Peace Agreement
Provision of good offices, advice and support on the establishment and proper functioning of the National Constitutional Review Commission through weekly meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity	No	The National Constitutional Review Commission was not established during the reporting period owing to ongoing delays in implementing the provisions of the Peace Agreement related to legislative amendments. UNMISS engaged with the responsible body, the National Constitutional Amendment Committee, to obtain clarity on the status of the amendments
Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to the National Constitutional Review Commission, once established, on drafting a permanent constitution, including mainstreaming gender	No	While the National Constitutional Review Commission was not established, the National Constitutional Amendment Committee reported that it was considering submissions from political parties and other stakeholders on the Political Parties Act and the National Elections Act. The Mission participated, by invitation, in a session of the National Constitutional Amendment Committee on the proposed amendments to the National Elections Act and the Political Parties Act
Coordination of international support for the constitutional review process to ensure coherence and consistency in the delivery of assistance through the establishment of a senior-level consultative forum and a technical consultative group	No	The primary interlocutor responsible for driving the constitutional review process forward, the National Constitutional Review Commission, was not established during the reporting period
Organization of three workshops with members of the National Constitutional Review Commission to promote and encourage the adoption of internationally accepted standards and best practices in the permanent constitution drafting process	No	The primary interlocutor responsible for driving the constitutional review process forward, the National Constitutional Review Commission, was not established during the reporting period
Organization of three round table forums with selected target groups of South Sudanese stakeholders, including political parties, civil society organizations, women's groups and youth groups, to raise awareness of key issues informing the public consultation process for the drafting of a permanent constitution and to encourage empowered representation and participation in the process on a widespread basis	No	The planned activities were not implemented, as the National Constitutional Review Commission was not established during the reporting period

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**Expected accomplishment 4.3:** Elections held in accordance with international standards following the transitional period

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

4.3.1 The National Elections Commission is fully functional, including state and county-level structures, and preparations for

The National Elections Commission was not reconstituted as required by the Peace Agreement owing to ongoing delays in the

elections are on schedule, in accordance with the timetable set out in the Peace Agreement	implementation by the parties of the provisions related to the required legislative amendments
4.3.2 Progress towards the creation of an environment that encourages the organization of free, fair, credible, inclusive and transparent elections	No progress was made during the reporting period. The National Election Commission, which was expected to lead the process, was not reconstituted as required by the Peace Agreement

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
In coordination with the United Nations country team and international partners, provision of technical assistance to the National Elections Commission, including advice on and drafting of relevant electoral legislation, assistance in the review and amendment of the existing electoral legal framework and support for the establishment of key electoral support structures, particularly the secretariat of the National Elections Commission, the state high elections committees, including the recruitment of staff, as required	No	The implementation of the electoral provisions of the Peace Agreement is dependent on the establishment of a reconstituted National Elections Commission as well as the completion of the constitutional amendment process, particularly the review and amendment of certain fundamental aspects of the legal framework for elections – the National Elections Act and the Political Parties Act. However, the Mission remained engaged with the United Nations country team and international partners regarding the need for a coordinated and coherent approach to encourage the implementation by the parties involved of the provisions of the Peace Agreement in general, and the elements necessary to trigger electoral preparations
Organization of monthly meetings with political parties to promote effective and sustained participation in political and electoral processes, to provide advice to ensure their continued engagement in the political transition process and to encourage transparency and tolerance	No	While UNMISS maintained regular engagements with political parties, those engagements were only in relation to non-electoral issues, owing to the absence of the primary interlocutor, the National Elections Commission, and the required enabling environment

**Expected accomplishment 4.4:** A safe and secure environment through comprehensive addressing of justice and security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues by the Transitional Government of National Unity

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.4.1 Re-establishment of the transitional security sector institutions in the Peace Agreement and development of a road map for prioritized reforms in the rule of law and security sector during the transition period	No progress was made due to the widespread acknowledgement among stakeholders that the situation on the ground was not ready for full-scale security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes in South Sudan. Under such circumstances, UNMISS focused its work on cross-cutting issues and provided technical assistance to Government commissions and mechanisms, such as the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Chamber of Public Grievances, envisaged in the Peace Agreement as mechanisms to promote accountability, good governance and transparency. UNMISS was represented in the regular meetings of the Security Working Committee of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission until the issuance of the report of the Commission in September 2017. After that

time, attention was shifted to the high-level revitalization forum to resuscitate security sector reform processes

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices to encourage and support political agreement on justice and security sector reforms, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, through regular engagement with the Transitional Government of National Unity, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and corresponding transitional security institutions	Yes	UNMISS focused its good offices on building political support for justice sector reforms related to the prosecution of conflict-related sexual violence (the Ministry of Justice, Parliament and the judiciary); policies and legal reform to reduce prolonged detention (Parliament, the Ministry of Interior); the re-establishment of an anti-corruption forum (the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Chamber of Public Grievances, the National Audit Chamber, etc.); and land policy reform to encourage the increased use of peaceful means to settle land disputes (Parliament, the Ministry of Lands)
Development of a comprehensive situation analysis and mapping of the status of the rule of law sector in South Sudan (including stakeholder mapping), with a view to provide technical and strategic advice to the Transitional Government of National Unity, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and corresponding transitional security institutions	Yes	In coordination with UNDP, the Mission undertook initiatives to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Justice in providing justice and accountability for conflict-related sexual violence, especially against women and children. Initiatives included conducting a viability study to assess the capacity of national justice systems to promote accountability for conflict-related sexual violence, advocating for the establishment of a dedicated unit at the national level to prosecute conflict-related sexual violence and other conflict-related crimes against women and children, monitoring the Terrain Hotel trial and partnering with the Ministry to map a way forward on addressing conflict-related sexual violence that takes place within protection of civilians sites
Provision of technical advice and support for the implementation of the revised transitional security arrangements proposals, as directed by the Security Council in paragraph 3 of its resolution 2304 (2016) and paragraph 7 of its resolution 2327 (2016)	No	No progress was made due to the widespread acknowledgement among stakeholders that the situation on the ground was not ready for full-scale security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes

**Expected accomplishment 4.5:** The inclusive Joint Integrated Police is operational and providing security in Juba, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal, in accordance with the Peace Agreement

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.5.1 Approval and implementation of all key strategic and operational documents for the inclusive Joint Integrated Police	Since the development and approval of all key strategic and operational documents (including the concept of operations; the terms of reference; the overall Joint Integrated Police strategy; the standard operating procedures for the registration, verification and issuance of identity cards for Joint Integrated Police Officers; the Joint Integrated Police manual; the Joint Integrated Police action plan; and the Joint Integrated Police

deployment plan) during the previous reporting period, no further progress has been made

The Joint Integrated Police project was put on hold owing to the lack of commitment of the parties to the Peace Agreement and delays in recruitment and vetting caused by insufficient basic police training and relevant background documents, such as national identity cards and educational certifications

4.5.2 Number of officers of the Joint Integrated Police who have received training are deployed and operational, under a functional command structure and linked with the wider criminal justice system (2015/16: no data; 2016/17: 5,400; 2017/18: 5,400)

There was no training held during the reporting period owing to the lack of commitment from relevant parties, compared with 917 officers trained during the 2016/17 period. While the selection and screening of 5,400 members of the Joint Integrated Police technically continued, the process faced challenges, including a lack of relevant identification and certification documents

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical support for the development and implementation of a comprehensive training curriculum and strategic and operational framework for 5,400 officers of the Joint Integrated Police through monthly coordination meetings, as well as training on protection of civilians, basic human rights, community policing, police professional ethics and control and management of small arms and ammunition	Yes	Weekly coordination and planning meetings on the Joint Integrated Police project took place with United Nations country team, UNDP and other development partners in relation to Joint Integrated Police administrative, logistical and operational support, including 2 meetings of the joint monitoring team  During the second half of the reporting period, no further engagements were made, owing to the lack of commitment of the parties of the Peace Agreement
Provision of daily advice and oversight for inclusive Joint Integrated Police operations through integrated capacity to ensure alignment with national legal frameworks and international standards in Juba, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal	Yes	Daily advice, monitoring and evaluation of Joint Integrated Police activities were provided during the first half of the reporting period, including the provision of surveillance services to Joint Integrated Police Officers deployed in the 6 divisions in Juba and post-training advisory support. However, those activities could not continue in the second half of the reporting period owing to the lack of commitment from relevant parties

### Component 5: support

#### Expected accomplishment 5.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, medical evacuation/casualty evacuation) (2015/16: 100 per cent; 2016/17: $\geq$ 90 per cent; 2017/18: $\geq$ 90 per cent)	The Mission utilized 79 per cent of approved flight hours (excluding search and rescue, medical and casualty evacuation)

5.1.2 Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2015/16: 8.5 per cent; 2016/17: ≤ 5 per cent; 2017/18: ≤ 5 per cent)	The cancelled prior-year budget obligation as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward was 5.8 per cent
5.1.3 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2015/16: 12.7 per cent; 2016/17: 15 per cent ± 3 per cent; 2017/18: 15 per cent ± 3 per cent)	The average annual percentage of authorized international staff posts vacant was 8.4 per cent, and 9.4 per cent for temporary international staff positions
5.1.4 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2015/16: 26 per cent; 2016/17: ≥ 28 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 31 per cent) <sup>2</sup>	The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 26 per cent
5.1.5 Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2015/16: 44; 2016/17: ≤ 50; 2017/18: ≤ 48)	The average number of working days for roster recruitments was 42 working days
5.1.6 Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2015/16: 181; 2016/17: n/a; 2017/18: ≤ 130)	The average number of working days for post-specific recruitments was 295 working days
5.1.7 Overall score on the Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard (2015/16: n/a; 2016/17: n/a; 2017/18: 100)	Not applicable. The Mission addressed areas of significant risk in wastewater management in a few locations
5.1.8 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2015/16: n/a; 2016/17: ≥ 85 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 85 per cent)	The Mission resolved 94 per cent of information and communication incidents within established targets for high, medium and low criticality
5.1.9 Compliance with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support field occupational safety risk management policy (2015/16: 75 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	There was 55 per cent compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy requirements
5.1.10 Overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index (2015/16: 1,984; 2016/17: ≥ 1,800; 2017/18: ≥ 1,800)	UNMISS scored 1,840 on the Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators
5.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation as at 30 June, in line with memorandums of understanding (2015/16:	100 per cent of contingent personnel were in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation as at 30 June 2018

99 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)

5.1.12 Compliance with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2015/16: 97 per cent; 2016/17:  $\geq$  95 per cent; 2017/18:  $\geq$  95 per cent)

The average compliance rate was 95.4 per cent, based on performance service levels achieved in compliance with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<b>Service improvements</b>		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Department of Field Support environment strategy	Yes	UNMISS implemented the Mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Department of Field Support environment strategy
Support to the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	A comprehensive suite of tracking and performance tools have been developed to monitor, assess and report on supply chain management activities, including the tracking of consignments moving through Mombasa, Kenya, and Entebbe, Uganda, and the tracking of cargo moving from Juba to end users in the regions. The reports also provide supply chain management and Mission clients with information on levels of mission-critical stocks, the status of purchase orders, updates on procurement, the status of tax exemptions and security clearances and the strategic movements of uniformed personnel. In addition, all supply chain management offices and related critical units are subject to monthly dashboard reports that provide information to management on performance and trends within supply chain management operations. UNMISS is also a pilot mission for the “integrated business planning initiative”, which involves monthly coordination between the Logistics Support Division, the Global Service Centre and the Mission to ensure progress in yearly planning by regularly reviewing the status of the acquisition and delivery plans
Implementation of electronic rations management system	Yes	Implemented on 7 September 2017
Implementation of electronic fuel management system	Yes	The electronic fuel management system has been implemented since 9 June 2014 and was fully operational in the Mission
Continued improvement in the utilization of air assets by undertaking trend analysis to facilitate decisions for right-sizing the air fleet to ensure optimum utilization	Yes	Reductions in regular flights to Yambio, Torit, Wau and Bor and the discontinuation of regular flights to Nairobi were implemented in support of the Secretary-General’s initiative on optimizing the utilization of aviation resources

**Aviation services**

Operation and maintenance of 8 fixed-wing and 21 rotary-wing aircraft, including 11 military-type aircraft, in 10 locations	8	UNMISS maintained a fleet of 28 dedicated aircraft, comprising:
		Fixed-wing aircraft
	20	Rotary-wing aircraft
		The 20 rotary-wing aircraft included 9 military-type utility helicopters. 2 Mi-35 helicopters were not deployed owing to restrictions
		The existing air assets were operated and maintained in 10 locations
Provision of 23,098 total flight hours (16,438 from commercial providers, 6,660 from military providers), including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuation	13,393	18,359 flight hours were flown, comprising:
	4,966	Flight hours from commercial providers
		Flight hours from military providers
		The flight hours were implemented as follows:
		Passenger: 10,809
		Cargo: 7,105
		Patrols and observations: 293
		Casualty and medical evacuation: 152
		The reduced flight hours were mainly due to the non-deployment of 2 Mi-35 tactical helicopters and the non-availability of the 3 Mi-26 helicopters for 231 days for technical reasons
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 29 aircraft and 21 airfields and landing sites	28	UNMISS successfully implemented the oversight of aviation safety standards for:
		Dedicated aircraft
	21	Airfields and landing sites

**Budget, finance and reporting services**

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1,178.3 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	The Mission received \$1,071.0 million in appropriations in accordance with General Assembly resolution <a href="#">71/308</a> and \$65.2 million in commitment authority in accordance with Assembly resolution <a href="#">72/300</a> , for a total apportionment of \$1,136.2 million
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### Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resource services and policy for a maximum strength of 2,883 authorized civilian personnel (926 international staff, 1,470 national staff, 45 temporary positions and 442 United Nations Volunteers) including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	Yes	The Mission provided human resource services and policy for an average incumbency strength of 2,656 civilian personnel (844 international staff, 1,378 national staff, 38 temporary positions and 396 United Nations Volunteers) including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority
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### Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 28 mission facilities at 10 locations	Yes	Maintenance and repair services of Mission facilities and infrastructure were undertaken and implemented in 10 field offices and 28 Mission locations
Implementation of 4 construction, renovation and alteration projects, including upgrading of internal camp roads in Bentiu, Malakal and Bor; maintenance of airstrip runways in Malakal, Rumbek and Kuacjok; replacement of 45 prefabricated washing and bathroom facilities with hardwall structures; and construction of internal helipads at the camps in Wau, Bor and Kuacjok	No	<p>The Mission implemented construction, renovation and alteration projects as follows:</p> <p>(a) Internal camp roads in Bentiu, Malakal and Bor were upgraded and maintenance works on airstrips located in Malakal, Rumbek and Kuacjok were conducted;</p> <p>(b) Routine maintenance was undertaken on airstrips in Malakal, Rumbek and Kuacjok;</p> <p>(c) The Mission purchased 170 prefabricated ablution units to replace 45 prefabricated washing and bathroom facilities that were damaged and past useful life expectancy, and for the use of new uniformed personnel who were inducted into the Mission;</p> <p>(d) The construction of internal helipads in Kuacjok, Wau and Bor was postponed to the 2018/19 period. The project was delayed because the existing condition of the compacted areas designated as landing sites at those locations were judged to be adequate for emergency landings</p>
Operation and maintenance of 474 United Nations-owned generators, a 1 megawatt solar farm at United Nations House and solar installations at 2 company operating bases and 2 temporary operating bases, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers	No	The Mission maintained and operated 429 United Nations-owned generators to provide reliable power in all UNMISS camps. Construction of a 1 megawatt solar farm at United Nations House was in the final stage of the procurement process. The solar farm infrastructure, originally planned for 2 company operating bases and 2 temporary operating bases, was consolidated and will be installed as 1 unit in Wau during the 2018/19 period

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (including 38 wells/boreholes and 68 treatment/purification plants) as well as support to 62 wastewater treatment plants at 17 sites	Yes	The implementation of the solar farm projects was delayed as a result of the extended logistics and procurement processes experienced by UNMISS
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 17 sites	Yes	<p>The Mission operated and maintained United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 42 wells/boreholes (2 additional wells/boreholes each were drilled and maintained in Torit and Yambio);</li> <li>(b) 30 water treatment/purification plants, which were maintained and kept operational (38 plants had passed their useful lifespans and were in the process of being written off);</li> <li>(c) 63 wastewater treatment plants, including 1 additional wastewater treatment plant installed in Bentiu</li> </ul> <p>The operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities were implemented in the following 18 sites: United Nations House, Tomping, Yei, Pibor, Bor, Bentiu, Malakal, Melut, Renk, Bunj, Nasir, Wau, Torit, Aweil, Yambio, Rumbek, Kwacjok and Durupi South, which was constructed as an additional site</p>
<b>Fuel management services</b>		
Management of supply and storage of 61.3 million litres of petrol (24.0 million for air operations, 6.2 million for ground transportation, 0.1 million for naval transportation and 31.0 million for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 15 locations	51.0 million	<p>Litres were consumed comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 18.5 million litres for air operations;</li> <li>(b) 3.9 million litres for ground transportation;</li> <li>(c) 0.08 million litres for naval transportation;</li> <li>(d) 28.5 million litres for generators and other facilities, and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 16 locations</li> </ul> <p>The number of locations increased because Yei was opened as a UNMISS location and, consequently, a fuel point was established and commissioned in Yei in June 2018</p>
<b>Geospatial, information and telecommunication technologies</b>		
Provision and support of 4,813 handheld portable radios, 2,746 mobile radios for vehicles and 472 base station radios	4,946	Ultra-high frequency (UHF) and very high frequency (VHF) air band for aviation handheld portable radios were maintained

	2,788	Mobile radios for vehicles were maintained
	292	High frequency, VHF and UHF base station radios were maintained. The lower-than-expected utilization was due to the delayed deployment of some military and police components under Security Council resolution <a href="#">2252 (2015)</a> , as well as support for the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, which had lower-than-expected operational requirements
Operation and maintenance of 23 FM radio broadcast stations and 4 radio production facilities	23	FM radio broadcast stations were operated
	6	Radio production facilities, including those deployed at Mission headquarters in Juba (United Nations House) were maintained  The establishment of 1 additional production facility at the Mission's logistics base in Tomping was also required to meet the additional programming needs of the Communication and Public Information Office. Another facility was established at United Nations House to serve as an operational backup studio for the Mission
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 46 very small aperture terminals, 42 phone exchanges, 76 microwave links, 46 Broadband Global Area Network terminals, as well as provision of 120 satellite and 1,192 mobile phone service plans	44	Very small aperture terminals were maintained. The utilization was lower than expected due to the reduced level of support provided in line with the closure of offices in Nasir and Melut
	36	Telephone exchanges and associated components were maintained. A lower number of telephone exchanges were deployed due to the streamlining of hardware configurations at Mission field office locations
	79	Microwave links were maintained. The expanded deployment of microwave links was needed to support various Mission requirements for network connectivity, such as the deployment of military contingents hosted in Juba (Durupi South) and the improvement of infrastructures for the radio frequency identification (RFID) project to support the deployment of the Integrated Security System at Mission field offices
	46	Broadband Global Area Network terminals were maintained
	1,363	Service plans were maintained, comprising 120 satellite phone service plans and 1,243 mobile phone service plans
Provision and support for 10,324 end-user equipment items (including 841 desktops,		The Mission maintained and provided support for the following equipment items:

4,414 notebooks, 26 tablets, 299 personal communication devices, 1,009 printers and 46 servers)	732	Desktop computers. The lower-than-expected utilization was due to the delayed deployment of some military and police components in support of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism
	4,417	Notebook computers
	26	Portable tablets used by the Contingent-Owned Equipment Unit to conduct contingent equipment inspections at various Mission field office locations
	299	Personal communication devices
	1,014	Printers
	41	Servers. The lower-than-expected number was attributable to the migration of centralized data services to the Mission's headquarters in Juba
Support and maintenance of 70 local area networks and wide area networks at 41 sites	41	Local area/wide area networks and associated components were maintained in all 41 locations
	6,114	User accounts for personnel were maintained and supported during the year. The higher-than-projected number of user accounts was due to the expansion of Umoja to the United Nations police and military observers. Individual accounts were assigned to staff officers, United Nations police officers, military observers and international contractors in order to reduce generic user accounts, enhance accountability and facilitate information technology support
Analysis of geospatial data covering 644,329 sq. km, maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 7,000 maps	9,616	Maps were produced, which was higher than the planned output owing to the additional demands of the deployment of the regional protection force, the continued crisis in Bentiu and the provision of portable maps to various Mission substantive sections, force headquarters and clients. The geographic information system Intranet website was also maintained consistently

### Medical services

UNMISS operated and maintained the following:

10	United Nations-owned level I clinics in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Kuacjok, Malakal, Rumbek, Juba-Tomping, Torit, Wau and Yambio
1	Level I-plus clinic in United Nations House with an operating theatre
23	Contingent-owned level I clinic facilities
12	Forward medical teams
7	Formed police unit clinics

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (10 level I clinics, 1 level I-plus clinic with operation theatre capability, 1 surgical facility in Bentiu and an oxygen generation plant in Juba) and support to contingent-owned medical facilities (23 level I clinics and 7 forward medical teams); 4 level II medical facilities, (including 1 level II-plus facility in Juba) in 4 locations; as well as maintenance of contractual arrangements with 6 hospitals (3 level III hospitals in Kampala and 3 level IV hospitals in Nairobi)	4 1 3 4	<p>Provided support to 4 contingent-owned level II hospitals in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Wau</p> <p>Provided support to 1 level II-plus hospital in Juba</p> <p>UNMISS maintained contractual arrangements with the following:</p> <p>Level III hospitals in Kampala</p> <p>Level IV hospitals in Nairobi (including a regional contract)</p> <p>The deployment of an oxygen generation plant in Juba was not feasible owing to an unsuccessful bidding process</p> <p>A United Nations-owned surgical facility was not accomplished in Bentiu owing to the deployment of a level II hospital by a troop-contributing country with the required facility</p>
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to level III facilities in Kampala and level IV facilities in Nairobi, including use of air ambulance services from Nairobi	Yes	UNMISS maintained and implemented Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level III and level IV hospitals in Uganda and Kenya. Handled 13 cases within the Mission to level II hospitals and 30 cases to level III and level IV facilities in Kampala and Nairobi

### Supply chain management services

Provide planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$115.8 million in acquisition of goods and commodities, in line with delegated authority; receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 19,204 tons of cargo within the mission area; and management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below threshold, with a total historical cost of \$481.7 million, in line with delegated authority	\$200.0 million 26,204 tons	<p>In acquisitions of goods and services where planning and sourcing support was provided</p> <p>Of cargo received; the Mission managed the onward distribution within the Mission area</p> <p>The variance was mainly due to the following:</p> <p>(a) The charter of an Il-76 aircraft to move cargo from Juba to Malakal and Wau;</p> <p>(b) The sharing of a C-130 aircraft with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo that assisted the Mission in moving fuel between Juba and Wau</p> <p>As at 30 June 2018, UNMISS reported total inventory holdings of \$391.7 million, showing a reduction of \$90 million in inventory holdings. The Mission's management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment and inventory was efficient and effective. The Mission met all International Public Sector Accounting Standards key performance indicators by 30 June 2018</p>
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### Uniformed personnel services

<p>Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 19,023 authorized military and police personnel (242 military observers, 431 military staff officers, 16,327 contingent personnel, 703 United Nations police officers and 1,320 formed police personnel), and 78 Government-provided personnel</p>	<p>182 379 12,669 606 997 72</p>	<p>Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 14,905 military and police personnel was accomplished, comprising:</p> <p>Military observers Military staff officers Military contingent personnel United Nations police officers Formed police personnel Government-provided personnel</p>
<p>Inspection, verification and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 17,647 military contingent and formed police personnel in 19 geographical sites</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Inspections of contingent-owned equipment were implemented in full compliance with the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. Inspection, verification and reporting were conducted every quarter for total of 37 units of military contingent and formed police personnel in 19 geographical locations</p>
<p>Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and bottled water for an average strength of 19,295 military and police personnel and civilian personnel at all UNMISS locations</p>	<p>13,666</p>	<p>Personnel were supplied with rations, comprising 12,669 military contingent personnel and 997 formed police personnel</p> <p>Combat rations and water were stored and supplied for an average of 17,561 personnel, comprising 606 United Nations police personnel, 182 military observers, 2,656 civilian personnel, 72 government-provided personnel, 997 formed police personnel, 379 military staff officers and 12,669 military contingent personnel</p>
<p>Support the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 16,684 military and police personnel and 73 Government-provided personnel</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The verification reports for all UNMISS units that served as a basis for the calculations of the reimbursements due to troop and police-contributing countries were submitted</p>

### Vehicle management and ground transportation services

<p>Operation and maintenance of 1,950 United Nations-owned vehicles (950 light passenger vehicles, 405 special purpose vehicles, 21 ambulances, 43 armoured vehicles, as well as 531 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 4,624 contingent-owned vehicles, workshop and repair facilities, as well as the provision of transport and shuttle services</p>	<p>1,989</p>	<p>United Nations-owned vehicles were operated and maintained, comprising 964 light passenger vehicles, 405 special purpose vehicles, 20 ambulances and 44 armoured vehicles, as well as 556 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments</p> <p>The higher number of vehicles was attributable to inter-mission transfers, donations received from a troop-contributing country, write-offs and returns to vendors for replacement</p>
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	3,883	Contingent-owned vehicles, workshop and repair facilities were operated and maintained, and transport and shuttle services were provided
		The reduced number of contingent-owned vehicles and equipment was attributable to delays in the deployment of some contingent-owned vehicles and the fact that some contingents were repatriated
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 1,118 United Nations personnel per day	Yes	A daily shuttle service operated 7 days a week for an average of 1,134 United Nations personnel per day
		The slightly increased requirement was due to the decreased number of Mission vehicles, which encouraged more personnel to use the Mission shuttle and taxi services
<b>Security</b>		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day 7 days a week for all personnel in the mission area	Yes	Unarmed security was provided for UNMISS headquarters at United Nations House and Tamping in Juba and in 9 field offices
24 hours close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services, on a 24/7 basis, were provided to senior Mission staff and high-level officials
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 1,500 residences	1,655	Security assessments, including residential surveys, were conducted during the period. The increase in the number of security assessments, including security surveys, resulted from a series of asymmetrical attacks that displaced many of the inhabitants in places such as Akobo, Duk Padiet, Kodok, Duk Payuel, Waat, Padjut, Yei, Bunj and other places within the country. The displacements necessitated humanitarian outreach programmes in those areas and consequently security risk assessments were conducted to help mitigate the associated risks. Furthermore, in order to expand the Mission's activities in remote and previously inaccessible areas within the country, austere operating bases were opened in Akobo and Kodok, and a company operating base was opened in Yei, which required additional risk assessments
Conduct of a total of 1,700 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff; and induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	Yes	2,167 security awareness sessions were held, 48 contingency plans were developed and 71 training sessions, including the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training, fire training sessions and drills, were conducted
<b>Conduct and discipline</b>		
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme, including on the prevention of	Yes	The Mission continued to implement its conduct and discipline programme as follows:

sexual exploitation and abuse, for all military, police and civilian personnel, including through training, prevention, reception of complaints, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action, as well as facilitation of remedial action, including support to victims

1,731 personnel had induction briefings and 2,921 personnel had refresher training sessions with particular emphasis on the new approach of the Secretary-General to address sexual exploitation and abuse (see [A/71/818](#), [A/71/818/Corr.1](#) and [A/71/818/Add.1](#)) and prohibited conduct as defined in the Secretary-General's bulletin on the prohibition of discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment, and abuse of authority (ST/SGB/2008/5)

Training-of-trainer sessions were held, resulting in 130 military officers trained. Specific training was conducted for 770 United Nations contractors and service-providing employees of UNMISS. The Mission conducted 26 visits to the 10 existing UNMISS field offices to provide risk assessment and awareness-raising activities related to conduct and discipline

11 Community-based complaint mechanisms were established in collaboration with the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Task Force in South Sudan, 9 of which were in locations with UNMISS presence

The Secretary-General's "No Excuses" card was distributed to all categories of personnel and translated into all 10 languages of the troop-contributing countries

The Mission facilitated the visit of the United Nations Victims' Rights Advocate to South Sudan during the 2017 "16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence" campaign to foster discussions among relevant stakeholders and work towards the improvement of protection measures by identifying challenges, best practices and lessons learned

The Mission helped to facilitate the first instance in which a national Government and the United Nations fully facilitated a paternity/child support claim under General Assembly resolution [62/214](#)

The Mission facilitated support and assistance (medical, psychosocial and vocational training) for 5 victims of sexual exploitation and abuse

UNMISS conducted intensive and ongoing mapping and vetting of psychosocial, medical and social services throughout South Sudan

The Mission received 72 complaints which, after a preliminary assessment, were referred for investigation. 6 substantiated allegations were referred to United Nations Headquarters for appropriate disciplinary action. Of the 72 complaints, the Mission received 4 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, and those cases were referred to the Office of Internal Oversight Services. Following the investigation of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by a formed police unit in Wau, 46 formed police personnel were repatriated, 6 of whom were repatriated on disciplinary grounds

## HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of 6 voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for HIV and other HIV-related infections, and conduct of a sensitization programme including peer education, for all mission personnel

Yes

6 counselling centres for HIV/AIDS, with 4 roaming services, were operated in 4 states

54 additional HIV/AIDS counsellors graduated from training, including 28 who received refresher training; 151 additional peer educators graduated from training; and 32 peer educators and 177 additional custodians of post-exposure prophylaxis kits were trained

2,829 clients, inclusive of internally displaced persons, received counselling and testing services while 30 clients received post-exposure prophylaxis

15,764 United Nations personnel received HIV/AIDS awareness training while 14,458 internally displaced persons in protection of civilians sites were sensitized

27,559 personnel received information on HIV/AIDS awareness during the commemoration of World AIDS Day in 2017

### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

Category	Total apportionment <sup>a</sup>	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	8 083.6	8 636.8	(553.2)	(6.8)
Military contingents	454 565.4	425 000.4	29 565.0	6.5
United Nations police	27 392.6	28 835.3	(1 442.7)	(5.3)
Formed police units	32 056.5	31 859.1	197.4	0.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>522 098.1</b>	<b>494 331.6</b>	<b>27 766.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	184 800.7	184 348.6	452.1	0.2
National staff	70 237.7	69 531.1	706.6	1.0
United Nations Volunteers	21 887.7	21 158.7	729.0	3.3
General temporary assistance	8 151.6	7 617.5	534.1	6.6
Government-provided personnel	2 845.9	2 795.7	50.2	1.8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>287 923.6</b>	<b>285 451.6</b>	<b>2 472.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	586.6	211.7	374.9	63.9
Official travel	4 326.6	4 165.8	160.8	3.7
Facilities and infrastructure	86 428.8	95 536.4	(9 107.6)	(10.5)
Ground transportation	12 162.8	11 327.3	835.5	6.9
Air operations	127 498.5	116 311.0	11 187.5	8.8
Marine operations	592.8	2 892.9	(2 300.1)	(388.0)
Communications	15 882.1	14 707.6	1 174.5	7.4
Information technology	13 665.7	18 628.2	(4 962.5)	(36.3)
Medical	1 648.8	1 300.0	348.8	21.2
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	62 342.7	64 457.8	(2 115.1)	(3.4)
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	999.8	0.2	0.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>326 135.4</b>	<b>330 538.5</b>	<b>(4 403.1)</b>	<b>(1.4)</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 136 157.1</b>	<b>1 110 321.7</b>	<b>25 835.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Staff assessment income	26 713.1	26 801.1	(88.0)	(0.3)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 109 444.0</b>	<b>1 083 520.6</b>	<b>25 923.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 136 157.1</b>	<b>1 110 321.7</b>	<b>25 835.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Reflects approved resources of \$1,071,000,000 gross (\$1,052,689,700 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$65,157,100 gross to meet requirements for the anticipated deployment of additional military contingent personnel for the regional protection force and for increased requirements for civilian personnel.

## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

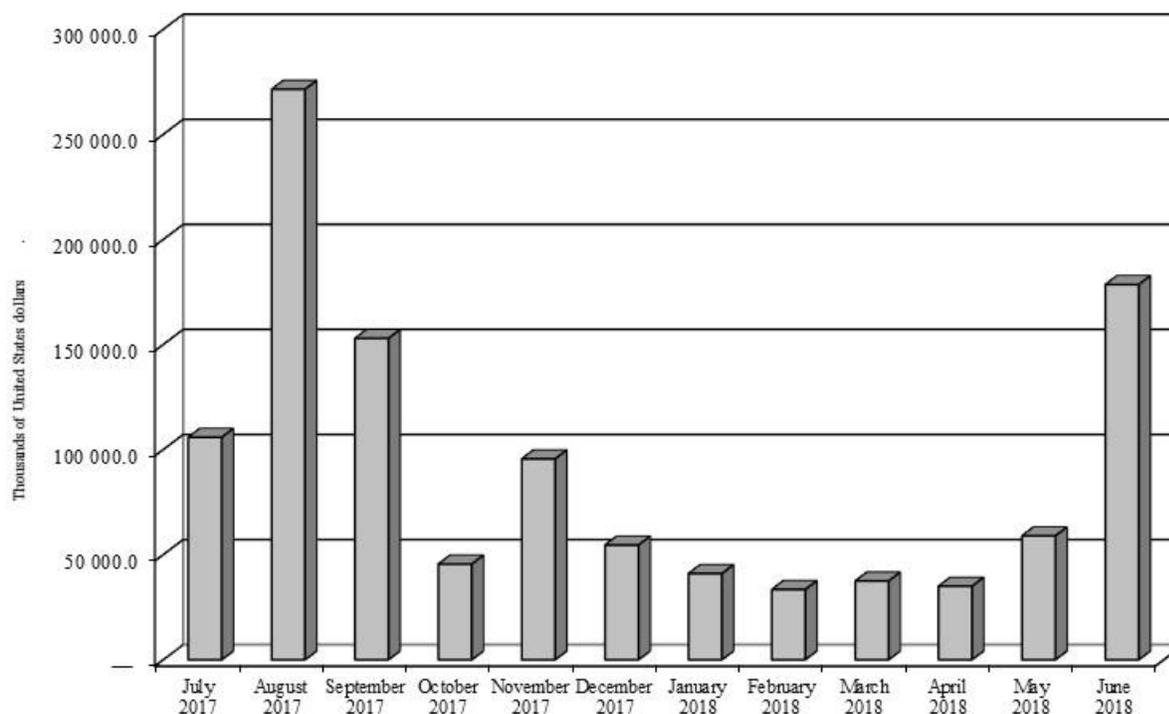
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation			Revised distribution
	Original distribution	Additional resources <sup>a</sup>	Redeployment	
I. Military and police personnel	501 175.6	20 922.5	(4 404.6)	517 693.5
II. Civilian personnel	220 745.6	67 178.0	–	287 923.6
III. Operational costs	349 078.8	(22 943.4)	4 404.6	330 540.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 071 000.0</b>	<b>65 157.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 136 157.1</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation				0.4

<sup>a</sup> Reflects resources authorized under commitment authority.

53. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed from group I, military and police personnel, to group III, operational costs. The funds were mainly for facilities and infrastructure and were used primarily to acquire urgently needed prefabricated ablution units and air conditioners, support the anticipated deployment of additional uniformed personnel, as part of the regional protection force, and acquire other items and equipment to enhance the security of premises, pending approval of the requested additional resources set out in the note by the Secretary-General on financing arrangements for UNMISS for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (A/72/792).

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



54. The higher expenditures in August 2017 were attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for: (a) fuel for generators and air operations; (b) mine detection and

clearing services; (c) the rental and operation of helicopters; (d) standard troop and formed police unit cost reimbursement; and (e) claims related to contingent-owned equipment. For June 2018, the higher expenditures were attributable mainly to obligations and payments related to troop and formed police reimbursement and related contingent-owned equipment.

## D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	2 203.4
Other/miscellaneous revenue	150.7
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	12 013.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 367.7</b>

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military contingents	78 552.1
Formed police units	5 603.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>84 155.2</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	52 253.6
Formed police units	4 295.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>56 549.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>140 704.3</b>

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
<b>A. Applicable to Mission area</b>			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.5	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.3	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 4.0		

55. With regard to military contingents and formed police units, actual payments for claims received upon reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment during the 2017/18 period are shown in the table below.

**Actual payments for contingent-owned equipment for the 2017/18 period**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual payments</i>
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military contingents	63 031.8
Formed police units	4 869.7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>67 901.5</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	41 618.3
Formed police units	4 156.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>47 774.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>113 675.8</b>

**F. Value of non-budgeted contributions**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement <sup>a</sup>	1 130.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) <sup>b</sup>	81 084.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>82 214.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents radio frequency fees.<sup>b</sup> Includes the estimated land lease cost in the amount of \$65,673,550.**IV. Analysis of variances<sup>2</sup>**

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	(\$553.2)	(6.8%)

56. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the sharing of accommodations, which increased requirements for mission subsistence allowance. The budget estimates had been based on the assumption that each military observer would occupy a unit of accommodation, rather than sharing.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	\$29 565.0	6.5%

57. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower costs for: (a) contingent-owned equipment, major equipment and self-sustainment, and related freight and deployment, owing to the delayed deployment of an infantry contingent unit and the non-deployment of military contingent units, including some components of the regional protection force, a level II hospital unit, a combat engineering unit and a mechanical engineering unit to replace a unit that had been repatriated; (b) travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, owing to the postponement of the rotation

<sup>2</sup> Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

and emplacement of military contingent personnel from five troop-contributing countries while awaiting the results of the discussions, reviews and subsequent reports related to the independent review of UNMISS conducted from November 2017 to January 2018 and the subsequent military and capability study, and to the expanded use of long-term charter aircraft; and (c) rations, as a result of the lower actual requirements for outbound transportation owing to improved barge and road deliveries, and the lower-than-expected consumption of rations during the performance period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	(\$1 442.7)	(5.3%)

58. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the sharing of accommodations, which increased requirements for mission subsistence allowance. The budget estimates had been based on the assumption that each United Nations police officer would occupy a unit of accommodation, rather than sharing. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, owing to the actual average travel costs of \$2,305 per United Nations police officer compared with the budgeted cost of \$2,650, and the fact that no claims were received for death and disability compensation during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	\$197.4	0.6%

59. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower costs of freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the partial and non-deployment of equipment for police units. In addition, the reduced requirements were attributable to the lower actual average deployment of 997 formed police personnel, compared with the level of 1,033 formed police personnel provided for in the approved resources for the 2017/18 period. The variance was offset in part by increased requirements for contingent-owned equipment, self-sustainment and major equipment, owing to the finalization of memorandums of understanding for two police-contributing countries, which required additional payments, and actual serviceability factors that were higher than anticipated during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	\$452.1	0.2%

60. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower-than-expected entitlements for education grants and related benefits. The variance was offset in part by increased requirements for international staff salaries, owing mainly to the post adjustment multiplier, which increased during the reporting period from 33.1 per cent in July 2017 to 52.0 per cent in June 2018, and a lower actual average vacancy rate of 8.4 per cent. The budget for the 2017/18 period had provided for staff salaries with an average post adjustment multiplier of 44.3 per cent and a vacancy rate of 8.5 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	\$706.6	1.0%

61. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-anticipated actual requirements for the retroactive payments related to two revised salary scales that were implemented during the reporting period. The first revised salary scale,

denominated in United States dollars, was implemented on 2 June 2017, and was retroactive to 1 November 2016. The second revised salary scale, also denominated in United States dollars, was implemented on 9 April 2018, retroactive to 1 November 2017.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	\$729.0	3.3%

62. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower actual costs for volunteer living allowances. The variance was offset in part by a lower average vacancy rate of 10.5 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers, and a 0.0 per cent vacancy rate for most of the performance period for national United Nations Volunteers. The budget for the 2017/18 period had provided for a vacancy rate of 11.0 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers and 16.0 per cent for national United Nations Volunteers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	\$534.1	6.6%

63. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-projected requirements for temporary international staff salaries and the cost allocated to the Mission for the engagement of general temporary assistance related to the support activities for Umoja Extension 2, the decommissioning of Galileo, the supply chain management project and other cross-cutting projects.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants</b>	\$374.9	63.9%

64. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the fact that the expenditures for training consultant fees related to project management, construction management and strategic report writing were recorded under other supplies, service and equipment, rather than under training fees, supplies and services, as originally budgeted; and (b) the non-provision of training activities, owing to the reprioritization of resources by the Joint Mission Analysis Centre and the unavailability of suitable consultants to conduct training sessions on various substantive and support areas.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	\$160.8	3.7%

65. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the operational decision to utilize travel requirements in a way that prioritized non-training activities; (b) the cancellation of external training activities, as they could be conducted in-house; and (c) the cancellation of several planned training programmes due to an insufficient number of participants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$9 107.6)	(10.5%)

66. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-anticipated costs related to: (a) the acquisition of additional air conditioners and prefabricated ablution units to support the anticipated deployment of the regional protection force and to replace units that had reached the end of their useful lives and the acquisition of rapid expandable containers, pickets and solar street lights to enhance security of

premises; (b) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the higher actual unit price of fuel than budgeted, the higher-than-planned actual fuel mobilization fees resulting from the latest amendment to the contract for fuel reserve facilities in the Malakal and Bentiu field offices and the establishment of a new fuel site at the Yei field office; (c) field defence supplies, owing to the acquisition of murrum (laterite) and aggregate, which were required for the maintenance of airstrips and the upgrade of internal roads, the acquisition of culverts and the need for additional spare parts for prefabricated facilities and other construction materials; (d) the acquisition of additional generator sets to replace units that had reached the end of their useful lives and for the installation of generator units in Juba and Wau and the acquisition of distribution panels to improve the supply of power by synchronizing generators; (e) the acquisition of electric cables in the field offices in Torit, Bentiu, Malakal, Wau and Bor and the accommodation of uniformed personnel that were part of the regional protection force in Durupi South; (f) the acquisition of wastewater treatment plants, sewage and water pumps, water/wastewater testing kits, grease traps, pipes and fittings; and (g) the higher demand for spare parts and supplies for the repair of generators and the installation of new wastewater plants.

67. The variance was offset in part by: (a) lower costs for maintenance services, owing to lower actual requirements for grass-cutting services as a result of a renegotiation for more favourable rates, and for camp management services, owing to lower actual contractual costs; (b) the postponement of the planned construction of hard-walled ablution units to replace prefabricated ablution units and the planned construction of internal helipads in Wau, Bor and Kuacjok; and (c) the non-acquisition of firefighting and defence equipment and supplies, as well as surveillance and detection equipment, owing to the availability of items in stock.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	\$835.5	6.9%

68. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower costs for: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the lower consumption of fuel that resulted from the delayed deployment and the non-deployment of contingent-owned vehicles; (b) repairs and maintenance, owing to the fact that the planned outsourcing and procurement process for specialized repair and maintenance services for heavy-duty vehicles did not yield commercially viable options; (c) spare parts, owing to the fact that expenditures related to the purchase of spare parts were recorded under facilities and infrastructure, information technology and other supplies, services and equipment; (d) the rental of vehicles, owing to the improved utilization and enhanced capacity of material-handling equipment at field offices, which reduced the demand for the rental of the equipment; and (e) lower actual premiums for third-party liability insurance according to the terms of the latest contract. The variance was offset by the acquisition of five light passenger vehicles and airfield fire trucks.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$11 187.5	8.8%

69. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the non-deployment of two Mi-35 helicopters, the non-availability of three Mi-26 helicopters for 231 days due to technical issues and the decrease in scheduled flights (including Sundays) to Yambio, Torit, Wau and Bor, as part of the measures taken to implement the Secretary-General's initiative on maximizing the utilization of aviation resources. In addition, the reduced requirements were attributable to the implementation of new contracts for the ERJ-145 and DHC-8 aircraft, the grounding of one An-26 aircraft for four

months due to non-compliance with United Nations requirements and the lower-than-planned requirements for the use of the HS-125 aircraft.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Marine operations</b>	(\$2 300.1)	(388.0%)

70. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition of sea containers to support the shipment of prefabricated accommodation and ablution units, generators, spare parts and air conditioners.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications</b>	\$1 174.5	7.4%

71. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lack of bidders for billboard advertisements in the nine field offices, the postponement of the planned perception survey, the cancellation of drama and media monitoring services, as commercially viable options were not available, and the lower-than-expected requirements for printing services. In addition, the reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the non-acquisition of television sets with satellite receivers and accessories, and to the fact that the expenditures for production equipment and supplies were recorded under acquisition of communications equipment, information technology equipment and software packages. The variance was offset in part by the acquisition of additional satellite Earth station hardware for the Internet service provider (O3b Networks) and uninterruptable power supply units.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Information technology</b>	(\$4 962.5)	(36.3%)

72. The increased requirements were attributable to: (a) the acquisition of additional networking equipment to harmonize the communications management system with the functionalities of centralized support at the United Nations Logistics Base and the acquisition of RFID scanning equipment and ancillary devices in support of tracking inventory of assets for supply chain management; (b) the acquisition of enterprise licenses to support the migration to centralized information technology support services and the renewal of existing software products, antivirus programs, web-filtering products, e-research packages and other global software applications, for which there were no provisions made for during the 2017/18 period; and (c) the Mission's share of centrally managed projects in support of Umoja implementation (including Galileo decommissioning and supply chain management) and mobility framework activities, which is the cost allocated to UNMISS with regard to the implementation of Umoja Extension 2 functionalities such as the supply chain management project, and the contracting of subject-matter experts to deliver support related to training and production, the management of various projects and the transformation of master data to enable future supply chain management functionalities.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	\$348.8	21.2%

73. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the non-acquisition of cholera vaccines and other supplies due to the availability of stock and the lower actual number of medical evacuations to level III and IV medical facilities outside the Mission area. The variance was offset by increased requirements for the acquisition of dry chemistry biochemical analysers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	(\$2 115.1)	(3.4%)

74. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) other services, owing to the engagement of additional individual contractors for support facilities at the Durupi South camp, the delay in establishing a contract for maintenance works, the inability to establish a local service contract for the outsourcing of vehicle repair and maintenance and the requirements for cargo- and passenger-handling services at Mission terminals and cargo warehouses; (b) write-offs of uncollectible and long-outstanding receivables from the host Government and from civilian and uniformed personnel who left the Organization; and (c) losses arising from exchange rate differences related to the Mission's transactions.

75. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements with regard to: (a) uniforms, badges and gear, owing to the fact that related items were recorded under facilities and infrastructure; (b) bank charges, owing to the implementation of recent contractual arrangements, which lowered monthly charges; and (c) training fees, supplies and services, as several activities did not require payment of fees because training was provided by the United Nations, and training was postponed owing to the non-completion of the related procurement processes.

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

76. After the General Assembly, in its resolution [71/308](#), approved the budget for UNMISS for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 ([A/71/841](#)), several assumptions regarding the cost parameters that underpinned the budget changed.

77. The approved budget for UNMISS for the 2017/18 period provided for 12,334 military contingent personnel, whereas the Mission anticipated an average deployment of 13,145 military contingent personnel, including a significant increase during the final four months of the 2017/18 period, particularly with regard to the expected deployment of additional contingent personnel for the regional protection force. For civilian personnel, higher actual common staff costs and post adjustment multipliers for international staff, lower vacancy rates for international and national staff and revised salary scales for national staff also created further resource requirements for the 2017/18 period. Though the Mission reprioritized its resources towards its need for military contingent and civilian personnel to the extent possible, the net additional requirements amounted to \$65,157,100.

78. The General Assembly, in its resolution [72/300](#), consequently authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed \$65,157,100 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, in addition to the amount already appropriated for the same period.

### Military and police personnel

79. An average of 13,048 military contingent personnel were deployed during the reporting period. The average deployment for military contingents from March to June 2018 was 13,316 contingent personnel, which was higher compared with the average deployment from July 2017 to February 2018 of 12,346 contingent personnel. However, despite the increased deployment from March to June 2018, the anticipated magnitude of the increase for military contingents did not fully materialize. As a result, there were overall net reduced requirements of \$27,766,500 for military and

police personnel, owing mainly to reduced requirements for contingent-owned equipment and travel on emplacement in military contingents.

### Civilian personnel

80. The resources under the approved budget for the 2017/18 period for civilian personnel (\$220,745,600) were fully utilized, while the resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments were utilized at a rate of 96.3 per cent (\$64,706,000). The reduced requirements of \$2,472,000 were attributable mainly to reduced costs for: (a) United Nations Volunteers, owing mainly to lower actual volunteer living allowances; (b) national staff, owing mainly to lower actual payments with regard to retroactive payments related to the implementation of two revised salary scales during the reporting period; and (c) general temporary assistance, owing mainly to the lower-than-projected requirements for temporary international staff salaries and the cost allocated to the Mission for the engagement of general temporary assistance related to the support activities for Umoja Extension 2, the decommissioning of Galileo, the supply chain management project and other cross-cutting projects.

### Operational costs

81. The Mission anticipated an overall reduction of \$22,943,400 under operational costs as a result of its reprioritization of resources for additional requirements under military contingents and civilian personnel. However, emerging requirements materialized with regard to the anticipated deployment of the regional protection force, including the need to acquire additional accommodation equipment, ablution units, water treatment supplies and cables. In addition, there were increased requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants, field defence supplies and generator sets. As a result, the overall net reduction under operational costs was \$18,540,300, which reflects an increase of \$4,403,100 from the Mission's original anticipated reduction.

82. During the reporting period, \$39,321,700 of the resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments, without assessment, were fully utilized. Taking into consideration the fact that the resources approved by the General Assembly in resolution 71/308, in the amount of \$1,071,000,000 for the maintenance of the Mission, were fully utilized, the amount of \$39,321,700 is to be appropriated by Member States.

### Financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments for the 2017/18 period

Category	Commitment authority	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(2)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	(1 296.6)	(743.4)	(553.2)	42.7
Military contingents	24 977.4	(4 587.6)	29 565.0	118.4
United Nations police	(1 201.2)	241.5	(1 442.7)	120.1
Formed police units	(1 557.1)	(1 754.5)	197.4	(12.7)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20 922.5</b>	<b>(6 844.0)</b>	<b>27 766.5</b>	<b>132.7</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	33 233.7	32 781.6	452.1	1.4

Category	Commitment authority	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
National staff	31 219.5	30 512.9	706.6	2.3
United Nations Volunteers	(0.1)	(729.1)	729.0	(729 000.0)
General temporary assistance	3 032.7	2 498.6	534.1	17.6
Government-provided personnel	(307.8)	(358.0)	50.2	(16.3)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>67 178.0</b>	<b>64 706.0</b>	<b>2 472.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	–	(374.9)	374.9	–
Official travel	–	(160.8)	160.8	–
Facilities and infrastructure	(7 182.8)	1 924.8	(9 107.6)	126.8
Ground transportation	(1 698.8)	(2 534.3)	835.5	(49.2)
Air operations	(12 661.3)	(23 848.8)	11 187.5	(88.4)
Marine operations	–	2 300.1	(2 300.1)	–
Communications	–	(1 174.5)	1 174.5	–
Information technology	(1 000.0)	3 962.5	(4 962.5)	496.3
Medical	(200.0)	(548.8)	348.8	(174.4)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	(200.5)	1 914.6	(2 115.1)	1 054.9
Quick-impact projects	–	(0.2)	0.2	–
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(22 943.4)</b>	<b>(18 540.3)</b>	<b>(4 403.1)</b>	<b>19.2</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>65 157.1</b>	<b>39 321.7</b>	<b>25 835.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>
Staff assessment income	8 402.8	8 490.8	(88.0)	(1.0)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>56 754.3</b>	<b>30 830.9</b>	<b>25 923.4</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>65 157.1</b>	<b>39 321.7</b>	<b>25 835.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>

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

**83. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan are:**

(a) **To appropriate an additional amount of \$39,321,700 to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, authorized by the General Assembly under the terms of its resolution 72/300, which were utilized and not assessed in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018;**

(b) **Taking into account the amount of \$1,071,000,000 already assessed on Member States under the terms of its resolution 71/308, to apply other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2018 in the total amount of \$14,367,700 from investment revenue (\$2,203,400), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$150,700) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$12,013,600) against the shortfall in assessment for the same period;**

(c) **To assess the additional amount of \$24,954,000, representing the difference between the increase in appropriation (\$39,321,700) and other revenue (\$14,367,700) for the period ended 30 June 2018.**

## VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions [72/300](#) and [71/308](#)

### Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

([A/72/789/Add.15](#), [A/72/854](#) and General Assembly resolution [72/300](#))

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*Request/recommendation*

*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

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The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide detailed information on actual expenditures incurred in the context of the performance report of UNMISS for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 ([A/72/789/Add.15](#), para. 6, and [A/72/854](#), para. 8)

UNMISS incurred actual expenditures of \$1,110,321,700 for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. Detailed information on the expenditures, together with an explanation of variances, is provided in the present report

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### Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

([A/71/836/Add.15](#) and General Assembly resolution [71/308](#))

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*Request/recommendation*

*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

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The data provided shows that in 2017/18, the estimated payments for contingent-owned equipment by were significantly higher for UNMISS than for all other missions. The Advisory Committee trusts that an update on this matter will be provided to the General Assembly at the time of its consideration of the present report. The Committee further trusts that full details and explanations on the actual contingent-owned equipment payments made during the 2017/18 period will be provided in the performance report ([A/71/836/Add.15](#), para. 26)

Information on the actual payments made for contingent-owned equipment is found in paragraph 55 of the present report. Also included is a table showing the breakdown of payments for major equipment and self-sustainment

While noting the above improvements in the management of the maintenance contract, the Advisory Committee is of the view that the new arrangements should also yield efficiency gains. The Committee trusts that full details on improvements and efficiencies achieved through the implementation of the new maintenance contract will be provided in the performance report for 2017/18 ([A/71/836/Add.15](#), para. 61)

The main purpose of outsourcing the camp management services was primarily to achieve service improvements rather than financial efficiencies. Engagement of the contractor visibly improved the working and living conditions in the camps in terms of cleanliness, better maintenance and improved sanitary conditions, and boosted well-being. All of those improvements led to a positive impact on staff morale, which enhanced motivation and increased productivity

The improvements were recognized by staff members living in those camps through a survey conducted on the issues. The outsourcing also saved significant time that otherwise would have been spent on recruiting, managing and administering the payroll for each individual contractor in the field offices outside of Juba

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*Request/recommendation*

*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

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It is too early to quantify efficiency gains in terms of monetary value. However, overall expenditures for the maintenance contract during the second year have been reduced by more than \$1 million, compared with the total expenditures for the provision of camp maintenance services of a similar nature during the first year

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