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Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	3
II. Mandate performance	3
A. Overall	3
B. Budget implementation	4
C. Regional mission cooperation	5
D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions	5
E. Mission support initiatives	6
F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks	6
III. Resource performance	72
A. Financial resources	72
B. Monthly expenditure pattern	73
C. Other income and adjustments	73
D. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment	74
IV. Analysis of variances	74
V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly	80



Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008.

The total expenditure for UNMIS for that period has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, peace process, security, governance, humanitarian assistance, recovery and reintegration, and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	267 763.8	279 591.4	(11 827.6)	(4.4)
Civilian personnel	151 115.8	179 121.8	(28 006.0)	(18.5)
Operational costs	427 397.6	361 746.3	65 651.3	15.4
Gross requirements	846 277.2	820 459.5	25 817.7	3.1
Staff assessment income	18 050.4	20 399.0	(2 348.6)	(13.0)
Net requirements	828 226.8	800 060.5	28 166.3	3.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	846 277.2	820 459.5	25 817.7	3.1

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Planned ^b	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^c
Military observers	750	625	579	7.3
Military contingents	9 250	8 722	8 720	—
United Nations police	715	715	650	9.1
International staff	1 118	1 043	802	23.2
National staff	3 217	2 962	2 423	18.2
United Nations Volunteers	260	213	242	(14.2)
Temporary positions ^d				
International staff	12	12	3	75
National staff	3	3	1	67

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Represents the planned strength during the period, excluding the 563 UNMIS posts in Darfur that were transferred to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur with effect from 1 January 2008.

^c Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

^d Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008, set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 2007 (A/61/745 and Corr.1), amounted to \$849,575,200 gross (\$831,524,800 net). It provided for 625 military observers, 8,722 military contingents, 715 police personnel, 1,123 international staff, 3,217 national staff and 260 United Nations Volunteers.

2. On the basis of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 50 of its report (A/61/852/Add.13), the General Assembly, by its resolution 61/289, appropriated an amount of \$846,277,200 gross (\$828,266,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for 2007/08.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate of UNMIS was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1590 (2005) and extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1755 (2007), 1784 (2007) and 1812 (2008).

4. By its resolution 1769 (2007), the Security Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and decided that, by no later than 31 December 2007, UNAMID would assume authority from the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) with a view to achieving full operational capability and force strength as soon as possible thereafter.

5. By his letter to the President of the General Assembly dated 2 October 2007 (A/62/379), the Secretary-General informed Member States that while the proposed budget for UNAMID for the 2007/08 financial period, including heavy support package requirements, was being prepared for consideration by the Assembly during the main part of its sixty-second session, substantial support to AMIS under the heavy support package provision would be provided, as an exceptional measure, through the temporary use of the resources approved by the Assembly for UNMIS for the 2007/08 financial period. The Mission would later be reimbursed by UNAMID upon approval of the budget for the Operation for the 2007/08 period.

6. With the establishment of UNAMID, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1769 (2007), and the approval of the appropriation for the Operation by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/232 A, the UNMIS regional office for Darfur located in El Fasher and its three sub-offices in Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei, including 563 posts and equipment, were subsumed into UNAMID with effect from 1 January 2008. Associated charges in the amount of \$84 million in respect of the heavy support package were transferred to the Special Account for UNAMID.

7. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, national reconciliation, lasting peace and stability, and a

prosperous and united Sudan in which human rights are respected and the protection of all citizens is ensured.

8. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, for the peace process, security, governance, humanitarian assistance, recovery and reintegration, and support components.

9. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2007/08 budget. In particular, the 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 actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

10. With respect to the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks relating to Darfur as reflected in paragraph 6 above, further to resolution 62/232 A and the transfer of authority of Darfur operations from UNMIS to UNAMID with effect from 1 January 2008, with the exception of child protection and returns, recovery and reintegration functions, the mandate performance for Darfur for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2007 is reflected in the present report, and activities planned in Darfur for the remaining period were carried out by UNAMID in accordance with its planned priorities.

B. Budget implementation

11. During the reporting period, important milestones were achieved in support of the Mission's mandate, including: (a) the adoption by the Presidency in November 2007 of the National Strategic Plan for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and the approval on 25 June 2008 by the Government of National Unity and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) of a multi-year project for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of 180,000 ex-combatants over a four-year period; (b) the conduct of the fifth national census from 22 April to 6 May 2008; (c) approval of the electoral law by the Council of Ministers on 27 June 2008; and (d) the issuance of Presidential Republican Decree 146 on 8 June 2008 and the adoption of the landmark agreement between the National Congress Party and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on the Road Map for the return of internally displaced persons and implementation of the Abyei Protocol.

12. Despite further progress on redeployment of Sudan Armed Forces and Sudan People's Liberation Army forces, the parties did not fully complete the process by the January 2008 deadline, owing to continued uncertainties in the political and security situation. For similar reasons, progress in the formation and integration of Joint Integrated Units was hindered.

13. The disarmament and demobilization of all target beneficiaries did not commence as planned, owing to the delayed approval of the multi-year disarmament, demobilization and reintegration project. However, 50,000 target beneficiaries (25,000 in the North and 25,000 in the South) pre-registered for demobilization, which is planned to start in the last quarter of 2008.

14. After the establishment of UNAMID, and as reflected in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, funds expended by UNMIS in support of the heavy support package were reimbursed from the UNAMID budget. In addition, UNMIS provided support through the transfer of materials, assets and personnel as a stop-gap measure during the start-up of UNAMID. This had an impact on the Mission's operations, which resulted in the delay of some programmes to the second half of the reporting period. As a result, UNMIS reprogrammed its priority projects after 1 January 2008, focusing on the relocation of the Juba field office, the completion of the Mission headquarters in Khartoum and the implementation of pilot projects to carry out repairs along its main road supply routes, the majority of which will be completed in the 2008/09 reporting period. Other projects, such as the construction of permanent staff accommodation in the sectors, as well as of aprons in the three major airfields and berthing facilities, have been postponed until the 2008/09 financial period.

15. Increases in mission subsistence allowance entitlements and international and national staff salaries during the reporting period contributed significantly to the need for additional resource requirements. An improvement in staff recruitment during the reporting period resulted in lower than budgeted vacancy rates for civilian personnel.

C. Regional mission cooperation

16. UNMIS continued to strengthen cooperation with other regional peacekeeping and special political missions, in particular with those in Burundi, Darfur and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, on issues of common concern. Those issues included cooperation with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) on support provided to the Lord's Resistance Army peace talks.

17. UNMIS and UNAMID continued to work jointly in areas of common support, including the sharing of aviation assets, movement control and joint procurement activities, co-location of staff and other common services, which resulted in operational effectiveness and efficiencies. UNMIS and UNAMID signed a memorandum of understanding in July 2008 setting out the modalities for the provision of common services and support and continued to explore further initiatives based on lessons learned in improving coordination.

D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

18. Coordination and collaboration between UNMIS and the United Nations country team continued within the integrated mission framework, under the auspices of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in her capacity as the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, to ensure that the respective arms of the United Nations presence in the Sudan worked in a complementary manner. Weekly meetings of the United Nations country team resulted in the development and implementation of a common humanitarian action plan for United Nations agencies and the production of the annual United Nations workplan in the Sudan that reflect the distinct roles played by the organizations comprising the country team, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to ensure a coordinated system-wide response in the Sudan.

E. Mission support initiatives

19. During the reporting period, in addition to support provided to the establishment of UNAMID, the Mission continued the implementation of its long-term strategy to provide ground handling services in-house at five locations (Juba, Wau, Kadugli, Malakal and Ed-Damazin), as opposed to outsourcing those services, which resulted in savings.

20. In order to reduce vacancy rates, the Mission focused on streamlining the lengthy recruitment process and improving staff welfare and conditions of work. In July 2007, the delegation of authority and responsibility for recruitment of international staff up to and including the D-1 level was granted to UNMIS, which formed the basis for the Mission's recruitment standard operating procedures. Additional resources within the Mission were made available on a temporary basis to recruit both international and national staff. In addition, UNMIS focused on improving staff welfare and conditions of work, which included upgrading accommodation and recreational facilities at locations outside of Khartoum, which are often remote and basic, and augmenting the entitlements of international and national staff, such as increases in salary and mission subsistence allowance. In recognizing the important link between staff retention and staff welfare and counselling, and with the approved strengthening of the recruitment and staff counselling units in 2008/09, UNMIS expects continued improvements in staff recruitment and retention through those initiatives.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: peace process

21. As detailed in the frameworks, during the reporting period the Mission continued to support activities of the peace process related to power-sharing and wealth-sharing, the elections and broader political processes in support of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The component reflects the outputs of the UNMIS Electoral Assistance Division, Political Affairs Division, Civil Affairs Section, Communications and Public Information Office, and the Gender Advisory Unit, which worked in partnership with the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan, civil society groups, political parties and tribal leaders, and with the United Nations country team and UNAMID.

22. The major accomplishments in the peace process included the renewed commitment of the parties to implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement following the unilateral suspension by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement of its participation in the Government of National Unity between October 2007 and January 2008. The suspension was a challenge to confidence-building efforts between the parties and threatened to become a major setback to implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The census commenced on 22 April 2008 in most parts of the country, except for some areas in Darfur and Southern Sudan, owing to security considerations, and was completed on 6 May 2008. The results are expected to be available during the last quarter of 2008. UNMIS produced a series of public service announcements and special programmes on radio Miraya FM to help raise awareness of the census process. Preparations for

the electoral process advanced, following the approval by the Council of Ministers of the Electoral Law and its submission to the National Assembly for adoption.

23. The Mission's public information efforts at the national level faced continued challenges. The delivery of public information programmes by UNMIS radio (Miraya FM) was constrained by operational restrictions in northern Sudan and the Three Areas (Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States and Abyei) owing to the absence of a broadcasting licence; consequently, reception in the north was limited to web streaming and short wave broadcasts of three hours' duration. Weekly press briefings for the media were not held as planned in Darfur because of the limitations of State-owned radio and television in the region. As at 30 June 2008, the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement aimed at promoting media reform have yet to be agreed on by the parties in advance of the elections.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: a democratic and peaceful Sudan where power and wealth are equitably shared among the various regions and the final status of Southern Sudan is resolved peacefully

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Conduct of the national population census by the Census Council in compliance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Interim National Constitution	Achieved. Enumeration for the fifth national census in the Sudan was conducted from 22 April to 6 May 2008. Government officials reported a coverage rate of 85 per cent in Western Darfur and 90 per cent in Northern and Southern Darfur. The National Population Council announced that it would estimate the number of people not reached by enumerators on the basis of the 1993 census results. It is expected that the census results will be released by the fourth quarter of 2008
1.1.2 Establishment of registration locations countrywide at the state, subregional, district and local administration levels	The establishment of registration locations countrywide depends on the establishment of the National Electoral Commission; the national electoral commission was not established during the reporting period pending the enactment of the National Electoral Law, which was adopted by the National Assembly on 7 July 2008 and signed into law by the President on 14 July 2008
1.1.3 Participation of all parties in meetings of the Ceasefire Political Commission to supervise, monitor and oversee the implementation of the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements	Achieved. The National Congress Party and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement participated in all 7 regular and 1 emergency meetings, which focused on the redeployment of the forces of the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the Sudan Armed Forces to adhere to the 1/1/1956 border pending its final demarcation, deployment of the Joint Integrated Units and on clashes between the forces of the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the Sudan Armed Forces in Abyei in May 2008
1.1.4 Participation of all parties in meetings of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission to monitor implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement	Achieved. The National Congress Party and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement participated in all 26 meetings of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission, which focused on the redeployment of forces, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, the census, electoral law and border demarcation

1.1.5 Conduct of National Petroleum Commission activities in compliance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

The National Petroleum Commission, which was to be established by 9 July 2005 in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, became fully operational on 5 April 2007. The Joint Technical Committee on Oil Revenue was formed and started functioning in February 2006. The National Petroleum Commission secretariat was functioning partially and met 3 times during the reporting period, but was yet to be fully staffed from members from the South

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Weekly consultations on the implementation of CPA and the role of UNMIS with all political actors (executive and legislative) of the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan through regular participation in review and coordination mechanisms	Yes	The Special Representative of the Secretary-General met with the President on the peace process on a quarterly basis and with the Vice President and Ministers from the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan on a monthly basis. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General also attended meetings at the Ceasefire Political Commission. Ad hoc meetings were conducted with the Chairman of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission and representatives of donor countries
Biweekly consultations on CPA implementation at the state and regional level with Governors and local officials, including traditional leaders	Yes	Regular consultations were conducted with state and regional Governors, local officials and traditional leaders on implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement
Participation in the monthly meetings of the plenary sessions and regular working groups of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission	26	UNMIS participated in all 11 regular plenary session meetings, 10 special and 4 power-and-wealth-sharing working group meetings, and 1 meeting of the Three Areas working group on preparations of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission midterm report, the status of Abyei, census and redeployment of forces
Participation in regular meetings and secretariat support for mechanisms created pursuant to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, especially CPC and the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee (CJMC)	32	Participated in 8 Ceasefire Political Commission and 24 Ceasefire Joint Military Committee meetings on the Sudan Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army redeployments and the status of Abyei
Monthly meetings involving representatives of civil society, political parties, government officials and other actors in Juba, Wau, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit, Abyei, Kadugli, Damazine, Khartoum, Nyala, El Fasher, Zalingi and El Geneina to promote civil society participation in CPA and other peace agreements in the Sudan and to mediate between the parties whenever differences of interpretation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement arise	174	UNMIS facilitated: 10 meetings in Warrab and Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states with representatives of civil society, youth, women associations, political parties, local peace committees, NGOs, tribal leaders and state and county officials on civil society participation in implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the peace process, reconciliation and conflict resolution 23 meetings in Blue Nile State, resulting in the formation of the state-level Assessment and Evaluation Commission

<p>Periodic consultations and coordination with the regional organizations, neighbouring States, donors and neighbouring United Nations peacekeeping missions in support of the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>132 meetings in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei States on dispute resolution between the National Congress Party and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement over provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in the Upper Nile State Assembly; conflict resolution regarding inter-county and state disputes between Nasser and Akobo (Upper Nile and Jonglei)</p> <p>6 meetings with community-based organizations on civic rights, non-State actor participation in monitoring local government compliance with Interim State Constitutions and wealth-sharing issues</p> <p>3 meetings with state-level political party leaders on promoting inter-party forum in Yambio and Torit (Equatoria States)</p> <p>Regular working level consultations held with the African Union Commission and UNAMID on the status of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including the suspension of participation of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in the Government of National Unity, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement Convention, the Justice and Equality Movement attack on Omdurman and the Abyei crisis in May</p>
<p>4 reports of the Secretary-General and 4 briefings to the Security Council on the Sudan</p>	<p>4 4</p>	<p>reports of the Secretary-General and briefings to the Security Council</p>
<p>Meetings held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and senior leadership of the Mission, weekly with United Nations funds, programmes and agencies to ensure harmonization of United Nations country team programmes with the CPA priorities, and regularly with the diplomatic and donor community to discuss and improve the effectiveness of the political and diplomatic response of the international community in the Sudan</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Daily meetings conducted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with senior management of the Mission from July to December 2007, and twice weekly for the period from January to June 2008. Weekly meetings conducted with the United Nations country team and monthly meetings held with the Electoral Donor Group to discuss and improve the effectiveness of the political and diplomatic response of the international community in the Sudan</p>
<p>Multimedia campaign in support of CPA, democratic political process, the census and elections, national dialogue and reconciliation through: radio production in Khartoum and Juba (24 hours per day, 7 days per week) with a network of correspondents in 9 locations (Wau, Malakal, Abyei, Kadugli, Damazin, El Geneina, El Fasher, Nyala and</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>UNMIS radio operations in northern Sudan were not approved. Reception in the north was therefore limited to web streaming and daily three-hour short wave broadcasts that were provided by an external company</p> <p>Miraya FM programming was broadcast through 13 relay stations throughout southern Sudan, including web streaming, with a network of reporters in Wau, Malakal and Rumbek, and in northern Sudan over short wave</p>

Rumbek) to be broadcast throughout Southern Sudan on a network of 18 FM relay stations and to all of the Sudan (3 hours daily on short wave); election- and census-awareness programme broadcasts one hour a week; weekly press briefings; a monthly newsletter (north and south); ongoing maintenance of an English and Arabic website; video products for national and international television (1 four-minute report per week); monthly meetings with Sudanese celebrities; and 8 outreach centres in urban areas

(3 hours daily); census-awareness messages were broadcast daily in local languages

12 press briefings were conducted on issues related to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement through a special Radio Miraya programme involving journalists from Juba, Malakal, Wau and Khartoum

14 press releases, 15 press statements and 7 photo releases on issues related to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and on national dialogue and reconciliation were issued to the media and posted on the UNMIS website

Facilitated press conferences and media liaison activities for the Special Envoys of the African Union and the United Nations Special Envoy for Darfur as well as for the Sudan Consortium meeting held in Oslo

Produced a monthly newsletter/magazine, *In the Sudan*, in English and Arabic on development, health, gender, mine awareness, national dialogue and reconciliation issues, which was distributed to 9,000 recipients in the last quarter of the reporting period

UNMIS website updated daily with news reports, stories from the field and press releases, in English and Arabic, on the Sudan and the role of the United Nations in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

120 video news stories produced and distributed to international news agencies and international and national television stations

6 public service announcements on the census, United Nations peacekeepers and on the Darfur peace process

Weekly meetings conducted with editors-in-chief of all important national and local newspapers and with the Ministry of Information and Communications, at the national, Southern Sudan and state levels

1 meeting conducted among editors of newspapers in the Sudan and UNMIS senior leadership to strengthen direct contact with senior journalists and on the role of UNMIS in implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

The outreach centres were not established owing to the lack of suitable locations and security concerns

Training of 120 local journalists in core journalistic techniques and practices, including accurate, informed and unbiased reporting	120	Local journalists trained on the code of ethics, treatment of information, management of media networks and wire agency reporting
Advice to the National Electoral Commission on the development of an operational plan for all phases of the presidential, general, state and local elections, and on the development and implementation of countrywide civic education strategies and programmes, including the promotion of electoral and civic rights, and the voter registration and voting processes	No	The National Electoral Commission was not established during the reporting period pending the enactment of the National Electoral Law, which was adopted by the National Assembly on 7 July 2008 and signed into law by the President on 14 July 2008
Development of training modules on voter registration and voting processes, as well as the provision of training to all members of the Commission secretariat responsible for voter registration activities	No	The National Electoral Commission was not established during the reporting period pending the enactment of the National Electoral Law, which was adopted by the National Assembly on 7 July 2008 and signed into law by the President on 14 July 2008
Assistance to the National Electoral Commission field offices in the preparation, planning and organization of activities related to voter registration, including the identification and establishment of registration locations at every administrative level of government in all 26 states to ensure easy access for all aspiring voters, design of registration materials and training of supervisory field personnel and voter registration officers in management of the voter registration process	No	The National Electoral Commission was not established during the reporting period pending the enactment of the National Electoral Law, which was adopted by the National Assembly on 7 July 2008 and signed into law by the President on 14 July 2008
Advice on the preparation for elections and future referendums, including on the national population census, through monthly meetings with the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan and through weekly meetings with the other stakeholders, including donors, political parties, civil society, observers, national and international NGOs and other United Nations agencies	Yes	<p>2 meetings held with the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Government of National Unity and 1 meeting with the Presidential Adviser of the Government of Southern Sudan on preparations for the elections, request for electoral assistance, and the procedures for the United Nations needs-assessment mission. Both interlocutors resolved to brief their principals on the timeframes with respect to preparations and the modalities for United Nations electoral assistance and a needs-assessment mission</p> <p>1 meeting held with the National Umma Party and 1 with the Popular Congress Party during which technical comments were provided on aspects of the draft electoral law</p>

		3 consultations conducted with academics from the University of Khartoum on past elections in the Sudan, including electoral systems and how voter registration was conducted
		Monthly meetings held with donors, representatives of international organizations and United Nations agencies, within the framework of the Elections Donor Group, on the legislative framework, electoral systems, identification and coordination of assistance to the electoral process
Advice to National Electoral Commission, through weekly meetings, on the establishment of a legal framework for the conduct of elections and on the development of a concept of operations for the conduct of elections	No	The National Electoral Commission was not established during the reporting period pending the enactment of the National Electoral Law, which was adopted by the National Assembly on 7 July 2008 and signed into law by the President on 14 July 2008
Organization of 12 workshops throughout the Sudan (2 each in Khartoum, Juba, Malakal, Rumbek, Wau and Kadugli) on approaches to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, with government officials, national and international NGOs and academic institutions	10	Workshops conducted on approaches to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and good governance in Wau, Juba, Khartoum and Kadugli for participants from civil society organizations, women's associations and female government representatives. The workshops resulted in advocacy and dissemination plans for participating institutions and their constituencies regarding implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

Expected accomplishment 1.2: peaceful resolution of conflicts in areas other than Southern Sudan

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
1.2.1 Representatives of the Darfur movements are appointed to institutions, including local and regional administrations, and integrated into local security mechanisms	For the period from July to December 2007, appointments were made to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, which included representatives of the Darfur movements	
1.2.2 Parties to the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement comply with the mechanisms and timetable of the Agreement	Progress was made in the implementation of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement as reflected in the Secretary-General's quarterly reports to the Security Council	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Daily consultations with the African Union on peacebuilding initiatives in Darfur and on implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement	Yes	Consultations conducted through the Government of the Sudan-African Union-United Nations Tripartite Mechanism on peacebuilding initiatives in Darfur and on implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement

Daily advice to an African Union presence in Darfur in the areas of logistics, planning, personnel and management	Yes	Provided advice on logistics, planning, personnel and management to the African Union presence in Darfur, as required, until the establishment of UNAMID
12 workshops involving representatives of civil society, political parties, government officials and other actors in order to promote civil society participation in the Darfur reconciliation process and the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation	10	6 workshops conducted with an average of 35 participants from civil society organizations in El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina on participation in the Sirte peace talks 2 meetings in El Fasher with internally displaced persons from Abushouk camp regarding leadership issues and involvement of internally displaced persons in the Darfur peace process 1 meeting in El Fasher with 18 native administration leaders to share information on the Darfur peace process and on reconciliation 1 meeting in El Fasher with 10 Arab tribal leader representatives to discuss the tribes' positions on the Darfur peace process
Public information campaign on peace and reconciliation in Darfur, including regional radio programme broadcasts and weekly briefings for media in El Fasher	Yes	Radio Miraya provided weekly programmes to the 3 state radios in Darfur (Nyala, El Geneina, and El Fasher), including greetings and messages for internally displaced persons searching for family members, stories about traditional methods of conflict resolution and inter-tribal dialogue and focusing on the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue UNMIS produced 39 30-minute radio episodes on peace and reconciliation No weekly press briefings held for the media in Darfur because of regional limitations
12 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Darfur	5	1 report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Darfur, 3 monthly reports and 1 quarterly report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the deployment of UNAMID
Co-chairing of Joint Implementation Mechanism (or its successor mechanism) meetings with the Government of National Unity on the implementation of its Darfur commitments	Yes	UNMIS co-chaired meetings between the Government of the Sudan and the African Union regarding implementation of the light and heavy support packages
Weekly consultations with the Darfur movements on the implementation of their commitments under the Darfur Peace Agreement	Yes	Conducted weekly meetings with the parties to the conflict in Darfur, including the armed movements, including the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudan Liberation Army, which focused on the preparations for political talks In close cooperation with the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation, carried out preparations for the

		organization of civil society groups, native administration and religious leaders and their participation and role in the peace process
		Provided technical and logistical support to the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and organized a unification conference for the Darfur armed movements in Juba from August 2007 to April 2008 through monthly support visits. The conference culminated in the formation of 5 movements in April 2008, and was also a precursor to the Sirte Talks that started on 27 October 2007. During the talks, the special envoys held meetings with all the parties in attendance and kept close contacts with those absent
Bimonthly consultations with the eastern movements and the Government of National Unity on the implementation of their commitments under the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement	Yes	UNMIS monitored implementation of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement, met with eastern Sudan movements and provided progress reports, as reflected in the Secretary-General's reports to the Security Council
Organization of 4 workshops with Sudanese universities in the three Darfur state universities and Khartoum University to facilitate conflict analysis, resolution and reconciliation research, dialogue and activities resulting from a signed agreement	2	1 workshop conducted for 200 students from the University of Zalingei Centre for Peace and Development on the dissemination of a culture of peace In collaboration with UNDP, conducted 1 workshop for 69 members of armed movements, political parties, leaders of internally displaced persons, lawyers, civil society organizations and government officials on the rule of law, the role of the signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement and armed movements in the reconciliation and reconstruction in Darfur, and on the transition of armed movements to political parties

Component 2: security

24. As detailed in the frameworks, during the reporting period the Mission continued to perform tasks related to the monitoring and verification of compliance by the Parties with the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements (9 January 2005). The component reflects the outputs of the Mission's Military and Political Affairs Divisions, and its work with the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan and donors.

25. The main accomplishments during the 2007/08 period included further progress in the redeployment of the Sudan Armed Forces and Sudan People's Liberation Army forces. Total redeployment of Sudan Armed Forces troops verified by UNMIS and accepted by the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee stood at 97 per cent of the 46,403 troops initially stated as being present south of the current borderline, and 10 per cent of the 59,168 Sudan People's Liberation Army troops initially stated as being present north of the current borderline. However, owing to differences between the parties with respect to the interpretation of the north-south

border as well as to uncertainties in the political and security situation, the parties did not fully complete the redeployment process by the January 2008 deadline.

26. With regard to the reintegration and formation of Joint Integrated Units, UNMIS verified 33,583 such troops, representing 84.7 per cent of the total authorized strength of 39,639 troops. The Mission established a Joint Integrated Unit support cell to work closely with the Joint Defence Board and bilateral donors to attract support for training and equipment. UNMIS also provided non-combat training to the Joint Integrated Units in field construction, medical aid and administration. At the same time, uncertainties in the political and security situation continued to hinder the formation and integration of the Joint Integrated Units.

27. A number of contentious issues between the parties were peacefully resolved through meetings of the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee. However, the armed clashes that occurred between the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the Sudan Armed Forces in Abyei in May 2008 were considered a major ceasefire violation and a serious threat to implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Immediately after the outbreak of the Abyei crisis, UNMIS leadership advocated for and promoted negotiations between the parties involved, resulting in the conclusion of the Abyei road map agreement on 8 June 2008.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: compliance of the parties with the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.1.1 Zero serious violations of the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 0)	Armed clashes between the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the Sudan Armed Forces in Abyei in May 2008 were considered a major ceasefire violation (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 1; 2007/08: 1)
2.1.2 Ceasefire mechanisms, comprising the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee, Area Joint Military Committee and Joint Military Teams, pursuant to the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements, meet 24 times at the level of Area Joint Military Committee and 24 times at the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee level	Achieved. A total of 24 meetings of the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee and 163 meetings of the Area Joint Military Committee were held in all 6 sectors in accordance with the terms of reference. The Joint Military Teams also functioned, pursuant to the Permanent Ceasefire Agreement, by undertaking monitoring and verification patrols throughout the Mission area
2.1.3 The parties abide by the mechanisms stipulated by the Joint Defence Board and continue to comply with the Joint Integrated Unit numbers agreed in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (2005/06: 39,000; 2006/07: 39,000; 2007/08: 39,000)	Against the Joint Defence Board authorized strength of the Joint Integrated Units 39,639 (19,820 from the Sudan People's Liberation Army and 19,819 from the Sudan Armed Forces), 15,978 troops were deployed/incorporated by the Sudan People's Liberation Army and 17,605 troops by the Sudan Armed Forces (2005/06: 29,646; 2006/07: 29,702; 2007/08: 33,583)

2.1.4 The Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army abide by an agreement within the Joint Defence Board on a common military doctrine and code of conduct for the Joint Integrated Units

Although the common doctrine and the code of conduct for the Joint Integrated Units were signed by the parties in the Joint Integrated Units Bill on 9 January 2005, the doctrine has yet to be translated into operational and tactical level policies. UNMIS involvement in the process was limited as the Mission does not have official membership status on the Board and plays the role of an observer

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Chairing of twice-monthly meetings of the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee to ameliorate the conditions for the implementation of the ceasefire	24	Meetings of the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee chaired by the Force Commander/Deputy Force Commander on all aspects of the protocol on security arrangements, including results of monitoring and verification of the ceasefire agreement, the redeployment of forces, the formation and integration of the Joint Integrated Units, the integration of other armed groups and issues that could not be resolved at the level of the Area Joint Military Committee
Chairing of twice-monthly meetings of the Area Joint Military Committees in six sectors to monitor and verify alleged violations, resolve disputes and report to the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee	163	Meetings (129 regular and 34 emergency) conducted in all 6 sectors. The meetings, chaired by sector commanders, dealt with all aspects of the protocol on security arrangements at the sector level, including results of monitoring and verification of the ceasefire, the redeployment of forces, the formation and integration of the Joint Integrated Units, the integration of other armed groups, and the preparation of reports to the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee on issues that could not be resolved at the sector level
Support for the activities of the United Nations country team and international and national NGO humanitarian agencies throughout the Sudan through the provision of security services, including security briefings and evacuation support, as required, for the wider assistance community (in addition to the support provided to United Nations personnel directly)	Yes	Protection was provided to UNDP, the United Nations Mine Action Service and WFP In addition, during the Abyei crisis, UNMIS sheltered and escorted to safety more than 100 civilians who had taken refuge in the UNMIS compound, provided escorts for high-level delegations on the ground and safely relocated United Nations civilian staff and humanitarian workers
Regular liaison meetings between the UNMIS senior leadership and donors on the formation of the Joint Integrated Units by the Sudanese Armed Forces and SPLA	Yes	8 meetings held with donors and the parties on funding for the Joint Integrated Units, in particular in support of the formation, equipping, training and installation of the units The identification and reporting to donors of needs and requirements of the Joint Integrated Units is expected to commence in the 2008/09 period

219,600 troop-days by 4 company-size force reserves to protect the activities of United Nations personnel in any part of the Sudan (150 troops/company, 4 companies for 366 days)	219,600	Troop-days conducted by 4 companies
87,840 troop-days by 6 platoon-size tactical reserves to prevent violations in each sector (40 troops/platoon/sector, 6 sectors for 366 days)	33,200	Platoon troop-days were dedicated to the prevention of ceasefire violations Lower actual output was owing to the restrictions of movement imposed in some sectors and to the fact that fewer patrols were conducted during the Abyei and other crises as a result of a shift in focus of military personnel to engage with the parties through the ceasefire mechanisms in order to de-escalate the situation
237,168 United Nations military observer mobile patrol days to monitor and verify the activities and commitments agreed by the parties to the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements, to investigate violations and to assist in building confidence as part of the Joint Military Teams (4 military observers/patrol, 9 patrols/team site, 18 team sites for 366 days)	22,124	Military observer mobile patrol days (based on 5,531 patrols with an average of 4 military observers per patrol) The lower actual output was owing to the lower average deployment of 580 military observers during the period compared with the budgeted 625 military observers, restrictions in the area of operations imposed on UNMIS, and weather and road conditions during the rainy season
312,930 troop mobile and foot patrol days to monitor and verify the positions, strength and movement of all parties to ensure security of observers (15 troops/patrol, 3 patrols/company, 19 companies, for 366 days)	208,432	Troop mobile and foot patrol days were dedicated to monitoring and verification activities
10,560 air patrol hours for patrolling, reconnaissance and investigations of the ceasefire (16 helicopters, 55 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months)	554	Air patrol hours conducted. Lower actual output was owing to the cancellation of tasks as a result of weather conditions and changes in operational requirements
23,424 boat patrol days to secure and maintain lines of communication and provide escort to barge transport (8 troops/boat, 8 boats for 366 days)	11,904	Boat patrol days conducted The lower output was due to inclement weather conditions
168,360 troop days to secure fixed/mobile checkpoints (10 troops/checkpoint, 2 checkpoints/company, 23 companies for 366 days)	117,165	Troop days conducted to secure fixed/mobile checkpoints The lower output was due to the alignment of resources with revised operational requirements
723,216 static installation security/team site protection/field headquarters protection days (1,976 troops for 366 days)	723,216	Static installation secured team site and protected field headquarters days

Component 3: governance

28. As detailed in the frameworks, during the reporting period the Mission continued to support activities related to governance, including the strengthening of civil administration and good governance, civil society and the rule of law, as well as the restructuring and capacity-building of the nascent police service of Southern Sudan; the national reconciliation process; and the establishment of a framework for the promotion and protection of human rights. The component reflects outputs of the Mission's United Nations police, and Civil Affairs, Rule of Law and Human Rights Sections, including the Communications and Public Information Office and the Gender Advisory Unit, which work in partnership with the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan, the Northern and Southern Sudan Police Services, the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission, the prison authorities of the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan, civil society, political parties, tribal leaders, the United Nations country team, the multi-donor trust fund and national and international NGOs.

29. The principal accomplishments in the area of governance included the establishment of the National Civil Service Commission in July 2007; the recruitment of a first group of civil servants from the South, which commenced in May 2008; the adoption of a Gender Policy and Workplan by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly in September 2007; the functioning of the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission, in accordance with the Southern Sudan Constitution; the establishment of the Lakes State Anti-Corruption Commission Office in October 2007; and the adoption by the National Assembly in June 2008 of the Armed Forces Bill, the National Police Bill, the National Council for Developing and Promoting the National Languages Bill, the National Council of Population Bill, the National Council for Child Welfare and the National Tourism Bill. The Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly passed the Judicial Service Council Bill, the Judiciary Bill, the Personal Income Tax Provisional Order Bill and the Code of Civil Procedure Bill. The Framework for the Government of Southern Sudan Police structure was developed and submitted together with the Police Act to the Minister of the Interior of the Government of Southern Sudan for approval.

30. The pace of the Mission's efforts to promote human rights and national reconciliation has been slow. Delays in the adoption of enabling legislation for the national and Southern Sudan Human Rights Commissions continue to hamper the protection and promotion of human rights as envisaged in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and the National Reconciliation Plan has not been presented by the Government of National Unity. However, UNMIS continued to provide technical assistance and support to Northern and Southern Sudanese officials, community-based organizations and civil society.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: establishment of national and Southern Sudan levels of Government, which shall exercise authority in respect of the people with an emphasis on just, transparent, people-led and integrity-based governance

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.1.1 Increase in the percentage of positions in the national civil service that are filled by people from Southern Sudan (2005/06: 15 per cent; 2006/07: 20 per cent; 2007/08: 25 per cent)	The National Civil Service Commission was established on 26 July 2007. A joint committee comprising 11 members, including the Chairman and Secretary-General, and Sudanese from all regions of the country, was established to follow up on the implementation of the allocation of 20 to 30 per cent of the civil service posts to the Southerners as per the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The National Recruitment Committee, the Ministry of Labour and the National Civil Service Commission interviewed graduates from Southern Sudan to serve at the national governmental level. The interviews targeted 1,000 Southern Sudanese graduates, of which 691 were offered jobs
3.1.2 Adoption of a gender mainstreaming policy by the Government of Southern Sudan	Achieved. The gender policy and workplan for the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs was adopted by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly in September 2007
3.1.3 Government of National Unity implements Humanitarian and Voluntary Work Act concerning the registration of NGOs	Not achieved. Although the Humanitarian and Voluntary Work Act concerning the registration of NGOs was adopted and ratified by the National Assembly on 16 March 2006, the new law remains controversial as it does not allow NGOs the right to appeal to an independent body
3.1.4 The Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission is functioning in accordance with the Southern Sudan Constitution and independent audits take place	Achieved. The Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission is functioning in accordance with the Southern Sudan Constitution and has conducted investigations on allegations of corruption. UNMIS advocacy led to the establishment of the Lakes State Anti-Corruption Commission Office on 16 October 2007. However, as at 30 June 2008, legislation enabling the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission to function remained with the Council of Ministers and had not been passed into law. Independent audits were not conducted on the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission because legislation enabling the Chamber of Auditors to do so had yet to be adopted

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of 6 workshops with NGOs and civil society organizations to increase awareness of their rights under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement	45	Workshops: 6 workshops on awareness of the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Blue Nile State with an average of 40 participants from civil society, native administration, and women's and youth groups 11 workshops in Warrab and northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States on provisions of the Comprehensive

Peace Agreement, with an average of 30 participants, including NGOs and civil society groups, local officials and administrators, chiefs, traditional leaders, women, youth, teachers and political party representatives

4 workshops on awareness of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Southern Kordofan State with an average of 50 participants from NGOs, civil society organizations, political parties, tribal leaders and local government

3 workshops on the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Upper Nile State for church organizations and 8 workshops at the county level with an average of 85 participants

6 workshops in Unity State on the protocols to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the rights of civil society

6 workshops in Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and power-sharing, civic rights, rights of internally displaced persons and political plurality with schools, civil society representatives and traditional leaders; 2 panel discussions held at the University of Juba on the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and civic rights; and 3 radio discussions conducted in English and local languages with youth groups and political party representatives on civic rights, reconciliation and the census

1 workshop in Jonglei State on women's rights for the Sudan's People's Liberation Movement and Women Affairs-Government of Southern Sudan Chamber and 1 workshop by the Dr. John Garang De Mabior Peace Institute for Science and Technology for students and parents in Bor

The higher number of workshops was the result of the increased demand for awareness of rights covered by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

Monitoring of compliance of the Government of Southern Sudan with the Southern Sudan Civil Service Commission rules and procedures through monthly meetings

No

The Southern Sudan Civil Service Commission was not functional in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States

However, 8 meetings held in Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States with state ministers for local government, Southern Sudan local government board representatives and UNDP on civil service reforms, state competencies and civil service capacity-building

10 workshops, 1 in each state of Southern Sudan, on governance and the responsibilities of the civil administration with Government of Southern Sudan representatives, civil society organizations and traditional leaders in order to promote understanding of and participation in democratic systems	22	<p>2 workshops held in Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States with local government ministry directors on identifying training needs for public sectors and counties</p> <p>Conducted:</p> <p>2 workshops in Warrab and Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States, including 18 meetings on issues of governance and the responsibilities of the local administration, with an average of 30 participants from state government, civil administration, Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, civil societies and traditional chiefs</p> <p>3 workshops in the Lakes State</p> <p>10 workshops in Upper Nile State for local government/county officials on the census and rule of law</p> <p>6 workshops in Unity State on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, census, elections, rule of law and civil administration for county commissioners, traditional leaders, women, youth groups and political party members</p> <p>1 workshop in Jonglei State for 40 Sudan's People's Liberation Movement women leaders on women's rights and participation in politics/leadership</p>
Monthly meetings with the National Assembly of the Government of National Unity to provide advice on the rights of citizens under the new Interim National Constitution	Yes	<p>2 Conferences in Central and Eastern Equatoria States on governance, minority rights and related provisions in state constitutions with County Commissioners and Executive Directors</p> <p>8 meetings with representatives of the Government of National Unity on advocacy for the rights of their respective constituencies</p> <p>4 workshops on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Eastern, Central and Western Equatoria States with ministerial personnel and state Advisers</p> <p>1 forum of chiefs in the Central Equatoria State (Yei) on awareness of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement</p>
Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects to support governance in Southern Sudan	15	<p>Quick-impact projects approved for implementation in Juba (9), Malakal (3) and Wau/Rumbek (3)</p>

<p>Advice through monthly meetings with the Government of Southern Sudan and 4 target-focused workshops in Juba, Malakal, Wau and Rumbek for policymakers and planners on the development and implementation of gender-mainstreaming policies, plans and activities relating to all sectors of civil administration, including the establishment of gender focal points in all ministries</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Conducted monthly meetings with the State Ministries of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, and Education, and with the Government of Southern Sudan State Police and officials of correctional services on gender concerns in Juba and Wau, including recommendations on the dissemination of the Government of Southern Sudan gender equality policy and gender-sensitive teaching methods, and advocacy for gender balance recruitment in the police and corrections services, and the establishment of gender and children's desks in police stations to deal with crimes against women and children</p> <p>Conducted 10 workshops on gender mainstreaming with the Government of Southern Sudan police and Ministries, and with the Southern Sudan Legislative Assemblies and parliament members, State Ministries and Councils, schools and non-profit organizations in Juba, Kadugli, Dilling, South Kordofan and Wau</p> <p>In Kadugli, the gender focal points/teams that were established in each ministry also constitute the Ministerial Gender Task Force in Southern Kordofan State</p>
<p>Conduct of 4 workshops (2 each in Khartoum and Juba) on effective membership and rules and procedures of parliamentary bodies to build capacity of women representatives in parliament</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Conducted 2 workshops to promote the participation of women in the political process</p> <p>Supported, through the provision of transportation, the Sudanese Women Parliamentarians Caucus on the role of women parliamentarians in addressing issues of national concern</p> <p>UNMIS held meetings with the members of the parliamentary committee on gender issues to enhance their capacity</p>

Expected accomplishment 3.2: establishment of the rule of law, including independent judiciary and correctional services in the Sudan

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.2.1 Commissions (National Constitutional Review Commission with its revised mandate, National Judicial Service Commission, Commission for the Protection of the Rights of Non-Muslims in the National Capital and National Electoral Commission) functioning in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Interim National Constitution

The National Constitutional Review Commission, with its revised mandate, functioned in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Interim National Constitution

Although the Commission for the Protection of the Rights of Non-Muslims in the National Capital and the National Judicial Service Commission were established, consistent follow-up implementation mechanisms, including specialized courts, public attorneys and judicial guidelines, had yet to be established in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Interim National Constitution

	The National Electoral Commission was not established during the reporting period pending the enactment of the National Electoral Law, which was adopted by the National Assembly on 7 July 2008 and signed into law by the President on 14 July 2008
3.2.2 Adoption of strategic development plans for correctional services by the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan	<p>The 2006-2011 Strategic Development Plan for correctional services was adopted by the Government of Southern Sudan on 1 June 2007, and its implementation monitored through the Government of Southern Sudan Prisons Development Committee and its subcommittees</p> <p>The draft Strategic Development Plan for correctional services was submitted to the Director of Prisons and Rehabilitation in May 2006 and was still pending approval. However, UNMIS implemented the memorandum of understanding signed by the Government of National Unity, UNMIS and UNDP through the assessment of six prisons in the North</p>
3.2.3 Enactment of laws, including on the reform of the National Security Act and national security services, the electoral law, political parties law, electoral commission law and Public Order Act amendments, in conformity with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Interim National Constitution	<p>The National Assembly adopted the Armed Forces Bill on 4 December 2007 and the National Police Bill on 16 June 2008</p> <p>The Judicial Services Act, Judiciary of Southern Sudan Act, the Personal Income Tax Act and the Code of Civil Procedure were passed by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly and promulgated into law in December 2007</p> <p>The National Electoral Law was adopted by the National Assembly on 7 July and signed into law by the President on 14 July 2008</p> <p>The National Intelligence and Security Service Bill, the Electoral Commission Bill and all laws related to the freedom of expression have yet to be tabled with the National Assembly</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
9 meetings with various commissions established in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Interim National Constitution to monitor support provided by both the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan	Yes	<p>4 meetings held with the National Constitutional Review Commission on the process of drafting the Electoral Act; with the National Civil Service Commission to facilitate further cooperation with the Commission; and with the Commission for the Protection of the Rights of Non-Muslims in the National Capital on the establishment of mechanisms for the protection of non-Muslims, as provided for in the Constitution</p> <p>1 meeting held with the Assessment and Evaluation Commission to monitor the establishment of the Commissions under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and its performance, including progress in nationally led legislative reform, and elaborative discussions of the draft election bill</p>

		<p>2 meetings held, 1 each with the Peace Commission and the Census Commission in Malakal, on State-level progress in the decentralization of those Commissions, which resulted in the first decentralization process of the Commissions initiated with the Government of Southern Sudan, in Central Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile States</p>
		<p>In cooperation with UNDP, conducted 2 workshops on the decentralization framework, enabling legislation, and building the capacity of the Commissioners. Decentralization of the remaining 7 States in Southern Sudan will commence after the completion of training at the State level for the Commissions</p>
		<p>Information and technical advisory support provided to the Southern Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement commissions, including the Peace, Census and Anti-Corruption Commissions in Juba, on the constitution of the State-level Commissions, assessing capacity and logistical requirements and on concerns raised with the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly over the absence of enabling legislation</p>
		<p>1 meeting held with the Chair of the Southern Sudan Land Commission on the first draft of the land law, including revisions recommended by the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development</p>
		<p>1 meeting held with the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission on progress made in preparing enabling legislation with the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, and on the South Sudan draft corruption perception survey prepared and conducted by the Commission</p>
<p>Provision of summaries of relevant best practices, both substantive and procedural, to the National Judicial Service Commission</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>4 meetings conducted with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and 2 meetings with the Southern Sudan Judiciary on staffing needs, challenges faced and the recruitment of judges in Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States, which facilitated the reorganization of personnel management of the judiciary in sector 1 in January 2008</p> <p>2 meetings conducted with the chairman of the Customary Law Steering Group at the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development on the Ministry's efforts and</p>

		<p>priorities in the area of customary law, including the development of a customary law centre. Planning and mapping of the state of customary justice started in Western Equatoria; a 5-day assessment mission of customary courts was undertaken in July 2007 and a report drafted on the interaction between customary and formal courts, including relevant case studies. The report served as a mapping exercise for UNMIS and the United Nations country team</p>
<p>Conduct of 6 separate training workshops on the content of new laws passed and international standards on the independence of the judiciary for 180 judges (30 judges in each workshop) in Southern Sudan and 8 training workshops for 250 judges, academics and civil society actors in the north, consistent with the new laws being drafted and enacted</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>1 training workshop conducted with Child Rights Watch for 15 judges, 5 prosecutors and 5 representatives of NGOs on the administration of juvenile justice</p> <p>In collaboration with the Advisory Council for Human Rights, conducted 1 workshop for 19 judges, 14 prosecutors, 13 police officers, 7 legal counsel from the Advisory Council, 5 lawyers, 3 security officers and 2 NGO representatives on pretrial detention</p> <p>In collaboration with the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, conducted workshops on the Code of the Civil Procedure Bill and Judicial Service Council Bill with the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development and the Attorney General's department</p> <p>The Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code, Ministry of Legal Affairs Act, National Electoral Law and Judiciary Act were adopted in July 2008 but have yet to be published in the gazette Southern Sudan, following which training can be undertaken</p> <p>The Police Act and the Prisons Act, which have not been passed by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly, are currently with the Council of Ministers of the Government of Southern Sudan</p>
<p>6 consultations with parliamentarians from all parties with respect to each of the substantive law areas, such as elections, political parties, security-sector reform and transitional justice</p>	<p>33</p>	<p>1 meeting held with the Chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the National Assembly on the organization of a workshop on security</p> <p>2 meetings held with the Chair of the Information Committee of the National Assembly to discuss the preparation of a</p>

		<p>workshop on the draft Press and Publications Bill</p> <p>5 meetings held in Juba with the Speaker of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly, the Government of Southern Sudan Under Secretary for the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, the Minister for Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, and the Legal Adviser to the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly, on technical support from donors</p> <p>3 meetings held with members of the Speaker of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Minister for Presidential Affairs and Chief Legal Adviser for the Legislative Assembly on substantive law issues</p> <p>Monthly meetings conducted with the Minister for Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development on vetting the first drafts of bills relating to criminal laws, the judicial bill and the child bill before submission to the Council of Ministers of the Government of Southern Sudan</p>
<p>Provision of substantive regional and international best practice in each of the substantive law areas of elections, security-sector reform and transitional justice through the organization and conduct of 3 workshops each in the north (including Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states) and 3 workshops in the south for a total of 600 members, including National Assembly, Council of States, legislators from Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and the Southern Sudan States and the Southern Sudan Regional Assembly</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>1 workshop conducted, in cooperation with UNDP, for Speakers and Deputy Speakers of State Legislative Assemblies in Juba on their decentralized roles in the new administration</p> <p>1 workshop held in Khartoum, in collaboration with the Peace and Reconciliation Committee of the National Assembly, for over 100 participants, including parliamentarians, members of civil society organizations, law professionals, civil servants and tribal chiefs, on the concept of transitional justice, the accountability process, truth and reconciliation committees on the role of national institutions in reconciliation</p> <p>1 workshop conducted on representation of women in the electoral process, including on best practices and international principles of fair elections, for 40 parliamentarians, aimed at improving debating skills on the Electoral Bill</p> <p>In the North, the workshop on security-sector reform was not held, since the security draft bill was not subject to public debate</p>

<p>Provision of analysis and reporting on 8 existing laws and their compliance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Interim National Constitution to the Government and legislature to encourage public debate on draft bills</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Comprehensive legal analysis drafted on National Intelligence and Security Service Act 1999, Press and Publication Act 2004, Political Parties Act 2007, Khartoum State Child Act 2007, Election Bill 2008 and Criminal Procedure Act 1991 with regard to the pretrial detention procedures for gender-based violence and the protection of the rights of non-Muslims in the Capital. Legal analysis and recommendations were provided to the National Assembly and Government institutions on the Khartoum State Child Bill 2007, the Press and Publication Act 2004 and the Political Parties Act 2007</p> <p>Public debates conducted in the National Assembly and materials on best practices and on the Security Service Act were distributed to its members</p> <p>Concept paper on the legislative process and possible channels for reform completed in March 2008 for the UNMIS-United Nations country team working group on legislation for dissemination among donor stakeholders. The concept paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the legislative process, including a gap assessment that aims to facilitate the nationally led legislative reform in compliance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement</p>
<p>Conduct of 5 workshops each in the north and south with civil society on transitional justice issues</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Workshop conducted on alternatives to imprisonment and early release for participants from the Southern Sudan Prisons Service, the Judiciary, traditional chiefs, and relevant Government of Southern Sudan Ministries and Commissions in Juba. The preliminary draft of a strategy plan for early release and alternatives to imprisonment was presented at the end of the workshop for the consideration of the Government of Southern Sudan</p>
<p>Advice to the Prison Services of the Government of Southern Sudan and the Government of National Unity on the development of their strategic development plans through quarterly meetings with the Prison Working Committees</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Technical assistance provided through daily and weekly meetings with:</p> <p>The Southern Sudan Prisons Service on the joint review of the draft prisons bill</p> <p>The Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development on its operational requirements and compliance with the Interim Constitution and international standards in prison and prisoner management</p>

		<p>Conducted monthly meetings of the Prisons Development Committee with participants from the Southern Sudan Prisons Service, United Nations agencies, Government of Southern Sudan Ministries and NGOs on the development of the Southern Sudan Prisons Service, including on infrastructure, training and vulnerable prisoners. Formation of 2 State Prisons Development Committees in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile States</p> <p>Advice was not provided to the Prison Services of the Government of National Unity on the formulation of their strategic development plan for correctional services pending approval of the draft plan by the Prisons Department</p>
<p>Development of 2 national training and development framework plans for mid-level prison managers to strengthen the professionalization of the penitentiary service</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Strategic Training and Development Framework 2006-2011 was developed with the Prisons Service of Southern Sudan (authorized by the Director-General of Prisons in May 2007)</p>
		<p>500 questionnaires were disseminated to prison authorities of the Government of National Unity to identify training needs for prison staff to facilitate development of the training framework</p>
<p>Conduct of 18 short in-service training sessions for existing prison staff in 10 central prisons and 8 county prisons in Southern Sudan and 6 training workshops in 6 major prisons in the northern states</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>Conducted:</p> <p>3 training-of-trainers courses for 20 prison staff in Wau, 15 in Malakal and 16 in Rumbek</p> <p>1 human rights training course for 10 prison staff in Bentiu</p> <p>1 financial management training course for 15 prison service staff in Juba</p> <p>1 sensitization workshop on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the UNMIS mandate, with specific reference to corrections, for 13 senior prison officers in Khartoum</p> <p>1 training course for 752 ex-officers of the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army at the Lologo Training Centre in basic prison officer duties and human rights management of the prisoners in Juba</p> <p>1 workshop for senior prisons service management personnel on the development of prison procedure in Juba</p>

1 training course conducted for 34 senior prisons officers in Southern Sudan on prison management (in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy)

In cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the following courses were conducted in Rumbek:

1 training course on HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, management of vulnerable groups, international prison management, procedure development and senior prison management, for a total of 165 participants

1 training course on prison records management for 28 prison officers from Southern Sudan

1 workshop on alternatives to imprisonment and early release of offenders for 32 judicial, police, government and community representatives, including 5 from the Prisons Service of Southern Sudan

1 training course on prison agriculture management for 35 farm managers from all States

1 course conducted for medical officers with the Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Health for 25 prison medical officers from the 10 States

1 training course conducted on management planning for 31 Prisons Service senior managers

10 workshops in various locations (two each in Juba, Malakal, Wau and Kadugli and Khartoum) on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), focusing on violence against women and the return, recovery and reintegration process for policymakers and civil society organizations

10

Workshops conducted on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), gender-based and domestic violence at various camps for internally displaced persons in Darfur, Jebel Aulia, South Khartoum, Mayo and Al Salaam, and Omdurman for elementary school pupils, tribal leaders and women. Recommendations included the establishment of referral systems and a centre to assist survivors of gender-based violence with legal and health services, the establishment of police desks, the creation of livelihood opportunities and provision of access to education

A Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Working Group was established in Juba

Provision of a best practice manual on human resources management policy to support the reform of the Southern Sudan and northern Sudan prison systems	Yes	<p>Workshops were conducted in Juba, Malakal, Wau and Kadugli on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), gender and leadership, gender and governance, gender mainstreaming and gender and peace programmes for representatives from government ministries, civil society organizations, youth groups and students</p> <p>Conducted a human resources management workshop for 38 senior managers of the Southern Sudan Prisons Services, which resulted in the establishment of a working group to develop a scheme of service for the prisons which will form part of a human resources management manual</p> <p>The best practices manual on human resources management policy was not provided to the Northern Sudan Prisons system pending approval of the draft strategic development plan for correctional services by the Director of Prisons and Rehabilitation</p>
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Expected accomplishment 3.3: progress towards national reconciliation throughout the Sudan

Planned indicators of achievement
Actual indicators of achievement

3.3.1 Presentation of the National Reconciliation Plan by the Government of National Unity to the nation (Machacos Protocol)	As at 30 June 2008, the Government of National Unity had not yet presented a national reconciliation plan. However, UNMIS provided technical guidance in developing the plans of the Equatoria States for the Peace Commission States Offices based on the Strategic Plan of the Southern Sudan Peace Commission, which focused on conflict profiling, establishment of State Advisory Groups on peace and conflict management, and coordination of state actors
3.3.2 Revision of national school curricula by the Ministry of Education through recommendations by the National Assembly to incorporate the teaching of national reconciliation	<p>Not achieved. National school curricula had not been revised because various states were using different models and had yet to harmonize the curriculum</p> <p>However, UNMIS contributed towards teaching modules with the Ministry of Education under the Government of Southern Sudan on civic rights, governance and peacebuilding by making recommendations on which aspects to incorporate, including relevant content in workshops</p>
3.3.3 Enactment of a founding law by the Government of National Unity to establish a council for the development and promotion of national languages	Achieved. The National Assembly passed the National Council for Developing and Promoting the National Languages Bill for 2008

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly meetings throughout the Sudan with civil society organizations, including universities, human rights groups, peacebuilding groups, youth groups, political parties and faith-based organizations, on how to promote peace, conflict resolution and reconciliation in 10 locations	59	<p>Meetings, as follows:</p> <p>18 meetings in Warrab and Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States with local and state peace committees, youth groups, NGOs, political parties and faith-based organizations on how to promote peace, conflict resolution and reconciliation</p> <p>2 meetings in the Lakes State with a cattle raid tribunal to address cattle theft, and with Ministers, senior government officials, party leaders and legislators on reconciliation</p> <p>1 visit to Malueth for community consultations on conflict resolution, special courts and compensation for cattle raid fatalities</p> <p>5 meetings in Upper Nile State with university students and faculty members on the census, elections and peace advocacy</p> <p>4 meetings in Jonglei State with the Dr. John Garang Institute for Science and Technology in Bor on peacebuilding advocacy and conflict resolution</p> <p>6 bimonthly forums in Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States with civil society organizations and religious leaders on lessons learned in conflict management, entitled “The conflict sensitive approaches forum”, in Juba (Central Equatoria State)</p> <p>23 meetings and conferences in Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States, including 11 field trips to conduct meetings with local peace committees, county representatives and chiefs, on peaceful resolution of inter-communal conflicts, 1 cross-boundary peace conference of Sudanese-Ugandan-Kenyan neighbouring tribes, 4 consultative meetings on planning towards an inter-state conference of Central Equatoria and Jonglei States, and 7 meetings with state advisers, peace commissions and civil society groups on strengthening State Advisory Groups</p>

<p>Organization of 250 meetings throughout the Sudan between civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups and government bodies, to facilitate dialogue and the implementation of the peace processes, including the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation of the Darfur Peace Agreement</p>	436	<p>The above meetings and conferences resulted in the holding of talks on peace and reconciliation between the two major tribes, the Bari and Mundari, the implementation of an agreed transfer of the Wanding area from Jonglei to Upper Nile, ending a long-standing dispute between Nasser and Akobo counties, and the development of an information management database identifying traditional, local and regional response mechanisms for conflict resolution</p>
		<p>Meetings, as follows:</p> <p>149 meetings in Southern Kordofan State, including 23 with civil society organizations, 32 with political parties, 29 with traditional leaders, 59 with government representatives and 6 with religious organizations</p> <p>9 meetings in Warrab and Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States with civil society organizations, including women's and youth groups, and government bodies to facilitate dialogue and implement the peace process</p> <p>1 meeting in Lakes State with state authorities on traditional courts that integrated with special courts to adjudicate over cases of cattle rustling</p> <p>15 meetings in Blue Nile State with government officials, civil society organizations and women's and youth groups, on census, elections and popular consultations, land issues, establishment of the State Land Commission, resolution of land conflicts, promotion of peace, and the temporary relocation of the State Administrative Capital from Ed-Damazin to Kurmuk. As a result, a management committee was established to resolve residential disputes, a new cabinet was formed in November 2007 in accordance with the stipulation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that it comprise 55 per cent National Congress Party and 45 per cent SPLM, and logistical and technical preparations facilitated completion of census in the Blue Nile State</p> <p>109 meetings conducted in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei States for peacebuilding advocacy with state authorities, county officials, local chiefs, youth and women's associations, and religious and other civil society organizations</p>

70 meetings held with county commissioners, directors of census and local chiefs on peacebuilding and the census/election process

37 meetings held with county commissioners and chiefs, in all three states to promote peace and reconciliation and 1 meeting with the Southern Sudan Peace Council to discuss hosting a peace conference in Malakal for all three states

43 workshops, meetings and field trips in Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States — including 22 field trips with Government officials, Sudan Peoples Liberation Army representatives and county advisers to facilitate mediation of conflicts related to the return of internally displaced persons, tensions between livestock rearing and farming communities, 7 field trips with state assembly members, chiefs and state advisers to mediate clashes in Chorokol, Chukudum, Terekkeka and Nagero Counties, 6 workshops with county commissioners and members of parliament on resolving conflicts related to governance and power sharing, 3 meetings with State officers of Southern Sudan Employee Justice Chamber and 5 meetings with the Public Grievances Chamber to identify capacities for confidence-building and resolution of civic and employment-related conflicts

1 meeting conducted with stakeholders in preparation for the second round of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation. Consultations were held with the four stakeholder groups of the native administration, civil society organizations, internally displaced persons and the academic community

1 meeting conducted with 40 participants, including the native administration, political parties, civil society organizations, the Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minnawi and Sudan Liberation Army/Gasim rebel groups, NGOs and internally displaced persons to push forward the Darfur peace process

1 meeting conducted with 29 participants, primarily Arab community leaders in Western Darfur State, on various issues and the perspectives of Arab leaders and nomadic communities

Organization of 25 workshops throughout the country with NGOs, traditional leaders and other civil society actors in order to identify and organize community activities in support of the peace processes, conflict resolution and reconciliation through customary and other mechanisms

40

Workshops, as follows:

2 workshops and 6 meetings in Warrab and Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States with NGOs, traditional leaders and other civil society actors to organize community activities for peace processes, conflict resolution and reconciliation

2 workshops in Lakes State, including 1 town hall and a reconciliation meeting in greater Yirol, for traditional leaders, chiefs, youth, the judiciary, legislators and executive members to discuss reconciliation, peacebuilding, sharing of resources, such as water points and grazing lands, marriages and chieftaincy succession, and 1 inter-ethnic reconciliation workshop using traditional conflict resolution mechanisms in Yirol, involving the Nuers of Unity State, the Dinka Pakam of Lakes State and the Dinka Luach of Warab

5 workshops in Southern Kordofan State among religious leaders, and youth and women's groups to organize community activities in support of the peace process, conflict resolution and reconciliation

4 workshops in Blue Nile State in collaboration with the NGO Collaborative for Peace to increase awareness of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, mediation, the peace process and peacebuilding with an average of 35 participants from the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army, the National Congress Party, the Democratic Unionist Party, the local administration, NGOs, and youth and women's groups

3 workshops on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Malakal, Upper Nile State, and 1 in Bor, Jonglei State

4 joint field trips in Eastern Equatoria State with state assembly members on local mechanisms for resolving cattle raiding and resource-related conflicts

3 workshops in Western and Central Equatoria States (Juba) on capacity-building for the councils of chiefs on customary law and modalities for conflict resolution

		In collaboration with UNDP, conducted 3 workshops in Upper Nile State for special groups, for women in Baliet County at the University of Upper Nile, and for returnees in Bor, Jonglei State
		Facilitated 8 meetings in Central Equatoria State with tribal chiefs, county commissioners and government officials on resolving tribal tensions over land
Implementation of 33 quick-impact projects to promote the process of conflict resolution and reconciliation	No	No projects to promote conflict resolution and reconciliation were approved in 2007/08
Weekly press briefings, monthly round-table discussions with journalists and presentations to the public in Southern Sudan, including on the census and elections, and distribution of 30,000 booklets about and copies of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to promote understanding of the Agreement and the role of UNMIS	Yes	<p>Weekly press briefings for and round-table discussions with journalists on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and role of UNMIS</p> <p>5 briefings and 14 workshops in Khartoum for more than 900 people representing civil society, academia, tribal leaders and NGO community on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and role of UNMIS</p> <p>Disseminated 5,550 copies of the full version of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and 100 summaries of the Agreement in booklet form in both Arabic and English. Fewer copies were distributed owing to a delay in the production of the booklet</p> <p>Conducted 43 training-of-trainers workshops in Southern Sudan for 2,924 participants on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and related protocols</p>
Organization of 2 workshops with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Ministry of Justice to build their capacity in gender mainstreaming in Khartoum and Juba	No	<p>The workshops for the Ministry of Justice, Khartoum, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Women and Child Affairs, Government of National Unity, and the Ministry of Gender, Welfare and Religious Affairs, Government of Southern Sudan, did not take place owing to changing priorities regarding the finalization of the national policy on the empowerment of women</p> <p>However, in collaboration with the Advisory Council for Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice, Government of National Unity, 1 workshop was conducted for government representatives, NGOs and academic institutions</p>

		<p>on the theme “Engendering Sudanese laws on violence against women” to compare Sudanese customary law with international legal instruments related to gender-based violence</p> <p>Conducted 1 workshop in Juba on the need to mainstream the gender policy of the Government of Southern Sudan and the action plan for the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs for parliamentarians and council members</p>
<p>Advice to and monitoring of national, southern and state land commissions to address land-use and land tenure issues in the context of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement through monthly meetings in each state</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Conducted:</p> <p>8 workshops and meetings in Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States, including 4 workshops with the Southern Sudan Land Commission and representatives from state governments, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide inputs on the draft Land Act</p> <p>2 reintegration working group meetings with chiefs, government officials and the Southern Sudan Land Commission to identify land-related conflicts and land tenure and property issues, and 2 meetings with county commissioners, members of Parliament and chiefs in Central Equatoria State on resolving conflicts related to county-state-government of Southern Sudan jurisdiction over land</p> <p>5 meetings with the Jonglei State Assembly Land Committee before and during the debate on the state land bill. State authorities were advised to establish a committee to diffuse any conflict from the Land Bill being contested by members of parliament from Bor County</p> <p>Conducted 1 workshop in Lakes State, in coordination with Radio Miraya, which later edited the workshop content into a radio broadcast. The workshop was on the Land and Survey Law that was enacted on 13 November 2007 to explain what the new law means in terms of community, land ownership and tenure systems</p> <p>Land commissions have not been established in Southern Kordofan or Blue Nile States owing to the lack of technical capacity in state government</p>

<p>5 workshops in collaboration with the Government for youth groups to train them as agents of peace, highlighting Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), on women and peace and security, in particular the role of youth in peacebuilding in Juba, Khartoum, Wau, Kadugli and Rumbek</p>	4	<p>Workshops facilitated:</p> <p>1 workshop in Lakes State (Rumbek) during the 5-day peacebuilding and conflict resolution event organized by Pact Sudan, which was attended by over 30 members of the Lakes State Youth Consultative Council, who were taught skills to strengthen traditional approaches to conflict resolution that encompass global ways of resolving conflicts</p> <p>1 workshop organized by the Government of Southern Sudan on gender policy for women state ministers and members of parliament from Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States</p> <p>2 workshops on the theme “Young women as agents of peace” held in Juba for 65 participants and in El Fasher for 45 participants</p>
<p>Creation of awareness on concepts of gender equality and equity, including gender mainstreaming, among civil society organizations by holding quarterly meetings and disseminating gender-sensitization material, including Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) (15,000 copies)</p>	No	<p>5,000 copies in English and 2,500 in Arabic were disseminated. Fewer copies were distributed because distribution was limited to the participants of various workshops, training sessions and meetings conducted by the Gender Office</p>
<p>Participation in monthly working groups, involving civil society organizations, traditional leaders and government representatives in all states, to develop state-based programmes for the transformation of Sudanese society from conflict to sustainable peace</p>	Yes	<p>3 meetings in Warrab and Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States with working groups on governance, rule of law and returns and regular weekly/monthly meetings of the Census Working Group on awareness of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and conflict resolution</p> <p>Monthly meetings in Upper Nile State with the Rule of Law Forum (chaired by the Justice for the Regional Court of Appeal) and Protection Working Group on awareness of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and conflict resolution</p> <p>3 meetings in Jonglei State with the Peacebuilding Working Group, Returns Working Group and State Disaster Management Committee, on awareness of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and conflict resolution</p>

11 workshops and meetings in Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria States, including 3 workshops with county-level government department heads, and NGOs on state strategic plans, and 8 meetings with the Directors of State Ministries of Local Government, the Local Government Board and UNDP on local government reform challenges and identification of training needs

Expected accomplishment 3.4: establishment of a framework for governance on the promotion and protection of human rights in the Sudan

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.4.1 Ratification by the Government of National Unity of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Although consultations among various actors continued as at 30 June 2008, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment were not ratified by the Government of National Unity

3.4.2 Enactment of reform laws in compliance with international human rights instruments by the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 5)

Achieved. The Police Bill and National Criminal Procedure Act were enacted

The Security Act, Media Law, Criminal Act, National Human Rights Commission Act, Law on Combating Female Genital Mutilation and Personal Law Act were drafted by the Government of National Unity, in compliance the international human rights instruments

(2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 2)

3.4.3 Enactment of legislation for the establishment of National and Southern Sudan independent human rights commissions

The legislation for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission Bill was submitted by the Government of National Unity to the National Assembly in July 2007, but was not enacted. In January 2008, the legislation was referred back to the Council of Ministers with comments on some contentious issues, particularly on the power of investigation

Although the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission was established by the Government of Southern Sudan, the enabling legislation was not passed. It is expected that the enabling legislation will be passed by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly in the parliamentary session set to begin in September 2008

3.4.4 Increase in the total number of human rights violation cases prosecuted by the Sudanese justice authorities (2004/05: 0; 2005/06: 10; 2006/07: 50; 2007/08: 75)

87 cases of human rights violations were followed up with the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the Government of National Unity, of which 10 were prosecuted by the Sudanese justice authorities

(2005/06: 10; 2006/07: 52; 2007/08: 10)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring and reporting on a weekly basis incidents of human rights abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence, occurring in Darfur and elsewhere, to donors and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Yes	<p>83 cases of human rights violations monitored in Darfur, of which 14 were reported to the local prosecutors in El Fasher (12) and in Zalingei (2)</p> <p>48 weekly reports and 12 monthly activity reports submitted to OHCHR, and support provided to the preparation of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan</p> <p>A report on arbitrary arrest and detention was shared with the Government of National Unity's Advisory Council on Human Rights for comments and review</p>
Co-chairing of the monthly meetings of the subcommittee of the Joint Implementation Mechanism for bringing human rights issues of concern to the attention of the Government of National Unity	No	<p>Monthly meetings did not take place since the subcommittee of the Joint Implementation Mechanism was suspended by the Government of National Unity in August 2006. A meeting to revive the subcommittee was held in July 2007, but did not result in any follow-up action. The Government of National Unity subsequently suggested that after the Darfur resolution, a Human Rights Forum be created to raise human rights concerns. The establishment of the forum is still under discussion</p> <p>Discussions held with the Advisory Council for Human Rights on replacement of the sub-Joint Implementation Mechanism with the Human Rights Forum. Concerns on human rights violations were raised with the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly</p>
Assistance through the provision of 4 training workshops to the Independent Human Rights Commission for the development of its plans and the strengthening of its capacity to implement them	Yes	<p>2 workshops conducted on concepts and principles of the National Human Rights Commission</p> <p>1 workshop conducted on concepts and principles of the National Human Rights Commission for the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly</p> <p>1 workshop conducted for the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development on international human rights standards and administration of justice</p>

Conduct of 2 training programmes for the members and staff of the Independent Human Rights Commission in addressing human rights complaints	No	The 2 training programmes were not conducted pending the establishment of the Independent Human Rights Commission by the Government of National Unity
Assistance to the Ministry of Justice of the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan to harmonize relevant national laws with international human rights standards by providing 4 briefing notes commenting on the laws to be amended	Yes	<p>Conducted:</p> <p>3 workshops in collaboration with the Advisory Council for Human Rights and the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly on harmonizing relevant laws with international human rights standards and including the Rape Law within the Criminal Law Act 1991 for 80 representatives from civil society organizations and the Government of National Unity. As a result, 2 fact sheets on rape law and national human rights institutions were produced</p> <p>1 workshop on the draft law on the rights of the child for 100 members of civil society and the Government of National Unity</p> <p>Reviewed and commented on the Southern Sudan Prison Bill, Prisons Bill Code of Conduct and the draft code of conduct for the Southern Sudan Police</p>
Advice to the national Advisory Council for Human Rights and the designated members of the human rights commission in Southern Sudan on draft legislation for the establishment of national and Southern Sudan human rights commissions and the organization of 4 consultative meetings with parliamentarians, government officials and civil society on the draft legislation	Yes	<p>Conducted:</p> <p>4 meetings on the establishment of the national and Southern Sudan Human Rights Commissions were held, including advocacy on accelerating the passing of legislation through an exchange of letters between the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development and the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly</p> <p>1 workshop with parliamentarians on draft legislation on the establishment of the Commissions</p> <p>1 meeting with the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly to discuss the draft law and necessary support from UNMIS</p> <p>Provided technical assistance through participation in a workshop on human rights instruments organized by the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission</p>
Development of a human rights training manual for the Sudan National Police and the Southern Sudan Police Service within	Yes	The draft human rights training manual was submitted to the Sudan National Police, but the draft training manual for the Southern Sudan

the framework of the United Nations police training planning and the conduct of 6 workshops for them

4 workshops for civil society organizations to increase understanding of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to assist them in developing ratification campaign plans

4 workshops for the Government of National Unity and civil society on reporting obligations under the international human rights treaties

6

Police Service has yet to be finalized. In the North, meetings were conducted on the draft manual and revisions were made by a committee comprising senior police officers from the Ministry of the Interior and UNMIS staff

1 workshop held with the Sudan National Police on using the human rights training manual

Conducted:

4 workshops for civil society organizations and community leaders organizations on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture

1 workshop in Khartoum on the treaty body, including on government obligations related to the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, for 17 women and 18 men from the Advisory Council for Human Rights and for relevant ministers and members of civil society organizations

Conducted a workshop in Juba on the treaty body, including on government obligations related to implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture for 6 male and female members of civil society organizations

3

Conducted:

1 workshop in Khartoum on the treaty body, including on government obligations related to the implementation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, for 17 women and 18 men from the Advisory Council for Human Rights members of relevant ministries and civil society organizations

1 workshop in Juba on reporting obligations for officials from the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development and other relevant ministries and members of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission

		1 workshop in Juba on the treaty body, including on government obligations related to implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture, for 6 male and female members of civil society organizations
Publication and dissemination of materials on human rights (5,000 copies of handbooks/posters) for Sudanese government officials, members of the judiciary and civil society organizations	5,000	<p>Copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights disseminated in Khartoum</p> <p>The drafts of the translations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights into 4 of the major languages spoken in Southern Sudan were submitted to the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission for approval</p> <p>Technical assistance provided to the Government of National Unity through participation in a meeting to develop an action plan on violence against women based on reports of sexual and gender-based violence in Darfur</p>

Expected accomplishment 3.5: restructuring of the Government of Southern Sudan nascent police force derived from SPLA and the existing police force of the Government of National Unity into police services operating to internationally acceptable standards consistent with democratic policing

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.5.1 Adoption by the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan of a framework for the police structure for Government of Southern Sudan police that will outline organizational structures, command and control, delegation of authority and provision of support elements to police	The framework for the Government of Southern Sudan police structure that was adopted by the Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Interior and Southern Sudan Police Service in February 2007 and the Police Act was presented to the South Sudan Legislative Assembly
3.5.2 Increase in the total number of model police training centres (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 3)	The construction of 9 training centres in Southern Sudan was approved under the multi-donor trust fund project and is expected to commence in January 2009
3.5.3 Increase in the total number of model police stations (2006/07: 1; 2007/08: 5)	The construction of 9 state police headquarters and 21 county and 55 sub-county police stations in Southern Sudan was approved under the multi-donor trust fund project and is expected to commence in January 2009
3.5.4 8,000 police officers recruited to the Southern Sudan Police Service (2006/07: 5,400; 2007/08: 8,000)	The recruitment policy and procedures for the Southern Sudan Police Service were not finalized. However, the Southern Sudan Police Service authority integrated 2,400 former officers of the Sudan People's Liberation Army into the Southern Sudan Police Service in March 2008

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly meetings with the police leadership of the Government of the Southern Sudan and the Government of National Unity to develop a coordination mechanism	24	Meetings held with the Inspector General of the Southern Sudan Police Service and his deputies and with the Deputy Director of Training and International Cooperation of the Police Service in Northern Sudan. As a result, a coordination mechanism was specifically developed for training, capacity-building and community policing
Monthly meetings with United Nations agencies, including UNDP, donors and the Government of Southern Sudan and the Government of National Unity represented by the leadership of their police services, to monitor the implementation of a unified policy framework for the establishment and training of police services	24	<p>Monthly meetings held with UNDP and bilateral donors to support infrastructure development, registration of Southern Sudan Police Service funds for community policing and gender/child protection desks and activities</p> <p>Advice provided to the Inspector General of the Southern Sudan Police Service, his deputies and heads of police directorates on the framework structure of the service and the Police Act submitted for legislative review, through the co-location programme</p> <p>Legal advice provided to the Inspector General of the Southern Sudan Police Service on the draft Police Act, which has been submitted to the Government of Southern Sudan for approval</p> <p>In cooperation with the Southern Sudan Police Service, developed an asset management policy to introduce accountability and better resource management. As a result, the three-year strategic plan identifying remaining requirements for infrastructure development of the Southern Sudan Police Service for donors was approved by the Minister for the Interior</p> <p>Conducted meetings with the Deputy Director of General Training and International Cooperation of the National Police Service, which resulted in the approval of the training and community policing programme in camps for internally displaced persons and capacity building for 2008-2009</p>
Advice to the Government of Southern Sudan and the Government of National Unity on the operation of a police service in accordance with internationally acceptable standards of policing through monthly meetings with their police leadership,	Yes	Advice provided on a daily basis on police administration and organization, human rights, operations, maintenance of law and order, criminal investigations, traffic management, community policing, gender and juvenile issues, through the co-location of UNMIS police with

documentary proposals on such matters as the framework for the police structure and training programmes and daily interactions

Conduct of 119 courses, made up of 3 senior management courses (command and control), 6 train-the-trainer courses, 18 crime investigation courses, 18 gender and child protection courses, 18 community policing courses, 14 courses on human rights and rule of law, 6 crowd control/VIP protection courses, 6 basic recruit courses, 24 workshops for senior police management (to devise national training policy and sensitize senior management on other key policing issues, such as democratic policing, human rights and rule of law) and 6 refresher courses for junior officers, to train a total of 3,047 local police officers from the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan

Weekly assessment meetings with representatives of civil society groups, including community, tribal and religious leaders, to assess their expectations and needs of the police, monitor the operational activities of police, assess adherence to internationally acceptable standards and identify areas for donor support

249

the police management at the Southern Sudan Police Service headquarters in Juba, at State headquarters and at the county level in police stations. As a result, the 2008/09 training programme for the Southern Sudan Police Service, which was developed in conjunction with the service, was approved by the Government of Southern Sudan Inspector General of Police in Juba

Conducted 1 supervisor course for senior police officers; 5 train-the-trainers courses in training and education skills; 23 crime investigation courses; 51 community policing courses; 12 human rights and rule of law courses; 21 crowd control/VIP protection courses; 4 basic police training courses; 1 workshop on falsified documents; 1 workshop on interview skills; 1 workshop on illegal detention; 1 workshop on interrogation skills; 1 workshop on training awareness; 1 workshop on gender mainstreaming; and 1 workshop on capacity-building

Also conducted 125 courses in traffic management and investigation, computer applications, family and child protection, awareness of explosives, fingerprinting, passport examination, self-defence and airport security

A total of 6,904 local police officers from the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan were trained

15

Ad hoc assessment meetings conducted with community and local leaders and representatives during police-community relations committee meetings in the South to identify the communities' expectations and the needs of police and areas of donor support. A total of 27 committees are functioning in Central, Western and Eastern Equatoria States, in Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States, and in Warrab, Lake, Upper Nile and Jonglei States in the South

Conducted 90 community policing courses for 2,307 participants, including 315 females

Community Aid Posts opened in the Al Baraka Camp for internally displaced persons to act as

		focal points for community activities in Khartoum
		Evaluation reports prepared on the operational activities of the Southern Sudan Police Service with internationally acceptable policing standards, which confirmed improvements in human rights standards
Advice to and coordination with bilateral donors through bimonthly meetings to identify and implement projects regarding police capacity-building and police training	Yes	<p>Bimonthly meetings held with UNDP and donors in Juba and Khartoum on support for police training, infrastructural developments, and police equipment. In coordination with UNDP, conducted community policing activities in Khartoum and training in Kassala. The activities included training on community policing, drug control, night patrols, traffic management and frequent visits to camps for internally displaced persons</p> <p>Bilateral support provided by Community Habitat Finance and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) on the establishment of 4 gender desks at the Central, Northern and Western Police Divisions and the Yei Police Station</p>
Conduct of 36,600 patrol person-days together with Southern Sudan police officers (2 United Nations police per patrol, 2 patrols per day for 25 team sites for 366 days), to include monitoring of local police operations in accordance with internationally accepted standards and provide on-the-job training/mentoring on how patrolling should be conducted	30,744	Daily joint patrols conducted with the Southern Sudan Police Service officers in 22 team sites in Southern Sudan to monitor local police operations, provide on-the-job training/mentoring on patrolling and other police-related activities, such as crime investigation, traffic control, station administration, community relations, detention, use of force, professional standards and crimes involving juveniles
Advice on police operations and investigations through daily interactions with Southern Sudan police at 25 sites and at the headquarters level	Yes	Advice provided on a daily basis through the co-location of UNMIS police officers with the Southern Sudan Police Service at the police headquarters level and 22 team sites to ensure that corrective measures are taken with regard to identified shortcomings, such as unlawful arrests, prolonged detention or ill-treatment of suspects. Human rights courses were conducted for Southern Sudan Police Service officers, in addition to the findings being brought to the attention of authority with recommendations to correct deficiencies

		In the Three Areas, specialized training was organized to address areas of potential improvement, such as response to civil disturbances, crime scene management and crime investigations. Training was conducted in areas such as crowd control/VIP protection, crime scene management and crime investigation
Advice through daily interactions with the Southern Sudan Police Service on developing policies for registration, vetting, selection and certification of 8,000 local police recruits in accordance with international standards	Yes	<p>Conducted daily meetings with Southern Sudan Police Service officers in 10 states for registration, vetting and verification exercises</p> <p>Launched registration database for the Southern Sudan Police Service; 18,000 officers were registered in the database; verification of details conducted in collaboration with Southern Sudan Police Service officers</p> <p>6 Southern Sudan Police Service police officers were co-located with UNMIS for capacity-building relating to data entry, report generation of reports and utilization of data</p>
Participation in biweekly meetings of the Police Development Committee to enable coordinated activities of stakeholders and interested parties working for the development of the Southern Sudan Police Service	12	<p>Meetings held with the Police Development Committee, daily follow-up with the Southern Sudan Police Service authorities and other stakeholders on policing issues, including the adoption of policies that are pending with the Government of Southern Sudan, such as the uniform, the procurement, fleet management and media and public affairs policies</p> <p>As a result of the above, the three-year strategic plan identifying remaining requirements for the infrastructure development of the Southern Sudan Police Service for donors was approved by the Minister for the Interior</p>
Conduct of public awareness programmes in all 34 team site areas on sector community-based projects and minority recruitment campaigns	Yes	Public awareness campaigns on community-based projects, gender and minority representation conducted through community policing programmes in 22 sites in Northern and Southern Sudan and through the co-location programme in 33 sites in Southern Sudan
Provision of advice through monthly meetings with the Southern Sudan police on changes to the chain of command in line with internationally accepted standards	Yes	Advice provided on a daily basis on the review of policies, including the code of conduct and organizational structure of the Southern Sudan Police Service, complaints against police and treatment of both witnesses and suspects, through the co-location of UNMIS police officers with the Southern Sudan Police Service

Advice to the Southern Sudan Police Service on the implementation of a community policing model in 10 locations in the Southern Sudan region through the formation of 10 police-community relations committees involving all stakeholders of the community	Yes	Established 27 police-community relations committees that are functional in 9 states in the South, which comprise representatives from the local police, community leaders, chiefs, women organizations, village elders and other stakeholders Conducted discussions on safety and security issues and generated awareness of the complementary role of the police and the community during meetings of the committees
Advice to the Southern Sudan Police Service on the implementation of a model field training programme in 10 locations in Southern Sudan	No	As at 30 June 2008, the model field training programme was being drafted for review and approval by the Southern Sudan Police Service authorities
Advice to the Sudan National Police and the Southern Sudan Police Service on the preparation and implementation of the security plan for referendums and elections through monthly meetings	No	The National Electoral Law was adopted by the National Assembly on 7 July 2008, after the reporting period, and signed into law by the President on 14 July 2008

Component 4: humanitarian assistance, recovery and reintegration

31. As detailed in the frameworks, during the reporting period the Mission continued to support activities related to the coordination and facilitation of humanitarian assistance related to the return, recovery and reintegration of internally displaced persons; to national efforts in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of members of armed forces and groups; and to the coordination, monitoring and reporting of issues concerning the protection of civilians.

32. The component reflects the outputs of the Mission's return, recovery and reintegration, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and Protection Sections, the Communications and Public Information Office, the Gender Unit and the Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, including the Humanitarian Liaison Unit, which carried out their activities in partnership with the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan, tribal leaders, the United Nations country team, the multi-donor trust fund, UNAMID and national and international NGOs.

33. The principal accomplishments during the reporting period included the provision of humanitarian assistance to 90,000 tracked transiting spontaneous internally displaced persons, 29,661 registered internally displaced persons, 49,564 other organized internally displaced returnees and 70,991 refugees. In addition, UNMIS, in cooperation with the United Nations country team, coordinated and ensured the provision of humanitarian assistance to an estimated 4.5 million people affected by the conflict in Darfur.

34. A major milestone was the adoption of the National Strategic Plan for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in November 2007 by the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council and the adoption of the multi-year disarmament, demobilization and reintegration project

document by the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan and UNDP on 25 June 2008. The document outlines a multi-year disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for up to 180,000 ex-combatants and associated members (North and South) and provides specific guidelines on the provision of direct support to eligible participants to facilitate their reintegration into civilian communities. Although the disarmament and demobilization of all target beneficiaries did not commence as planned, 50,000 target beneficiaries (25,000 North and 25,000 South) pre-registered for demobilization, which is scheduled to start in the last quarter of 2008.

35. No significant progress was achieved regarding the conditions for sustainable return in Darfur owing to continued instability and insecurity. However, as part of the joint return plan, the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan and the United Nations organized the return of 7,552 displaced persons from Southern Darfur to Northern Bahr el Ghazal State.

36. There was a lack of progress regarding the protection of civilians, as a systematic reporting system on incidents and attacks, including incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, was still not in place in the Sudan. There was an increase in identified and reported cases of children associated with armed forces/groups owing to continued recruitment by armed groups in Darfur, some states of Southern Sudan and the Three Areas.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: impact of conflict and drought on Sudanese civilians mitigated and their basic needs met

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 100 per cent of the tracked transiting spontaneous internally displaced persons and registered refugees returning to Southern Sudan, Kordofan, Abyei and Blue Nile are provided with humanitarian assistance en route (2005/06: 100 per cent; 2006/07: 100 per cent; 2007/08: 100 per cent)

Achieved. All 90,000 tracked transiting spontaneous internally displaced persons, 29,661 registered internally displaced persons, 49,564 other organized internally displaced returnees, and 70,991 refugees were provided with humanitarian assistance en route, including food and non-food items, medical services, water and sanitation, and mine-risk education

4.1.2 2.5 million conflict- and drought-affected people in Darfur have access to life-saving support

Achieved. UNMIS, in coordination with the United Nations country team, coordinated and ensured the provision of humanitarian assistance, in close cooperation with its implementing partners in Darfur, to an estimated 4.5 million conflict-affected people in Darfur

4.1.3 70 per cent of the host communities receiving significant numbers of returnees in Southern Sudan, Southern Kordofan, Abyei and southern Blue Nile receive reintegration assistance (2004/05: 0 per cent; 2005/06: 50 per cent; 2006/07: 100 per cent; 2007/08: 70 per cent)

Achieved. A total of 75 per cent of the targeted host communities received reintegration assistance, such as improvement of access to water, health and education facilities and livelihood. A total of 70 per cent of targeted groups received seeds and agricultural tools

4.1.4 25 per cent of the displaced population of Darfur, estimated at 1.8 million, returns within 180 days after physical security and assistance in areas of return are guaranteed

Conditions for sustainable return did not exist in Darfur owing to continued instability and insecurity. However, as part of the joint return plan, the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan and the United Nations organized the return of 7,552 displaced persons from Southern Darfur to Northern Bahr el Ghazal State during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Liaison with governmental authorities (at both the ministerial and the working level) throughout the country on a weekly basis, and with the African Union on a daily basis, to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and access and advocate respect for humanitarian principles	52	Inter-agency meetings conducted with UNAMID and government authorities at the ministerial level (ministries of humanitarian affairs, foreign affairs and international cooperation), at the regional level and with the United Nations country team on humanitarian access, including protection of civilians and safety of staff and humanitarian operations
Weekly coordination of humanitarian assistance with the United Nations country team and NGOs, including on common humanitarian action plans for the United Nations country team and partners	Yes	Weekly meetings held with the United Nations country team, NGO representatives and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance and common humanitarian action plans Fortnightly Darfur coordination meetings conducted, chaired by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, with the United Nations, NGOs, international organizations and donors Thematic working groups and sector working groups met on programme requirements and priorities for humanitarian assistance, implementation, contingency planning and advocacy, as well as fund-raising
Weekly coordination meetings with UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP) and NGOs to ensure coherence of mine action activities carried out in the context of a comprehensive programme of the United Nations Mine Action Office and mine action activities in the Sudan in support of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement	52	Meetings conducted with UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and NGOs on mine activities in the Sudan in support of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including the planning, prioritization and implementation of programme activities, such as road surveys, road clearance, destruction of mines and unexploded ordnance, and mine-risk education, delivered to Sudanese populations

<p>Donor coordination and efforts to mobilize \$700 million in extrabudgetary resources for relief activities through provision of information; inclusion of donors in coordination meetings; financial tracking of donor contributions in order for national and international stakeholders to monitor the level of humanitarian assistance; and hosting of donor conferences</p>	Yes	<p>In relation to the 2007 workplan, total requirements in the amount of \$1.82 billion, donors contributed \$1.27 billion by December 2007</p> <p>Total requirements for the 2008 workplan are \$2.37 billion, and by June 2008 donors had contributed \$1.15 billion. The persistence of the Darfur crisis continues to absorb the major part of humanitarian funding</p> <p>Donor coordination meetings on humanitarian, recovery and development issues were held monthly for Northern-Southern Sudan operations, and biweekly meetings were conducted with donors and NGOs on the humanitarian situation in Darfur, with a focus on the overall humanitarian coordination of intervention and access.</p> <p>In Southern Sudan, donor meetings provided for comprehensive humanitarian, recovery and development updates (including funding issues), in addition to information on relevant topics and needs of the month, such as returns, roads and demining</p> <p>Humanitarian funding was monitored by the Monitoring/Evaluation and Resource Track Units. While the former looks at the overall performance of the workplan for Sudan issuing biannual reports, the latter tracks funding of the workplan. The Common Humanitarian Fund is the main conveyor of humanitarian funding to the Sudan, and was closely monitored by the Resource Track Unit of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</p>
<p>Daily coordination on the implementation of a civil-military framework among humanitarian agencies, UNMIS and the African Union</p>	Yes	<p>Daily coordination took place on the implementation of the civil-military framework developed among humanitarian agencies, principally the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNMIS and UNAMID, including training aimed at resolving operational, protection and access issues</p>
<p>Daily coordination of the public information campaign to reach an estimated 1 million returnees to the south and within Darfur to enable them to make informed decisions about their return to their places of origin, including 1 hour of daily radio airtime, brochures, print media and a website</p>	No	<p>Conditions for sustainable return still did not exist in Darfur owing to continued instability and insecurity. Consequently, the initially planned public information campaigns were directed mostly at returnees to the south</p> <p>3 information days on returns were conducted in Khartoum for a total of about 2,500 Sudanese people under the auspices of the Sudan Information Campaign on Returns, which is led by UNICEF and comprises United Nations agencies and national and international NGOs</p>

Provision of security escorts to humanitarian convoys, as required	Yes	Progress in regard to returns was reflected on the UNMIS website (in English and Arabic)
		Protection was provided to UNDP, the United Nations Mine Action Service and WFP
		In addition, during the Abyei crisis, UNMIS sheltered and escorted to safety more than 100 civilians who had taken refuge in the Mission's compound, provided escorts for high-level delegations on the ground, and safely relocated United Nations civilian staff and humanitarian workers
Daily coordination of international efforts to support the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons in Southern Sudan and the three areas (Blue Nile, Abyei and Southern Kordofan), in collaboration with United Nations agencies, NGO partners, the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan, through monitoring adherence to a commonly agreed returns policy	Yes	Conducted weekly joint planning task force meetings with the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan, United Nations partners and the International Organization for Migration on planning, coordination and monitoring of joint organized returns at the national level
		Weekly state return and reintegration working group meetings held with government counterparts (Humanitarian Aid Commission, Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and Voluntary Return and Reintegration Commission), United Nations agencies, NGOs, and community-based organizations on preparation of receiving returnees, monitoring adherence to a commonly agreed returns policy and advocacy for smooth reintegration into their communities at the state level
Monitoring the implementation of a United Nations country team/NGO common operational plan for returns for Southern Sudan and the three areas as per the benchmarks set and ensuring through surveys and assessments that returnees receive support	Yes	Joint monitoring exercises by the members of Joint Planning Task Force conducted in camps for internally displaced persons to ensure that pre-departure assistance, including provision of food and non-food items, water and sanitation, medical services and mine-risk education, were provided at the departure centre before travel and at way stations en route
		Inter-agency monitoring teams carried out surveys and assessments in the areas of returns to verify whether returnees had been provided with the necessary reintegration assistance, such as food rations for 3 months and seeds and agricultural tools, upon their return at the receiving end, and to identify gaps in coverage in the provision of basic human services across sectors to meet minimal community requirements

Preparation, periodical updating based on lessons learned and monitoring of a United Nations country team/NGO common plan for return and recovery to support the voluntary and appropriate return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes in Darfur, within a protected environment	No	The environment in Darfur was not conducive to start the returns into Darfur during the reporting period
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Implementation of 57 quick-impact projects in support of the peace process including humanitarian projects and repair to basic community infrastructure	3	Quick-impact projects implemented in support of the reintegration of returnees through capacity-building, income generation and improvement of infrastructure. The number of projects implemented was significantly lower owing to logistical and access constraints as a result of the volatile security situation
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Expected accomplishment 4.2: disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of members of armed forces and groups in the Sudan, including meeting the specific needs of women and children associated with such groups, as well as weapons control and destruction

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.2.1 Adoption by the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan of a comprehensive programme for a second phase of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration following force reduction by the parties

Achieved. The national strategic plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which was adopted by the Presidency in November 2007, provides key steps and operational modalities for the implementation of the multi-year disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, which is scheduled to commence towards the end of 2008

The multi-year national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration project document on the reintegration process was signed by the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan and UNDP at a donor conference in Geneva on 25 June 2008. The document outlines a multi-year disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for up to 180,000 ex-combatants and associated members (north and south) with project funding of \$430 million over a 4-year period and provides specific guidelines on the provision of direct support to eligible participants to facilitate their reintegration into civilian communities

4.2.2 Increase in the total number of ex-combatants, including adults, children and members of special groups (women and disabled), disarmed and demobilized (2004/05: 0; 2005/06: 688 (0 adults, 688 children, 0 members of special groups); 2006/07: 112,500 (85,000 adults, 17,000 children, 10,500 members of special groups); 2007/08: 45,000 adults)

Disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion of all adult target beneficiaries was not conducted owing to the delayed adoption of the national strategic plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in November 2007 and the multi-year national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration project document on the reintegration process in June 2008. However, 277 children associated with armed forces and groups were demobilized, 88 of which were reunited with their families, and family tracing was conducted for the remaining 189 children. Since 2005, 1,300 children have been demobilized and reunified with their families

In addition, 50,000 target beneficiaries (25,000 north and 25,000 south) pre-registered for demobilization, which is planned for the last quarter of 2008

<p>4.2.3 Increase in the total number of ex-combatants, including adults, children and members of special groups (women and disabled), participating in reintegration (2004/05: 0; 2005/06: 688 (0 adults, 688 children, 0 members of special groups); 2006/07: 45,000 (22,500 adults, 17,000 children, 5,500 members of special groups); 2007/08: 12,000 adults)</p>	<p>The delayed disarmament and demobilization of the 50,000 pre-registered beneficiaries affects the beginning of the reintegration opportunity programmes, scheduled to begin within 6 months from the end of demobilization</p> <p>600 out of 1,300 demobilized children associated with armed forces and groups (from both north and south Sudan) are undergoing reintegration programmes</p>
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<p>Policy and operational advice through quarterly meetings with the National Council for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination and the Northern and Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commissions, in collaboration with partner agencies (including the World Bank) on the implementation of national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, including criteria and pre-registration for participation in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; the development and adoption of information management systems in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; sensitization and orientation programmes for ex-combatants; encampment issues; and the development of budgets to support reintegration activities</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Facilitated:</p> <p>4 joint coordination meetings between the north and south disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commissions, UNDP and the donor community, to discuss joint plans and modalities for implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in the Sudan. As a result, the expected disarmament, demobilization and reintegration target figure of 180,000 ex-combatants with project funding of \$430 million over a 4-year period, and on categories of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration beneficiaries were agreed on</p> <p>Meeting with the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council, which resulted in the Government of National Unity's commitment to set up a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration planning committee to develop joint operational plans for presentation to donors</p> <p>Participation at the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration round-table conference organized by the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council in Khartoum. As a result, an agreement was reached on the budget and target figures for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for up to 180,000 ex-combatants and associated members (north and south) with project funding of \$430 million over a 4-year period</p> <p>At the Sudan Donor Consortium held in Oslo in May 2008, the United Nations, national partners and donor representatives agreed that about \$110 million would be required for reintegration activities to start the disarmament and demobilization process to minimize the gap between the disarmament and demobilization process and reintegration activities</p>

<p>4 meetings with the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration steering committee to coordinate the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, with the aim of promoting coherence in all aspects of the programme, especially linkages to protection, human rights and the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees</p>	8	<p>Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration steering committee meetings conducted on issues related to policy guidance for United Nations participation in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in the Sudan, coordinated United Nations input into the national strategic plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the multi-year disarmament, demobilization and reintegration project document, and defined the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in the Sudan</p>
<p>Disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion of up to 45,000 soldiers who voluntarily demobilize, including through the provision of related services such as feeding, clothing, civic education, medical services, profiling and counselling, education, training and employment referral, transitional safety allowance and training materials and reinsertion support in the communities of origin</p>	No	<p>Disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion of all adult target beneficiaries was not conducted owing to the delayed adoption of the national strategic plan for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in November 2007 and the multi-year national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration project document on the reintegration process in June 2008</p> <p>However, 50,000 target beneficiaries (25,000 north and 25,000 south) pre-registered for demobilization, which is planned for the last quarter of 2008</p> <p>Discussions commenced between the United Nations and the Northern and Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commissions on distribution modalities for food and non-food items and cash payments. Also, transportation and distribution modalities for newly procured non-food items to identified demobilization camps were finalized</p>
<p>Organization of quarterly meetings in Southern and Northern Sudan with bilateral and multilateral donors to review progress of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and mobilize international support for the outstanding aspects of the national programme</p>	Yes	<p>Northern Sudan:</p> <p>Conducted 5 briefings with representatives from the Department for International Development, the European Commission, the Embassies of Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America, and the United States Agency for International Development to provide information on progress made in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and to mobilize international support for the programme</p> <p>Weekly or biweekly programmatic meetings held with donor representatives from the Department for International Development, the European Community, Germany, Japan and the Netherlands to consult with donors on programme modalities and funding</p> <p>Conducted 14 briefings with representatives from the Joint Donor Office, the Department for International Development, the United States State Department and Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Spain and Sweden.</p>

<p>Conduct of refresher training for 30 change agents (from SPLA and local NGOs) previously trained by UNMIS in support of the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to enhance the potential of mainstreaming the subject of HIV/AIDS in the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme</p>	<p>The meetings were instrumental in building momentum and exchanging information on progress in the planning and mobilization of international support for the reintegration part of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme</p> <p>Yes In conjunction with the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and AIDS Commission, conducted 9 workshops for 90 participants from the Sudan People's Liberation Army, the Sudan Armed Forces, UNHCR, the Joint Inspection Units, People Living With HIV, NGOs, the Ministry of Health, and the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission on pre-testing the HIV/AIDS disarmament, demobilization and reintegration training-of-trainers manual and refresher course on the potential of mainstreaming the subject of HIV/AIDS in the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme</p>
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Expected accomplishment 4.3: equitable community-based recovery and rehabilitation throughout the Sudan

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
<p>4.3.1 Multi-donor trust fund (national and Southern Sudan) portfolio reflects a global spending balance of two-thirds government resources and one-third donor resources, as agreed in the context of the Joint Assessment Mission (2005/06: 60 per cent Government, 40 per cent multi-donor trust fund; 2006/07: 60 per cent Government, 40 per cent multi-donor trust fund; 2007/08: 66 per cent Government, 33 per cent multi-donor trust fund)</p>	<p>The spending balance of two-thirds government resources and one-third donor resources was not fully achieved in line with the provisions of the Joint Assessment Mission. The Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan expressed willingness to revise the ratio, and dialogue with donors was initiated</p>
<p>4.3.2 Comprehensive Joint Assessment Mission targets, as outlined in volume 2 of the Joint Assessment Mission report, are met</p>	<p>The review of the Joint Assessment Mission targets at the Sudan Consortium meeting suggested that economic targets have been largely met, although external debt is still very high and the economy remains heavily dependent on oil. It was noted that peace and an improvement in basic service delivery have led to some broad gains against the Millennium Development Goals. However, the broad gains remain unbalanced in terms of sectoral and geographical distribution</p>
<p>4.3.3 Targets for regular transfers to States from the central budgets of the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan for 2007 are met</p>	<p>While the budget of the Government of National Unity for 2007 was approved by the National Assembly, parliamentary caucuses objected to several elements of the budget, including excessive allocations to the central government (61.9%) at the expense of states</p>

While the budget for the Government of Southern Sudan for 2007 in the amount of \$1.48 billion was approved, the budget remained highly centralized, with over 90 per cent of expenditure allocated at the level of the Government of Southern Sudan and with total transfers to the states of \$114.2 million

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Support for donor coordination, including mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for recovery and development; provision of information on recovery and rehabilitation requirements; hosting of donor conferences and the inclusion of donors in coordination meetings (including Sudan Consortium events); and financial tracking of donor contributions for use by recovery and rehabilitation organizations and by the Government of Southern Sudan	Yes	<p>Facilitated preparation of the third meeting of the Sudan Consortium, held in May 2008, including leading the coordination of efforts among the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan, donors and NGOs. Provided support to the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan in the compilation of their "Government report" to the Sudan Consortium. A total of 45 countries and international organizations participated in the Sudan Consortium at the ministerial level. The Consortium reviewed progress in the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Joint Assessment Mission commitments for 2005-2007, and it agreed on the recovery and development priorities for the second half of the interim period (2008-2011). Donors pledged \$4.8 billion for the 2008-2011 period, roughly allocated as follows: \$1.5 billion for humanitarian aid, \$1.8 billion for recovery and development, and \$1.5 billion undefined</p> <p>The Sudan Recovery Fund — Southern Sudan was established in April 2008 and launched at the Sudan Consortium. Its aim is to assist recovery actions in Southern Sudan, and approximately \$100 million has been pledged</p> <p>The Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund was launched in October 2007 to assist fundamental activities leading to recovery in Darfur. Donor contributions received amounted to \$2.5 million of the \$24 million pledged to the fund</p>
Preparation of the annual United Nations workplan for the Sudan in collaboration with the United Nations country team, including monitoring of its implementation, according to its related recovery and development benchmarks; and revision of the workplan based on new needs assessments or requirements linked to the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Darfur Peace Agreement	Yes	<p>The 2008 United Nations and partners workplan for the Sudan was developed and endorsed by the United Nations country team in December 2007. The total amount requested was \$2.29 billion, of which \$1.8 billion is for humanitarian assistance, \$686 million for early recovery and \$425 million for recovery and development. Funds received during the period amounted to \$1.15 billion</p>

		<p>The workplan reflects an increased focus on transition planning, with the introduction of an early recovery programme category demonstrating transition and linkage to longer term recovery goals. The year-end review of the 2007 workplan was undertaken, as was the mid-year review for the 2008 workplan. The year-end review of the 2007 workplan determined that despite the challenges still present in Sudan, important steps in promoting peace in the country had been taken</p> <p>Relative peace and security in most of Sudan (except Darfur) contributed to improved intervention in the field. More than 3,500 km of roads were rehabilitated and more than 1,000 km were cleared of mines. Increased access to remote areas facilitated improvements in programmes delivering water, education and health services</p> <p>Nearly 3 million people in Darfur were provided with food, medical consultations and non-food items. The 2008 workplan mid-year review indicates that programmes in road construction, mine clearance, vaccinations, and the training of teachers, lawyers, police and government officials are progressing</p>
<p>Policy guidance on recovery and development for the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan, donors, other development actors, the United Nations country team and NGOs</p>	Yes	<p>Policy guidance on approaches to recovery and development in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas was provided through monthly meetings with the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan, donors and other development actors</p>
<p>Provision of strategic direction and policy advice to all stakeholders, through participation in multi-donor trust fund Oversight Committee meetings and weekly United Nations country team meetings, to ensure consistency between the United Nations workplan for 2007 and the Joint Assessment Mission process</p>	Yes	<p>Participated in 3 meetings of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Oversight Committee at the national level and 3 meetings of the Oversight Committee in Southern Sudan, and provided strategic and policy guidance for the improved functioning of the multi-donor trust funds</p> <p>Oversight Committee meetings were prepared and results discussed at weekly meetings of the United Nations country team to ensure a common strategy towards the multi-donor trust funds</p> <p>Multi-donor trust funds have come to the end of their phase I period, and the strategy prepared for the next phase is under discussion by donors, Governments and stakeholders. Main issues on the table are: possible specialization of the multi-donor trust funds focusing their actions on priority sectors; possible modification of the Government-donor contribution ratio; and streamlining of procedures with a view to easing disbursement</p>

Participation of the United Nations Oversight Committee ensured follow-up and coordination between projects funded under the United Nations workplan and those under the multi-donor trust fund

Expected accomplishment 4.4: Sudanese civilians living free from fear of attack or abuse, with displaced persons able to return to their homes in an environment of protection and respect for human rights

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.4.1 Committees at the state level of the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan report and follow up on all serious violations of civil rights, including incidents of sexual and gender-based violence	Systematic Government reporting on incidents and attacks, including incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, was not in place
4.4.2 Reduction in the total number of reported cases of forced and voluntary recruitment of children in the armed forces (2006/07: 960; 2007/08: 420)	There was an increase in identified and reported cases of children associated with armed forces/groups owing to continued recruitment by armed groups in Darfur, some states of Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. The issue was addressed through training of Joint Inspection Unit Liaison Officers on international standards and national laws and through Area Joint Military Committee and Ceasefire Joint Military Committee meetings on child protection (2006/07: 960; 2007/08: 1,424)
4.4.3 All children associated with former parties to the conflict have been identified, demobilized and reintegrated into civilian life	Of 1,424 reported cases of children associated with armed forces/groups, only 227 participated in a formal demobilization and reintegration process (initiated by the Northern and Southern Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commissions), owing to political disagreement between the Commissions on implementing partners for family tracing and reunification that was resolved only in May 2008

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Participation in state and national-level inter-agency protection working groups that meet on at least a monthly basis for systematic monitoring and reporting on all situations in which civilians are exposed to abuses related to conflict and ongoing instability; and follow-up on situations identified through individual case follow-up, inter-agency action or advocacy with relevant authorities	Yes	At the national and regional levels, the Khartoum Protection Steering Group and the Protection Working Group for Southern Sudan, chaired by UNMIS, met on a fortnightly basis on the issues of protection of civilians and technical support to state-level protection working groups and on issues of protection of civilians in armed conflict, coordinated initiatives and advocacy among UNMIS and United Nations country team partners on support to operations by the Committees for the Eradication of the Abduction of Women and Children. The Southern Sudan Child Protection Working Group, chaired by the Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, also met biannually on child

protection issues. As a result, the Gender-Based Violence Working Group for Southern Sudan was established in June 2008, co-chaired by the United Nations Population Fund and the Government of Southern Sudan Directorate for Gender (Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs)

At the state and county levels, conducted 25 Protection Working Group meetings, co-chaired by UNMIS and UNHCR, on issues of protection of civilians in armed conflict, including violations, response to survivors and common advocacy to the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan local administration, military and police officials

3 state-level Child Protection Working Groups were chaired by UNICEF met fortnightly in Darfur, while 7 chaired by the State Council for Child Welfare in Northern Sudan and 5 chaired by the State Ministry for Social Development in Southern Sudan met on a monthly basis on child protection issues to raise awareness of violations and identify follow-up actions, including implementation of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005). As a result, the National Assembly passed the National Council for Child Welfare Bill in June 2008

24 meetings of 3 state-level working groups in Darfur on sexual and gender-based violence, including response to survivors and advocacy with the Government of National Unity Ministry of Justice. A gender-based violence working group was also established in Kadugli in May 2008 to address the same issues

Sharing of information, through regular liaison with the African Union in Darfur states and in Khartoum, on protection concerns and incidents for a coordinated protection response by UNMIS and the United Nations country team

Yes Meetings were conducted on an ad hoc basis with the AU/AMIS senior staff in Khartoum and Darfur on protection concerns and violations in the AMIS areas of operation and recommended response actions and strategies to address security and the protection of civilians, including standard operating procedures for firewood patrols and increased patrolling in targeted areas

As of January 2008, UNMIS continued to provide support to UNAMID, including technical support to strategic planning, by identifying priority areas for the deployment of additional team sites and police sites to improve protection response

Provision by peacekeepers of protection to civilians under imminent threat of physical violence

Yes Protection provided through the presence of troop patrols and monitoring and reporting on the security situation during the Abyei crisis

<p>Identification, investigation and analysis of cases of abduction and/or trafficking of civilians, and contribution towards the resolution of such cases, in the best interest of the victims, through advocacy and cooperation with authorities and the network of social welfare organizations as well as intervention with security and legal institutions, including those created by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement</p>	Yes	<p>322 cases of abduction of children were identified, investigated and analysed, the majority in the context of communal violence. The analysis indicated, inter alia, the locations of high-risk areas, and identified groups perpetrating the abductions (often linked to cattle raiding). Advocacy strategies, including peace meetings with community leaders and training of community members on child protection standards, were devised to prevent abduction of children</p> <p>In cooperation with UNICEF, provided technical support to the Committee for the Eradication of the Abduction of Women and Children for the retrieval, return and reintegration of 400 Dinka women and children who had been abducted in the 1980s. Technical guidance on minimum standards of return was provided to the staff of the Committee in Khartoum and Ed-Damazin</p>
<p>Provision of evidence-based reports on protection-related ceasefire violations to ceasefire monitoring institutions, including the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee and the Area Joint Military Committee</p>	Yes	<p>Recruitment of children by armed forces/groups was raised during meetings of the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee in Juba, resulting in advocacy by the Committee to the Sudan Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army to refrain from recruiting children</p>
<p>50 workshops or other training activities with the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan authorities across the three Darfur states and Southern Sudan, in order to promote the fulfilment of their primary responsibility to protect children from recruitment and other serious violations, in collaboration with humanitarian agencies</p>	Yes	<p>Conducted:</p> <p>40 training sessions on child protection, children associated with armed forces and groups and juvenile justice were held for 479 participants from the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan authorities at the national, state and local levels, comprising social workers, teachers, members of civil society and leaders of non-governmental organizations</p> <p>10 workshops on child protection issues, including release of former abductees and respective return and reintegration activities, monitoring and reporting on grave violations of children's rights, and juvenile justice for 479 representatives from the Sudan Armed Forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army, officials of the Committee for the Eradication of the Abduction of Women and Children, tribal leaders, social workers, HIV/AIDS peer educators, members of political parties and legislative assemblies from various states, civil society organizations, staff of local authorities, the Ministry of Interior-Police Department, the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, and the Ministry of Justice, as well as teachers</p>

Weekly, monthly and ad hoc reporting on the protection environment and key protection concerns in Darfur and Southern Sudan to Government and legal institutions and follow-up on the related action	Yes	Reported through weekly consolidated briefings on trends and patterns of general protection and child protection violations and issues that were shared with the United Nations country team, donors, NGOs and the African Union Mission in the Sudan/UNAMID to raise awareness and follow up on violations, response and advocacy
Identification, verification, and referral of cases of children associated with armed groups and in need of family reunion or reintegration, as well as of cases of child recruitment and cases of children being abused, attacked or killed in the context of armed conflict	No	1,424 children associated with armed forces/groups were identified, of which 227 were demobilized and reintegrated; 186 reported cases of killing and maiming of children and 165 reported cases of sexual abuse of children were followed up with local police and the Ministry of Social Welfare
60 field investigations and/or assessments of serious violations of children's rights and abuses against civilians in conflict-affected areas of the Sudan, and coordination, through inter-agency protection working groups, of interventions with authorities to advocate for accountability and preventive and remedial action by the concerned authorities	225	<p>Field assessment missions undertaken in which 709 cases of reported violations were verified, of which approximately 170 were resolved; protection needs and/or gaps were identified and monitored, and recommendations for responses were made to the Ministries of Justice of the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan and other parties to the conflict, including to local police, on cases of sexual exploitation and abuse cases</p> <p>As a result, information on serious violations were shared with local police from north and south Sudan, the Ministries of Justice, the Attorney General's Office, the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the Sudan Armed Forces, as well as county commissioners, and advocacy was undertaken through meetings on the obligation to protect civilians local administration officials Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan, SPLA and with military commanders of the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the Sudan Armed Forces, with the northern and southern Sudan police services, and with other armed groups in Darfur</p>
Monitoring and reporting on protection of children in armed conflict and civilians to the Security Council and United Nations Member States in general, in accordance with Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1612 (2005), and the resolutions requiring periodic reports of the Secretary-General on the Darfur crisis and the Sudan	Yes	Technical support was provided to the country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting in the framework of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), whose meetings were jointly co-chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Coordinator and UNICEF representatives, including on the second report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan (S/2007/520)

The Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict adopted specific recommendations from the report that require action by the parties as follows:

- 5 reports on incidences of grave violations against children in the Sudan submitted to the Working Group
 - Terms of reference adopted by the country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting outlining responsibilities for monitoring and reporting on specific, grave violations of child rights among UNMIS, the United Nations country team, the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan
 - The Working Group advocated for an information exchange and intervention mechanism with the Government of National Unity, resulting in the establishment of the Joint Government of National Unity-United Nations Committee on Children and Armed Conflict (chaired by the Government Minister for Social Welfare) in February 2008
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Component 5: support

37. The support component frameworks reflected the work of the Personnel Conduct and Discipline Team, the HIV/AIDS Unit, the Security and Safety Section, the Mission Support Division and the Mine Action Services. During the reporting period, the component worked closely with the substantive units of the Mission, the African Union, the Joint Mediation Support Team for Darfur, the United Nations country team, UNAMID and other regional peacekeeping operations in the provision of administrative and logistical support in an extremely dynamic environment characterized by logistical challenges, harsh living and working conditions, and limited capacity in critical areas, such as engineering and procurement.

38. During the reporting period, UNMIS provided financial and logistical support to the African Union and the Joint Mediation Support Team for Darfur through the implementation of the heavy support package, which transitioned into UNAMID. This had an impact on the Mission's operations through the diversion of personnel and materials away from north-south operations to establish UNAMID. As a result, Mission priority projects were reviewed to support emergent priority projects, therefore delaying some of the budgeted projects, such as the construction of both staff accommodation units in the sectors and berthing ports. Notwithstanding the above, progress was made in reducing vacancy rates for international and national personnel and increasing the number of locations in the Mission area where UNMIS provides its own aircraft handling services.

39. UNMIS continued to work jointly with UNAMID in areas of common support, which included the sharing of aviation assets and the coordination of movement control activities, joint procurement activities and the co-location of staff, which resulted in operational effectiveness and efficiency. In order to set out the modalities for the provision of common services and support and to explore initiatives based on lessons learned on improving coordination, UNMIS and UNAMID signed a memorandum of understanding in July 2008.

40. In coordination with the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), UNMIS also provided logistical support to the peace process between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army in southern Sudan.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support for the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.1.1 Increase in the utilization of surface transportation for cargo movement versus air transportation, from 10 per cent of all cargo utilizing surface transportation in 2005/06 to 25 per cent in 2006/07 and 35 per cent in 2007/08	Achieved. Cargo movement for three consecutive financial periods as follows: 2005/06: by air — 7.5 million kg, surface — 13.2 million kg; 2006/07: by air — 10.6 million kg, surface — 26.8 million kg; 2007/08: by air — 9.5 million kg, surface — 29.1 million kg; (2005/06: 63 per cent, 2006/07: 72 per cent, 2007/08: 75 per cent)
5.1.2 Increase in the number of locations in the Mission area where UNMIS provides its own aircraft handling services (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 4)	Achieved. UNMIS provided its own aircraft handling services at 5 locations during the reporting period: Wau, Ed-Damazin, Malakal, Kadugli and Juba. (2005/06: 0; 2006/07: 4; 2007/08: 5)
5.1.3 Increase in the preventive maintenance of information technology equipment (2005/06: 10 per cent; 2006/07: 25 per cent; 2007/08: 50 per cent)	Not achieved. Preventive maintenance was focused on those categories of assets that benefit the most from such measures, such as printers and universal power supply units (2005/06: 10 per cent; 2006/07: 25 per cent; 2007/08: 11 per cent)
5.1.4 Increase in the number of civilian personnel living in permanent structures within United Nations-provided accommodation camps at sector headquarter locations (2007/08: 30 per cent; 2008/09: 60 per cent; 2009/10: 100 per cent)	Not achieved. Permanent structures for civilian personnel were not established during the reporting period, as the Mission had to reprioritize its construction programme to implement emergent priority projects, such as the movement of the Juba regional and sector headquarters and the use of materials to support the establishment of UNAMID. The relocation of the Juba regional and sector headquarters was driven by security considerations and plans by the Government of Southern Sudan to expand the airport to the current UNMIS Juba locations

Planned outputs	Completed (number or yes/no)	Remarks
Service improvement		
Review of the Mission's transport requirements, including the implementation of an integrated transport strategy	Yes	<p>The review of the Mission's transport requirements took into account the availability of contingent-owned equipment transportation capacity and resulted in the reconfiguration of the fleet to meet emergent operational requirements</p> <p>As a result of the review, some vehicles that had been budgeted in 2007/08 were not procured. Funds were instead utilized to procure vehicles to meet emergent operational priorities, including the procurement of: 8 buses to transport staff in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme that was expected to commence in 2008/09; 2 cargo trucks, 1 truck tractor and 5 Renault palletized load systems that were required to enhance the capacity of long haulage in the Mission; and 2 vehicle recovery trucks to enhance such capability in the Mission</p> <p>The review also identified vehicles that were no longer required by the Mission, which were declared surplus and transferred to other peacekeeping missions</p>
Introduction of enhanced information technology equipment maintenance practices through the establishment of preventive maintenance procedures	3,760	Preventive maintenance procedures were established for the Mission's information technology (IT) equipment comprising:
	1,311	Desktops
	817	Laptops
	4,500	Network printers
		Universal power supply units
		Preventive maintenance was focused on those categories of assets that benefit the most from such measures, such as printers and universal power supply units, and was based on usage deterioration indicators. Those indicators include deteriorating batteries, toner cartridge depletion and drum wear. In addition, dust is a major problem in the Sudan, and the IT workshop focused on the cleaning of equipment
Year one of a three-year construction plan for the conversion of United Nations-provided accommodation from prefabricated to permanent structures at sector headquarters locations	No	Permanent structures for civilian personnel were not established during the reporting period, as the Mission had to reprioritize its construction programme to implement emergent priority projects, such as the movement of the Juba Field Office and the use of

		construction materials and personnel to support the establishment of UNAMID. The relocation of the Juba regional and sector headquarters was driven by security considerations and plans by the Government of Southern Sudan to expand the airport to the current UNMIS Juba locations
Review of the Mission's aircraft handling requirements, including the preparation of a long-term strategy for the replacement of commercial service provision with in-house capacities where this is more economical	Yes	Following a review of the Mission's aircraft handling requirements, UNMIS took over aircraft handling services in Wau, Kadugli, Malakal, Ed-Damazin and Juba
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Rotation and repatriation of an average of 625 military observers and 8,722 military personnel, including 197 staff officers, 4,996 enabling units and 3,529 force protection units	579	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average of: Military observers
	184	Staff officers
	8,536	Enabling and force protection units personnel
		The Mission conducted 24 troop-contributing country rotations
Rotation and repatriation of an average of 715 United Nations police personnel	650	United Nations police rotated and repatriated
Contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment in respect of an average of 8,722 military personnel regularly verified and reported on	Yes	Conducted
	432	Verification inspection reports and
	148	Quarterly verification reports in respect of an average of 8,644 military personnel
	1	Operational readiness inspection report
Provision of rations and water for an average of 8,722 military personnel	8,536	Average number of military personnel provided with rations
	1,020	Average number of military personnel provided with bottled water
Administration of an average of 4,610 civilian contracts (covering 1,130 international staff, 3,220 national staff and 260 United Nations Volunteers)	3,467	Administration of an average of civilian contracts covering:
	802	International staff
	2,423	National staff
	242	United Nations Volunteers

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations on disciplinary action	Yes 1,877	Incoming peacekeeping personnel received training on the prevention and reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse through induction training and briefings Conducted a training-of-trainers workshop for 6 officers on the United Nations code of conduct and sexual exploitation and abuse Comprehensive database maintained for filing, tracking and monitoring cases of misconduct
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance of permanent camps for an average of 8,722 military personnel as well as the establishment of office accommodation in 25 locations	No	Prefabricated building camps for approximately 85 per cent of military personnel were established at 25 locations and maintained. Permanent camps were not fully established owing to the reprioritization of the Mission's construction projects and inclement weather conditions. Maintenance programmes are in place at all Mission locations
Maintenance of 35 fully equipped water wells, including water treatment plants throughout the Sudan for UNMIS personnel consumption	Yes	35 water wells, including 10 water treatment plants maintained in 6 sectors
Establishment and maintenance of berthing facilities for use by barges at Kosti, Malakal, Melut, Bor and Juba	No	Berthing facilities were not established as the Mission had to reprioritize its construction programme to implement emergent priority projects, such as the movement of the Juba Field Office and the use of construction material and personnel to support the establishment of UNAMID. With the non-acquisition of the river cargo vessel, riverine transportation was undertaken by commercial means during the reporting period under existing contracts with inland freight forwarders. The Mission opted to move 3,531 tons of cargo by river as an alternative to road, resulting in the overexpenditure for freight and related costs instead of naval transportation costs
Maintaining air traffic services, air navigation facilities, emergency services and airfield services at 6 sector aerodromes to the minimum standards established by the International Civil Aviation Organization for category 6 airports to permit day or night landings and takeoffs under instrument flight rules	Yes	Air traffic and firefighting services, emergency runway lights and meteorological services provided at all 6 airfields 5 sector aerodromes, including 2 category 5 airports (Ed-Damazin and Wau), 1 category 6 airport (Kadugli) and 2 category 7 airports (Malakal and Juba). Fencing work for Malakal and Wau runways completed

Maintenance of 9 airfields and 27 helicopter landing sites that are capable of night operations under visual flight rules	11	Locations rehabilitated and constructed, comprising 5 airfields and 6 helicopter landing sites
	23	Locations maintained by UNMIS that are capable of night operations under visual flight rules, comprising 8 airfields and 15 helicopter landing sites
Maintenance of an environmental protection programme and sewage evacuation systems for the Mission, including package sewerage treatment plants for all locations	Yes	A mission-specific environmental protection programme was established. An integrated waste management system pilot project was designed and initiated in Juba
Maintenance of geographical information capacity for the provision of countrywide mapping and cartography, and utilization of the database established to provide satellite imagery for humanitarian planning and operations by UNMIS military and civilian components and other partner agencies	7,107	Maps produced in support of countrywide briefings, force deployment, demarcation of sector and state boundaries, calculation of road and flight distance, as well as security and evacuation programmes; 1:100,000 and 1:250,000 topographic and thematic maps were produced
	17	Team site satellite imagery maps produced for planning and security purposes
	54	Satellite pour l'observation de la Terre 2m resolution satellite scenes processed in support of the boundary demarcation programme, including northern and southern border areas
		Geographical information capacity/systems maintained
Repair and maintenance of the existing transportation infrastructure of 9 runways and 565 kilometres of roads, including storm water drainage and bridges	9	Runways maintained
	41	km of roads maintained. The lower output was owing to the reprioritization of the construction programme to implement emergent priority projects, such as the movement of the Juba regional and sector Headquarters and the use of construction materials to support the establishment of UNAMID
	2	Bridges maintained
Demining of elements of the existing transportation infrastructure to include 1,700 kilometres of roads, including assessment of 11,400 km of roads by route survey teams in support of Mission operations and associated humanitarian demining as required	1,283	km of road cleared
	5,000	km of road surveyed. Main roads were verified/cleared, including the Juba-Mundri (Rokon Bridge), Sindiru-Juba, Rasolo-Yambio, Tombura, Meridi-Yambio, Belgouha-Takamol and Singer Nabag to Bulang roads
	8,922,000	m ² cleared
	745	Dangerous areas cleared in high-impact and priority areas around main towns, such as Juba, Malakal, Wau, Ed-Damazin, Rumbek, Yei and Kadugli, for the Mission and humanitarian priority tasks

Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 3,000 United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers and attachments, including 89 armoured vehicles, through 10 workshops in Khartoum and 6 sectors	2,688	United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers and attachments, including:
	86	Armoured vehicles operated and maintained through:
	9	Workshops in Khartoum, El-Obeid (Log Base), Ed-Damazin, Malakal, Juba, Kadugli, Wau, Rumbek and Abyei
Provision of fuel, oil and lubricants for an average of 1,718 contingent-owned vehicles	1,658	Contingent-owned vehicles, on average, were provided with fuel

Naval transportation

Provision of fuel, oil and lubricants for 9 contingent-owned patrol boats	9	Average number of contingent-owned boats provided with fuel
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Air transportation

Maintenance and operation of 16 military and 14 civilian rotary-wing aircraft and 16 fixed-wing aircraft in 13 locations throughout the Mission area		Maintenance and operation of an average of:
	16	Military rotary-wing aircraft
	11	Civilian rotary-wing aircraft
	14	Fixed-wing aircraft in
	8	Locations
Provision of fuel for 30 rotary-wing and 16 fixed-wing aircraft	27	Average number of rotary-wing aircraft provided with fuel
	14	Average number of fixed-wing aircraft provided with fuel

Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of Earth station hubs in Khartoum with links to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, United Nations Headquarters in New York and 26 remote sites within the Mission area to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	Yes	Supported and maintained the Mission's satellite network, which consists of 40 satellite Earth stations at 27 remote sites within the Mission area
Maintenance of 18 radio rooms around the country providing HF/VHF radio for staff in the field	19	Security radio rooms with HF/VHF base radios installed for staff in the field
Support and maintenance of a two-way VHF and HF radio network consisting of 145 repeaters, 568 base stations, 2,021 mobile radios (VHF) and 7,031 hand-held radios (VHF)	63	Repeaters installed
	2,293	Mobile radios (VHF)
	5,393	Hand-held radios (VHF)

	137	Base stations (VHF)	
			The expanded deployment of level 3 telecom services resulted in reduced requirements for separate VHF/HF base stations. Repeater deployments were lower than planned owing to the unavailability of suitable secured sites for long-range repeaters
Support and maintenance of a telephone network with the ability to switch telephone calls automatically throughout the Mission area, including 972 mobile telephones	740	Mobile phones	
	927	Satellite phones	
	4,508	Extensions commissioned in UNMIS	
	2,510	Extensions commissioned for Darfur from July to December 2007	
			The network supports the switching capability
Support and maintenance of 7 mobile deployable telecommunications systems	7	Mobile deployable telecommunications systems supported and maintained	
Maintenance of 31 radio broadcasting sites and 10 remote control transmitters and maintenance of radio production facilities in Khartoum and Juba	No	No progress was made in Northern Sudan owing to the continued absence of authorization to broadcast	
	13	Sites in South Sudan operational:	
			Full-fledged broadcasting capacity realized in Juba, Wau, Malakal and Rumbek on 5 kw FM power
			Full-fledged broadcasting capacity realized in Bor, Torit, Yambio, Yei and Maridi on 1 kw FM power
			250 W low power transmission networks established in Aweil, Bentiu, Nasser and Melut
			Rapid deployment containerized broadcast studios were used for the production and transmission of all programming from Khartoum as a temporary solution pending the completion of the broadcast and production facilities
Information technology			
Support and maintenance of local area networks, 280 servers, 3,781 desktops, 1,144 laptops, 1,030 printers and 90 scanners in 40 locations within the Mission area that are interconnected and have access to the United Nations wide area network	182	servers	
	3,760	desktops	
	1,311	laptops	
	817	printers	
	209	scanners (digital senders)	
	40	Locations within the Mission area that are interconnected and have access to the United Nations wide area network	

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 50 level-I clinics (14 civilian, 36 military)	9	United Nations-owned level-I clinics. Lower number owing to the transfer of 4 level-I clinics in Darfur to UNAMID with effect from 1 January 2008
	39	Contingent-owned level-I clinics, which have been broken down to Forward Medical Teams throughout the Mission area
Operation and maintenance of 4 level-II medical facilities in 4 locations (military)	4	Level-II medical facilities at 4 locations (Juba, Ed-Damazin, Wau and Malakal)
Operation and maintenance of 1 level-III facility (military)	1	Level-III hospital in Kadugli Arrangements in place for 2 civilian level-III facilities in Khartoum
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level-IV medical facilities in Cairo, Dubai, Nairobi and Pretoria	No	Level-IV facilities maintained only in Nairobi Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations in place, including evacuation to level-IV medical facilities in Nairobi
Training of 25 HIV/AIDS counsellors and establishment of voluntary, confidential counselling and testing services for all personnel in the Mission area	24	HIV/AIDS counsellors trained and confidential counselling and testing services for all Mission personnel established
	3	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing service centres established for all Mission personnel
HIV sensitization programme for all personnel, including training of 300 voluntary peer educators who will in turn provide continuous training in 6 sectors and Darfur	598	Persons trained in HIV/AIDS peer leadership (540 UNMIS and 58 UNAMID)
Promotion of safer sex through distribution of condoms and HIV/AIDS awareness cards for all personnel	9,509	HIV/AIDS awareness cards distributed in 11 languages Condoms made accessible to staff in all sectors

Security

Personal protection to the head of Mission and other designated senior Mission officials and visitors	Yes	Personal protection provided for the head of Mission and other designated senior Mission officials and visitors
Residential security guidance to minimum operating security standards and, as required, site assessments provided to 625 military observers, 197 military staff officers, 715 United Nations police, 1,130 international staff and 211 international United Nations Volunteers	Yes	Residential security guidance on minimum operating residential security standards and site assessments provided as required

Maintenance of minimum operating security standards and compliance in all new UNMIS buildings	Yes	Changing security environment resulted in the upgrading of all security from phase II to phase III, which resulted in more stringent requirements for minimum operating security standards and continued security risk assessments and respective risk mitigation measures
Access control and perimeter security provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at Mission headquarters (both at Ramsis building and consolidated Mission headquarters), warehouse and air terminal in Khartoum, field headquarters in Juba, the El Obeid logistics base, the 4 regional offices and supporting premises, the 6 sub-offices and supporting premises, 11 airfields and at the facility in Port Sudan used for movement control, receiving and inspection and customs clearance	Yes	Access control and perimeter security provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, at all Mission locations
Preparation of 250 monthly investigation reports on road traffic accidents, theft or loss of or damage to UNMIS property, burglaries, and incidents related to arrest or detention of staff members, incidents of death or injury and cases of misconduct of United Nations personnel	117	Monthly investigation reports prepared and finalized
Conduct of annual fire safety assessments and inspections at all premises to ensure compliance with fire safety standards, quarterly reviews on the implementation of the fire safety recommendations and 2 fire training sessions/drills at all UNMIS premises, and basic firefighting refresher courses for all security staff and approximately 800 fire wardens Mission-wide	Yes	Mission-wide assessments, inspections and training as follows
	2	Fire assessments
	Daily	Fire inspections
	4	Fire drills conducted
	Yes	Firefighting refresher training for security staff
	120	Fire warden training

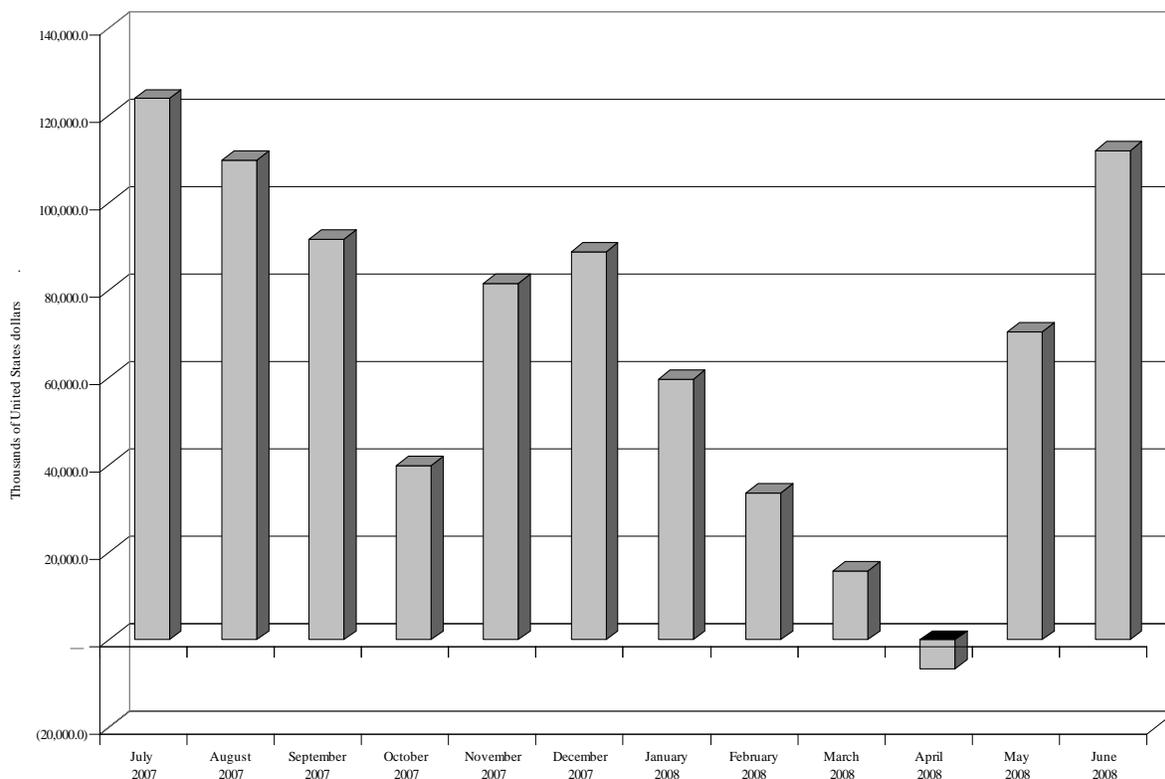
III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	21 607.3	29 163.7	(7 556.4)	(35.0)
Military contingents	222 075.7	217 415.1	4 660.6	2.1
United Nations police	24 080.8	33 012.6	(8 931.8)	(37.1)
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	267 763.8	279 591.4	(11 827.6)	(4.4)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	108 833.0	124 129.8	(15 296.8)	(14.1)
National staff	33 348.9	43 946.3	(10 597.4)	(31.8)
United Nations Volunteers	7 495.7	9 938.9	(2 443.2)	(32.6)
General temporary assistance	1 438.2	1 106.8	331.4	23.0
Subtotal	151 115.8	179 121.8	(28 006.0)	(18.5)
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	622.8	194.4	428.4	68.8
Official travel	6 028.8	5 901.5	127.3	2.1
Facilities and infrastructure	107 336.2	85 597.7	21 738.5	20.3
Ground transportation	24 647.1	22 691.4	1 955.7	7.9
Air transportation	166 973.6	152 774.7	14 198.9	8.5
Naval transportation	1 101.4	66.1	1 035.3	94.0
Communications	21 734.6	16 446.6	5 288.0	24.3
Information technology	7 689.4	8 836.5	(1 147.1)	(14.9)
Medical	11 584.1	9 311.0	2 273.1	19.6
Special equipment	2 874.8	1 835.8	1 039.0	36.1
Other supplies, services and equipment	75 804.8	57 090.7	18 714.1	24.7
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	999.9	0.1	0.0
Subtotal	427 397.6	361 746.3	65 651.3	15.4
Gross requirements	846 277.2	820 459.5	25 817.7	3.1
Staff assessment income	18 050.4	20 399.0	(2 348.6)	(13.0)
Net requirements	828 226.8	800 060.5	28 166.3	3.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	846 277.2	820 459.5	25 817.7	3.1

B. Monthly expenditure pattern



41. The monthly expenditure pattern reflects costs related to the heavy support package, which accounted for a large portion of the higher expenditure in the first half of the period and reversals in the second half, once expenditures were transferred to UNAMID and the Mission was reimbursed. The peak during the first two months of the reporting period reflects the raising of obligations to cover the entire fiscal period against the existing system and open-ended contracts, and the peak for the last month reflects the finalization of pending procurement. Expenditures for the period from July to September 2007 reflect a number of obligations that were raised for longer periods, including for fuel, rental of aircraft, reimbursements for troops and contingent-owned equipment and mine clearance.

C. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest income	17 612.0
Other/miscellaneous income	680.3
Voluntary contributions in cash	
Prior-period adjustments	(3.8)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	38 092.9
Total	56 381.4

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	39 677.0
Subtotal	39 677.0
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	17 880.2
Communications	7 364.1
Medical	7 131.8
Special equipment	1 835.8
Subtotal	34 211.9
Total	73 888.9

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.60	24 March 2005	—
Intensified operational condition factor	3.80	24 March 2005	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.30	24 March 2005	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 3.0		

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$7 556.4)	(35%)

42. The higher requirements were attributable primarily to two consecutive increases in the rate of mission subsistence allowance from the budgetary provision of \$172 for the first 30 days and \$108 after 30 days, to \$188 for the first 30 days and \$136 after 30 days. In addition, while the budget was based on the assumption that 624 military observers per month would be provided accommodation by the Mission and therefore receive the reduced daily rate of mission subsistence allowance of \$78 per person, the actual number of military observers accommodated in the Mission during the reporting period averaged 79 per month, or 12.6 per cent of the budgeted number. The full mission subsistence allowance rate was therefore paid to the remaining military observers, who were accommodated in private residences.

¹ 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.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Military contingents	\$4 660.6	2.1%

43. The unutilized balance was primarily the result of lower requirements for the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment and death and disability compensation. In addition, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/276, with effect from 1 July 2007, revised support arrangements provided that military staff officers were entitled to receive mission subsistence allowance in lieu of troop-reimbursement payments made to troop-contributing countries. This resulted in lower actual requirements for standard troop costs, recreational leave allowance, daily allowances and rations, and increased requirements under mission subsistence allowance. Furthermore, while the budget for rations included catering services for signallers and military police, the respective expenditure of \$2.8 million was recorded under maintenance services to accurately reflect the costs associated with camp support services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
United Nations police	(\$8 931.8)	(37.1%)

44. As reflected in paragraph 42 above, the higher requirements were attributable primarily to two consecutive increases in the rate of mission subsistence allowance from the budgetary provision of \$172 for the first 30 days and \$108 after 30 days, to \$188 for the first 30 days and \$136 after 30 days.

45. In addition, while the budget was based on the assumption that 665 United Nations police per month would be provided accommodation by the Mission and therefore receive the reduced daily rate of mission subsistence allowance of \$78 per person, the actual number of United Nations police who were accommodated in the Mission during the reporting period averaged 47 per month, or 7 per cent of the budgeted number. The full mission subsistence allowance rate was therefore paid to the remaining United Nations police, who were accommodated in private residences.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
International staff	(\$15 296.8)	(14.1%)

46. The additional requirements under this heading were the result of a number of factors. As reflected in paragraph 42 above, higher requirements were attributable primarily to two consecutive increases in the rate of mission subsistence allowance from the budgetary provision of \$172 for the first 30 days and \$108 after 30 days, to \$188 and \$136, respectively. In addition, while the budget was based on the assumption that 540 international staff per month would be provided accommodation by the Mission and therefore receive the reduced daily rate of mission subsistence allowance of \$78 per person, the actual number of international staff accommodated in the Mission during the reporting period averaged 167 per month, or 31 per cent of the budgeted number. The full mission subsistence allowance rate was therefore paid to the remaining international staff, who were accommodated in private residences.

47. In addition, the net base salaries of staff at the Field Service and Professional and higher levels increased with effect from 1 January 2008, to reflect the

consolidation of 1.97 multiplier points into net base salaries. Furthermore, improvements in the Mission's recruitment strategy, as reflected in paragraph 20 above, resulted in a lower vacancy rate of 23 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 30 per cent.

48. The additional requirements were offset in part by the transfer of 128 international staff based in Darfur to UNAMID with effect from 1 January 2008.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$10 597.4)	(31.8%)

49. The higher requirements were attributable primarily to the following factors: an overall weighted increase in the national salary scales, with effect from 1 January 2007, by 31 per cent for national General Service staff and 17.1 per cent for National Professional Officers, and a further increase, with effect from 1 January 2008, by 19.3 per cent for national General Service staff and 13.5 per cent for National Professional Officers, and increased requirements for common staff costs from the budgeted 15 per cent of net salaries to 32 per cent. In addition, improvements in the Mission's recruitment strategy, as reflected in paragraph 20 above, resulted in a lower vacancy rate of 18 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 30 per cent.

50. The above increases were offset in part by the transfer of 401 national staff based in Darfur to UNAMID with effect from 1 January 2008.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$2 443.2)	(32.6%)

51. The increased requirements were attributable to the lower actual vacancy rate (14 per cent) compared with the budgeted rate of 20 per cent, primarily as a result of the temporary deployment of 80 additional international United Nations Volunteers to strengthen the property management function and to provide support to the Mission's construction projects and air operations services. In addition, while the budgeted amount was based on the Volunteer living allowance monthly rate of \$2,353, in accordance with the revisions to the exchange of letters between the United Nations and the United Nations Volunteer Programme, the average monthly rate increased to \$2,423 with effect from 1 August 2007 and to \$2,589 with effect from 1 March 2008.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$331.4	23.0%

52. The unutilized balance resulted primarily from the decision to postpone the recruitment of three national General Service staff for the Electoral Assistance Division owing to the delay in the electoral process, and from reduced actual requirements for the replacement of national staff who were on sick or maternity leave.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$428.4	68.8%
Consultants		

53. The unspent balance was attributable to the following factors: reduced requirements for consultancy services to conduct capacity-building programmes for 120 journalists on the principles of journalism, code of ethics, treatment of information, management of media networks and wire agency reporting, as the Mission used alternative methods, such as on-the-job training, in collaboration with Foundation Hironnelle; reduced requirements for legal expertise in the area of airfield services and fuel contracts as those functions were undertaken using internal expertise; and reduced requirements for training consultants as a result of the contractor's inability to deliver English and Arabic language courses outside Khartoum at a cost that would be acceptable to the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$127.3	2.1%
Official travel		

54. The unutilized balance was primarily the result of reduced requirements for training-related travel owing to the cancellation of several budgeted training courses and the Mission undertaking alternative courses that were more relevant to its operational needs. In addition, the reduced requirements for official travel were related mainly to the transfer of operations and personnel in Darfur to UNAMID with effect from 1 January 2008.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$21 738.5	20.3%
Facilities and infrastructure		

55. The unspent balance was attributable mainly to the following factors: the partial execution and deferral of some planned construction projects as the Mission focused on priority projects to address critical operational requirements that had emerged, such as support to the establishment of UNAMID, the movement of the Juba field office to a new location owing to security considerations, and plans by the Government of Southern Sudan to expand the airport to the current UNMIS Juba locations; and completion of the Mission headquarters in Khartoum. Budgeted projects that did not commence during the reporting period included the construction of permanent accommodation units in the sectors and the establishment of berthing facilities, which have been deferred to the 2008/09 and 2009/10 financial periods. Other projects, such as airfield maintenance, the construction of aprons and bore wells and the road maintenance programme, are expected to continue in the 2008/09 financial period.

56. In addition, the improvement in the national electricity power supply resulted in lower actual consumption of generator fuel (approximately 14 million litres compared with the budgeted 21.8 million litres) and lower than budgeted operational and management costs.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$1 955.7	7.9%

57. The unutilized balance was due mainly to the lower consumption of fuel, which was attributable primarily to the transfer to UNAMID with effect from 1 January 2008 of 272 vehicles deployed in Darfur following the transfer of operations in Darfur, restrictions in the movement of staff in parts of the Mission area, lower operational and management costs, and reduced requirements for spare parts, since the new vehicles delivered in the 2006/07 and 2007/08 periods were provided with spare parts packages.

58. The unspent balance was offset in part by additional requirements for the purchase of 16 airport dollies. In addition, a review of the Mission's transport requirements was conducted and took into account the availability of the contingent-owned equipment transportation capacity, which resulted in the reconfiguration of the fleet to meet emergent operational requirements. As a result, some vehicles budgeted in 2007/08 were not procured. Funds were utilized instead to procure vehicles to meet emergent operational priorities, including the procurement of 8 buses to transport staff in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme that is expected to commence in 2008/09, 2 cargo trucks, 1 truck tractor and 5 Renault palletized load systems required to enhance the capacity of long haulage in the Mission, and 2 vehicle recovery trucks to enhance such capability in the Mission. The review also identified vehicles that were no longer required by the Mission, which were declared surplus and transferred to other peacekeeping missions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$14 198.9	8.5%

59. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to cost-sharing arrangements with UNAMID for the use of aircraft. In addition, the transfer of operations in Darfur to UNAMID with effect from 1 January 2008 resulted in lower numbers of hours flown than budgeted (22,586 compared with the budgeted 30,435), which resulted in lower actual fuel consumption and lower operations and management costs.

60. In addition, while the budget was based on the assumption that the Mission would conduct ground handling services in four locations (Malakal, Kadugli, Ed-Damazin and Wau), with the services for all other locations to be provided by commercial contractors, during the reporting period, the Mission extended the services to Juba, which resulted in reduced requirements for landing fees and ground handling services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	\$1 035.3	94.0%

61. The unspent balance relates primarily to the decision not to proceed with the purchase and use of a self-propelled river cargo vessel, which was planned to be operated under commercial contract, on the grounds that it would not have been cost-effective. As a result, the 2007/08 provision of \$0.6 million for the commercial contract was not required. There were also reduced requirements for petrol, oil and

lubricants. The cost to move 3,531 tons of cargo by river was \$1.3 million and is reflected under the category Other supplies, services and equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$5 288.0	24.3%

62. The unutilized balance under this class were heading was attributable to several factors. First, in addition to the transfer of operations in Darfur to UNAMID with effect from 1 January 2008, improvements in the commercial communications infrastructure resulted in lower requirements for satellite-based communication. The continued expansion of telephone and data services in the Mission area resulted in less reliance on commercial wireless telephone services. In addition, improvements in high frequency communications for remote vehicle tracking (convoys and patrols) and mobile vehicle communications resulted in less commercial air time usage than projected for mobile portable satellite phones, such as Thuraya, Iridium and INMARSAT terminals. In addition, lower air time charges for RBGAN/BGAN satellite terminals than budgeted and reduced costs for maintaining connectivity for locally leased circuits with commercial telecommunications companies also resulted in reduced requirements for commercial communications.

63. Second, reduced requirements under contingent-owned equipment self-sustainment were attributable to the fact that a small number of contingents did not meet the self-sustainment standards as specified in the memorandums of understanding. Finally, the absence of a frequency allocation to broadcast in northern Sudan resulted in reduced acquisitions for public information equipment and services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$1 147.1)	(14.9%)

64. The additional requirements were primarily the result of the acquisition of unbudgeted information technology equipment required for the implementation of the Mission's disaster recovery and business continuity infrastructure in order to support network standardization that required the gradual upgrade of the Mission's hardware infrastructure. In addition, notwithstanding the Mission's preventive maintenance procedures, additional equipment was replaced as a result of the harsh environmental conditions.

65. The additional requirements were partially offset by reduced requirements for information technology services, which resulted from delayed deployment of international contractors.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$2 273.1	19.6%

66. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower requirements for medical supplies. In addition to the transfer of operations in Darfur to UNAMID with effect from 1 January 2008, the strict application of the Mission's policy to reject items with less than 12 months shelf life remaining at the time of delivery by the vendor provided efficient management of drug stocks while limiting the number of expired items. Drug requisitions were also limited to those prescribed by UNMIS

treating physicians, while excluding those items not in use as initially ordered through Mission start-up kits.

67. In addition, reduced requirements under contingent-owned equipment self-sustainment costs were the result of fewer persons being treated at the level-III hospital. Approximately 6,100 patients per month were treated at the level-III military hospital compared with 8,130 provided for in the memorandum of understanding.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Special equipment	\$1 039.0	36.1%

68. The unutilized balance was attributable to lower actual requirements for the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for self-sustainment costs related to observation equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$18 714.1	24.7%

69. The unspent balance was attributable mainly to delays in the implementation of the Mission's disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme as reflected under expected accomplishment 4.2. The budgetary provision for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration support was based on the voluntary demobilization of 45,000 adult ex-combatants at \$550 per person for services such as food, clothing, civic education, medical services, profiling and counselling, education, training and employment referral, transitional safety allowance and training materials. Expenditures were limited to the acquisition of non-perishable elements of the reinsertion package. In addition, the establishment of more water treatment plants in the sectors reduced requirements for bottled water under rations.

70. The unspent balance was partially offset by additional requirements for loss on exchange and higher costs for inland transportation and demurrage charges. In addition, owing to the non-acquisition of the self-propelled river cargo vessel, the Mission moved a total of 3,531 tons of cargo construction material by river using the existing contracts with the inland freight forwarders, which amounted to an unbudgeted cost of \$1.3 million.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

71. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIS are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$25,817,700 with respect to the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2008 amounting to \$56,381,400 from interest income (\$17,612,000), other/miscellaneous income (\$680,300) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$38,092,900), offset by prior-period adjustments (\$3,800).