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Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, peace consolidation and extension of State authority; conflict mitigation and protection of civilians; capacity-building; human rights; and support.

During the reporting period, implementation of the UNMISS mandate was affected by a number of major events, including austerity measures put in place by the Government of South Sudan, renewed tensions between the Sudan and South Sudan, and delays in the Mission's construction programme.

UNMISS adapted its priorities and activities in the light of those significant changes and continued to contribute significantly towards peace consolidation and extension of State authority, conflict mitigation and protection of civilians, capacity-building, human rights and support.

The Mission incurred \$721.1 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a budget implementation rate of 99.9 per cent.

Expenditures exceeded apportionment for civilian personnel costs by \$92.1 million, which was more than offset by reduced requirements for military and police personnel (\$51.4 million) and operational costs (\$41.7 million). The additional requirements for civilian personnel were attributable primarily to a higher deployment rate for international staff, United Nations Volunteers and general temporary assistance staff. The standardized funding model was used in the preparation of the UNMISS budget, and the assumptions applied a vacancy rate reflective of a newly established mission. As UNMISS was a successor mission to UNMIS, it inherited substantial human and financial resources from the former Mission. Lower requirements under military and police personnel were attributable mainly to the majority of contingent-owned equipment already in place in South Sudan, and lower requirements under operational costs were owing mainly to the acquisition by the Mission of vehicles and other equipment, as well as existing facilities and structures, from closing missions.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	241 610.0	190 184.0	51 426.0	21.3
Civilian personnel	89 670.5	181 721.0	(92 050.5)	(102.7)
Operational costs	390 849.1	349 185.7	41 663.4	10.7
Gross requirements	722 129.6	721 090.7	1 038.9	0.1
Staff assessment income	10 076.8	15 172.7	(5 095.9)	(50.6)
Net requirements	712 052.8	705 918.0	6 134.8	0.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	722 129.6	721 090.7	1 038.9	0.1

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	166	154	7.2
Military contingents	6 834	5 049	26.1
United Nations police	900	455	49.4
International staff	955	735	23.0
National Officers	179	88	50.8
National General Service staff	1 407	1 034	26.5
United Nations Volunteers — International	464	260	44.0
United Nations Volunteers — National	42	16	61.9
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	83	44	47.0
National Officers	20	2	90.0
National General Service staff	400	308	23.0
Government-provided personnel	81	61	24.7

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength (for civilian personnel — 1 January-30 June 2012).

^c 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 South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 2011 (A/66/532) and amounted to \$738,266,500 gross (\$727,964,500 net). It provided for 166 military observers, 6,834 military contingent personnel, 900 United Nations police officers, 957 international staff, 1,590 national staff, inclusive of 183 National Professional Officers, 506 United Nations Volunteers, 81 Government-provided personnel and 500 temporary positions (82 international and 418 national general temporary assistance positions).

2. In its report of 7 December 2011, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$738,266,500 gross for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (A/66/592, para. 75). That figure includes the amount of \$277,915,150 from the total of \$482,460,500 that was previously apportioned by the Assembly under the terms of its resolution 65/257 B for the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and UNMISS.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 66/243 A, appropriated an amount of \$722,129,600 gross (\$712,052,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, inclusive of the amount of \$277,915,150 gross (\$269,040,850 net) previously authorized under the terms of its resolution 65/257 B. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1996 (2011) and extended in a subsequent resolution of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided in the same resolution.

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to consolidate peace and security and to help establish the conditions for development in South Sudan with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Government to govern effectively and democratically and establish good relations with its neighbours.

6. 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, which are grouped by component, as follows: peace consolidation and extension of State authority; conflict mitigation and protection of civilians; capacity-building; human rights; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for 2011/12. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and compares the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

Peace consolidation and extension of State authority

8. In its support to strengthening democratic governance in South Sudan, the Mission provided advice and technical support in the drafting of electoral laws and the design of electoral institutions. A National Constitutional Review Commission was established on 9 January 2012 which includes 55 members who represent a number of political parties, as well as civil society and religious groups. The Mission established and chaired a consultative forum at both the principal and technical levels to ensure coordinated international support to the constitutional review process. The Mission facilitated round table discussions at the local level with political parties and civil society organizations that promoted participation and transparency and imparted public information. Moreover, the Mission maintained regular engagement with state governments in support of state-level planning related to early recovery, reintegration, peacebuilding and enabling conditions for development, including improving access to basic services and livelihood opportunities.

9. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1996 (2011), UNMISS, in consultation with the Government, the United Nations country team and international partners, drafted a United Nations Peacebuilding Support Plan for South Sudan. The draft support plan was validated by the Government and by the United Nations country team as well as by all major bilateral and regional partners in South Sudan.

10. Despite the challenges of internal outbreaks of violence, UNMISS supported peace and reconciliation processes throughout South Sudan in which state and local government, community leaders, leaders of faith, as well as civil society groups and youth and women's groups, participated. UNMISS also provided up-to-date analysis and conflict mapping to inform decision-making processes. During the reporting period, UNMISS was a leading partner on the women and peace and security agenda, undertaking an overarching role of coordinating the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and aspects of resolution 1960 (2010) at the field level. UNMISS provided technical guidance for the Mission's gender mainstreaming objectives that supported women's participation in political and constitution-making processes, and provided technical support to the Government and national civil society organizations.

Conflict mitigation and protection of civilians

11. During the first months of the UNMISS mandate, the Mission developed a comprehensive approach for the protection of civilians, working closely with the authorities of South Sudan, including military and police, at all levels to build awareness of their responsibility to protect civilians. The Mission also established an early warning system that helped the Mission identify and defuse or mitigate threats before they escalated further through political advocacy as well as the integrated deployment of military, police and civilian personnel.

12. UNMISS was active in supporting many peace conferences, consultative workshops and direct conflict mitigation. In the states, UNMISS monitored and reported on the migrations of pastoralists (Rizeigat, Misseriya, Hawazma and Falatta) and facilitated dialogue among local authorities, community leaders, leaders of faith and civil society groups helping decrease violence between communities. As

for the militia groups, the focus has been on monitoring engagement and integration processes in support of the Government. The Mission's good offices were used by local and state authorities to resolve a wide range of issues. UNMISS worked with both international and local partners in all 10 states to promote the protection of civilians within the Mission's area of responsibility. Daily challenges the Mission faced included insufficient logistical and human resources, including unfilled critical positions, lack of language assistants and no riverine capability, along with capacity constraints experienced by the Government. UNMISS continued to support the development of the capacity of the Government to protect its civilian population.

13. UNMISS worked closely with government actors, such as the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and the ministries of social welfare at the state level to address grave violations committed against children. This work included the provision of regular information on specific violations that took place within the respective states and efforts to redress the impact of such violations against children through government institutions, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners. The Mission also actively engaged with the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to ensure that regular screening was undertaken in various military barracks and training centres so as to ensure that no underage recruitment occurred by SPLA or by rebel militia leaders who accepted amnesty. The main challenges faced by UNMISS were a weak government social protection system in most states, ongoing militia activities, which increased insecurity, and limited freedom of movement of staff in certain states.

Capacity development

14. The implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was delayed due to unforeseen circumstances. It was affected by the limited governmental capacity owing to austerity measures and the security situation in the border areas between South Sudan and the Sudan. UNMISS signed standard operating procedures with the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, commenced with construction of three transitional facilities and co-located staff in the state offices of the Commission as part of its capacity-building activities. Programme planning took place, leading to finalized documentation supporting the draft programme.

15. The South Sudan National Police Service made steady progress in the implementation of its transformation and reform programme. United Nations police officers provided technical support for a national registration and screening process (registering more than 38,000 national police officers during the reporting period), expanded training programmes, assigned advisers in directorates of the Ministry of the Interior and were co-located within the Police Service. The National Prisons Service adopted a three-year strategic development plan, covering the period from July 2012 to June 2015, which addresses the key deficiencies in the prison system, including prison conditions and staff capacity. UNMISS and other partners provided technical support to address the issue of arbitrary arrest and detention.

16. With respect to civilian justice, corrections and military justice, UNMISS, together with relevant United Nations agencies and bilateral actors, worked to develop core capacity required to deliver basic criminal justice functions in the 10 states, with an emphasis on assisting the Government to: end prolonged, arbitrary detention in conflict-prone areas; establish a safe, secure and humane prison system;

and develop a military justice system that complements the civilian justice system. In doing this, the Mission made use of all available modalities, including Government-provided personnel and partnerships with other organizations. The Mission provided support during the reporting period to the development of a security sector architecture, to capacity-building among governance and oversight actors of the security sector and to policy development on small arms control.

Human rights

17. Limited progress was registered by South Sudan in signing and ratifying key human rights instruments, primarily as a result of lack of capacity. To enhance the capacity of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, UNMISS provided technical advice, resulting in the drafting of rules of procedure for receiving complaints and conducting investigations, as well as the development of a strategic plan and development of human rights content for the school curriculum. UNMISS also provided several training activities to build the capacity of various South Sudanese actors and sectors (SPLA, police, prisons, judges and prosecutors, parliamentarians, civil society) on the promotion and protection of human rights.

18. The Government's capacity to guarantee respect for human rights for its citizens continued to face serious challenges, particularly in the context of increased inter-communal conflict in the first half of the reporting period. Immediately following the attacks in late December 2011 by the Lou Nuer youth on the Murle in Jonglei, UNMISS conducted an extensive investigation involving 20 fact-finding visits supported by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The UNMISS human rights report, entitled "Incidents of inter-communal violence in Jonglei state", issued in June 2012, was well received. In response to the violence in Jonglei, the Government commenced a civilian disarmament campaign in the state in March 2012, which continued through the end of the reporting period and which increased stability and had a positive impact on the reduction of reported attacks and violence during the remainder of the reporting period. However, a number of incidents of human rights violations, allegedly by some undisciplined elements of SPLA, were reported, in particular in Pibor County. A number of those cases were documented through the deployment of UNMISS Integrated Monitoring Teams who conducted monitoring missions across Jonglei. Furthermore, due to advocacy by UNMISS, some of those cases were brought to a judicial process in an effort to end impunity.

19. The Mission, through its human rights teams deployed to the states, regularly monitored cases of arbitrary detention in police stations and prisons. Advocacy and the provision of advice to the authorities resulted in the release of some detainees and led to progress in judicial proceedings for others. Challenges in addressing the issue included insufficient political will, lack of capacity and resources, and lack of oversight to hold authorities accountable for their actions which lead to arbitrary detention.

20. UNMISS incurred \$721.1 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a budget implementation rate of 99.9 per cent. Expenditure exceeded apportionment for civilian personnel costs by \$92.1 million, which was more than offset by reduced requirements for military and police personnel (\$51.4 million) and operational costs (\$41.7 million). The additional requirements for civilian personnel were attributable primarily to a higher deployment rate for international staff,

United Nations Volunteers and general temporary assistance staff. The standardized funding model was used in the preparation of the UNMISS budget, and the assumptions applied a vacancy rate reflective of a newly established mission. As UNMISS was a successor mission to UNMIS, it inherited substantial human and logistical resources from the closed Mission, although much of the logistical resources are now in need of replacement. Lower requirements under military and police personnel were attributable mainly to the majority of contingent-owned equipment already being in place in South Sudan, and lower requirements under operational costs were owing mainly to the acquisition by the Mission of vehicles and other equipment, as well as existing facilities and structures, from closing missions.

21. The average actual vacancy rate for international staff was 23.0 per cent, for National Professional Officers 50.8 per cent, and for national General Service staff 26.5 per cent.

C. Mission support initiatives

22. Key mission support initiatives which affected support activities and the related utilization of resources during the performance period relate to the global field support strategy. Significant efforts in UNMISS were put in place to reorganize the Mission Support Division in line with the strategy. The Office of the Deputy Director of Mission Support was established towards the end of the financial year (April 2012), and that office was tasked with taking charge of this major change management initiative to implement supply chain management in the Mission. Various sections (Supply, Contract Management, Movement Control, Property Management (including the Receiving and Inspection Unit) as well as the Joint Logistics Operations Centre) were put under the management of the Office of the Deputy Director of Mission Support in an endeavour to reorganize those functions into a horizontal structure which would deliver a more efficient and cost-effective supply chain. Whereas some achievements were made during the 2011/12 period in terms of property management and warehousing, the key benefits of this reorganization are expected to be realized during the course of the 2012/13 period, with further continuous improvements to be delivered in the following years.

23. During the reporting period, significant gaps were experienced in the area of engineering capability between the planned resource requirements and the actual resources delivered. Whereas four horizontal engineering companies were approved for UNMISS, to date only one new horizontal engineering company is on the ground and is located in Juba. Military contingents from three troop-contributing countries were re-hatted from the former UNMIS and remained in their original configuration during the reporting period. The conversion of one of those companies to a horizontal engineering company will soon be implemented. Another of the engineering companies will complete its tour by the end of 2012 with no replacement by a horizontal company, and the third engineering company conversion is still pending the signing of the memorandum of understanding. A fourth horizontal engineering company is still awaiting confirmation of deployment dates.

24. In the concept of operations, each battalion would deploy with an integral engineering capability, but this was later changed to a light field engineering unit only. This change had a significant impact on the workload of the Mission Support Division since the Division was suddenly charged with the establishment of the hard

stand in the new company operating base locations. This task was initially planned to be performed by the organic engineering capability of the battalions.

25. The absence of adequate engineering capability has resulted in significant delays in the execution of many of the Mission's priority projects, such as the construction of county support bases, construction of company operating bases, expansion and improvement of the 10 state capital locations, and expansion of the Mission headquarters and staff accommodation in Juba. Other projects, such as upgrades of airfields and roads, were also delayed due to these circumstances. This had a negative impact on the Mission's ability to deliver on its mandate in several areas.

26. Moreover, South Sudan presented an extremely difficult environment to operate in with limited road infrastructure (only 100 km of roads are paved in the country) and a terrain which was not accessible by road during the rainy season, which is six months long (and in some locations, longer). During the rainy season, most locations were accessible only by air, which was an expensive mode of operations for critical mission support tasks such as resupply and rotation/repatriation of troops and personnel. In addition, the weather and ground (black cotton soil) conditions made construction works during the rainy season very difficult to implement, which also contributed to the delays in the construction programme.

27. The Mission's construction programme at the state and county levels suffered delays owing mainly to insufficient engineering capacity, flooding, security constraints in some locations, and blockage of United Nations assets with customs authorities in the Sudan at Kosti. Of the 19 county support bases planned for the reporting period, 8 were in use by 30 June 2012, and 7 others were under construction. The Mission also had representation in four counties through the use of old UNMIS referendum support bases, allowing UNMISS to establish its presence in a total of 12 counties. There were a total of 13 company operating bases, 4 more than originally planned for the reporting period. The Mission was able to accommodate troops in eight sites that were operational under UNMIS without the need for any construction work. The Mission completed the construction of the first phase of an additional five company operating bases. The second phase will be completed after arrival of the containers from Kosti. The increase to 13 bases was owing to the Mission having revised its planned number of company operating bases for the first three years from 9 to 22 to further enhance the mobility of its troops.

28. An additional challenge to the Mission during the performance period was the introduction and piloting of the standardized funding model. A Resource Allocation Committee was established and was led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with the key senior management as the members. The Committee reviewed, on a quarterly basis, the progress of the Mission in the implementation of its tasks and recommended priority areas for the next quarter. The visibility on troop and staff deployments, construction projects and the status of the Mission's priority projects allowed the senior leadership to allocate funding to critical areas. The Committee ensured that resources were reallocated in a timely manner and redirected towards priority areas to achieve implementation of mandated tasks.

D. Regional mission cooperation

29. UNMISS sought to strengthen cooperation with other peacekeeping missions on issues of common concern, such as security and information sharing. Information was exchanged with the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the African Union and other regional and international partners in support of addressing threats posed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). UNMISS also closely coordinated operations with UNISFA and provided support within its capabilities, including accommodation for air crews and, temporarily, for military contingent convoys.

30. During the major crisis in Jonglei in December 2011 and January 2012, UNMISS called upon missions in the region for support in terms of military aircraft, which resulted in the deployment of an aviation unit from MONUSCO to UNMISS for a short period of time to assist UNMISS in its additional needs.

31. By its resolution 64/269, the General Assembly approved the establishment of a regional service centre at the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, for the purpose of consolidating administrative and support functions from geographically grouped field missions into a stand-alone regional centre. During the 2011/12 period, four initial projects (check-in and check-out of field personnel, processing of education grants, operation of a regional training and conference centre, and operation of the Transport and Movements Integrated Control Centre) were transferred to the Regional Service Centre. UNMISS reassigned 14 posts (1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 6 Field Service and 5 national General Service) to the Regional Service Centre to staff those projects, along with the contributions of other missions.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

32. Consultations with the United Nations country team took place at all stages of the development of the Mission's results-based-budgeting frameworks and staffing table. Collaboration between the Mission and the agencies, funds and programmes was based on the tasks mandated for UNMISS, as reflected in Security Council resolution 1996 (2011) and on the mandates of agencies, funds and programmes, clearly delineated on the basis of comparative advantage and capacity on the ground. In this regard, joint workplans have been developed in those areas where tasks are complementary, in particular for the rule of law, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and child protection, which include: planned joint activities; roles and responsibilities; timelines; resources; and expected results. Coordination of activities and tracking of progress took place through established mechanisms with regular meetings and stakeholder participation. Similarly, the UNMISS Recovery Reintegration and Peacebuilding Section played a vital role in facilitating state-level coordination, fostering collaboration and ensuring information exchange among the agencies, funds and programmes at the state level and the Mission, as well as between state-level and country headquarters.

33. It should be highlighted that the Mission and the United Nations country team have developed a joint Peacebuilding Support Plan alongside a Costed Operational Plan, which identifies 15 priority deliverables in line with the goals of the New Deal for International Engagement in Fragile States. Project formulation was ongoing at

the time of issuance of the present report, which will also facilitate acceleration of the allocation of funds from the Peacebuilding Fund.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: peace consolidation and extension of state authority

34. UNMISS provided its good offices to the Government of South Sudan through establishing and maintaining regular engagement with a wide range of actors from the Government, political parties, the security establishment, the diplomatic community and civil society. South Sudan has progressed in establishing key legislative and oversight mechanisms at the national level during the reporting period, with the advocacy and support of UNMISS, pursuant to the Mission's Security Council mandate. UNMISS also supported the passing of key legislation to encourage the opening of political space.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Smooth political transition, establishment of strong and transparent governance processes and extension of state authority throughout the country

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.1.1 Mechanisms established for regular consultations between elected state and appointed county authorities and their constituents	Regular and ad hoc meetings with state officials in the executive and legislative branches were established and maintained in all 10 states. Moreover, UNMISS facilitated regular joint missions with members of the National Legislative Assembly and county commissioners in which information was shared to enhance knowledge of state and county authorities and their constituents
1.1.2 Establishment of basic oversight mechanisms for identifying and addressing corruption and mismanagement	Enactment into law of the public financial management and accountability and the petroleum bills; National Legislative Assembly review of the Auditor-General's reports for 2005/06; issuance of a Presidential decree on 9 December 2011 mandating senior government officials to declare their income, assets and liabilities and confirm their abstention from involvement in private business; and the establishment of a committee with external independent experts to investigate an alleged grain scandal in 2008. Anti-corruption bodies were established as oversight mechanisms in each state; however, the anti-corruption bodies throughout the country were not adequately funded by the Government of South Sudan
1.1.3 Extension of Government authority at the state and county levels and community perceptions of governance improved	Community consultations for the construction of 10 county support base portals were conducted. The portals support extension of Government authority at the county level and consist of community development facilities and additional office space for county government (where United Nations staff will co-locate with county officials). The main challenges identified were the lack of local government operating budgets for basic service delivery and the minimal technical capacity of the officials and implementing partners. Communities and county authorities expressed their appreciation of the consultative process, which included county authorities, representatives of youth, elders, and women, and paramount chiefs. Of the 19 county support bases planned for the

reporting period, 8 were in use by 30 June 2012, and 7 others were under construction. The Mission also had representation in 4 counties through the use of old referendum support bases, allowing UNMISS presence in a total of 12 counties

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Establishment of political forums with South Sudan and major international partners through monthly meetings with the diplomatic corps to provide political updates and to discuss and agree on common approaches	Yes	Political forums with South Sudan and international partners were established, including: 9 meetings of the joint UNMISS-Government of South Sudan mandate implementation mechanism with the participation of both UNMISS and Government of South Sudan senior members where the peacebuilding support plan was discussed and agreed; and 16 briefings to the diplomatic community by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General where common messages and approaches were discussed and agreed upon. Additional sessions took place in late December 2011 and January 2012 due to the Jonglei crisis
Provision of advice to South Sudan on the accession to relevant international and regional bodies and the ratification of international treaties and related reporting obligations	Yes	<p>Meetings were held with key government officials on 14 July 2011 on issues relating to South Sudan joining the United Nations, with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development on 25 November 2011, with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region on 16 December 2011, and with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on 18 April 2012. South Sudan also submitted its application to join the East African Community on 11 November 2011</p> <p>UNMISS provided advice on treaty ratification during 4 consultative meetings in 2012 with the Ministry of Justice, the National Legislative Assembly and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Mission also held 3 training workshops on treaties and reporting mechanisms in February, March and April 2012 for government officials, including from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Directorate of International Conventions, Treaties, Human Rights and Legal Aid at the Ministry of Justice, the Human Rights Committee of the National Assembly, and the South Sudan Human Rights Commission</p>
Preparation of regular reports and analysis on political dynamics within South Sudan and the broader region, based on engagement with a wide range of actors from South Sudan, political parties, security institutions, the diplomatic community, national and international NGOs and members of civil society	Yes	<p>3 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council were prepared</p> <p>UNMISS also organized press conferences in which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General briefed the regional and international media, in both Juba and Nairobi, on various occasions, including on the one-year anniversary of the establishment of the Government of South Sudan</p>

Provision of advice to the establishment of basic oversight mechanisms to identify and address corruption and mismanagement, in cooperation with UNDP and other international partners	Yes	2 meetings were held with the Chairperson of the Anti-Corruption Commission at the level of Special Representative of the Secretary-General and with others at the working level, and regular meetings were held with key members of the Cabinet to follow up on issues relating to anti-corruption measures
Conduct of perception surveys at the national level and in selected states and counties among households, civil society groups and political parties to gauge perceptions of the political transition and security	Yes	<p>National- and state-level perception surveys were delayed to the next fiscal year owing to operational and logistical challenges. However, UNMISS conducted weekly local market surveys in all 10 states. These surveys focused on the availability and price fluctuation of basic commodities and the exchange rate and also included sample opinions on the market situation of consumers, state officials, traders and others. Weekly market assessments were also produced to specifically track the views of the public on how austerity measures were affecting them</p> <p>Opinions of various stakeholders on the aftermath of inter-communal conflicts, reports on the presence of rebel militia groups and disturbances in state legislative assemblies were regularly collected and analysed</p>
Facilitation of round-table discussions with political parties and civil society organizations that promote participation, transparency and public information, in partnership with UNDP, and facilitation and support for the establishment of well-defined partnerships through monthly consultative meetings with international financial institutions, donors and other partners in Juba	Yes	<p>In addition to the round-table discussions facilitated by UNMISS, the Mission consulted political parties on their involvement in the constitution-drafting process and on the process leading to the adoption of the Political Parties Act by the South Sudan National Legislative Assembly. UNMISS also organized 2 workshops on civil society and the promotion of democracy, 1 in Torit and 1 in Juba</p> <p>Radio Miraya conducted live round-table discussions and interactive segments five days per week with community, government, civil society and United Nations/donor representatives on issues of governance, accountability, and state and institution-building, and partnered with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF from February to June 2012 in a special series on returnees from the Sudan reuniting and reintegrating into communities</p>
Provision of advice to state authorities in support of United Nations country team programmes that address capacity gaps in South Sudan and that help to establish core governance functions, deliver basic services, manage natural resources, reduce youth unemployment and revitalize the economy in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development	Yes	Regular weekly meetings were conducted between recovery, reintegration and peacebuilding state teams and state governors, deputy governors and line ministries to provide advice, enable dialogue and support state government planning in the sectors that improve access to basic services such as water, health and education, and to support early recovery and livelihood opportunities, especially in agriculture

Support to South Sudan leadership for a peacebuilding plan for the first years of statehood, which includes formulation of national policies related to key issues of state-building and development, and establishing the conditions for development	Yes	Pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 1996 (2011), the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator's Office, with support from UNDP and the Recovery, Reintegration and Peacebuilding Section finalized a United Nations Peacebuilding Support Plan for South Sudan, in close consultation with the Government, the United Nations country team and international partners. The document was validated with the Government at the cabinet level and with the pillar chairs of the South Sudan Development Plan, as well as with the United Nations country team and with all major bilateral and regional partners in South Sudan
Support to the United Nations system-wide efforts to consolidate peace in accordance with the peacebuilding plan through monthly consultative meetings in all 10 states and in Juba with the United Nations country team	Yes	The Mission consulted with the United Nations country team in all 10 states and in Juba on the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Plan, and Radio Miraya highlighted UNMISS efforts to consolidate peace with monthly feature reports on the consultative meetings in all 10 states
Support for the elaboration, adoption and implementation of stabilization and reintegration, strategies, plans and programmes at the state and county levels in coordination with the United Nations country team	Yes	Extensive state reintegration plans, drafted from March to May 2011, were maintained at the state level and incorporated into the state strategic plans, which were supported by UNDP. The state reintegration plans were also a basis for discussion and continued coordination for the provision of assistance for communities to improve access to basic services, and the state reintegration plans provided for community-based assistance for the reintegration of four groups: returning internally displaced persons; ex-combatants; returning refugees; and vulnerable persons. The information from the state reintegration plans also initiated the development of the South Sudan Information System, led by the National Bureau of Statistics, ministries and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes
Provision of on-the-job coaching by co-location with local authorities in all 10 state capitals and in two pilot county support bases to build the capacity of state authorities, in collaboration with UNDP and other international partners	Yes	Experts were provided from Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia, co-located with state line ministries, in order to provide capacity-building for state governments, under an Intergovernmental Authority on Development programme with UNDP. Recovery, reintegration and peacebuilding officers at the state level, on behalf of the United Nations country team, coordinated support in a number of areas, including: legal; finance; budgeting; economic planning; urban planning; statistics; engineering; and health services. The programme of co-location of international specialists was well received by state governments, and UNMISS Government-provided personnel were co-located with prison authorities in all 10 states and some 16 counties, as well as in the National Prison Service of South Sudan headquarters and the Lologo Training Academy

		490 United Nations police officers (Mission headquarters x 120 — strategic level, state capitals x 132 — tactical level and county support bases x 238 — operational level) were co-located on a daily basis with the South Sudan National Police Service at the state and county levels to share knowledge and experience on different aspects of policing activities, including, but not limited to, community policing, gender mainstreaming, gender-based violence, protection of children and vulnerable persons, crime prevention, criminal investigations, crime scene management, traffic policing, human rights violations, conflict resolution, and senior management and leadership training
Support for local delivery of services through quick-impact projects, in coordination with ongoing programmes implemented by the United Nations country team	Yes	UNMISS quick-impact project guidelines were developed, and \$0.9 million was committed in support of the Jonglei peace process (repair of 4 schools damaged by conflict) and piped water systems in 4 counties where UNMISS has county support bases. Projects were coordinated with the United Nations country team
Secretariat support to Governor-chaired partners forums in all 10 states to accelerate the process of laying the foundations for sustainable development	Yes	All 10 states held monthly partners meetings chaired by the respective state governments with secretariat services provided by UNMISS. The meetings were attended by line ministries, UNMISS, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, NGOs and community-based organizations. Through those meetings, the state governments explained state plans for development and coordinated activities with United Nations partners

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Strengthened popular participation in political processes, including in the formulation of national policies

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.2.1 Increased involvement of key elements of the population (including women) in political processes, decision-making forums and in the formulation of national policies	The South Sudan Transitional Constitution, which enshrines the representation of women at all levels of the government at a level of at least 25 per cent, came into force on 9 July 2011, and a round table took place on 8 March, organized by UNMISS, for women's groups in Juba to commemorate International Women's Day. Also, the Government and opposition political parties held consultations on 26 October 2011 over the newly drafted political parties bill through the Political Parties Leadership Forum

	Radio Miraya broadcast daily interactive political affairs programming to provide citizens a voice, with guests such as national and state officials, representatives of civil society, and tribal and religious leaders. Radio Miraya also broadcast weekly live community programmes featuring women discussing issues of importance, such as empowering women in ending hunger and working together in ending violence, and on the economic, political and social achievements of women
1.2.2 Agreement by political parties on an inclusive, participatory and broadly accepted process for the drafting of a permanent constitution	A National Constitutional Review Commission was established on 9 January 2012, which includes 45 members who belonged to the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), other political parties and civil society. The Review Commission was established and its members appointed in consultation with all political parties
1.2.3 The public has access to regular and relevant information about political parties and processes	Radio Miraya sponsored 7 round-table discussions on changes to the Political Parties Act, growth of opposition parties and reform of SPLM. Multiple features included: October 2011: (a) draft political party bill presented by the Ministry of Justice; (b) SPLM, Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Democratic Change and United Democratic Front talks on the political platform of South Sudan; and June 2012: (a) speech on the theme "Nationbuilding is not easy" delivered by Angelo Delding in his capacity as Youth Forum Chairman; (b) opposition views on proposals to downsize government; (c) report on procedures and effects of downsizing the government; and (d) understanding government structures
1.2.4 Electoral institutions and frameworks are in place and legislation enacted to encourage popular participation, including the participation of women in political processes	<p>The Government held consultations with opposition political parties through the Political Parties Leadership Forum on the national elections bill, which was approved by the National Legislative Assembly in April 2012</p> <p>The South Sudan Transitional Constitution, which came into force on 9 July 2011, encourages the participation of women in political processes, as it states in its article 16 that women shall be represented at all levels of the government at a level of at least 25 per cent</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Support to the constitution-drafting process, through support to the National Constitution Review Committee, to be established by January 2012 and to complete its work within 12 months, comprising political parties, parliamentarians and civil society representatives	Yes	Discussions took place with international partners, the President, the Vice-President, the National Constitutional Review Commission and other members of the Government to discuss support to the drafting and consultative process. An outcome of such discussions was the establishment of a consultative forum for international partners supporting the National Constitutional Review Commission, led by UNMISS, which meets on a monthly basis at the principals level and every two weeks at the technical level. It comprises UNMISS, the diplomatic community and international

		<p>NGOs. The Principals Consultative Forum is chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, while the Technical Consultative Group and its four clusters are chaired by UNMISS at the technical level</p> <p>An informal agreement was entered into between the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland and UNMISS to deploy, as needed, a political power-sharing and constitution-making expert to the National Constitutional Review Commission</p>
Provision of technical and political advice and training and facilitation of consultations with civil society and support for round-table discussions with political parties and civil society organizations that promote political participation, transparency and public information	Yes	<p>Discussions and meetings — some individually and others in forums — with political parties and civil society organizations, where technical and political advice were provided, in order to promote a more inclusive political participation and where the importance of transparency in the democratic process was emphasized</p> <p>Over 100 meetings with leaders of political parties were conducted to discuss avenues of positive engagement, creation of political space and capacity-building. There were also frequent meetings and contacts, both formal and informal, with civil society organizations</p> <p>Radio Miraya initiated a regular series on constitutional development through round-table discussions and debates with civil society leaders and the National Constitutional Review Commission and organized public information round tables on the establishment, background, mandate and composition of the Commission, the civil society stance on the Commission and concerns of the exclusion of women from the body</p>
Conduct of an integrated assessment of required electoral support, in support of South Sudan and the provision of support to the drafting and adoption of electoral laws and the design of electoral institutions, in collaboration with UNDP and other international partners	Yes	<p>Conduct of an integrated assessment of the electoral support required was delayed owing to the late adoption of the National Elections Act and delayed establishment of the National Elections Commission, which was sworn in only on 31 October 2012; however, regular meetings were held with government officials, UNDP and NGOs to discuss those issues</p>
Organization of weekly meetings with political parties to promote greater participation in political processes and to understand better the environment in which they are operating and also provide advice to South Sudan to ensure continued engagement in the transition process by political parties	Yes	<p>On a weekly basis UNMISS organized meetings with political parties, state authorities and civil society organizations to promote inclusiveness and understanding of the various political processes taking place in the states, to engage in a dialogue with various segments of society, as well as to learn about various policy developments and their potential impact. The wide array of participants ensured that those outside of the government had an opportunity to participate in decision-making processes</p>

Operation of Radio Miraya to broadcast daily news and current affairs programmes across South Sudan and to raise awareness of the importance of political participation and human rights, including women's empowerment; and conduct of public information outreach programmes and internship and training programmes for state and community radio journalists and technicians	Yes	<p>Radio Miraya broadcast 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with 17 hours of live programming a day. Three daily current affairs programmes (<i>The Breakfast Show</i>, <i>Inside South Sudan</i> and <i>Round Table</i>) tackle pressing political, social and economic issues. Also broadcast daily are a 2-hour Betna programme which specifically focuses on women's issues and a 3-hour youth-focused show, and capacity-building and problem-solving interactive programmes to enable citizens to find solutions to their concerns</p> <p>Radio Miraya conducted the following training sessions: 2 six-month radio skills internship programmes with a focus on women, 16 weeks of radio skills training in Juba and states, 1 technical skills training, and 1 training session on writing for the web that all included state and community radio staff</p>
Formulation of a five-year plan for the transition of Radio Miraya to an independent broadcaster, including a financially sustainable transmission network and training plan to strengthen the capacity of national staff in the areas of management and editorial leadership	No	Planning for the feasibility study has been postponed to the upcoming fiscal year. A study has commenced, and the plan is envisioned to be completed by January 2013
Provision of advice to the relevant state institutions and civil society organizations to promote the active participation of women in conflict prevention, mitigation and peace negotiations and the facilitation of regular discussion forums using Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) among South Sudan civil society organizations, political parties and women's organizations to advance women's political empowerment at the national, state and county levels	Yes	<p>The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare initiated discussions to develop a national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. The Ministry also adopted the terms of reference for the establishment of a gender coordination forum to monitor the implementation of gender mainstreaming. In the context of the constitutional requirement for representation of women in Government at the rate of 25 per cent, the President appointed 5 women out of 29 cabinet ministers and 10 women out of 27 deputy ministers (representing 17 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively)</p>

Component 2: conflict mitigation and protection of civilians

35. The Mission worked closely with the Government of South Sudan to build awareness of its responsibility to protect civilians. The Mission established an early warning system which helped the Mission identify and defuse or mitigate threats before they escalated further, through political advocacy as well as the integrated deployments of military, police and civilian personnel.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Peaceful resolution of inter-communal conflicts, including those involving rebel militia groups

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.1.1 Decrease in the number of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence in communities with high incidence of communal violence	<p>There is no baseline to measure the decrease in number of civilians under imminent threat</p> <p>SPLA and the police were deployed in populated areas which were likely targets of attacks, and UNMISS committed more than half of its combat-ready forces to protect civilians alongside South Sudan's forces in coordination with local authorities. UNMISS gave early warning to thousands of civilians allowing them to get out of harm's way. The proactive positioning of an UNMISS battalion alongside SPLA units established a defensive perimeter around much of the town of Pibor, at the centre of the attacks, largely shielding its population and halting the attackers from overrunning the town</p>
2.1.2 Civilian authorities are able to respond to community disputes before they escalate	<p>The South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission and the Sudan Council of Churches responded to community disputes with support from UNMISS through the provision of early warning information, technical advice and logistics for air and ground movement. In addition, UNMISS contributed to the development of the South Sudan Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System, which was led by the Government and supported by the Intergovernmental Development Authority, linked with the Mission's own early warning mechanism. At present, the System has been piloted in Eastern Equatoria State. The civilian authorities displayed an increased awareness and initiative through missions undertaken by county commissioners, members of Parliament, chiefs and community leaders to hot spots in Jonglei, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile, Unity and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States to address potential conflicts before they escalate into violence. The civilian authorities were also engaged in the promotion of community dialogue</p>
2.1.3 Legal, political and community conflicts are increasingly resolved through formal and traditional justice mechanisms	<p>Meetings among chiefs, <i>payam</i> directors, county commissioners and members of Parliament were held to discuss how to resolve community discord, with facilitation provided by UNMISS</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Establishment of an early warning system as a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on emerging conflicts and protection of civilians and collection of information at the local level	Yes	A conflict early warning and early response system was developed in November 2011 followed by the establishment of a set of standard operating procedures for the implementation of the system, which were approved in May 2012. In implementing this system, direct liaison between UNMISS and the South Sudan Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System

		<p>was established by the Government of South Sudan in May 2012. UNMISS early warning-early response capacities were used to help the Government of South Sudan mitigate conflict between the Acholi and Madi communities in Eastern Equatoria and between migrant communities in the tri-state area of Warrap-Lakes-Unity</p>
Provision of advice to partners on methods for resolving inter-communal conflict, particularly those related to land and resource issues, including through the mapping of conflict fault lines; provision of advice to local authorities on steps to mitigate the identified threats to community stability and welfare in oil-producing areas and the negative impact of border demarcation on affected communities and the facilitation of community engagement	Yes	<p>In response to violence between communities, UNMISS held meetings with senior officials and conducted visits to affected areas and facilitated UNMISS flights for state authorities, faith-based groups, community leaders and peace actors throughout South Sudan</p> <p>UNMISS also established and chaired a working group on land issues, which met every two weeks to discuss common approaches to land issues</p>
Provision of advice to Government and community leaders on steps to mitigate threats to the security of women and girls and facilitate community engagement	Yes	<p>UNMISS provided technical advice to state and local authorities on methods of reducing threats and protecting vulnerable groups, including the disabled, women, children and the elderly. UNMISS also supported women's groups throughout South Sudan that raised awareness on this issue to facilitate policy development</p>
Support for the elaboration and implementation of a Jonglei State reconciliation programme that can be replicated in other states with large-scale inter-communal violence and support efforts to integrate rebel militia groups and promote reconciliation through regular meetings between South Sudan officials and communities affected by rebel militia group activities and/or SPLA retaliation, as needed	Yes	<p>UNMISS held weekly and monthly meetings with members of Parliament of the South Sudan National Legislative Assembly on the outbreak of conflict in their respective constituencies, including in Jonglei State, to assist them in finding peaceful resolution to conflicts through reconciliation and provided support to state members of Parliament to convince their constituencies that peaceful dialogue and mediation were the way to resolve tensions</p> <p>Following the outbreak of inter-communal violence in Jonglei State in December 2011 and January 2012, the Government of South Sudan adopted a series of initiatives to foster conflict mitigation and inclusive reconciliation in Jonglei and across the country. UNMISS helped such efforts through the provision of logistical and technical support as well as good offices. In February 2012, the Government of South Sudan established a Presidential Committee for Community Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance, whose work culminated in a Jonglei Communities Peace Conference in May 2012. The Committee's mandate was extended to disseminate the resolutions adopted by the Conference and to address conflict mitigation efforts, in particular among women and youth living in remote cattle camps who did not participate in the process</p>

		<p>In Jonglei State, in partnership with UNDP, UNMISS carried out training-of-trainers for 50 community group members in Greater Bor (Bor, Duk and Twic East counties) to be deployed to the mentioned counties to carry out training of a network of conflict transformation focal points at the grass-roots level, mainly in the cattle camps</p> <p>UNMISS military and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration specialists assisted the Government in registering 207 rebel militia group elements and officers for possible integration into SPLA</p>
Promotion of and support for societal reconciliation in areas affected by inter-communal violence or historical SPLA abuses, through support to religious leaders, traditional institutions and local civil society	Yes	<p>UNMISS, at the headquarters and state levels, supported the efforts of faith-based groups and traditional authorities to consolidate peace in South Sudan and facilitate reconciliation through providing advisory, technical and logistical support (special flights) to the South Sudan Peace Commission, the Presidential Commission for Peace and Tolerance chaired by Archbishop Deng, and senior government officials at the state and county levels, with the view to de-escalating disputes between communities and reducing tensions and promoting reconciliation in conflict-prone areas</p> <p>Peace monitoring, meetings, dialogue sessions, workshops and dissemination of peace messages were also supported to this end</p> <p>Specifically, UNMISS: (a) supported the Jonglei Communities Peace Conference; (b) provided logistical support to the members of the Presidential Committee for Community Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance in Jonglei State to conduct visits to all 11 counties of Jonglei State from 11 to 30 May 2012 to sensitize the local population about the resolutions adopted by the Jonglei Communities Peace Conference; (c) provided logistical and advisory support to the Sudan Council of Churches initiative chaired by Archbishop Deng to reconcile Jonglei State communities; (d) supported logistically the implementation of the Presidential Committee decree as of 24 February 2012 (monitoring of peace process and dissemination of peace messages); (e) provided logistical support for the Sudan Council of Churches Peace from the Roots Initiative supported by the Catholic Relief Services and the consultancy firm AECOM; and (f) starting in March 2012, facilitated outreach visits by state and county authorities and members of Parliament to 17 different locations where they conducted peacebuilding activities, elections of chiefs and civilian disarmament</p>

		<p>In coordination with the Government of South Sudan, the Jonglei State Governor, and the Youth for Peace group representing three ethnic groups, UNMISS produced two 2-hour specials on the theme “Peace stabilization in Jonglei”, in the three communal languages; Radio Miraya: organized daily news and weekly round tables on peacebuilding with civil society and community and religious leaders; provided news coverage of reconciliation meetings with weekly special state correspondent reports; broadcast a special interview with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General which was replayed twice and shared with community stations; and produced four feature series (women in Jonglei, inter-communal peacebuilding: fostering discussions between Murle, Lou-Nuer and Dinka Bor women; role of UNMISS in disarmament, peace and reconciliation in Jonglei State; civil society organizations’ reaction to the disarmament process in Jonglei State; and highlighting the success of civilian disarmament following the statement that more than 11,000 guns had been collected since February)</p>
Support for inter-communal dialogue through the organization of weekly forums at the state and county levels and in areas affected by internal and cross-border migration, including pre-season migration agreements, and on reconciliation and confidence-building in violence-prone areas in partnership with UNDP	Yes	<p>UNMISS facilitated workshops, forums, seminars and meetings to enhance inter-communal dialogue at the state and county levels in Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity State, and Upper Nile State. It also assisted local authorities to develop conflict-resolution capacity in order to avoid clashes during the cross-border migration season of the pastoralists</p> <p>UNMISS also developed a coordination and information-sharing mechanism with UNAMID that monitored pastoralists on both sides of the border, with their respective Civil Affairs Divisions sharing information with local authorities and the affected communities. The Migration Working Group met every two weeks to share information and develop responses</p>
Facilitation of monthly coordination meetings and support for the establishment of an information-sharing mechanism between UNMISS, UNAMID, MONUSCO and regional and international partners to address LRA threats	Yes	<p>The responsibility for coordinating and facilitating these meetings lies with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa. In addition to UNMISS military coordination with MONUSCO and UNAMID, UNMISS participated in two expert meetings to coordinate the development of a United Nations strategy to support the regional initiative to fight against LRA and to initiate projects in support of protection of civilians, humanitarian activities as well as peacebuilding in the areas affected by LRA. UNMISS held five meetings with the African Union Regional Task Force and three meetings with the United States Army Special Operations Command, which shared information about LRA and provided limited logistical support</p>

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Improved protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence in high-risk areas

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.2.1 Reduction in the number of civilian casualties in areas of armed conflict	Although there is no baseline data, compared with the pre-independence period, UNMISS interventions in support of national authorities in resolving inter-communal conflict in areas such as Jonglei and the tri-state (Unity, Lakes and Warrap) region have resulted in significantly reduced casualties. UNMISS provided aerial surveillance and logistical support to enhance the mobility of the Government of South Sudan in responding to conflict
2.2.2 Zero incidents of aggression against United Nations and designated personnel, equipment and installations	During the reporting period, 31 incidents of denial of movement and detention of United Nations and designated personnel, equipment and installations were recorded
2.2.3 Increased access for humanitarian actors and reduction in the number of incidents in which Government security forces hinder humanitarian access	<p>At least 50 incidents occurred during which SPLA or state actors committed acts such as harassment, violence or restriction of movement against humanitarian personnel, facilities or assets or restricted the ability of humanitarian workers to reach needy populations. Non-State or unknown actors accounted for another 12 incidents. The commandeering of vehicles and similar harassment at checkpoints were the most common incident, with 31 such incidents reported, and at least eight humanitarian compounds reported that they had been raided or occupied by security forces. Jonglei, Warrap and Central Equatoria were the worst affected states, reporting 15, 14 and 12 incidents, respectively</p> <p>UNMISS provided logistical support to humanitarian actors to remote and inaccessible areas. It also provided force protection to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Development, implementation and regular review of the Mission strategy for the protection of civilians	Yes	<p>A protection of civilians strategy was approved in June 2011 following extensive consultations within the Mission and with the United Nations country team</p> <p>UNMISS focused on two aspects related to the protection of civilians: early warning; and conflict mitigation. Trigger points in conflict and insecurity were identified, relevant information was collected and emerging conflict and protection of civilian issues such as land disputes, pastoralist-agriculturist dynamics, border disputes, inter-ethnic tensions, student protests, land-grabbing, excessive use of force by security forces, and targeting of political figures and journalists, were reported on systematically</p>

Establishment of mechanisms within local communities to improve communications with communities at risk of armed attacks and development and distribution of guidance to military and police units to improve the protection of civilians from threats of physical violence in areas of armed conflict	No	Notwithstanding the formal launch by the Government of South Sudan of the Conflict Early Warning Early Response System in May 2012, full implementation of the system was delayed by austerity measures imposed by the Government after the halting of oil production. In addition, the Conflict Early Warning Early Response System faced challenges from a lack of capacity of the Government at both the national and state levels. Despite those challenges, the system is operational in one state, Eastern Equatoria, with initiatives being undertaken to establish it in Upper Nile State. A comprehensive training package on protection of civilians for all UNMISS staff, including military and police, was finalized in June 2012. In addition, the Mission-wide protection of civilians strategy, including operational activity for military and police, was also finalized in June 2012
65,700 mobile troop patrol days in order to protect United Nations and other designated personnel and property through the Mission area, contribute to the Mission protection of civilians strategy and deter violence (15 troops/patrol, 1 patrol/company, 12 companies for 365 days)	97,418	Mobile troop patrol days were conducted. This number represented 148 per cent of the plan for the period 2011/12 The initial figures were based on an envisaged security environment at the time the budget was planned; however, during the period of execution, the United Nations military had to adapt and respond to emerging situations and threats to civilians with an increase in mobile troop patrol days, including a surge in response to the crisis in Jonglei in December and January as well as its aftermath in the dry season
15,600 mobile troop patrol days and tactical deployment for four company-sized force reserves from the Force Reserve Battalion to conduct Mission rehearsal/reserve deployment exercises to contribute to the deterrence of violence in the Mission area and contribute to the Mission protection of civilians strategy (1 x 10-day company-sized (130 personnel) deployment per month x 12 months)	51,654	Mobile troop patrol days and tactical deployment were conducted. This number represented 331 per cent of the plan for the period 2011/12 The number of troops deployed was higher from December as the Mission was dealing with the crisis in Jonglei State; accordingly, two battalions took control at Akobo, Pibor and other places in Jonglei
1,440 hours of air patrols in support of reconnaissance and assessments of the security environment, in support of the Mission protection of civilians strategy, or to provide protection of United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the Mission area (120 hours per month)	1,829	Air patrol hours were conducted. This number represented 127 per cent of the expected patrol hours for the period 2011/12 The increased patrols were necessary in order to deal with the crisis in Jonglei

7,200 boat patrol days for patrolling, reconnaissance and assessment of the security environment or in support of the Mission protection of civilians strategy, or to provide protection of United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the Mission area (6 troops/2 boats for 50 boat patrols per month for 12 months)	1,542	<p>Boat patrol days were conducted</p> <p>The number of boat patrol days was not achieved owing to the repatriation of the Force Riverine Unit in October 2011</p>
Military liaison officers conduct 2,080 troop days in mobile patrols operating in integrated teams at the state level (2 x military liaison officer/state conduct 2 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks and at 10 states) and 3,952 mobile troop patrol days operating in integrated teams at the county level (2 x military liaison officer/county support base conduct 2 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks at 19 county support bases)	5,777	<p>Troop days in mobile patrols at the state level. This number represented 277 per cent of the expected patrols for the period 2011/12</p>
	2,572	<p>Troop days in mobile patrols at the county level. This number represented 56 per cent of the expected patrols for the period</p> <p>The number of troop days in patrols at the state level was higher, and the number of troop days in patrols at the county level was lower because most of the military liaison officers were deployed at the state level and were in charge of tasks at the county level since many county support bases were not operational yet. Only four county support bases were occupied by military liaison officers</p>
142,350 static troop days for security to battalion headquarters, state offices and company operating bases (platoon-size Force Protect to 13 x battalion headquarters/state office and company bases for 365 days)	369,829	<p>Static troop days for security to battalion headquarters, state offices and company operating bases were conducted. This number represented 260 per cent of the expected static troop days for the period</p> <p>The expected number represented the minimum necessary to establish security at battalion headquarters, state offices and company operating bases. The battalion commanders employed troops in the best way in response to the actual security situation on the ground</p>
32,850 static troop days for security at county support bases at level-III threat and above (provide platoon-size static security force for 3 x county support bases at level-III/IV threat that are not already co-located with military forces for a period of 12 months)	11,425	<p>Static troop days for security at county support bases at level-III threat and above were conducted. This number represented 35 per cent of the plan for the period</p> <p>Only Ezo received static security troops due to the LRA threat; however, after the repatriation of a battalion, Ezo received no force protection from infantry. One battalion also provided static security troops for Pibor and Bor in June 2012</p>

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Strengthened capacity of South Sudan to protect women and children affected by armed conflict, violence, abuse and exploitation and to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence/sexual and gender-based violence

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.3.1 Release and reintegration of all children under the control of SPLA	229 children were released by SPLA with the support of UNMISS and underwent reintegration by the South Sudan Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Committee during the reporting period
2.3.2 Reduction in the number of violations against civilians, especially women and children, including abduction and sexual violence	<p>There were no baseline data for the reporting period, but measurement of achievement would have been difficult owing to inter-communal violence and the civilian disarmament campaign in Jonglei</p> <p>Baseline data gathered during year one: UNMISS documented grave violations committed against 779 children in relation to 166 different incidents largely attributable to inter-communal violence in August and December 2011, and in March 2012, in which hundreds of children were abducted. Further violations were documented during civilian disarmament in Jonglei State where gross violations against children were reported. Other violations were committed during attacks by rebel militia groups on villages, and following aerial bombardments by the Sudan Armed Forces of border areas</p> <p>UNMISS also supported the reunification of three abducted women, victims of inter-communal violence, with their communities</p>
2.3.3 Increased national capacity to protect civilians, in particular women and children, against conflict-related sexual violence	<p>SPLA Military Justice and Legal Affairs Directorate and the UNMISS Child Protection Unit established a special forum for reviewing violations against children and legislation and policy so as to improve protection of children. Three cases of sexual violence and 1 case of killing involving SPLA were reviewed, out of which 3 resulted in the arrest of 3 soldiers in Jonglei State. The remaining case was still under investigation</p> <p>UNMISS and UNICEF advocated for the deployment of SPLA child protection officers and military judges to Jonglei to monitor civilian disarmament and to Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal to follow up mobilization of youth and prevent the recruitment of children and the commission of other grave violations, including sexual violence. UNMISS also carried out sensitization exercises on the SPLA-United Nations action plan and disseminated 700 copies of the action plan. UNMISS also provided technical guidance to the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in providing inputs to the South Sudan country-specific contribution to the four annual reports on children affected by armed conflict</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Secretariat support to the Country Monitoring and Reporting Task Force, including submission of reports to the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict and to the Security Council	Yes	<p>UNMISS provided eight global horizontal notes to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict for onward submission to the Security Council Working Group. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict designated the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator and the UNICEF Country Representative as the Co-Chair of the South Sudan Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting on grave violations against Children</p> <p>UNMISS also provided technical guidance to the Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in providing inputs to the South Sudan country-specific contribution to the four annual reports on children affected by armed conflict</p>
Support for the cessation of recruitment and use of child soldiers through the provision of advice to parties to the conflict on the development of separate action plans mandated in Security Council resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011), support for the full implementation of the SPLA Action Plan on recruitment and use of child soldiers, support to the SPLA Child Protection Unit and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, together with UNICEF, through co-location in relevant institutions and weekly meetings with government counterparts and stakeholders	Yes	<p>SPLA has continuously granted free and unhindered access to military barracks or training centres for UNMISS, UNICEF and the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to verify the presence of children for their release and to create awareness on child rights and child protection to SPLA. Owing to insecurities in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states, movements in those areas were limited and assessment of the military barracks could not take place</p> <p>A total of 70 SPLA military establishments were visited during the reporting period. More than 7,700 SPLA officers and soldiers benefited from UNMISS-supported sensitization sessions on the protection of children and prevention of recruitment. In addition, a total of 1,600 SPLA officers received extensive training by UNMISS on broader child protection issues to enable them to continue sensitization of SPLA soldiers on the protection of children and their rights</p> <p>UNMISS set up a coordination mechanism between the United Nations, SPLA and the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission at the national and state levels to oversee effective implementation of the Revised Action Plan, by setting up technical committees on the implementation of the Action Plan chaired by SPLA</p>

Advocacy with government counterparts on the rights and best interests of the child through 12 regular meetings of the Child Protection Working Group and the Child Protection sub-cluster and development of a plan for mainstreaming child protection issues in the work of the Mission in the justice and security sectors, in coordination with UNICEF and other relevant child protection partners	Yes	<p>Following the establishment of the SPLA Child Protection Unit at SPLA headquarters in August 2010 with nine permanent staff members, as stipulated in the Action Plan, 23 Military Judge Advocates were deployed as focal points on child protection at the division, brigade, battalion and company levels in order to investigate allegations in which SPLA soldiers were implicated in committing grave child rights violations and make recommendations to the civilian and military courts. The SPLA Child Protection Unit has established offices in seven divisions with a total of 1,043 staff positioned at SPLA headquarters and at state levels. The SPLA Military Justice and Legal Affairs Directorate and the Child Protection Unit established a special forum for reviewing violations against children, legislation and policy so as to improve the protection of children</p> <p>The sensitization exercises targeted commissioned and non-commissioned officers of SPLA. A total of 2,094 soldiers (503 officers and 1,591 non-commissioned officers) benefited from awareness-raising campaigns in Bilpam, Malakal, Yambio, Ezo, Nzara, Maridi, Renk, Abiemnom, Rubkona, Terakeka, Mayom, Doliep Hill, Kajo Keji, Panpandiar, Aweil Centre, Aweil West, Wunyiik and Panyijar by the National and Sub-Technical Committees</p> <p>On 16 April 2012, SPLA issued four command orders directing the urgent evacuation of eight schools occupied by SPLA forces within seven days following the issuance of the command orders. The command orders also directed SPLA commanders to provide UNMISS and UNICEF with unimpeded access to all barracks and military training units</p>
Advisory support to ministry officials on family tracing, reunification services for children separated from their families and psychosocial care and reintegration services in close collaboration with UNICEF	No	UNICEF provided direct support as part of its mandate
Advisory services in six states on diversion schemes for children who come into contact with the law to reduce the number of children in pre- and post-detention, in close collaboration with UNICEF (50 per cent of children arrested are diverted from detention and police custody into diversion programmes)	No	UNICEF provided direct support as part of its mandate

Development of the database on children associated with armed forces or armed groups within the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to monitor the status of children released from armed forces and armed groups, together with UNICEF	Yes	The database was developed and made operational in the offices of the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. The monitoring and reporting mechanism database is currently housed in UNICEF. UNMISS provided inputs to the database, including incident reports, interviews with victims, victim profiles, numbers of victims and perpetrator profiles
Negotiation of commitments with the armed forces and groups in efforts to prevent and end conflict-related sexual violence	No	This output was not delivered as relevant UNMISS recruitment was ongoing at the end of the reporting period
Provision of advice to South Sudan Police Service in partnership with the Protection Cluster on gender-sensitive policing and response to survivors of non-conflict-related gender-based violence at the national and state levels	No	This output was not delivered as relevant UNMISS recruitment was ongoing at the end of the reporting period
Development of a database for monitoring and reporting incidents of conflict-related sexual violence to influence policy, advocacy, planning, resource mobilization and decision-making of the Government of South Sudan and other protection and child protection actors and monitor weekly reports received from the 10 states on any violations committed with regard to incidents of conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against children	Yes	The database was developed and made operational in the offices of the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. The monitoring and reporting mechanism database is currently housed in UNICEF
Support to Government and civil society to address conflict-related sexual violence/sexual and gender-based violence and develop an advocacy and sensitization strategy on conflict-related sexual violence/sexual and gender-based violence and deploy women protection advisers in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010)	No	This output was not delivered as relevant UNMISS recruitment was ongoing at the end of the reporting period

Component 3: capacity-building

36. The Mission worked in partnership with the Government of South Sudan, as well as other international partners, to develop rule of law and security sector reform priorities. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration was to be a key priority of the Mission; however, this programme was delayed owing to the political and security situation following the incidents on the border and in Heglig in April 2012, which meant that the situation was not conducive to the downsizing of SPLA

and other security forces. The ensuing austerity measures also seriously affected the Government's ability to fund the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and to make available the resources required to start the process. The Mission assisted the Government in the areas of police, civil justice, military justice and corrections to elaborate and implement major reforms and policies. Initial progress in those areas includes the development of a concept paper for a pilot mobile court initiative, the adoption of the Prisons Service Strategic Plan 2012-2015 and the approval of a concept strategy for the alignment of SPLA legislation and the professionalization of the SPLA Military Justice Directorate. The first steps towards strengthening the national security sector architecture were achieved, for example, by the establishment of State Security Committees.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Strengthened capacity of the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to develop and implement a national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.1.1 4,500 ex-combatants and members of special needs groups are disarmed, demobilized and receive transitional support (phase (pilot) 1)	<p>No ex-combatants and members of special needs groups were disarmed, demobilized or received transitional support, as the programme was still in the planning stage. The programme was delayed owing to the following multiple unforeseen issues: (a) a lack of governmental funds owing to austerity measures and the security issues along the border between Sudan and South Sudan; and (b) the transitional facilities were not completed in time because of limited engineering capacity within the Mission. The delay in the start of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration for security and other reasons and the prioritization of county support base construction meant that engineering capacity and materials were diverted to county support bases and other projects instead</p> <p>The building of three transitional facilities commenced during the period under review. Supporting programme documentation was designed and approved, as was standard operating procedures and guiding operations in the transitional facilities. A memorandum of understanding with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was signed on training in the transitional facilities, and UNMISS disarmament, demobilization and reintegration staff was co-located in the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission state offices to facilitate capacity-building</p> <p>A launch date in 2013 will be announced by the newly formed National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Council Commission</p>
3.1.2 Decrease in the percentage of demobilized ex-combatants and members of special needs groups (at the end of the demobilization phase in transition camps) who say that they would be ready to take up arms for monetary, political or security incentives	<p>No ex-combatants and members of special needs groups were disarmed, demobilized or received transitional support, as the programme was still in the planning stage. The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior have not yet transmitted the candidate list to the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in order to allow the latter and its partners to conduct the profiling exercise of disarmament,</p>

3.1.3 Development of reinsertion programmes for 150,000 ex-combatants

demobilization and reintegration candidates. The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior agreed upon the SPLA selection criteria only on 27 June 2012, upon which the list of candidates for demobilization will be built

Planning for reinsertion was completed, and the standard operating procedures on reinsertion were signed

Implementation of reinsertion is expected to start in the first quarter of 2012/13 to coincide with the commencement of the opening of the transitional facility in Mapel

Projects were developed, and local review committee meetings were held on the projects. The major types of projects included livelihood projects (mainly agriculture and livestock) and infrastructure projects (schools and health centres) that will benefit the communities of return. The number of direct beneficiaries for the reinsertion projects is 620. Those individuals will be involved in the training, implementation or labour-intensive activities related to the projects

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 reinsertion programmes established to cater for large-scale disarmament, demobilization and reintegration caseload of 150,000 ex-combatants	No	The strategy, policy and programme documents for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration were drafted, including reinsertion, in conjunction with the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Final approval was received for policy and strategy (27 September 2011 and 24 January 2012, respectively), while the programme document was still awaiting approval. Standard operating procedures were drafted and approved, including for reinsertion, between UNMISS and the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission on 12 July 2012. Those documents, which provide institutional guidance and regulations, had to be adopted prior to initiating implementation of programming in order to comply with United Nations financial policies. Since disarmament and demobilization did not commence, there were no ex-combatant beneficiaries who were eligible to partake in reinsertion. The land-use agreements for those facilities were signed only in February 2012 for Pariak (Jonglei State) and Mapel (Western Bahr el Ghazal) and April 2012 for New Kenya (Eastern Equatoria). Government institutions that were to provide oversight and directives on the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, specifically the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Council (the Government body that will approve the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme document), were not created until October 2012

Support for the adoption of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy, strategy and operational plan and the elaboration and adoption of a multi-year disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme linked to the downsizing of South Sudan security forces with specific attention to the diverse needs of different types of soldiers serving in SPLA and ensure that women associated with armed forces and groups are identified and equally participate in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process

The Government of South Sudan adopted the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy on 27 September 2011. The South Sudan National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Strategic Plan was finalized on 24 January 2012. The South Sudan disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme document was finalized and is awaiting approval from the Government, which is dependent on the establishment of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Council by the Government of South Sudan

12 demobilization and reinsertion standard operating procedures were developed and signed by UNMISS and the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission

A memorandum of understanding with UNESCO was prepared and finalized for the provision of technical assistance in support of the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in the three transitional facilities

Provision of financial, technical and logistical support to the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in gathering and analysing pre-planning risk analysis in all the potential areas for operations relevant to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, including information on the operational environment, armed group profiling, community economic absorptive capacity, opportunity mapping and community security and arms control

A field mapping exercise was conducted by UNMISS and completed in March 2012. The report included information directly related to economics and opportunity mapping of the communities of return

UNDP, in collaboration with the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and UNMISS field offices, published a report on the South Sudan Livelihoods and Economic Opportunities Mapping

Workshops on camp management and planning were conducted (26-29 July 2011). UNMISS also conducted a Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Risk Assessment Workshop on 8 March 2012 for all substantive sections and relevant United Nations agencies/partners

Successful conclusion of the competitive bidding process for vendors of arms marking and registration software and hardware, at the request of the Government of South Sudan. Preparations are under way for database consultations and the training of 50 Government of South Sudan personnel in marking and registration

A report was submitted based on field missions conducted and interviews to profile armed groups for integration into SPLA, from August 2011 to February 2012 in Unity-Lakes-Western Bahr el Ghazal, following the September 2011 Unity-Lakes-Western Bahr el Ghazal Gatdet Gatluok Gai migration

Development of a protocol for the safe storage of weapons and provision of infrastructure for the marking, tracking and safe storage of weapons jointly with South Sudan and other international partners	Yes	<p>UNMISS provided substantive input to both the terms of reference of the Arms and Ammunition Working Groups (the policy committee included all South Sudanese uniformed services) and the 2012 Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Bill. Participation in three meetings by the Small Arms and Light Weapons Unit of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section and the Small Arms Control Team of the Security Sector Reform Unit of UNMISS since their 13 June 2012 inauguration, as well as one training session in Kenya by the Small Arms and Light Weapons Unit</p> <p>Technical specifications and plans for advanced safe storage modules were developed and approved by SPLA Engineering with the first prototype under construction. A separate modified container was handed over to SPLA Engineering and American advisers on 3 March 2012. Materials for armouries were purchased and inventoried</p>
Support to the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control, including joint programming and, in some areas, joint interventions with the UNDP community security and arms control programme and support for specific bottom-up violence-reduction interventions through an expanded community security and arms control approach, focused on high-risk groups in communities where ex-combatants will receive transitional support and/or be reintegrated, targeting 6,000 beneficiaries	Yes	<p>UNMISS provided substantive input to both the terms of reference of the Arms and Ammunition Working Groups and the 2012 Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Bill. Participation in all meetings of the Working Group since their inauguration on 13 June, including one meeting abroad</p> <p>UNDP and UNMISS worked in close collaboration with the relevant Government of South Sudan actors on small arms and light weapons matters; in the last quarter of 2011/12, a United Nations Small Arms and Light Weapons Working Group, including with the Security Sector Reform and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Sections, United Nations police and UNDP, was established</p> <p>UNMISS developed technical specifications and plans for advanced safe storage modules, in consultation with the Government of South Sudan and external experts, which were approved by SPLA Engineering with the first prototype under construction. A separate modified container was handed over to SPLA Engineering and American advisers on 3 March 2012. Materials for armouries were purchased and inventoried</p>
Support capacity-building of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration commission, with UNDP and UNICEF, through the secondment of staff, co-location of personnel and organizing in-country disarmament, demobilization and reintegration training for all relevant staff and build political support for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process through weekly	Yes	<p>UNMISS disarmament, demobilization and reintegration personnel co-located with South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission personnel at all state offices and in Juba for a total of 40 personnel co-located in the state offices</p> <p>A train-the-trainers workshop was held in March 2012. The workshop consisted of South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission state coordinators from each of the 10 states. Disarmament,</p>

technical meetings, monthly senior-level meetings and quarterly high-level meetings with donors, Government officials and other relevant stakeholders

demobilization and reintegration sensitization workshops were held in six states, in which 240 people participated from Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile states

Workshops for the 4 remaining states will be conducted during 2012/13

UNMISS planned and facilitated a workshop on camp management, which was held on 30 and 31 January, in which 60 people participated. Representatives of the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, UNMISS, UNDP, UNESCO, line ministries, SPLA, the Department for International Development and the Bonn International Centre for Conversion took part

UNMISS also conducted a workshop on risk management on 8 March, in which 30 people participated

50 weekly planning meetings were held with the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, UNMISS, UNICEF and UNDP, and weekly drafting team meetings were also held with the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, resulting in final supporting programme documentation

Development of a coherent public information strategy to sensitize receiving communities and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration participants about disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, community violence-reduction activities and collection and control of small arms and light weapons, through 10 radio production programmes, 30 community outreach programmes, 50 workshops with various stakeholders and the distribution of printed materials

Yes

As the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme document for the Government of South Sudan was not signed, a public information strategy cannot yet be developed or implemented. Coordination meetings for public information initiatives were held

An information strategy was developed for the collection and control of small arms and light weapons in conjunction with the Bureau of Community Security and Small Arms Control and the NGO SaferWorld

Establishment of a baseline survey to measure satisfaction with the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and support to a joint monitoring and evaluation strategy and an appropriate information management system, in compliance with the requirements of the South Sudan disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policy and strategy

No

The South Sudan disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme document was not signed during the reporting period. The monitoring and evaluation strategy can be developed only once a final disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme document has been agreed on

Secretariat support for a high-level United Nations disarmament, demobilization and reintegration steering committee and a United Nations technical coordination committee to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations and other international partners	No	Coordination of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in South Sudan is being undertaken through the Government, most notably the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Although ad hoc meetings of United Nations partners have taken place, more formal coordination was managed by the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. In addition, UNMISS held regular weekly meetings to help prioritize and coordinate the resources and efforts of the United Nations
Construction of three transitional centres for the demobilization and reinsertion operations	No	Work was under way on three transitional facilities in Mapel, Pariak and Tirrangore. Limited logistics and engineering capacity and procurement issues led to a lack of ability to complete the transitional facilities during the fiscal year. The expected completion date for all transitional facilities is 2013
Implementation of a pilot disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for 4,500 ex-combatants	No	The start of the pilot disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was dependent on the finalization of the programme and mobilization of resources by the Government, and the finalization of construction in the transitional facilities. It is expected that a pilot phase of the programme will be launched in 2013 after consultation with the newly formed National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Council Commission
Support to the Government of South Sudan for the pre-registration and profiling of 40,000 SPLA war veterans, through mobile teams and the launch of microscale projects for 1,000 male and female ex-combatants and members of the special needs groups demobilized during the Comprehensive Peace Agreement period	No	UNMISS developed standard operating procedures for candidate eligibility verification to assist with profiling. The Government has pre-identified 1,500 candidates but has not yet sent the list of candidates' names and their locations to the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission Profiling did not yet commence, as the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior agreed upon the SPLA selection criteria, upon which the candidate list will be based, only on 27 June 2012

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Strengthened capacity of the South Sudan Police Service to maintain public order

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.2.1 Structures, policy, strategy and regulations for a well-functioning South Sudan Police Service are developed and implementation is under way at the national, state and county levels

Structures, policy, strategy and regulations for a well-functioning South Sudan Police Service were developed and implementation was under way at the national, state and county levels

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Support for the elaboration and adoption of the South Sudan Police Service Strategic Development Plan, including support to the South Sudan Police Service on a needs assessment that identifies structures, policies, strategies and regulations required under the Police Act to strengthen management and oversight procedures	Yes	<p>UNMISS provided support for the elaboration of the South Sudan National Police Service Strategic Plan</p> <p>18 meetings were held, including joint United Nations police-South Sudan National Police Service planning sessions, and a draft initial needs assessment on the Police Act was completed</p> <p>3 United Nations police Strategic Advisers were co-located with key directorates of the South Sudan National Police Service, including: Administration and Logistics Operations; Criminal Investigations and Professional Standards; and Policy and Planning</p>
Assistance and advice to South Sudan Police Service leadership, through monthly meetings, on the development of structures, policies, strategies and regulations to strengthen command, control and communication	Yes	<p>Regular monthly meetings were held with the South Sudan National Police Service and United Nations police. An annual plan (2012-2013) and a Strategic Training Plan (2012-2015) were developed and approved</p> <p>A proposed concept of establishing control rooms at the general headquarters and the state offices in South Sudan was approved by the leadership of the South Sudan National Police Service. In addition, a proposed structure for the Criminal Investigations Directorate was approved by the South Sudan National Police Service leadership</p> <p>Training structures for 3 main components were established: Rajaf College; Rajaf Academy; and Rajaf Recruitment Centre. A report on the establishment of a South Sudan National Police Service College (capacity: 1,000) was submitted and approved by the Ministry of Interior</p>
Provision of technical expertise and support for the elaboration and adoption of comprehensive gender-sensitive training curricula covering basic policing, police management and sexual and gender-based violence	Yes	<p>Technical expertise and support was provided on a daily basis through 3 United Nations police advisers. Regular meetings and consultancy sessions with the stakeholders (NGOs, United Nations agencies and UNMISS) were held</p> <p>Curriculum for curriculum development training was developed by the Department for International Development in consultation with United Nations police</p>
Support 4 training and 4 deployment programmes agreed in the Donor Coordination Meeting headed by the Deputy/Inspector General, South Sudan Police Service	No	3 development programmes were identified and established, and support was provided to 18 training programmes

Provision of training on community policing and support to the establishment of police community relations committees in each state, in partnership with UNDP	Yes	Police community relations policies were developed and implemented throughout the country. Also, police community relations committees were activated in 9 states, with 72 functional committees in those states 515 officers, comprising 434 males and 81 females, were trained in community policing in different states in South Sudan during the reporting period
Support to the South Sudan Police Service on the updating and authentication of the existing database of the South Sudan Police Service, including state-level registration	Yes	38,700 South Sudan National Police Service personnel were screened and registered, and 7,600 were entered into the database (as at 30 June 2012) with registration still ongoing 70 officers were trained by the United Nations police and UNDP in the Registration and Asset Management System (35 South Sudan National Police Service, 35 National Prison Service of South Sudan). Fifty United Nations police were deployed to conduct on-the-job training in registration and asset management systems
Support the deployment of the South Sudan Police Service in all 10 state capitals and in up to 32 counties in conjunction with infrastructure development supported by UNDP	Yes	52 out of 73 planned facilities identified by the United Nations police (police stations, posts, headquarters, training centres) were built by UNDP. Daily co-location was conducted at the strategic, tactical and operational levels
Advice to and capacity development of police through co-location at the national, state and county levels and provision of daily strategic, tactical and operational advice and support with a focus on assisting the South Sudan Police Service to avoid and address prolonged and arbitrary detentions	Yes	United Nations police mentored, advised and provided on-the-job training at the strategic, operational and tactical levels. United Nations police deployed 99 officers in Juba, 335 officers in 10 state headquarters, 23 officers in county support bases and 7 officers in 5 South Sudan National Police Service Directorates (Criminal Investigations, Operations, Administration, Research and Planning Unit, and Social Welfare) Advice provided to both the South Sudan National Police Service and police community relations committees on human rights friendly alternatives to police detention, especially of minors

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Strengthened capacity of South Sudan to ensure security and justice, including in the area of military justice

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.3.1 Regulatory frameworks and strategic plans, covering key aspects of the justice system are drafted and proposed for adoption and coordination mechanisms are convened regularly

Adoption of Jonglei State, Lakes State and Western Bahr el Ghazal Interim Constitutions

On-demand coordination meetings on issues related to strategic planning with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Judiciary and Prison Service, as well as international partners (UNDP, the United States Agency for International Development and International Development Law Organization), in Juba, and in

	Lakes, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria, Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. Further progress in terms of implementation has been hampered by current austerity measures
3.3.2 Development of a preliminary baseline reflecting the functioning of police, justice and corrections institutions and perceptions of justice and security in South Sudan is provided to the Government	<p>Draft baseline assessments on the functioning of the justice system in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Lakes, Western Equatoria, Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal states were under preparation</p> <p>Draft paper was prepared on justice responses to the violence in Jonglei (included in human rights investigation report sent to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General)</p> <p>Pilot detention mapping exercise was conducted in January and February 2012. Data was collected from Juba Central Prison, Torit Prison, Central Division Police Station, Torit and Western Division Police Station Munuki, Juba. Initial findings of mapping were shared with the Deputy Chief Justice and the Deputy Minister of Justice, the South Sudan National Police Service and the National Prisons Service. UNMISS continued to verify data collected and develop policy responses</p>
3.3.3 Development of a strategy for ensuring complementary military justice and ordinary/civilian justice system is adopted	A bimonthly working group was established in May, chaired by SPLA, to review current SPLA legislation and to make recommendations on how this can be aligned with the civil justice system. The concept strategy was developed and approved focusing on, among other issues, the alignment of SPLA legislation and the professionalization of the SPLA Military Justice Directorate. This was followed by the development of a specific workplan which was endorsed by the SPLA Director, Military Justice. Since then, weekly meetings were held with SPLA Military Justice Directorate representatives, and monthly coordination meetings with international partners (Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Norway, Netherlands and the International Committee of the Red Cross)
3.3.4 A strategy for accelerating security sector reform is developed	Given the numerous challenges the Government of South Sudan has had to face, the significant increase in inter-communal violence in Jonglei, the heightened tension on the South Sudan and the Sudan border, the oil crisis and subsequent austerity budget, the Government's focus has not been on establishing a strategy for accelerating security sector reform. Thus, a strategy was not developed during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice to the judiciary and Ministry of Justice on legal and institutional frameworks related to criminal law and criminal procedures; the functioning, independence and oversight of the judiciary; the administration of justice; and the legal profession, including legal studies and military justice	Yes	<p>An agreement in principle was received from the Chief Justice for UNMISS to support a national-led high-level rule of law policy coordination forum in Juba with the participation of the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior and, potentially, of civil society. The forum will propose legislative reform to improve coordination in the justice sector</p> <p>UNMISS facilitated the visit of the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and other senior judges to Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Jonglei states, aimed at enhancing the efforts of the Judiciary to assess and support the administration of justice in priority areas outside of Juba</p> <p>As per the request of the Judiciary, UNMISS developed a concept paper for a pilot mobile court initiative for discussion with the Judiciary and Ministry of Justice. The priority of mobile courts will be to reduce arbitrary, prolonged detention and increase access to justice at the state and county levels</p>
Support to monthly UNDP rule of law forums for chiefs, commissioners, judges, prosecutors, police and prison officials and provision of capacity-building training for court staff and relevant rule of law personnel	Yes	<p>Supported monthly rule of law forums through secretarial and organizational assistance as well as report writing, in collaboration with UNDP, in Juba, Bor, Rumbek, Malakal and Yambio</p> <p>Capacity-building and on-the-job training provided for more than 100 court officers, prosecutors, police and prison officials on: case management; reviewing deficient warrants; reducing arbitrary, prolonged detention; investigations; rule of law principles; juvenile justice; and the legal framework in Juba, Upper Nile, Lakes, Jonglei and Western Equatoria states</p> <p>On 28 and 30 March 2012, training was provided to 35 National Prisons Service officers on the South Sudanese legal system and human rights standards related to the treatment of prisoners, including the standard minimum rules and the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa</p>
Support for the implementation of the Rule of Law Indicators Project with the Ministries of Justice, the Interior and the Judiciary	Yes	Conducted 105 preparatory meetings with rule of law institutions in Torit, Wau and Rumbek (prisons services, police, Ministry of Local Government and Law Enforcement, Judiciary and Office of Public Attorneys)

		<p>Facilitated 3 Rule of Law Indicators Project (Vera Institute) expert visits to Rumbek (December 2011), Torit (February 2012) and Wau (March 2012), for the purposes of data collection</p> <p>Collection of 215 Rule of Law Indicators Project data sheets and records in state police stations, prisons, courts and public attorneys' offices in Wau, Torit, Bor and Juba</p> <p>Draft report on the Rule of Law Indicators Project was reviewed; next steps for implementation are under discussion</p>
Support of the review of the military justice system and the development of a military justice system by co-locating advisers in the relevant institutions and/or ministries and provision of support to the Working Group on Military Justice Reform, with South Sudan as Chair, to coordinate policy development and international assistance for the military justice sector	Yes	<p>UNMISS obtained approval from the Director of the Military Justice Directorate to form a working group, consisting of SPLA senior management and international partners (Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States of America, International Committee of the Red Cross) to review current legislation in relation to the Transitional Constitution and to make policy and statutory recommendations to the Government of South Sudan</p> <p>Co-location of advisers was not achieved owing to a lack of Government facilities, and the approach was being reviewed in the light of the ongoing efforts of international partners in this regard. UNMISS considered other options, including co-location of additional UNMISS Government-provided personnel with each of the 8 SPLA divisions</p>
Support through monthly meetings with the Ministry of Defence on the establishment of a legal framework and administrative structures for a military justice system and support 2 stakeholder round-table meetings to discuss the establishment of a military justice system complementary to the civil justice system	Yes	<p>Weekly meetings and supplementary meetings were held with the SPLA Deputy Chief of General Staff/Administration and the Director of the Military Justice Directorate to identify gaps in current practice, doctrine and legal framework. Meetings were also held with other international stakeholders (Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States of America, International Committee of the Red Cross) to discuss and promote the establishment of a military justice system complementary to the civil justice system. UNMISS was a member of the Ministry of Defence/SPLA Donor Coordination Committee</p>
Support to a one-day workshop for Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Justice officials on best practices relating to the administrative aspects of military justice system reform and a legal framework for military justice that incorporates a gender, disabilities and a human rights-based approach	No	<p>The UNMISS Military Justice Advisory Section became operational only in mid-May; the workshop was therefore rescheduled, and it is now expected to be held by March 2013</p>

Support to the Government of South Sudan in establishing a national security council and its executive secretariat and state security committees	Yes	The National Security Council and state security committees were established in every state. UNMISS provided advice to the Minister of National Security on establishing an executive secretariat, its function as well as its structure and role at the national and state levels. UNMISS engaged 5 state governors on the need to strengthen state security committees through the establishment of secretariats, and recruited security sector reform officers in 3 states to support this process
Support to the Ministry of National Security on the conduct of a comprehensive review of the security sector and development of a national security strategy and review of the security sector architecture	Yes	<p>The planned comprehensive review of the security sector was not conducted, but advice to the Government of South Sudan on this subject was provided on a regular basis. A national security strategy was not developed; however, advice and technical support were provided on a regular basis</p> <p>The Minister of National Security has indicated that the Government is keen to have such a policy in place as soon as possible. While UNMISS continues to believe that the establishment of the secretariat for the National Security Council will provide a very useful tool to support the Minister's efforts, it has become increasingly clear that the necessary human and material resources to establish it were simply not available. In this regard, the feasibility of conducting the security sector review will further depend on the availability of such financial resources</p>
Provision of monthly awareness and sensitization briefings with the South Sudan Legislative Assembly and other oversight actors on security sector reform and on the role as security sector oversight actors	Yes	<p>Ongoing since January. Sensitization meetings were conducted by UNMISS and were held regularly in the premises with the Specialized Parliamentary Committee for Security, Defence and Public Order, the Public Grievances Chamber, the Independent Human Rights Commission and civil society representatives</p> <p>UNMISS organized a workshop on a civilian oversight coordination mechanism on 28 June 2012. As part of the future mechanism, state security providers (SPLA and the South Sudan National Police Service), parliament, independent human rights institutions and civil society actors were represented to ensure a coherent approach and the development of a transparent and accountable security sector system in South Sudan</p>
Provision of advice to the Government of South Sudan on the development of a strategy/plan for weapons management and safe storage	Yes	The provision of advice and support to the Government of South Sudan by UNMISS was broader than safe storage and management of weapons and was regularly provided on small arms and light weapons control in general

Since January, fortnightly informal meetings were conducted with the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control. The Bureau remains keenly supportive of a governmental strategy for the management and safe storage of weapons. Such a strategy, however, is in part contingent upon the ratification of the policy on control of small arms and light weapons. The strategy was submitted to the Council of Ministers in September 2011 but has yet to be ratified

UNMISS supported the Drafting Committee in the development of the 2012 Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Bill; the current draft was being reviewed by the Minister of Justice prior to submission to the Council of Ministers for approval. UNMISS also provided advisory support to the establishment and training of a newly formed Inter-Ministerial Stockpile Management Working Group, comprised of SPLA and National Security, the South Sudan National Police Service, the Fire Brigade, and Prisons and Wildlife Forces

Expected accomplishment 3.4: Strengthened capacity of South Sudan to end prolonged, arbitrary detention and establish a safe, secure and humane prison system

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.4.1 Regulatory frameworks and strategic plans outlining the legislative, operational, administrative and financial capacity of the prison system are developed, adopted and operational

Draft prisons service regulations were developed and await the approval of the Director General of Prisons

Human resources and financial guidelines were developed and await the approval of the Director General of Prisons

3.4.2 Prisoners arbitrarily held or detained in police, prisons or other facilities to which corrections advisers, United Nations police, or other UNMISS or United Nations country team staff have access are identified and referred to a court, prosecution or police

UNMISS monitored trials, visited 7 central prisons and police cells and reviewed detention warrants in Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Unity, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria states

The Mission supported enhanced coordination and cooperation among the prisons service, prosecutors, police and judiciary through improved communication among the aforementioned entities, with the aim of limiting cases of arbitrary detention. UNMISS established a Working Group on Prolonged, Arbitrary Detention

Technical assistance was provided to the Integrated Prison/ Detention Centres Monitoring Group by drafting terms of reference for the group. It was proposed that the group be formed during the Rule of Law Forum, which was held in Juba in November. The group, drawn from civil society, government and the United Nations country team, aims at providing a mechanism to monitor detention centres in Juba so as to minimize arbitrary, illegal and prolonged detentions

A pilot detention mapping exercise was conducted in January and February 2012. Data was collected from Juba Central Prison, Torit Prison, Central Division Police Station, Torit and Western Division Police Station Munuki, Juba. Initial findings of the mapping exercise were shared with the Deputy Chief Justice and Deputy Minister of Justice, the South Sudan National Police Service and the National Prisons Service. UNMISS continued to verify data collected and develop policy responses. Corrections experts on mission in 10 state and 16 county prisons also identified cases of arbitrary, prolonged detention and referred them to relevant authorities as an ongoing exercise

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Daily mentoring of Prison Service staff in 10 state and 19 county prisons on improving prison safety and security by 57 Mission experts	Yes	49 corrections experts on mission were deployed to 10 state and 16 county prisons and provided daily mentoring of prison staff. Deployments to the remaining 3 county prisons will occur when county support bases at those locations are operational. In addition, 3 specialist corrections experts on mission provided technical advice and daily mentoring at the National Prisons headquarters, and a further 8 specialist corrections experts on mission provided thematic technical advice to all prisons
Support to the capacity development of the Prison Service through targeted training, including: conduct of one-week training courses for critical incident management for 10 state coordinators; two-week training courses on tutoring in the Prison Service Training Academy for 30 Prison Service trainers; one-week training courses in training management for 30 Prison Service State Training Directors and Deputies; one-week training course in management and leadership for 30 Prison Service middle managers; two-week training courses in human resources and data management for 25 Prison Service human resources staff; two-week training courses in financial administration and data management for 25 Prison Service finance staff; one-week training courses on human rights and basic rules and standards for military detention, for 20 SPLA detention officers, two-week training courses on probation for 30 Prison Service staff and one-day workshops on institutional restructuring and reform for 20 senior Prison Service staff	Yes	UNMISS provided the following support: Training of Tutors Course — 2 weeks from 17 October 2011 at Juba for 28 Prison Academy tutors; Critical Incident Management Course — 1 week from 11 November 2011 at Juba for 10 state coordinators and 20 Incident Management Instructors; Court Liaison Officer Course — 3 days from 20 November in Wau for 13 Court Liaison Officers; Health/Hygiene Course for Female Officers — 5 days from 5 December in Juba for 24 female prison officers from all states; Training of Tutors Course — 2 weeks from 13 February 2012 at Juba for 23 Prison Academy tutors and State Training Directors; Management and Leadership Course — 4 weeks from 18 March 2012 at Juba for 35 Prison Service middle managers; Training Management course for State Directors — 1 week from 21 May in Juba for 20 State Training Directors and Deputy Training Directors; Probation Officers course — 2 weeks from 28 May in Juba for 25 officers and non-commissioned officers; Human Resource Management — 1 week from 11 June in Juba for 25 officers and non-commissioned officers; Financial Management — 1 week from 11 June in Juba for 25 officers and non-commissioned officers; Management and Regulatory Framework — 1 week

		from 18 June in Juba for 25 senior officers; Institutional Restructuring Reform workshop — 11 June in Juba for 27 senior managers
Support to the mapping of military prisons and detention facilities by providing experts in military detention to work with SPLA on detention conditions	Yes	Initial contacts were made with the Military Justice component of SPLA to improve the capacity of the staff of military prisons and detention centres as well as conditions in those facilities. The mapping exercise started in May, and it will be completed in the coming fiscal period. UNMISS, jointly with the Military Justice Directorate of SPLA, continued to conduct assessment visits to SPLA detention centres. The delays were owing mainly to recruitment being finalized only in April of 2012
Mentor and provide advice to the South Sudan Prison Service in the elaboration and adoption of the Service's strategic development plan and regulatory frameworks covering all aspects of the prison system, including community service and prisoner rehabilitation options	Yes	<p>A Prisons Service Strategic Plan 2012-2015 was developed and approved by the Director General of Prisons on 14 June 2012. UNMISS provided technical advice as well as secretarial and drafting assistance</p> <p>A working group to develop the Prison Service Regulations was formed by the Director General of Prisons, and draft regulations were developed. The regulations were finalized by the working committee and were presented to the Director General for approval. UNMISS provided technical advice as well as secretarial and drafting assistance</p>
Provision of advice, through weekly meetings with the Prison Service, on establishing an inspectorate unit to monitor prison operations and investigate prison incidents and on the development of a comprehensive plan for the management of prison medical services, including the management of mentally ill persons in prisons	Yes	As a result of weekly Prison Service coordination meetings, the Director General of Prisons established an Inspectorate Unit and appointed a Director. The establishment of an Inspectorate Unit was discussed, and UNMISS provided technical advice thereon
Secretariat support to the establishment of 5 state development committees chaired by state directors of prisons	Yes	In addition to the establishment of 5 state prison development committees, 4 more were created. The national prison development committee meeting was held in Juba on 14 March with relevant stakeholders. UNMISS provided technical and other support to the committees
Support to the Government of South Sudan and donors on the elaboration of proposals, in partnership with UNDP or bilateral partners as appropriate, for the rehabilitation of 5 prisons and 1 prison farm	Yes	UNMISS provided support on the elaboration of proposals for: Torit Prison Clinic Construction Project; Juba Prison Sewing Project; Marial Ajeth Agriculture Project — Western Bahr el Ghazal State; development of vocational training workshops in 10 states: Maridi County Prison Renovation and Vocational Skills Project; and establishment of financial management units at 10 state prison headquarters

Support to the judiciary to establish prisoner remand review boards at the national level and in 3 states; and also a remand case review process, with special attention to women, girls and juveniles; and the mentoring of prison staff to support the review boards	Yes	<p>The remand review board established at Juba Central Prison recommenced in April and has held meetings since on a fortnightly/monthly basis. A concept paper and guidelines were prepared to extend the initiative to women and to pilot states</p> <p>Fortnightly mentoring and advice was given to the South Sudan National Police Service and the Prosecution on reviewing remand warrants and referring cases expeditiously to the Judiciary in Bor, Malakal, Yambio, Aweil and Rumbek</p> <p>Support was provided to some 10 to 15 Court Liaison Officers (within prisons) to expedite remand cases in Bor, Rumbek, Malakal and Juba</p> <p>Advice and support were given to High Court and County Court judges and public prosecutors to institutionalize regular prison inspections</p> <p>Efforts between April and June 2012 were continued by moving from ad hoc mechanisms reviewing remand detention to more institutionalized systems, including support for regular prison inspections by prosecutors and judges and the establishment of remand review boards, with a special focus on juveniles and female detainees. So far this was attained in Juba, with further expansion to the states planned</p>
Support to national judiciary, prosecution, prison and police officials to take appropriate action for the arbitrarily detained population, through the teams of justice, corrections, human rights, gender, child protection, women's protection and civil affairs officers and the United Nations police contribution to mapping	Yes	<p>Pilot mapping exercise on prolonged, arbitrary detention was conducted in January and February 2012</p> <p>Ad hoc review of remand cases initiated with the Judiciary in Bor, Malakal, Yambio, Aweil and Rumbek, with work under way to develop a regular remand review process in all states</p> <p>UNMISS formed a Working Group on Prolonged, Arbitrary Detention. The Group prepared: a mapping of each component's respective activities on prolonged, arbitrary detention; the analysis of the stages of the criminal justice process to identify prolonged, arbitrary detention; and a concept note and terms of reference for the Working Group. The Working Group also elaborated an integrated, multi-pronged UNMISS strategic plan on prolonged, arbitrary detention</p>

Expected accomplishment 3.5: Strengthened capacity of South Sudan to protect civilians from the threat posed by mines and explosive remnants of war in compliance with relevant international humanitarian conventions and standards

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
3.5.1 Decreased number of civilian casualties caused by mines and explosive remnants of war	<p>There were 109 reported civilian casualties (52 killed and 57 injured) in South Sudan during the period 2011/12. During the previous 12 months (1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011) there were the same number of casualties (109), but with fewer deaths (26) and a higher number of injuries (83)</p> <p>While the overall casualty figures remained unchanged, and deaths caused by mines and explosive remnants of war increased by 100 per cent, the majority of casualties can be attributed to the remining of roads and routes by new rebel militia groups in the northern border states of Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile. Seventy-eight per cent of reported casualties occurred in the northern border region. Disaggregating the casualty figures related to incidents linked to remining, the number of casualties caused by mines and explosive remnants of war has decreased</p> <p>During the reporting period, 733.9 km of routes suspected of having been remined were verified and/or assessed, opening access to civilians and removing restrictions to humanitarian access</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Surveying and clearing 488 dangerous areas, 9 minefields and 27 suspected hazardous areas and releasing to local communities for productive use, responding rapidly to requests for emergency survey and clearance capacity and surveying, verifying and, if needed, clearing a minimum 1,050 km of roads	Yes	<p>The United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre surveyed, cleared and released to local communities 514 dangerous areas exceeding by 5 per cent the target of 488. An additional 125 dangerous areas were partially cleared and/or surveyed. The dangerous areas surveyed and cleared included: 114 suspected minefields; 14 ammunition dumps; 18 confrontation areas; 5 ambush areas; and 363 unexploded ordnance spot tasks. This equated to 5,918,884 m², of which 3,374,788 m² were mined areas and 2,515,262 m² were battle areas. A further 1,036 km of routes and tracks were verified and/or assessed throughout South Sudan. A further 60 km remains to be entered into the Information Management System for Mine Action</p> <p>Significant progress was realized, with 1,341 mines cleared (including 1,182 anti-personnel mines and 159 anti-tank mines), 20,308 items of unexploded ordnance destroyed and the disposal of 174,408 items of small arms ammunitions</p>

		<p>The United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre was also able to respond to a number of security threats. This included the security threat to refugees at a camp in Yida, Unity State, following an aerial bombardment that took place on 10 November 2011. The Centre also responded to the influx of refugees into the Maban county in Upper Nile by clearing unexploded ordnance, roads and mines in areas where UNHCR established refugee camps. The Centre further supported UNMISS in investigating bomb sites linked to the aerial bombardments in Unity State in April 2012</p> <p>Although much progress has been realized thus far, remining activities continued to be of significant concern to the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre, UNMISS and the humanitarian community as a whole, especially in Unity State, during the reporting period</p>
<p>Conduct of community-based mine risk education to 100,000 persons, including internally displaced persons, returnees and other at-risk populations (such as nomads and herders); mine risk education training to 500 volunteers, who will act as peer-to-peer educators within their communities; and in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, integrate mine risk education into national curricula through the training of 500 teachers</p>	Yes	<p>The United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre supported and coordinated mine risk education to reduce the risk of explosive remnants of war through education programmes targeted at the most vulnerable communities. A total of 253,375 beneficiaries received mine risk education, while over 1,545 volunteers and 204 teachers were trained to impart mine risk education. Teaching materials were produced; however, discussions continued between the South Sudan Mine Action Authority, the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare on inclusion of mine risk education into the national curriculum</p> <p>The Centre coordinated all mine risk education operations in South Sudan through activities that included: accreditation of all mine risk education teams working in South Sudan; training of new teachers and refresher courses; mine risk education monitoring and quality assurance; mine risk education standard operating procedures review/approval; and on-the-job training of national government counterparts in the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and the South Sudan Mine Action Authority.</p> <p>The United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre deployed to Bentiu, Unity State, to provide rapid response mine risk education to populations affected by remining of routes in the region as well as to communities of displaced persons in areas of explosive</p>

		<p>remnants of war contamination. In northern Warrap, the Danish Demining Group provided mine risk education to displaced communities from Abyei, an area contaminated with unexploded ordnance, should and when they choose to return to their homelands, while Mine Advisory Group community liaison teams were dispatched to Maban county where, during the reporting period, more than 30,000 refugees received mine risk education</p> <p>120,000 leaflets entitled "Protect Yourself and Your Family", printed by the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre and UNICEF, were provided to mine risk education partners throughout South Sudan and were distributed</p>
Dissemination of weekly, monthly, quarterly and ad hoc updates, including maps, to all stakeholders (within and outside Sudan) on the implementation of mine action operations in South Sudan, accidents caused by mines or explosive remnants of war and new mines being laid	Yes	<p>United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre weekly or bimonthly situation reports and mine action briefings were distributed to stakeholders. The mine action briefing provided timely information about issues relevant to explosive remnants of war in South Sudan, including the status of remined routes in northern border States, and information relevant to humanitarian actors</p> <p>The Centre produced ad hoc outputs such as code cables, and information and maps to humanitarian partners as requested. Also, the Centre provided information on landmine/explosive remnants of war contamination, maps and remained available to provide emergency verifications for helicopter landing sites and other locations in order to facilitate the work of the Mission</p>
Organization of monthly and, when necessary, ad hoc operations coordination meetings with all mine action operators and stakeholders in South Sudan	Yes	<p>The Mine Action Sector working group met on a monthly basis bringing together all implementing partners, including NGOs and contractors, as well as representatives from the South Sudan Mine Action Authority, to coordinate overall mine action within South Sudan. A mine risk education working group also met separately once a month. On a quarterly basis, all components of mine action convened in a joint coordination meeting</p>
Provision of advice and capacity development to the South Sudan Demining Authority, through the deployment of a full-time capacity development adviser, weekly on-the-job training to all sections of the Authority in line with the Transition Plan, 1 annual transition team progress review workshop,	Yes	<p>South Sudan acceded to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty on 11 November 2011</p> <p>A Senior Technical Adviser of the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre provided day-to-day technical and managerial support to the South Sudan Mine Action Authority. Capacity development efforts in mine risk education were also strengthened with the</p>

1 review workshop of the transition plan, 12 joint week-long field trips with Authority counterparts and 2 workshops to review the national technical standards and guidelines

co-location of the Centre's Mine Risk Education Section with national mine action counterparts at the South Sudan Mine Action Authority Office in Juba. Further preparations were completed to co-locate future positions in the coming year

The United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre, in collaboration with Norwegian Peoples Aid, carried out training with the South Sudan Mine Action Authority, in particular on the roll-out and transfer of the Information Management System for Mine Action

Operational personnel of the South Sudan Mine Action Authority participated in joint field trips with personnel of the Centre for on-the-job training in the areas of operations and quality assurance

Two workshops were conducted between the Centre and the South Sudan Mine Action Authority to review the South Sudan national technical standard guidelines (30 August to 2 September) and standard operating procedures (24 and 25 October). An additional workshop was held in February to review the South Sudan Mine Action Strategic Plan for 2012-2016, which was endorsed in June 2012

The Government austerity plan had an impact on the operations of the South Sudan Mine Action Authority in that the regional offices had no operating budgets during the reporting period. The lack of operational budgets caused the inability of the South Sudan Mine Action Authority staff to operate alongside staff of the Centre in capacity-building exercises

The United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre and Norwegian Peoples Aid held a donor briefing day in July 2012 to assist the South Sudan Mine Action Authority and raise awareness of the problem and seek funds to support the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre

Advice to the South Sudan Demining Authority and relevant ministries on the implementation of the action plan to adhere to key mine action and victim assistance-related conventions, particularly through 2 workshops to review the progress towards the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities

Yes

The United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre supported the South Sudan Mine Action Authority and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare in 2 workshops aimed at promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and the finalization and adoption of government policy for rights of persons with disabilities

In addition, the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, organized events to mark the International Day of

		<p>Persons with Disabilities on 3 December. A strong focus of this event was the advocacy of the Government of South Sudan to recognize and sign the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>In June, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, through the Centre and in coordination with the National Bureau for Statistics, organized a survey and data collection in 3 locations (Wau, Bor and Torit) to better understand and collect baseline figures of persons with disabilities caused by explosive remnants of war. Survey results will feed into the development of the national policy of persons with disabilities</p>
Raising awareness of humanitarian mine action in South Sudan by marking the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, through celebrations in at least 5 cities throughout South Sudan	Yes	<p>The International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action was marked by a number of events across South Sudan. The “Lend Your Leg” campaign was led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations country team. Campaign posters were distributed to 11 UNMISS bases. Further events in Juba included the opening of a new mine action facility which will enable the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre to improve on its mine detection dog capacity for route surveys and a wheelchair basketball sporting event that included mine survivor amputees</p> <p>The Centre also co-hosted the Miraya Radio breakfast show to further raise awareness of the threat and danger of mines and unexploded ordnance</p> <p>In commemoration of the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, an article was published on the UNMISS website on the opening of a mine coordination centre in Juba</p>

Component 4: human rights

37. Limited progress was registered by South Sudan in signing and ratifying key human rights instruments, primarily as a result of lack of capacity. At the end of the reporting period, however, passage of a provisional order to accede to the Geneva Conventions created some momentum, which began to increase impetus for interministerial action on draft legislation for treaty ratification. UNMISS provided technical advice and training to the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Assembly to support the Government’s programme of accession to human rights treaties. UNMISS also supported the harmonization of the national legislative framework and state constitutional frameworks with international human rights standards, including legal reforms on sexual violence against women and child marriage.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Improved human rights situation throughout the country*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

4.1.1 South Sudan ratifies/accedes to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and submits initial reports under at least three of these treaties

4.1.2 Relevant national laws are enacted and harmonized with international human rights standards and the South Sudan Human Rights Commission is strengthened and compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions (Paris Principles)

4.1.3 Violations of human rights by SPLA and the police decrease by 50 per cent and the number of human rights violations being investigated increases by 50 per cent

Although the Government of South Sudan has yet to ratify any international treaties, following South Sudan's entry into the community of nations, the Government has expressed a commitment to ratify or accede to the 9 core international human rights instruments

The Ministry of Justice began the development of a national legal framework (including a draft bill on treaty ratification), that will regulate procedural requirements with regard to ratification and accession to international human rights treaties

No reports were filed to human rights treaty bodies, as no treaties were ratified or acceded to

The South Sudan Nationality Act was passed, which contains provisions respecting human rights. Before it was passed, UNMISS had presented the South Sudan National Legislative Assembly and the South Sudan Human Rights Commission an analysis of the bill and raised concerns regarding several provisions that appeared to be contrary to international human rights standards

Draft media bills 2011 were presented to Parliament

The capacity of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission was strengthened in line with the Paris Principles, but owing to austerity measures and other priorities of the Government, the Commission has suffered resource and capacity challenges and has closed some of its field offices

No baseline data was available from 2010/11 to measure a decrease of violations or an increase of investigations. It is not possible to quantify the true extent of human rights violations

In the Jonglei civilian disarmament process, from 15 March to 30 June 2012, UNMISS documented 10 cases of arbitrary killing/ attempted arbitrary killing, 12 cases of rape, 32 cases of ill treatment/torture and 9 cases of looting, for a total of 63 human rights violations by SPLA. These cases involved more than 200 victims

	UNMISS documented 8 investigations by the Government of South Sudan of human rights violations by SPLA during the Jonglei civilian disarmament process from 15 March to 30 June 2012
4.1.4 Number of organizations and independent media that are established and advocating human rights increases by 10 per cent	No baseline data was available from 2010/11 to measure an increase. It was difficult to assess new organizations after independence, as some organizations operated in Khartoum or in the diaspora. No formal registration process for civil society organizations was in place at the end of the reporting period. Some community-based radio stations have begun operations. The formal establishment process for new media will not begin until the information bill passes. Radio Miraya and other radio stations and newspapers reported regularly on human rights issues
4.1.5 Number of arrests/detentions of human rights defenders, journalists and civil society actors decreases by 70 per cent	No baseline data was available from 2010/11 to measure a decrease. Two journalists were arrested/detained in Juba in October and November 2011
4.1.6 Reduction in the total number of reported incidents of human rights violations in areas of conflict	No baseline data was available from 2010/11 to measure a reduction. A reduction was unlikely during the first half of the reporting period owing to the inter-communal violence in Jonglei. However, fewer incidents of inter-communal violence were reported in Jonglei in the second half of the reporting period. The main violations that occurred in Jonglei in the second half of the reporting period were committed in the context of civilian disarmament

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice to legislative assemblies at the national and state levels, through 2 consultative meetings on the human rights framework and process to harmonize national law with international legal obligations, including support for the elaboration and adoption of a national human rights action plan	Yes	<p>On 8 December 2011, a consultative meeting was held with representatives of the National Legislative Assembly Human Rights Committee to discuss the development of the National Human Rights Action Plan as well as other areas of collaboration between UNMISS and the Committee. The Government of South Sudan has not adopted the action plan</p> <p>On 24 January 2011 and 15 May 2012, two consultative meetings were held with the National Legislative Assembly on treaty ratification and the identification of training needs</p> <p>Comprehensive legal analysis on the nationality bill (before it became law) and media bills were shared with the National Legislative Assembly to advocate for harmonization of the legislation with international and regional human rights standards</p>

		2 training workshops were held, one in Northern Bahr el Ghazal on 17 and 18 August 2011 and another in Unity on 20 and 21 October 2011, targeted for members of Parliament on parliamentary action in the promotion and protection of human rights
Provision of advice to the Government of South Sudan on the ratification of international treaties and related reporting obligations	Yes	<p>3 training workshops on treaties and reporting mechanisms were conducted in February, March and April 2012 for government officials, including from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Directorate of International Conventions, Treaties, Human Rights and Legal Aid at the Ministry of Justice, the Human Rights Committee of the National Legislative Assembly and the South Sudan Human Rights Commission</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice, with UNMISS support, began the development of a national legal framework (including a draft bill on treaty ratification) to regulate procedural requirements with regard to ratification of and accession to international human rights treaties</p>
Provision of advice to the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, through 2 consultative meetings at the national and state levels and 5 capacity-building programmes for the commissioners and staff of the Commission	Yes	<p>5 consultative meetings were held with the South Sudan Human Rights Commission on a workplan, a strategic plan, annual reports and workshops</p> <p>7 human rights training programmes were conducted for commissioners and staff members of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission focused on the identification of violations, as well as monitoring, investigating and reporting on human rights violations, treaty ratifications, and the strategic plan of the Commission</p>
Provision of advice to the South Sudan Police Service, through at least 20 consultative meetings and 10 training workshops on human rights at the national and state levels and to SPLA through consultative meetings and 5 training programmes	Yes	<p>Human rights officers in all 10 states regularly met South Sudan National Police Service officers to provide advice and consultation, including in relation to resolving specific cases where there were detention irregularities</p> <p>3 train-the-trainers workshops for police trainers on human rights for the South Sudan National Police Service were conducted. The training sessions focused on conducting legal, safe and humane arrests, applying the principles of the presumption of innocence, respecting the rights of the accused and implementing proper investigative procedures</p> <p>At least 10 human rights modules facilitated in United Nations police-led trainings of the South Sudan National Police Service at the national and state levels</p>

		<p>4 consultative meetings with SPLA were held to assess human rights capacity and plan training sessions. Two training sessions for SPLA were conducted to provide a basic knowledge of human rights standards and principles and humanitarian law, as well as to inculcate respect for the rule of law</p> <p>In collaboration with the Security Sector Reform Cooperation Project of the Embassy of Switzerland and the International Committee of the Red Cross, 2 three-day trainings were delivered in Juba for SPLA Division Commanders on international and national human rights and humanitarian law, and the laws' implementation in times of war and peace</p>
Provision of advice to the judiciary, through consultative meetings and 10 training workshops on human rights to judges, lawyers and prosecutors at the national and state levels	Yes	<p>Human rights officers met regularly with judges, lawyers and prosecutors at the national level and in all 10 states to raise concerns and cases and to discuss ways of addressing them. However, with the limited number of South Sudanese legal professionals in the country (most of which are in Juba), training sessions tend to suspend the activities of the criminal justice system, which is already slow and backlogged. Also, the criminal justice system was under review by the Government of South Sudan, and training sessions will need to be developed based on the outcome of the review</p> <p>In collaboration with UNDP, a three-day training workshop was conducted in Juba for judges, lawyers and prosecutors on international human rights standards in the justice system</p> <p>A training workshop was held in Unity State for prosecutors on their role in protecting and promoting human rights</p>
Provision of 2 public reports on the human rights situation in the country, in close collaboration with the military, police, civil affairs and other civilian components to determine hot spots and identify vulnerable populations, design protection responses and provide training for uniformed personnel	Yes	<p>A 50-page report on investigations into the inter-communal violence in Jonglei was publicly issued by UNMISS in June 2012</p> <p>A report on draft arbitrary detention was compiled (not yet published) based on analysis of legislation and information gathered by state offices</p>
Conduct of 10 training programmes for civil society organizations, including journalists, on human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and community-sensitization programmes on human rights at the state and county levels, through radio programmes, meetings, discussions and other relevant media	Yes	<p>5 training workshops on human rights were conducted for civil society organizations: in Western Bahr el Ghazal on economic, social and cultural rights; in Eastern Equatoria on investigation, monitoring and reporting; and in Juba on treaty ratification</p> <p>2 training workshops were organized with UNDP for civil society organizations, inter alia, in Juba on monitoring, investigation and reporting and on</p>

		<p>economic, social and cultural rights. Also in collaboration with UNDP, training workshops were conducted in Western Bahr el Ghazal for civil society organizations on human rights, rule of law and access to justice</p> <p>1 training workshop was conducted for civil society advocates in Eastern Equatoria on promoting and defending human rights</p> <p>A human rights training session was conducted for 17 journalists in Unity State on 10 May 2012</p> <p>In observance of Human Rights Day (10 December), celebrations were held in various state capitals, including a quiz competition on human rights for secondary school students in Western Equatoria State</p> <p>A grass-roots training workshop was held in Central Equatoria in November 2011 for more than 200 chiefs, youth, elders, women and students to raise awareness of human rights violations and crimes</p> <p>Also in Central Equatoria State, monthly civil society forums were held</p>
Provision of advice to the Government on nationality and citizenship laws, in coordination with UNHCR, electoral laws, in coordination with UNDP, and family law in conformity with international human rights standards as well as commentary on key legislation at the national and state levels	Yes	<p>Comprehensive legal analysis provided to the National Legislative Assembly on the Nationality Act bill in coordination with UNHCR and media bills (Right of Access to Information Bill; Broadcasting Corporation Bill; Media Authority Bill) to advocate for harmonization of the legislation with international and regional human rights standards</p> <p>Comments were provided by UNMISS on the National Elections Act and the Political Parties Act</p> <p>There was no movement by the Government of South Sudan on family law</p>
Provision of advice to members of Parliament and to prison authorities, through 20 consultative meetings and 10 training workshops on the promotion and protection of human rights at the national and state levels and provision of advisory support, in collaboration with UNICEF, to the Ministry of Education on the incorporation of human rights education into the curriculum of secondary schools	Yes	<p>On 24 January and 15 May 2012, two consultative meetings were held with the National Legislative Assembly on treaty ratification and the identification of training needs</p> <p>On 17 and 18 November 2011, a training workshop was held for 39 members of the Parliament of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State Legislative Assembly on their role in promoting and protecting human rights. On 15 and 16 December 2011, a human rights training workshop was conducted for the Unity State Legislative Assembly</p> <p>6 human rights training workshops for prison officers were conducted on the promotion and protection of</p>

human rights in Western Bahr el Ghazal, on 11 and 12 August 2011 and 14 and 15 February 2012; in Lakes, on 28 and 29 August 2011 and 22 November 2011 (the latter in Makembele, Lakes State); and in Upper Nile State on 29 and 30 November 2011 (Renk) and on 13 and 14 December 2011 (Malakal)

In collaboration with UNDP, a three-day training workshop was held from 6 to 8 December 2011 in Juba for judges, lawyers, prosecutors and prison officials facilitated on international human rights standards in the justice system

20 consultative meetings were held with prison authorities to discuss human rights concerns and ways of addressing them

A training workshop was conducted on human rights standards in prisons for 82 prison officers in Northern Bahr el Ghazal on 25 and 26 January 2012

An UNMISS consultant, who was embedded in the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, regularly advised the Commission, and on 23 May 2012 facilitated a meeting with the Ministry of Education on the incorporation of human rights education into the curriculum

Component 5: support

38. The support component of the Mission provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the UNMISS mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

39. Senior mission support leadership was based in Juba providing strategic direction, policy guidance and liaison with the Government of South Sudan, United Nations Headquarters and other peacekeeping operations. Mission support was deployed as far forward as possible to provide all essential field-based functions as close as possible to clients in order to reduce response times and achieve both cost-effectiveness and economies of scale at various points in the overall delivery of services. This delivery of field-based support was supplemented by the establishment of transactional back-office processes in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda.

40. The UNMISS support concept was guided by three primary considerations: the need to support a decentralized UNMISS presence; the need for a high level of mobility across very remote locations on a temporary or permanent basis; and the development of national capacity. It applied the principles of the Global Field Support Strategy.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.1.1 Establishment of a Mission headquarters, 10 state offices and 19 county support bases	8 two-storey office buildings were completed for the reporting period; 62 staff accommodation units were completed; infrastructure related to the Mission headquarters was completed and operational; and 9 state capitals were fully operational, 1 state capital, Kwajock, was 80 per cent completed. Out of 19 county support bases, 13 were fully operational and 2 were 80 per cent completed. The remaining 4 county support bases will be completed in 2012/13
5.1.2 Recruitment and deployment of 84 per cent of civilian personnel by 30 June 2012	The Mission had achieved the recruitment and deployment rate of 80 per cent as at 30 June 2012
5.1.3 Reduction in civilian staffing levels through outsourcing (baseline: 11 per cent)	Outsourcing of security staff was delayed until 2012/13, owing to a delay in the approval of the contract

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement of an average strength of 7,000 military contingent personnel (including 825 engineering enabling troops, 166 military observers and 168 staff officers) and 560 United Nations police officers	5,049 154 455	Emplacement of an average strength of: military personnel military observers and United Nations police officers The average strength was lower owing to slower than planned deployment
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military personnel	Yes	Full verification and monitoring of all contingent-owned equipment was carried out during the year
Administration of 3,553 civilian staff, comprising 957 international staff, 1,590 national staff, 506 United Nations Volunteers and 500 temporary assistance staff	2,822 745 1,346 332 399	Administration of: civilian staff, comprising: international staff national staff United Nations Volunteers and temporary staff, as at 30 June 2012 The goal was partially completed for the following reasons: – The staffing proposal was submitted in September

		<p>2011 and approved in December 2011, which gave the Mission less than seven months to initiate the relevant recruitment and onboarding process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Owing to the transfer of staff from UNMIS, most of the sections under the substantive pillar went through job reprofiling and the advertising of new posts, which further delayed the recruitment/onboarding – Owing to lack of academic and professional skills in the National Professional Officer category of staff in South Sudan, there was a difficulty in identifying qualified candidates, which affected the vacancy rate in that category
<p>Provision of training to 800 national staff on records and data management, office management, protocol, public relations, mechanics, masonry, carpentry, electricity, plumbing, ironworks and air conditioning</p>	<p>700</p>	<p>National staff were trained in management, administration, leadership and other technical and substantive subjects. Out of those, 400 national staff underwent certification programmes delivered by renowned institutions selected from within the region. They included the Makerere University and the Ugandan Management Institute</p>
		<p>Other programmes which were initiated and ongoing include: human resources management; information technology; international relations; and financial management. Training in vocational skills was also provided to newly recruited national staff in engineering and transport, and this covered over 300 national staff in subject areas such as masonry, carpentry, electrical work, plumbing, ironworks and air conditioning</p>
<p>Facilities and infrastructure</p>		
<p>Completion of offices and accommodation facilities for substantive staff at Mission headquarters in Juba</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>95 per cent of staff were provided with United Nations accommodations at the Tamping UNMISS site. 100 per cent of office space was available to all UNMISS staff working at Mission headquarters</p>
<p>Construction and maintenance of the UNMISS headquarters in Juba and at 10 state capital locations</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>100 per cent of construction completed. All state capitals and Mission headquarters were maintained as planned</p>
<p>Upgrade of 19 county support bases</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>County support bases were upgraded and renovated. Delay in the upgrade of the remaining 6 county support bases was owing to non-availability of heavy equipment, a prolonged rainy season and the security situation in Jonglei State</p>
<p>Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned equipment, including: 14 water treatment plants; 42 wells and</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Mission successfully operated and maintained 14 water treatment plants, 42 wells, 38 wastewater treatment plants and 389 generators, as planned</p>

38 wastewater treatment plants across the Mission; and 389 United Nations-owned generators, operated and maintained (Juba 158, Wau 95, Malakal 88 and 48 for county support bases)

Upgrade and maintenance of 11 airfields and 30 helicopter landing sites

The Mission maintained 8 airfields and 24 helicopter landing sites

The lower number of sites than planned that were upgraded/maintained was owing to resources being diverted to other priority projects to address the security situation in Jonglei and Unity states

Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 3,078 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 15 armoured vehicles, and 2,255 contingent-owned vehicles, through 10 workshops in 10 locations

2,463

United Nations-owned vehicles were operated and maintained (including 9 armoured vehicles, trailers and attachments) in 10 workshops that were utilized in 10 state capitals and 13 county support bases across the Mission area; there are 19 vehicles pending write-off and 319 vehicles in transit status

1,294

Contingent-owned vehicles were operated and maintained through 10 workshops that were utilized in 10 state capitals

2,255

Contingent-owned vehicles related to the former UNMIS were operated and maintained by UNMISS

Provision of 5.9 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for United Nations-owned and contingent-owned vehicles

2.7 million

Litres of diesel, oil and lubricants were supplied for United Nations-owned vehicles and contingent-owned vehicles

Lower than planned fuel consumption was due to the non-operation of heavy equipment associated with the delay in the construction of the county support bases

Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 9 fixed-wing and 23 rotary-wing air assets, including 7 military-type air assets

8

Operated and maintained an average of:

fixed-wing aircraft

18

rotary-wing aircraft

The lower number of fixed-wing aircraft was owing to the Mission's inability to rehabilitate and complete construction of all recommended airfields

The higher number of rotary-wing aircraft was the result of unforeseen requirements to support the crisis in Jonglei

Provision of 21,900 flight hours, of which 8,700 will be for fixed-wing and 13,200 hours for rotary-wing aircraft	20,577	Total flight hours, of which 5,372 were for fixed-wing and 15,205 were for rotary-wing aircraft
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Supply of 20.7 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	14.6 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were provided for UNMISS air operations
		The lower usage of fuel was owing to the delay in the construction of the county support bases, which resulted in less utilization of aircraft that consume higher amounts of fuel

Communications

Support and maintenance of 30 microwave links and 44 very-small-aperture terminals (VSAT)	45	Support and maintenance provided for: microwave links and
	23	VSAT terminals
		The number of VSATs was lower than planned owing to the delay in the construction of the county support bases. The remaining VSATs were to be installed in the county support bases

Support and maintenance of 58 very high frequency (VHF) repeaters, 78 high-frequency (HF) base stations and mobile radio communications and 39 telephone exchanges	41	Support and maintenance provided for: very high frequency (VHF) repeaters
	79	high-frequency (HF) base stations and
	29	telephone exchanges
		The lower numbers of VHF repeaters and telephone exchanges was owing to the delay in the construction of the county support bases. The remaining number of repeaters and telephone exchanges were to be installed in the county support bases

Implementation of a Tetra project in 3 sites — Malakal, Wau and Juba	Yes	Equipment required for the initial phase of deployment was purchased and survey and preparation for the systems deployment was completed
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Implementation was late owing to delays in acquisition

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 126 servers, 3,188 desktop computers, 1,763 laptop computers, 337 printers and 110 digital senders, in 39 sites	63	Support and maintenance provided for: servers
	1,531	desktop computers
	879	laptop computers
	139	printers and

	54	digital senders
		The lower than projected deployment of the number of servers is owing to the current drive for UNMISS server virtualization
Support and maintenance of 38 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) for 3,288 users in 38 locations	35	Support and maintenance was provided for:
	44	local area networks and
		wide area networks for 3,424 users
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 11 United Nations-owned level-I clinics, including 1 medical station in the Regional Service Centre, 12 contingent-owned level-I clinics and 3 contingent-owned level-II hospitals	Yes	Operated and maintained 11 United Nations-owned level-I clinics with total number of 10,877 patients treated and provided with the required medical support
		Operated and maintained 3 contingent-owned level-II hospitals with total number of 2,977 patients
Maintenance of land and air evacuation arrangements for all Mission locations, including to 7 level-IV hospitals (1 in Nairobi, 3 in Cairo, 3 in Entebbe) and 1 aerial medical evacuation arrangement outside the Mission area	Yes	Maintained Mission-wide land and air evacuations in a timely manner, including evacuation to level-IV medical facilities, with total number of 44 medical evacuations within the Mission area and 27 outside the Mission area
Production of capacity-building manuals, course packages, information, education and communication materials	Yes	Capacity-building information, education and communication materials produced, and 300 UNMISS staff members trained as peer educators
Promotion of the HIV/AIDS-prevention strategies and awareness in the Mission area and for all Mission personnel; continuation of an HIV/AIDS sensitization programme for all Mission personnel; and operation and maintenance of HIV/AIDS voluntary confidential counselling and testing services for UNMISS staff	Yes	HIV/AIDS awareness raising provided to 87 per cent of UNMISS personnel
		202,600 male and 10,000 female condom pieces were procured and dispensed as part of the safer sex promotion
		123 peacekeepers were trained as HIV/AIDS Peer Educators, and 34 HIV/AIDS counsellors graduated
		Voluntary confidential counselling and testing services for UNMISS staff and other United Nations agencies staff are ongoing; internal voluntary confidential counselling and testing services reached 7,000
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the Mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in Juba (Tomping and United Nations House) as well as all 10 state capitals and 19 county support bases

24-hour close protection to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	No	There is no close protection in UNMISS
Residential security guidance on minimum operating residential security standards and site assessments provided to 100 residences	Yes	91 minimum operating residential security standards and 76 minimum operating security standards assessments carried out
Conduct of a total of 433 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff	Yes	505 security briefing sessions were held for incoming staff members mission-wide, while 741 Secure and Safe Approaches in Field Environments training sessions were conducted for UNMISS and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes

Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda

41. During the reporting period, the Regional Service Centre continued to provide effective and efficient logistical and administrative services mainly to UNAMID, UNMISS, MONUSCO and UNISFA for the four initial projects: check-in and check-out of field personnel; processing of education grants; operation of a regional training and conference centre; and the operation of the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre. The Service Centre experienced higher than anticipated level of service delivery in all its four pilot projects as described in the framework below.

Expected accomplishment 5.2: Effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.2.1 Reduction of time required for check-in/check-out (2009/10: not applicable; 2010/11: 12 days; 2011/12: 2 days)	2 days. The process of checking in all personnel categories arriving at the Regional Service Centre for deployment to respective duty stations is spread over 2 working days, exclusive of induction courses and briefings coordinated by the Regional Training and Conference Centre, and United Nations Security and Medical Services
5.2.2 Reduction in processing time for settling education grant claims (2009/10: not applicable; 2010/11: 5 months; 2011/12: 7 weeks)	The average time for settling education grants was 7 weeks. In the non-peak season (January-June), 4 to 6 weeks; and in peak season (July-December), 8 to 10 weeks
5.2.3 Increased number of participants (regional staff) for the Training and Conference Centre (2009/10: not applicable; 2010/11: 2,000 staff; 2011/12: 3,000 staff)	4,385 participants. The higher requirement was owing partly to UNMISS training and induction courses being held in Entebbe
5.2.4 Increased number of regional flights coordinated by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre (2009/10: not applicable; 2010/11: 50; 2011/12: 100)	292 flights. The higher requirement resulted from the cancellation by MONUSCO of the Mission's contract with the carrier for the B-737 aircraft following the crash in Kinshasa. Consequently, the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre increased the frequency of regional flights between Entebbe, El-Fasher and Nyala

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Check-in and check-out of 400 staff	2,127	Civilian and military personnel (847 international, national and United Nations Volunteers and 1,280 military observers and United Nations police). The higher output was owing to all check-in and check-out of UNMISS personnel and all MONUSCO United Nations Volunteers being processed through Entebbe. In addition, the check-in of military and police personnel was done in Entebbe
Processing of 4,500 education grant claims	5,575	Education grant claims were processed. The higher output was attributable to a larger number of staff being entitled to education grant following the harmonization of conditions of service
80 regional training sessions and conferences held with participation of 3,000 staff from regional missions	173	Regional training sessions and conferences, including 51 induction courses for 4,385 participants. The higher output was owing to training and induction by UNMISS held in Entebbe
100 regional flights coordinated by the Transport and Movements Integrated Control Centre	292	Flights coordinated by the Transport and Movements Integrated Control Centre. The higher requirement was the result of the cancellation by MONUSCO of the Mission's contract with the carrier for B-737 aircraft following the crash in Kinshasa. Consequently, the Transport and Movements Integrated Control Centre increased the frequency of regional flights between Entebbe, El-Fasher and Nyala. Furthermore, an additional sector was incorporated into the MONUSCO regional flight area

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	5 456.4	9 095.5	(3 639.1)	(66.7)
Military contingents	194 574.3	158 940.3	35 634.0	18.3
United Nations police	15 043.6	22 148.2	(7 104.6)	(47.2)
Formed police units	26 535.7	–	26 535.7	100.0
Subtotal	241 610.0	190 184.0	51 426.0	21.3
Civilian personnel				
International staff	64 659.3	80 346.7	(15 687.4)	(24.3)
National staff	22 315.8	16 032.2	6 283.6	28.2
United Nations Volunteers	2 695.4	11 308.1	(8 612.7)	(319.5)
General temporary assistance	–	74 034.0	(74 034.0)	–
Subtotal	89 670.5	181 721.0	(92 050.5)	(102.7)
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	–	1 557.2	(1 557.2)	–
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	165.0	1 419.1	(1 254.1)	(760.1)
Official travel	1 466.1	3 789.7	(2 323.6)	(158.5)
Facilities and infrastructure	120 788.6	105 401.4	15 387.2	12.7
Ground transportation	58 945.5	17 409.9	41 535.6	70.5
Air transportation	138 897.7	132 247.7	6 650.0	4.8
Naval transportation	–	28.9	(28.9)	–
Communications	33 040.8	20 491.3	12 549.5	38.0
Information technology	12 803.5	11 289.0	1 514.5	11.8
Medical	4 410.5	3 808.8	601.7	13.6
Special equipment	2 321.6	1 571.5	750.1	32.3
Other supplies, services and equipment	17 129.5	49 175.6	(32 046.1)	(187.1)
Quick-impact projects	880.3	995.6	(115.3)	(13.1)
Subtotal	390 849.1	349 185.7	41 663.4	10.7
Gross requirements	722 129.6	721 090.7	1 038.9	0.1
Staff assessment income	10 076.8	15 172.7	(5 095.9)	(50.6)
Net requirements	712 052.8	705 918.0	6 134.8	0.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	722 129.6	721 090.7	1 038.9	0.1

B. Financial resources for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda

(Thousands of United States dollars.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	1 321.9	532.4	789.5	59.7
National staff	85.5	—	85.5	100.0
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	1 407.4	532.4	875.0	62.2
Operational costs				
Consultants	—	—	—	—
Official travel	10.9	31.0	(20.1)	(184.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	1 119.8	231.8	888.0	79.3
Ground transportation	19.0	25.4	(6.4)	(33.7)
Air transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	13.3	8.2	5.1	38.3
Information technology	9.0	21.3	(12.3)	(136.7)
Medical	1.4	15.4	(14.0)	(1 000.0)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	1.9	20.9	(19.0)	(1 000.0)
Subtotal	1 175.3	354.0	821.3	69.9
Gross requirements	2 582.7	886.4	1 696.3	65.7
Staff assessment income	173.3	54.8	118.5	68.4
Net requirements	2 409.4	831.6	1 577.8	65.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	2 582.7	886.4	1 696.3	65.7

42. The lower requirements for civilian personnel were attributable mainly to higher-than-planned vacancy rates for staff associated with the Regional Service Centre.

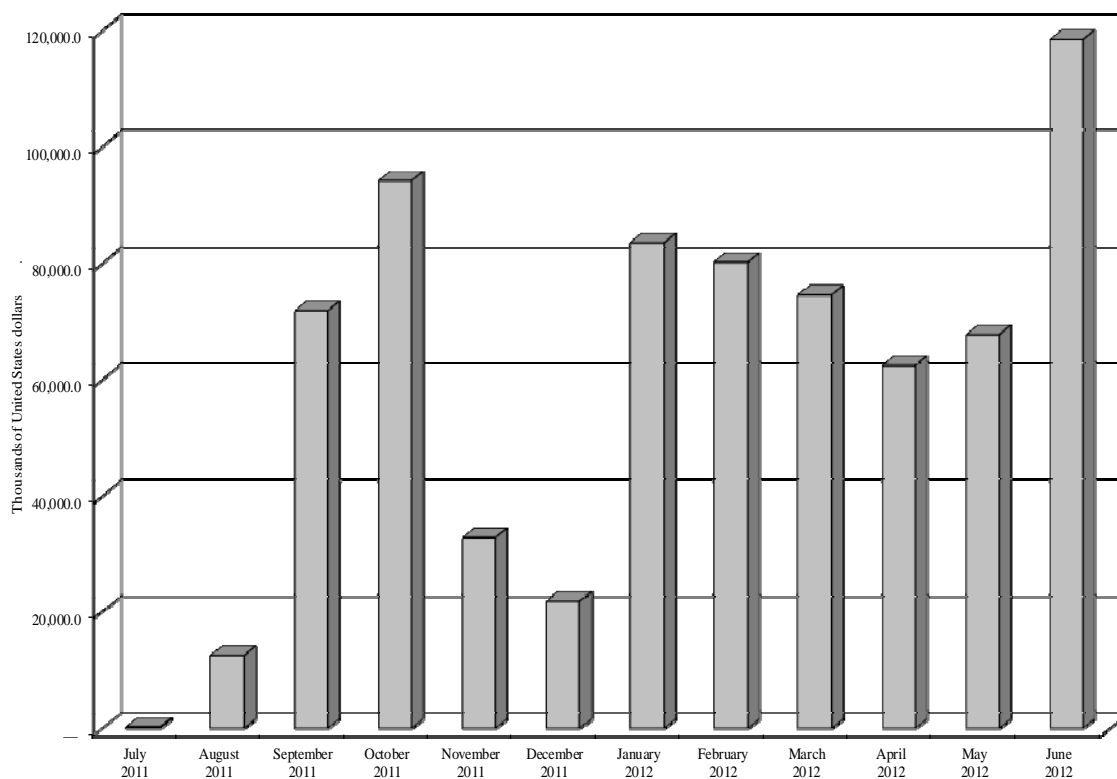
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	241 610.0	(51 155.4)	190 454.6
II. Civilian personnel	89 670.5	92 152.3	181 822.8
III. Operational costs	390 849.1	(40 996.9)	349 852.2
Total	722 129.6	–	722 129.6
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			12.8

43. During the reporting period, a total of \$92,152,300 was redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, \$51,155,400 from group I, military and police personnel and \$40,996,900 from group III, operational costs. The redeployment to civilian personnel was necessary as the amount allocated by the standardized funding model was not sufficient for civilian personnel of the Mission given the higher actual deployment rate than the estimates assumed. The total amount of funds that were redeployed during the budget period represented 12.8 per cent of the total appropriation. Lower requirements under group I, military and police personnel, were attributable mainly to the majority of contingent-owned equipment being already in place in South Sudan, and lower requirements under group III, operational costs, were owing mainly to the acquisition by the Mission of vehicles and other equipment as well as existing facilities and structures from closing missions.

D. Monthly expenditure pattern



44. The higher expenditure in months of October 2011 and June 2012 was related to the payment to troop-contributing countries for military personnel and contingent-owned equipment.

E. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest income	259.6
Other/miscellaneous income	1 053.6
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	—
Total	1 313.2

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure		
Major equipment			
Military observers	—		
Military contingents	25 401.0		
Formed police units	—		
Subtotal	25 401.0		
Self-sustainment			
Facilities and infrastructure	9 500.9		
Communications	4 124.2		
Medical	2 818.6		
Special equipment	1 571.5		
Subtotal	18 015.2		
Total	43 416.2		
Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.6	8 July 2011	—
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	8 July 2011	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.3	8 July 2011	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 3.5		

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$3 639.1)	(66.7%)

45. The higher requirements were owing to the actual strength of military observers in the field. The standardized funding model assumed an average deployment of 120 military observers; however, the actual average deployment in UNMISS was 154 military observers. Of the \$3.6 million overexpenditure, \$2.9 million relates to mission subsistence allowance. The standardized funding model assumed an average of 120 military observers with a mission subsistence allowance rate of \$173 per day for the first 30 days and \$116 per day for the balance, compared with the average deployment of 154 military observers with a mission subsistence allowance rate of

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.

\$188 per day for the first 30 days and \$136 per day for the balance, less deductions where accommodations were provided.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$35 634.0	18.3%

46. The lower requirements were attributable mainly to the assumptions of the standardized funding model, which were based on the requirement to emplace all contingent-owned equipment in the Mission area, but in the case of UNMISS, much of the contingent-owned equipment was already in South Sudan.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$7 104.6)	(47.2%)

47. The higher requirements were owing to the actual strength of United Nations police in the field. The standardized funding model assumed an average deployment of 331 United Nations police; however, the actual average deployment in UNMISS was 455 United Nations police. Of the \$7.1 million in additional requirements, \$6.0 million relates to mission subsistence allowance. The standardized funding model assumed an average of 331 United Nations police personnel with a mission subsistence allowance rate of \$173 per day for the first 30 days and \$116 per day for the balance, compared with the average deployment of 455 United Nations police personnel with a mission subsistence allowance rate of \$188 per day for the first 30 days and \$136 per day for the balance, less deductions where accommodations were provided.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$26 535.7	100.0%

48. The lower requirements were owing to the fact that UNMISS had no formed police units. The standardized funding model provided resources for an average monthly deployment of 681 formed police unit personnel for the year.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$15 687.4)	(24.3%)

49. The higher requirements were attributable to the actual average deployment of international staff in UNMISS compared with the standardized funding model. The model allowed for the average deployment of 331 international staff, while the actual average deployment in UNMISS was 735 international staff. The higher incumbency in UNMISS was the result of the transfer of 733 international staff from the former UNMIS between July and December 2011.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	\$6 283.6	28.2%

50. The lower requirements were owing to the fact that the national staff posts were not authorized by the General Assembly until 24 December 2011 by its resolution 66/243 A. Therefore all national staff engaged from 1 July to

31 December 2011 were engaged on a temporary basis to meet the immediate needs of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$8 612.7)	(319.5%)

51. The higher requirements were attributable to the actual average deployment of United Nations Volunteers in UNMISS. The standardized funding model provided resources for an average of 124 United Nations Volunteers, while the actual average deployment in UNMISS was 260 international United Nations Volunteers and 16 national United Nations Volunteers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General Temporary Assistance	(\$74 034.0)	–

52. The higher requirements were due to the fact that no provisions were made in the standardized funding model for general temporary assistance. As staff posts were authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/243 A only on 24 December 2011, all staff engaged from 1 July to 31 December 2011 were established on a temporary basis to meet the immediate needs of the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	(\$1 557.2)	–

53. The higher requirements were owing to the deployment of the Mission of an average of 61 Government-provided personnel during the 2011/12 period. Under the standardized funding model, there was no allocation for Government-provided personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$1 254.1)	(760.1%)

54. The higher requirements were attributable to the actual level of consultancy services required in UNMISS to perform functions which required specific skills and knowledge. The standardized funding model allocated \$169,000 for consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$2 323.6)	(158.5%)

55. The increased resources were due to the actual travel requirements of the Mission, including, primarily, \$1.6 million for within-Mission travel, \$1.3 million for travel outside the Mission area and \$0.3 million for the provision of technical support. The standardized funding model provided for travel within and outside the Mission area based on the number of personnel, the number of field offices and travel duration along with ratios of staff travelling based on budget levels across all peacekeeping missions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$15 387.2	12.7%

56. The lower requirements were attributable mainly to the assumptions of the standardized funding model, which assumed a greenfield site with the need to purchase all prefabricated facilities as well as the acquisition of generators and other critical assets and equipment. UNMISS benefited from the handing over of pre-existing facilities and the transfer of other assets and equipment from UNMIS.

57. The above-mentioned reduction in requirements was partially offset by increased resources for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to a higher price per litre of \$1.61 than the estimate used in the standardized funding model, which assumed \$0.85 per litre; and operation and maintenance fees of \$3.8 million which were not included in the standardized funding model.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$41 535.6	70.5%

58. The lower requirements were owing mainly to the acquisition of vehicles and equipment from closing missions. The standardized funding model based acquisition requirements for vehicles and equipment on the number and configuration of deployed civilian and military personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$6 650.0	4.8%

59. The lower requirements were attributable mainly to the assumptions of the standardized funding model for fixed-wing aircraft. The model assumed 16 fixed-wing aircraft with 9,600 flying hours in the Mission area, and in UNMISS there were only 8 fixed-wing aircraft with total flying hours of 5,372.

60. The lower requirements were offset in part by higher requirements for fuel. The standardized funding model assumed 22 million litres of fuel at \$0.90 per litre. The actual amount of fuel used in UNMISS was 14.6 million litres with an average cost of \$1.58 per litre and a mobilization/management fee of \$8.6 million for the 2011/12 period. There were also higher requirements for the rental and operation of rotary-wing aircraft in UNMISS. The standardized funding model assumed 16 rotary-wing aircraft with 10,800 flight hours, and the actual average number of rotary-wing aircraft in UNMISS was 18, with 15,205 flight hours.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	(\$28.9)	–

61. The higher requirements were owing to costs for fuel and liability insurance for the 2011/12 period. Under the standardized funding model, there was no allocation for naval transportation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$12 549.5	38.0%

62. The lower requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition by UNMISS of communications equipment and infrastructure from UNMIS. Resources allocated under the standardized funding model were based on initial investment costs associated with the establishment of a new mission, but this was not the case with UNMISS.

63. The lower requirements were partially offset by higher resources for communications support services needed for the deployment of internationally contracted personnel to support the delivery of vital communications tasks in the state capitals and county support bases.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	\$1 514.5	11.8%

64. The lower requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition by UNMISS of information technology equipment and infrastructure from UNMIS. Resources associated with the standardized funding model were based on initial investment costs associated with the establishment of a new mission, but this was not the case with UNMISS. These lower requirements were partially offset by higher resources for information technology services needed for the deployment of internationally contracted personnel to support the delivery of vital information technology tasks in the state capitals and county support bases.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$601.7	13.6%

65. The lower requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition of medical equipment from UNMIS, whereas the standardized funding model assumed the establishment of a new mission and an initial investment in equipment. Also contributing to the lower requirements were the low number of aero-medical evacuations which occurred during the performance period (1 during 2011/12 compared with an estimated 3 per month) and a reduction in the number of referrals outside the Mission area, as most of the cases were stabilized at level-II facilities.

66. The lower requirements were partially offset by the higher requirement for medical self-sustainment, as the daily rate assumed in the standardized funding model was \$25 per day and the actual rate for UNMISS was \$52 per day.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Special equipment	\$750.1	32.3%

67. The lower requirements were owing to the difference in configuration of the troops deployed in UNMISS compared with the assumptions used for the standardized funding model. Also contributing to the lower requirements was a zero level of special equipment acquisitions during the performance period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$32 046.1)	(187.1%)

68. The higher requirements were attributable primarily to mine detection and mine clearing services provided by the United Nations Mine Action Service to ensure the safe transit of United Nations vehicles and civilians. No provision was made in the standardized funding model for mine detection and mine clearing services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Quick-impact projects	(\$115.3)	(13.1%)

69. The higher requirements were attributable to the actual resources in UNMISS for 10 projects in partnership with UNICEF and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme. The standardized funding model resources were based on average actual expenditure across start-up operations, derived as 0.15 per cent of the total mission budget with a ceiling set at \$900,000.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

- (a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$1,038,900 with respect to the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012;
- (b) To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2012 amounting to \$1,313,200 from interest income (\$259,600) and other/miscellaneous income (\$1,053,600).

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

(A/66/718/Add.17)

<i>Request</i>	<i>Response</i>
<p>Given that UNMISS, as a successor mission to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, was not typical of a start-up mission, in view of its mandate, size, decentralized structure and unique operational requirements, this aspect will need to be reflected in respect of the Committee's review of the applicability of the standardized funding model methodology in the context of the UNMISS performance report for the 2011/12 period (para. 11).</p>	<p>The concept of "flexibility" is key in the design of the standardized funding model. In the report of the Secretary-General on the standardized funding model of the global field support strategy (see A/65/696, para. 43), the principle of flexibility in the example of UNMISS allows the model to serve as an appropriate proxy for the funding requirements of the Mission. UNMISS benefited in terms of re-hatted troops and civilian staff, and the availability of UNMIS legacy infrastructure for the new Mission. Staffing costs in the year 2011/12 were considerably higher than the funding model amount, as vacancy rates were considerably lower than in a start-up with no preceding mission. Correspondingly, the infrastructure set-up costs (accommodation, office space, air fields, etc.) were considerably lower than the funding model amount, as the model was based on a greenfield start-up mission where all infrastructure is constructed from a zero base.</p> <p>In this regard, the initial appropriation of funds to the Mission was based on the allocation set out in the funding model. The Resource Management Steering Committee of UNMISS was responsible for realigning funds based on operational requirements.</p> <p>It should be noted that the broadest measure of the effectiveness of the standardized funding model is whether sufficient resources were provided to the Mission. In this context, the budget implementation rate for UNMISS in 2011/12 is 99 per cent, which is a figure that is not common for start-up operations. This is an indication that the standardized funding model provided a streamlined and transparent process for expedited approval by Member States of a budget, and at the same time achieved an almost 100 per cent budget implementation rate while accounting for the dynamic situation of the Mission.</p>

<i>Request</i>	<i>Response</i>
<p>The Advisory Committee notes the arrangement proposed by the Secretary-General to place the responsibility for the overall coordination of the substantive activities of the county support bases under United Nations Volunteers. The Committee requests that the Mission undertake a review of this arrangement to ensure that it provides adequate oversight and accountability, similar to the county support bases being placed under the responsibility of United Nations staff, and to report thereon in the context of the 2011/12 performance report (para. 28).</p>	<p>UNMISS is a decentralized mission with 10 state offices and 28 planned county support bases managed by one state coordinator per state. Each state coordinator is responsible for overall coordination as well as oversight and accountability through the state administrative officer in each state. Therefore, accountability and effective delivery in each of the county support bases lies primarily with the authority of the state coordinator and the state administrative officer. Substantive personnel (international United Nations Volunteers) based in the county support bases will also report to their respective substantive sections at the state level (Recovery, Reintegration and Peacebuilding Section, Civilian Affairs Division and Human Rights Division) to ensure coherent delivery of the mandate at the county level.</p>
