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Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Budget performance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely peace process; security; rule of law, governance and human rights; humanitarian liaison and recovery; and support.

UNAMID continued to fulfil its mandate during the 2013/14 period, focusing on the following priorities: (a) support for the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements; (b) improvement of the security conditions in Darfur necessary for the protection of civilians, the security of the Operation's own personnel, assets and operations and the unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance; (c) support related to the enhancement of the rule of law, governance and the protection of human rights; and (d) support to a gradual transition from humanitarian relief to early recovery and development assistance in Darfur.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Operation for 2013/14 amounted to \$1,264,491,000 gross (\$1,239,865,700 net), representing a resource utilization rate of 94.7 per cent of the approved amount of \$1,335,248,000 gross (\$1,311,855,300 net) (compared with \$1,415,722,000 gross in expenditure for a resource utilization rate of 97.7 per cent in the prior period).

Resource utilization was \$43.6 million lower than planned for military and police personnel, owing mainly to the accelerated drawdown of uniformed personnel and to reduced requirements for rations, and \$50.2 million lower under operational costs, owing mainly to the reconfiguration of the UNAMID fleet and the non-construction of planned boreholes and tipping sites in the 2013/14 period. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher resource utilization of \$23.1 million under civilian personnel, due to the accelerated recruitment of international staff and increased requirements for common staff costs.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	665 808.1	622 235.6	43 572.5	6.5
Civilian personnel	284 045.4	307 108.4	(23 063.0)	(8.1)
Operational costs	385 394.5	335 147.0	50 247.5	13.0
Gross requirements	1 335 248.0	1 264 491.0	70 757.0	5.3
Staff assessment income	23 392.7	24 625.3	(1 232.6)	(5.3)
Net requirements	1 311 855.3	1 239 865.7	71 989.6	5.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 335 248.0	1 264 491.0	70 757.0	5.3

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military observers	260	260	251	3.5
Military contingents	15 940	15 917	14 441	9.3
United Nations police	2 310	2 403	2 036	15.3
Formed police units	2 380	2 380	2 323	2.4
International staff ^c	1 221	1 221	1 062	13.0
National staff	3 015	3 015	2 948	2.2
United Nations Volunteers	520	520	398	23.5
Temporary positions ^d				
International staff	22	22	10	54.5
National staff	4	4	4	0.0
Government-provided personnel	6	6	6	0.0

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and planned strength.

^c Includes one P-5 post (Senior Field Security Coordination Officer) funded through a cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team.

^d Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 21 March 2013 ([A/67/806](#)) and amounted to \$1,354,815,100 gross (\$1,331,144,700 net). It provided for 260 military observers, 15,940 military contingents, 4,690 police personnel, including 2,380 in formed units, 1,240 international staff, 3,015 national staff, inclusive of 207 National Professional Officers, and 520 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 1 May 2013 ([A/67/780/Add.7](#) and Corr.1), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,336,761,540 gross for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 ([A/67/780/Add.7/Corr.1](#), para. 4). In addition, the Committee recommended the abolishment of 20 international posts that had been vacant for two years or longer (*ibid.*, para. 3).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/284, appropriated the amount of \$1,335,248,000 gross (\$1,311,855,300 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of the Operation was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1769 (2007) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2063 (2012) and 2113 (2013).

5. The Operation is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely a lasting political solution and sustained security in Darfur.

6. Within this overall objective, the Operation has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by subprogrammes as follows: peace process; security; rule of law, governance and human rights; humanitarian liaison and recovery; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2013/14 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. During the 2013/14 period, UNAMID continued to fulfil its mandate by focusing on the following priorities: (a) support for the implementation of the Doha

Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements; (b) improvement of the security conditions in Darfur necessary for the protection of civilians, the security of the Operation's own personnel, assets and operations and the unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance; (c) support related to the enhancement of the rule of law, governance and the protection of human rights; and (d) support to a gradual transition from humanitarian relief to early recovery and development assistance in Darfur.

9. The African Union-United Nations Joint Chief Mediator continued to hold high-level consultations with regional and international partners with the aim of reaching a comprehensive settlement and inclusive peace agreement and to engage the non-signatory armed movements. The Joint Chief Mediator continued efforts to bring the parties closer to agreement on direct negotiations despite the persistent divergence of views between the Government and the non-signatory armed groups on the way forward. In spite of the Government's repeated expressions of readiness for direct negotiations, two key obstacles remained: the armed groups continued to press for a comprehensive, national process to address challenges faced by the Sudan, rejecting the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as a basis for talks; and the armed groups continued to insist on entering negotiations with the Government as the Sudanese Revolutionary Front, formed in September 2011 with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North.

10. The Darfur Regional Authority has now been fully established with the completion of the construction of its offices and the recruitment of the full complement of its personnel. However, insecurity, lack of financial resources, and limited technical capacity continued to undermine the Authority's ability to effectively implement the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. There has also been some progress in the implementation of the Darfur Development Strategy. At the second meeting of the Strategy's Executive Board, held in El Fasher on 27 April 2014, the Government of Qatar confirmed its pledge of \$88.5 million to finance the Strategy's foundational and short-term projects. The commitment was signed by the Government of Qatar and the United Nations Resident Coordinator for the Sudan on 27 April 2014. Of the total amount pledged, \$10 million was transferred to the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund ahead of the meeting, providing it with its first contribution.

11. The Implementation Committee of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation was officially launched in El Fasher on 26 May 2014. The 17-member Implementation Committee is an independent body comprising eminent persons from Darfur and the Sudan, such as representatives of the parties to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, leaders from civil society, youth and women's groups, prominent academics, and entrepreneurs, as well as leaders of internally displaced populations. The Implementation Committee will govern and implement the dialogue and consultation process, chair and oversee the dialogue and consultations, ensure the inclusivity and transparency of the process and undertake technical and logistical preparations with support from UNAMID. However, the prevailing insecurity, lack of adequate funding and intimidation of participants are concerns that could undermine the effective implementation of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation.

12. In accordance with the strategic priorities of the Operation outlined in the report of the Secretary-General dated 25 February 2014 ([S/2014/138](#)), UNAMID

has taken concrete measures to refocus its activities and resources to achieve greater effectiveness and cost-efficiency. Those measures include the implementation of revised standard operating procedures to enhance capacity for physical protection, in particular in respect of the military and police components, and to increase the robustness of the force and the formed police units. In addition, the force headquarters has stepped up its efforts to monitor team site operational readiness and has developed guidelines for the protection of civilians.

13. The UNAMID budget for the 2013/14 period reflected the drawdown of uniformed personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2063 (2012), in which it reduced the military component of the Operation from a maximum strength of 19,295 military contingent personnel to 16,200, the individual police from a maximum strength of 3,772 to 2,310, and formed police personnel from a maximum strength of 2,660 to 2,380. The reconfiguration of the military and police components continued into the 2014/15 period. The Operation's heavy transport company, comprising 155 military contingent personnel, ceased operations on 30 June 2014 and was repatriated in August 2014. UNAMID is in the process of reducing its military complement by 200 staff officers, liaison officers and military observers, 121 of whom are scheduled to leave by the end of December 2014, 59 by March 2015 and the remaining 20 by May 2015. In addition to the drawdown already reflected in the approved budget for 2013/14, the police component was reduced by 723 individual police officers in May 2014, while skills profiles were developed in accordance with revised selection processes in order to identify the right skills for new arrivals. The four formed police units that were to be repatriated as part of the streamlining process, also in addition to the drawdown already reflected in the approved budget for 2013/14, departed the mission area at the end of July 2014.

14. The UNAMID military component conducted mobile and foot patrols to secure fixed and mobile checkpoints, roadblocks and main supply routes, and convoy protection for operations, including those of a logistical and administrative nature and in support of humanitarian convoys. UNAMID continued to lack the military aircraft necessary to provide medium lift capability for casualty and medical evacuations and used commercial air assets to carry out those functions. Three Mi-17 helicopters were expected to be deployed by January 2014; however, the Operation is awaiting security clearance from the Government of the Sudan.

15. The UNAMID police component increased confidence-building patrols in camps for the internally displaced, as well as joint security assessment patrols with the Operation's military and civilian components. A memorandum of understanding between UNAMID police and the Government of the Sudan police was signed on 20 August 2013 to reprioritize the focus of UNAMID police on the development of senior-level committees in Khartoum, which is aimed at enhancing cooperation and close professional relations with the government police. UNAMID also continued to provide capacity-building for government police, particularly in gender mainstreaming and sexual and gender-based violence.

16. The Operation held meetings in the five Darfur states and in Khartoum, engaging with internally displaced persons, civil society organizations, native administration and other local leaders, state and local officials, and youth and women's groups, to discuss the perceptions and standpoints in the progress and pace of implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. Meetings and

workshops were also held to support traditional reconciliation activities and mechanisms, including monitoring progress in the implementation of cessation of hostilities agreements, the provision of venues for discussions on reconciliation among conflicting tribes, the holding of a dialogue among farmers and nomadic communities to prevent intergroup conflicts and agree on sharing access to natural resources, and the provision of logistical, advisory and technical support to stop conflicts from further escalating.

17. The reporting period was marked by continued clashes between government forces and rebel groups, tensions between tribes and an increase in criminality, with a significant impact on the civilian population, especially in North, Central and South Darfur. Tensions between tribes were such that relatively minor events led to large numbers of casualties. The triggers were usually related to community quarrels, owing to underlying grievances about land and resources, in an environment of weakened traditional authority and State authority. Restrictions were most often imposed by local officials in areas of ongoing or recently concluded hostilities between the Government and armed movement forces. During the reporting period, UNAMID recorded 37 incidents of carjacking, 9 cases of hostage taking, 1,653 cases of banditry and 22 incidents of attacks against personnel, premises and assets of the United Nations, including UNAMID, and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Darfur.

18. On 18 May 2014, the Ceasefire Commission convened a meeting between the Government of the Sudan and the Justice and Equality Movement-Sudan (JEM-Sudan), at which JEM-Sudan committed to commencing a troop verification exercise and to submitting the location of its troops to the Ceasefire Commission. On 4 June 2014, one battalion of JEM-Sudan combatants, mainly from Tine and Kornoi in North Darfur, arrived in El Fasher to prepare for their encampment. JEM-Sudan is now fully represented in the Implementation Follow-up Commission, the Ceasefire Commission and the Joint Commission.

19. The Operation provided support to the signatory parties to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, namely the Government of the Sudan, the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) and the Justice and Equality Movement-Bashar (JEM-Bashar), in the implementation of traditional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and in the implementation of second-generation disarmament, demobilization and reintegration for youth at risk of recruitment into armed or criminal groups or engaging in criminal activities. During the reporting period, the signatory parties continued to plan the traditional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme for LJM and JEM-Bashar. UNAMID has pre-positioned the materials necessary for the establishment of demobilization sites in North, South and West Darfur; however, the signatory parties have not yet finalized the arrangements to initiate the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

20. In collaboration with the United Nations Mine Action Service, UNAMID continued to reduce the threat posed by explosive hazards throughout Darfur. The destruction of unexploded ordnance facilitated freedom of movement, including access, which enhanced livelihood activities. UNAMID achieved greater output than planned for general mine action assessment and clearance, destruction of small arms ammunition and provision of risk education to civilian returnees in Darfur, including women and children. The better results are due to the implementation of a

new concept of operation which entails the use of rented vehicles and non-United Nations-provided escorts, which enable access to remote locations without UNAMID presence and, therefore, access to areas previously closed to such activities.

21. UNAMID also continued the promotion of the rule of law in Darfur through support to an independent judiciary and prison system to tackle impunity, improve the delivery of services and build public confidence in the justice system. UNAMID undertook several workshops and held meetings in all the states of Darfur for judges, prosecutors and lawyers on the administration of justice, encompassing fair trial and due process standards, and sessions were facilitated for rural court judges on international standards to improve the delivery of justice through traditional justice mechanisms. A five-year strategic plan for Darfur prisons was launched by the Directorate of Prisons of the Government of the Sudan, UNAMID and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Khartoum on 3 December 2013, which will provide a road map for the sustainable development of the prisons.

22. The Operation continued to monitor and report on human rights and protection concerns and to engage with the parties on their compliance with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law. With regard to child protection issues, collaboration between State authorities and the United Nations country team on child protection issues was further strengthened through 15 child protection working groups and other advocacy meetings, which served to promote local ownership of the protection agenda for children.

23. Pending the issuance of a radio broadcasting licence for UNAMID Radio, UNAMID is still conducting its radio operations under the “radio bridging solution” of the Government of the Sudan, which allows one-hour broadcasts twice daily on the country’s Al Salaam Radio in short wave. However, negotiations in favour of a more suitable FM-broadcasting option are under way. UNAMID and the Darfur Regional Authority also commenced technical and legal arrangements for the joint broadcast of radio programmes. The initiative will enable the Authority to utilize UNAMID infrastructure while providing UNAMID with the platform to run three-hour daily live broadcasts during prime time.

C. Mission support initiatives

24. During the reporting period, UNAMID was not able to undertake the construction of 8 planned boreholes and 13 planned controlled tipping sites, owing to difficulties in acquiring land from government authorities. The functioning boreholes provided a stable water source and enabled the Operation to meet its needs. The Operation will continue to engage local government authorities in order to obtain land for the planned borehole sites.

25. UNAMID operated 7 of the 9 planned fixed-wing aircraft and 22 of the 25 planned rotary-wing aircraft in the 2013/14 period. In the context of the reconfiguration and streamlining of its air assets, UNAMID withdrew two fixed-wing aircraft (1 Learjet in January 2014 and 1 MD-83 in February 2014) and three rotary-wing aircraft from service in March 2014, which has not affected the quality of service delivery and has resulted in reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants. However, the continued unavailability of three tactical military utility aircraft has reduced the Operation’s air patrol capability.

26. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued to experience challenges in the implementation of its programme of work, including restrictions on operations and the importation of equipment and materials. In addition, UNAMID continued to encounter specific challenges in providing support to cover the large area of operations related to long and difficult supply routes and poor infrastructure, long procurement processes, harsh environmental conditions and the volatile security situation.

D. Regional mission cooperation

27. UNAMID, through its Joint Mission Analysis Centre, participated in two meetings of the joint regional forum established with the main objective of periodically reviewing security developments along the shared borders between South and East Darfur, Southern Kordofan, Abyei and South Sudan. Meetings on joint cross-border security assessment were held between UNAMID and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in Entebbe, Uganda, and between UNAMID, UNMISS and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). A third meeting between UNAMID, UNMISS, UNISFA and representatives of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism was held in July 2013. The meetings were held with a view to sharing area-specific briefings on the overall security situation and challenges faced by the regional missions and on the establishment of a regional institutionalized information sharing mechanism. The meetings enabled the sharing of information in real time through focal points and discussion of the modality and frequency of future cross-border security analysis meetings. The interactions also resulted in the identification of mission-specific strategic issues and trends that affect all the regional missions in the short term and their impact on mandate implementation.

28. During the reporting period, UNAMID sent six civilian security personnel to UNMISS, one civilian security officer to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and two civilian security personnel to UNISFA. The Operation also sent 40 infantry troops to UNMISS as an advance party between February and April 2014 and an additional 284 infantry troops beginning on 2 May 2014, bringing the total to 324 troops in May 2014, as part of regional cooperation arrangements to assist in setting up mission security sections and training security personnel.

29. In the 2013/14 period, UNAMID sent 27 vehicles, consisting of 14 minibuses, 11 general-purpose vehicles, 1 armoured vehicle and 1 forklift truck (3 tons), to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe to meet their vehicle requirement.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

30. UNAMID and the United Nations country team collaborated in the development of the revised integrated strategic framework for the period 2014-2016 using a collaborative and integrated approach. The areas of strategic focus reflected in that document are consistent with the strategic priorities for Darfur, contained in Security Council resolution 2148 (2014). The integrated strategic framework will continue to be the principal mechanism for planning, implementing and monitoring joint UNAMID and United Nations country team initiatives.

31. The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan remained the principal interface between UNAMID and the United Nations country team, maintaining liaison with the wider humanitarian community and working closely with the Joint Special Representative in fostering synergies and collaboration between the Operation and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes towards the achievement of a common vision and to promote one United Nations approach in Darfur. Through the Darfur protection cluster, UNAMID continued to investigate incidents concerning the protection of civilians and monitor voluntary returns through regular return-site verification missions. In addition, protection assessment and verification missions were jointly conducted.

32. Seven programmes were jointly developed with the country team for Sudanese police capacity-building and community-oriented policing, pursuant to the memorandum of understanding between UNAMID and the Ministry of the Interior on police development. UNAMID is encouraging its national counterpart to nominate members of police development committees at the national, state and local levels to facilitate the implementation of the programmes. Efforts are also under way to improve the effectiveness and impact of escorts for humanitarian agencies.

33. UNAMID continued to participate in national and field-level humanitarian and development-oriented coordination meetings to review the overall humanitarian situation in Darfur and to assess progress in the delivery of humanitarian aid and reconstruction efforts aimed at addressing the needs of vulnerable populations and strengthening national or local capacities. UNAMID and the United Nations country team held monthly coordination meetings at both the senior leadership and joint working group levels to assure an integrated approach to the provision of support to the Darfur Regional Authority. Tripartite coordination remained a key mechanism which brought together senior representatives of the Government of the Sudan, the African Union and the United Nations to reinforce cooperation among members on their support to UNAMID.

34. UNAMID continued to collaborate and coordinate with the African Union Commission in the implementation of the framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur peace process, which is built on three pillars to be pursued simultaneously: (a) support for the signatory parties in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; (b) engagement with the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements to promote negotiations; and (c) support for Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultations.

35. The Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism in Addis Ababa continued to provide the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission with regular analytical reports, statements and briefings on security, political and humanitarian activities and developments related to UNAMID and Darfur and to serve as a forum for discussing technical and operational requirements, including the finalization of a framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur peace process. It held monthly briefings for representatives of the diplomatic community based in Addis Ababa, including troop- and police-contributing countries, to keep them abreast of UNAMID activities, achievements and challenges and enlist their continuing support.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: peace process

36. Activities under the peace process component were aimed at supporting the signatory parties in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The Joint Special Representative and Joint Chief Mediator continued his collaboration with regional and international partners to provide support to the parties in their efforts towards an inclusive and comprehensive peace, as well as engaged the holdout movements to join the peace process. The Operation, in partnership with the United Nations country team, international partners and civil society, continued to facilitate collective efforts in developing the technical capacity of the Darfur Regional Authority to strengthen its effectiveness.

37. A significant activity during the reporting period was the formal launching on 26 May 2014 of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation and its 17-member Implementation Committee. The Committee was to lead the process and ensure local ownership, inclusiveness and transparency. Furthermore, on 15 June 2014, the Darfur Regional Authority inaugurated the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission as provided for in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The Commission was to assess the root causes of the conflict in Darfur and the compensation of victims and address the issue of impunity as part of the wider process of building peace and reconciliation. On 22 June 2014, two committees of the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission were established, namely the Justice Committee, which has 22 members, and the Truth and Reconciliation Committee, which has 26 members.

38. The Joint Chief Mediator continued to facilitate the pursuit of a comprehensive political settlement through intensified engagement of the parties to the conflict. To that end, he encouraged the Government of the Sudan and the non-signatory armed movements to cease hostilities and enter into direct peace negotiations. Several meetings were organized, through the Joint Chief Mediator, between the leaders of the non-signatory armed movements and the top leadership of the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa.

39. The Joint Chief Mediator faced challenges to those efforts during the reporting period, including mistrust between the parties and inflexibility of the armed movements in their conditions for direct negotiations. The armed movements continued to operate together with the Sudan People's Liberation Army-North of South Sudan under the banner of the Sudanese Revolutionary Front. Following the announcement by the President of the Sudan, Omer Hassan al-Bashir, of a national dialogue on 27 January 2014, the Joint Chief Mediator urged the armed movements to seize the opportunity and participate in order to present their case for a holistic approach to conflicts and other problems facing the country.

40. Implementation of some provisions of the Doha Document continues to face challenges due to the lack of inclusiveness and the slow pace of implementation. Final security arrangements, for example, have not progressed as quickly as expected in spite of the agreement reached between the Government of the Sudan and LJM to integrate three battalions of the latter's ex-combatants into the Sudanese Armed Forces and police.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur by the Darfur Regional Authority, in collaboration with the Government of the Sudan, and inclusion of all major Darfuri stakeholders in the peace process

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.1.1 Adoption of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur by major non-signatory movements as an all-inclusive agreement	An all-inclusive agreement has not been reached. However, the Joint Chief Mediator continues efforts to bring on board the non-signatory movements through consultations, meetings and workshops with the non-signatory movement leaders; meetings with regional leaders; and the engagement of the Chairperson and the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union Commission. The deliberations at the meetings, consultations and workshops allowed reflection by the movements and the Joint Chief Mediator on calls by the United Nations Security Council and the African Union Peace and Security Council to engage within the framework of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
1.1.2 Members of the Darfur Regional Authority Executive Organ and the Darfur Regional Authority Council are appointed by the President (2012/13: Executive Organ 15, Council 42; 2013/14: Executive Organ 3, Council 25)	All the members of the Executive Organ and the Council of the Darfur Regional Authority have been appointed
1.1.3 Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultations take place without any security incidents, threats, violations of the freedoms of participants or instances of interference	Preparatory work on the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation is ongoing. The concept note, communication strategy and road map were developed and endorsed by the facilitators (UNAMID, Qatar and the African Union). A 17-member Implementation Committee was established to lead the process and ensure local ownership, inclusiveness and transparency and was formally launched in May 2014 in a ceremony hosted by UNAMID in El Fasher
1.1.4 Integration of children's concerns into the peace process and peace agreements by the parties to the conflict, as requested by the Security Council in its resolutions 1314 (2002), 1460 (2003) and 1612 (2005)	JEM-Sudan signed a peace agreement with the Government of the Sudan in April 2013 and adhered to paragraphs 341 (viii) and 341 (ix) of article 63 of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. UNAMID continues to support the implementation of the relevant resolutions. A total of 25 JEM-Sudan commanders were trained on child rights and child protection during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 6 high-level consultations with the signatory parties to facilitate the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements, in particular with respect to the functioning of the Darfur Regional Authority and associated institutions	6	High-level consultative meetings were held with the Darfur Regional Authority as follows: (a) 3 meetings with UNAMID on issues that could have an impact on the functioning of the Authority; and (b) 3 joint UNAMID and United Nations country team meetings on the implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the Darfur Development Strategy and joint support to the Government of the Sudan and the Authority

Organization of 6 consultative sessions with the international community and regional partners on priorities and challenges pertaining to the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur	10	Consultative meetings were held with the African Union Peace and Security Council; the African Union and the Chairperson of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development; the Implementation Follow-up Commission; the Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Africa; the diplomatic community in Khartoum; European Union agencies in Brussels; and delegations from the Foreign Ministries of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to review progress and emerging challenges in Darfur and their impact on the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. Consultations were expanded to more partners than planned in order to mobilize large-scale intensified pressure on the signatory parties to follow through on their stated commitment to implement the Doha Document
Organization of quarterly consultations with the Government of the Sudan, signatory movements, the African Union and regional and international partners on the progress of the mediation process	16	Meetings with the Government of the Sudan, regional leaders (Chad, South Sudan, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania), international partners (envoys of Qatar and the League of Arab States accredited to Ethiopia), African Union counterparts and non-signatory movements were held for the peace process and to encourage the non-signatory movements to engage in direct negotiation with the Government of the Sudan on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
4 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council	6	Reports submitted, comprising 4 quarterly reports to the Security Council and 2 reports to the African Union Peace and Security Council
Organization of 6 consultative meetings with the African Union Commission, the Government of Qatar and the parties signatory to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur on the development of Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultations	4	Consultative meetings on the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation were held to discuss progress and outline the next steps for the conduct of dialogue and consultation
Organization of 6 high-level consultations with the African Union Commission on the implementation of the framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur peace process	6	Meetings to enhance liaison and facilitation were held with the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, the African Union Peace and Security Council and the diplomatic community, including troop- and police-contributing countries, based in Addis Ababa. In addition, a meeting with the Chairperson and non-signatory movements was held to facilitate the Darfur peace process
Organization of 4 capacity-building workshops for the signatory movements in order to facilitate their transformation into political parties as envisaged in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur	No	Capacity-building workshops were not held owing to the lack of extrabudgetary funding

Organization of 20 meetings for consultations with civil society organizations, internally displaced persons, local community leaders and government officials, in the 5 Darfur states, on inclusive participation in the peace process	51	Consultative meetings were held in the 5 Darfur states and in Khartoum (19 in North Darfur, 6 in South Darfur, 10 in West Darfur, 6 in Central Darfur, 5 in East Darfur and 5 in Khartoum) with leaders of internally displaced persons, civil society organizations, state Doha Document follow-up mechanisms, native administration representatives, other local leaders, state officials, youth and women's groups and former combatants to discuss perceptions and standpoints with regard to the progress and pace of implementation of the Doha Document. The higher number of meetings can be attributed to consultations undertaken at the community level during field missions and during visits to camps for internally displaced persons
Organization of 2 workshops for 50 Darfur Regional Authority officials on gender-related provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and 5 workshops for 100 media personnel on gender issues and the importance of women's participation in the peace process in all Darfur states	6	Workshops organized, comprising 2 workshops for 51 senior Darfur Regional Authority officials and 4 media workshops for 99 media personnel. However, 1 media workshop was not organized as a result of the reprioritization of the Operation's gender outreach activities
Provision of quarterly secretariat support to the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur in monitoring and assessing the implementation of the Document	3	UNAMID provided secretariat support to the 6th, 7th and 8th meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission
Community outreach activities involving 8 thematic workshops for internally displaced persons, youth, women's groups and community leaders; 3 debates; 10 theatre/drama events; 10 sports events; 15 music events; 2 public "open days"; 5 special/cultural events involving the distribution of public information messaging items and giveaways; and 25 giveaway events (offering, for example, T-shirts, caps or pens)	4 4 6 17	Thematic workshops were held in camps for internally displaced persons on the role of religious leaders and women in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur Debates carried live from Darfur universities Theatre/drama events were undertaken on prison reform, the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and United Nations Day at the Abu Shouk camp Combined community outreach activities were undertaken, comprising 9 sports events (football, volleyball and horse racing) with youth in camps; 2 public open days; and 6 special events, most of which featured musical concerts in support of the peace process. Public information materials were disseminated at all community outreach events

Public information campaigns to highlight the work of the Operation, including five 30-second television public service announcements; 10 major support news videos (“B-roll”) for international and local media; 52 (weekly) 30-minute episodes of a radio serial drama on peacebuilding efforts; 5 live radio broadcasts and promotional messages on State radio stations on peacebuilding and outreach activities; 50 radio human interest news features relating to the peace process for broadcast in English and Arabic on United Nations Radio; 10 different radio public service announcements; 1-hour radio magazine programmes broadcast twice a day on the Sudan’s Al Salaam Radio; monthly magazine including news feature and human interest stories; 52 weekly news bulletins; 2 annual magazines; 1 UNAMID information kit; 1 UNAMID folder; 40 event/campaign banners; 20 thematic posters and 100 photo banners; 6 thematic booklets and 1 photo book; 2 annual calendars (desk and wall) and a desktop organizer; 2 outreach photo projects; 5 photo exhibitions; and 1,500 high-quality images	No	No television public service announcements were undertaken
	6	News stories for upload to UNifeed on the following topics: Darfur Reconciliation Conference; Security Council briefing; visits of the Deputy Joint Special Representative to displaced communities; attack on peacekeepers; condemnation by the Joint Special Representative of the community attack and visit to the wounded; and Darfur press conference
	48	Episodes of a radio serial drama on peacebuilding
	7	Live broadcasts
	54	Human interest stories broadcast in English and Arabic on United Nations Radio
	13	Public service announcements for radio broadcast locally
	356	Hourly radio programmes on Yala Nebni Darfur broadcast twice daily on the country’s local Al Salaam Radio
	12	Regular news bulletins printed in English and Arabic
	6	Bimonthly editions of UNAMID <i>Voices of Darfur</i> magazine produced in English and Arabic
	No	No annual magazines were produced. UNAMID produced 2 photobooks in place of the annual magazines
	1	UNAMID information kit
	1	UNAMID folder
	26	Individual thematic banners/posters
	50	Photo banners to highlight awareness
	5	Thematic booklets for substantive work
	2	Photo books
	1	2014 UNAMID annual calendar in 3 forms
	2	Photo exhibitions
	4,261	High-quality images on various subjects
Daily updates on the UNAMID website, monthly press briefings and 175 mission information news items for the press on activities carried out in support of the Operation’s mandate	365	Daily updates on the UNAMID website
	12	Monthly press briefings
	31	Press releases and statements
	20	Media briefs

11	Photo releases
45	Press lines
21	Information notes

Component 2: security

41. The UNAMID security component contributed to the stabilization of the security conditions necessary for the safe and timely provision of humanitarian assistance to the populations in need in Darfur. Monitoring and verification of the compliance of the signatory parties with their obligations under the ceasefire and final security arrangements of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur were carried out by the Ceasefire Commission, and no ceasefire violations were recorded.

42. As part of its efforts to promote peace at the grass-roots level irrespective of the status of implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, the Operation supported traditional conflict resolution and reconciliation mechanisms, as well as capacity-building of civil society organizations in Darfur to manage and resolve conflict. The workshops, meetings and conferences on conflict resolution and reconciliation held across the five states of Darfur helped to identify the root causes of tribal conflicts (and conflicts between farmers and nomads) and possible interventions, better means to curtail tribal conflicts and possible solutions for sustainable peace. UNAMID has commenced the implementation of the Darfur capacity-building and peacebuilding project funded by the Government of Japan together with the Nomadic Development Council. The project includes the excavation and rehabilitation of 100 natural water points. The project will seek to increase access to and the availability of water resources for pastoral communities and reduce conflicts between pastoralists and farmers.

43. The security situation deteriorated in some parts of the area of operations as a result of clashes between government forces and rebel groups, tensions between tribes and an increase in criminality, which led to the displacement of thousands of persons. UNAMID conducted workshops on gender mainstreaming initiatives; strategies to include women in traditional mediation mechanisms; the role of the native administration as encompassed in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; and the gender-related provisions therein.

44. The UNAMID military component contributed to the provision of security through static and mobile patrols in high-risk areas in order to deter violence, protect civilians, assist humanitarian and development agencies and ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel. The police component also continued to strengthen relations between internally displaced persons and other communities and build the capacity of Sudanese police personnel to ensure that the camps were protected. UNAMID continued to lack the necessary military helicopters and used commercial air assets to carry out casualty and medical evacuations. The availability of the lacking military helicopters would have allowed UNAMID to carry out special military tasks, aerial reconnaissance and robust long-range and confidence-building patrolling.

45. Regarding demobilization, disarmament and reintegration, the Operation's main priority was to prepare for the implementation of traditional demobilization, disarmament and reintegration for the movements signatory to the Doha Document

for Peace in Darfur (JEM-Sudan and LJM) and of second-generation demobilization, disarmament and reintegration for youth at risk of recruitment into armed or criminal groups or engaging in criminal activities. UNAMID pre-positioned the material necessary for the establishment of demobilization sites in North, South and West Darfur; however, the signatory parties did not finalize the arrangements to initiate the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. Within the UNAMID-United Nations country team vision and strategic framework for implementation of the Doha Document, UNAMID and UNDP jointly developed and implemented three community-based labour-intensive projects and, in collaboration with UNDP and other substantive sections of the Operation, conducted capacity-building workshops for the Sudan Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration Commission, the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and signatory movements to strengthen their capacity to plan and manage traditional and second-generation demobilization, disarmament and reintegration activities in Darfur.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Stable and secure environment in Darfur

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.1.1 Reduction in the number of unexploded ordnance incidents (2011/12: 21; 2012/13: 6; 2013/14: 3)	31 incidents related to unexploded ordnance were recorded. The increase in the number of incidents can be attributed to the escalation of violence in Darfur during the reporting period
2.1.2 Reduced number of civilian fatalities as a result of intercommunal (inter-ethnic or intertribal) conflict (2011/12: 50; 2012/13: 25; 2013/14: 25)	1,059 civilian fatalities as a result of intercommunal (inter-ethnic or intertribal) conflict were recorded. Most of the fatalities resulted from clashes between the Salamat and the Misseriya (344) in Rahad el Berdi (South Darfur), Um Dukhun, Mukjar and Bindisi locality in Central Darfur and between the Ma'aliyya and the Rizeigat (547), mostly in East Darfur (El Da'ein, Abu Karinka, Adilla and Abu Jabra localities)
2.1.3 Reduced number of civilian fatalities resulting from armed conflict between the parties to the conflict (2011/12: 462; 2012/13: 125; 2013/14: 120)	212 civilian fatalities resulting from armed conflict between the parties to the conflict were recorded. Belligerent activities significantly increased after the influx of the Rapid Support Forces from Northern and Southern Kordofan into Darfur in mid-February 2014 as part of the Sudanese military campaign "Operation decisive summer" against the non-signatory armed movements

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of fortnightly meetings of the Ceasefire Commission, and sub-Ceasefire Commissions at the sector level, to discuss issues related to violations of relevant peace agreements, the redeployment of forces and security arrangements, and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, with priority given to	5	Ceasefire Commission meetings were held on 2 December 2013, on 3 and 13 April 2014 and on 18 and 19 May 2014 at the Ceasefire Commission secretariat located in El Fasher. The lower number of fortnightly meetings is attributed to the absence of ceasefire violations and to the fact that meetings are not mandatory and were held as and when required by the Force Commander and as situations arose. As all Commission meetings must be chaired by the Force

women, children and disabled persons; to resolve disputes between the signatory parties; and to identify matters to be reported to the Joint Commission		Commander, in accordance with the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, any meeting not chaired by the Force Commander was not reflected in the number of meetings, including sector-level Ceasefire Commission meetings
Provision of security services throughout the mission area to the United Nations country team, international and national non-governmental and humanitarian organizations, as well as to organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes, including protection, security briefings and evacuation support	Yes	16,044 troop-days of security services were provided to the United Nations country team and to NGOs as follows: (a) escorts: 15,820 troop-days; and (b) evacuations: 224 troop-days. One operational evacuation was conducted in South Darfur in July 2013. Security briefings were provided to the United Nations country team and to NGOs as required
255,500 troop-days provided by 4 company-size force/sector reserves ready to intervene throughout the mission area (175 troops per company for 4 companies for 365 days)	189,435	Troop-days (173 troops x 3 company-size force/sector reserves x 365 days) were provided to intervene throughout the mission area. The lower output is attributed to the fact that the military had 3 company-sized force/sector reserves instead of the planned 4 reserves
26,280 troop-days provided by the headquarters company to ensure static security for Operation headquarters and escorts to the senior management and VIP visitors (36 troops per team for 2 teams for 365 days)	43,441	Troop-days of static security to Operation headquarters and escorts to senior management and VIP visitors. The higher output is attributed to the increased number of VIP and high-level delegation visits during the reporting period
1,261,440 troop mobile and foot patrol-days to ensure the safety and protection of civilians; to monitor and verify intense conflicts, and the position, strength and movement of all forces engaged in the Darfur conflict; and to ensure the security of observers (36 troops per patrol for 3 patrols each of 32 team sites for 365 days)	1,246,848	Troop mobile and foot patrol-days were provided. The lower output can be attributed to the poor road conditions during the rainy season and to the redeployment and repatriation of Rwandan battalion 39 and Nigerian battalion 41
840,960 troop-days to provide static security, administration and logistical support at team sites (72 troops each for 32 team sites for 365 days)	893,520	Troop-days were provided. The higher output can be attributed to the provision of static security, logistical and administrative support at 34 team sites, in addition to the forward operating base
1,500 air utility support-hours to provide highly mobile rapid protection in high-risk areas or where ground accessibility is limited; to support civilian and military transport helicopters and ground convoys; and for patrolling and reconnaissance (25 utility helicopters for 5 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months)	No	Pending the issuance of security authorizations for 3 military helicopters by the Government of the Sudan, the security component used a number of the Operation's commercial air assets to perform some of the duties

39,420 troop-days of convoy protection for mission/military operational and logistics transport convoys and in support of humanitarian convoys (36 troops per convoy for 3 convoys for 365 days)	249,912	Troop-days of convoy protection were provided for mission/military operational and logistics transport convoys and in support of humanitarian convoys at team sites. The higher output can be attributed to the increased demand for convoy protection from humanitarian partners
31,025 liaison officer-days for close liaison with the national and local authorities, other parties, tribal leaders and local communities to resolve conflict-related issues (85 officers for 365 days)	31,400	Liaison officer-days were conducted. The higher output can be attributed to the higher-than-planned deployment of military liaison officers
29,200 troop-days at temporary operating bases to secure areas for specific operational activities (logistics/distribution points and centres, weapons collection and storage points) (20 troops per centre for 4 centres for 365 days)	46,500	Troop-days were provided at temporary operating bases. UNAMID operated 1 temporary operating base in El Sireaf during the entire reporting period (120 troops for 365 days), in addition to services provided in camps for internally displaced persons (2,700 troop-days)
595,680 formed-police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons (96 personnel per formed police unit for 17 units for 365 days)	303,680	Formed-police operational days were provided (52 personnel per formed police unit for 16 units for 365 days). The lower output was attributed to periods of unserviceability of contingent-owned equipment, the repatriation of the Nigerian formed police unit and restrictions on movement
315,360 police operational days for security patrols to protect internally displaced persons, including through the implementation of community policing activities throughout Darfur (9 police personnel per shift for 3 shifts per team site for 32 centres for 365 days)	156,950	Police operational days were provided for security patrols to protect internally displaced persons (5 police personnel per shift for 2 shifts per community policing centre for 43 patrol points at 34 team sites for 365 days). The lower number can be attributed to the reconfiguration of the patrols following the drawdown of police personnel. The patrols were undertaken by 5 individual police personnel, rather than by 9 such personnel, as planned. In addition, the security situation in the mission area did not allow the conduct of 3 shifts per day, as planned. The completed outputs include 960 long-range patrols and 4,522 medium-range patrols, which were conducted in vulnerable communities (2 individual police officers for 2 patrols per week for 48 weeks in 5 sectors of Darfur)
Provision of 80 training courses for 3,600 community-policing volunteers from camps for internally displaced persons to assist the Government of the Sudan police in maintaining public order (16 courses with 45 volunteers per course on community-policing-related issues in the 5 sectors)	42	Training courses were provided to 1,952 community policing volunteers, comprising 23 courses on community policing (1,090 participants, including 852 females) and 19 courses on human rights, sexual and gender-based violence and child protection (862 participants, including 402 females). The lower output was attributed to the lack of extrabudgetary funding

Organization of 40 workshops for 1,000 participants, including local community leaders, representatives of the native administration and government authorities, on traditional conflict management mechanisms	45	Workshops were held across the 5 Darfur states (13 in North Darfur, 11 in South Darfur, 8 in West Darfur, 5 in Central Darfur, 6 in East Darfur and 2 in Khartoum) for 1,700 participants, comprising native administration and community leaders, youth and women's groups, teachers' unions, farmers and pastoralists, locality representatives, internally displaced persons, religious leaders, NGOs and local government and state authorities
Organization of 60 meetings with native administration representatives, local community leaders, state government officials and local peace committees in each of the 5 Darfur states to support traditional reconciliation activities and mechanisms	150	Meetings were held across the Darfur states and in Khartoum (35 in North Darfur, 46 in South Darfur, 13 in East Darfur, 33 in West Darfur, 22 in Central Darfur and 1 in Khartoum) to support traditional reconciliation activities and mechanisms. Attendees included representatives of native administration; tribal leaders, including those residing in Khartoum; local peace committees; civil society organizations; women; youth; internally displaced persons; legislative councils; state and local authorities; NGOs; and international community actors and United Nations agencies
Organization of 2 public reconciliation meetings/conferences, in collaboration with the Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur, to facilitate local-level mediation, reconciliation and the promotion of peaceful coexistence among communities	18	8 conferences, 9 reconciliation meetings and 1 seminar were held across the Darfur states and in Khartoum (10 in North Darfur, 1 in South Darfur, 4 in Central Darfur and 3 in Khartoum) for a total of 1,686 participants, comprising representatives of native administration, the Government of the Sudan, Darfur Regional Authority institutions, civil society organizations, women, youth, students and key influential Darfuri actors residing in Khartoum, to discuss the root causes of conflict in Darfur and possible solutions for sustainable peace, recent tribal clashes, and possible solutions to include the role of peaceful coexistence committees and agricultural protection committees to resolve and/or prevent seasonal clashes between farmers and pastoralist communities
Implementation of 50 quick-impact projects in support of the rehabilitation efforts of communities	25	Quick-impact projects were fully implemented and closed (13 in South Darfur, 6 in West Darfur, 3 in Central Darfur and 3 in East Darfur) in support of the rehabilitation effort of communities
Organization of 15 seminars for local organizations to improve their capacity to implement quick-impact projects	6	2-day seminars were held for 215 participants drawn from local government, community-based organizations, religious groups and youth and women's organizations across the 5 Darfur states. The seminars were aimed at increasing efficiency in quick-impact project delivery, thereby enhancing the desired impact of the projects on the beneficiary committees. The lower number can be attributed to the postponement of scheduled training seminars owing to security concerns

Provision of mine action services comprising the general explosive hazard assessment of 297 villages in Darfur covering 390 km ² ; route surveys along 2,000 km of roads and routes suspected of contamination as a result of ongoing armed conflict; the demolition of 600 items of unexploded ordnance and 800 pieces of small arms ammunition in order to eliminate explosive threats and encourage freedom of movement for the Darfuri civilian population; the delivery, in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), of unexploded ordnance risk education and training to 70,000 Darfuri civilians living in communities affected by explosive remnants of war; 50 sessions of awareness training on explosive remnants of war/unexploded ordnance during the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training; explosive remnants of war recognition training for 800 beneficiaries; and improved access to data concerning victims of explosive remnants of war through the harmonization of data among victim assistance stakeholders in Darfur	366	Villages covering a total of 851 km ² of land were assessed for explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnance
	4,839	Kilometres of new routes were assessed for unexploded ordnance, and another 4,084 km of routes suspected to have been recontaminated were reassessed, owing to the implementation of a new concept of operation which entails the use of rented vehicles and non-United Nations-provided escorts that enable access to remote locations without UNAMID presence and, therefore, access to areas previously closed to such activities
	1,627	Items of unexploded ordnance were located and destroyed
	31,396	Items of small arms ammunition were destroyed. The higher output can be attributed to a request from the Sudanese Armed Forces to undertake the destruction of expired ammunition
	114,626	Civilian returnees, including women and children, received training on unexploded ordnance risk education and the impact that explosive remnants of war can have in communities
	61	Training sessions on Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments were conducted
Establishment of 5 women's protection networks in all 5 Darfur states and organization of 5 seminars on physical security measures in camps for internally displaced persons	859	Beneficiaries received explosive remnants of war recognition training in 25 sessions organized throughout Darfur. The higher level of output can be attributed to the implementation of a new concept of operation for explosive remnants of war recognition risk education and a concerted effort on the part of the 5 NGOs under the UNAMID Ordnance Disposal Office to undertake training activities
	3	<p>Seminars on women's physical security were conducted in South, West and Central Darfur, which culminated in the establishment of 3 women's protection networks in those States. The networks have increased awareness concerning sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response, including regarding stigma and discrimination among sexual and gender-based violence survivors, and increased the physical security of women in camps for internally displaced persons</p> <p>The UNAMID police component also helped to establish the Sudanese women's police network for North, South and West Darfur, which assists in handling gender-based violence referrals from camps for internally displaced persons</p>

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in Darfur

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
2.2.1 Increased number of ex-combatants and community members participate in reinsertion projects (2011/12: 0; 2012/13: 4,500; 2013/14: 6,000)	The Government of the Sudan and the movements signatory to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur did not initiate the traditional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in Darfur during the reporting period. Consequently, no ex-combatants participated in the reinsertion programme as part of the traditional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. However, 1,605 at-risk youth and more than 5,000 indirect beneficiaries in 19 communities have benefited from UNAMID community stabilization and violence reduction initiatives through the implementation of community-based labour-intensive projects in North, South and West Darfur. The projects provided at-risk youth with vocational skills training and on-the-job training on construction skills through the rehabilitation and construction of vital communal infrastructure in areas prone to violence	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 12 meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and relevant authorities, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, to provide policy and operational advice on the implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan, as well as complementary measures for Darfur, including the implementation of community-based labour-intensive projects in support of violence reduction	12	<p>Meetings were held with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, UNDP, the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and other stakeholders for the development of an integration and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan for the LJM forces and to prepare for the verification of the JEM-Bashar forces</p> <p>In addition, 2 meetings of the subregional arms control mechanism were held in coordination with other stakeholders (UNAMID, UNDP, the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Bonn International Center for Conversion) to address issues related to cross-border proliferation of small arms and trafficking of weapons. In collaboration with the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and UNDP, 5 workshops were conducted to support the capacity-building of the movements signatory to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the Darfur Peace Agreement on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process</p>

Coordination of reinsertion activities, including community-based labour-intensive projects, for 6,000 ex-combatants and community members to contribute to community security through the provision of short-term work opportunities	6,605	Ex-combatants and community members were the beneficiaries of reinsertion activities, including community-based labour-intensive projects. Three meetings of the community-based labour-intensive project approval committee were convened, and 26 such projects were approved for implementation in selected communities across Darfur, affecting 1,605 direct beneficiaries and more than 5,000 indirect beneficiaries
Public information events and messages for 6,000 ex-combatants and community members, promoting peaceful community relations and delivered in conjunction with labour-intensive projects	5,000	Ex-combatants and community members were the recipients of public information activities through focus group discussions. Public awareness-raising materials (200 T-shirts, 328 caps, 66 scarves and 3 boxes of notebooks) were distributed during the implementation of community-based labour-intensive projects
Provision of logistics to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and relevant authorities, in cooperation with UNICEF, to support the release, identification, verification, family tracing and reunification and reinsertion of children associated with armed forces and groups	No	There were no requests for logistics support received for the release, identification, verification, family tracing and reunification and reinsertion of children associated with armed forces and groups. However, logistics support was provided during 2 field assessment and monitoring missions conducted for the verification of child soldiers in Saraf Omra and El Sireaf (Sector North), which reported zero presence of child soldiers

Component 3: rule of law, governance and human rights

46. The Operation held several workshops and meetings in all the states of Darfur aimed at strengthening respect for the rule of law. Workshops and seminars were conducted for judges, prosecutors and lawyers on the administration of justice, encompassing fair trial and due process standards, and sessions were facilitated for rural court judges on international standards to improve the delivery of justice through traditional justice mechanisms.

47. A five-year strategic plan for Darfur's prisons was validated and launched by the Directorate of Prisons of the Government of the Sudan, UNAMID and UNDP in Khartoum on 3 December 2013, which provided a road map for the sustainable development of the prisons. Training and capacity-building capacity were provided to newly recruited prison staff to equip them with adequate knowledge and skills to perform their duties according to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and best practices.

48. Technical and logistical support was provided to law graduates who were sitting the bar examination in Khartoum in an effort to increase the number of qualified lawyers in Darfur, and to community-based paralegals to promote access to justice for women, children and vulnerable groups in camps for internally displaced persons. Regular meetings were held with the judiciary, prosecutors, bar associations and the Directorate of Prisons on their respective roles in complying with international standards on the administration of justice and prison management.

49. While there has been some receptiveness to quick-impact projects and there have often been requests for further support in improving infrastructure and for equipment, there has been a perceptible lack of cooperation in allowing access to UNAMID to information critical to assessing the compliance of trials, justice delivery and relevant databases with international standards. The lack of proximity to the federal Government in Khartoum has also impeded interaction with high-level government officials. Contact is often limited to state-level counterparts, who often do not have the authority to make decisions without the approval of Khartoum.

50. With respect to the promotion and protection of human rights, UNAMID continued to engage with the Government of the Sudan on the implementation of local frameworks and strategies. The Operation monitored, investigated, documented and reported on human rights violations and violations of the rights of women, children, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, including sexual and gender-based violence and abuse.

51. UNAMID organized meetings, seminars and workshops on good governance to provide a platform for various local stakeholders to actively discuss their views and roles in supporting democratic processes. Workshops on geographical information systems were conducted, the first of their kind, to train planning practitioners from the Darfur Land Commission in the five states. Land conferences were held in Khartoum and South Darfur in coordination with the Darfur Land Commission to resolve natural resource and land issues and strengthen social peace in Darfur.

52. The Operation's Gender Advisory Unit held workshops on land use and management in East and Central Darfur States. The participants were exposed to the relevant international and regional legal instruments that call for gender-sensitive land use and management. The workshops focused on key gender concepts as the first step to understanding the situation of women, men, boys and girls in any given locality; international, regional and national legal instruments related to land use and management; culturally entrenched practices that deny women adequate access to and control over land; and the entry points for women's active participation, representation and access to, including control over, land use and management.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Effective, representative and inclusive governance by national and local government institutions

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.1.1 Implementation by the Government of the Sudan of the recommendation of the Panel of Experts on the level of representation of the people of Darfur in the national civil service at all levels and fair representation of the people of Darfur in the service, which reflects the proportion of the total population of the Sudan represented by the population of Darfur after the separation of South Sudan

UNAMID is awaiting confirmation of the appointment of the Panel of Experts

3.1.2 Increase in the percentage of the representation of Darfuri women in state and national government institutions (2011/12: 9.6 per cent; 2012/13: 17 per cent; 2013/14: 35 per cent)

There was a notable decrease in the representation of women in the legislature, commissions and executive bodies compared with the 2012/13 period. Currently, women make up 22 per cent of the membership of the legislative assembly, compared with 22.7 per cent in 2012/13. The percentage of female commissioners has dropped from 20 per cent in 2012/13 to nil in 2013/14. However, there was a notable increase in the percentage of female ministers, from 14.3 per cent in 2012/13 to 16 per cent in 2013/14

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of quarterly meetings with the Panel of Experts, established under the National Civil Service Commission, on the review of Darfuri representation in the national civil service	No	UNAMID is awaiting confirmation of the appointment of the Panel of Experts
Organization of 60 meetings with local government and civil society members on the development of a transparent, accountable and inclusive local civil administration in Darfur, as well as on the development of civil service institutions and legislation to improve the delivery of services and the maintenance of records	33	Meetings were held in all the Darfur states with representatives of state legislative councils, civil society organizations, state land commissions and state and local government officials. The lower output can be attributed to security concerns and an upsurge in communal conflicts in Darfur and government counter-insurgency activities conducted during the reporting period
Organization of 12 seminars on the role of civil society organizations and traditional leaders in democratic systems for 1,200 participants from the 5 states of Darfur, including members of political parties, women's groups and ethnic and religious organizations, internally displaced persons and members of trade unions and academia	10	Seminars were held in all 5 states of Darfur for a total of 858 participants, representing youth groups, women's unions, farmers' unions, pastoralist unions, teachers' unions, political parties, religious leaders, civil society organizations, local communities and local government authorities. Active participation was observed in the discussions on the principles of democracy, tolerance of diverse views and participation in decision-making processes. The lower number can be attributed to increased tribal conflicts during the reporting period and the urgent need to focus on the prevention and mitigation of intercommunal conflict and to facilitate the parties' commitment to the cessation of hostilities
Organization of 12 workshops on good governance for 300 representatives from national and local government, native administration and civil society organizations (including ethnic and religious organizations, women's and youth groups, academia and traditional peace committees)	16	Workshops on good governance were held for 369 participants from the Darfur Regional Authority; native administration; youth; trade, teachers', women's, farmers' and pastoralists' unions; civil servants; civil society organizations; local peaceful coexistence committees; internally displaced persons; religious leaders; and state and local authorities

Organization of 60 meetings with the Darfur Regional Authority on the establishment and functioning of the transitional government bodies provided for in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (e.g. the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund, the Darfur Land Commission and the Compensation Commission)	32	Meetings were held in all Darfur states with Darfur Regional Authority officials and representatives, including legislative council members, the Darfur Land Commission, the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund and the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The lower level of output can be attributed to the fact that offices were, in general, not fully operational owing to inadequate funds and staff
Organization of 60 meetings with the state land commissions and the Darfur Land Commission on land use and land tenure, traditional and historical rights to land (such as <i>hawakeer</i> (traditional land tenure rights) and migration routes) and natural resource management	27	Meetings were organized, including 6 workshops on the introduction to the geographical information system, were held for the Darfur Land Commission, which will enhance the skills of the Commission's planning practitioners in the states. Both the Darfur Regional Authority and the State Land Commission were observed to be working harmoniously in South Darfur, with plans to resolve land disputes and protect the environment. The lower number can be attributed to the lack of Darfur Land Commission representatives in certain Darfur states
Provision of technical support and advice to the native administration through 5 workshops on gender issues, including increasing women's representation in native administration structure	5	Workshops on gender mainstreaming, including increasing women's representation in the native administration structure, were conducted in the North, Central, East, West and South Darfur States for 183 participants, including 32 women, representing native administration, the Ajaweed Council and <i>omda</i> (community leaders). A total of 32 women from state committees participated, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Enhanced capacity of rule of law actors and security, justice and prison institutions to tackle impunity and improve the delivery of judicial services

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.2.1 Increase in the number of judicial and prison officers trained on the administration of justice and prisoners' rights in accordance with international rule of law principles (2011/12: 170; 2012/13: 360; 2013/14: 400)

Training was provided for 466 judicial and prison officers, comprising 371 prison personnel across Darfur, on prisoners' rights, and 95 judicial actors, on fair trial standards, legal aid and international standards on the administration of justice

3.2.2 Increase in the number of mobile court hearings held in Darfur (2011/12: 6; 2012/13: 12; 2013/14: 16)

1 mobile court hearing was held in Um Kadada (North Darfur) in September 2013. Judicial authorities decided not to conduct further mobile court hearings, contending that there was no backlog in the remote areas

3.2.3 Increase in the number of cases involving juvenile, sexual and gender-based violence and murder in which court procedures conform to internationally recognized rules and standards for fair trial (2011/12: 1; 2012/13: 500; 2013/14: 510)

6 cases were monitored, 4 before the General Criminal Court in El Fasher and 2 before the Juvenile Court in El Geneina; 2 cases related to juvenile justice and 4 cases to sexual and gender-based violence. Although court monitoring has been permitted by chief judges in Darfur, case lists are not readily available, which make it difficult to identify cases to monitor. In the cases monitored, UNAMID observed that legal procedures and rules were not always correctly applied

3.2.4 Implementation of a 5-year plan by government prison authorities to strengthen the capacity of the prison system in Darfur (2013-2018)

The 5-year strategic plan was launched by the Directorate of Prisons of the Government of the Sudan, UNAMID and UNDP in Khartoum on 3 December 2013, and implementation is ongoing

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 52 meetings with the judiciary, prosecutors and the Bar Association to provide advice on dealing with pending cases in accordance with applicable rules and international standards	136	Meetings were organized in 4 Darfur states, comprising 8 meetings with the judiciary, 2 with the Legal Administration Office, 3 with the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Darfur Crimes and 3 with the Bar Association in North Darfur; 20 meetings with the Chief Judge, 20 with the Chief Prosecutor and 3 with the Bar Association in West Darfur; 47 meetings with stakeholders in Central Darfur; and 16 meetings with the judiciary, 8 with the prosecution and 6 with the Bar Association in South Darfur. The increase in the number of meetings can be attributed to the establishment of 2 new states in Darfur, requiring the deployment of UNAMID staff to conduct meetings with local judiciary authorities and civil society, and to the establishment of the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Darfur Crimes
Organization of 6 workshops for the judiciary (including customary courts), prosecutors and the Bar Association throughout Darfur on strategies relating to the administration of justice, transitional justice, international standards, and legal aid systems and mechanisms	4	3 workshops were organized for 45 rural court judges in Habila, Mornei and Forbarang localities and 1 workshop for 15 prosecutors, judges and lawyers on fair trial and legal aid principles
Organization of 3 workshops for the judiciary, prosecutors, police investigators and the Bar Association throughout Darfur on addressing impunity and issues pertaining to the immunity of security personnel, armed factions and public officials in accordance with international standards	1	Workshop on the code of conduct and the rights of suspects under international law to 15 government law enforcement officials. The 2 planned workshops for customary court judges in Kabkabiya and Mellit (North Darfur) could not be held owing to insecurity in the two localities, and 1 workshop for formal court judges in El Fasher was postponed, pending authorization from the Department of Training of the Ministry of Justice

Organization of 3 workshops for paralegals at community paralegal centres to strengthen their capacity to respond to and report cases of sexual and gender-based violence	2	One 2-day workshop was held for 109 paralegals and traditional leaders in North Darfur, and 1 workshop was held for 50 internally displaced persons in West Darfur
Organization of 12 meetings with legislative assemblies in the Darfur states on parliamentary processes and procedures	No	No meetings were organized, since the required extrabudgetary funding could not be secured
Implementation of 12 quick-impact projects to rehabilitate the prison and judicial infrastructure, including through the provision of office equipment and furniture	12	Quick-impact projects were implemented, comprising the construction of a courthouse in Malha (North Darfur); the construction of a multipurpose training hall for the judiciary (West Darfur); the construction of a court hall and a court office within the provincial court (Central Darfur); 3 rural courts constructed in Mershing, Abuajura and Almalam localities (South Darfur); 3 projects completed at Zalingei prison (Central Darfur); 1 project completed in West Darfur; and 2 projects completed in El Da'ein prison (East Darfur)
Conduct of 16 mobile court visits throughout Darfur to improve access to justice	1	Mobile court visit conducted. Judicial authorities did not hold further mobile court hearings, contending that there was no backlog in the remote areas
Organization of 3 advocacy seminars with the women's legislative caucuses and state legislative councils on the drafting of laws to address sexual and gender-based violence in Darfur	No	The planned advocacy seminars could not be implemented because the women's legislative caucuses and the state legislative councils did not become operational owing to difficulties in implementing the relevant portions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
1 country report on the implementation of the United Nations Rule of Law Indicators to inform national and international strategies, plans and priorities in the sector; and organization of 1 workshop led by national authorities aimed at the preparation of a plan of action containing specific recommendations to address key findings in the report	No	The initiative was to have been undertaken with UNDP and the Government of the Sudan. UNAMID has not yet received a reply from the Government to its invitation to commence activities related to the country report
Organization of 5 workshops for 135 prosecutors, judges, medical personnel, armed personnel and law enforcement officials (police, staff of the National Intelligence and Security Service and prison officers) on combating violence against women	2	Training workshops, comprising one 5-day training workshop for 26 police officers and social workers of the Family and Child Protection Unit held in El Fasher on investigation and data collection techniques and international standards relating to the protection of children and 1 workshop for prosecutors, judges, judicial police, lawyers, National Intelligence and Security Service and prison officers in Forobarang. Further workshops did not take place owing to the lack of available extrabudgetary funding

Organization of 12 meetings with the National Prisons Development Committee on the implementation of prison system reforms in the 5 Darfur states, including the development and adoption of a prison administrative guidance manual	4	Meetings with the National Prisons Development Committee were held to discuss issues relating to the implementation of prison projects, planning for the launch of the 5-year strategic plan and for the donor round table to mobilize resources. The meetings could not be held on a monthly basis owing to the unavailability of the Committee Chair and Director General of Prisons
Organization of weekly meetings with the State Directors of Prisons on progress made in the implementation of the 5-year strategic plan and on basic needs for strengthening prison institutions in Darfur	196	Meetings were held with State Directors of Prisons in Central (34), South (44), East (17), West (54) and North (47) Darfur States on support to prisons, rehabilitation programmes, skills training for prisoners, revamping of farming programmes and staff training
Provision of 12 training courses for 360 government prison staff on basic prison duties; 1 course for 20 prison officers on middle-level management; 1 course for 30 prison officers on record keeping and management; and 1 train-the-trainer course for 30 prison staff on training methodology	20	Training courses were provided to 410 government prison staff as follows:
	4	Training courses on basic prison duties and a human rights approach to prison management for 125 newly recruited government prison officers in Sector South
	1	5-day training course on a human rights approach to the treatment of offenders for 10 prison officers in Sector East
	1	4-day training course for 30 prison staff on basic prison duties, human rights and prison record management in Sector Central
	1	5-day training for 30 newly recruited prison staff on basic prison duties in Nyala, Sector South
	2	Training courses in data management and record keeping for 60 prison staff (30 each) conducted in El Fasher and Nyala, South Darfur
	6	Courses in record keeping and data management for 30 government prison officers in Nyala, South Darfur
	1	Train-the-trainers and riot control course for 30 prison staff conducted in Nyala, South Darfur
	1	Train-the-trainers course on vocational skills for 30 prison staff conducted in El Fasher
	1	Training course on vocational skills for 2 female prison officers conducted in Nyala, South Darfur
	1	Train-the-trainers course on training methodology for 33 prison officers conducted in El Fasher

Provision of 1 vocational skills training session for 120 prisoners in various trade areas to facilitate their community reintegration upon release	1,296	Prisoners were provided training in vocational skills, comprising:
	482	Prisoners (including 261 female prisoners) from Nyala Central Prison, South Darfur, were trained in various livelihood skills, including handicrafts, tailoring, poultry farming, embroidery, adult literacy, skill development and psychosocial mechanisms
	754	Prisoners (including 77 female and 20 juvenile prisoners) were trained in masonry, tailoring, pasta making, beadwork and handicrafts. Some 20 juvenile prisoners underwent psychosocial programme training and 570 prisoners participated in a prisons social and cultural week training programme
	25	Prisoners (including 5 female prisoners) were trained in masonry, welding and handicrafts in Sector Central
	35	Prisoners from Sector West were trained in farming and brick moulding
The higher level of output is due to the use of local NGOs and community-based organizations in the delivery of training activities		
29,120 operational days for the capacity-building of Government of the Sudan police through co-location in 4 police training centres, 8 family and child protection units, the Crime Prevention Unit, 18 police stations, 4 traffic police sections, 4 anti-car-theft units and 4 community policing units to assist police in operating in accordance with internationally accepted standards (112 police officers co-located with Government of the Sudan police throughout Darfur for 5 days per week for 52 weeks)	3,640	Operational days through co-location with government police at family and child protection units throughout Darfur, focusing on sexual and gender-based violence and referral pathways (2 police per day for 5 days per week for 52 weeks in the 7 co-location centres). The lower level of output was due to the delay in signing the memorandum of agreement between UNAMID police and government police, which took place on 20 August 2013
Provision of 169 basic and advanced training courses for 5,810 Government of the Sudan police, comprising 55 courses on police development for 2,200 officers, 25 courses on field command for 750 officers, 20 courses on middle management for 600 officers, 40 courses on computer skills for 800 officers, 5 courses on domestic violence for 200 officers, 5 courses on advanced crime scene management for 200 officers, 5 courses on public order management for 725 officers, 5 courses on first aid training for	138	Training sessions on policing were conducted for 4,288 participants, including:
	69	Basic and advanced training courses for 2,144 Sudanese police officers (including 130 females)
	27	Courses in police development for 844 participants (including 55 females)
	8	Courses in field command for 229 participants (including 4 females)
	9	Courses in middle management for 254 participants (including 22 females)

125 officers, 1 course for 10 police officers abroad on senior police management, and 8 workshops for 200 officers on human rights standards, the rights of detainees, gender mainstreaming and democratic policing	12	Courses on computer skills for 244 participants (including 14 females)
	1	Course on domestic violence for 30 participants (including 18 females)
	6	Courses in advanced crime scene management for 177 participants (including 13 females)
	4	Courses in public order management (riot control) for 301 male participants
	1	Course in first aid for 40 participants (including 4 females)
Provision of 45 courses for a total of 1,125 police of the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and to subsequent agreements (20 courses for 500 officers on basic human rights; 20 courses for 500 officers on community policing, gender and child protection; and 5 courses for 125 officers on mid-level management)	1	Workshop on human rights standards, the rights of detainees, gender mainstreaming and democratic policing for 25 participants
	2	Courses on human rights and community policing for the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur were conducted for a total of 51 officers (including 8 females). The lower output was attributable to the unavailability of signatories' police officers to participate in the courses
Organization of 1,296 security coordination meetings for Government of the Sudan police, internally displaced persons and humanitarian agencies at 32 team sites	205	Security coordination meetings with government police and community policing volunteers were held in all 5 states of Darfur. The lower output can be attributed to the security situation and non-acceptance of government police in camps for internally displaced persons

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.3.1 Implementation by the Government and/or oversight and legislative bodies of at least 2 new strategies for the promotion and protection of human rights, including transitional justice and women's rights, in Darfur

The Central Darfur State Legal Department established a prosecution office in Um Dukhun locality to address issues emanating from a rise in criminality in the locality and surrounding areas. The security situation was volatile for most of the year owing to fighting between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes. Minor crimes are forwarded to the local rural courts, while serious crimes are referred to Zalingei court. The prosecutor assigned there is reportedly also involved in the reconciliation committee and provides training and skills development to the government police. The Central Darfur State Legal Department has decided to assign a prosecutor in Nertiti. State authorities have resorted to taking action under the formal justice system against tribal elders in order to control the intertribal fighting in Mukjar, Bindisi and Um Dukhun localities

3.3.2 Compliance of national and regional laws, policies and/or initiatives with principles and standards of international human rights and humanitarian law (emergency law, 2007; National Intelligence and Security Service Act, 2010; Child Act, 2010; Criminal Act, 1991; and Criminal Procedure Act, 1991)

Through the Ministry of Social Welfare, the South Darfur State Wali's office issued a decree on 2 December 2013 for the operation of the Joint State Committee for Combating Sexual and Gender-based Violence

The East Darfur State government has established the East Darfur women's union and women's association. A state committee to combat violence against women has been established in East Darfur

The Central Darfur Legislative Assembly stated that, in addition to the State's Constitution, the Legislative Assembly had passed its own rules of business and budget for 2013

The Legal Affairs Committee of the Central Darfur State legislature is deliberating on the draft of 2 state laws which will provide an avenue for citizens to petition to redress grievances, especially against state authorities: (a) the State Humanitarian Affairs Commission Act; and (b) the State Chamber of Grievances and Accountability Act

In December 2013, the West Darfur Legislative Assembly approved amendments to the Native Administration Act of 2011 limiting the judicial powers of the native administration to mediate and try serious criminal offences while strengthening its role in engaging in local-level reconciliation efforts. The amendments have been forwarded to the Wali of West Darfur for his signature

The Minister of Social Affairs of West Darfur State issued a decree on 11 February 2014 establishing a high committee to support homeless children

The newly established State of East Darfur enacted the following 9 laws relating to international human rights and humanitarian law during the reporting period, of which 7 have been promulgated with the approval of the State Governor:

- (a) Constitution of East Darfur, Law on access to adequate land
- (b) Law on civil services, affordable water and sanitation
- (c) Law on the rights to education and health
- (d) Law establishing a native administration with a key provision on combating violence and the settlement of disputes
- (e) Law on institutional justice
- (f) Law on social welfare
- (g) Law on accountability to employees
- (h) Law on agriculture
- (i) Law on good governance

		The East Darfur State government established a committee of inquiry, with a final report issued on the conflict involving Rizeigat and Ma'aliyya	
3.3.3 Increase in the number of responses in Darfur (investigations, prosecutions, adjudication, compensation and institutional reforms) to human rights violations by the Government (2011/12: 137; 2012/13: 200; 2013/14: 250)		642 cases of human rights violations were recorded, of which 241 cases were reported to police or military authorities. In 88 cases, police opened investigations leading to the arrest of 38 alleged perpetrators	
3.3.4 Functioning of the National Human Rights Commission and the establishment of human rights subcommittees for Darfur, as provided for in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur		A 5-year plan for the National Human Rights Commission was developed in November 2013 with support from UNDP. Three state-level human rights committees have been established in North, South and West Darfur States, and the South Darfur human rights committee held 4 meetings during the reporting period	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	
Advice and support to the Government's Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur through 1 workshop on the restructuring of the Darfur Human Rights Forum and the human rights cooperation framework; 2 meetings of the Darfur Human Rights Forum with the Government of the Sudan, the Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur, the National Human Rights Commission, the diplomatic community, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations; and 12 meetings of the state human rights subforums at the local level to address key human rights concerns	3	Meetings of the West Darfur human rights subforums were held, co-chaired by the Wali of West Darfur and UNAMID Bilateral meetings with members of subforums continued to follow up on cases and conduct advocacy. Subforums were not organized in other states during the reporting period for various reasons, including the lack of preparedness of state authorities or their engagement in other priority matters The planned workshop and meetings of the Darfur Human Rights Forum were not held	
Advice and support to the National Human Rights Commission through 4 training sessions and 4 meetings on the effective implementation of its human rights protection mandate	3	Meetings of the National Human Rights Commission were held during the reporting period. UNAMID facilitated the participation of a human rights commissioner in the subregional consultations of national human rights institutions organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in November 2013 in Kampala. The planned training sessions were not held	
Advice to state committees, through 12 meetings and 4 workshops, on combating violence against women, the implementation of their workplans, prevention strategies, responses to sexual and gender-based violence and institutional development	24	Meetings were held with the state committees of West, North and Central Darfur States to discuss combating violence against women, the implementation of the state committees' workplans, prevention strategies, responses to sexual and gender-based violence and institutional development	

	4	Workshops were organized with the state committees on sexual and gender-based violence
Advice to the parliament and state legislatures in Darfur, through 12 meetings and 4 workshops, on the adoption of new legislation on human rights and the conformity of existing laws with international human rights standards	16	Meetings with parliamentarians to update amendments to laws and advocate a rights-based approach
	1	Workshop conducted for the Central Darfur State parliament members
Conduct of 672 field visits to monitor and report on the human rights situation, comprising 288 monitoring and fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and local communities, and 384 follow-up visits to relevant local authorities on progress and actions taken	564	Field visits to returnees' towns and localities, areas of alleged violations and camps for internally displaced persons were conducted to monitor the human rights situation
	586	Meetings and follow-up visits were held with internally displaced persons, community leaders and authorities
Advice and technical assistance to the Government of the Sudan, through 96 judicial monitoring missions, 4 training sessions for prison personnel and a training manual for local courts in the 5 Darfur states, to enhance its capacity to provide justice to victims of human rights violations and to promote accountability in Darfur	108	Judicial monitoring missions were conducted
	6	Training sessions were held: 1 in Central Darfur, 1 in South Darfur, 1 in North Darfur and 3 in East Darfur
	No	No training manual was produced
	6	Meetings were held with the representative of the General Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur during the reporting period
Advice and support to internally displaced persons, the administrators of camps for the internally displaced and relevant stakeholders, through 10 workshops and 192 meetings, to address violations of the human rights of members of vulnerable groups, including sexual and gender-based violence; to promote a conducive environment for the safe, voluntary and dignified return of refugees and internally displaced persons; and to promote and protect their economic, social and cultural rights	15	Workshops were organized for internally displaced persons in various camps throughout Darfur
	415	Meetings and follow-up visits with leaders and representatives of internally displaced persons to address human rights issues concerning internally displaced persons
Organization of 5 community awareness-raising campaigns on human rights (1 on International Women's Day, 1 for 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence, 1 on Africa Human Rights Day, 1 on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and 1 on International Human Rights Day)	5	Community awareness-raising campaigns on human rights were launched throughout the various Darfur states on the occasion of the celebration of United Nations and African Union human rights days (1 on International Women's Day, 1 for 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence, 1 on Africa Human Rights Day, 1 on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and 1 on International Human Rights Day)

Technical assistance for the stakeholders of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements, through 10 workshops and 48 meetings, on the implementation of the human rights and transitional justice provisions of the agreements	3	2 workshops organized in South Darfur for 12 male community police on the role of law enforcement officers in the promotion of the rule of law, human rights and democracy and 1 workshop on the concept of human rights and protection held in South Darfur
	1	1-day training workshop on human rights, child protection issues and the rule of law in the framework of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur conducted for 30 staff of the Darfur Regional Authority in Sector Central
	48	Meetings with the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission as part of support to transitional justice provisions; the Darfur Regional Authority; the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur; and armed non-State actors
Technical assistance to the Darfur transitional justice forum, through 3 workshops and 2 studies, for its establishment and empowerment to fight impunity, advocate accountability for past human rights violations, promote reconciliation, develop knowledge of human rights and build the skills and capacity of key stakeholders, including civil society	1	Training workshop on transitional justice organized for 21 staff members of the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission in El Fasher
		2 workshops were not held pending the appointment of members of the Commission in June 2014
Provision of 18 training courses for prosecutors, judges, medical personnel, Sudanese Armed Forces personnel, law enforcement officials, armed movements and rural/traditional mechanisms on the administration of justice, international human rights standards and combating violence against women	17	Training courses were organized in West Darfur, South Darfur, Central Darfur, East Darfur and North Darfur States
Technical assistance to the Government of the Sudan police training centres, the Judges' Training Centre, the Bar Association and tertiary educational institutions, through 8 workshops on human rights promotion and their human rights curricula	5	Workshops were held on the promotion of human rights and on human rights curricula
Technical assistance to key State and non-State stakeholders on victim and witness protection, through 3 workshops on strategies to address impunity for past human rights violations and serious crimes	1	1-day training programme in Central Darfur on victim and witness protection for 22 government police officers and 3 staff from the Zalingei prosecutor's office

Implementation of 8 quick-impact projects to promote human rights within the formal educational and judicial systems	5	Quick-impact projects implemented, comprising the construction of a therapeutic centre and hospital latrines in Dar El Salam, North Darfur; the renovation of a pretrial detention centre in Medina police station, West Darfur; the renovation of a foster home in West Darfur; the construction of a women's centre in Manawashe, South Darfur; and the building of a community centre in the Hamadiya camp in Central Darfur
Provision of 4 training sessions for law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders to raise awareness about ending impunity and the importance of investigations and legal proceedings against perpetrators of crimes, in particular sexual and gender-based violence	3	Training sessions were conducted for law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders
Reprinting of 5,000 human rights educational materials to raise awareness about relevant national and international human rights instruments for local communities	10,000	Human rights education materials were printed in the local language. International human rights instruments were distributed in Arabic, as were OHCHR booklets on the different international instruments concerning human rights
Consultation and coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights special procedures mandate holders on matters pertaining to human rights advocacy	Yes	Mandatory reports were regularly submitted, and OHCHR was kept abreast of the human rights situation in the area of responsibility
Establishment of the Gender-based Violence State Committee in East Darfur State and organization of 4 seminars throughout Darfur for the Committee on prevention and response relating to gender-based violence	Yes 4	The East Darfur Gender-based Violence State Committee was established following the Wali's decree dated 4 March 2014 Seminars were organized for 173 Gender-based Violence State Committee members in North, Central, South and East Darfur States. The workshops focused on workplan development, review of the 2013 workplan with a view to identifying 2014 priority areas, and identification of gender-based violence incidents in the States and possible measures to prevent and respond to those incidents. Participants developed workplans for 2014
Organization of 2 seminars for the regional committee on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to develop the 2013/14 workplan on gender mainstreaming and monitor its implementation	2	Seminars were conducted for the regional committee on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to develop the 2013/14 workplan on gender mainstreaming in Central and East Darfur States. The 2 seminars were attended by 105 officials of the regional committee, including 10 males. The 2013/14 workplans were developed, capturing outputs aimed at increasing women's representation and their participation in conflict prevention, management and resolution, as well as the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence

Organization of 4 workshops for the Ministry of Urban Planning and Public Utilities, the State Land Commission and native administration in South, East, West and Central Darfur States to review the current mechanisms and regulations of land use from a gender perspective and advise authorities on necessary policy reform	2	Workshops on land use and management were organized in East and Central Darfur States for 97 participants (including 62 females) representing relevant ministries and native administrations. Participants were sensitized to the relevant international and regional legal instruments that call for gender-sensitive land use and management. The training focused on key gender concepts as the first step to understanding the situation of women, men, boys and girls in any given locality; international, regional and national legal instruments related to land use and management; culturally entrenched practices that deny women adequate access to and control over land; and the entry points for women's active participation, representation and access to, including control over, land use and management
Technical support to the Darfur regional women's legislative caucus through 1 seminar to review laws and advocate the reform of laws affecting women's equal participation in decision-making	No	The seminar was not organized following the new internal directive limiting the Operation's gender mainstreaming tasks

Expected accomplishment 3.4: Progressive elimination of the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations of children's rights committed by the parties to the conflict

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
3.4.1 Increase in the number of action plans signed and implemented by the parties to the conflict to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children (2011/12: 4; 2012/13: 5; 2013/14: 6)	<p>A command order was issued by a pro-government militia prohibiting the recruitment and use of child soldiers; and a child protection focal point was appointed for the group and its community</p> <p>The leadership of the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi signed a command order prohibiting the recruitment and use of child soldiers by the movement</p>	
3.4.2 Establishment of 15 child protection committees in North, South, Central and West Darfur States to raise awareness about child rights and child protection at the community level	14 child protection committees were established throughout Darfur and trained on child rights and child protection	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 6 meetings with the leaders of the parties to the conflict to obtain commitments to action plans for ending the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations of children's rights, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009),	4	Meetings were held with the child protection focal point of 3 armed movements to ensure continued commitment to action plans and to prevent and end the recruitment of child soldiers and other violations of children's rights

1998 (2011) and 2003 (2011), and to provide advice and support in the drafting and implementation of the action plans

Provision of 15 training courses on child rights and child protection and 16 training sessions on a monitoring and reporting mechanism for national partners, including civil society organizations, community policing volunteers, child protection committees and Government of the Sudan armed forces and police, in the 5 Darfur states	62	Training sessions on child rights and child protection, including mechanisms for monitoring and reporting violations against children, were conducted for 2,449 members of the host community, including community policing volunteers, members of child protection committees, government police and corrections officers, Darfur Regional Authority officers, youth leaders and leaders and members of internally displaced persons' communities
10 reports, including 4 mainstreaming and capacity-building training reports submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and 6 reports on violations committed against children submitted to the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict	7	3 periodic reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building were submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict 4 quarterly reports on violations committed against children by parties to the conflict were submitted to the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict
Daily monitoring of and reporting on violations committed against children, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011)	260	Field missions and visits to camps for internally displaced persons, hospitals and police stations within the mission area were conducted to monitor, follow up, verify and confirm allegations of grave violations of child rights
Organization of monthly meetings of the monitoring and reporting working group to follow up on violations perpetrated against children	28	Monitoring and reporting working group meetings were held in the North, South, Central and West Darfur States, co-chaired by UNAMID and UNICEF

Component 4: humanitarian liaison and recovery

53. Under the humanitarian liaison and recovery component, the Operation worked closely with the United Nations country team to facilitate the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur through the provision of security and logistics support to the United Nations country team. "Operation lighthouse", an initiative launched at the request of the World Food Programme (WFP) in October 2013, provided special logistical arrangements which enabled 612 WFP convoys to deliver 16,669 tons of food to those in need in Darfur. UNAMID continued to support the country team in finding durable solutions for the displaced population in Darfur.

54. Economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes in Darfur were developed and channelled through the Darfur Development Strategy. While there was no sizeable increase in funding from the Government of the Sudan, there was noticeable progress in implementing the Strategy. The scale-up of recovery and reconstruction activities in line with the Strategy progressed, albeit more slowly than expected, owing to challenging security and operational conditions and limited

funding. The Darfur Regional Authority acknowledged some delays in the implementation of 1,071 projects covering the areas of education, health, water, roads, youth development centres, women's centres and construction of return villages.

55. Inadequate access to populations affected by conflict remained a major challenge facing humanitarian actors and UNAMID in Darfur during the reporting period. Such areas as East Jebel Marra (North/South Darfur), with an estimated population of 300,000 people, remained inaccessible. UNAMID, together with humanitarian partners, managed to gain access to Guldo in Jebel Marra (North/South Darfur), Shaeria, Muhajeria and Labado (East Darfur), Khor Abeche (South Darfur) and Saraf Omra (North Darfur), which have experienced clashes. UNAMID successfully escorted humanitarian agencies as they delivered humanitarian assistance and undertook humanitarian activities in many affected areas.

56. An Early Warning Group was established and enhanced following a directive from the mission review exercise. The Group functions through collaboration with the Joint Operations Centres/Joint Mission Analysis Centre, team sites, military, police and civilian components and the country team on early warning information and analysis. An operational analysis and coordination cell was established between the military, police and civilian components.

57. Core HIV/AIDS interventions, such as induction and awareness-raising sessions, peer education, voluntary confidential counselling and testing, and distribution of condoms and information, education and communication materials, were conducted. Coordination on HIV/AIDS matters between UNAMID and the United Nations country team was strengthened. UNAMID is an active member of the joint United Nations team on HIV/AIDS coordinated by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS in Khartoum and participates in the monthly meetings also attended by country team members.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Sustained secure environment that enables the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the restoration of livelihoods

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 Increased allocation of funds in the national budget for early recovery activities in Darfur (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: 60 per cent; 2013/14: 70 per cent)

As part of its \$2 billion commitment to reconstruction and development, the Government of the Sudan allocated the second tranche of 763 million Sudanese pounds (\$127 million) through the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund for 2014

The Government signed further contracts for the first phase of 315 projects, under the Darfur Development Strategy, amounting to 615 million Sudanese pounds (\$103 million), for the construction and rehabilitation of social service infrastructure (including health, education and police) and to rehabilitate the railway sector between Abu Gabra and Nyala (South Darfur), improve water points and provide food and non-food assistance to special needs groups

4.1.2 Increased number of recovery and rehabilitation projects funded through the Peace and Stability Fund and other funds (2011/12: 7; 2012/13: 30; 2013/14: 45)

27 projects were implemented by 26 partners across the 5 Darfur states under the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund

Qatar pledged \$500 million in support of reconstruction and development in Darfur. Of that amount, \$88.5 million will be transferred, in support of the Darfur Development Strategy, to the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund. As at December 2014, \$10 million of the \$88.5 million had been transferred to the Trust Fund. In addition, Qatar spent \$30 million on a bilateral project with the Government of the Sudan to rehabilitate and construct 5 model villages in Darfur

4.1.3 Increased delivery of humanitarian assistance in areas where access has been restricted or intermittent (2011/12: 11 villages; 2012/13: 30 villages; 2013/14: 40 villages)

Access to locations under the control of armed movements in the Jebel Marra area (North/South Darfur) continued to be restricted. For the first time since 2011, humanitarian needs assessment missions were conducted on 17 and 30 June 2014 in Guldo, Jebel Marra, by 7 United Nations agencies, 3 national and international NGOs, UNAMID and various government entities. The assessment found serious humanitarian gaps in health, water, education and food security

Some areas of Darfur that were previously inaccessible owing to the security situation were accessed during the reporting period. In Khor Abeche (East Darfur), UNAMID airlifted humanitarian relief supplies to respond to the immediate needs of the internally displaced persons seeking refuge in the UNAMID team site. In Shaeria, Muhajerria and Labado (East Darfur), UNAMID delivered humanitarian assistance, and remote areas of El Sireaf, Saraf Omra and Korma (North Darfur) were also assessed. Access was facilitated to a total of 8 villages and areas where access by humanitarian assistance had previously been restricted or intermittent

UNAMID provided 3,730 military escorts to humanitarian agencies delivering humanitarian assistance in Darfur

4.1.4 Improved access to data regarding victims of explosive remnants of war through the harmonization of data among victim assistance stakeholders in Darfur, as a percentage of victim incident reports from the El Fasher Association for the Disabled (2011/12: 0 per cent; 2012/13: 7 per cent; 2013/14: 14 per cent)

8 sessions of data collection training were organized for 4 implementing partners (Organization for the Deaf, Organization for the Blind, Organization for the Physically Disabled and social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs), which led to an improved data collection mechanism. Of the 31 unexploded ordnance incident reports received, 28 (90 per cent) came from the organizations for persons with disabilities and the remainder from the local unexploded ordnance risk education implementing partners

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice to the High-level Committee on Humanitarian Activities in Darfur, through monthly meetings and participation in ad hoc multi-donor group meetings on humanitarian affairs	No	Monthly meetings were not held owing to the decision of the Humanitarian Aid Commission not to reactivate the High-level Committee on Humanitarian Activities in Darfur
	2	Country coordination forum meetings were attended by donors. The main topics include progress in implementing the Darfur Development Strategy, the protection of civilians, the worsening humanitarian situation and the challenges of underfunding in humanitarian operations
Conduct of weekly United Nations country team coordination meetings on humanitarian and protection of civilians issues	26	United Nations country team coordination meetings were held on humanitarian and protection of civilians issues in the Sudan, including Darfur
Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects in support of post-conflict early recovery with regard to water, health and educational facilities; the increased participation of women in post-conflict recovery and development activities and their socioeconomic empowerment; and the construction of HIV/AIDS counselling and testing centres	12	4 quick-impact projects were implemented in support of early recovery and reconstruction in Central, West, North and South Darfur; 4 projects were implemented in the construction of HIV/AIDS counselling and testing centres; and 4 projects were implemented in support of the increased participation of women in post-conflict recovery and development activities
Training and provision of equipment for 2 local implementing partners on the gathering of data on the disabilities of victims of explosive remnants of war	Yes	153 persons from 4 implementing partners (Organization for the Deaf, Organization for the Blind, Organization for the Physically Disabled and Ministry of Social Affairs) were trained in methods of collecting data on explosive remnants of war/unexploded ordnance related to accidents and victims
Advice to the parties to the conflict through monthly meetings in each of the 5 Darfur states to facilitate the timely and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need in areas under their control	7	Meetings were organized with humanitarian agencies to discuss with the parties to the conflict issues relating to the unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations. One meeting on the safe passage of humanitarian aid to the affected population was held in April 2014 in Kutum (Sector North). Three separate meetings were conducted with representatives of internally displaced persons, the Sudan Liberation Army-Free Will and representatives of the Arab militias

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Darfuri civilians living free from fear of attack or harassment and internally displaced persons and refugees voluntarily returning to their homes or resettling in safe and secure environments

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
4.2.1 Reduction in the number of recorded incidents involving the protection of civilians (2011/12: 2,137; 2012/13: 1,000; 2013/14: 800)	1,950 protection-related incidents in Darfur involving civilians were recorded. The increase in the number of incidents can be attributed to the resurgence of tribal conflicts and conflict between the armed movements and the Government of the Sudan forces and paramilitary groups	
4.2.2 Increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees voluntarily leaving camps to return or resettle (2011/12: 178,589; 2012/13: 800,000; 2013/14: 1,000,000)	<p>According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a total of 36,406 refugees and internally displaced persons returned to Darfur during the period from January to December 2013. The figure includes 16,935 refugees who returned from Chad and the Central African Republic and 19,471 returns of internally displaced persons</p> <p>The number of refugees and internally displaced persons returning to their place of origin or choice in 2013 (36,406) decreased compared with the total number recorded in 2012 (109,211). The main reason for the decrease in the number of returns was the lack of security and durable solutions to sustain returns</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Reinforcement of early warning mechanisms, through timely identification and reporting, and of their linkages with rapid response mechanisms, to protect civilians under imminent threat	Yes	An Early Warning Group was established and enhanced, functioning in collaboration with the country team. An operational analysis and coordination cell was also established
Organization of monthly meetings of the Protection of Civilians Working Group and the Darfur Protection Cluster Group on threats and issues related to the protection of civilians	11	Meetings of the Joint Protection Group were held in coordination with United Nations country team partners. During the meetings, threats and interventions concerning the protection of civilians were discussed. No Darfur Protection Cluster Group meetings were held as a result of the relocation of UNHCR international staff to Khartoum
Conduct of 300 inter-agency field verification missions to return sites to verify and assess protection and humanitarian needs	14	Inter-agency field verification missions were conducted during the reporting period. The lower number of verification missions to return sites can be attributed to the lower-than-planned number of returns of internally displaced persons and refugees during the reporting period

Advice to government officials through monthly meetings with the Joint Verification Mechanism, the Return and Reintegration Working Group, the state technical committees and the returns subcluster on returnees' protection needs and priorities	No	<p>No meetings of the Joint Verification Mechanism were organized during the reporting period, pending agreement from the Government</p> <p>No meetings of the Return and Reintegration Working Group were organized owing to the absence of UNHCR staff due to delays in obtaining work permits</p>
Organization of 8 workshops, each with 20 representatives from State authorities, local administration and line ministries, on the management of return and reintegration activities in Darfur	No	No workshops were organized in sectors as envisaged owing to the absence of UNHCR Darfur staff due to delays in obtaining work permits during the reporting period. The workshops were joint ventures between UNHCR and UNAMID to build the capacities of the Darfur Regional Authority on return and reintegration activities
Organization of 4 community dialogue forums throughout Darfur on women's perceptions of and recommendations for ensuring the physical security of women and their communities	5	Community dialogue forums were organized in North, South and West Darfur States for 194 participants, including 137 female internally displaced persons drawn from 13 camps. Participants identified security challenges, including sexual and gender-based violence, and made the following recommendations: equipping community policing centres with weapons; initiating income-generating activities; and providing escorts whenever women go for livelihood activities
Provision of 8 training courses for the Sudan National AIDS Programme, HIV/AIDS service organizations, Government of the Sudan police, prison and military officers, internally displaced persons, women, youth, prison inmates and ex-combatants, on HIV/AIDS awareness and peer education, in coordination with the United Nations country team	15	Training courses were provided, benefiting approximately 524 health workers, such as nurses and midwives, on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. A total of 425 police and prison staff, 246 inmates, 20 most-at-risk persons and 30 local native administrators were trained on HIV/AIDS awareness and peer education. The higher level of output responded to the higher demand for such training during the reporting period
Provision of 20 training sessions targeting 1,000 participants on HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention strategies for community police volunteers in camps for internally displaced persons	40	Training sessions on HIV and AIDS were provided for 1,778 internally displaced persons, 5,050 young people from high schools and 400 members of the Sudanese armed forces. The higher number of training sessions is due to the need to reach a wider audience

Component 5: support

58. The support component reflects the work of the Mission Support Division, the Security Section, the Conduct and Discipline Team and the HIV/AIDS Unit of UNAMID. During the performance period, the Operation's support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the Operation's mandate through the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. Support was provided during the 2013/14 period to

an average strength of 251 military observers, 14,441 military contingent personnel, 2,323 formed police personnel and 2,036 United Nations police officers and to an average civilian deployment of 1,014 international staff (exclusive of 48 international staff redeployed or reassigned to the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe), 2,907 national staff (exclusive of 41 national staff redeployed or reassigned to the Centre), 14 staff against temporary positions and 398 United Nations Volunteers. The range of support comprised the implementation of conduct and discipline and HIV/AIDS programmes, personnel administration, finance services, health care, maintenance and construction of office and accommodation facilities, information and communications technology, air and surface transport operations, supply and resupply operations and the provision of legal and security services Operation-wide.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.1.1 Reduced percentage of unliquidated obligations carried forward from the previous budget period (2011/12: 12 per cent of total expenditure; 2012/13: 8 per cent; 2013/14: 5 per cent)	UNAMID reduced the percentage of unliquidated obligations carried forward from prior periods to 7.8 per cent
5.1.2 Reduced number of days required to fully carry out a technical evaluation in the requisitioning process (2011/12: 30; 2012/13: 15; 2013/14: 12)	UNAMID took an average of 15 days to carry out a technical evaluation during the 2013/14 financial period. The higher number of days is due to the need to obtain clarification from vendors
5.1.3 Reduced percentage of warehousing reserved stock (2011/12: 25 per cent of total inventory; 2012/13: 15 per cent; 2013/14: 12.5 per cent)	Warehousing reserved stock ratio was 18 per cent in the 2013/14 period
5.1.4 Progress on International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and Umoja implementation	IPSAS was implemented in UNAMID according to plan. During the performance period, the mission updated its standard operating procedures to take into consideration changes brought about by the introduction of Umoja and to ensure compliance with IPSAS requirements as from 1 July 2013

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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Service improvements

Installation and operation of advanced electronic fuel management systems for monitoring and control of fuel usage at all fuel receiving and dispensing points	No	The electronic fuel management systems project was not implemented in UNAMID owing to the non-issuance of visas to the electronic fuel management system team members
Installation and operation of an electronic rations management tool for monitoring, control and management of food rations	No	The electronic rations management tool could not be installed, as it was still under development

Rotation of military contingents and formed police units from countries in the region (Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Nigeria and Togo) using United Nations air assets under Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre arrangements rather than by chartered commercial flights	No	The rotation of the formed police units from Djibouti and Jordan and of the Egyptian military contingent was conducted using Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre air assets. The MD-83 aircraft to be used for troop rotations from Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Togo was withdrawn from service
Installation of 400 solar water heaters in ablutions mission-wide by June 2014 to replace electric water heaters	216	Solar water heaters installed. UNAMID suspended the installation of the remaining units pending the review of technical issues, as users complained of low water pressure and insufficient supply of hot water
Installation and operation of 220 wastewater treatment plants mission-wide by June 2014	138	Wastewater treatment plants installed and in operation. The reduced number of wastewater plants installed is due to insufficient heavy earth-moving equipment and manpower resources required to prepare the slabs and pits to install the plants
Support for the implementation of IPSAS, including the re-engineering of business processes for IPSAS compliance, the updating of mission standard operating procedures to reflect IPSAS requirements, and the training of all finance, budget and property management staff in the Operation	Yes	UNAMID prepared the standard operating procedures required to ensure compliance with IPSAS requirements as from 1 July 2013. The financial data were reviewed and analysed and the required actions taken in accordance with the instructions from the Department of Management
Support for the implementation of Umoja, including legacy system data quality analyses and data cleansing in the Operation	Yes	UNAMID performed all data cleansing and enriching activities to enable the successful implementation of Umoja
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 15,917 military contingent personnel, 260 military observers, 2,403 United Nations police officers and 2,380 formed police personnel	14,441 251 2,036 2,323	Average strength emplaced, rotated and repatriated: Military contingent personnel Military observers Police officers Formed police personnel
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel	Yes	UNAMID verified, monitored and inspected all contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment of military contingents and formed police during the reporting period
Storage and supply of daily rations and water for an average strength of 15,457 military personnel (exclusive of 460 staff and liaison officers) and 2,380 formed police personnel in 84 locations	14,014	Daily ration and water stored and supplied to an average strength of: Military personnel (exclusive of 427 staff and liaison officers)

	2,323	<p>Average strength of formed police personnel in 78 locations</p> <p>The provision of rations to a lower-than-budgeted number of troops and formed police units is due to the drawdown of uniformed personnel</p>
Administration of an average of 4,695 civilian staff (exclusive of 106 civilian personnel redeployed to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe), comprising 1,205 international staff, 2,970 national staff and 520 United Nations Volunteers	4,326	Civilian staff administered (exclusive of civilian personnel deployed to the Regional Service Centre), comprising 1,014 international staff, 2,907 national staff, 14 staff against temporary positions and 398 United Nations Volunteers
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action	Yes	<p>During the period under review, the Conduct and Discipline Team conducted 249 training sessions on conduct and discipline and sexual exploitation and abuse awareness</p> <p>21,681 mission personnel were trained (913 civilians, 4,971 police, including formed police units, and 15,797 military personnel)</p> <p>UNAMID received and assessed 919 complaints: 69 were found to be misconduct, including 18 cases still pending assessment by the Conduct and Discipline Team and 9 pending investigation. A total of 21 cases resulted in administrative actions taken against alleged offenders by the Operation, 13 cases were closed for lack of evidence, 5 cases were referred to the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat, 1 case was referred to the United Nations Volunteers programme and 1 case was referred to the police-contributing country concerned for appropriate action against alleged offenders</p> <p>The Conduct and Discipline Team conducted 11 outreach activities attended by 522 members of the local Darfuri community</p>
Facilities and infrastructure		
Construction of 6 helipads at 6 team sites, 1 hard-walled warehouse, 1.6 km of asphalt pavement for internal roads in the mission subsistence allowance accommodation at El Geneina, and development of 2 airstrips at 2 new sector headquarters, in Zalingei and Al Da'ein	7	<p>Helipads at 7 team sites were constructed during the reporting period</p> <p>UNAMID was not able to construct the hard-walled warehouse pending the construction of 1.6 km of asphalt road at El Geneina, which was delayed owing to a prolonged procurement process. As a temporary measure, the road was compacted using sand, soil and gravel to make it usable until the construction of the asphalt pavement could be carried out by the Operation</p>

		UNAMID completed the development of a gravel airstrip at Zalingei using in-house resources (Pakistani contingent engineers), while the Al Da'ein airstrip was improved considerably by the Government of the Sudan; as a result, UNAMID did not need to undertake further construction
Development of 23 new boreholes and construction of 1 water retaining structure and 1 <i>hafir</i> to meet water needs at team sites	12	Boreholes were constructed. The lower-than-planned number of boreholes constructed can be attributed to the security situation and to difficulties in getting the land required to construct 8 of the 11 remaining planned boreholes UNAMID was not able to complete the acquisition to construct 1 water retaining structure and 1 <i>hafir</i> to meet the water needs of team sites. As an interim measure, UNAMID will continue to supply water to team sites, its water sources complemented by third-party suppliers of water. The construction of the water retaining structure and the <i>hafir</i> will be included in the 2015/16 budget
Construction of 1 landfill site at the El Geneina supercamp and 20 controlled tipping sites at team sites	No	UNAMID was not able to construct the landfill site at the El Geneina supercamp in the 2013/14 period, pending the outcome of negotiations with the local authorities on a suitable location for the landfill
	7	The construction of 7 controlled tipping sites was initiated in the 2013/14 period. Land for the remaining 13 team sites was not obtained
Construction of roof rain harvesting systems at 4 supercamps and offices	4	Roof rain harvesting systems were constructed at UNAMID headquarters office buildings in El Fasher and in sector headquarters office buildings in Zalingei, Nyala and El Geneina
Operation and maintenance of 105 boreholes, 166 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 48 locations, 156 wastewater treatment plants and water and wastewater systems at 48 locations	84	Boreholes were operated and maintained by UNAMID
	105	United Nations-owned water purification plants were operated and maintained
	116	Wastewater treatment plants were operated and maintained Operation-wide. Some water treatment plants were decommissioned owing to age, and some were returned to stock owing to the closure of some camps
Operation and maintenance of 1,734 United Nations-owned and 579 contingent-owned generators in 48 locations	1,734	United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained Operation-wide, including the generators assigned to international civilian staff living in privately rented houses outside UNAMID camps in 48 locations. The contingent-owned generators were maintained by the respective contingents

Storage and supply of 37.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	40.1 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators. The higher-than-planned consumption can be attributed to the need to provide electrical power to: (a) the rations warehouses, the accommodations and office space and the bakery operations in three sectors, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the turnkey rations contract; (b) the occupants of the newly constructed office building and accommodations in Al Da'ein; and (c) the new residents of the El Fasher supercamp (Jordanian camp) who were relocated from accommodation outside the UNAMID El Fasher compound owing to security concerns
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Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 2,540 United Nations-owned vehicles and equipment, including 29 armoured vehicles, and 2,650 contingent-owned vehicles, through 36 workshops in 35 locations	3,304	Operation and maintenance of: United Nations-owned vehicles, including 27 armoured vehicles, through 8 main workshop facilities and 29 repair facilities at 34 locations Contingent-owned vehicles were not maintained in UNAMID facilities in the 2013/14 period
Supply of 8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	8.1 million	Litres of petroleum, oil and lubricants for ground transportation
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 1,500 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the mission area	Yes	UNAMID operated a daily shuttle service 7 days a week to transport a daily average of 4,682 United Nations personnel to their place of work

Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 9 fixed-wing and 25 rotary-wing aircraft, including 3 military-type utility aircraft, in 31 locations (26 helipads and 5 airports, at El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina, Khartoum and Entebbe)	7	Fixed-wing aircraft were operated and maintained, comprising 2 L-410, 1 B-190, 2 CRJ-200, 1 DHC and 1 B-737, following the withdrawal of 2 fixed-wing aircraft (1 Learjet in January 2014 and 1 MD-83 in February 2014) in the context of the streamlining and reconfiguration of UNAMID air assets in order to make the Operation more cost-efficient
	22	Rotary-wing aircraft were operated and maintained, comprising 3 Mi-8T/AME, 16 Mi-8MTV and 3 Mi-8 aircraft, until March 2014, when UNAMID withdrew 3 Mi-8 rotary-wing aircraft from service, for a total of 19 aircraft
	31	Locations, consisting of 27 helipads and 4 airports (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina, Khartoum and Entebbe)
Supply of 27 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	14.8 million	Litres of petroleum, oil and lubricants for air transportation. The reduced requirement can be attributed primarily to: (a) the reduction of the fleet by

5 aircraft, comprising 1 Learjet, 1 MD-83 fixed-wing and 3 Mi-8 rotary-wing aircraft; (b) the non-deployment of 3 Mi-17 military utility aircraft; and (c) fewer hours of actual flight operation, due to restrictions on flight movement imposed by the Government of the Sudan and to inclement weather

Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 3 Earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	Yes	Voice and data communication over the very small aperture terminal (VSAT) network was operational and reliable as a result of the support and maintenance of the 3 commissioned Earth stations
Support and maintenance of 89 VSAT systems, 182 telephone exchanges and 129 microwave links	106	VSAT systems
	153	Microwave links
		The higher number is due to the expansion of the voice and data network infrastructure to provide connectivity to the 2 newly created team sites in Zam Zam and El Sireaf, located in Sector North
Support and maintenance of 2,270 high-frequency, 1,347 very-high-frequency and 10,882 ultra-high-frequency repeaters and transmitters	Yes	Availability of an effective, secure and operational voice radio communication network over HF, VHF and UHF frequencies for the troop patrols and the security tracking system
Support and maintenance of 1 FM radio broadcast station at 1 radio production facility	Yes	UNAMID maintained 1 radio broadcast and production facility but has not been granted a licence to broadcast

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 226 servers, 4,664 desktop computers, 1,950 laptop computers, 1,751 printers and 91 digital senders in 114 locations	40	Physical servers
	380	Virtual servers
		The reduced number of physical servers is due to the implementation of virtual back-end infrastructure
	4,194	Desktop computers
	2,633	Laptop computers
	981	Printers
	615	Digital senders
Support and maintenance of local-area networks (LAN) and wide-area networks (WAN) for 5,000 users in 114 locations	Yes	Availability of secure and reliable access to the mission data resource through the local-area and wide-area networks for 6,742 user accounts in 147 locations
Support and maintenance of the wireless area network	Yes	Secure support and reliable maintenance of wireless data area network access within the mission area was provided

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 6 level I clinics, 3 level II clinics and 1 level III medical facility as well as 67 emergency and first aid stations in a total of 76 locations for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained 6 level I clinics, 3 level II hospitals, 1 level III hospital and 67 medical facilities, as well as emergency and first aid stations, in a total of 76 locations for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including 6 level IV hospitals (2 in Nairobi, 3 in Cairo and 1 in Dubai)	No	Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements were maintained for all United Nations locations, including to 3 level IV hospitals in 3 locations (1 in Dubai, 1 in Nairobi and 1 in Cairo). However, UNAMID continued to lack military aircraft to provide medium lift capability for casualty and medical evacuations and used commercial air assets to carry out these functions
Provision of HIV-related services comprising the operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel, and an HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	<p>5 static HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities were maintained; the facilities served approximately 3,241 clients during the reporting period</p> <p>18,323 UNAMID personnel sensitized and briefed on HIV and AIDS</p> <p>12 workshops reaching approximately 301 HIV and AIDS behavioural change peer educators trained through 5-day workshops</p>

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
Round-the-clock close protection for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services were provided on a 24-hour basis
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 450 residences	Yes	207 residences were assessed, and 40 office surveys and 11 field assessments were conducted
Conduct of a total of 106 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff and induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	148	Training/information sessions on security awareness and contingency planning were conducted for mission personnel, including from United Nations agencies, funds and programmes

Regional Service Centre

59. During the reporting period, the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe continued to provide effective and efficient logistical and administrative services to its client missions for the check-in and check-out of personnel and the processing of education grant claims, as well as a number of finance and human resources functions, and through the operation of the Regional Training and Conference Centre and of the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre.

Expected accomplishment 5.2: Effective and efficient check-in/check-out support to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.2.1 Reduction in the time required for the check-in of international and United Nations Volunteer personnel (2011/12: more than 95 per cent completed in 2 days; 2012/13: more than 98 per cent completed in 2 days; 2013/14: more than 98 per cent completed in 2 days and 100 per cent completed in 7 days)	89 per cent of all check-ins (for international and national staff, United Nations Volunteers and uniformed personnel) performed during the period were completed in 2 days and 98 per cent in 7 days. The ability of the Regional Service Centre to achieve the target was adversely affected by insufficient completion of check-in requirements prior to arrival in the Centre
5.2.2 Reduction in the time required for international and United Nations Volunteer personnel check-outs (2011/12: more than 95 per cent completed in 1 day; 2012/13: more than 98 per cent completed in 1 day; 2013/14: more than 98 per cent completed in 1 day and 100 per cent completed in 5 days)	13 per cent of all check-outs were completed in 1 day and 41 per cent in 5 days. The ability of the Regional Service Centre to achieve the target was adversely affected by the late initiation of the check-out process by client missions, which should occur 10-15 working days in advance
5.2.3 Increased level of services achieved by maintaining the short period of time required for uniformed personnel check-outs (2011/12: more than 98 per cent completed in 3 days; 2012/13: more than 98 per cent completed in 3 days; 2013/14: more than 98 per cent completed in 3 days and 100 per cent completed in 7 days)	14 per cent of all check-outs were completed in 3 days and 99 per cent in 7 days

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Check-in and check-out of 553 civilian personnel, inclusive of international staff and United Nations Volunteers	No	No civilian personnel check-ins or check-outs from UNAMID owing to check-ins and check-outs being conducted by the client mission instead of the Regional Service Centre
Check-in and check-out of 2,240 uniformed personnel	No	No uniformed personnel check-ins or check-outs from UNAMID owing to check-ins and check-outs being conducted by the client mission instead of the Regional Service Centre

Expected accomplishment 5.3: Effective and efficient education grant processing support to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.3.1 Reduction in the time required for settling education grant claims during the peak period (July-October) (2011/12: more than 96 per cent in less than 7 weeks; 2012/13: more than 96 per cent in less than 7 weeks; 2013/2014: more than 96 per cent in less than 6 weeks)	91 per cent of 3,455 claims were processed within 6 weeks. Delays in processing were due to staff members not submitting the required documents on time
5.3.2 Reduction in the time required for settling education grant claims during the off-peak period (November-June) (2011/12: more than 96 per cent in less than 4 weeks; 2012/13: more than 96 per cent in less than 4 weeks; 2013/14: more than 96 per cent in less than 3 weeks)	75 per cent of 1,872 claims were processed within 3 weeks of receipt. Delays in processing were due to staff members not submitting the required documents in a timely manner
5.3.3 Reduction in the percentage of education grant claims returned to the mission (2011/12: 20 per cent; 2012/13: less than 15 per cent; 2013/14: less than 12 per cent)	19 per cent of claims were returned to missions during the period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Processing of 2,048 education grant claims	1,131	Claims were processed for UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 5.4: Effective and efficient Regional Training and Conference Centre support to client

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.4.1 Increase in the number of staff trained at the Regional Training and Conference Centre (2011/12: 3,000; 2012/13: 3,000; 2013/14: 6,000)	Achieved. A total of 7,114 participants attended training at the Regional Training and Conference Centre. The higher output is due to the increased utilization of the existing capacity to conduct Umoja-related meetings and training
5.4.2 Timely response to training requests received by the Regional Training and Conference Centre (2011/12: 98 per cent within 24 hours; 2012/13: 98 per cent within 24 hours; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 24 hours)	79 per cent of requests for training received by the Regional Training and Conference Centre were processed within 24 hours

5.4.3 Increased customer satisfaction rate with respect to training services (2011/12: 98.8 per cent of customers satisfied or more than satisfied; 2012/13: 99 per cent of customers satisfied or more than satisfied; 2013/14: 99 per cent of customers satisfied or more than satisfied)	82 per cent of customers were satisfied (according to the client survey conducted in February 2014). This service received the highest satisfaction score among all areas of the Regional Service Centre
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
250 regional training sessions and conferences held, with the participation of 2,799 staff from UNAMID	314	Regional training sessions and conferences were held with the participation of 455 staff from UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 5.5: Effective and efficient regional troop movement support to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.5.1 Increase in the number of regional troop movement flights coordinated by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre (2011/12: 292; 2012/13: 330; 2013/14: 1,179)	Not achieved. A total of 453 troop and police movement flights conducted during the period were coordinated or carried out by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre. The lower number of flights was due to: (a) the change in the policy on troop movement to a yearly basis and the subsequent increased baggage space and weight allotment per person, which made many planned troop movements unfeasible on the MD-83 aircraft; and (b) the cancellation of the MD-83 contract in February 2014, which substantially reduced the Centre's capability to undertake troop movement flights as planned
5.5.2 Reduction in the time required to provide a transportation solution for troop movement (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 96 per cent within 5 days and 100 per cent within 14 days)	Not measured owing to the lack of an appropriate tool to measure this activity

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Coordination of 469 troop movement flights using United Nations long-term charter aircraft	55	Troop movement flights for UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 5.6: Effective and efficient integrated regional flight schedule operation

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.6.1 Increased level of services to regional flight requirements (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 1,500 flights per year)	<p>Not achieved. A total of 454 integrated regional flights were conducted by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre. The lower number of flights was due to:</p> <p>(a) Cancellation in February 2014 by UNAMID of its regional flight requirement and cancellation of the MD-83 contract on short notice. The Centre continued providing regional flight services to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) using the B-737 Combi;</p> <p>(b) Cancellation in May 2014 by MONUSCO of its regional flight requirement and subsequent cancellation of the B-737 Combi contract, which left the Centre with no air asset to support its plan. The United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) recontracted the same aircraft but provided very minimal access to the Centre to use the aircraft in conducting regional flights, as UNSOA made the aircraft available only after its requirements had been fulfilled. However, the Centre continued to support MINUSCA regional flight needs by using the B-737 Combi under UNSOA contract;</p> <p>(c) 2013/14 regional flight projections included UNMISS flights, which were not conducted by the Centre, since UNMISS made its own arrangements to conduct its flight requirements</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
312 regional flights a year in support of UNAMID	162	Integrated regional flights conducted for UNAMID. Refer to indicator of achievement 5.6.1 above

Expected accomplishment 5.7: Effective and efficient finance services to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.7.1 Reduction in the time required to pay valid vendor invoices (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: 98 per cent within 28 days; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 27 days)	Achieved: 98 per cent of invoices were paid within 27 days (based on January to June 2014 monthly reports)
5.7.2 Reduction in the time required to process personnel claims (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: 98 per cent within 28 days; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 21 days)	Partially achieved: 30 per cent of personnel claims were processed within 21 days (based on January to June 2014 monthly reports)

5.7.3 Timely processing of electronic bank transfers (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: 97 per cent within 3 days; 2013/14: 97 per cent within 3 days)	Partially achieved: 67 per cent of electronic bank transfers were processed within 3 days (based on January to June 2014 monthly reports)
5.7.4 Reduction in the time required to process staff monthly payroll and pay other allowances (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: 95 per cent within 5 days; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 5 days)	Achieved: 100 per cent of staff monthly payroll processed within 5 days
5.7.5 Increased customer satisfaction rate with respect to financial services (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: 70 per cent; 2013/14: 80 per cent)	Not achieved: 42 per cent were satisfied, according to the survey conducted by the Regional Service Centre in February 2014. The low score can be attributed partly to the restructuring of the Centre and the transition to Umoja, which, in their early stages, brought certain disruptions in service delivery and, hence, client dissatisfaction. Please note that the Centre is not structured along traditional human resource and finance functions but rather along multifunctional service lines. The score reported is an average of the scores of 3 service lines (claims, payroll, vendors) dealing mostly with traditional finance functions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly financial statements prepared in compliance with IPSAS	Yes	The first IPSAS-compliant financial statements were prepared for UNAMID
Payment of 37,317 personnel claims	14,070	Personnel claims were paid. The lower number of claims is due to a reduced number of personnel movements
Payment of 1,286 international staff through local payroll	1,029	Payment was processed for an average of 1,029 UNAMID staff through the Regional Service Centre payroll. This was based on the actual number of payments submitted by the Operation to the Centre for processing
Payment of 3,363 national staff through local payroll	3,528	Local payroll was processed for an average of 3,528 national staff
Payment of 8,319 uniformed personnel through local payroll	2,237	Local payroll was processed for an average of 2,237 uniformed personnel, comprising civilian police, military observers and staff officers. This takes into account the total number of officers receiving a local portion. The payments exclude the daily allowance payable to the troops and formed police units
Payment of 598 United Nations Volunteers through local payroll	690	Local payroll was processed for an average of 690 United Nations Volunteers

Payment of 1,800 individual contractors located in Entebbe through local payroll	No	During the reporting period, the payroll for individual contractors was not processed through the Regional Service Centre. It was instead processed directly through UNAMID. There were changes to the transfer arrangements and payments to local individual contractors processed directly by the missions
Payment of 1,260 vendors	1,061	During the reporting period, a total of 2,492 payments to vendors were processed for UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 5.8: Effective and efficient human resources services to clients

*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

5.8.1 Timely filling of vacancies from Field Central Review Board rosters (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: 98 per cent within 90 days; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 90 days)	Not applicable. In the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly dated 31 January 2013 (A/67/723), the mission staff recruitment function was deemed to be strategic; therefore, with effect from 15 April 2013, the function was transferred from the Regional Service Centre back to the client missions
5.8.2 Reduction in the time required to approve staff entitlements and benefits (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 14 days)	89 per cent of international and national staff entitlements were approved within 14 days
5.8.3 Reduction in the time required for the processing of travel entitlements (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 14 days)	64 per cent of entitlement travel requests were processed within 14 days
5.8.4 Reduction in the time required for the processing of assignment grants (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 5 days)	53 per cent of assignment grants were processed within 5 days
5.8.5 Contract extensions completed on time for payroll (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 100 per cent)	56 per cent of contract extensions (for national and international staff) were completed on time for payroll
5.8.6 Reduction in the time required for the settlement of final pay for separating staff (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 30 days)	No separations were conducted during the reporting period

5.8.7 Reduction in the time required for the issuance of tickets for official travel (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 7 days)	90 per cent of tickets were issued within 7 days of request
5.8.8 Increase in the number of tickets issued 15 days prior to departure (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 75 per cent)	Not achieved. Only 36 per cent of tickets were issued 14 days or more prior to departure. The low percentage was due primarily to frequent late changes requested by staff members
5.8.9 Increased customer satisfaction rate with respect to human resources services (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: 70 per cent; 2013/14: 90 per cent)	53 per cent were satisfied according to the survey conducted by the Regional Service Centre in February 2014. The low percentage can be attributed in part to the reorganization of the Centre's structure into service lines at the early phase of its restructuring, as well as the introduction of Umoja, which brought changes to and temporary disruptions in service delivery. The Centre is not structured along human resource and finance functions, but rather along multifunctional service lines. The percentage is an average of the performance of 7 services (onboarding, check-in, benefits and entitlements, travel, education grants, entitlement travel, assignment grants) dealing mostly with traditional human resource functions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Issuance of 424 offers for international positions	No	Not applicable. As noted under indicator 5.8.1 above, the Regional Service Centre returned the responsibility for the staff recruitment function to the client missions
Extension of 4,485 contracts for national and international staff	1,473	1,437 international staff contracts and 36 national staff contracts were extended
Processing of 245 assignment grants	443	Assignment grants were processed
Approval of 14,951 entitlements and benefits	5,648	3,771 claims and 1,877 entitlements and benefits were processed for UNAMID
Issuance of 8,061 airline tickets, including for civilian staff and uniformed personnel	4,569	Travel tickets were processed in 2013/14 for UNAMID

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	10 301.9	12 970.4	(2 668.5)	(25.9)
Military contingents	459 450.5	430 485.1	28 965.4	6.3
United Nations police	123 836.3	110 324.8	13 511.5	10.9
Formed police units	72 219.4	68 455.3	3 764.1	5.2
Subtotal	665 808.1	622 235.6	43 572.5	6.5
Civilian personnel				
International staff	196 473.6	217 233.7	(20 760.1)	(10.6)
National staff	60 923.4	65 077.9	(4 154.5)	(6.8)
United Nations Volunteers	21 974.6	21 130.0	844.6	3.8
General temporary assistance	4 367.3	3 153.3	1 214.0	27.8
Government-provided personnel	306.5	513.4	(206.9)	(67.5)
Subtotal	284 045.4	307 108.4	(23 063.0)	(8.1)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	189.7	1 472.0	(1 282.3)	(675.9)
Official travel	5 028.5	6 491.7	(1 463.2)	(29.1)
Facilities and infrastructure	96 835.9	78 367.3	18 468.6	19.1
Ground transportation	14 987.8	17 384.0	(2 396.2)	(16.0)
Air transportation	196 410.8	157 012.1	39 398.7	20.1
Naval transportation	—	164.3	(164.3)	—
Communications	21 918.2	15 473.0	6 445.2	29.4
Information technology	13 697.4	18 105.1	(4 407.7)	(32.2)
Medical	1 805.1	1 347.5	457.6	25.4
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	32 521.1	37 406.0	(4 884.9)	(15.0)
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 924.1	75.9	3.8
Subtotal	385 394.5	335 147.0	50 247.5	13.0
Gross requirements	1 335 248.0	1 264 491.0	70 757.0	5.3
Staff assessment income	23 392.7	24 625.3	(1 232.6)	(5.3)
Net requirements	1 311 855.3	1 239 865.7	71 989.6	5.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 335 248.0	1 264 491.0	70 757.0	5.3

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	8 428.7	7 038.9	1 389.8	16.5
National staff	688.5	618.7	69.8	10.1
Subtotal	9 117.2	7 657.6	1 459.6	16.0
Operational costs				
Consultants	130.6	111.1	19.5	14.9
Official travel	73.8	99.0	(25.2)	(34.2)
Facilities and infrastructure	2 610.9	81.7	2 529.2	96.9
Ground transportation	59.3	33.3	26.0	43.8
Communications	443.0	219.4	223.6	50.5
Information technology	470.5	175.7	294.8	62.6
Medical	30.2	15.1	15.1	50.1
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	44.0	24.1	19.9	45.3
Subtotal	3 862.3	759.5	3 102.8	80.3
Gross requirements	12 979.5	8 417.1	4 562.4	35.2
Staff assessment income	906.5	771.4	135.1	14.9
Net requirements	12 073.0	7 645.7	4 427.3	36.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	12 979.5	8 417.1	4 562.4	35.2

60. Higher vacancy rates of 15.4 per cent and 20.7 per cent for international and national staff, respectively, were experienced during the reporting period, compared with the budgeted rate of 5 per cent for both categories. The Regional Service Centre experienced high vacancy rates for international staff due to the requirement to maintain vacant 10 Field Service posts, as they were proposed to be nationalized in 2014/15. With regard to national staff, the recruitment process for 26 staff was initiated but could not be completed by 30 June 2014.

61. Reduced requirements under operational costs were a result of the non-implementation of the Regional Service Centre construction projects planned for the 2013/14 period owing to logistical challenges and delays in the procurement process.

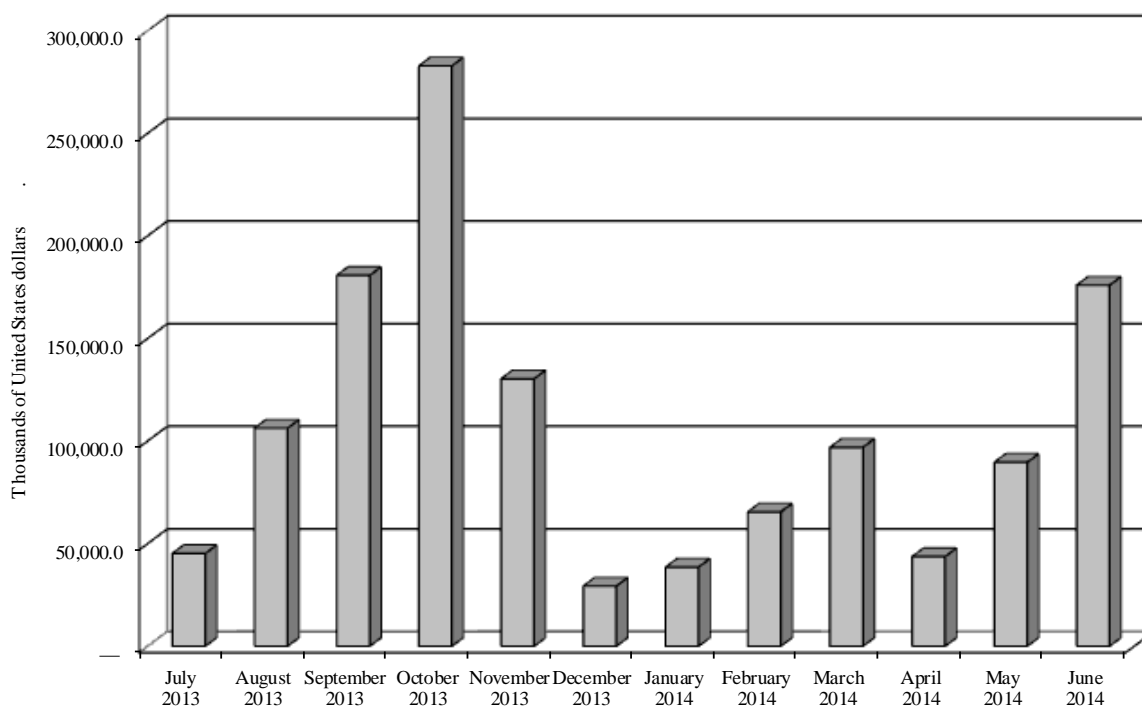
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	665 808.1	(12 143.1)	653 665.0
II. Civilian personnel	284 045.4	38 087.0	322 132.4
III. Operational costs	385 394.5	(25 943.9)	359 451.6
Total	1 335 248.0	–	1 335 248.0
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			2.9

62. The redeployment of funds from Group I, military and police personnel, and from Group III, operational costs, was carried out to cover additional requirements under Group II, civilian personnel, due primarily to the lower vacancy rates than provided for under the approved 2013/14 budget.

D. Monthly expenditure pattern



63. The level of expenditure under the military and police category was higher in September and October 2013 and from February to June 2014 owing to the raising of commitments (obligations) for reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries. The increased level of expenditure under civilian personnel costs in November 2013 can be attributed to the creation of commitments during the transition to Umoja, which were subsequently liquidated in April 2014, resulting in

a reduced level of expenditure in that month under the same heading. The increase in expenditure under operational costs in August and October can be attributed to the opportune acquisition of supplies and equipment in advance of the implementation of Umoja.

E. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest income	3 609.6
Other/miscellaneous income	14 624.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(62.4)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	28 039.6
Total	46 211.2

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	72 074.8
Formed police units	14 930.1
Subtotal	87 004.9
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	58 385.7
Formed police units	8 810.9
Subtotal	67 196.6
Total	154 201.5

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	15 023.7
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	15 023.7

^a Includes value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan (\$12,099,858) and services in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement, including: landing rights at airports (\$1,463,051) and airport fees and embarkation/disembarkation fees (\$1,460,760).

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$2 668.5)	(25.9%)

64. The variance is attributable primarily to the lower average vacancy rate of 3.5 per cent for military observers, compared with the delayed deployment factor of 22 per cent reflected in the budget, as well as the easing of Sudanese visa restrictions. The increased requirement is offset by the lack of expenditure incurred under death and disability compensation, as no such claims arose in the 2013/14 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$28 965.4	6.3%

65. The unencumbered balance is attributable primarily to the lower average deployment of 14,441 military contingent personnel in the 2013/14 period, inclusive of military staff officers, compared with the budgeted average deployment of 15,598 such personnel, offset in part by an increase in the cost of troop rotations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$13 511.5	10.9%

66. The unencumbered balance is attributable mainly to the lower average deployment of 2,036 individual police officers in the 2013/14 period, compared with the budgeted average deployment of 2,283, owing to the accelerated drawdown of police personnel. Authorized strength was reduced by the Security Council in its resolution 2063 (2012) from 3,772 to 2,310 individual police officers. Further reductions in the requirements are due to the carry-over of ration reserve packs from the 2012/13 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$3 764.1	5.2%

67. The unencumbered balance is attributable primarily to the lower daily unit cost of rations, from \$10.59 to \$5.94; and the reduction in the transportation cost of rations from \$0.68 to \$0.64 per unit. The reduced requirement is offset by the lower vacancy rate of 2.4 per cent in 2013/14, compared with the budgeted vacancy factor of 5 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$20 760.1)	(10.6 %)

68. The variance is attributable primarily to the lower actual vacancy rate of 13 per cent in the 2013/14 period for international staff, compared with the budgeted vacancy factor of 16 per cent, which was offset in part by reduced requirements for danger pay.

¹ Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$4 154.5)	(6.8%)

69. The variance is attributable mainly to the lower actual vacancy rate for national General Service staff of zero per cent and 29.8 per cent for National Professional Officers in the 2013/14 period, compared with the budgeted vacancy factors of 13 per cent and 30 per cent, respectively.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	\$844.6	3.8%

70. The unencumbered balance is attributable primarily to the lower number of United Nations Volunteers on rest and recuperation, which was offset in part by the lower actual vacancy rate of 23.5 per cent in the 2013/14 period, compared with the budgeted vacancy factor of 27 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$1 214.0	27.8%

71. The unencumbered balance is attributable primarily to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 54.5 per cent for international personnel in the 2013/14 period, compared with the budgeted vacancy factor of 27 per cent, which was offset in part by the increased requirements resulting from the full utilization of authorized positions for national staff.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	(\$206.9)	(67.5%)

72. The variance is attributable mainly to the lower-than-budgeted number of government-provided personnel accommodated in UNAMID-provided facilities, leading to higher requirements for mission subsistence allowance, which are offset in part by reduced travel requirements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$1 282.3)	(675.9%)

73. The variance is attributable primarily to higher-than-budgeted requirements for consultancies, principally to support Umoja and IPSAS implementation, which are areas where UNAMID lacked adequate capacity, offset in part by reduced requirements for training consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$1 463.2)	(29.1%)

74. The variance is attributable primarily to the increased external non-training travel undertaken by staff from executive direction and management, the security component and the support component, which is offset in part by reductions in the requirement for official travel on training.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$18 468.6	19.1%

75. The unencumbered balance is attributable primarily to reduced expenditure under maintenance services because the expenditure for individual contractors previously budgeted under this heading was recorded under other supplies, services and equipment, in accordance with the new chart of accounts; the recovery of payments from UNAMID personnel for accommodations provided by the Operation; the non-construction of eight boreholes due to difficulties in acquiring land and of 13 controlled tipping sites due to land issues; and the non-acquisition of furniture, security equipment and office equipment due to the utilization of existing stocks. The decreased requirement is offset in part by higher operation and maintenance fees in the contract for the provision of generator fuel and the unbudgeted acquisition of generators in the 2013/14 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$2 396.2)	(16.0%)

76. The variance is attributable primarily to higher-than-budgeted requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants, due to the 31 per cent increase in the cost of operation and maintenance fees in the new turnkey contract, which is offset in part by the reduced actual average cost of diesel fuel per litre of \$1.25 in the 2013/14 period, compared with the budgeted amount of \$1.85 per litre; the unbudgeted acquisition of four trailers; and additional requirements for repairs.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$39 398.7	20.1%

77. The variance is attributable primarily to the withdrawal of one Learjet, one MD-83 fixed-wing aircraft and three Mi-8MTV rotary-wing aircraft and the non-deployment of three Mi-17 military utility helicopters; the reduction in the consumption of aircraft fuel due to the reconfiguration of the UNAMID fleet; and the lower actual weighted-average cost of aviation fuel, compared with the provisions in the approved 2013/14 budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	(\$164.3)	–

78. The unbudgeted expenditure is a result of certain acquisitions budgeted under facilities and infrastructure being recorded under naval transportation, in accordance with the new chart of accounts.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$6 445.2	29.4%

79. The unencumbered balance is attributable primarily to the availability in stock of spare parts from prior periods; the decrease in the number of uniformed personnel, compared with the approved budget; the decreased usage of satellite phones; the cancellation of the public information services contract, following protracted

negotiations with the vendor; and expenditure previously budgeted under communications and now recorded under information technology, in accordance with the new chart of accounts. The reduced requirements are offset in part by additional requirements for unbudgeted acquisitions of public information equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$4 407.7)	(32.2%)

80. The variance is attributable primarily to the unplanned acquisition of laptop computers, information technology services required to support Umoja implementation, and expenditure previously budgeted under communications and now recorded under information technology, in accordance with the new chart of accounts, which are offset by reduced requirements resulting from the replacement of the local Internet service provider at a reduced cost.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$457.6	25.4%

81. The unencumbered balance is attributable mainly to the increased capability of the level III hospitals in the Operation to handle critical medical cases that previously would have been referred to hospitals outside the UNAMID mission area.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$4 884.9)	(15.0%)

82. The variance is attributable primarily to increased requirements under other services due to expenditure for individual contractors previously budgeted under facilities and infrastructure and now recorded under other supplies, services and equipment, in accordance with the new chart of accounts.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

83. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$70,757,000 with respect to the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;

(b) To also decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2014 amounting to \$46,211,200 from interest income (\$3,609,600), other miscellaneous income (\$14,624,400) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$28,039,600), offset by prior-period adjustments (\$62,400).

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

([A/67/780/Add.7](#) and Corr.1)

<i>Request</i>	<i>Response</i>
The Advisory Committee takes note of the proposed restructuring of the Mission Support Division and trusts that the new organizational structure will enhance efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. The Committee recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to report on the results of this initiative in the relevant performance report (para. 23)	UNAMID continued to review the arrangements for the provision of mission support services during the implementation of the 2013/14 budget. In this context, UNAMID undertook a civilian staffing review in 2013/14. In the 2014/15 budget period, a more comprehensive review of the implementation of the Operation's mandate was undertaken, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2148 (2014), which has affected the support structure and staffing levels, as reflected in the proposed revised budget for 2014/15 (A/69/549). In addition to addressing the concerns raised by the Advisory Committee in its relevant report (A/67/780/Add.7 and Corr.1), the report on the proposed 2014/15 budget also reflects the implementation of the recommendations of the strategic review undertaken by UNAMID at the request of the Council in its resolution 2113 (2013). UNAMID will continue to streamline its activities towards the achievement of the new strategic priorities set out for the Operation in Council resolution 2148 (2014)
Taking into account the planned reductions in both uniformed and civilian personnel, the Advisory Committee expects that the Operation will take steps to align its holdings of information technology equipment with standard ratios and that any holdings in excess of the standard ratios will be justified in the relevant performance report (para. 63)	The impact of the reduction in uniformed and civilian personnel on UNAMID holdings of information technology equipment is reflected in the present report. The standard ratio for information technology equipment in 2013/14 is 1:1 for uniformed personnel, while UNAMID mission-specific information technology ratios are 1:1 for military observers, 1.3:1 for United Nations police and 20:1 for police in formed units. UNAMID will continue its efforts to align its holdings of information technology equipment with standard ratios
The Advisory Committee takes note of the efforts to achieve operational efficiencies and looks forward to receiving in the relevant performance report information on the actual savings realized from these efficiency initiatives (para. 75)	The savings attributable to efficiency gains in the 2013/14 period are reflected in the present report

*Request**Response*

The Advisory Committee takes note of the savings anticipated as a result of prompt payment discounts and requests UNAMID to report on these savings in the relevant performance report. Furthermore, given the scale of procurement activities undertaken across United Nations peacekeeping operations, the Committee expects all missions to take full advantage of such discounts where they are available and, where they do not exist, to use their leverage to obtain them (para. 78)

The savings attributable to the prompt payment of invoices amount to \$375,725.30 in the 2013/14 period