



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
19 December 2014

Original: English

## Sixty-ninth session

Agenda item 162

## Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

### Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014

### Report of the Secretary-General

## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction . . . . .	5
II. Mandate performance . . . . .	5
A. Overall . . . . .	5
B. Budget implementation . . . . .	6
C. Mission support initiatives . . . . .	13
D. Regional mission cooperation . . . . .	14
E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions . . . . .	15
F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks . . . . .	16
III. Resource performance . . . . .	77
A. Financial resources . . . . .	77
B. Financial resources for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda . . . . .	78
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups . . . . .	79
D. Monthly expenditure pattern, July 2013-June 2014 . . . . .	80
E. Other income and adjustments . . . . .	80
F. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment . . . . .	81
G. Value of non-budgeted contributions . . . . .	81
H. Inter-mission cooperation . . . . .	81



IV.	Analysis of variances .....	83
V.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly.....	87
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 .....	88

## *Summary*

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely peace consolidation and extension of State authority; conflict mitigation and protection of civilians; capacity-building; human rights; and support.

During the reporting period, the implementation of the Mission's mandate was affected by the onset of the conflict on 15 December 2013 as a result of a power struggle within the ruling party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, which rapidly spread to other states, with Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States most affected. UNMISS opened its gates to thousands of civilians who fled violence from the conflict and sought refuge in the Mission's bases.

As a result, UNMISS reprioritized its resources and activities in response to the crisis and focused more on the protection of civilians. In its resolution 2132 (2013), the Security Council temporarily authorized UNMISS to increase its military component to 12,500 troops of all ranks and its police component, including appropriate formed police units, to 1,323 personnel. Furthermore, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to facilitate inter-mission cooperation in order to reach the uniformed force levels, on a temporary basis, including the appropriate transfer of troops, force enablers and multipliers from other missions, including the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, in his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 28 December 2013 (S/2013/776), the Secretary-General included the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti among the contributing missions.

The overall expenditure for the reporting period was \$919,154,500, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.4 per cent (compared with \$838.4 million in expenditure for a utilization rate of 99.9 per cent in the prior period).

Expenditure exceeded apportionment for military and police personnel costs by \$30.1 million, which was more than offset by reduced requirements for civilian personnel (\$4.2 million) and operational costs (\$31.2 million). During the performance period, the additional requirements for military and police personnel were primarily attributable to the surge in troop and police personnel in response to the crisis and pursuant to Security Council resolution 2132 (2013). Lower requirements under civilian personnel were due mainly to the higher actual vacancy rate of 15.3 per cent compared with 10.0 per cent applied in the budget for international staff. Lower requirements under operational costs were due mainly to reduced requirements in the rental and operations of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, lower costs for fuel under ground transportation and the non-implementation of a commercial riverine capacity under naval transportation.

### 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	256 330.7	286 406.4	(30 075.7)	(11.7)
Civilian personnel	247 914.6	243 738.2	4 176.4	1.7
Operational costs	420 180.7	389 009.9	31 170.8	7.4
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>924 426.0</b>	<b>919 154.5</b>	<b>5 271.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Staff assessment income	19 808.1	19 448.9	359.2	1.8
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>904 617.9</b>	<b>899 705.6</b>	<b>4 912.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>924 426.0</b>	<b>919 154.5</b>	<b>5 271.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>

### Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved <sup>a</sup>	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage)
Military observers	166	147	11.4
Military contingents	12 334	7 296	40.8
United Nations police	900	666	26.0
Formed police units	423	311	26.5
International staff	980	830	15.3
National Professional Officers	183	130	29.0
National staff	1 549	1 203	22.3
United Nations Volunteers — international	517	411	20.5
United Nations Volunteers — national	53	10	81.1
Temporary positions <sup>b</sup>			
International staff	38	26	31.6
National staff	18	13	27.8
Government-provided personnel	91	79	13.2

<sup>a</sup> Represents the highest level of authorized strength. The Security Council, in its resolution 2132 (2013), authorized the temporary increase in the Mission's military component of up to 12,500 troops of all ranks and in the police component of up to 1,323 personnel. For military contingents, the strength was increased to 12,334; for formed police units, the strength was increased to 423. Subsequently, the Council, in its resolution 2155 (2014), regularized and established these increased levels for the Mission.

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

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

## I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 30 January 2013 (A/67/716) and amounted to \$936,486,100 gross (\$916,392,600 net). It provided for 166 military observers, 6,834 military contingent personnel, 900 police personnel, 978 international staff, 1,730 national staff, inclusive of 181 National Professional Officers, 570 United Nations Volunteers, 91 government-provided personnel and 53 temporary positions, comprising 35 international and 18 national positions.

2. In its report of 19 April 2013, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$932,563,400 gross for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 (A/67/780/Add.17, para. 90).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/280, appropriated the amount of \$924,426,000 gross (\$904,617,900 net) for the maintenance of the Mission 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 Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1996 (2011) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013) and 2155 (2014).

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

6. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the period covered by the present performance report, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: peace consolidation and extension of State authority; conflict mitigation and protection of civilians; capacity-building; human rights; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 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 its third year of operations, UNMISS initially made steady progress in mandate implementation, including support for the political transition and inclusive political processes; extending State authority through the establishment of state offices and county support bases; support for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution efforts at the national and local levels; and enhancement of the rule of law through national capacity-building and of human rights by monitoring, investigating and reporting on human rights violations and abuses. However, this progress was undermined by the conflict that started on 15 December 2013 as a result of a power struggle within the ruling party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). The conflict quickly took on an ethnic dimension between the two largest ethnic groups, the Nuer and the Dinka, and rapidly spread to other states, with Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States most affected.

9. In line with its protection of civilians mandate, UNMISS opened its gates to thousands of civilians who fled violence from the conflict and sought refuge in the Mission's bases. During the first months of the crisis, some 85,000 civilians sought shelter in 13 UNMISS bases. Some five months later, in June 2014, that number did not decrease, but rather grew to more than 100,000 internally displaced persons seeking protection in 10 UNMISS bases. The influx of civilians into United Nations premises was unprecedented and presented the Mission with unique challenges divergent from those typically faced by United Nations peacekeeping operations. UNMISS, in conjunction with the humanitarian country team, assumed management of the protection of civilians sites within its bases, a task that quickly came to consume the majority of the Mission's resources, thus negatively affecting planned projects and operations for the performance period.

10. Initial expectations of an early political solution to the crisis through the peace process in Addis Ababa led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) were not realized, and the conflict continued throughout the reporting period. The continually shifting positions of the Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition (SPLM/A in Opposition) and their lack of commitment to the peace process have further undermined progress towards a solution to the conflict. The Government and SPLM/A in Opposition signed the initial Cessation of Hostilities Agreement on 23 January 2014; subsequently, the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, and the former Vice-President, Riek Machar, recommitted to the Agreement on 9 May 2014. Their further meeting on 10 June 2014 led to an agreement to establish an inclusive transitional government of national unity within 60 days. However, progress in the negotiations on substantive issues was minimal and, rather than prepare for participation in the transitional government, SPLM/A in Opposition established its own parallel governmental structures. Throughout this period, fighting continued unabated.

11. Although UNMISS operated under a strict mandate of impartiality, relations between the Mission and parties to the conflict were difficult, specifically with regard to restrictions to access, freedom of movement and basic security. The most recent serious security incidents include two separate attacks on UNMISS bases, the first in Akobo on 19 December 2013 by forces associated with SPLM/A in Opposition and the second in Bor on 17 April 2014, when it was under government control. In addition, there was an attack on an UNMISS-chartered convoy of barges that were transporting logistical supplies from Juba to Malakal on 24 April 2014.

12. In response to the conflict, UNMISS adjusted its priorities to focus on the protection of civilians, monitoring and investigating human rights, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, mitigating the spread of the conflict to the less affected states and supporting the IGAD-led peace process. Between December 2013 and the adoption by the Security Council of the new mandate on 27 May 2014, the Mission operated under those reprioritized activities and redeployed its resources accordingly, including reinforcing its military presence in such areas as Bor, Malakal and Bentiu, where civilians were most under threat. To assist UNMISS in implementing its protection of civilians mandate, the Council, in its resolution 2132 (2013), authorized a temporary increase in the Mission's military component from 7,000 to 12,500, as well as an increase in the police component from 900 to 1,323, including appropriate formed police units. The temporary increases were subsequently reaffirmed in Council resolution 2155 (2014). A staffing review, as mandated in resolution 2155 (2014), commenced at the end of the reporting period, in June 2014.

### **Peace consolidation and extension of State authority**

13. During the first half of the reporting period, prior to the outbreak of violence in December 2013, UNMISS continued its work to promote inclusive, effective and transparent government institutions and popular participation in political processes. To that end, the Mission continued to exercise its good offices role with the executive branch, the National Legislature, the National Constitutional Review Commission and the National Elections Commission. UNMISS also engaged relevant political actors at the national level to facilitate peace consolidation and provided advice and support to the Government on: (a) issues related to the new country's political transition, governance and the strengthening of State authority, including the formulation of national policies; (b) the conduct of national processes to foster political participation and inclusion, including advice on the constitution, elections processes and the participation of women; and (c) the peaceful resolution of conflict at the national level, including through good offices and facilitation.

14. The Mission also participated in meetings and political forums with international partners during the reporting period to provide political updates and discuss and agree on common approaches to governance and peacebuilding. While overall progress was measured, UNMISS played a central role in coordinating international support to the constitutional review process, engaging in regular meetings with the National Constitutional Review Commission, facilitating visits to the states with respect to the implementation of the civic education campaign, leading periodic coordination meetings of principal- and technical-level consultative forums and supporting the establishment of a basket fund in support of the National Elections Commission.

15. Pending the Government's decision on the timing of the national census and elections, the Mission facilitated the visit of an electoral needs assessment mission from United Nations Headquarters to South Sudan. UNMISS, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), also participated in the creation of a donor coordination mechanism with international partners, electoral assistance providers and implementing partners to identify key areas of assistance in support of the National Elections Commission. This, in turn, resulted in the development of a project initiation plan to address the immediate needs of the Commission, as well as in a commitment from donors to establish and contribute to

the basket fund. However, overall progress with regard to the elections was negatively affected by the financial constraints faced by the Commission, as well as by insecurity.

16. The sudden deterioration in the political and security environment in mid-December 2013 forced the Mission to cease these critical mandated tasks owing to the inaccessibility of key national interlocutors and the interruption of ongoing planning processes. Census and elections planning was suspended indefinitely, and the work of the National Constitutional Review Commission was also adversely affected. As a result, UNMISS had to significantly alter its activities to focus on monitoring, analysing and reporting on political developments and trends and facilitating engagement with national political actors with a view to identifying options for a political solution to the conflict that would involve inclusive political dialogue and transitional arrangements to heal the deep ethnic wounds that the crisis had opened. In addition, the Mission coordinated regular interactions with the diplomatic community in Juba to identify issues of mutual concern and facilitate a common political position in the international community to ensure a coherent international approach to achieving stable peace in South Sudan.

17. Before the current crisis, the Mission also contributed to peace consolidation and the extension of State authority through capacity-building and the management of quick-impact projects for peacebuilding, as well as by providing support to the activities of development and humanitarian partners. Training workshops were conducted for government officials at the state and county levels, civil society organizations, women and youth on a variety of topics, including office and project management, planning and budgeting for recovery and development projects, and monitoring and evaluation. Prior to the outbreak of violence, UNMISS also supported the extension of State authority at the local level through the establishment and co-management of county support base portals. Local community leaders, women and youth groups held meetings in those portals to discuss projects and events and to resolve local conflicts. The portals were also used by humanitarian and development partners during the performance period to conduct coordination meetings and capacity-building workshops for staff and local communities.

18. Following the onset of hostilities, those activities largely ceased in conflict-affected states as the Mission's efforts were redirected to the creation of conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the protection of civilians, including in UNMISS protection of civilians sites across the country. In less affected states, UNMISS continued to support humanitarian and development partners' work with local communities in the portals, but even in those states the Mission's core activities were redirected largely to supporting humanitarian partners in their emergency response. Across South Sudan, this work included supporting humanitarian activities within and outside UNMISS protection of civilians sites; liaising with internally displaced persons community representatives in those sites; coordinating UNMISS activities in those sites; and identifying specific protection concerns for civilians within and outside those sites. In addition to operational planning for ongoing and future activities in the UNMISS protection of civilians sites, the Mission worked with its partners on planning for the eventual return and reintegration of internally displaced persons in a post-conflict environment.



### **Conflict mitigation and protection of civilians**

19. During the performance period, UNMISS continued to strengthen conflict mitigation and management mechanisms and protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence. The Mission also worked towards improving early warning and early response systems during the reporting period, especially in states affected by or at high risk of conflict. In addition, UNMISS conducted military ground and air patrols and led or participated in long- and short-duration integrated missions with state and local authorities, as well as with other partners, to evaluate and address risks and threats to civilians. Concurrently, UNMISS worked to protect women and children affected by armed conflict and violence and to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence.

20. To prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict in the country, UNMISS conducted missions to areas at high risk of conflict to monitor, evaluate and address intercommunal conflict, such as cattle raiding, revenge killings and land and boundary disputes, as well as conflict between pastoralists and farmers. In collaboration with the United Nations country team, the Mission also provided technical assistance and direct support to state and county authorities in all 10 states to prevent and resolve conflicts and ensure peaceful coexistence and reconciliation. In addition, UNMISS organized women's peace forums and trained women conflict mediators across the country to strengthen and promote women's participation in conflict prevention and mitigation mechanisms and in the peace process. Furthermore, the Mission produced radio and video programmes to promote intercommunal and cultural dialogue and understanding.

21. The outbreak of violence on 15 December 2013 necessitated a new approach to addressing the multiple and immediate protection challenges resulting from the crisis. In response, one of the first tasks accomplished was the development of additional guidance on how to respond to protection concerns associated with the unprecedented number of civilians seeking protection in UNMISS bases. From that time on, the Mission continued to identify gaps and develop policy guidance on a number of issues concerning the protection of civilians, including safety and security in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites, interaction with the SPLM/A in Opposition forces and management of the deceased in UNMISS protection of civilians sites. To address the new reality on the ground, the Mission also conducted training sessions for UNMISS military, police and civilian components, including formed police units, on a number of issues concerning the protection of civilians, including the use of force and public order management, criminality and detention inside the protection of civilians sites. Furthermore, UNMISS conducted briefings for humanitarian partners and community leaders of internally displaced persons on the Mission's new mandate and the manner in which security in the protection of civilians sites was to be addressed. Towards the end of the performance period, in response to the adoption of Security Council resolution 2155 (2014) and the revised priorities therein, which included the protection of civilians, UNMISS developed a new comprehensive strategy on the protection of civilians to implement the restructured mandate.

22. To protect women from armed conflict, violence, and abuse and exploitation, during the reporting period UNMISS worked closely with and supported the gender-based violence subcluster and the protection cluster at the national and state levels through the conduct of capacity-building activities, such as training sessions on

conflict-related sexual violence for the national military and police. After the outbreak of violence, UNMISS established and supported women's groups in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and facilitated service provision to and protection of survivors of sexual violence while helping to coordinate and participating in gender-based violence prevention patrols and working groups dedicated to responding to protection and prevention concerns.

### **Capacity-building**

23. During the first half of the reporting period, until the outbreak of violence in December 2013, UNMISS continued to work to build the Government's capacity in a number of key areas, including strengthening the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the police service, the prison service, the military and civilian justice capacities, the security sector institutions and the mine action service.

24. With respect to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, during the reporting period, UNMISS worked to strengthen the capacity of the Government to implement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme by building the capacity of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission through training, provision of advice and logistical support and co-location at the Juba headquarters and in all state offices. In addition, the Mission continued the construction of two transitional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration facilities, conducted pre-disarmament, demobilization and reintegration stakeholder awareness-raising and reinsertion projects and completed the pilot phase of the demobilization and reinsertion training in Mapel in September 2013. UNMISS also provided support to the Government in establishing a small arms and light weapons marking and tracing process, including safe storage infrastructure and ammunition management. Prior to the outbreak of the conflict, UNMISS was preparing a comprehensive evaluation of the pilot phase of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in Mapel to document lessons learned in order to revise and adjust the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan and programme and make it viable. Owing to the crisis, however, the Mission was not able to complete the evaluation, and the programme was subsequently discontinued.

25. Prior to the crisis, UNMISS continued its work to strengthen the capacity of the South Sudan National Police Service to maintain public order and safety. To that end, the Mission was actively involved in efforts to professionalize the police through capacity-building activities, such as training courses, as well as mentoring and on-the-job training through co-location with national police officers at the national, state and county levels. Of note was the screening and registration project of the national police that UNMISS supported, which resulted in the identification of 16,000 "ghost" police officers to be potentially eliminated from the payroll.

26. Prior to the crisis, the Mission also continued its work to strengthen the military and civilian justice capacities of South Sudan through the provision of technical assistance focused on streamlining institutional processes and enhancing the capacity of the personnel working in justice institutions, customary courts, prisons and police services. UNMISS focused on increasing access to justice, improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, especially as it related to juveniles and other vulnerable groups, and limiting opportunities for prolonged,

arbitrary detention. In addition, the Mission supported the development of the national security policy as the basis for security sector reform through a nationwide consultative process.

27. To strengthen national capacity to protect civilians from landmines and explosive remnants of war, UNMISS conducted capacity-building activities with the National Mine Action Authority in the first half of the reporting period. The Mission provided overall coordination, operational support and quality assurance for mine action activities in nine states throughout the reporting period. Capacity-building activities with the Authority included on-the-job training, field missions and provision of support to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, national disability activities and risk education initiatives. Training was also provided to the national police in conventional munitions disposal, which initiated the creation of a sustainable local police capacity to safely dispose of explosive remnants of war. Separate initiatives were also undertaken with the national police and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to build and refurbish weapons and ammunition armouries. The improvements in the physical security and stockpile management of weapons and ammunition are helping to safeguard communities and limiting the risk of explosive events and the diversion of weapons and ammunition. Since the onset of hostilities in December 2013, the United Nations Mine Action Service has refocused its activities in key areas to provide mine and explosive remnants of war surveys, clearance and risk education in support of protection of civilians activities, creating conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and assisting with the investigation and verification of and reporting on human rights violations related to the use of explosive weapons.

### **Human rights**

28. Pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1996 (2011), 2057 (2012) and 2109 (2013), UNMISS successfully implemented its human rights mandate to monitor, investigate, verify and report on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual violence. During the reporting period, the Mission worked to support the Government in developing its human rights capacities and institutions and in ratifying and implementing key international human rights instruments.

29. Before the outbreak of violence in December 2013, UNMISS provided technical advice and training to the National Legislative Assembly and the Ministry of Justice in support of the Government's programme of accession to human rights treaties. The Mission also supported the harmonization of the national legislative framework with international human rights standards, including legal reforms on media bills. To strengthen the capacity of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, UNMISS provided training and technical advice, including through the co-location of a human rights consultant. To enhance protection from sexual and other forms of gender-based violence, the Mission led a legislative review with members of the gender-based violence subcluster. In addition, to raise awareness and build capacity on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence, training sessions were organized for parliamentarians and national security forces. Other significant achievements resulted from the effective implementation of capacity-building programmes for other national counterparts, including SPLA, the South Sudan National Police Service, the South Sudan Prisons Service, civil society

organizations, journalists, the judiciary, traditional courts, human rights defenders and women's organizations.

30. As a result of the crisis and the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2132 (2013), UNMISS rapidly adjusted its priorities to focus on protecting civilians under imminent threat of violence; monitoring, investigating and reporting on human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence; and creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In Council resolution 2155 (2014), it was reiterated that human rights were central to the Mission's mandate, and UNMISS was directed to monitor, investigate, verify and report on human rights violations and abuses, as well as violations of international humanitarian law, including violations that might amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

31. During the first half of 2014, the Mission also conducted investigations of major conflict-related incidents, including conflict-related sexual violence, and issued two public reports on the human rights situation in the country, the first in February 2014 and the second in May 2014. During the reporting period, UNMISS also advocated and supported accountability processes; worked with civil society, including to protect the rights of human rights defenders and journalists; and ensured robust implementation of the human rights due diligence policy.

32. To promote and protect women's human rights prior to and following the crisis, UNMISS provided technical and logistical support to the Government to develop the draft national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in South Sudan. During the performance period, the Mission also strengthened its capacity to gather and record incidents of conflict-related sexual violence by adopting standard operating procedures on verification and establishing a community-based monitoring strategy, in accordance with Council resolution 2109 (2013). UNMISS also provided training on women's human rights to secondary schools, corrections officers and the police. In collaboration with the United Nations country team and government ministries, UNMISS conducted workshops on ending violence against women and girls in nine state capitals. Furthermore, the Mission supported women's organizations in conducting advocacy and awareness-raising activities, including efforts to respond to and prevent sexual and gender-based violence.

33. Prior to the conflict, UNMISS, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), carried out a series of advocacy meetings with the South Sudan national parliament for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol thereto. This work resulted in the adoption by the national parliament of the Convention on 20 November 2013, although approval by the President is still pending. In addition, UNMISS and UNICEF worked together to support the conduct of training for the national parliament on the harmonization of the Child Act, 2008, and the Convention and supported the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare in the conduct of training on the Act and child protection for relevant ministries, state and local authorities and civil society organizations.

34. Since the crisis began, numerous advocacy efforts have also been carried out by the United Nations family, including UNMISS, to engage parties to the conflict in ending violations against children. This advocacy has resulted in the signing by the Minister of Defence and Veterans Affairs of a recommitment agreement to the

revised action plan to halt the recruitment and use of children in the military forces and the signing by the leader of SPLM/A in Opposition, Riek Machar, of a deed of commitment to end grave violations against children committed by his forces.

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

35. As in the previous reporting period, the support component of the Mission continued to provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services to enable the implementation of the UNMISS mandates through the delivery of related outputs.

36. Prior to the onset of the crisis in December 2013, the Mission Support Division continued to provide assistance to Mission components implementing activities outlined in Security Council resolution 2109 (2013), primarily those related to capacity-building and development of the Government. Between December 2013 and the adoption of the new mandate, the Division realigned its operations, posture and support to meet the evolving political and security challenges resulting from the ongoing conflict. Specifically, the Mission supported the surge of military and police personnel under inter-mission cooperation arrangements, as authorized by the Council in its resolution 2132 (2013). In its resolution 2155 (2014), the Council reaffirmed the authorized strength and discontinued inter-mission cooperation arrangements through logistical coordination.

37. In line with the global field support strategy, the Mission continued to refine its structure and business processes to adjust to a rapidly changing operational landscape: restrictions on freedom of movement; limited commercial opportunities for outsourcing; and an increasingly fragile and unpredictable supply chain to meet substantial logistic and support demands, which were due primarily to the significant increase in troop strength. Owing to the dynamic situation on the ground during the reporting period, the Mission Support Division implemented a number of changes to adjust to the new reality on the ground, including the closure of its supply chain hubs and the realignment of some functional areas within the Division's service pillars.

38. Prior to the outbreak of the security crisis in December 2013, key planning and resource allocation focused on the deployment into deep field, especially in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States. This included the ongoing construction plan for company operating bases and county support bases, pivotal to the UNMISS concept of operations. For the reporting period, the plan included the construction of 7 company operating bases in addition to the 17 existing and 12 county support bases in addition to the 12 existing, coherent with longer-term planning for 4 additional company operating bases and 4 additional county support bases in 2014/15 and 2015/16. However, the events of 15 December 2013 halted all major projects, and the Mission Support Division shifted its resources to the emerging humanitarian crisis.

39. After the eruption of the conflict, support focused on providing very basic shelter needs (with all stocks of tents and plastic sheeting quickly exhausted), emergency (lifesaving) medical support, distribution and storage of bulk water using warehouse stocks and UNMISS water sources, and digging of drainage channels and rudimentary latrines in the lack of a humanitarian presence.

40. Within weeks, the demand for UNMISS support increased rapidly. Together with a continuous demand for material and medical support, provision of heavy engineering, transportation of cargo, personnel and troops for needs relating to the protection of civilians, and humanitarian facilitation became the *modus operandi*. The Mission Support Division refocused all of its effort and spare capacity in this direction, deploying all engineering capacity for protection of civilians development and air and road transportation for the delivery of UNMISS and humanitarian partners' cargo and personnel. From February to April 2014, the tempo of activity increased as the crisis set in and annual rains loomed, placing increased pressure on the Division to complete critical engineering tasks in the main locations of Juba, Bor and Malakal. This involved increased mobilization of resources, including the redeployment of military engineering units to Malakal, the outsourcing of heavy plant equipment and their movement and a surge of specialist staff on temporary duty, all achieved within the context of a fragile supply chain and deteriorating security environment.

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

41. As in previous years, the Mission continued to support the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism through the agreed arrangements to assist with logistics, security, operations and communications issues.

42. As authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2132 (2013), following the onset of hostilities, surge troops and police personnel, including formed police units, from regional missions, including the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), were deployed to UNMISS under the inter-mission cooperation arrangement. The arrangement was discontinued by the Council in its resolution 2155 (2014), in which it formally increased the UNMISS uniformed strength to 12,500 military contingent and 1,323 police personnel. This resulted in the transfer of responsibility for all costs associated with the deployment of additional uniformed personnel, including reimbursement of troops and equipment, to UNMISS, where their support has been incorporated into the Mission's 2014/15 budget. In addition, aircraft on loan from MONUSCO was utilized to facilitate the induction of troops originating from that Mission.

43. The Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre was utilized to support the relocation of UNMISS staff from South Sudan to Uganda during the initial outbreak of fighting in December 2013.

44. On the basis of the provisional memorandum of understanding between the Mission and IGAD, as at April 2014, UNMISS had provided support on a cost-recovery basis to the joint technical committee and six monitoring and verification teams.

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

45. From July to December 2013, UNMISS and the United Nations country team continued to implement ongoing joint programming and activities in a number of substantive areas, including the rule of law, elections, constitutional reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and HIV/AIDS. However, since the crisis began, many of those programmes have been negatively affected, with such areas as the rule of law, elections, constitutional reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration coming to a virtual standstill and, in some cases, progress made over the previous years being reversed. In other areas, such as child protection, women's protection and HIV/AIDS, the onset of the crisis has deepened the need for coordination, and collaborative efforts have intensified.

46. At the outset of the crisis, UNMISS put many of its State-building and peacebuilding activities on hold to concentrate on the four priority areas of protection of civilians, human rights monitoring and reporting, creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and providing support to the IGAD Monitoring and Verification Mechanism. Those priority areas were later formalized as the sole mandated activities for UNMISS under Security Council resolution 2155 (2014), in which the Council called upon UNMISS to cease tasks that were not mandated under the resolution, including State-building and peacebuilding activities.

47. Concurrently, in the face of massive and unanticipated humanitarian needs, donor funding for development activities was reduced significantly, as many donor nations reoriented their foreign assistance to South Sudan towards humanitarian programming. According to World Bank data, prior to the conflict, overseas development assistance received in South Sudan was \$105 per person in 2013, one of the highest rates in the region. South Sudan also experienced the highest economic growth rate among all the neighbouring countries. While current statistical information regarding the conflict's impact on development funding is not yet available, informal reporting indicates that overseas development aid has decreased significantly. Despite efforts to reinvigorate the United Nations development agenda in South Sudan, it has been repeatedly overtaken by pressing emergency and humanitarian needs to address the massive displacement of people and rising food insecurity due to the conflict.

48. As part of the commitment to overall system coherence, UNMISS and the United Nations country team have nevertheless continued to work closely together in areas of priority common to Security Council resolution 2155 (2014) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2016, notably in the areas of conflict prevention and peace and reconciliation. The findings of the joint United Nations country team/UNMISS comparative advantage analysis exercise undertaken in 2013 are to a large extent — with due consideration given to the Mission's changed mandate — continuing to inform joint workplans between relevant agencies of the United Nations country team and UNMISS. A United Nations-wide effort to lay the foundation for durable solutions for internally displaced persons and returning refugees has been initiated, with UNMISS working to support the necessary security conditions while the United Nations country team intends to support the planning capacity of government institutions at the central and local levels for the return and the reintegration of internally displaced persons, including setting up national information management systems related to the profiling of

internally displaced persons. As part of the immediate response to the disruption of livelihoods during the current conflict, the United Nations country team is providing the foundation for early recovery efforts on economic revitalization, livelihoods and employment generation, with a focus on stabilization and medium- to long-term recovery. UNMISS and the United Nations country team have also worked together to support nascent national reconciliation processes, such as the independent national platform for peace and reconciliation.

49. Meanwhile, the Mission's level of cooperation with humanitarian actors increased significantly over the latter part of the reporting period. UNMISS and United Nations agencies worked together to provide security and humanitarian services to internally displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites, while in areas at high risk of conflict United Nations humanitarian agencies co-located personnel and supplies with UNMISS to ensure their security. UNMISS provided enhanced force protection for humanitarian aid delivery, and rapid humanitarian assessments led by humanitarian partners across the country were conducted in close coordination with the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat and UNMISS counterparts through the sharing of security information, the securing of flight assurances and support for on-the-ground logistics. Since the onset of the crisis in December 2013, the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team have also worked closely with UNMISS in strategic planning processes, including on the implementation of the Mission's four new mandate components and the development of coordinated workplans for common priority areas.

## F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

### Component 1: peacebuilding and consolidation of State authority

**Expected accomplishment 1.1:** Inclusive, effective, transparent government institutions throughout South Sudan, including outside state capitals

#### *Planned indicators of achievement*

#### *Actual indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 Transparency and accountability laws are passed and implemented, including laws related to strengthened investigative and prosecutorial capacity of oversight institutions (2011/12: 1; 2012/13: 5; 2013/14: 5)

During the reporting period, bills related to petroleum revenue management, the annual budget and appropriation were passed. In response to the crisis, a supplementary budget was also passed in February 2014

The National Legislative Assembly passed media bills that were initially returned to the Assembly and subsequently signed by the President on 9 December 2013. Three media bills (broadcasting bill, right to access to information bill and media authority bill) give considerable power to the executive branch of the Government but were accepted by the media constituency as providing the basic requirements of transparency and accountability. UNMISS used its good offices to encourage the development and enactment of legislation that met the minimum standards of accountability and transparency



1.1.2 Functioning of county-level government is strengthened in 28 counties through county support bases (2011/12: 13; 2012/13: 28; 2013/14: 28)

The National Legislative Assembly also summoned the Governor of the Bank of South Sudan to explain the devaluation of the South Sudanese currency in November 2013 and called for the devaluation to be revoked, which the Governor accepted. This action taken by the Assembly demonstrated its critical oversight role in ensuring transparency and accountability

UNMISS provided technical advice and assistance to facilitators to 28 county governments either through a permanent presence at the UNMISS county support bases or through regular interactions during long- and short-duration missions to the counties, *payam* and *boma*, primarily supporting government representatives in assessing the political, security and socioeconomic situations in key areas. The Mission's advisory role consisted of mechanisms for the de-escalation of intercommunal tensions and conflicts, including those related to cattle raiding; capacity-building of county administration; facilitation of meetings with the IGAD Monitoring and Verification Mechanism; facilitation of peaceful cross-border migration between the Sudan and South Sudan; addressing conflicts related to the movement of pastoralists to traditionally agricultural areas; and the needs related to the protection of civilians resulting from the conflict

In addition, UNDP completed the construction of 9 community portals, developed in close proximity to UNMISS county support bases in 6 states. The portals were handed over to county authorities and community development committees that were trained in office, administrative and financial management by UNMISS in all 9 community portals; an action plan for the management of portals was developed at each location. The handover of 10 other community portals in conflict-affected states was postponed and the construction of the other planned community portals was suspended owing to the crisis

1.1.3 Peacebuilding priorities of the Government of South Sudan are implemented, especially regarding security sector reform, police reform and institutional development, the justice and corrections sector, human rights, early recovery and development

Owing to the crisis, the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the Peacebuilding Support Plan, the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States and the South Sudan Development Plan was postponed, and funding for the South Sudan Recovery Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Fund was immobilized or withdrawn

1.1.4 Increase in the representation of women in legislative and executive organs of government at the national, state and county levels (2013/14: increase by 25 per cent)

By the end of the reporting period, there was a 6 per cent increase in the number of women in the Cabinet. Through a presidential decree, the dissolution of the national Cabinet was implemented on 23 July 2013. With the formation of the new Cabinet on 30 July 2013, the number of national ministries was reduced from 29 to 21; of the 21 ministerial posts, 5 were occupied by women, and 6 of the 13 deputy ministers were women. Cumulatively, women represented 32 per cent of the Cabinet by the end of the reporting period

At the National Legislative Assembly, women occupied 28 per cent of the seats (93 out of 332), including the position of Second Deputy Speaker. At the Council of States, 10 per cent of members were women (5 out of 50)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 25 meetings to provide political updates and reach agreement on common governance and peacebuilding approaches to maintain political forums with South Sudan, Member States and partner organizations	25	<p>Meetings convened twice a month with representatives of the diplomatic community, Member States and international partners. The high-level Government-UNMISS security coordination committee, consisting of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and security cluster ministers and entities, met twice during the reporting period</p> <p>In addition, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political) met regularly with the two Deputy Speakers of the National Legislative Assembly and the Majority Chief Whip. Following the changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers, the Special Representative briefed the new members in November 2013 to familiarize them with Security Council resolution 2109 (2013) and the role of UNMISS in implementing the mandate. UNMISS held 5 meetings with the chairpersons of the 18 standing parliamentary committees, as well as the leader of the opposition minority</p>
Provision of advice to the Executive and the National Legislative Assembly on international standards of transparency and accountability and to state authorities in support of programmes that address capacity gaps in South Sudan and help to establish core governance functions through on-the-job coaching of local authorities in all 10 state capitals and in 28 county support bases	No	In all 10 states, UNMISS worked closely with state and county authorities and provided advice on matters related to governance, including security and rule of law priorities, such as cattle raiding, intercommunal violence and revenge killings. Technical advice on good governance practices was also provided to state legislative assemblies, county legislative councils and traditional leaders through 19 grass-roots workshops and forums in Western Bahr el Ghazal State (6), Northern Bahr el Ghazal State (1), Warrap State (2), Eastern Equatoria State (3), Western Equatoria State (5) and Central Equatoria State (2)
Provision of advice to government authorities, community representatives and members of the international community through 40 state-level briefings to discuss international support for the extension of State authority and capacity-building, and the conduct of outreach on the implementation of the Mission mandate	Yes	UNMISS, in conjunction with United Nations and non-United Nations partners, met on a weekly basis in all 10 states with government authorities at the state and county levels and state institutions such as the Peace Commission, as well as with traditional leaders, community representatives and civil society, to discuss and provide advice and technical support on the extension of State authority, capacity-building, intercommunal relations, land and border issues, cross-state annual migration and technical capacities of state executives

Provision of training and support to state and local authorities in addressing recovery, reintegration and service delivery gaps through co-located personnel in 10 states and at 28 county support bases, as well as through joint initiatives with the United Nations country team and other partners, and provision of advice and support to the Government on sustainable development and governance through regular government-chaired partner consultations in all 10 states and 28 counties

11

Since December 2013, the Mission has monitored anti-UNMISS sentiment and publicized the Mission's impartiality in addressing the ongoing crisis and issues related to the protection of civilians. In the states most affected by the conflict, meetings focused on the protection of civilians and security matters, including the peaceful coexistence of communities. In the states less affected by the conflict, UNMISS maintained close relations with state and county authorities and traditional and community leaders to monitor the situation, for instance the influx of pastoralists into the Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria States, and provide advice on the protection of civilians

UNMISS conducted outreach on the implementation of the Mission's recent mandate change in accordance with Security Council resolution 2155 (2014) for state and local authorities, including the state legislative assemblies, community leaders and women's groups

UNMISS conducted training sessions for 240 state and local authorities and community members on project management, capacity-building in leadership, crisis management and partnerships, mainstreaming gender and budget and administration management

At the national level, the Mission co-located a staff member within the Ministry of Finance until December 2013. Owing to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013, the Mission's plans for the co-location of personnel in all 10 states and deployable county support bases were terminated in alignment with UNDP withdrawal of personnel co-located with the Government

The Mission regularly participated in government-chaired forums in all 10 states at the state and sub-state levels on governance and developmental and security priorities, such as cattle raiding, intercommunal violence and the rule of law. UNMISS monitored and engaged with governmental bodies and the judiciary, as well as community and traditional leaders, on pertinent social, economic and security issues, including: principles and functioning of traditional justice and special courts; payment of salaries to civil servants; market prices; issues regarding the functioning of the legislature and executive offices; land and boundary disputes; and governmental interventions addressing cross-border cattle raiding. Further technical advice on good governance practices was provided to state legislative assemblies, county legislative councils and the Council of Traditional Authority Leaders

In Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, UNMISS, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and in liaison with UNAMID, provided technical and logistical support to state and local authorities in facilitating peaceful cross-state migration from the Sudan to South Sudan. As secretariat of the peace forum chaired by the South Sudan Peace Commission, UNMISS supported the preparation of the international/regional peace conference and follow-up coordination with the participants and stakeholders after the conference

UNMISS implemented 5 grass-roots events in Western Equatoria, Warrap and Jonglei States to enhance core governance functions. The participants, composed of local and traditional authorities and members of state parliaments, discussed the coexistence of and cooperation between traditional and modern government structures at the local level, including such issues as accountability, transparency, equality and inclusiveness in participation, as well as timely access to justice. In Western Equatoria State, issues between host communities and conflict-related migration of pastoralists were given specific attention

In response to the ongoing crisis, UNMISS conducted an assessment of the ability of government institutions to function and facilitated the movement of state and county authorities to address political, security and humanitarian issues affecting local communities. UNMISS further monitored and discussed conflict-related developments, as relevant, such as federalism, mobilization, defections and migration of pastoralists, with key government, religious and civil society organizations

Provision of advice and support to government and other stakeholders once a month on the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations-South Sudan Peacebuilding Support Plan, as well as capacity development for the design, adoption and implementation of peacebuilding initiatives at the national, state and county levels, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and other partners

No

Prior to the crisis, UNMISS co-chaired with the Governor, Deputy Governor or Minister for Local Government monthly South Sudan partners forums in all 10 states and provided administrative support to discuss the progress of development and peacebuilding projects under the Peacebuilding Support Plan, the South Sudan Recovery Fund and the South Sudan Development Plan

Since December 2013, UNMISS has continued co-chairing coordination forums in the 6 less affected states but discontinued co-chairing any meetings in the 4 more affected states

Provision of advice through 4 workshops and meetings with national authorities and civil society to promote the participation of women in legislative, executive and judicial bodies and the implementation of international standards related to women, peace and security, in particular those relating to women's participation in decision-making	10	Workshops and meetings on topics including the development of profiles for women in leadership positions, the national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), women's participation in leadership and decision-making, protection of women's human rights and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, discussion of strategies to increase the number of women in leadership positions, the role of the legislature in promoting gender equality and women's rights, and the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action to increase women's participation and leadership in national elections
Organization of 25 training workshops and 20 round-table meetings with county officials, political parties and civil society to strengthen capacity for effective policy development, including through the promotion of inclusive and transparent processes, and 5 community workshops (with special programming on Radio Miraya) to promote voluntary service	No	<p>Prior to December 2013, UNMISS provided advice to state institutions, political parties and civil society and support to partners and state institutions through the conduct of 14 capacity-building training sessions to local government actors</p> <p>However, after the crisis in December 2013, the Mission adjusted its activities from capacity-building to focus predominantly on conflict management and the protection of civilians. A total of 14 workshops and round-table discussions were conducted in the less affected states, including 5 in Western Bahr el Ghazal State involving consultations with the Civil Service Commission, relevant state ministries and departments and anti-corruption state offices to identify areas for improvement, which included information on the Local Government Act, 2009, concepts of good governance, and effective, transparent and efficient delivery of core governance functions. Participants included members of state legislative assemblies, state authorities, county legislative and executive councils and traditional leaders</p>

---

**Expected accomplishment 1.2:** Popular participation in political processes, including in the formulation of national policies

---

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.2.1 Consultations on electoral processes and the permanent constitution that include popular participation, including the participation of women, are held at the national, state and county levels

The electoral process continued to be affected by delays in the induction of the Political Parties Council, which had been established by presidential decree in January 2013. As a result of the delay, the process of registration of all political parties was hindered. To date, there has been no time frame for the operationalization of the Political Parties Council

The Mission conducted meetings with various constituencies to monitor social and political developments at the state and sub-state levels, including SPLM and opposition parties, to discuss the political dynamics and preparedness for the political party registration process. UNMISS facilitated 4 consultative civic education forums of the National Constitutional Review Commission at the county level and attended 2 meetings on the consultative constitution process at the state level, held by the National Democratic Institute and the National Constitutional Review Commission

UNMISS held 3 meetings with the National Constitutional Review Commission between July and November 2013 on the participation of women in the electoral processes and the process of drafting the permanent constitution. UNMISS provided logistical support for women to participate in civic education programmes on the constitutional review process in 9 states and at the Women's National Constitutional Conference, held in Juba

1.2.2 Conduct of the national population and housing census by the National Bureau of Statistics in compliance with the transitional constitution

The national population and housing census was provisionally scheduled for February 2014 as a prerequisite for the 2015 elections. However, owing to the outbreak of violence in December 2013, critical pre-census activities did not commence as a result of the prevailing security situation and continued funding constraints. Consequently, the National Bureau of Statistics recommended to the President that the census be rescheduled to 2015, to which the President has yet to respond

1.2.3 Establishment of voter registration locations countrywide, following the decision of the Government on the timing of the elections

Owing to the prevailing security situation and the lack of a decision by the Government on the timing of elections, there was no related activity implemented

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Facilitation of 20 state-level forums for political parties and civil society organizations to promote greater participation in and better awareness of key political processes	20	UNMISS engaged monthly with SPLM and the opposition parties at the state level to gauge their opinions on the ongoing processes at the state and national levels (e.g. the Abyei referendum, reshuffling at the SPLA state secretariat) and needs and preparedness for the planned elections, as well as the preparation for the political party and civil society forums across South Sudan. In addition, UNMISS provided logistical and technical support to facilitate constituency dialogue for the State Legislative Assembly members in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. Monthly meetings were held in 3 states (Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria) to share information on the mandate of UNMISS; to gauge perceptions of youth, women, traditional chiefs and government officials on the government reshuffle in

		<p>July 2013; to attend a constitutional review workshop; to engage Paramount Chiefs in the resolution of border disputes; and to participate in a workshop organized by the South Sudan Peace Commission and the Conflict Mitigation and Stabilization Initiative on the conflict resolution planning toolkit and conflict analysis techniques for the peace mobilizers</p> <p>From December 2013, UNMISS focused on protection of civilians activities and conflict management in the more affected states. In the less affected states, UNMISS facilitated 14 forums from February to June 2014 for political parties and civil society organizations in 7 states (Western, Central and Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Warrap, and Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal). The forums focused on capacity-building with regard to good governance practices and on conflict prevention. The participants included members of county legislative and executive councils, state executives and legislatures, traditional leaders, political parties and civil society organizations</p>
Coordination of international support to the constitutional review process, including through assistance for the convening of 6 meetings of the Principals Consultative Forum and regular meetings of the technical consultative group and of the relevant technical clusters; regular liaison with the National Constitutional Review Commission, the National Constitutional Conference, the National Legislative Assembly, the Government, the United Nations country team and other international partners; and co-location of experts in the relevant entities	3	<p>Meetings of the Principals Consultative Forum and technical consultative forums were convened to ensure support to the process; assistance was provided in a coherent and coordinated manner, including supporting the establishment of a basket fund to complement support from donors and their implementing partners. UNMISS played a central role in coordinating international support to the constitutional review process, which was characterized by slow progress during the reporting period. The Mission held 4 meetings with the National Constitutional Review Commission and other national stakeholders and facilitated visits to the 10 states in support of the countrywide civic education process, with UNMISS providing logistical support. However, the review process continued to face challenges with respect to funding, planning and capacity. Following the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, the work of the Commission has been postponed</p>
Provision of advice on preparations for the census and elections to the National Elections Commission, the Political Parties Leadership Forum and census-related government bodies through meetings with government and other stakeholders, including donors and civil society, and the establishment of steering mechanisms to coordinate support from	15	<p>The Mission participated in 4 preparatory meetings with the National Elections Commission, 1 consultative briefing by the Commission, 1 meeting with representatives of political parties and 2 meetings with the National Bureau of Statistics on census preparations. The Mission also co-chaired, with the Government, 1 meeting of the elections working group component of the New Deal compact and participated in the consultative forum that endorsed the compact</p>

diplomatic and other international partners for the census and elections and to develop common policy positions for discussion with the Government, following a decision on the timing of the census and the elections

The Mission participated in 4 meetings with donors and implementing partners between August and December 2013 to discuss and agree on coordinated international support for the elections; the establishment of coordination mechanisms; and the creation of a basket fund. A project initiation plan to support the immediate material requirements of the Commission, pending provision of funding from the Government and a decision on the timing of elections, was developed for implementation and agreed upon on 13 December 2013

Following a request from the National Elections Commission for electoral assistance, UNMISS facilitated and supported the deployment of a needs assessment mission to South Sudan from 6 to 18 September 2013. The mission engaged extensively with both national and international stakeholders, including the Commission, government representatives, civil society organizations, UNMISS, the United Nations country team and international implementing partners, through visits to 2 states to assess the electoral environment and to obtain an understanding and appreciation of the needs associated with preparations for the 2015 elections, with a view to formulating proposals on the scope and nature of potential United Nations support

Following the needs assessment mission, UNMISS held 2 briefings with the diplomatic and donor community to update them on the draft recommendations from the mission, pending release of the final report. With the onset of the conflict in December 2013, the recommendations from the needs assessment mission, which were based on pre-crisis conditions, are no longer applicable

Provision of advice and technical support, including training, to the National Elections Commission and its field offices on their operations, development of procedural frameworks and a concept of operations for constituency demarcation, voter registration and elections, as well as on the development and implementation of countrywide civic and voter education strategies and programmes, including the promotion of electoral and civic rights

No

Despite being hampered by resource constraints, the National Elections Commission developed organizational structures for the Commission headquarters and the state elections high committees, which were approved by the Council of Ministers. The Commission also developed a code of conduct, which was adopted by the Board of Commissioners in July 2013, while internal rules and regulations were finalized and presented to the Ministry of Justice for legal review

UNMISS, in collaboration with UNDP and international partners, assisted the National Elections Commission with the development of an electoral calendar, which was presented to national stakeholders for comment in October 2013. The precise nature and scope of potential



Capacity-building of state and community journalists and implementation of the second phase of the project to transform Radio Miraya into a post-United Nations entity that contributes to the development of independent media in South Sudan	Yes	<p>United Nations electoral assistance was dependent on the final recommendations from the needs assessment mission, which, by mid-December 2013, were still pending. With the onset of the crisis, the mission's findings and recommendations, which were based on pre-crisis conditions, are no longer applicable</p> <p>UNMISS conducted a training session on writing and presentation for 26 national journalists from a variety of media outlets</p> <p>UNMISS held 2 meetings with Radio Miraya journalists to formulate a strategy on the future of Radio Miraya, which resulted in a desk audit of the staffing and the reduction of staff to 25 in order to attract a private or regional entity to sustain Radio Miraya as an independent media outlet in South Sudan</p>
Promotion of forums and activities that foster political debate and inclusion, especially the inclusion of women, youth and minority groups, through Radio Miraya, state-level outreach activities and printed materials	Yes	<p>UNMISS promoted and conducted the following events to foster political debate and inclusive participation by traditionally underserved populations: a women's forum for 25 participants to reflect on the 2 years since the country's independence, held in Juba; an awareness-raising campaign for county councillors on the mandate of UNMISS, principles of good governance, the rule of law, child protection and human rights for 26 participants; a consultative forum on peacebuilding and the prevention of discrimination against former inmates reintegrating into host communities for 45 participants; 3 seminars (Yei, 2; Nasir, 1) for traditional leaders (a total of 124 participants) on the harmonization of formal and traditional justice systems and the Local Government Act; and 3 consultative workshops on engagement with civil society and youth organizations in the constitution-making process in Yambio, Rumbek and Juba for a total of 175 participants</p>

## Component 2: conflict mitigation and protection of civilians

**Expected accomplishment 2.1:** Conflict mitigation and prevention mechanisms, including in areas of intercommunal tension

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.1.1 Strengthened early warning, mitigation and conflict management capacity in 10 states (2012/13: 3; 2013/14: 10)

Prior to the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, UNMISS strengthened the capacity of state and county authorities and local communities, including local early warning networks, in 10 states to detect and address early warning signals

	<p>Since the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, the early warning process has been suspended indefinitely in its collaborative format with the Government. UNMISS has initiated a United Nations-wide early warning system that is linked to early response in order to intervene and, when possible and necessary, to mitigate conflict</p>
2.1.2 Increase in forums to support the protection of vulnerable persons from conflict-related and other forms of gender-based violence (2012/13: 1; 2013/14: 10)	<p>The Mission, in collaboration with other humanitarian partners, established 6 women's groups in protection of civilian sites within its bases to provide support for women against gender-based violence. The Mission also integrated conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence issues into the meetings of the gender-based violence subcluster and the protection cluster at the national and state levels</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice and direct support, including transport, to government authorities and communities to prevent, contain and resolve conflict and land disputes at the county and state levels, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, including through intercommunal processes for conflict resolution in all 10 states, to support reconciliation and to address grievances that contribute to community support for rebel militia groups in 3 states	Yes	<p>In all 10 states, UNMISS monitored, assessed and addressed various types of intercommunal conflict in conflict-prone areas, including cattle raiding and revenge killings, as well as land and boundary tensions between pastoralists and host agricultural communities. The Mission provided advice and direct support to government officials, such institutions as the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission and the National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation and other local partners to prevent and resolve conflicts and to ensure peaceful coexistence and reconciliation around such issues as cross-border migration from the Sudan to South Sudan</p> <p>Since December 2013, UNMISS has assisted in establishing community leadership structures at protection of civilians sites to address and mitigate conflict among communities within and outside protection of civilians sites. Within the Mission's protection of civilians sites, 26 awareness-raising sessions were conducted on guidelines for community-led dispute resolution, established by the Mission, for members of community-led informal mitigation and dispute resolution mechanisms. In addition, 55 meetings were conducted with members of those mechanisms to follow up on cases transferred to them by UNMISS</p>

	<p>Outreach to communities of origin of internally displaced persons has been initiated to discuss opportunities for return and peaceful coexistence. Between March and June 2014, UNMISS conducted 30 grass-roots workshops on conflict management and peace and reconciliation and organized peace forums in 8 states to address intercommunal conflict, including within the Mission's protection of civilians sites, and provided platforms for authorities, community leaders and civilians to discuss the ongoing crisis and to explore the roles of individuals and society in resolving the conflict. The Mission, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) also addressed conflict-related movement of pastoralists in the Equatorias</p>
<p>Extension of a conflict early warning and early response system to identify potential and emerging sources of conflict and prompt rapid responses to such conflict, including by providing support for the development of national, state and county conflict early warning and early response systems, in particular in 28 counties at risk of conflict, and mechanisms for the protection of women, men, girls and boys from conflict-related sexual violence</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>In all 10 states, UNMISS collaborated with state and local authorities and other stakeholders to assess and directly address risks and threats related to intercommunal and politically motivated conflict, civilian disarmament, militia activities and internal and cross-border pastoral migration. In addition, the collaboration monitored the impact of the ongoing crisis, including conflict-related movement of the population, protection of civilians, mobilization, defections and clashes between SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition and new governmental appointments. Through visits to government officials at critical locations, community consultations and meetings conducted by government officials at the state and national levels and other government bodies such as the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission, the Mission also monitored and reported delays in salary payments to civil servants and uniformed personnel and tensions between all levels of government authorities, which were shared with relevant stakeholders to allow for early response. UNMISS, UNDP and NGO partners assisted the Eastern Equatoria State government in the development of an early response action plan and the formulation of a conflict response framework</p> <p>In areas surrounding the Mission's protection of civilians sites, patrols to prevent violence against female internally displaced persons were implemented on a daily basis and, when possible, at high-risk areas</p>

Establishment of a joint forum on conflict-related sexual violence to provide a platform for the identification of conflict, the implementation of early warning mechanisms and the identification of recommendations to address conflict-related sexual violence, and the production of a report with recommendations on conflict-related sexual violence	Yes	UNMISS provided platforms at the national and state levels to address conflict-related sexual violence in gender-based violence subclusters, which are led by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and focus on issues of violence and gender, and in protection clusters, which are led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and focus on a range of protection issues. UNMISS supported the establishment of 5 gender-based violence subclusters. The Mission coordinated and finalized a legislative review to analyse gaps and identify recommendations to address legal protection from sexual and gender-based violence. Further recommendations on the prevention of and responses to sexual and gender-based violence were drafted in coordination with humanitarian actors and distributed to the United Nations country team and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare
Provision of support to 3 county commissioners' forums to assist government authorities in developing coordinated approaches for conflict mitigation in priority states affected by or at heightened risk of conflict	5	<p>County commissioners' forums supported in Lakes, Unity and Warrap States. UNMISS followed up on the implementation of the resolutions of the tri-state conference on cross-border security issues held in June 2013. In support of local authorities' efforts to prevent conflict resulting from cattle raids, the Mission conducted 6 teleconferences with partners to address challenges and coordinate interventions, organized visits to "hotspots", i.e. areas of high cattle concentration during dry season, and discussed issues around cattle raiding, revenge killings and civilian disarmament with the relevant authorities</p> <p>UNMISS facilitated 2 coordination meetings between 5 county commissioners (2 from Lakes and 3 from Unity) and youth and traditional leaders aimed at the prevention of cattle raiding and at peaceful coexistence along the common borders. Prior to the crisis in December 2013, UNMISS facilitated a peace dialogue between Unity and Warrap State authorities for the development of strategies to prevent and mitigate conflict among communities on the States' borders. UNMISS participated in a 3-day tri-state (Lakes, Unity and Warrap States) peace conference in April 2014, which allowed local communities to identify sources of conflict and develop a response plan; in May 2014, a forum was facilitated for county authorities and traditional leaders on inclusive participation in governance and the rule of law, including customary justice</p>

Provision of advice and training through 10 workshops to women community conflict mediators to strengthen their participation in conflict prevention efforts, the conduct of 40 women's peace forums in all 10 states to promote women's participation in conflict mitigation mechanisms, and the improvement of security for women and girls through the development of strategies to reduce gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, in collaboration with the United Nations country team	14	Conflict management workshops and projects conducted in 9 states, specifically designed to include women in conflict management and the ongoing peace processes. Grass-roots projects to enhance local knowledge on good governance practices, early warning and conflict management and protection of civilians were implemented from March to June 2014, with specific attention to the inclusion of female participants
	16	<p>Women's open peace dialogue forums organized in 10 states to commemorate and promote Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security. UNMISS supported women in establishing community women's peace dialogue forums in 6 states as a mechanism for peacebuilding and conflict mitigation at the county level, through logistical support and materials for the events; the forums have enabled increased reporting of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence by survivors, as well as encouraged increased advocacy on the need for women's security by members of the forums. However, owing to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013, the rest of the 24 planned forums could not be conducted</p> <p>A state-level community peace dialogue forum was established in Lakes State and a workshop conducted on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to empower women in peacebuilding methods and using the resolution as a tool to promote women's protection and participation in peacebuilding, prevent sexual and gender-based violence, including other forms of harmful traditional practices, and promote women's participation in relief and rehabilitation</p> <p>UNMISS, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), provided technical and logistical support to the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare during the development of the national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). The draft national action plan has been submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval. UNMISS conducted 2 workshops for 26 members (of whom 19 were women) of the National Steering Committee to provide technical support and guidance on the development of the national action plan and encourage participation by women from all 10 states in its development and validation</p>

Production of radio and video programmes and news, including through community outreach, to promote intercommunal and cultural understanding and dialogue, and production of news and information programmes covering national affairs to counter potential rumour and misinformation, for daily broadcast on Radio Miraya	Yes	<p>UNMISS organized 5 debates as follows: 2 on the Jonglei peace process between community leaders and the presidential peace committee; 1 on the Rumbek reconciliation conference with leaders from 2 communities; 2 on the demonstrations in Wau with the Governor and activists, including Human Rights Watch; and 1 on the Jonglei peace process</p> <p>UNMISS filed more than 70 stories with UNifeed, which were broadcast by 942 international media outlets, and shared visual footage with international and national media for stories covering the protection of civilians, intercommunal dialogue and the role of UNMISS</p>
--	-----	--

---

**Expected accomplishment 2.2:** Protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence in high-risk areas and improved humanitarian access throughout South Sudan, including to provide security for United Nations personnel, installations and equipment

---

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.2.1 Reduction in the number of civilian casualties in areas of armed conflict and violence (2013/14: reduction of 20 per cent) and in the number of cases of forced displacement of civilian populations (2013/14: reduction of 20 per cent)

Owing to the crisis which commenced on 15 December 2013, the number of civilian casualties has increased significantly and the number of cases of forced displacement of civilians has surpassed 1.1 million. In addition, the crisis has resulted in the Mission providing protection to more than 95,000 civilians from imminent threat of physical harm on 10 of its bases. These events were reflected by the Security Council in its resolution 2155 (2014)

2.2.2 No incidents in which humanitarian workers are prevented from accessing affected areas by government or other actors

According to the database of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the number of incidents in which humanitarian workers were prevented from gaining access to affected areas by government or other actors increased during the reporting period, from 251 incidents in 2012/13 to 586 incidents in 2013/14. The increase in the number of incidents is attributable to the crisis that commenced in December 2013, which also resulted in an increase in insecurity, harassment of humanitarian workers, looting of supplies, attacks on humanitarian facilities and convoys and bureaucratic impediments to freedom of movement

2.2.3 No incidents of aggression against United Nations and designated personnel, equipment and installations

A total of 286 incidents of aggression against United Nations personnel and equipment were reported

---

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
251,850 mobile troop patrol-days in order to contribute to the Mission strategy for the protection of civilians by deterring perpetrators of violence, escorting humanitarian convoys, facilitating access for humanitarian activities, protecting United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the Mission area, securing fixed/mobile checkpoints and conducting Mission tactical deployment (30 troops/patrol, 1 patrol/company, 23 companies for 365 days)	355,484	Mobile troop patrol-days conducted. The increase in patrol-days by 41 per cent can be attributed to the additional troops inducted into UNMISS as part of the surge mandated in Security Council resolution 2132 (2013) owing to the ongoing conflict that commenced in December 2013, and to intensified patrols to mitigate the outbreaks of violence
1,872 air patrol-hours in support of reconnaissance and assessments of the security environment, in support of the Mission strategy for the protection of civilians, to facilitate access by civilian humanitarian and development actors and to protect United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the Mission area (6 hours/day, 6 days/week for 52 weeks)	1,275	Air patrol-hours. The patrols were 32 per cent lower than expected owing to ongoing airspace insecurity since December 2013, which entailed completing a threat assessment each time a patrol was implemented. Furthermore, for all air transportation in South Sudan, clearance had to be obtained from both the Government and SPLM/A in Opposition, which was not always granted
2,080 mobile troop patrol-days conducted by military liaison officers operating in integrated teams at the state level (2 military liaison officers/state conduct 2 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks in 10 states) and 5,824 mobile troop patrol-days operating in integrated teams at the county level (2 military liaison officers/county support base conduct 2 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks at 8 county support bases) to provide advice and collect information in support of the Mission strategy for the protection of civilians	6,096	Mobile troop patrol-days conducted by military liaison officers in integrated teams at the state level. The increase in mobile troop patrol-days by 193 per cent can be attributed to robust patrols conducted in response to the ongoing crisis
	4,095	Mobile troop patrol-days conducted in integrated teams at the county level. The decrease in mobile troop patrol-days by 42 per cent can be attributed to the conduct of mobile patrols by military observers at only 6 county support bases because of the closure of the county support base in Akobo after the attack in December 2013 and because other county support bases earmarked to be operational were under review for alignment with the prioritized needs of the Mission after the outbreak of conflict
12 training sessions on human rights and protection for SPLA and the South Sudan Police Service and other security entities of the Government, including at the state level, for 300 security force officers	66	Training sessions conducted for 1,820 uniformed security forces, including 416 South Sudan national police officers and 483 corrections officers, on topics related to human rights and due process of law, the rule of law, correction, prison and detention issues, child protection, and democracy and good governance

229,950 static troop-days for security to battalion headquarters, state offices and company operating bases (30 troops/day to protect 21 battalion headquarters/state office/company bases for 365 days)	705,181	Static troop-days conducted to provide security to battalion headquarters, state offices and company operating bases. The increase in the output by 205 per cent compared with the envisaged static troop-days can be attributed to the provision of security around the Mission's protection of civilians sites that were co-located with battalions in response to the ongoing crisis since December 2013 and the corresponding deployment of surge battalions
43,800 static troop-days for security at county support bases at level III threat and above (30 troops/day to protect 4 county support bases at level III/IV threat that are not already co-located with military forces for 365 days)	286,357	Static troop-days for security at county support bases at level III threat and above. The increase in troop-days by 553 per cent can be attributed to the heightened security of bases owing to the ongoing crisis since December 2013 and the deployment of surge battalions in response to the crisis

**Expected accomplishment 2.3:** Strengthened capacity of the Government and other key actors to protect women and children affected by armed conflict, violence, abuse and exploitation, and to prevent, address and respond to conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.3.1 Reduction in the number of reported incidents of conflict-related sexual violence (2012/13: 200; 2013/14: 150)

A system was implemented to monitor police stations, through special protection units, in order to initiate the establishment of a baseline of reported cases. Of the 14 units established, only 3 were operational by the end of the reporting period. More than 200 incidents of gender-based violence were reported to the units

2.3.2 Reduction in the number of reported incidents of grave violations against children, such as association of children with armed forces and groups, sexual violence and abuse, attacks in schools and hospitals, denial of humanitarian assistance and abductions (2011/12: 779; 2012/13: 600; 2013/14: 500)

Owing to the onset of the conflict in December 2013, there were 910 reported incidents (both verified and unverified, involving a total of 35,575 children) of major grave violations against children, including mobilization and recruitment of children used in the conflict by SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition, including armed groups and armed youth. Verification of reported violations was a major challenge because of the prevailing security situation in conflict-affected areas

2.3.3 Implementation by SPLA of its commitments under the revised action plan to end child recruitment

A training module on child protection was developed for incorporation into the SPLA training curriculum. More than 30,000 SPLA officers and non-commissioned officers, up to the rank of sergeant major, were trained on child protection. SPLA issued 8 military command orders prohibiting grave violations against children. It also established a national committee with 7 subcommittees at the state level to follow up on child protection issues



<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Negotiation with parties to armed conflict to make and implement specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, investigate alleged abuses and hold perpetrators accountable, and provision of 10 training workshops to authorities, including the police and the military, and civil society to promote a reduction in conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against women and children	18	Training and awareness-raising sessions for 660 participants, including SPLA, the South Sudan National Police Service, women's groups and other civil society actors. A strategy to engage all parties to the current conflict in preventing conflict-related sexual violence has been drafted and is under review by UNMISS and the United Nations country team
Provision of advice through quarterly meetings with gender and community policing committees in all states and counties	No	UNMISS organized 1 meeting for 25 female staff of the South Sudan National Police Service in May 2013 to provide advice on strengthening the women's police association in Eastern Equatoria State  Further planned meetings in other states were cancelled because of the prevailing security situation resulting from the ongoing crisis since December 2013
Provision of 500 reports (50 weekly reports from 10 state locations) and advice on conflict-related sexual violence to government and protection agencies	20	Reports on conflict-related sexual violence were distributed. The lower output can be attributed to the ongoing conflict, which hampered investigations and monitoring activities in 2 of the more affected states. However, UNMISS provided advice on conflict-related sexual violence to state-level institutions and protection agencies, primarily through meetings with the gender-based violence subcluster, civil society organizations and parties to the conflict
Organization of 5 community round-table discussions to promote awareness of programmes aimed at reducing conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence broadcast on Radio Miraya	5	Community round-table discussions conducted  UNMISS produced radio broadcast advocacy messages against rape and early and forced marriage for the Lakes State Ministry of Gender  In Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile States, 3 training sessions were conducted on sexual and gender-based violence issues for 81 participants  UNMISS conducted 20 studio-based debates on sexual and gender-based violence, 1 debate on the elimination of all violence against women, 10 studio-based discussions on child rights and education of girls, and regular reporting on gender-based violence. Interviews were broadcast on Radio Miraya with the visiting Director of UN-Women, with the UNICEF representative on strategies to prevent violence against women, and with internally displaced women in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal on coping during the conflict

Organization of 12 meetings with authorities and 8 training workshops in collaboration with UNICEF to support the implementation of the SPLA revised action plan to end child recruitment and outreach to rebel militia groups through radio programmes and community meetings to promote respect for international laws that prohibit the recruitment and use of children	136	Meetings held, including 31 meetings with SPLA, the United Nations-Government technical committee and 7 subtechnical committees for the implementation of the revised action plan to release children associated with SPLA and end the occupation of schools by SPLA; 5 advocacy meetings, in collaboration with UNICEF, with rebel militia groups for the release and reintegration of children associated with their forces; and 100 meetings with local authorities and communities and civil society organizations during county field visits to raise their awareness of child rights and protection issues, including prevention of and ending grave violations against children
Conduct of a pilot workshop in Jonglei for government authorities and other stakeholders to promote the adoption of state mechanisms to prevent the abduction of women and children during intercommunal conflicts	Yes	<p>UNMISS supported the establishment of the Government-United Nations task force on abductions in Central Equatoria and Jonglei States. A pilot workshop was conducted by UNMISS in Jonglei State in March 2014 for government authorities, other stakeholders and civil society organizations to promote the adoption of a state mechanism to prevent the abduction of children and women during intercommunal conflict and cattle raids</p> <p>Between July and August 2013, UNMISS broadcast a radio awareness-raising campaign on ending child abduction among local communities in Jonglei State; from September to December 2013, an integrated campaign of radio messaging and door-to-door awareness-raising against child abduction was conducted in the 11 counties of Jonglei State. These actions resulted in some 150 recovered children (146 reunited with their families and 4 placed in interim care); however, owing to the crisis, further reunifications have been hampered by civilian movement and displacement</p> <p>UNMISS developed a thematic paper on the abduction of children as one of the key conflict drivers in Jonglei State, with recommendations, for stakeholders and actors in April 2014</p>
Provision of advice, through quarterly meetings with national authorities, UNICEF and UNHCR to support implementation of the South Sudan national operational plan on children associated with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), participation in the regional cross-border mechanism on the prevention, repatriation and reintegration	Yes	UNMISS monitored and reported on incidents related to LRA, including participation in the annual and ad hoc meetings of the cross-border mechanism for the LRA-affected countries (Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda), in conjunction with UNICEF and UNHCR, to exchange information, assess progress and discuss issues, and prioritized actions related to the implementation of the South Sudan national

of children affected by the activities of LRA, and support for 12 meetings of a high-level national committee on children and armed conflict

operational plan on children associated with LRA. UNMISS provided technical support and information sharing (through monitoring and reporting) to 5 high-level national committee meetings on children and armed conflict

Monitoring and reporting to the Security Council on cases of grave violations against children, including children in returnee and refugee communities and areas affected by cross-border conflict, in collaboration with UNICEF

Yes

A total of 635 incidents of grave violations reported and verified by the country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism involving 16,515 children

A total of 162 children were reported released from the different military and armed groups. Those released received livelihood and educational assistance through a community reintegration programme implemented by the National Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Commission with UNICEF support

5 training sessions were conducted for 145 child protection actors to reinforce skills in monitoring and reporting grave violations against children

### Component 3: capacity-building

**Expected accomplishment 3.1:** Strengthened capacity of the Government of South Sudan to implement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

#### *Planned indicators of achievement*

#### *Actual indicators of achievement*

3.1.1 4,500 adult ex-combatants and members of special needs groups are disarmed and demobilized and receive transitional support (2011/12: 0; 2012/13: 4,500; 2013/14: 4,500)

In September 2013, 290 ex-combatants, selected primarily from SPLA, graduated from the Mapel Transitional Facility as part of the pilot phase of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. During the pilot phase, which tested the viability of the programme, the ex-combatants were demobilized and received transitional support. The expected number of 4,500 was not achieved owing to the limitations of the Government and SPLA in providing appropriate candidates for the programme

Owing to the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, all further disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities were suspended

3.1.2 4,500 demobilized adult ex-combatants enter into reinsertion programmes (2011/12: 0; 2012/13: 4,500; 2013/14: 4,500)

At the Mapel Transitional Facility, 290 ex-combatants participated in education and vocational training activities for 3 months as part of the reinsertion programme

After the completion of training in Mapel, the ex-combatants returned to their communities, where they received market-oriented reintegration assistance for 9 months in such areas as business skills training, counselling, referral and follow-up from the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. This component was funded by Germany through the Bonn International Centre for Conversion and implemented by the transitional demobilization and reintegration programme through other partners. The Mission provided logistic support for the transportation of project staff and the storage of tools for ex-combatants

The expected number of 4,500 was not achieved owing to the limitations of the Government and SPLA in providing appropriate candidates for the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support for the implementation of the South Sudan national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, including the operation of 3 transitional facilities and the provision of technical and logistical support for the disarmament, demobilization and reinsertion of 4,500 ex-combatants	No	<p>Of the 3 planned transitional facilities, 1 was established and operational for 290 ex-combatants in Mapel. This pilot was intended to process 500 beneficiaries. The low turnout demonstrated limited willingness on the part of SPLA to participate in the programme. Logistics (office equipment and supplies) and technical (staff) support were provided for the operations at the transitional facilities</p> <p>Owing to the conflict which began in December 2013, the Government's intentions to implement the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in Mapel and Pariak during the reporting period and the Mission's plan to fund an external evaluation of the pilot programme in January 2014 to assess the lessons learned and inform future programme direction were postponed</p>
Capacity-building for national and state authorities to assist in the implementation of the South Sudan national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme through the provision of logistical support, secondment of staff, co-location of personnel and organization of in-country disarmament, demobilization and reintegration training for relevant staff	Yes	<p>UNMISS provided logistical support in the operations of offices of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in all 10 states and the headquarters in Juba, including support to the movement of Commission staff across the country and provision of non-food items and training kits to ex-combatants during demobilization. UNMISS staff were seconded and co-located with Commission staff in all 10 state offices and the Juba headquarters</p>

Implementation of 30 reinsertion programmes to cater for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration caseload of 4,500 ex-combatants	No	<p>In November and December 2013, 4 workshops were conducted in Aweil, Kuajok, Rumbek and Wau for 139 participants on the Commission's reintegration processes in the communities of return for graduates of the pilot phase, UNMISS reinsertion projects and state-level livelihood opportunities for ex-combatants. The final 4 workshops were not implemented because of the ongoing crisis since December 2013</p>
Provision of support to the Government for the storage, marking and registration of small arms and light weapons, including through the provision of an additional 5 storage modules to government security and defence forces, 3 emergency storage modules for SPLA explosive ordnance caches located near United Nations locations and handover of an additional 5 marking and registration kits for 5 new states	No	<p>The first 10 projects were approved by the UNMISS project approval committee, and implementation was scheduled to commence in January 2014. However, the eruption of the conflict in December 2013 halted the programme</p> <p>UNMISS facilitated a research trip and workshop for 15 personnel from the Government's uniformed services. The workshop led to the design and development of South Sudan's first comprehensive database for weapons marking and registration</p> <p>In November 2013, after the delivery of the first 5 (out of a planned 10) weapons marking machines, 15 personnel from various uniformed services successfully completed a 2-week training session in small arms marking and registration conducted in Juba. The training was a pilot for a planned programme for which 50 personnel would eventually be trained</p> <p>In December 2013, UNMISS, in coordination with the South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control, led a workshop on small arms management and safe storage projects in South Sudan. Planning was conducted for the building of safe storage facilities to begin in 2014</p> <p>All activities associated with the projects ceased indefinitely as of 15 December 2013 upon the outbreak of the conflict. The provision of an additional 5 weapons storage modules and 3 emergency storage modules for explosive ordnance and the handover of an additional 5 marking and registration kits were not implemented owing to the conflict</p>

<p>Provision of support to national authorities in the implementation of a public information programme to strengthen public support for and participation in the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and to promote community violence reduction activities through 3 community outreach activities, 3 website stories, 1 public service announcement, 2 news features and 20 photographs by the Audiovisual Unit and 2 features per week on Radio Miraya</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Between September and December 2013, UNMISS broadcast 12 programmes on Radio Miraya, published 7 stories for print and the website and disseminated 1 security public service announcement on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities and updates, including: handover of reinsertion projects, consisting of a health clinic and a primary school in Eastern Equatoria State and a police station in Western Bahr el-Ghazal State, to county authorities, distribution of toolkits to ex-combatants who graduated from the programme in Lakes State and graduation from the first weapons marking course of 15 members of uniformed forces in Juba. UNMISS provided coverage of the graduation of the 290 ex-combatants in Mapel to media outlets and publicized the ceremony in banners, leaflets and flyers. Owing to the conflict, after December 2013 the broadcast of 2 features per week ceased in order to focus on the political and humanitarian situation</p>
<p>Provision of support to the child protection units of the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and armed forces in collaboration with UNICEF, to assist with the screening, registration and release of children associated with the armed forces, as well as support for the development and delivery of programmes for children associated with the armed forces</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Mission also conducted 1 workshop in Lakes State on peacebuilding through sports for 51 participants and 2 awareness campaigns in the Eastern Equatoria State youth union on the youth's role in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the mandate of UNMISS</p> <p>UNMISS, in cooperation with UNICEF, provided logistics support to the child protection units of the state offices of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in all 10 states. UNMISS provided logistics support to the child protection focal points in the SPLA divisions/barracks during the identification, screening, registration and release of children associated with SPLA and armed groups, including transporting the children to interim transit centres. A total of 897 children were identified and screened in the different SPLA divisions/barracks, of whom 657 were officially registered and released by the Commission. Of those, 95 per cent benefited from community reintegration assistance from UNICEF and partners. Four posters were designed with UNICEF, including in Juba Arabic, to raise the awareness of communities and the military on obligations during conflict to protect children against recruitment</p>

---

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

---

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

3.2.1 Structures, policy, strategy and regulations for the South Sudan Police Service are developed and implementation is under way at the national, state and county levels (2011/12: 7; 2012/13: 15; 2013/14: 25)

The structure of the South Sudan National Police Service, including job descriptions, was drafted and approved by the Inspector General of Police and implemented at the national and state levels in 25 counties. The drafting of the core policies and relevant policing regulations has not been completed, pending the approval of the revised Police Act by parliament

3.2.2 Increase in the number of formally trained South Sudan Police Service officers (2011/12: 1,025; 2012/13: 2,000; 2013/14: 3,640)

Owing to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013, 2,425 police officers were formally trained on core policing areas, rather than the planned 3,640 officers

*Planned outputs**Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)**Remarks*

Provision of advice on the implementation of the Strategic Development Plan of the South Sudan Police Service to the Service leadership, through 12 meetings, on the development of structures, policies, strategies and regulations to strengthen command, control and communication, and provision of support to the Service on the establishment of a police presence and police authority in 10 state capitals and 28 counties through planning and the physical deployment of Service personnel

15

Meetings were held, during which advice was provided on the implementation of the Strategic Development Plan of the South Sudan National Police Service, comprising 2 meetings with the Ministry Policy Development Council, 2 meetings with the Police Leadership Council and 11 meetings with the Police Development Committee, in addition to monthly state police development committee meetings, which resulted in the approval of Police Service registration results, the report of the comprehensive institutional needs assessment, Police Service structures with job descriptions, the identity card policy, the strategic plan for 2013-2018 and the 2013/14 action plan, including the establishment of joint operations centres in all 10 state capitals to help strengthen command, control and communications. Furthermore, prior to the conflict in December 2013, UNMISS supported the Service in planning and drafting its organizational structures and job descriptions at the national and state levels and conducted daily co-location in 25 counties and covered 55 counties through long-duration patrols to ensure police presence

Provision of advice to and capacity development of the police through co-location of 450 United Nations police officers at the national, state and county levels at the request of the Government, provision of daily strategic, tactical and operational advice, mentorship and in-service training to improve efficiency and effectiveness with a focus on assisting the South Sudan Police Service in strengthening its basic police competencies, including in community policing, avoidance and addressing of prolonged and arbitrary detentions, and establishment of livestock patrol units	Yes	<p>Advice, mentorship and on-the-job training were provided to the South Sudan National Police Service through daily co-location of 5 strategic police advisers, 10 state police advisers and more than 600 United Nations police advisers at the national, state and county levels to help to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Service</p> <p>Community policing was conducted in all 10 states through the established police community relations committees; daily advice was provided on international human rights standards, including daily inspection of detention facilities to help to reduce arbitrary and prolonged detentions</p>
Provision of support and assistance to the South Sudan Police Service for the further development of centralized training facilities in Rajaf and Rambur (Kapuri) in line with internationally acceptable standards through donor support coordination, co-location, advice and planning, for the development and implementation of essential training and police reform measures; and for the building of key structures to enhance capacity in policing in collaboration with development partners	Yes	<p>Donor support for the development of Rajaf and Rambur (Kapuri) were coordinated through monthly Police Development Committee meetings, donor coordination meetings and liaison with Member States, which resulted in donations for a female dormitory with capacity for 230 occupants, a computer laboratory with 32 computers and a library, including desks, chairs and a variety of books</p> <p>Daily co-location was conducted and a team package approach to training was introduced and implemented at the Rajaf training centre by a team of specialized trainers from Rwanda and Uganda</p>
Provision of support for police reform and public confidence-building through 5 community workshops, the dissemination of online and print products to promote police training activities, and regular coverage of joint activities between the national police service and Radio Miraya; and provision of advice and support for the establishment of a diplomatic protection unit with static posts and mobile patrols, including a rapid response capability, within the national police service	Yes	<p>The National Diplomatic Protection Unit was established and deployed at the Juba international airport, diplomatic embassies and UNMISS premises and provided mobile patrol services within Juba. UNMISS provided support to the Unit through daily co-location of UNMISS personnel</p> <p>10 community workshops were held for 192 police officers on police reform, confidence-building, protection of civilians and gender and child protection</p> <p>5 magazines highlighting South Sudan National Police Service/United Nations Police activities were produced every 2 months and training was conducted for 24 national police officers on public relations and journalism</p> <p>Joint weekly radio programmes of the South Sudan/United Nations police on crime prevention, traffic and road safety, gender and general policing on Radio Miraya, including occasional broadcasts on Yambio FM radio station</p>



Provision of technical expertise and support for the implementation of the comprehensive gender-sensitive training curricula that has been adopted and covers basic policing, police management, training of trainers, criminal investigation and human rights for 2,740 personnel of the South Sudan Police Service, including the training of 1,000 personnel in basic policing and the institutionalization of justice for children	2,699	<p>South Sudan Police Service personnel were trained, comprising 2,425 personnel in 91 formal training courses and 124 police officers in 8 informal training courses on basic policing, training the trainers, crime scene investigations, police management, human rights and gender and child protection issues and 150 personnel, including special police protection units and corrections officers, in training sessions conducted in 6 state capitals (Bentiu, Juba, Rumbek, Torit, Wau and Yambio) to build the capacity of police and corrections officers to effectively handle cases of sexual and gender-based violence and mainstream gender into their daily work</p> <p>51 consultative meetings were held with UNFPA, UNDP, UN-Women and the Safety and Access to Justice Programme on gender, child and vulnerable persons' protection</p>
--	-------	---

**Expected accomplishment 3.3:** Strengthened military and civilian justice capacities in the Government, with complementarities between civilian and military justice systems

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.3.1 Revision, development and implementation of regulatory frameworks and strategic plans governing both civilian and military justice, in accordance with international law, standards and norms and the Constitution of South Sudan (2011/12: 3; 2012/13: 6; 2013/14: 8)	<p>The SPLA Act of 2009, subsequent regulations and other military legal instruments were revised to ensure compliance with international standards</p> <p>Through 6 advisory meetings held with the South Sudan Law Reform Commission, the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, the Judiciary Act and the Local Government Act were reviewed with the Mission's support. UNMISS reviewed and provided input to the Ministry of Justice on 5 bills on the establishment of national universities. More than 160 advisory meetings were held in 10 states with the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and other criminal justice institutions on the interpretation and application of legal and regulatory frameworks and procedures and the development of institutional strategies</p>
3.3.2 Review and implementation of national policies for addressing the accountability of military offenders, including through disciplinary action, and an increase in the number of cases of soldiers prosecuted in either the civilian or military justice system for committing violations and abuses (2011/12: 0 cases; 2012/13: 5 cases; 2013/14: 25 cases)	Before the crisis of December 2013, 116 soldiers were court-martialled, of whom 96 were convicted for serious crimes against the civilian population. From December 2013 to the end of the reporting period, the SPLA military justice component was redeployed to operational duties, and no military court martials were reported owing to the prevailing security conditions
3.3.3 Increase in coordination between rule of law institutions and in the number and capacity of trained judges, prosecutors and lawyers in the civilian justice system (2011/12: 0; 2012/13: 20; 2013/14: 60)	During the reporting period, 91 coordination meetings were facilitated between principal rule of law institutions. In addition, 10 training courses were conducted for 490 judges, prosecutors, police and prison officers, traditional chiefs, advocates, paralegals and other staff engaged in the criminal justice process

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice to the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice regarding the revision, development and implementation of legal and regulatory frameworks, strategic plans and procedures through 12 advisory meetings and the conduct of 6 workshops for the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and other rule of law institutions on improving criminal justice implementation, including juvenile justice, at the state and national levels, in collaboration with the United Nations country team; and provision of advice to the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior and the judiciary on strategic frameworks and plans that are required to be implemented to address gaps in the key priority areas identified in the final report on the rule of law indicators project	5	Topical presentations delivered on key legislative drafting areas in collaboration with the Directorate of Legislation of the Ministry of Justice since November 2013. The Mission also formulated 1 proposal for the operational restructuring of the Directorate of Legislation and reviewed bills related to public universities
	6	Advisory meetings held with the South Sudan Law Reform Commission on the review of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, the Judiciary Act and the Local Government Act and the development and submission of a concept paper on proposed procedures for the law reform process in South Sudan
	3	Consensus-building meetings with the Ministry of Justice and the South Sudan Law Reform Commission on draft legislation
	10	States where the Mission conducted a mapping and needs assessment of the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice, with a final report produced
	160	Advisory meetings held in 10 states with the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and other criminal justice institutions on the interpretation and application of legal and regulatory frameworks and procedures and the development of institutional strategies
	10	Training workshops conducted in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria States, Warrap State and Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States for 169 participants from the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and other criminal justice institutions on improving criminal justice implementation, particularly towards reducing prolonged, arbitrary detention

	33	Coordination forum meetings attended, including 3 state consultations on the rule of law indicators project report, 4 governance, 4 protection and 3 child protection cluster meetings, 5 development committees, 10 inter-institutional coordination meetings and 4 donor forums
	10	Advisory meetings held with the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice to provide technical legal advice on the status of persons accused of treason in relation to the events of 15 December 2013
Provision of advice to the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs and the military on the development of military regulatory and strategic planning frameworks and administrative procedures through weekly meetings, including 10 meetings on legislative review and 20 meetings on policy, directives and procedures; the conduct of 2 workshops on strengthening the legal and regulatory frameworks for military institutions to address gaps in key areas; and provision of advice to the military on proposed amendments to the SPLA act of 2009 to prohibit the recruitment of children and specify punitive measures and accountability mechanisms for violators	30	Prior to the crisis of December 2013:  Weekly meetings at which UNMISS advised the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs on issues related to ensuring the transparency of the accountability mechanism, which yielded results in August 2013, when, for the first time, the SPLA spokesperson held press briefings for the public on accountability efforts conducted by the organization
	10	Training modules conducted for 92 military lawyers on criminal law and procedure, investigation and command responsibility in the context of violation of international humanitarian law. Through weekly meetings, the military justice participants were assisted with technical expertise and advice, which resulted in the completion of a punitive instruction pertaining to the recruitment of child soldiers and procedures for court martials
	15	Sessions conducted for the 70 per cent completion of the revision of the SPLA Act of 2009
	30	Weekly meetings and 2 strategic planning workshops held for military justice advocates general  UNMISS was co-located with the SPLA Child Protection Unit of the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs to provide technical support to the implementation of the SPLA revised action plan, the development of strategic policy, planning and the prioritization of actions and operational issues, including increasing accountability measures for perpetrators of grave violations, especially on issues of child recruitment. Monthly meetings were held to review the progress in the implementation of the revised action plan, and the Mission recommended action to address issues affecting

		the plan's implementation. A total of 8 military command orders were issued by SPLA granting access to the United Nations for the verification of children within SPLA and prohibiting the recruitment of children and military use of schools. Punitive orders to sanction military armed forces who commit crimes and grave violations against children were also issued by SPLA. As a result, 31 SPLA officers were prosecuted under the orders
Provision of support for the development of an integrated military justice system and its alignment with the civilian criminal justice system through the co-location of 10 advisers in national institutions, including the military, and provision of support to the government-chaired Working Group on Military Justice Reform and the Law Reform Commission	No	Recruitment of 5 government-provided military law experts was conducted, with the intention to be co-located with the SPLA sub-offices to align the military justice system with the civil justice system and provide support to the working groups on military justice reform and the Law Reform Commission; however, owing to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013, the process was postponed
Provision of support for 120 meetings of state rule of law forums to enable chiefs, commissioners, judges, prosecutors and police and prison officials to strengthen rule of law institutions through improved coordination, and provision of capacity-building support for judges, prosecutors and relevant rule of law officials	58	Rule of law forum meetings conducted by UNMISS in 9 states, of which 26 were supported jointly with UNDP, for judges, prosecutors, police and prison officers, customary chiefs and social and probation workers
	35	Presentations delivered on priority rule of law issues. The lower output can be attributed to the discontinuation of rule of law forums in the Greater Upper Nile and in Central Equatoria State following the outbreak of conflict in December 2013. The Mission organized 7 public lectures on topical rule of law and justice issues at the University of Juba. The Mission also broadcast 7 radio programmes on rule of law issues on national and state radio. Furthermore, UNMISS conducted 24 civic education and public awareness sessions on general rule of law issues for 1,334 civil society representatives in 6 states. In addition, the Mission developed, produced and distributed rule of law promotional materials in all 10 states, including 180 posters and 500 brochures
Provision of support for the review, reform and implementation of criminal law and procedures and justice for children, in collaboration with UNICEF, to improve alignment with international human rights law and standards through 24 advisory	156	Advisory meetings conducted, comprising 107 (in collaboration with UNICEF) with criminal justice counterparts on justice for children and other vulnerable groups and 49 with the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and other criminal justice institutions on administration of justice issues

meetings and 7 workshops at the state and national levels to assist the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, the Law Review Commission, the national and state legislative assemblies and relevant rule of law institutions in identifying reform priorities arising from court monitoring, review of cases and case management and tracking systems	4	Capacity-building workshops on justice for vulnerable groups implemented in 4 states for 130 participants from the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and other criminal justice institutions, 3 of which were implemented jointly with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
	18	Awareness-raising sessions delivered in 4 states on justice for vulnerable groups and access to justice
	13	State-level and 1 national-level awareness-raising sessions held for service providers on the protection of and justice for vulnerable groups, including 317 police officers and 137 military officers
	53	Cases monitored in formal courts at the state level to identify reform priorities, which produced 3 analytical reports
	56	Court sessions monitored, including 11 sessions of the special court for the trial of persons accused of treason with regard to the events of 15 December 2013, which produced 11 session reports and 1 final analytical report; and 45 traditional court sessions, which produced 2 related analytical reports
	3	State-level workshops/round-table discussions organized on customary law and traditional justice for 48 chiefs, and one 3-day workshop on traditional justice organized jointly with Pact International and the United States Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs in Upper Nile State for 50 participants, including traditional chiefs, representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the prison and police service and non-governmental and civil society organizations
	95	Advisory meetings conducted, comprising 56 on traditional justice, 28 on establishing networks of pro bono advocates and paralegals and 11 on implementing the legal aid strategy of the Ministry of Justice
	10	Training sessions/workshops organized for 262 legal aid lawyers and paralegals

7	Legal aid awareness sessions held for 301 detained persons
9	Coordination meetings with donors in the legal aid field. The Mission also participated in 5 drafting sessions of the Western Equatoria Customary Law Code and procedures bill. UNMISS also developed a generic appeal form in consultation with criminal justice counterparts in 4 states and provided technical, legal and logistical support to the organization and implementation of the constitutive conference of the South Sudan Bar Association in June 2014, which was attended by 240 advocates

**Expected accomplishment 3.4:** Government security sector institutions that function in accordance with relevant best practices

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.4.1 Adoption and implementation of a security sector reform framework	The final draft of the national security policy, the first element of the security sector reform framework, has been completed and is awaiting endorsement by the Council of Ministers and approval by the National Legislative Assembly. The national security policy establishes the basis for the national security strategy, which will build upon other legislation and policies related to security sector reform
3.4.2 Passage of legislation on governance and oversight of the security sector, in accordance with best practice	Drafting instructions and a technical framework were developed, entailing consultation with the Minister of National Security, as the basis for the development of a national security act. As the national security policy is still under consideration by the National Legislative Assembly, legislation on governance and oversight of the security sector has not been enacted, inasmuch as this is dependent on the passage of the national security policy
3.4.3 Adoption and implementation of a framework for small arms and light weapons	At the end of the reporting period, the draft small arms bill completed in the previous reporting period was awaiting approval by the Ministry of Justice

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice to the Government on the work of the national security council and its executive secretariat and of the state security committees through weekly meetings at the national and state levels, co-location of a senior security sector reform adviser and deployment of 10 National Professional Officers at the state level, and conduct of 14 workshops and training sessions at the state level	No	A security sector reform adviser was co-located in the Ministry of National Security and 10 security sector National Professional Officers were deployed in 10 states. Regular advisory meetings were held prior to December 2013 with ministers from the Ministries of National Security, Defence and the Interior on the roles, responsibilities and functioning of a properly established national security council

		<p>State security council secretariats were established in Jonglei and Lakes States; however, neither secretariat was operational owing to the instability of state governments and the current crisis</p> <p>UNMISS chaired the August 2013 session of the SPLA working group meeting and participated in the meeting of the working group on the rule of law and other coordination meetings from July to December 2013. After December 2013, meetings were cancelled owing to the outbreak of the crisis</p> <p>Consultations and preparations for workshops to be developed at local level were implemented during the period from July to November 2013; however, workshops were postponed because of the crisis in December 2013</p>
Provision of advice to the Ministry of National Security on the conduct of a comprehensive review of the security sector, and provision of advice on the development of a national security strategy through weekly meetings, co-location and 15 workshops (5 at the national level and 10 at the state level)	No	<p>Pending the adoption of the national security policy, and in view of the security situation following the outbreak of conflict in December 2013, outreach activities to sensitize the public to this policy and the role of state security committees within the national security architecture, through workshops in 10 states, and to provide support for the implementation of the national security policy, through 20 meetings, were not carried out to completion</p> <p>The Mission held regular and ad hoc meetings with members of the Ministry of National Security and other security officials between July and December 2013 to advise on the need for conducting a comprehensive review of the security sector</p>
Provision of advice to the South Sudan Legislative Assembly and civil society on the role of security sector oversight actors through 16 meetings, training sessions and workshops	4	<p>UNMISS provided advice through its conduct of the following:</p> <p>Needs assessments at the national level for civil society organizations in view of requirements for technical support in developing strategic frameworks and workplans regarding civilian oversight in the security sector</p>
	3	<p>Field assessment visits to Wau (Western Bahr el Ghazal), Aweil (Northern Bahr el Ghazal) and Bor (Jonglei) to identify security sector oversight actors at the state level and assess their capacity needs</p>

	2	<p>A two-day workshop on strengthening internal accountability and oversight of security institutions at the national level, for 62 representatives of State authorities and civil society, and a one-day workshop for civil society organizations on their role in monitoring, investigating and reporting human rights violations, for 40 representatives of 14 civil society organizations</p> <p>Owing to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013, the remaining 7 planned meetings, training sessions and workshops were not conducted</p>
Provision of advice to the Government on the development of strategies to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons through 2 workshops for the working group on stockpile management and weekly meetings at the Ministry of the Interior	1	Two-day facilitated workshop on stockpile management, in partnership with the Bonn International Centre for Conversion, in Malakal (Upper Nile) for 22 participants and Rumbek (Lakes) for 23 participants, including representatives of organized forces
	1	Meeting conducted on stockpile management for organized forces in Juba (Central Equatoria)

---

**Expected accomplishment 3.5:** Strengthened capacity of South Sudan to establish a safe, secure and humane prison system and to end prolonged, arbitrary detention

---

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

3.5.1 Administrative structures, policies, operational strategies and regulations for the South Sudan Prison Service are developed, adopted and implemented

Regulations for the South Sudan Prison Service were developed and agreed jointly with the Prison Service, the Ministry of Justice, UNODC and UNDP and submitted to Ministry of Justice for endorsement prior to the December 2013 crisis. The regulations include provisions on organization and functioning of the prison service, scope of activities, classification of prisons and prisoners, general treatment of prisoners, and use of force. The endorsement of the regulations by the Ministry of Justice is pending

3.5.2 Increase in the number of qualified South Sudan Prison Service staff (2011/12: 160; 2012/13: 250; 2013/14: 400) and of prosecutors, judges and court liaison officers (2011/12: 25; 2012/13: 75; 2013/14: 120)

A total of 125 South Sudan Prison Service staff, including 96 who completed the in-service one-year cadet training programme in Juba and 25 probation officers who completed a specialized course in December 2013, were added to the South Sudan Prison Service. The cadet training programme and specialized course were supported by UNMISS and UNODC. Owing to the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, the planned training of an additional 300 prison staff was not implemented

A total of 143 personnel comprising 78 newly-recruited judges, 15 court liaison officers and 50 prosecutors were trained during the reporting period through the joint efforts of the Mission, UNDP, the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice and the International Development Law Organization



3.5.3 Increase in the number of cases of detainees/prisoners held in prolonged, arbitrary detention in prison or in police or military detention facilities that are referred to the appropriate court, prosecution office or prison authority (2011/12: 20; 2012/13: 100; 2013/14: 200)

A total of 4,526 cases of prolonged, arbitrary detention were addressed following referral, review and advice on procedures, rules, regulations, laws and progress of appeals (501 identified on average per week; 87 resolved on average per week)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support for developing the capacity of the South Sudan Prison Service to establish a safe, secure and humane prison system that responds to the specific needs of women and juvenile prisoners through the provision of advice on the development of training frameworks for use by prison trainers, conduct of 18 management and specialist courses for 400 middle- and senior-level prison service personnel, including on human rights and justice for children, and direct mentoring of prison service staff in 10 state and 19 county prisons on improving prison safety and security, including through the co-location of Mission experts at Service headquarters, state prison directorates and the prison academy	15	<p>Prior to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013: UNMISS conducted management and specialist courses for 301 middle- and senior-level prison service staff, including 46 women, on leadership development, management, internal audit, financial management, agriculture, food and nutrition, probation, human rights, justice for children, and basic computer skills. The remaining 3 courses were not implemented owing to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013</p> <p>Technical advice was provided to trainers within the South Sudan Prison Service Training Academy on delivery of training within the framework of the 9-month period of cadet training and for the development of 30 training modules on prison management and the regulatory framework, non-commissioned officers training, training the trainer and the cadet course</p> <p>Prior to December 2013, daily mentoring on prison management and the application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners was provided to prison staff in 10 states and 19 county support base prisons, with the support of 98 government-provided corrections personnel, who were co-located at prisons</p> <p>UNMISS conducted monthly prison visits in all 10 states to monitor the situation of children in prisons, advocate and mentor the prison authorities and staff on the need to review cases for early trials so as to prevent prolonged detention of children. UNMISS organized 3 training sessions for 100 prison and national police staff to build their capacity on child juvenile justice issues and the National Child Act of 2008</p>

Provision of support for strengthening prison management in South Sudan through the provision of training, including on human rights and justice for children, for 50 military detention officials, 100 cadet officers and 250 regular prison officers	100	Prior to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013: Officers trained through the cadet course which included topics such as human rights and justice for children
	107	Regular prison staff trained on human rights and prison health
	4	Training sessions on human rights-based management of military detention facilities for 37 military police officers
Provision of advice, through weekly meetings with the South Sudan Prison Service, to support the strengthening of the inspectorate unit to monitor prison operations and investigate prison incidents and to assist with the development of a comprehensive plan for the management of prison medical services, including the management of mentally ill persons in prisons and mentoring, through co-location and on-the-job coaching, and provision of advice to the South Sudan Prison Service on the introduction of community service, paralegals and prisoner rehabilitation through prison industries, prison regimes and support for the establishment of prison farms	No	Prior to December 2013, UNMISS regularly met with the South Sudan Prison Service and provided advice on strengthening the inspectorate unit to monitor prison operations and investigation of prison incidents, including on the development of the inspection policy and manual, which have been endorsed by the South Sudan Prison Service. During the reporting period, a chief of unit was appointed and several cadets trained by UNMISS began service training in the unit
		A prison mental health strategy was developed in consultation with stakeholders and adopted by the South Sudan Prison Service. A framework for prisoner rehabilitation was developed and endorsed by the South Sudan Prison Service
		UNMISS initiated prison garden projects aimed at prisoner rehabilitation in 3 states with support from UNODC, and prison staff received agriculture-related mentoring and advice from UNMISS
		UNMISS provided advice to the South Sudan Prison Service in developing an agriculture project application for funding from the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation; the Service has raised \$1.8 million from the Facility for the project to be implemented by FAO
		Owing to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013, remaining planned activities were not implemented
Provision of support to the courts, prosecution offices, police and prison services in implementing prisoner remand review boards in at least 5 additional states, including through the provision of technical assistance for a detention case review process, with special attention paid	Yes	UNMISS provided technical assistance to the judiciary and the Ministries of Justice and Legal Administration in the organization of 23 remand review board sessions in 5 states (Eastern and Western Equatoria, Upper Nile, and Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal) and produced 22 reports. The Mission provided mentoring to police, prison,

to women and children; mentoring of prison and police staff and court liaison officers to support the remand review boards; and mentoring and advice to state-level prosecution offices and courts to address identified detention cases

prosecution and judiciary staff on a weekly basis on addressing identified cases of prolonged, arbitrary detention. Weekly advisory meetings were discontinued in the Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity and Central Equatoria States owing to the outbreak of the security crisis in December 2013, while in the less affected states, the advisory meetings continued as planned

UNMISS established 4 holding facilities within the Mission's protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal, Bentiu and Bor to address security issues for internally displaced persons in line with Mission guidelines and interim standard operating procedures on detention in United Nations peace operations. The Mission provided technical legal support during 77 security risk assessments and 14 handover risk assessments for internally displaced persons suspected of having committed offences within protection of civilians sites. The Mission conducted 5 follow-up meetings with criminal justice counterparts on cases handed over for processing

UNMISS regularly visited state prisons and police detention centres to mentor prison officials and monitor the situation of children, including the review and early trial of cases so as to prevent prolonged detention. A total of 56 children assisted by the Mission were released early from police detention centres and prisons

UNMISS and UNICEF developed guidelines on the handling of children in protection of civilians sites who were charged with juvenile delinquency and crime, which included monitoring and referral of cases to child protection actors working at those sites

UNMISS conducted:

Provision of technical advice through 12 meetings and workshops, as well as 10 training sessions or consultations, for state and national judiciary, and prosecution, prison and police officials, as well as military justice actors and traditional justice actors, on appropriate actions to take to reduce the number of those being held arbitrarily and for prolonged periods in detention facilities, including by addressing individual cases and revising standard operating procedures, rules, regulations and laws

360

Advisory meetings on monitoring, tracking and mentoring in police stations and prisons in all 10 states with regard to arrests, detention and investigations. As a result of the crisis in December 2013, these activities were suspended in Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States. A total of 4,526 cases (501 identified weekly on average; 87 resolved weekly on average) of prolonged, arbitrary detention were fully addressed through review and advice on procedures, rules, regulations, laws and progress of appeals, as a direct result of the Mission's engagement across all 10 states

	8	<p>Training workshops were organized: 6 workshops on actions to reduce cases of prolonged, arbitrary detention in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Warrap, Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal for 169 participants, and 2 integrated workshops in Juba for 76 military police officers and judge advocates which addressed topics such as investigation, crime scene management and basic military police duties. The Mission facilitated the establishment of, and monitored 2 cases brought before, the Twic County (Warrap) mobile high court</p> <p>Training workshops in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei were cancelled because of the security crisis and a training workshop in Lakes was cancelled owing to a ban by the State Governor</p>
	104	<p>Sessions were organized on prolonged, arbitrary detention at the state level and 72 monthly analytical reports were drafted on the overall situation of prolonged, arbitrary detention throughout South Sudan. The working groups in Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei were suspended as a result of the outbreak of the security crisis on 15 December 2013</p>
	9	<p>Advisory meetings were conducted on the need for deployment of judiciary staff or mobile courts at the state level, with 2 reports produced on the functioning of mobile courts</p> <p>UNMISS monitored 13 cases brought before the Juba prison and Gudele mobile courts, which had been established in 2013 to address the backlog of cases of prolonged, arbitrary detention</p>
Provision of advice, technical assistance and good offices to all relevant authorities to reduce and prevent the use of arbitrary detention, including the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs and SPLA, and support to the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, in coordination with UNICEF, for the establishment of a national justice system for children through the implementation of the five-year strategic plan on justice for children	No	<p>Prior to the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, UNMISS organized 3 command responsibility training sessions, including on preventing or reducing the use of arbitrary detention, for 89 military staff, including military justice personnel, in Wau, Juba and Malakal</p> <p>Regulations for SPLA detention facilities intended to uphold human rights, including child rights, were drafted in collaboration with Mission components, and consultation with the South Sudan Human Rights Commission</p> <p>UNMISS continued to support the work of the juvenile justice review boards at the national and state levels to expedite cases involving children,</p>

including a case-by-case detention review process, with special attention focused on women and children. UNMISS, in conjunction with UNICEF and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, provided mentoring and advice to state-level prosecution offices and courts in support of the juvenile justice review boards and case review process so as to enhance national child and juvenile justice reform, which led to the early release of 45 children in prisons

**Expected accomplishment 3.6:** Strengthened capacity of South Sudan to protect civilians from the threat posed by mines and explosive remnants of war in compliance with relevant international humanitarian conventions and standards

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.6.1 Decrease in the number of civilian casualties caused by mines and explosive remnants of war (2011/12: 109; 2012/13: 75; 2013/14: 50)	<p>45 civilian casualties (12 dead and 33 injured) were reported during the period 2013/14</p> <p>The decrease was achieved despite the outbreak of conflict and widespread use of explosive weapons in or near civilian areas, including the use of cluster munitions in Jonglei. In response to the emergency, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) achieved: (a) reorientation of mine action teams and provision of timely support, including survey or clearance of explosive remnants of war inside or close to UNMISS bases, protection of civilians sites and key airfields; (b) completion of 500 village and town surveys, including the removal of abandoned ordnance and stockpiles from schools and public buildings; (c) assessment and/or clearing of 22 compounds in Bor for United Nations and humanitarian partners; and (d) provision of support to UNMISS construction activities including protection of civilians sites. Following heavy fighting in and around Malakal, teams surveyed and cleared areas, including sites located around a proposed hospital</p>
3.6.2 Increase in land available for socioeconomic activities as a result of demining (2011/12: 5,918,884 m <sup>2</sup> ; 2012/13: 2,000,000 m <sup>2</sup> ; 2013/14: 5,400,000 m <sup>2</sup> )	<p>12,000,000 m<sup>2</sup> of land, an area equivalent to 1,700 football fields, was cleared and/or released to communities as safe land in the period 2013/14</p> <p>The mine action operations reduced the risk of death or injury to communities, enhanced opportunities for the resumption of socioeconomic activities, increased the protection of civilians and assisted the safe delivery of humanitarian aid</p>

### 3.6.3 Strengthened national capacity for implementing mine action activities

The capacity of the National Mine Action Authority was enhanced during the period 2013/14 through on-the-job training sessions, field missions, coordination workshops and infrastructure improvements at field offices. UNMAS support to and collaboration with national partners prior to the crisis included: (a) activities related to mine clearance and operational quality assurance; (b) conventional weapons disposal training for police and mine risk education; (c) activities related to victim assistance and disability; (d) support for improvements in infrastructure of armories; and (e) training in physical security and stockpile management

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of mine action services to enable the release to local communities, for productive use, of 20 per cent of accessible surveyed hazardous areas recorded in the Information Management System for Mine Action by 30 June 2014; survey of 100 per cent of non-surveyed accessible suspected hazardous areas recorded in the System by 30 June 2014; surveillance and clearance of 100 per cent of accessible explosive ordnance disposal tasks recorded in the System by 30 June 2014; surveillance and clearance of 60 per cent of the explosive ordnance disposal tasks recorded in the System from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014; and rapid response to requests for emergency surveys, verifying clearances and, if needed, clearance of roads	No	<p>UNMAS provided coordination for and supported implementation of the survey, clearance and release of 1,440 areas, which had been formerly classified as suspected "hazardous areas", to local communities during the period 2013/14, which included 113 suspected minefields, 35 ammunition dumps, 28 confrontation areas, 3 ambush areas and 1,261 explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks. More than 700 kilometres of routes were verified and/or assessed, contributing to the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance and UNMISS mobility. In total, 955 landmines and 11,200 items in the explosive remnants of war category (including mortars, rockets, grenades and rocket-propelled grenades) were destroyed</p> <p>Specific achievements included:</p> <p>66 per cent of accessible surveyed hazardous areas recorded in the Mine Action database were released</p> <p>76 per cent of non-surveyed accessible suspected hazardous areas were surveyed</p> <p>85 per cent of explosive ordnance disposal-related tasks recorded during the reporting period were surveyed or cleared</p>
	222	Helicopter landing sites were provided with emergency verification to facilitate UNMISS operations

		<p>Owing to the outbreak of conflict, there was an increase in explosive remnants of war-related contamination over the previous reporting period, involving the identification and requirement for clearance of cluster munitions near Bor. In this regard, mine action assets were retasked in accordance with emergency requirements; teams were unable to survey 100 per cent of non-surveyed accessible suspected hazardous areas and clear 100 per cent of explosive ordnance disposal spot tasks</p>
<p>Delivery of community-based mine risk education to 150,000 persons; delivery of mine risk education training to 500 volunteers who will act as peer-to-peer educators within their communities; support for the integration of mine risk education into the national curricula, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF; awareness-raising of the threats posed by landmines and mine action activities in South Sudan by organizing activities to mark the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, including provision of support to community police relations committees for activities in three cities; and promotion of mine action issues and activities through Radio Miraya and print and community outreach activities on the International Day</p>	<p>158,853</p>	<p>Persons received community-based risk education through UNMAS support to activities and broader coordination for the sector. The training was intended to reduce the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war. UNMAS conducted risk education for internally displaced persons, in targeted areas in Bor, Rubkona, Juba, Lainya, Maban, Melut and Yei, in order to increase awareness and to promote safe behaviour</p> <p>UNMAS also provided training to United Nations staff and humanitarian partners in order to improve awareness concerning mine and explosive remnants of war-related threats and operations in a contaminated environment</p>
	<p>230</p>	<p>Volunteers were trained as peer-to-peer educators, including 120 adults (69 males and 59 females) and 110 children (60 boys and 50 girls). Training sessions began in September 2013; however, as a result of the conflict, additional training sessions were delayed to allow risk education teams to focus training activities on conflict-affected areas</p>
	<p>1,071</p>	<p>Community volunteers were trained, including 475 women, 577 men, 10 girls and 9 boys, who will provide risk education to members of their communities. While risk education was not integrated into the national school curricula, the Ministry of Education has approved the teacher's guide for future utilization and 71 teachers were given training in risk education in Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes States for future implementation</p>

		<p>The observance of the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action on 4 April 2014 was marked by numerous events and initiatives. In light of the conflict, the programme focused on reaching beneficiaries affected by the violence. The message and the International Day were promoted widely through public service announcements broadcast on Radio Miraya and the UNMISS website, billboards and posters around Juba and 9 of the 10 UNMISS bases, as well as through media outlets such as Citizen TV, Voice of America, Eye Radio, and TVC News (Nigeria). A risk education quiz designed to raise awareness was conducted in 3 schools in Juba. UNMAS broadcast a video displaying the support of the international community on Facebook and, in collaboration with the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO), posted a media story on the ECHO website. The United Nations Information Centre Tokyo posted an article on this event</p>
<p>Dissemination of updates and briefing materials, including maps, through various media outlets to all stakeholders inside and outside South Sudan on the implementation of mine action operations, accidents caused by mines or explosive remnants of war and new mines being laid; and organization of monthly and ad hoc meetings with all mine action operators and stakeholders in South Sudan to coordinate operations</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Updates and briefing materials were distributed to the National Mine Action Authority on a weekly basis, and to mine action partners and donor and humanitarian communities on a periodic basis. The reports provided timely information on activities and critical developments such as accidents, the threat of new mines and the status of routes. Maps were provided to partners through regular updates and on an ad hoc basis. UNMAS participated in interviews conducted by national and international media to share updates on activities and achievements and to outline the impact of mine action interventions</p> <p>Owing to the crisis, the monthly coordination meetings were held frequently to ensure effective planning and coordination. To enhance programme delivery, UNMAS participated in UNMISS working groups and management meetings</p> <p>Through the cluster system framework, UNMAS provided leadership for the mine action subcluster, conducted monthly, to coordinate mine action interventions and ensure integration in the wider humanitarian response. Following the crisis in December 2013, the subcluster met as needed to develop the crisis response plan and to coordinate humanitarian funding appeals. A risk education working group met separately once a month to coordinate activities</p>



Provision of advice and support to the South Sudan National Mine Action Authority and relevant ministries on the implementation of the plan to adhere to key mine action and victim assistance-related conventions through co location of advisory and operational staff in Juba and 1 state; conduct of weekly on-the-job training sessions for all sections of the Authority; provision of 5 workshops and conduct of 12 joint week-long field trips; and development of a national operational capacity within the South Sudan National Police Service to address the threat posed by explosive remnants of war

5 workshops  
12 field trips

UNMAS provided weekly on-the-job training to relevant National Mine Action Authority sections to support transition to national ownership, as well as conducted five technical workshops on land release, mine risk education, gender, strategy development, and approaches that can be used to train army engineer units in demining. More than 12 field missions were conducted with national counterparts to reinforce technical skills in demining operations and quality assurance. In accordance with capacity development priorities for co-locating with national counterparts, more than 10 UNMAS personnel began working from the National Mine Action Authority offices in 2013. A more comprehensive co-location plan was developed for 2014 but was not implemented owing to the prevailing security situation and the change of the Mission's mandate under Security Council resolution 2155 (2014). Technical and logistic support was also provided to the National Mine Action Authority

In October 2013, UNMAS led a strategic planning workshop with the National Mine Action Authority, UNICEF and UNHCR whose aim was to develop a multi-year strategy. The consultation resulted in the creation of a vision and clear outputs for the South Sudan programme. A 5-year strategy was subsequently developed and will have been finalized by the next reporting period

UNMAS supported the National Mine Action Authority with regard to its role in the national disability policy steering committee, which is to advise and support the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare on policy matters, collect inputs on the status of sector disability inclusions and set up mechanisms for monitoring the victim assistance component of the National Mine Action Strategic Plan. In preparation for the Thirteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, held in Geneva from 2 to 5 December 2013, UNMAS provided support to the National Mine Action Authority in drafting its annual transparency report

		<p>Two 8-week conventional munitions disposal training courses were conducted for the South Sudan National Police Service. With support from the Mission and the National Mine Action Authority, 39 police officers completed the intensive training. However, the outbreak of conflict in December 2013 delayed the start of the second course, which was completed in the following reporting period. Upon completion of the training, the police returned to their respective states to form local conventional munitions disposal teams with the capacity to dispose safely of explosive remnants of war within their communities.</p>
Provision of advice to government authorities, the military and the South Sudan National Police Service on physical security and stockpile management improvements, including the refurbishment and reconstruction of ammunition storage facilities and direct support for physical security and stockpile management and clearance activities within ammunition storage areas	Yes	<p>Prior to December 2013, UNMAS implemented weapons and ammunition management projects in Central Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal States to increase security and contribute to a strengthening of the rule of law. In Central Equatoria, activities were undertaken in ammunition storage areas in Lainya and the Pakula air defence compound to dispose of unsafe stocks and to implement ammunition management practices. The project helps safeguard communities by limiting the risk of explosive events and the diversion of weapons and ammunition, and eases the burden of managing surplus stockpiles. In Juba county, UNMAS implemented refurbishments and small-scale physical security interventions in 6 police outposts and rehabilitated the existing storage infrastructure at 3 armories so as to increase the capacity to manage small arms, light weapons and munitions. Police personnel were trained in ledger bookkeeping and senior officials were retrained in administering quality assurance at the refurbished armoury sites. In Western Bahr el Ghazal, UNMAS implemented 3 projects designed to effect physical and structural improvements in storage sites and introduced container-style temporary weapons storage.</p>

---

## Component 4: human rights

### Expected accomplishment 4.1: Combating impunity and improving enjoyment of human rights

#### *Planned indicators of achievement*

#### *Actual indicators of achievement*

4.1.1 South Sudan ratifies, accedes and succeeds to core human rights treaties

In November and December 2013, the National Legislative Assembly approved ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, pending presidential assent. The ratification bills for 5 treaties in the “human rights package” are still awaiting the approval of the Assembly

A session was conducted with the directorate on drafting in the Ministry of Justice to analyse the legal situation and context of women in South Sudan. This analysis supported the Ministry in advocating for support by parliamentary committees for the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as an additional national legal and policy framework for gender accountability and protection of women’s rights

UNMISS and UNICEF conducted a series of advocacy meetings with the South Sudan national parliament through the lobbying group on children and the Special Committee on Gender, Children, Social Welfare, Religious Affairs, Youths and Sports for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol thereto, which resulted in the adoption and ratification in November 2013 of the Convention and the Optional Protocol thereto, pending the approval of the President

4.1.2 The South Sudan Human Rights Commission establishes offices in all 10 states, investigates 50 cases of human rights violations and releases 5 reports or public statements

The South Sudan Human Rights Commission downsized its presence and programmes, resulting from an estimated 50 per cent reduction in its budget allocation by the Government, which forced the closure of offices outside Juba headquarters

The Human Rights Commission’s operations were completely interrupted in all 10 states after the conflict began on 15 December 2013. Commission field staff members were redeployed to Juba. The Commission continued to receive and investigate complaints and conduct field missions to states to monitor and investigate human rights violations

On 18 March 2014, the Commission issued a public report entitled “Interim report on the South Sudan internal conflict, 15 December 2013-15 March 2014”. The Commission also released 3 public statements and a viewpoint paper

4.1.3 Increase in the number of human rights prosecutions by the Government (2012/13: 30; 2013/14: 45)

Prior to the conflict in December 2013, UNMISS documented 24 cases in which human rights violations committed by State actors were investigated or prosecuted by the Government

Between January and February 2014, the following accountability bodies and activities were established to investigate mainly conflict-related crimes and violations of human rights and humanitarian law: (a) an investigation committee set up by the Government and chaired by the former President of the Supreme Court; (b) 2 investigative committees established by SPLA; (c) a 5-member committee established by the South Sudan National Police Service to investigate killings of civilians in Juba; and (d) an ex officio investigation conducted by the Ministry of Justice into atrocities committed in Juba

By the end of the reporting period, UNMISS had not received information indicating that any of the accountability measures announced by the Government had fulfilled their mandates

4.1.4 Number of reported arrests and detentions of human rights defenders, journalists and civil society actors decreases by 50 per cent (2012/13: 10; 2013/14: 5)

UNMISS continued to document cases of interference with the right to freedom of expression by State authorities, including the arbitrary arrest and detention and harassment of journalists and other individuals critical of the Government

Between July and December 2013, the climate of freedom of expression in South Sudan had progressively worsened, with at least 5 documented incidents of interference

Owing to the conflict in December 2013, freedom of expression was severely curtailed. After mid-January 2014, UNMISS documented at least 18 incidents involving the illegal arrest, detention, intimidation, harassment and expulsion of national and foreign journalists, as well as the surveillance and censorship of media houses and confiscation of newspapers

UNMISS also documented dozens of reports of threats against human rights defenders and local human rights organizations. The Mission intervened in these cases to facilitate the protection of journalists, civil society activists and human rights defenders

4.1.5 Reduction in the total number of reported incidents of human rights violations, in particular by members of the security forces, in areas of conflict (2012/13: 75; 2013/14: 50)

As a result of the conflict in December 2013, UNMISS documented a significant increase in human rights violations (a total of 143) committed by security forces, especially in areas of conflict: 2 in Warrap; 9 in Western Bahr el Ghazal; 3 in Northern Bahr el Ghazal; 7 in Lakes; 3 in Eastern Equatoria; 2 in Western Equatoria; 40 in Central Equatoria; 22 in Jonglei; 38 in Unity; and 17 in Upper Nile

However, the statistics provided are incomplete, as UNMISS encountered serious challenges while investigating and documenting allegations of violations of human rights and humanitarian law committed by both sides in the conflict throughout South Sudan

---



	3	Meetings held, in conjunction with UNICEF, to support the incorporation of human rights into the secondary school curriculum. Recruitment of an international consultant by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was facilitated to assist the South Sudan Human Rights Commission in developing the curriculum. However, owing to the prevailing security situation, this plan has been suspended indefinitely
	3	Delivery of 2-day training activities for 105 Commission staff on the investigation, identification, reporting and monitoring of human rights violations; treaty ratification; relevant human rights-related reporting obligation; human rights in administration of justice; transitional justice, legal aid and arbitrary arrest and detention; engagement of the Commission with treaty bodies; the bill of rights, with regard to the constitutional review process; and the Commission's strategic planning and collaboration with other national stakeholders  As a result of the suspension of capacity-building activities after the outbreak of the crisis, the planned additional 2 training activities were not implemented
Provision of support to human rights-related organizations through the delivery of 5 consultation workshops and 10 training programmes for civil society organizations, including organizations of journalists, on human rights, democracy and the rule of law	12	Training workshops and community sensitization programmes organized for participants, between August and October 2013 in Juba, on the following topics: the human rights mandate of UNMISS; basic human rights principles; mob justice and its implications for the enjoyment of human rights; and the rule of law
	6	Training sessions conducted including, between February and April 2014: 3 training sessions in Yambio for 115 participants and 2 training sessions in Rumbek for 64 participants, on human rights in the administration of justice; the role of traditional chiefs in protecting and promoting human rights; human rights and state obligations in promoting and protecting human rights; the role of UNMISS in human rights promotion and protection and potential collaboration with civil society organizations; and gender-based violence subcluster and international instruments promoting protection of women's rights; and one training session for political parties in Rumbek for 29 participants on political participation and inclusive governance

	17	Additional grass-roots training workshops, and sensitization and awareness-raising campaigns held in Aweil, Torit and Yambio, between July 2013 and April 2014, involving a total of 538 participants, including 9 training sessions for traditional courts, 2 training sessions for community leaders, 5 training workshops for women's groups and 1 training session for lawyers and prosecutors
	15	Training activities In Aweil, Bentiu, Juba and Yambio, organized for 803 students and teachers between July 2013 and April 2014
	2	<p>Training workshops held in Aweil and Yambio for 61 participants between March and June 2014, which covered principles of human rights, safety and security of journalists, and the role of journalists in the protection and promotion of human rights</p> <p>In 7 towns in Central Equatoria State, from September to November 2013, UNMISS conducted sensitization campaigns on the role of the Mission and its mandate, the prevention of mob justice and the promotion of human and child rights, for 466 participants consisting of community and religious leaders, and youth and women's groups</p>
<p>Provision of sensitization programmes on key human rights principles and issues at the state and county levels through radio programmes, meetings, discussions, special events and other awareness-raising outreach activities and training programmes on women's rights at the national and state levels for government and non-governmental actors, and training programmes for traditional authorities to discuss how sociocultural practices may have an impact on the human rights of women and girls</p>	Yes	<p>In celebration of Human Rights Day on 10 December 2013 and International Women's Day on 8 March 2014, sensitization programmes and outreach activities were held in various state capitals, including support for official government-sponsored celebrations, parades, music concerts, drama performances, workshops, human rights forums, radio and TV talk shows, and a quiz competition for secondary school students</p> <p>Between August 2013 and March 2014, Radio Miraya broadcast 6 radio programmes whose purpose was to discuss women's reproductive health rights, rights of persons with disabilities, the role of parliamentarians in protecting and promoting human rights, creating awareness on ratification of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, unlawful detention and freedom of expression</p> <p>In addition, Radio Miraya further broadcast 24 programmes on human rights, and 42 interviews and discussions on human rights, and produced 10 talk shows (6 for Radio Miraya), under the theme "Women call for peace and security to enhance development", for International Women's Day</p>

<p>Reporting and investigation of human rights issues by regularly monitoring police detention practices and prisons; follow-up of human rights concerns with the relevant actors in the justice system; investigations into allegations of human rights abuses in all 10 states; and reporting of gross violations to the Security Council</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Mission conducted 4 outreach and training sessions on women's human rights in senior schools in Aweil, Juba, Torit and Yambio for 550 participants</p> <p>UNMISS, jointly with the United Nations country team and government ministries, organized 9 workshops on ending violence against women and female children in 9 state capitals (Aweil, Bentiu, Wau, Kuajok, Juba, Yambio, Rumbek, Malakal and Torit)</p> <p>UNMISS regularly conducted monitoring and investigations on a wide range of issues (including police and detention practices and prisons) related to human rights. Since December 2013, the conduct of these activities has continued throughout the 10 states, with the main focus being on the conflict-affected areas</p> <p>On 21 February 2014 and 8 May 2014, UNMISS released 2 public reports: an interim report on human rights and a comprehensive investigative report on the conflict in South Sudan</p> <p>UNMISS further monitored, investigated and reported on human rights-related issues, which included addressing frequent cases of arbitrary arrest and detention; intervening to facilitate provision of protective services for individuals subject to threats, such as human rights defenders, civil society activists and journalists; and advocating for investigation and legal redress by the State when abuses were committed by security forces or armed actors</p> <p>Regular daily, weekly, biweekly and monthly reports were produced and submitted according to the established reporting procedures, which included reports to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</p>
---	------------	--

### Component 5: support

**Expected accomplishment 5.1:** Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support for the Mission

#### *Planned indicators of achievement*

#### *Actual indicators of achievement*

5.1.1 Increase in number of locations corresponding with establishment of State authority (2011/12: 13 county support bases; 2012/13: 20 county support bases; 2013/14: 28 county support bases)

During the reporting period, there were 14 operational county support bases, 6 under construction; 4 construction sites were stalled owing to the outbreak of the crisis in December 2013



5.1.2 Reduction of aviation fleet by one fixed-wing and one rotary-wing aircraft (2011/12: 32 aircraft; 2012/13: 29 aircraft; 2013/14: 27 aircraft)	The aviation fleet was reduced from 29 to 27 aircraft, comprising 7 dedicated fixed-wing aircraft and 20 dedicated helicopters
5.1.3 Provision of a new intensive training and empowerment programme to build the capacities of national staff with the expectation that 5 per cent of international staff posts will be converted to national staff posts in the following period	The conversion of posts from international to national staff was postponed owing to the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013
5.1.4 Progress in the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and Umoja	IPSAS has been successfully implemented within the Mission in accordance with the guidelines and road maps provided by United Nations Headquarters. The Mission has also implemented Umoja as of November 2013 for the relevant modules

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<b>Service improvements</b>		
Construction of 8 new county support bases during the third year of the Mission, to allow Mission staff to be based at the county level in mandated areas to help expand state authority and build national capacities	No	As per plans designed and approved for the development of county support bases in the previous reporting period, 8 bases were recommended for accomplishment in 2013/14. Subsequently, this was reduced to 3 co-locations with company operating bases at Akobo, Wau and Boma in line with the force reconfiguration plans. However, owing to the crisis situation in December 2013, no county support bases were constructed
Improved use of air assets through a reconfiguration of the existing aircraft fleet to leverage existing capacities while maintaining service levels and the use of the regional aircraft fleet in Entebbe and the widebody passenger aircraft long-term service agreement, to capitalize on existing contracted assets and exploit new contracting agreements for the rotation, deployment and repatriation of military contingent personnel	Yes	All troop deployment and rotations for Africa-based troop-contributing countries were conducted using regional fleet aircraft provided by the Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre. For non-African-based troop-contributing countries, UNMISS used the widebody aircraft provided through United Nations Headquarters
With the introduction of supply chain management, improvement of service delivery in terms of timeliness, quality and responsiveness. Key performance indicators will be introduced and monitored to ensure that targets are achieved	No	The development of the supply chain concept within UNMISS was based on a hub-and-spoke concept, according to which stock was passed to decentralized sites for onward distribution. The change in the security situation following the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013 has required a fundamental shift away from the hub-and-spoke concept. What is needed is a new supply

		chain concept of operations which will require new key performance indicators for assessing the performance of the concept in terms of timeliness, quality and responsiveness
Provision of support for the implementation of IPSAS, including by re-engineering business processes for IPSAS compliance, updating Mission standard operating procedures to reflect IPSAS requirements and training all finance, budget and property management staff in the Mission	Yes	In support of the implementation of IPSAS and Umoja, as part of overall principles of the global field support strategy, the Mission has realigned several functions and processes so as to better enhance management practice. The Mission has updated several of its standard operation procedures to reflect IPSAS requirements. More than 200 staff members have been trained in IPSAS, including all finance, budget and property management staff
Provision of support for the implementation of Umoja, including legacy system data quality analyses and data cleansing in the Mission	Yes	The Mission has provided all necessary support to the implementation of Umoja, including training and resource requirements. The data quality analyses and cleansing of the legacy systems were conducted by the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda, in conjunction with the Mission
<b>Military, police and civilian personnel</b>		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 166 military observers, 6,624 military contingent personnel, 210 staff officers and 666 United Nations police officers, and administration of an average of 3,225 civilian staff, including 931 international staff, 1,677 national staff, 564 United Nations Volunteers, 53 temporary staff and 91 government-provided personnel (excluding 106 staff in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe)	7,296	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of: Military contingent personnel, including 189 staff officers
	147	Military observers
	666	United Nations police officers
	311	Formed police unit personnel
	794	International staff
	1,289	National staff
	417	United Nations Volunteers
	39	Temporary staff
	79	Government-provided personnel
Capacity-building of South Sudanese nationals through the provision of 1,000 learning and development opportunities, including certification programmes to national staff of UNMISS in the following areas: vocational skills training, administration, management, logistics, information technology, conflict management, human rights, rule of law,	646	National staff participated in learning and development opportunities, including 353 national staff in certification programmes in the following areas: (a) vocational skills training in woodworking and electrical engineering; (b) transport and logistics management; (c) supply chain management; (d) international relations and peacekeeping; (e) advanced firefighting; (f) dangerous goods; (g) post-conflict reconstruction and stabilization;

security sector reform, good governance, protection of civilians and conflict resolution and analysis

(h) negotiation and mediation; (i) leadership and management; and (j) executive secretarial courses. Two hundred ninety-three national staff participated in in-house programmes in the following areas: (a) client orientation; (b) an Electronic Training Management System course; (c) national staff association training; and (d) effective interviewing skills

### Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of six battalion headquarters, 20 company operating bases, Mission headquarters and the logistics base in Juba, 10 state capital locations (Malakal, Bentiu, Kuajok, Aweil, Wau, Rumbek, Bor, Torit, Yambio and Juba Tomping) and 28 civilian staff premises in 29 locations

Yes

Maintenance and repairs were undertaken for all staff accommodation offices and associated infrastructure at the 10 state capitals. A total of 16 out of 28 civilian staff premises had been constructed by end of the reporting period, at Pibor, Akobo, Renk, Melut, Nassir, Pariang, Turalei, Gok, Machar, Ezo, Maridi, Tambura, Kapoeta, Nimule, Raja, Yirol. Maintenance of 6 battalion headquarters and 20 company operating bases is accomplished by troop-contributing countries

Construction of 3 hangars for the maintenance of helicopters, 6 rub halls to provide workshop and storage space at the 6 state capitals, fencing around the runways and landing strips across the Mission area, 475 hard-walled staff accommodation units at the county support bases, 528 hard-walled staff accommodation units at state capitals, 7 county support bases and 3 passenger terminals at hubs in Juba, Malakal and Wau

No

The construction of 3 hangars, 6 rub halls, 3 passenger terminals, 3 county support bases in Akobo, Waat and Boma, and the fencing of the airstrips were not carried out during the reporting period, which is attributable to the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013

The Mission proposed a continuation of the hard-walled construction of staff accommodation in state capitals during the reporting period. However, owing to the high estimated costs for this construction and the realignment of funds to meet requirements resulting from the conflict, the Mission was not able to pursue this proposal

Maintenance and repair of 150 km of roads, 11 airfield facilities and 30 helicopter landing sites, and storage and supply of 19.3 million litres of diesel, oil and lubricants for generators

47.3

Kilometres of roads were repaired in Aweil, Wau, Yambio, Bor and Juba. Runways and apron were maintained and extended in Wau, Rumbek, Yambio, Bor, Pibor, Torit and Juba. A new helipad was constructed in Bor

30

Helicopter landing sites

11

Airfield facilities

19.3

Million litres of diesel, oil and lubricants for generators

### Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 2,475 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 9 armoured vehicles and 1,137 contingent-owned vehicles at 10 workshops, and supply of 4.7 million litres of diesel, oil and lubricants	2,085	At 10 workshops, operation and maintenance of: United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers, vehicle attachments, armoured vehicles and items of equipment
	1,600	Contingent-owned vehicles and items of equipment
	6.6 million	Litres of diesel, oil and lubricants
Operation of daily shuttle service 5 days a week for an average of 1,433 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the Mission area	Yes	Operation of daily shuttle service 5 days a week for an average of 1,433 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the Mission area

### Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 8 fixed-wing aircraft (6 dedicated and 2 shared with MONUSCO and UNISFA) and 20 rotary-wing aircraft, and supply of 16 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants	7	The Mission operated and maintained: Fixed-wing aircraft
	20	Helicopters
	15.4 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants

### Naval transportation

Operation and maintenance of 18 boats, and supply of 763,200 litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 18 United Nations-owned boats and 29 contingent-owned boats	48 contingent-owned boats	UNMISS does not have United Nations-owned boats. The procurement of a commercial riverine capability has been cancelled as a result of a low response from the market and the prevailing security situation in the country
---	---------------------------	--

### Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 2 Earth station hubs, 70 very-small-aperture terminals, 88 telephone exchanges, 38 microwave links, 1,164 high-frequency mobile radios, 3,365 ultra-high-frequency handheld Tetra radios, 1,437 mobile ultra-high-frequency radios and 36 Tetra base stations to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	47	Support and maintenance were provided for: Very-small-aperture terminals, including two 7.3 m hubs in Juba
	62	Telephone exchanges
	67	Microwave links
	2,744	Handheld Tetra radios
	210	Mobile ultra-high frequency radios
	12	Ultra-high-frequency base stations

1,226 High-frequency mobile radios

In addition, the Mission provided support for and maintenance of analogue radio transceivers which are in the process of being replaced by digital ultra-high-frequency Tetra radios. The Mission also deployed 26 FM broadcast transmitters throughout the Mission's area of operation as well as the maintenance of two production units which was not included in the initial objective of the Public Information Office

### Information technology

Support for and maintenance of 80 servers, 4,341 computing devices (including desktop and laptop computers, 830 of which are "thin clients" (virtual desktops)), 325 network printers, 195 digital senders and 35 local- and wide-area networks for 3,900 user accounts in 35 locations

40

Support and maintenance were provided for:

Servers

The lower-than-projected deployment of servers was attributed to the continuing drive for UNMISS server consolidation and virtualization

4,392

Computing devices

255

Network printers

172

Digital senders

35

Local- and wide-area networks for 4,339 users

In addition, UNMISS supported the mapping and Global Positioning System-based surveying efforts within the Mission's area of responsibility, provided 7,000 maps to various clients and maintained one geographic information system intranet website

The actual lower-than-projected output of network printers and digital senders is due to equipment breakdown and write-off of obsolete equipment (beyond their useful life)

### Medical

Operation and maintenance of 12 United Nations-owned level I clinics, including 1 medical station located in the Regional Service Centre (Entebbe), 13 contingent-owned level I clinics, 3 contingent-owned level II hospitals and Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations personnel

11

Operated and maintained the following:

United Nations-owned level I clinics

The medical station in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe was not deployed as planned owing to a reprioritization of resources

17

Contingent-owned level I clinics

4

Contingent-owned level II hospitals

11 Forward medical teams

UNMISS also facilitated land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations personnel, with 46 evacuations within the Mission area and 38 evacuations outside the Mission area

## Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week throughout the Mission area, including 24-hour security liaison with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and provision of security services to visiting high-level officials

Yes

Physical security was provided at the Mission's headquarters in Juba (Topping and United Nations House) and the remaining 9 state capitals and all operational county support bases. The Mission provided close protection services to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and security services to visiting high-level officials

Provision of site security assessments throughout the Mission, including residential surveys for 100 residences, and conduct of 100 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff

Yes

A total of 564 security briefing sessions were provided to 4,015 United Nations personnel; 139 site security assessments were made; 171 minimum operating residential security standards surveys; and 54 safe and secure approaches in field environments training sessions were conducted for 1,040 staff members

## Regional Service Centre, Entebbe

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

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

### *Planned indicators of achievement*

### *Actual indicators of achievement*

5.2.1 Reduction in time required for check-in of international personnel and United Nations Volunteers (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 staff, national staff, United Nations Volunteers and uniformed personnel) performed during the period were completed within 2 days; and 98 per cent were completed within 7 days. The ability of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe to achieve the target was adversely impacted by insufficient completion of check-in requirements prior to arrival in the Centre

5.2.2 Reduction in time required for check-in of international personnel and United Nations Volunteers (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 check-outs were completed in 1 day; 41 per cent of check-outs were completed in 5 days. The Regional Service Centre's ability to achieve the target was adversely impacted by late initiation of the check-out process by client missions, which should occur within 10-15 working days in advance

5.2.3 Increase in level of services by keeping short the time required for check-out of uniformed personnel (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 check-outs were completed in 3 days and 99 per cent of check-outs were completed in 7 days

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Check-in and check-out of 337 civilian personnel, including international staff and United Nations Volunteers	428	Check-ins processed for UNMISS
Check-in and check-out of 286 uniformed personnel	809	Check-ins conducted for UNMISS

**Expected accomplishment 5.3:** Effective and efficient support for the processing of education grants 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; 2013/14: 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 the fact that staff members did not submit 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 the fact that staff members did not submit the required documents on time
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 the Mission during the period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Processing of 1,197 education grant claims	895	Education grant claims processed for UNMISS

**Expected accomplishment 5.4:** Effective and efficient support provided to clients of the Regional Training and Conference Centre

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.4.1 Increase in the number of staff trained in the Regional Training and Conference Centre (2011/12: 4,835; 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 Increase in customer satisfaction with 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 within the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of 250 regional training sessions and conferences with the participation of 1,037 staff from UNMISS	314	Regional training sessions and conferences held with the participation of 1,995 staff from UNMISS

**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)	<p>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</p> <p>The lower level of achievement was due to: (a) the change in the policy on troop movement (the shift to a yearly basis) and the subsequent increased baggage space and weight allotment per person, which made many planned troop movements not feasible on the MD83 aircraft; and (b) the cancellation of the MD83 contract in February 2014, which substantially reduced the capability of the Integrated Control Centre to undertake troop movement flights as planned</p>



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 for measuring this activity

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Coordination of 47 troop movement flights using United Nations long-term charter aircraft	40	Troop movement flights coordinated for UNMISS

**Expected accomplishment 5.6:** Effective and efficient support to surge requirements for transportation

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.6.1 Increase in rate of customer satisfaction with transportation surge support services (2011/2012: 70 per cent; 2012/2013: 80 per cent; 2013/2014: 88 per cent)	69 per cent of customers were satisfied according to the survey conducted of February 2014 compared with 67 per cent in July 2013

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 surge flights conducted	No	There were no flights conducted to support surge requirements for UNMISS

**Expected accomplishment 5.7:** Effective and efficient financial 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
5.7.2 Reduction in 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)	30 per cent of personnel claims were processed within 21 days
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)	67 per cent of electronic bank transfers were processed within 3 days

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 was processed within 5 days

5.7.5 Increase in the rate of customer satisfaction with financial services (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: 70 per cent; 2013/14: 80 per cent)

42 per cent of customers were satisfied, according to the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe survey conducted in February 2014. The low score was partially attributed to the restructuring of the Centre, as well as the transition to Umoja, which, in their early stages, caused certain disruptions in service delivery and hence decreases in client dissatisfaction. The Centre is not structured along the lines of traditional human resources and finance functions, but rather along multifunctional service lines. The score reported here is an average of the scores for 3 service lines (claims, payroll and vendors) dealing mostly with traditional finance functions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Preparation of monthly financial statements in compliance with IPSAS	Yes	The first IPSAS-compliant financial statements were prepared for UNMISS
Payment of 13,830 personnel claims	7,667	Personnel claims were paid  The lower number is due to a reduced number of personnel movements
Payment to 1,019 international staff through local payroll	2,701	International staff paid through local payroll were processed for MONUSCO, UNAMID and UNMISS, taking into account the actual number of staff receiving local portions at the Mission and the deployment levels for each Mission
Payment to 1,630 national staff through local payroll	8,630	National staff paid through local payroll were processed for MONUSCO, UNAMID and UNMISS, taking into account the actual number of staff receiving local portions at the Mission and the deployment levels for each Mission
Payment to 1,064 uniformed personnel through local payroll	4,426	Uniformed personnel comprising civilian police, military observers and staff officers, paid through local payroll, were processed for MONUSCO, UNAMID and UNMISS. This takes into account the total number of officers receiving a local portion. The payment excludes the daily allowance payable to the troops
Payment to 543 United Nations Volunteers through local payroll	2,147	United Nations Volunteers paid through local payroll were processed for MONUSCO, UNAMID and UNMISS, taking into account the actual number of staff receiving local portions at the Mission and the deployment levels for each Mission

Payment to 2,000 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 at Entebbe. Instead, it was processed directly through UNAMID. There were changes made to the transfer arrangements and payments to local individual contractors processed directly by the Missions
Payment to 1,125 vendors	1,061	Vendors were paid during the reporting period, for a total of 8,251 payments processed for UNMISS

---

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


---

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.8.1 Timely filling of vacancies from Field Centre 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. The report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly dated 31 January 2013 (A/67/723) deemed that the mission staff recruitment function was strategic and therefore, effective 15 April 2013, the function was transferred from the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe 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 to process 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 to process 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 to process the settlement of final pay for separating staff (2010/11: not applicable; 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 to issue 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 percentage of tickets issued 15 days prior to departure (2011/12: not applicable; 2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 75 per cent)

36 per cent of tickets were issued 14 or more days prior to departure. The low achievement was primarily due to frequent changes requested by staff members

5.8.9 Increase in the rate of customer satisfaction with 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 Regional Service Centre at Entebbe survey conducted in February 2014. The low score can be attributed partially to the reorganization of the Centre's structure on the basis of service lines during the early phase of its restructuring, as well as the introduction of Umoja, which led to changes and temporary disruptions in service delivery. The Centre is not structured along the lines of human resources and finance functions, but rather along multifunctional service lines. The score mentioned here is an average of the scores for 7 service areas (on-boarding, check-in, benefits and entitlements, travel, education grants, entitlement travel, and assignment grants), dealing mostly with traditional human resources functions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Issuance of 336 offers for international positions	No	Not applicable. As noted above under 5.8.1, the Regional Service Centre returned the responsibility for the staff recruitment function to the client Missions
Extension of 2,554 contracts for national and international staff	4,983	A total of 4,808 international contracts were extended and a total of 175 national staff contracts were extended. In accordance with planned outputs, the administration of national staff from the client Missions was expected to be transferred to the Regional Service Centre as of December 2013. However, given the complexity of administering national staff away from their respective Missions, it was decided that the transfer would be postponed and that a further review would be conducted before the transfer took place
Processing of 194 assignment grants	1,641	Assignment grants processed for client Missions
Approval of 8,513 entitlements and benefits	11,557	Total claims processed for client Missions. In accordance with planned outputs, it was expected that the administration of national staff from the client Missions would be transferred to the Regional Service Centre as of December 2013. However, given the complexity of administering national staff away from their respective Missions, it was decided that the transfer would be postponed and a further review conducted before the transfer took place
Issuance of 2,095 airline tickets, including for civilian staff and uniformed personnel	3,044	Travel tickets were issued for UNMISS

### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

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

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	7 463.8	8 546.0	(1 082.2)	(14.5)
Military contingents	217 429.2	237 071.0	(19 641.8)	(9.0)
United Nations police	31 437.7	39 773.0	(8 335.3)	(26.5)
Formed police units	—	1 016.4	(1 016.4)	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>256 330.7</b>	<b>286 406.4</b>	<b>(30 075.7)</b>	<b>(11.7)</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	177 573.3	172 909.1	4 664.2	2.6
National staff	41 356.8	44 730.5	(3 373.7)	(8.2)
United Nations Volunteers	18 359.3	18 830.8	(471.5)	(2.6)
General temporary assistance	7 151.4	6 477.0	674.4	9.4
Government-provided personnel	3 473.8	790.8	2 683.0	77.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>247 914.6</b>	<b>243 738.2</b>	<b>4 176.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	1 137.0	551.0	586.0	51.5
Official travel	8 205.9	7 909.6	296.3	3.6
Facilities and infrastructure	109 048.2	114 391.8	(5 343.6)	(4.9)
Ground transportation	35 824.5	24 061.3	11 763.2	32.8
Air transportation	154 790.9	138 645.0	16 145.9	10.4
Naval transportation	7 038.6	691.8	6 346.8	90.2
Communications	20 509.4	13 762.8	6 746.6	32.9
Information technology	12 428.3	16 195.4	(3 767.1)	(30.3)
Medical	1 889.4	2 423.7	(534.3)	(28.3)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	67 308.5	69 277.5	(1 969.0)	(2.9)
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 100.0	900.0	45.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>420 180.7</b>	<b>389 009.9</b>	<b>31 170.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>924 426.0</b>	<b>919 154.5</b>	<b>5 271.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Staff assessment income	19 808.1	19 448.9	359.2	1.8
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>904 617.9</b>	<b>899 705.6</b>	<b>4 912.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>924 426.0</b>	<b>919 154.5</b>	<b>5 271.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>

## 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)
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	6 882.3	6 072.0	810.3	11.8
National staff	817.9	781.5	36.4	4.5
United Nations Volunteers	331.0	113.9	217.1	65.6
General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8 031.2</b>	<b>6 967.4</b>	<b>1 063.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Consultants	75.7	13.3	62.4	82.4
Official travel	42.8	60.1	(17.3)	(40.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	1 513.1	57.0	1 456.1	96.2
Ground transportation	34.4	3.5	30.9	89.8
Air transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	256.7	158.8	97.9	38.1
Information technology	272.6	116.7	155.9	57.2
Medical	17.5	9.1	8.4	48.0
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	25.5	51.2	(25.7)	(100.8)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 238.3</b>	<b>469.7</b>	<b>1 768.6</b>	<b>79.0</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>10 269.5</b>	<b>7 437.1</b>	<b>2 832.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>
Staff assessment income	780.8	719.5	61.3	7.9
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>9 488.7</b>	<b>6 717.6</b>	<b>2 771.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>10 269.5</b>	<b>7 437.1</b>	<b>2 832.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>

51. Higher vacancy rates, of 15.4 per cent and 20.7 per cent, respectively, for international and national staff were experienced during the reporting period compared with the budgeted rate of 5 per cent for both categories, and there was a higher vacancy rate, of 33.3 per cent, for United Nations Volunteers compared with the budgeted rate of 5 per cent. The Regional Service Centre experienced high vacancy rates for international staff owing to the requirement that 10 Field Service posts remain vacant, as it was proposed that they be nationalized in 2014/15. For national staff, the recruitment process for 26 staff was initiated but could not be completed by 30 June 2014. In addition, the Centre experienced a number of

resignations from United Nations Volunteers, as the cost of living has increased compared with the voluntary living allowance applicable to Entebbe.

52. There was a reduced requirement under operational costs as a result of the non-implementation of the planned Regional Service Centre construction projects for the period 2013/14, owing to logistic challenges and delays in the procurement process.

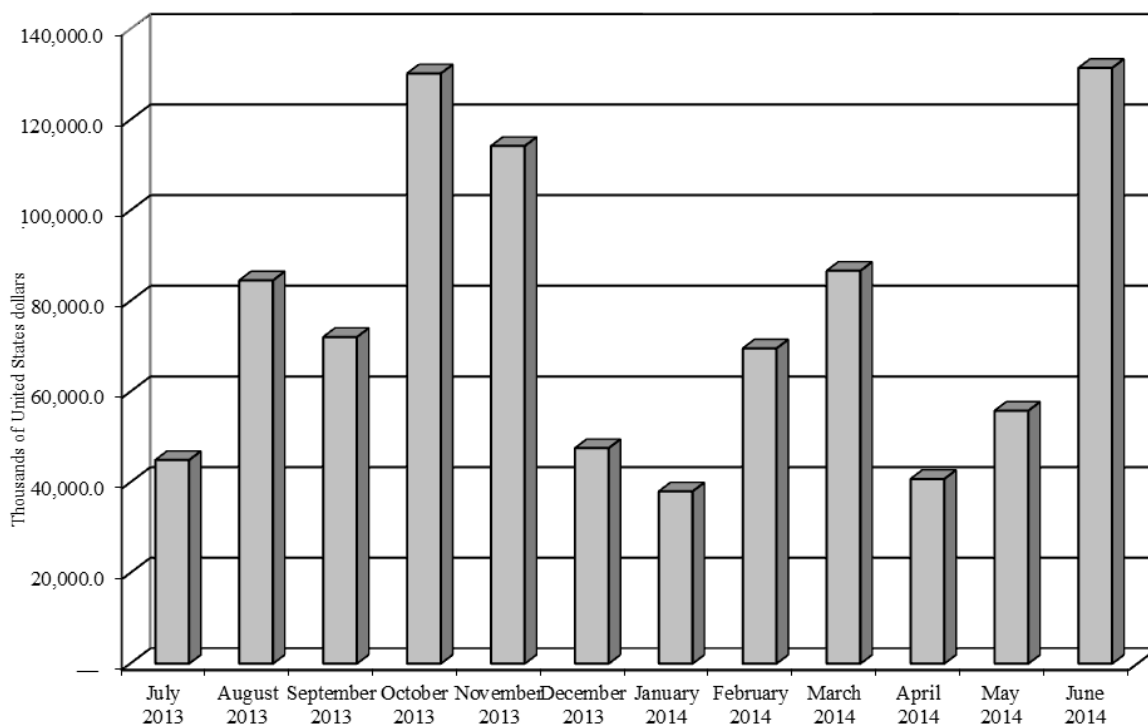
### C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	256 330.7	32 705.0	289 035.7
II. Civilian personnel	247 914.6	(3 622.0)	244 292.6
III. Operational costs	420 180.7	(29 083.0)	391 097.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>924 426.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>924 426.0</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			3.5

53. Redeployment of funds was undertaken mainly to meet additional requirements related to the increase in the authorized strength of military contingent and police personnel in response to the security crisis, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2132 (2013). The actual average strength from January to June 2014 for military contingent personnel was 7,793 compared with 6,800 from July to December 2013. Formed police unit personnel were also deployed starting in December 2013 at an average strength of 311 during the reporting period.

#### D. Monthly expenditure pattern, July 2013-June 2014



54. The higher expenditures for the months of August, October and November 2013 and in March and June 2014 were related to the processing of vendor invoices and reimbursements for troops and formed police units, and claims for contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment on a quarterly basis.

#### E. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest income	2 104.9
Other/miscellaneous income	3 730.6
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	14 051.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>19 887.2</b>



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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure
Major equipment	
Military contingents	34 050.9
Formed police units	147.6
Subtotal	34 198.5
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	26 590.5
Formed police units	105.8
Subtotal	26 696.3
Total	60 894.8
Mission factors	Percentage    Effective date    Last review date
A. Applicable to mission area	
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.6    9 July 2011    –
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8    9 July 2011    –
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.3    9 July 2011    –
B. Applicable to home country	
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 3.5

## G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-mission agreement <sup>a</sup>	138 385.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) <sup>b</sup>	1 696.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>140 081.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Representing landing rights, airport fees and estimated rental value of land.

<sup>b</sup> Representing contributions from the Government of Australia (\$1.1 million) and the Government of Japan (\$0.6 million).

## H. Inter-mission cooperation

55. In accordance with the Security Council's authorization of the Secretary-General, in its resolution 2132 (2013), to take the necessary steps to facilitate inter-mission cooperation in response to the conflict in South Sudan, a number of other peacekeeping missions provided support to UNMISS. In line with established cost-sharing mechanisms associated with approved inter-mission cooperation arrangements, the support provided by other missions amounts to approximately \$7.6 million.

56. Inter-mission cooperation included support to UNMISS provided by:

- MINUSTAH: 328 infantry troops with contingent-owned equipment were deployed to UNMISS commencing on 28 January 2014
- UNOCI: 300 infantry troops with contingent-owned equipment were deployed to UNMISS commencing on 10 February 2014
- UNMIL: 121 formed police personnel were deployed to UNMISS commencing on 10 January 2014
- MONUSCO: one unit of military utility helicopters (three military helicopters and 37 personnel) from Bangladesh was deployed on 6 January 2014 and 230 formed police personnel were deployed on 1 January 2014
- UNAMID: 40 infantry troops were deployed as an advance party between February and April 2014, and 284 additional infantry troops were deployed commencing on 2 May 2014 bringing the total to 324 on 26 May 2014

57. In its resolution 2155 (2014), adopted on 27 May 2014, the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to discontinue inter-mission cooperation arrangements and the above deployments were essentially regularized. The following table provides a summary of the major operational costs borne by originating missions for providing support to UNMISS through inter-mission cooperation arrangements.

**Costs borne by originating missions for providing inter-mission cooperation support to UNMISS through redeployment until 26 May 2014**

(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Expenditure item</i>	<i>MINUSTAH</i>	<i>UNOCI</i>	<i>UNMIL</i>	<i>MONUSCO</i>	<i>UNAMID</i>	
<i>Capability</i>	<i>Military contingent</i>	<i>Military contingent</i>	<i>Formed police unit</i>	<i>Formed police unit, aviation unit</i>	<i>Military contingent</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of personnel	328	300	121	267	324	1 340
Personnel reimbursement	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.2	4.4
Contingent-owned equipment reimbursement	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>

#### IV. Analysis of variances<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	(\$1 082.2)	(14.5%)

58. The increased requirements were due mainly to the higher-than-budgeted number of new military observers in the second half of the financial year who received the full first 30 days of mission subsistence allowance. The variance was offset in part by lower requirements in clothing allowance and rations owing to the lower-than-budgeted average strength of military observers and the non-payment of death and disability claims.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	(\$19 641.8)	(9.0%)

59. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the additional military contingent personnel pursuant to Security Council resolution 2132 (2013), which resulted in higher requirements for deployment of personnel and freight of associated contingent-owned equipment for the period ending 26 May 2014, and standard troop cost reimbursement, rotation travel and contingent-owned equipment self-sustainment from 27 May to 30 June 2014. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements in contingent-owned major equipment due to material quantities of non-serviceable equipment and non-deployment of equipment and rations, the latter owing to the implementation of a new contract.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	(\$8 335.3)	(26.5%)

60. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the higher-than-budgeted number of United Nations police who were eligible for the full first 30 days of mission subsistence allowance, and higher requirements in rotation travel, owing to higher volume and costs for air travel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	(\$1 016.4)	–

61. Prior to the crisis in December 2013, the Mission did not include formed police units as part of its uniformed personnel. Pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2132 (2013) and 2155 (2014), the Mission was authorized to have a police component of up to 1,323 police personnel, including appropriate formed police units. The requirements, for which no provisions were made in the budget for 2013/14, were attributable to related expenditures for formed police unit cost reimbursement, rations, contingent-owned equipment (major equipment and self-sustainment) and freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment.

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	\$4 664.2	2.6%

62. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the higher actual vacancy rate of 15.3 per cent compared with 10.0 per cent as applied in the budget. The variance was offset by increased actual requirements in common staff costs.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	(\$3 373.7)	(8.2%)

63. The additional requirements were attributable mainly to the revision of national staff salary scales effective 1 August 2013 and additional national staff members deployed in duty stations within South Sudan entitled to danger pay effective 31 January 2014.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	(\$471.5)	(2.6%)

64. The additional requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual vacancy rate for international United Nations Volunteers of 20.5 per cent compared with 30 per cent as applied in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	\$674.4	9.4%

65. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual vacancy rates for temporary international staff of 31.6 per cent compared with 20 per cent as applied in the budget. This reduction is offset by additional requirements for danger pay.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	\$2 683.0	77.2%

66. The reduced requirements are due to the lower-than-budgeted number of government-provided personnel who were eligible for the full first 30 days of mission subsistence allowance and lower requirements in respect of rotation travel, owing to the security crisis in December 2013.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants</b>	\$586.0	51.5%

67. The reduced requirements were attributable to the cancellation of training programmes due to the security crisis in December 2013. The reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for non-training consultants owing to the extension of a consultant contract to support South Sudan police reforms, as requested by the host Government.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	\$296.3	3.6%

68. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the cancellation of travel for training, owing to the security crisis in December 2013. This variance was offset in part by increased requirements in non-training travel owing to the increased travel outside of the Mission to regional and international negotiation meetings so that updates could be provided to the Security Council in the aftermath of the security crisis, and the transfer of staff members from affected areas to Juba for safety and security.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$5 343.6)	(4.9%)

69. The additional requirements were due mainly to: (a) increased requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants for generators, due to the influx of internally displaced persons in UNMISS locations and the surge in uniformed personnel after the security crisis in December 2013; (b) need for additional field defence supplies for the protection of civilians, United Nations staff and uniformed personnel; (c) acquisition of additional prefabricated ablutions to accommodate the increase in uniformed personnel and the replacement of accommodation equipment throughout the Mission; and (d) the acquisition and installation of additional water, waste treatment plants and office furniture to accommodate the surge in uniformed personnel. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements in: (a) maintenance services, due to the limited implementation of indoor and outdoor cleaning and fumigation services as a result of the prevailing security situation; (b) security services, due to the decreased implementation of security measures in UNMISS locations within conflict-affected areas and the non-payment of residential security services for staff members who evacuated and moved to UNMISS locations, owing to the prevailing security situation; (c) reclassification of expenditures on individual contractors for maintenance and security services in the new chart of accounts, which are now recorded under "Other supplies, services and equipment"; (d) rental of premises, due to the closure of county support bases and company operating bases; (e) security and safety equipment and engineering supplies, due to the non-acquisition of fire trucks and engineering supplies, respectively, as a result of the prevailing security situation; and (f) alteration and renovation services, due to the non-mobilization of materials, manpower and equipment for several planned projects as a result of the security crisis.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	\$11 763.2	32.8%

70. The reduced requirements were primarily attributable to: (a) lower utilization of and requirements for fuel due to restriction of movement and use of vehicles following the security crisis in December 2013; (b) non-payment for vehicles which were not delivered in 2013/14; and (c) non-acquisition of vehicle workshop equipment due to the delay in the construction of transport workshops after the security crisis. The variance was offset in part by increased requirements in respect of the rental of heavy earth-moving equipment to support the construction of camps for the protection of civilians and accommodation for the expanded uniformed forces.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air transportation</b>	\$16 145.9	10.4%

71. The reduced requirements were due mainly to lower requirements in respect of the rental and operations of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters and fuel, due to the reduction in flights as a result of the security crisis and the closure of county support bases and company operating bases. This reduction was offset in part by increased requirements in respect of the acquisition of equipment, including fire extinguishers and search-and-rescue capability equipment, in line with the recommendations of the Board of Auditors regarding the adequacy of the Mission's firefighting capability.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Naval transportation</b>	\$6 346.8	90.2%

72. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the non-implementation of a commercial riverine capacity, which had been planned for 2013/14. The tendering process commenced in November 2013 but was discontinued as a result of the security crisis.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications</b>	\$6 746.6	32.9%

73. The reduced requirements were due mainly to: (a) the reclassification of expenditures for radio and mobile equipment, which were under the rubric of communications as fixed network equipment, to information technology, based on the new chart of accounts; (b) lower requirements in commercial communications due to logistic constraints on the deployment of satellite equipment and telecommunications services to mission areas as a result of the security crisis and related delays in customs clearance; and (c) lower requirements for spare parts due to the acquisition of new radio and mobile equipment which did not require parts for maintenance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Information technology</b>	(\$3 767.1)	(30.3%)

74. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the new chart of accounts, in which expenditures for radio and mobile equipment, which were under the rubric of communications, have been reclassified to fixed network equipment, under information technology.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	(\$534.3)	(28.3%)

75. The increased requirements were due mainly to the acquisition of medical equipment for all laboratories at 11 United Nations-owned level I clinics, compared with the 5 level I clinics planned in the budget, and the upgrade of the United Nations-owned level I clinic at United Nations House to a level I plus, to accommodate emergency surgeries, and additional requirements for medical supplies in response to the security crisis. This increase is offset by lower requirements for aero-medical evacuation services, due to a lower-than-budgeted number of referral cases outside the

Mission area and the utilization of United Nations air assets instead of commercially contracted services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	(\$1 969.0)	(2.9%)

76. The increased requirements were due mainly to the consolidation of expenditures for individual contractors under “other services”, which were formerly reflected in the legacy system under classes such as facilities and infrastructure, and information technology. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower requirements in other freight and related costs due to the suspension of movements by road during a two-month period after the outbreak of the security crisis, the lack of available road transportation contractors and the cancellation of the movement of 60 containers as a result of the security crisis.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Quick-impact projects</b>	\$900.0	45.0%

77. The reduced requirements were due mainly to a suspension in the implementation of quick-impact projects after the outbreak of the security crisis in December 2013.

## V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$5,271,500 with respect to the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;

(b) To also decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2013 amounting to \$19,887,200 from interest income (\$2,104,900), other/miscellaneous income (\$3,730,600) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$14,051,700).

## **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**

### **Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

(A/68/782/Add.17)

<i>Request</i>	<i>Response</i>
<p>The Advisory Committee stresses that services, assets and personnel must be funded by the mission where the activity is carried out (the receiving mission) and must not be funded by the originating mission. It also expresses the view that the costs of the services, assets and personnel transferred should be charged to the receiving mission from the date of transfer</p> <p>Accordingly, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to present in his next submission on the financing of UNMISS, as well as in the respective performance reports of UNMISS and the sending missions (MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNISFA, UNOCI, UNMIL and MINUSTAH) for the financial period 2013/14, clear and transparent reporting of the services, assets and personnel provided to UNMISS by other missions in 2013/14 and related cost-recovery charges (para. 17)</p> <p>The Advisory Committee further recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that all outstanding death and disability claims are settled expeditiously (para. 18)</p> <p>The Advisory Committee trusts that full details on the implementation of mandated tasks and additional tasks undertaken in response to the crisis will be reflected in the performance report for the period 2013/14, and will also be explained in the forthcoming budget proposals for the period 2014/15, to be submitted for consideration at the main part of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly (para. 21)</p>	<p>The information has been reflected in the 2013/14 performance report of the Mission, as indicated in section III.H above</p> <p>In an effort to reduce the existing backlog and expedite the processing of death and disability cases within the mandated 90 days, the Secretariat has engaged in a consultative process with Member States and has been regularly corresponding with the permanent missions of the troop- and police-contributing countries, requesting relevant information and documentation, as well as regular updates, on pending cases</p> <p>The full details of the impact of the crisis on the mandate, and the ensuing additional activities, as well as the stalled and cancelled programmes, have been clearly documented in the 2013/14 performance report as well as in the 2014/15 budget report</p>