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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 2014 to 30 June 2015
Report of the Secretary-General
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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; creating the conditions for delivery of humanitarian assistance; supporting the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement; and support.

The overall expenditure for the reporting period was \$1,042,379,900, representing a resource utilization rate of 95.0 per cent (compared with \$919.2 million in expenditure for a utilization rate of 99.4 per cent in the prior period).

During the performance period, the reduced requirements for military and police personnel (\$40.2 million) were attributable mainly to the delayed deployment of military contingent and formed police personnel. Lower requirements under civilian personnel (\$10.5 million) were attributable primarily to termination indemnity entitlements that were not required, and the higher combined actual average vacancy rate of 17.6 per cent for international staff compared with the 15 per cent applied in the budget for the Mission and 5 per cent for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda. Reduced requirements under operational costs (\$4.3 million) were due mainly to lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants and alterations and renovations under facilities and infrastructure, and the non-arrival of five helicopters and the delayed deployment of three military utility helicopters.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	443 364.1	403 138.7	40 225.4	9.1
Civilian personnel	249 761.4	239 302.0	10 459.4	4.2
Operational costs	404 189.6	399 939.2	4 250.4	1.1
Gross requirements	1 097 315.1	1 042 379.9	54 935.2	5.0
Staff assessment income	19 044.8	18 824.9	219.9	1.2
Net requirements	1 078 270.3	1 023 555.0	54 715.3	5.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 097 315.1	1 042 379.9	54 935.2	5.0

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Planned^b</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^c</i>
Military observers	166	154	160	(3.9)
Military contingents	12 334	11 294	10 534	6.7
United Nations police	663	614	579	5.7
Formed police units	660	523	417	20.3
International staff ^d	955	974	803	17.6
National staff ^d				
National Professional Officers	161	178	140	21.3
General Service	1 430	1 519	1 144	24.7
United Nations Volunteers ^d				
International	472	506	404	20.2
National	3	41	3	92.7
Temporary positions ^e				
International staff	35	37	17	54.1
National Professional Officers	10	16	7	56.3
Government-provided personnel ^f	–	71	65	8.5

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength for military observers, military contingents, United Nations police and formed police units. For civilian personnel, the figures reflect the authorized strength as at 1 April 2015, after abolishment of posts.

^b For military observers, military contingents, United Nations police and formed police units, the figures shown in this column reflect the planned deployment of up to the highest authorized strength. For civilian personnel, the figures shown in this column take into account the authorized decrease in personnel, effective 1 April 2015.

^c Based on monthly incumbency and planned average monthly strength.

^d Reflects the combined incumbency information for the Mission and for posts at the Regional Service Centre financed from the UNMISS budget.

^e Funded under general temporary assistance.

^f For government-provided personnel, deployment concluded as at 1 January 2015.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 24 October 2014 (A/69/550) and amounted to \$1,097,894,000 gross (\$1,078,806,400 net). It provided for the deployment of up to 166 military observers, 12,334 military contingent personnel, 663 United Nations police officers, and 660 formed police personnel, 1,002 international staff, 1,608 national staff and 480 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions.

2. In its report of 11 December 2014, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,097,315,100 gross for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (A/69/650, para. 83), inclusive of the amount of \$580,830,400 previously authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 68/293.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 69/260, appropriated an amount of \$1,097,315,100 gross (\$1,078,270,300 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of the amount of \$580,830,400 gross (\$570,926,200 net) previously authorized under the terms of its resolution 68/293. 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 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014) and 2223 (2015).

5. The Mission was mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, the protection of civilians and support for the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, in order to respond to the ongoing conflict within South Sudan.

6. Within this overall objective, during the period covered by the present performance report, the Mission contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by components as follows: protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; support for the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2014/15 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement and completed outputs during the reporting period against the expected accomplishments with the planned indicators of achievement and the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. During its fourth year of operation, UNMISS continued to implement activities in line with its mandate, including the protection of civilians, focusing on the monitoring, investigating and verifying of human rights violations and abuses, creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and support for the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. However, while progress was made on many aspects of these activities, the ongoing conflict, particularly in the most conflict-affected States of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity, has continued to hinder the Mission's ability to fully engage and support the citizens of South Sudan.

9. Throughout the 2014/15 period, UNMISS continued to shelter civilians who fled the ongoing violence and sought refuge in six UNMISS protection of civilians sites. The number of internally displaced persons within those sites grew to over 140,000 by the end of the period, reflecting an increase of 40 per cent since April 2015, owing to the escalation of conflict in Upper Nile and Unity States. The continued presence of protection of civilians sites on UNMISS bases has presented new challenges to the Mission and engaged a substantial proportion of the Mission's operational capacities and resources. Security issues, including in and around the sites for internally displaced persons and United Nations staff and humanitarian actors continued to be a major concern.

10. A number of initiatives designed to achieve peace between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition (SPLM/A in Opposition) took place in Addis Ababa and Arusha throughout the reporting period. In this regard, an Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was convened in August 2014, with the intention of moving the process forward. While endorsing a protocol on transitional arrangements towards resolution of the crisis and calling upon stakeholders to conclude an agreement establishing a transitional government of national unity by 9 October 2014, the Summit failed to achieve a breakthrough. Another session of talks was held in September 2014, at which agreement was reached on a number of issues, apart from a power-sharing formula and the future system of governance. However, the deadline set out in the August Protocol expired without agreement on the formation of a transitional government of national unity. Following the adjournment of negotiations on 5 October 2014, IGAD continued to engage with the Government, the two principals (President Salva Kiir and SPLM/A in Opposition Chairman Riek Machar), and other stakeholders on the way forward.

11. Parallel to the IGAD-led process, talks designed to promote reconciliation within the ruling party of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), were facilitated in Arusha by the United Republic of Tanzania and the African National Congress of South Africa in October 2014, and delivered a framework agreement for intra-SPLM dialogue. A second round was conducted in January 2015, at which an agreement on the reunification of SPLM was signed. The agreement upheld the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the utilization of the intra-SPLM dialogue and the IGAD-led mediation process to facilitate an agreement to reform and transform SPLM, and to implement a programme for national unity, peace, reconciliation, justice and accountability.

12. The continued lack of agreement on power-sharing by both parties led to the sixth IGAD Summit in November 2014 calling for an immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities and resolving to address any further violations through punitive sanctions by the IGAD region, including asset freezes, travel bans, and an arms embargo. The Summit also authorized the region to intervene directly to protect life and to restore peace. In January 2015, the two principals met in Addis Ababa under the auspices of IGAD and again failed to reach a final peace agreement. However, they confirmed their agreement to establish a transitional government of national unity by 9 July 2015, and to resolve all outstanding issues, including the contentious issue of power-sharing by 5 March 2015. IGAD-led talks resumed in February 2015, but by March 2015, when it became apparent that the parties were unable to reconcile their differences, the negotiations were suspended indefinitely. Following the suspension of the talks, IGAD leaders and partners held consultations on a proposal to reinvigorate the peace process by expanding the mediation to include the African Union, the United Nations, the European Union, the Troika (United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Norway) and China, to collectively exert the necessary incentives and pressure on the South Sudanese parties so that an inclusive and comprehensive peace agreement could be reached. A peace agreement was not achieved in the 2014/15 period, and the escalation of violence increased in the Greater Upper Nile region.

13. UNMISS continued to discharge its mandate in an impartial manner throughout the reporting period. However, relations between the Mission and the parties to the conflict remained strained, particularly with regard to issues relating to freedom of movement, restrictions on access, flight safety assurances and basic security. These issues hindered the Mission in fully implementing its activities and at times obstructed the movement of staff and supplies, particularly to Malakal and Bentiu. As a result of fighting between the parties to the conflict in Melut, Upper Nile State, during which the inviolability of the UNMISS base was not respected, UNMISS relocated all civilian staff, UNMISS police and military liaison officers from the county support base in Melut, in May 2015.

14. In order to assist UNMISS in implementing its protection of civilians mandate, the Security Council, in its resolution 2155 (2014), authorized an increase in the Mission's military and police components, and subsequently maintained the increased authorized strength in its resolutions 2187 (2014) and 2223 (2015). As at 30 June 2015, the military component had deployed 11,529 of the authorized strength of 12,500 and the police component had deployed 1,043 of the authorized strength of 1,323, including 469 in formed police units. In addition, as mandated by the Security Council in its resolution 2155 (2014), the Mission conducted a civilian staffing review from June to August 2014, as reflected in the UNMISS budget proposal for the 2014/15 period, including the abolishment of 386 posts related to the old mandate and an overall net reduction of 272 approved posts.

Protection of civilians

15. In response to Security Council resolution 2155 (2014) and the revised priorities therein, the Mission developed a strategy on protection of civilians to ensure implementation of the relevant provisions of the restructured mandate. The conceptual framework for implementation of the mandate on protection of civilians

included the following three tiers of activities: (a) dialogue and engagement, (b) physical protection and (c) establishment of a protective environment.

16. For the first tier, the Mission conducted briefings on the new mandate, identified specific protection concerns, and worked towards implementing early warning and early response systems. Furthermore, UNMISS engaged extensively with political actors, civil society, faith-based leaders, and other relevant stakeholders to promote their participation in the ongoing political dialogue, including all initiatives directed at restoring peace and stability. The Mission further encouraged the discussion and resolution of pressing national issues in a constructive manner. Recognizing the critical role played by the diplomatic and donor communities, during the reporting period, UNMISS interacted regularly with the diplomatic community and international partners to provide political updates, identify issues of mutual concern, and to discuss and agree on a common political approach, as well as to ensure a coherent strategy to address critical issues and achieve lasting peace in South Sudan.

17. UNMISS focused on conflict management, including analysis of local and state-level conflict and within UNMISS protection of civilians sites. To support conflict management implementation, the Mission conducted workshops where possible, including in opposition-held areas. Specifically, the workshops targeted participants considered primary actors in conflict-prone areas, in particular youth in cattle camps and persons of influence, as well as women. Where possible, UNMISS assisted local governance systems in managing conflict, including support for the Greater Pibor Administrative Area to mitigate against a potential breakdown of the peace agreement between the Government of South Sudan and the South Sudan Democratic Movement (SSDM)-Cobra Faction, led by David Yau Yau. The establishment of and support for community-led conflict management systems was challenging for the Mission at its protection of civilians sites, where inter-ethnic tensions remained high and traditional communal leadership and communication channels were disrupted.

18. UNMISS engaged actors at all levels of political and communal governance, including youth and community leaders in both the Government and opposition-controlled areas. These meetings with government authorities, traditional leaders and civil society provided an extensive early warning network that consistently enabled information-gathering and contributed to the Mission's decision-making. However, insecurity in areas of active conflict and the resultant displacement of civilians and county authorities reduced the number of interlocutors in these areas, limiting the ability of the Mission to gather reliable and accurate information specific to those locations.

19. Regarding tier two, particularly within UNMISS protection of civilians sites, UNMISS focused efforts on the maintenance of public safety and security within the sites, particularly through proactive patrols and quick-response reactions, crowd and access controls, and community policing. As at 30 June 2015, the Mission had recorded and responded to 2,427 security incidents within the protection sites, ranging from petty crime to gang activities, since the outbreak of the conflict. In addition, the Mission provided static security around UNMISS protection of civilians sites. Through the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), the Mission provided six explosive detection dog teams to search the entrances and interior locations of UNMISS protection of civilians sites for explosives. UNMAS

frequently coordinated with UNMISS to deploy the explosive detection dog teams in an efficient manner. During the reporting period, the teams conducted 15,959 searches of bags and internally displaced persons at the sites and checked 11,429 vehicles arriving at the UNMISS bases in Juba. Identification of dangerous and contraband items helped UNMISS staff to arrange for their removal and ensured the integrity of the sites and the protection of internally displaced persons, UNMISS staff and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners. Furthermore, in close collaboration with humanitarian partners, the Mission facilitated improvements to site infrastructure through the construction of extensions to the sites and the voluntary relocation to them of 53,700 internally displaced persons in Juba, Bentiu and Malakal. These activities helped to improve security and living conditions of the civilians living in the sites and led to the closure of one site, which freed resources, including military and police, for deployment to support other priority tasks of the Mission. UNMISS also managed four UNMISS holding facilities for the detention and separation of those internally displaced persons allegedly committing serious security incidents and continuously posing security threats within the UNMISS protection of civilians sites in Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Malakal. The detention of those individuals was also done for the safety and security of United Nations personnel working in the sites and the UNMISS personnel residing in accommodations adjacent to them. Discussions between the Mission and the Government for the handover of those individuals to national authorities were pursued following the initial rejection by the South Sudan Council of Ministers of a memorandum of understanding to facilitate the handover process. The Government objected to what it perceived to be an attempt to introduce a two-tier legal system and UNMISS is working to reach an acceptable legal framework using the status-of-forces agreement. Notwithstanding the above, relevant mission components, including a Mission-appointed detention/holding facility focal point and the International Committee of the Red Cross, routinely monitored the facilities and reported to the Mission's leadership on the conditions of those individuals being held. Outside of UNMISS premises, an increased number of long and short-range ground patrols, including dismounted patrols, were conducted to show presence and undertake community outreach, in conjunction with dynamic air patrols, long-duration patrols and tactical deployments. The patrols positioned UNMISS in areas where civilians were at risk of physical violence, thus minimizing the likelihood of violations against civilians. UNMISS patrols have also contributed to stability among communities that have had the potential of intercommunal fighting.

20. Finally, in regard to tier three, the Mission and relevant partners continued to develop plans for the safe and voluntary return of those persons residing in UNMISS protection of civilians sites, including 3,000 from the two sites in Bor and Wau to areas of their choice within the country. However, the plan was halted owing to the withdrawal by the authorities of its support and cooperation. UNMISS further monitored the movement of civilians and their avoidance of active conflict areas and conducted numerous missions and meetings to identify and support areas of return through conflict assessment and a small number of conflict management workshops at potential sites. A number of Government and opposition leaders and internally displaced persons did not consider that conditions for return existed and considered that a peace agreement between the parties was a necessary precondition for return. Nevertheless, to initiate support for the secure return and reintegration of internally displaced persons, UNMISS supported the pilot project for safe return initiated by the South Sudan National Police Service. Through that arrangement,

UNMISS provided assistance in the establishment of the 777 Emergency Call Centre; sensitized the South Sudan National Police Service on human rights; and constructed three police posts in Juba to facilitate quick responses to public security concerns and increase police presence. Quick-impact projects were implemented to provide protection infrastructure in host communities around UNMISS protection of civilians sites and potential areas of return.

21. The Mission, through UNMAS, conducted land and road clearance and released safe land back to communities. More than 1,700 hazardous areas in the country were cleared and more than 12 million square metres of land and 2,300 kilometres of road were declared safe. UNMAS removed and destroyed a large number of anti-personnel and anti-tank mines, as well as many explosive remnants of war and items of small arms ammunition. Villages and towns were surveyed throughout the country and large amounts of abandoned ordnance and stockpiles were removed and destroyed. During the reporting period, UNMAS responded to a total of 20 incidents involving mines and explosive remnants of war. Providing mine risk education to communities continued to be an integral activity in South Sudan to reduce further incidents of fatalities and injuries. Over 450,000 individuals were trained on mine awareness, including the danger of landmines and how to remain safe. In conjunction, UNMAS worked closely with humanitarian personnel and key stakeholders and partners to enhance their knowledge of threats and understand how to remain safe in contaminated areas. Finally, UNMAS advocated with the Government to accede to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Monitoring and investigating human rights

22. During the reporting period, UNMISS successfully implemented its human rights mandate by focusing on human rights activities related to monitoring, investigating, verifying and reporting publicly on human rights violations, as well as abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity. Monitoring, investigating and verifying activities also placed a special focus on violations and abuses committed against women and children, including all forms of conflict-related sexual violence. UNMISS released five public human rights reports, including three public human rights investigative reports concerning the attacks on civilians in Bentiu and Bor and on the escalation of fighting in the Greater Upper Nile, as well as two contributions to reports to the Human Rights Council from the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in South Sudan.

23. While prioritizing monitoring and investigation, UNMISS continued to take action to address human rights violations where possible, for example, by conducting human rights sensitization, including with non-State partners. These sensitization initiatives included training sessions for journalists, women's groups, religious and civil society organizations, hospital social workers, returnees and primary and secondary school students. The Mission also engaged in human rights awareness-raising activities and dispute-resolution mechanisms with community leaders and displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites. The Mission also worked to support State institutions in ratifying key international human rights instruments. Such advocacy contributed to a positive outcome when, on 30 May 2015, South Sudan officially became a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading

Treatment or Punishment. In addition, UNMISS advocated for the harmonization of national legislation with international human rights standards, especially with regard to the National Security Service Act and the National Non-Governmental Organizations Bill.

24. Accountability for human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict remains of critical importance in South Sudan and, as such, UNMISS continued to advocate strongly for appropriate measures. This advocacy consisted of high-level engagement with a variety of actors, both from the Government and opposition, as well as institutions involved in the administration of justice. Low capacity of state and rule of law institutions and a lack of political will continued to hinder the implementation of accountability measures to combat impunity for those responsible for human rights violations and abuses. Through monitoring and reporting on the administration of justice on a wide range of issues, including arbitrary and prolonged detention, conditions of detention and military justice, UNMISS promoted adherence to international standards and access to justice and reparations for victims. UNMISS coordinated with and provided technical support to the African Union's Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan. The Mission also ensured the robust implementation of the human rights due diligence policy in United Nations engagement with all parties.

25. Throughout the reporting period, incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, including rape, gang rape, abductions and sexual slavery continued to be reported almost on a daily basis. Despite the Mission's efforts to protect and assess the risks and vulnerabilities of the civilian population from any threats of violence, numerous cases of physical and sexual violence, verbal harassment and intimidation continue to be reported in and outside UNMISS protection of civilians sites, areas of internally displaced persons concentration, and refugee camps. As a response to these threats, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, UNMISS developed early warning and response indicators on sexual violence that were utilized by the Mission to organize and conduct patrolling of identified hotspots to mitigate risks and provide assistance. In November 2014, UNMISS established the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements to enhance prevention, monitoring, reporting and programmatic responses for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. It engaged with the parties to the conflict to secure commitments to refrain from committing sexual violence, end the use of sexual violence as a tactic of warfare, and take appropriate measures to find those responsible and bring them to justice. UNMISS continued to investigate, monitor, verify and report incidents of conflict-related sexual violence with the specific objective of documenting violations, addressing prevailing impunity and raising awareness. Furthermore, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, UNMISS developed a United Nations strategy on addressing conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan to support coherence, coordination and avoid duplication with other counterparts.

26. To strengthen advocacy and institutional commitment during the reporting period, UNMISS facilitated the visits to South Sudan of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Team of Experts on Rule of Law/Sexual Violence and United Nations Action. This led to the signing, on 11 October 2014, of the joint communiqué of the Government and the United Nations on addressing conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan. UNMISS also engaged with key stakeholders through advocacy, training, sensitization and awareness-raising activities to ensure that issues of conflict-related sexual violence

are integrated into all activities within the Mission, the United Nations country team, and at the national level. Similar engagement was carried out with community networks, women's groups and civil society to raise awareness on women's protection concerns and their related rights.

27. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), on the monitoring and reporting of grave violations perpetrated against children, UNMISS, in conjunction with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), continuously engaged with the parties to the conflict in regard to protection of children. In particular, a joint United Nations-Government workplan for the implementation of the United Nations-Sudan People's Liberation Army Recommitment Agreement on the protection of children and armed conflict was signed in August 2014. In support of the release of children from all parties to the conflict, UNMISS launched a national campaign, "Children, Not Soldiers", in October 2014. Additionally, the conduct of United Nations-Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) verification missions resulted in SPLA vacating a total of 26 schools previously reported as occupied by members of the armed forces. Despite related efforts and achievements during the reporting period, schools reportedly continued to be occupied for military purposes, posing challenges to children's access to education in the affected schools. Advocacy by UNMISS and UNICEF with David Yau Yau's SSDA-Cobra Faction resulted in the release of a total of 1,755 children within the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei State. However, throughout the 2014/15 period, engagement with SPLM/A in Opposition remained a challenge, owing to insecurity and difficulties in accessing its command structure.

Creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance

28. UNMISS supported the delivery and implementation of humanitarian services across South Sudan, including to within UNMISS protection of civilians sites. During the reporting period, active hostilities, the looting and commandeering of humanitarian assets, interference in humanitarian operations by parties to the conflict, abductions and killings of humanitarian staff, and lack of freedom of movement by civilians, continued to obstruct humanitarian workers in reaching and assisting people in need in South Sudan. To address these challenges and to create the conditions necessary for the delivery of assistance, upon the request of humanitarian partners, UNMISS provided armed escorts for road, river and air movements and allocated space for the co-location of humanitarian facilities and assets within UNMISS bases. Concurrently, the Mission advocated with national authorities to take the necessary steps to prevent the obstruction of humanitarian operations, encourage the allocation of resources for internally displaced persons, and ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, as well as the physical security of installations and assets required for the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance.

29. Through UNMAS, the Mission played a critical role in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, particularly as the conflict intensified. Despite the fact that the most urgent clearance needs were located in the most insecure areas, UNMAS achieved success. Owing to the conflict and major displacement, keeping the routes open particularly in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States was a high priority for UNMAS. As such, route survey and clearance assets were deployed to those areas in November 2014, as soon as conditions permitted, and remained there until June 2015. Overall, UNMAS completed surveys and/or clearance of 2,350 kilometres of

routes during the reporting period. Those operations ensured that key supply routes remained open for humanitarian actors delivering assistance to those most in need. UNMAS also provided assistance to UNMISS with rapid verification/clearance of 167 helicopter landing sites, all of them in less than 24 hours from tasking to ensure humanitarian access by air during the rainy season when roads became impassable.

30. Furthermore, UNMISS supported emergency responses by humanitarian partners inside and outside UNMISS premises through liaison with community representatives of internally displaced persons to ensure peaceful receipt of humanitarian assistance and coordination of daily requests by relevant Mission components and humanitarians engaged in the protection of civilians sites. UNMISS also facilitated the extension of UNMISS protection of civilians sites in Bentiu and Malakal, to shelter 26,000 and 5,700 internally displaced persons, respectively. During the reporting period, UNMISS implemented five quick-impact projects to improve facilities to support the protection of civilians affected by conflict and build confidence in, and support for, the Mission's mandated tasks. In addition, UNMISS continued to support humanitarian service delivery and community cohesion initiatives through facilitation of training sessions, meetings, and Internet access in the nine county support base portals that were handed over to the local communities in the previous reporting period. However, UNMISS was not able to hand over the remaining 11 county support base portals, which were constructed in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), owing to insecurity and an absence of local authorities in certain areas.

Support for the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement

31. Pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), and 2223 (2015), UNMISS actively engaged with national actors, political parties, civil society organizations and women's groups to enhance awareness of the mandate and to clarify the Mission's role in supporting implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. The Mission also continued to use its good offices role to actively engage with the Government and all parties to the conflict to promote full implementation of the Agreement.

32. UNMISS further supported the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement through the provision of political analysis, situational updates and threat assessments to the IGAD Joint Technical Committee and monitoring and verification teams to enhance awareness on the ground. However, the operational capacity of IGAD was limited owing to funding restraints. To mitigate this issue within resources UNMISS maintained a close relationship with the Authority's teams, particularly at the state level, to coordinate and conduct patrols, including jointly, when and where possible.

C. Mission support initiatives

33. During the reporting period, despite heightened insecurity, limited mobility and other critical external challenges, the Mission continued to provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services to enable the implementation of its mandate through delivery of related outputs.

34. The Mission Support Division aligned its focus and priorities, in order to support implementation of Security Council resolutions 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014)

and 2223 (2015), within available resources and condensed timelines. This included, primarily, increased support requirements and capabilities owing to the sizeable induction and deployment of uniformed personnel. In the 2014/15 period, military enablers included the construction of a level II medical facility, and induction of a horizontal mechanical engineering company and aviation unit. In addition, the deployment of riverine force protection allowed for cost-effective movement of logistical supplies to Jonglei and Upper Nile States along the River Nile.

35. Priority was given to projects to improve the security of UNMISS premises and protection of civilians sites, the living and working conditions of UNMISS staff, in particular of its military personnel, and the infrastructure required to maintain UNMISS operations. In the light of the increased number of internally displaced persons within UNMISS protection of civilians sites, the Mission supported International Organization for Migration projects for extensions of the sites in Bentiu and Malakal and the United Nations Office for Project Services in the expansion of the site in Juba.

36. As part of its measures to improve efficiency, the Mission Support Division continued to streamline reporting and monitoring mechanisms, identify gaps in administrative support provided to the state offices, and take remedial action in a timely manner. Furthermore, continued monitoring of supply chain management and service delivery for timeliness, quality and responsiveness was achieved. Concurrently, support for the implementation of Umoja, including legacy system data quality analyses and data cleansing, was provided.

37. With continued emphasis on the cost-effectiveness and affordability of field operations through streamlining operations and limiting programmes to areas directly related to the mandate, UNMISS continued to consolidate its staff and troops from lesser-affected areas and expand its operations in key locations. Accordingly, major infrastructure expansion projects were undertaken at seven locations to accommodate Mission staff and troops, who were internally relocated owing to operational requirements.

38. In accordance with the Mission's operational requirements, nine UNMISS sites, already operational or planned, were closed in the reporting period. These included seven county support bases, one company operating base, and one temporary operating base.

D. Regional mission cooperation

39. 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 agreed arrangements to assist with logistics, security, operations and communications issues. In addition, support to the IGAD monitoring and verification teams was extended in line with the existing memorandum of understanding. Furthermore, during the reporting period, UNMISS continued to provide regional airlift support through the provision of two aircraft to the Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre based in Entebbe for utilization when not required by the Mission.

40. In addition to the above, with support from the United Nations Global Service Centre and African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, critical

engineering stores were provided to facilitate accommodation for the induction of surge troops.

41. Following the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), the Umoja Foundation deployment and the reorganization of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe into service lines during the 2013/14 period, the Centre focused on stabilizing its service delivery model while continuously improving service delivery performance during the 2014/15 period. The Centre undertook a workforce planning exercise to determine the most important factors that would have an impact on the Centre's resource requirements, including the planned roll-out of Umoja Extension 1 in November 2015 and in April 2016, which will significantly impact the Centre's processes related to allowance and payments as well as benefits and entitlements service lines. As the Centre matures, its staffing structure needs to be aligned with the changing requirements of its client missions. In this regard, the Centre underwent a civilian staffing review process in the 2014/15 period resulting in the proposal for post realignment, including nationalization of 68 and abolishment of 7 international posts starting in the 2015/16 period.

42. The approved UNMISS share of resources for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 amounted to \$12,514,700. During that period, the expenditure of the Centre amounted to \$8,905,900, representing an underexpenditure of \$3,608,800 (gross), or 28.8 per cent.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

43. As part of its commitment to overall system coherence, UNMISS worked closely with the United Nations country team in areas of common priority between Security Council resolutions 2155 (2014) and 2223 (2015) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014-2016, specifically in protection of civilians, conflict prevention and mitigation, monitoring and investigating human rights abuses and violations, supporting the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the development of durable solutions for internally displaced persons and returning refugees. In addition, UNMISS and the United Nations country team coordinated and collaborated to promote efforts for peacebuilding in South Sudan, including the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1960 (2010).

44. Throughout the 2014/15 period, UNMISS and the United Nations country team, in conjunction with humanitarian partners, facilitated coordination and camp management of the UNMISS protection of civilians sites. Furthermore, to support an environment for safe and voluntary return, in partnership with the United Nations country team and humanitarian partners, UNMISS engaged in the development of long-term strategies to assist internally displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites in order to transition to a more sustainable model of intervention, such as access to livelihoods and reclaiming housing and land.

45. UNMISS also supported UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNDP and IOM with limited air delivery of cargo as requested.

46. The current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (July 2014-June 2016) was revised in late 2014 to reflect the evolving situation and the need for

increased focus on immediate challenges. However, opportunities to pursue the goals of the Framework have remained limited and the situation continued to deteriorate. As at 30 June 2015, the number of internally displaced persons throughout the country had increased to approximately 1.6 million, while 4.6 million persons out of a total population of approximately 12 million across the country were severely food insecure.

47. In this context, the United Nations country team, in close cooperation with UNMISS, the World Bank and other development partners, refocused its efforts to implement humanitarian and development assistance in order to achieve short to medium-term impact in South Sudan. In order to set out the formal repositioning, preliminary work has been undertaken to develop an interim cooperation framework that will replace the current UNDAF and cover the period from January 2016 to June 2017.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: protection of civilians

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Number of initiatives undertaken by national, state and county-level governments and non-state actors to protect civilians (2012/13: no baseline data; 2013/14: no baseline data; 2014/15: 5)

A total of 24 initiatives were undertaken by national, state and county-level governments to protect civilians. Key actions included visits and sensitization campaigns by high-level officials or other figures of influence; government-initiated internally displaced persons settlements or other support for displaced communities; initiating dialogue between key leaders to facilitate peaceful coexistence and conflict management; establishing special courts to address localized conflicts; and decrees or announcements made by authorities

UNMISS was not able to ascertain information on the protection of civilians initiatives undertaken by SPLM/A in Opposition. However, a Humanitarian Committee was established by the opposition

1.1.2 Reduction in the number of provocative and inflammatory speeches inciting violence by government-organized forces, SPLM/A in Opposition (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 2; 2014/15: 5)

UNMISS did not record any instances of inflammatory speeches specifically inciting violence by either the Government's organized forces, SPLM/A in Opposition, or any forces associated with either party during the reporting period

However, a list of alleged sympathizers to the opposition was printed twice in a newspaper based in Juba. In general, the tone of language used by parties to the conflict has been negative towards their counterparts. Moreover, there were two incidents of provocative speeches by senior government officials. One incident was related to Radio Miraya, which was accused of allegedly ignoring the summons of the Ministry of Information, and another incident was related to sanctions against South Sudan

1.1.3 Number of forums to support conflict transformation in 10 States (2012/13: no baseline; 2013/14: no baseline; 2014/15: 10)

A total of 15 forums to support conflict transformation were conducted, the majority of which were locally initiated peace conferences, committees and other forms of dialogue. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, pre- and post-migration conferences were held consistently throughout the year with support by state political leaders. These forums formulated agreements to prevent and/or mitigate conflict and provided a strong example of forums that support conflict transformation

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization and conduct of 20 workshops with national and state-level authorities, civil society and community leaders, as well as opposition elements, to assist technical understanding of the UNMISS mandate and advocate for the development of holistic state-level strategies to protect civilians	15	<p>Workshops organized and conducted to provide information on the mandate of UNMISS and aspects of protection of civilians with a diverse range of state-level authorities, civil society, community leaders and opposition elements to support the development of state-led protection of civilians strategies</p> <p>However, during the reporting period, the political environment was not favourable and actors were not willing to participate in workshops that were not solely focused on conflict dynamics. This was coupled with restrictions on freedom of movement and limited access to certain locations, particularly in opposition-held areas and areas of escalated conflict. Further issues arose owing to prolonged recesses throughout the year of authorities in conflict-affected States; moreover, two of the most affected States, Upper Nile and Unity, did not have functional governments with which to conduct this type of workshop. Targeted and broad-based meetings regarding the UNMISS mandate and protection of civilians strategies have continued, where possible</p>
Conduct of 500 meetings with the state and county authorities and opposition elements across 10 States to promote understanding of the UNMISS mandate and promote the protection of civilians strategy	530	<p>Meetings conducted with state and county authorities and opposition elements promoting the UNMISS mandate and its protection of civilians strategy in all 10 States of South Sudan. By helping to manage expectations, these engagements assisted UNMISS relations with authorities while assisting authorities' understanding of their primary responsibility for the protection of all communities equally</p>
Organization and conduct of 13 conflict management meetings and workshops for state and county executives, legislative assemblies, political parties, opposition elements, traditional authorities and civil society	28	<p>Workshops for key leaders across governance structures and civil society to facilitate working relations for joint conflict management approaches. In addition, UNMISS conducted 572 meetings with government actors and leaders of political and civil society organizations advocating support conflict management, early warning and situational awareness. Qualitatively, the meetings and workshops have resulted in closer working</p>

		relationships between these groups and UNMISS on matters of conflict management, particularly in Lakes and Warrap States, and closer collaboration between state authorities and community representatives, leading to a more cohesive and holistic approach to conflict management. During the reporting period, local actors increased their requests for UNMISS to support and conduct workshops and meetings on conflict management, which the Mission reciprocated when possible
Conduct of 24 meetings with national and state authorities and opposition elements to promote sustainable peace in areas of return	19	Meetings conducted with state authorities, including relevant county level authorities to advocate for interventions and peace initiatives to enable public safety and security in potential areas of return. However, the security conditions and political climate needed to encourage and support returns was not present during the reporting period. Furthermore, state authorities in Upper Nile and Unity States were not present and only limited access was provided to opposition-held areas
Conduct of monthly meetings with political parties, specialized committees, the President's Office, relevant ministries, and relevant opposition elements to minimize politically motivated tensions that create the risk of conflict	11	UNMISS conducted extensive political engagement with key actors and entities in order to reduce tensions and minimize the risk of prolonged conflict within South Sudan Meetings conducted, including 4 meetings with the President of the Republic of South Sudan; 1 meeting in conjunction with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to address related matters; 5 meetings with the Ministers of Defence, National Security, Foreign Affairs and Cabinet Affairs; and 1 meeting with the National Alliance of Political Parties, a group consisting of 18 opposition political parties
	1	Meeting conducted with the Shilluk Parliamentary Caucus to discuss measures to mitigate the risk of increased tensions and resolve the growing conflict between SPLA and an allied militia grouping in Upper Nile State
	89	Meetings conducted, including 48 meetings with a senior member of the SPLM Politburo and third most senior ranked SPLM member to exchange views; 36 meetings with the Chairperson of the opposition National Alliance of Political Parties and other opposition leaders to assess views and responses to evolving political dynamics and developments; 4 meetings with Chairpersons of specialized committees; and 1 meeting with a presidential adviser on the economic effects of the crisis

		Despite the ongoing conflict, the Government and associated institutions resumed a regular operating schedule and, concurrently, engagements with new interlocutors were established, specifically with senior members of the SPLM Politburo and the Chairperson of the National Alliance. Thus, because of an increase in access and interlocutors, UNMISS redoubled its efforts to participate and engage with those relevant actors and stakeholders
Organization of 6 consultative meetings with the National Legislative Assembly (50 parliamentarians in each meeting) on the UNMISS mandate and implementation of related activities	3 101	Meetings conducted with the Parliamentary Women's Caucus to discuss the UNMISS mandate and explain related implementation modalities Meetings conducted during the Parliamentary session to brief, discuss and advise on different aspects of the UNMISS mandate, and provide updates on implementation of activities, including 5 meetings with the Speaker; 32 meetings with the Deputy Speaker; and 64 meetings with the Minority Chief Whip
Launch of a national campaign, in coordination with relevant UNMISS components, UNDP and other partners, to promote peace, unity, tolerance and inclusive dialogue and raise awareness of the UNMISS mandate, particularly with respect to the protection of civilians, and intercommunal coexistence, including the organization and conduct of 50 outreach activities, comprising dialogue/round-table discussions/panel debates, open forums and workshops	Yes 13 57	During the reporting period, UNMISS, in collaboration with UNDP, broadcast 2 weekly radio drama series in Arabic and English, followed by a discussion promoting peace and reconciliation Activities conducted, including: 4 round tables on peace, reconciliation and cultural identity; 1 debate by children on what peace meant to them; 2 women's dialogue forums for peace; 1 peace forum; 2 youth peace forums; 1 marathon for peace; and 2 essay competitions focusing on peace, in addition to support efforts to promote peace, unity, tolerance and inclusive dialogue Awareness campaign events conducted focusing on the role of the UNMISS protection of civilians mandate, peacebuilding, sexual exploitation, the rights of the child, violence against women and girls and gender equality in the following 5 States: Central and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, and Upper Nile UNMISS commemorated United Nations Day through outreach activities, including sporting events, video broadcasts and a drawing competition
Organization of 6 meetings with national stakeholders, including political party leaders, civil society organizations and women's groups, in an effort to promote the political space needed to engage in effective political dialogue and to encourage their participation in national	62	Meetings conducted with the Chairperson of the National Alliance of Political Parties and other opposition political party leaders on the issue of participation of "Other political parties" as a distinct stakeholder group in the peace negotiations, and to discuss ongoing developments related to the peace process

and regional political initiatives aimed at restoring peace and stability to South Sudan

The higher than planned output was attributable to local actors and stakeholders increasing their accessibility and availability to engage with the Mission, despite the ongoing conflict. The Mission responded accordingly and in return, increased its engagement and participation in meetings to discuss matters related to the peace process

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| 4 | Meetings held with the Chairperson of the Political Parties Council on issues related to the opening up of political space and promoting registration of political parties |
| 3 | Political parties' founding meetings attended |
| 22 | Meetings attended, including 12 monthly meetings of the UNMISS/Civil Society Governance Forum where political developments were discussed and assessed; 5 workshops and 2 forums promoting peace, development and reconciliation; and 3 workshops on the IGAD peace process |
| 18 | Discussions and forums attended including 12 monthly forums/discussions on issues related to possible causes and possible resolution of the conflict, hosted by the University of Juba; and 6 discussions on related political dynamics hosted by the Sudd Institute. Throughout the reporting period, local actors and stakeholders increased their availability and accessibility to engage with UNMISS in order to explore solutions to the ongoing conflict. The Mission reciprocated through increased participation |
| 15 | Open peace forums conducted in 7 States and in 3 UNMISS protection of civilians sites from November to December 2014. A total of 520 women and men participated in the forums held from November to December 2014. The purpose of the forums was to review past peace forum resolutions and recommendations, select delegates for the National Peace Conference, and develop draft resolutions for adoption at the National Peace Conference. These resolutions included: increasing women's inclusion in peace processes; protection of women against all forms of gender-based violence; and women's representation in governance and decision-making. No forums were held in the 3 most conflict-affected States, owing to prevailing security conditions |

Organization of 31 women's community peace dialogue forums in all 10 States, to support the organization of 1 national peace forum focusing on women, peace and security and women's participation in peace processes

	1	National Conference on Open Peace conducted in Juba on 8 December 2014. A total of 23 women representing 9 States participated and discussed state reports and resolutions from the state-level Open Peace Forums
Conduct of biweekly briefings and meetings with the diplomatic and donor community to discuss and improve the effective support of the international community for the peace process	6	Diplomatic briefings conducted focusing on interactive dialogue between the Mission and the diplomatic community, and updates on developments in the peace process. In addition, one diplomatic meeting was held on the occasion of the visit to the Mission of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
	36	Meetings conducted and attended to enhance efforts by the international community and regional actors to support the peace process, including 1 meeting with Ugandan authorities; 4 meetings with other regional actors; 2 meetings with IGAD representatives; the twenty-fourth session of the African Union; and 28 meetings with senior members of the diplomatic corps based in Juba to discuss, among other issues, mutual support to the peace process
	48	Weekly meetings conducted with the Chairperson and/or representatives of the IGAD mediation team to discuss efforts to move the peace process forward and to obtain updates on the position of the parties
	46	Weekly meetings conducted with representatives of embassies based in Juba, sharing information at the working level on mutual efforts to support the peace process
Provision of support for the organization of 12 meetings and 1 workshop with ethnic communities and authorities of the Greater Pibor Administrative Area to assist with the coordination of peace agreement activities and interim conflict management strategies	52	Meetings conducted with the Greater Pibor Administrative Area authorities to support their advocacy and actions towards prioritizing development of services and approaches to combating fragile government and assist with conflict management
	1	Workshop held in Juba, in partnership with UNDP, to bring Greater Pibor Administrative Area authorities and potential international partners together, including the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and donors, to discuss the development of government services and joint ventures to improve relations between communities affected by the previous conflict between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and SSSA-Cobra Faction

<p>Conduct of a media campaign on issues related to: the protection of civilians, comprising patrols by the military and police (expected accomplishment 1.1) and the lives of displaced persons in protection of civilians sites (expected accomplishment 1.2); prevention and mitigation of conflict (expected accomplishment 1.1); encouragement of intercommunal and cultural understanding of peacebuilding activities (expected accomplishment 1.1); and the role of UNMISS in its protection of civilians mandate (expected accomplishment 1.2), including the return and resettlement efforts of displaced persons (expected accomplishment 1.3) through public information, advocacy and outreach activities, including production and broadcasting of videos, 1 television drama, public service announcements on Radio Miraya, print media, social media and the Mission's website</p>	<p>91</p> <p>64</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>7</p> <p>26</p>	<p>UNMISS launched various media campaigns on the following topics:</p> <p>Stories published covering patrols by United Nations military and police in all 10 States to support protection of civilians efforts</p> <p>Stories published and interviews broadcast on the lives of internally displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites, and on vaccination campaigns and food distributions</p> <p>4-minute video, entitled "Voices of South Sudan", broadcast; it documented the challenges faced by women living in conflict and their hopes for peace</p> <p>Video produced on the role of UNMISS in supporting protection of civilians in South Sudan and weekly distribution of a newsletter which covered updates on current numbers of internally displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites, as well as articles on UNMISS protection of civilians activities throughout South Sudan</p> <p>Stories published on return and resettlement efforts by internally displaced persons</p> <p>Video news items prepared for use on national and international broadcasts</p>
<p>Conduct of 2 surveys of approximately 1,500 persons in selected target groups, including university students and women's groups, on the perception of the Mission's activities and the use and perceived credibility of different sources of information</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Surveys were conducted involving 1,655 participants who responded and returned the survey. Participants, university students and women's groups, were surveyed from July to August 2014 and from May to June 2015, on their perception of the Mission's activities and utilization and perception of credibility of different sources of information, including Radio Miraya</p>

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

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

1.2.1 Reduction in the number of civilian casualties, incidents and physical threats to civilians in and around UNMISS bases and areas of internally displaced persons and refugees (2012/13: no baseline data; 2013/14: 15,000; 2014/15: 9,750)

During the reporting period, there were 1,430 civilian casualties (injured and killed) recorded through the UNMISS Casualty Mapping Database. Owing to the ongoing limitations on UNMISS freedom of movement, including near UNMISS bases, it has been difficult to monitor and collect robust information. Moreover, this number does not include casualties resulting from the escalation of violent conflict since April 2015, particularly, but not limited to Unity and Upper Nile States, including directly around UNMISS protection of civilians sites. For these reasons, the actual number of civilian casualties is likely to be significantly higher

1.2.2 Number of intercommunal conflicts resolved through traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, including with the participation of women and youth (2012/13: no baseline data; 2013/14: no baseline data; 2014/15: 26)

UNMISS identified 18 conflicts which were resolved or significantly halted through the use of traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms. In a number of cases, new conflict-management processes engaged traditional leaders or integrated traditional methods into their approaches. This included the use of compensation arrangements to address deaths, injury and loss of property from intercommunal violence and disputes

1.2.3 Increase in the number of mechanisms to support the protection of women, children and youth from conflict-related and gender-based violence (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 1)

On 24 November 2014, UNMISS established the Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Working Group in South Sudan. The working group reoriented United Nations actors working on protection issues, through expertise and capacity in gender-based violence programming; monitoring, verification and reporting of human rights violations; and gender analysis, in order to gather objective and reliable information on conflict-related sexual violence and to contribute to enhanced prevention and response, monitoring and reporting, and to develop comprehensive strategies to address conflict-related sexual violence, including programmatic responses for survivors at the state and country levels

The monitoring and reporting mechanism has been established through which UNMISS monitors, verifies and follows up on reports of grave violations committed against children during armed conflict. UNMISS conducted 35 monitoring and reporting mechanism training sessions including to relevant Mission components, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, humanitarian actors, and government partners to strengthen information gathering, monitoring, verification and reporting of incidents, including follow-up of individual cases of violations

1.2.4 Reduction in the number of hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war in and around UNMISS bases and areas where they may pose a threat to civilians (2012/13: 625 hazardous areas cleared; 2013/14: 1,440 hazardous areas cleared; 2014/15: 1,000 hazardous areas cleared)

During the reporting period, the Mission, through UNMAS, cleared 1,757 hazardous areas in South Sudan. A total of 1,770 anti-personnel mines and 505 anti-tank mines were removed and destroyed. While the UNMISS teams were originally structured to reduce the threat of landmines, it was recognized that the conflict contaminated vast areas with unexploded ordnance. In order to mitigate that situation, the teams were divided into smaller units to conduct battle area clearance and unexploded ordnance spot tasks, which are typically less time-consuming than minefield clearance. The reconfigured teams were highly mobile and able to reduce the number of hazardous areas contaminated by explosive remnants of the conflict

In addition, 22,964 items of explosive remnants of war and 172,691 items of small arms ammunition were destroyed

Reducing the number of hazardous areas in the country helped to enhance opportunities for renewed economic activity and supported the protection of civilians in their communities. It also facilitated the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of 120 joint UNMISS field missions, where appropriate, with national and international partners to conflict-affected areas, including those hosting internally displaced persons, to map risks, threats and vulnerabilities to the civilian population and assist in early warning	165	Field missions conducted, consisting primarily of integrated teams to conflict-affected areas, including 24 missions to opposition-held areas, to examine conflict dynamics, including risks, threats and vulnerabilities to the civilian population and contribute to early warning mechanisms
Organization and conduct of 13 workshops/events for civilians living in conflict-prone areas on conflict management with particular emphasis on promoting the involvement of women and youth in dialogue for peace	42	Workshops conducted in locations identified by the UNMISS conflict mapping exercise to support and promote conflict management at the local level An additional 8 events were conducted, including 1 women's dialogue forum; 3 civic education campaigns engaging women and youth; and 2 sensitization campaigns and presentations at 2 conferences. These activities served as interventions in conflict-prone areas with consideration for the involvement of women and youth
Provision of support to 10 traditional conflict-management forums through 10 workshops on conflict management in 10 States		UNMISS provided support to local actors in renewing or refining established conflict management forums or in planning, preparing or identifying new conflict management forums that built on traditional methods through:
	10	Workshops conducted formally across 6 States
	24	Meetings conducted informally and other forms of technical and/or logistical assistance in 7 States

<p>Provision of support to 11 community-based conflict-management forums at UNMISS protection of civilians sites through 11 workshops on conflict management and dialogue skills to assist displaced communities, including women and youth, and resolve intercommunal disputes</p>	7	<p>In UNMISS protection of civilians sites in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau, UNMISS supported internally displaced persons' leaders, many of whom were traditional leaders in their communities of origin, to establish informal dispute resolution mechanism groups/processes</p>
<p>Organization and conduct of 66 joint field missions to pastoral areas and 9 workshops with cattle keepers, international pastoral nomadic communities and host communities to help prevent intercommunal conflict in those areas</p>	66	<p>UNMISS supported community-based conflict-management forums in UNMISS protection of civilians sites in Bentiu, Juba, Malakal and Wau, primarily for internally displaced persons' leadership and governance structures, in order to assist and address conflict issues within the sites through:</p>
	9	<p>Workshops/forums which focused on building conflict management and dialogue skills to support community-based conflict management at the UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p> <p>Innovative approaches included a football competition in Malakal engaging youth and building constructive relations across ethnic lines. In Bentiu, Bor and Malakal, UNMISS met weekly with internally displaced persons' leaders seeking refuge at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, more frequently during periods of conflict, to provide assistance and interventions, as needed</p>
		<p>Joint field missions conducted to areas affected by conflict between migrating cattle keepers and host communities</p> <p>Conflict-management workshops conducted to assist communities in responding to the conflicts between visiting international pastoralists and host communities. Specifically, the heightened levels of tension and insecurity arising from the presence of armed opposition groups in Northern Bahr el Ghazal have not led to significant levels of dispute between pastoralists and hosts owing to regular missions and peace workshops, which helped to maintain open dialogue in order to avoid disputes in the first place</p> <p>Owing to the continuation, and at times escalation, of the conflict and insecurity in Upper Nile and Unity States, traditional migration patterns have changed. However, in Upper Nile, UNMISS assisted dialogue between hosts and pastoral nomads through a conflict management workshop in Melut and conducted a mission to gather early warning information on relations between pastoralist nomads and hosts in the Renk area</p>

<p>Organization of 4 consultation workshops in 4 conflict-affected States (1 in each State) with Mission protection components and humanitarian protection partners to establish a mechanism for the identification and prioritization of protection needs</p>	4	<p>Civil-military coordination workshops conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for 80 participants, including members of the Mission, United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes, and NGOs in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile States, to build a common understanding of civil-military coordination. Workshop topics included protection of civilians and humanitarian principles, the use of armed presence as a last resort, and humanitarian and Mission complementarity and distinction, in order to support humanitarian operations while distinguishing between peacekeeping operations and humanitarian principles</p> <p>In those 4 States, UNMISS and relevant humanitarian actors established civil-military meetings to centralize the mechanism to discuss humanitarian delivery priorities, submit requests for UNMISS security support for convoys and food distributions, and for UNMISS to prioritize requests for support. Furthermore, the group developed standard operating procedures as guidance on collaborative execution of the respective mandates between UNMISS and humanitarian partners to support the protection of civilians and creation of the conditions for humanitarian assistance</p>
<p>Organization of weekly meetings on protection and security in and around all UNMISS protection of civilians sites between humanitarian actors and UNMISS counterparts to identify and mitigate protection concerns of internally displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS conducted weekly meetings on protection and security in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites at the state and national levels. Participants included relevant Mission components and humanitarian actors. The meetings have identified and implemented plans to mitigate protection concerns on issues such as forced recruitment, sexual and gender-based violence, criminality, intercommunal conflict, perimeter infrastructure and adherence to UNMISS protection of civilians site guidelines, based on regular patrolling and community engagement. Furthermore, the meetings facilitated early response activities, such as search operations, expanded patrolling, and sensitization of internally displaced persons to protection guidelines</p>
<p>Organization of weekly meetings with community leaders in all UNMISS protection of civilians sites to provide information on mission positions on issues of concern, such as security and rules and protection of women and children, and to identify internally displaced persons community intentions and dynamics, including for mission early warning</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS conducted weekly meetings with community leaders in all UNMISS protection of civilians sites, except for Wau, where stability and the small population did not necessitate more frequent meetings per operational requirements. Participants included mission counterparts, humanitarian actors and community members, such as leaders, women, and youth. Discussion topics covered humanitarian service delivery, protection of internally displaced persons, and the Mission's guidelines on operations within UNMISS</p>

		<p>protection of civilians sites. The meetings were an opportunity for community leaders and representatives to report their concerns and needs, which contributed to improving relationships between all actors</p> <p>Further support and engagement were provided through dialogue with community leaders and consolidated messaging and dissemination of the Mission's policy on protection of civilians. Those activities improved delivery of services, collection of early warning information and response, and deterrence of intercommunal conflict and reduced aggression towards UNMISS and humanitarian staff</p>
<p>Participation in weekly coordination forums with relevant humanitarian partners to share information and coordination on referral pathways for 5,000 child victims of grave violations in need of service delivery, family tracing and reunification</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS participated in weekly coordination meetings with relevant humanitarian partners, to coordinate child protection responses to violations and referral of cases to appropriate agencies or actors, including follow-up on reported grave violations, incidents and cases. This collaboration with the relevant humanitarian forums included the protection cluster and the child protection, gender-based violence, and education subclusters for referrals of humanitarian assistance to 5,000 vulnerable children in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and concentrated areas of internally displaced persons to facilitate family tracing and reunification of abducted, separated and unaccompanied children affected by the armed conflict</p>
<p>26,280 individual corrections officer days (9 individual corrections officer/shifts, with 2 shifts each day at 4 holding facilities, for 365 days) to provide administrative, security and operational services at UNMISS holding facilities attached to protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal, Bor and Bentiu, as required</p>	<p>14,600</p>	<p>Individual corrections officer days (5 individual corrections officers per shift, with 2 shifts each day at 4 holding facilities, for 365 days) provided for administrative, custody, security and operational services at UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p> <p>The decrease of individual corrections officer days by 44 per cent can be attributed to the abolishment of government-provided corrections personnel and a reduced number of seconded corrections officers to the Mission. The approved number of 98 seconded corrections officers was reduced to 57</p>
<p>Management of security incidents and crimes committed by internally displaced persons within UNMISS protection of civilians sites through weekly handover risk assessments of suspects and monthly liaison meetings with the South Sudan National Police Service and the National Prison Service of South Sudan, to monitor and advocate for adherence to due process for suspects handed over by UNMISS, in</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The envisaged memorandum of understanding between UNMISS and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan for the handover of detained persons to national authorities was not signed as planned. Owing to the absence of an agreement, the weekly handover risk assessment and the planned meetings with the South Sudan National Police Service and National Prison Service authorities over the custodial treatment of persons handed over in line with international human rights standards were not conducted</p>

accordance with the human rights due diligence policy

<p>770,880 mobile troop patrol-days in order to protect civilians by deterring violence, creating conditions conducive for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, protecting United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the Mission area, securing fixed/mobile checkpoints and conducting Mission tactical deployment (48 troops/patrol, 44 companies for 365 days)</p>	<p>550,020</p>	<p>Mobile troop patrol-days conducted</p> <p>The decrease in mobile troop patrols by 29 per cent can be attributed to the delay in the deployment of the troops and their related equipment to the Mission area. In addition, issues of curtailed freedom of movement have further hindered mobility of the troops to conduct patrols</p>
<p>1,872 air patrol hours in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments aimed at protecting civilians, to create conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and development actors and to provide protection for United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the Mission area (6 hours per day/6 days per week for 52 weeks)</p>	<p>850</p>	<p>Air patrol hours conducted</p> <p>The decrease in air patrols by 55 per cent is attributed to the continued need for clearance and flight safety assurances from SPLA and, where necessary, SPLM/A in Opposition, for all air transportation. Furthermore, the delayed deployment of 6 utility helicopters and the pending entry of 5 tactical helicopters also contributed to the decrease in air patrols</p>
<p>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 1,872 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 9 bases) to deter violence against civilians, engage with local authorities and uniformed services and collect early warning information towards protection of civilians interventions</p>	<p>4,032</p>	<p>Mobile troop patrol-days conducted by military liaison officers in integrated teams at the state level</p> <p>The increase in mobile troop-patrol days by 97 per cent can be attributed to the need for increased engagement with authorities to mitigate against Status of Forces Agreement violations, which have increased over the reporting period</p>
<p>192,720 static troop-days to provide security at UNMISS protection of civilians sites (11 UNMISS protection of civilians sites, 48 troops for 365 days)</p>	<p>2,050</p>	<p>Mobile troop patrol-days conducted in integrated teams at the county level</p> <p>The increase in mobile troop patrol-days by 10 per cent can be attributed to robust patrols to collect early warning information on conflict in Upper Nile and Unity States. In addition, the number of military liaison officers increased from 166 to 190, assisting in an expansion of coverage</p>
<p>142,170</p>	<p>142,170</p>	<p>Static troop-days provided for security at UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p> <p>The decrease in static troop-days by 26 per cent can be attributed to the reduction in the number of UNMISS protection of civilians sites, from 11 to 6. Those troops which were no longer required for static troop duties were deployed to fulfil other Mission requirements, such as static security for United Nations logistical bases and other assets, community outreach and administrative duties</p>

131,400 United Nations formed police unit person-days (10 personnel per patrol, 3 patrols per platoon, 4 platoons per formed police unit, 3 formed police units for 365 days) to patrol, maintain vigilance, conduct security checks and respond to public order situations within the UNMISS protection of civilians sites	131,400	Formed police unit person-days conducted to patrol, maintain vigilance, protect United Nations personnel and property, and respond to public disorder within the UNMISS protection of civilians sites
	3,675	Additional formed police unit person-days conducted for other operational duties, including search operations, static duties, relocation of internally displaced persons and rapid responses both inside and outside the UNMISS protection of civilians sites
98,550 individual police officer operational days in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas of high concentration of displaced persons (15 individual police officers/shift, 3 shifts each day, at 6 sites/concentration points for 365 days) to patrol, maintain police presence, interact with the local communities, including joint patrols with other mission components to monitor and report on security-related threats and human rights violations	105,120	Individual police officer operational days in UNMISS protection of civilians sites to patrol, maintain police presence and interact with the local communities
	6,570	Joint patrols with relevant Mission components conducted outside the UNMISS protection of civilians sites in areas of high concentration of displaced persons to maintain visibility, monitor human rights violations and contribute to early warning
	8,760	United Nations police patrols conducted outside the UNMISS protection of civilians sites and in areas of high concentration of displaced persons to maintain visibility, monitor human rights and contribute to early warning
	1,944	Interaction and consultative meetings conducted with internally displaced persons and various stakeholders within the UNMISS protection of civilians sites
	3,790	Interaction and consultative meetings conducted outside UNMISS premises with local communities, the South Sudan National Police Service, civil society organizations and other actors on issues of civilian protection, human rights, and gender, child and vulnerable persons protection

The higher-than-planned output was attributable to the prioritization of the protection of civilians mandate by the Mission, through which individual police officers were redeployed from less-affected States to those with the largest UNMISS protection of civilians sites, specifically to increase and enhance the implementation of protection of civilians activities

Clearance of 1,000 known or suspected hazardous areas and the removal or destruction of 2,000 items of explosive remnants of war, including landmines in areas impacting UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas where explosive remnants of war pose a threat to civilians through the conduct of explosive ordnance disposal tasks, battle area clearance, non-technical and technical surveys and land release	1,757	Known or suspected hazardous areas cleared throughout South Sudan
	1,770	Anti-personnel mines discovered, removed and destroyed
	505	Anti-tank mines discovered, removed and destroyed
	22,964	Items of explosive remnants of war located and destroyed
	172,691	Items of small arms ammunition located and destroyed
Delivery of emergency mine-risk education to 150,000 civilians, with a special focus on children; awareness-raising through outreach events, such as the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action; dissemination of awareness messages on Radio Miraya and in publications; advocacy with the Government to become a State party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other instruments governing explosive weapons	454,391	<p>Persons received community-based risk-education training sessions, which were aimed at reducing the risk of death and injury from mines and explosive remnants of war. The training also helped to increase awareness and promoted safe behaviour. All training was conducted with gender sensitivity to ensure that the correct messages were delivered to the target audience</p> <p>During United Nations Day in October 2014, outreach activities were conducted as follows: bag and vehicle searches by 2 explosive detection dogs; set-up of a mock minefield where children were shown how to use metal detectors to expose metal items buried in the field; and the distribution of outreach materials, including leaflets, stickers and playing cards</p> <p>Two events were conducted in Juba on 4 April 2015 with the National Mine Action Authority to mark International Landmine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action Day, including 1 event which targeted United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and 1 event for local community members. Broadcasts related to the events were conducted on Radio Miraya, including mine-risk education messages</p> <p>During the reporting period, advocacy efforts were initiated with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan through meetings, briefings and provision of logistical support for representatives of the Government, including the National Mine Action Authority, to attend the Workshop for East African Community States on the Convention on Cluster Munitions held in Kampala on 19 May 2015. The Government indicated its commitment to joining and ratifying the Convention</p>
Provision of searches for explosives at entrances and within UNMISS protection of civilians sites by 6 explosive-detection dog teams	Yes	During the reporting period, searches were conducted by 6 explosive-detection dog teams of 11,429 vehicles entering UNMISS protection of civilians sites and 15,959 bags belonging to internally displaced persons

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

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

1.3.1 Increase in the number of persons displaced since December 2013 who have chosen to return or resettle voluntarily (2012/13: no baseline data; 2013/14: 1.7 million; 2014/15: 2.0 million)

There were no significant voluntary returns recorded during the reporting period. The total number of internally displaced persons in South Sudan was approximately 1.6 million. As a result of the ongoing conflict, there was an increase in that number, which includes the number of internally displaced persons within the UNMISS protection of civilians sites, notably in Bentiu and Malakal

1.3.2 Reduction in the threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war through survey and mine clearance to foster and support a safer environment for voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees (2012/13: 12.6 million square metres; 2013/14: 12.9 million square metres; 2014/15: 10 million square metres)

12.1 million m² of land was cleared and released to communities as safe land in 2014/15, which has helped to reduce the risk of death or injury to communities, enhanced opportunities for the resumption of socioeconomic activities, increased the protection of civilians and assisted in the safe delivery of humanitarian aid. The clearance of that land has also created an enabling environment in some areas for the return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees, should the security context so permit

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization and conduct of 20 joint field missions to assess the conflict environment at possible return sites, and 10 workshops on conflict management with communities at return sites	31	Joint field missions conducted to assess the conflict environment at possible return sites, although in general, conditions were not found to be conducive for returns. Internally displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and other settlements frequently reported their unwillingness to consider return until a peace agreement was reached at a national level, particularly given sustained insecurity and lack of access to many areas by all parties to the conflict
	7	Workshops on conflict management conducted for authorities and communities at possible return sites, including 2 each in Boma in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Bor and Poktap, Jonglei State and 1 in Leer, Unity State
In coordination with humanitarian actors, and based on the prevailing security environment, organization and conduct of 10 meetings with internally displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and other locations to inform them of the situation at the site location of the proposed return and 7 conflict-management workshops for internally displaced persons	72	Meetings conducted with internally displaced persons inside and outside of UNMISS protection of civilians sites to share information and to assess the interest and readiness of internally displaced persons to return. Internally displaced persons consistently reported that they were fearful of returning to their homes and/or identified that they no longer had a home, because of damage done to private and public property and livelihoods as a result of the ongoing conflict

demonstrating an interest and intent to return to their place of origin	12	Workshops conducted for internally displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites in Bentiu, Malakal and Bor who are interested in returning to their places of origin, and for displaced communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Western Equatoria States
Provision of assistance in the development and support of a United Nations-wide strategy to support conditions conducive to the voluntary return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, including those in UNMISS protection of civilians sites	Yes	UNMISS participated in the United Nations-wide planning and consultation process, for the return and reintegration of persons displaced by the conflict, particularly those in UNMISS protection of civilians sites. A draft proposal was prepared and presented to partners and the Government, with an agreed modality that was to be implemented starting with internally displaced persons in the UNMISS Wau protection of civilians site in April 2015. Lessons learned from that pilot are expected to be applied to other locations in South Sudan. However, prior to commencement of the return and reintegration in Wau, the Government raised additional concerns with the process of relocating displaced persons. Owing to an escalation in the conflict in the Greater Upper Nile region, further consultations and the plan were suspended for the remainder of the reporting period
Organization of 24 consultation workshops, in conjunction with humanitarian actors, in the 4 most conflict-affected States, with internally displaced persons community representatives from UNMISS protection of civilians sites, local authorities and uniformed security representatives in areas of return, to identify support requirements for the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons	No	<p>Based on the policy and associated operational frameworks for assisting the voluntary relocation of internally displaced persons from UNMISS protection of civilians sites developed by the Mission in 2013/14, the Mission prepared workshops for displaced persons, security representatives and local authorities to identify support requirements for return and reintegration. However, as a result of the ongoing conflict and insecurity across the 4 most conflict-affected States, mass and recurrent population displacement continued. As such, there were few, if any, options for return and reintegration, and the situation was not conducive to conducting workshops. UNMISS conducted 56 field assessments to monitor the potential for return and reintegration and to inform humanitarian action, when and if required</p> <p>Moreover, UNMISS continued to consult with Government officials, SPLM/A in Opposition officials, NGOs, internally displaced persons and host communities to collect information on security conditions, human rights violations, protection concerns, humanitarian access and societal infrastructure. Displaced persons cited physical and humanitarian insecurity as primary limitations to their return. UNMISS shared those findings, preferences, and</p>

<p>Provision of support for the confidence and trust-building policing pilot project of the South Sudan National Police Service through 14 sensitization seminars/workshops and weekly consultative meetings with the Police Service, community leaders, civil society organizations, women representatives and other stakeholders on civilian protection strategies, human rights, community-based policing, trust-building and conditions conducive to the voluntary return of internally displaced persons</p>	19	<p>concerns with humanitarian actors to contribute to and maintain an evolving plan for the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons</p> <p>Meetings conducted with the Police Development Committee, chaired by the South Sudan National Police Service Inspector General of Police, which focused on discussions on the confidence and trust-building pilot project. Participants were from civil society organizations, national security organs, the diplomatic community and other stakeholders. Of the 420 South Sudan National Police Service officers targeted to participate in the Confidence and Trust Building Policing Strategy seminars, only 104 non-commissioned officers were sensitized, owing to a delay by the South Sudan National Police Service in submitting names of officers for the selection and screening processes as required by the United Nations human rights due diligence policy</p>
<p>Implementation of 8 quick-impact projects in support of the confidence and trust-building policing pilot project through the establishment of police posts in areas of potential voluntary return of internally displaced persons</p>	3	<p>UNMISS provided support to the establishment of the 777 Emergency Response Units of the South Sudan National Police Service pilot project to promote safe return, in order to address public complaints and security issues within Juba</p> <p>Quick-impact projects completed, including the construction of police posts in 2 neighbourhoods in Juba, Khor William and Gudele. The Khor William police post is operational on a 24-hour basis and has supported the return of more than 150 internally displaced persons' families to their homes. The handover in Gudele of 2 posts has been delayed until completion of toilet facilities and solar power installation</p>
<p>Clearance and survey of approximately 10 million square metres of land by 7 demining teams for release to communities in support of safe and voluntary returns and the resumption of livelihood activities</p>	12.1	<p>The implementation of the remaining 5 quick-impact projects was delayed owing to a change in priority by the South Sudan National Police Service and its decision to operationalize the 3 police posts in Khor William and Gudele</p> <p>Million square metres of land were released during the reporting period. This has reduced risks of injury or death in communities and has promoted opportunities for persons to resume socioeconomic and livelihood activities in their areas. It has also helped to raise the level of protection of civilians and helped humanitarian providers to safely deliver aid</p>

Completion of approximately 500 village/town surveys and removal of abandoned ordnance and stockpiles from public buildings, including schools	2,800	<p>Village/town surveys completed. In addition, abandoned ordnance and stockpiles from public buildings and schools were removed</p> <p>During the reporting period, UNMISS piloted an operational model whereby community liaison teams were attached to all clearance teams. Upon arrival in a targeted location, the community liaison teams were deployed to the surrounding areas to identify additional hazards known to local community members. Through this activity, a large number of new hazards were found and the UNMISS teams were able to verify and clear areas accordingly</p>
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Component 2: monitoring and investigating human rights

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Conducive environment for combating impunity for abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by all parties to the conflict

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Reduction in the confirmed number of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 50; 2014/15: 40)

In 2014/15, UNMISS documented hundreds of alleged human rights violations committed by all sides of the conflict, especially in areas of conflict. A total of 41 verified violations have been noted in the human rights database during the reporting period

These statistics do not represent the actual number of violations in South Sudan, as UNMISS encountered serious challenges, such as lack of accessibility to witnesses, victims, and locations, as well as poor cooperation from parties to the conflict, while investigating and documenting allegations of violations of human rights and humanitarian law

2.1.2 Increase in the number of perpetrators of serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations prosecuted by civilian and military judicial authorities (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 5; 2014/15: 15)

Owing to the ongoing conflict, there were very few prosecutions for serious human rights and international humanitarian law violations by civilian or military authorities during the reporting period. In Central Equatoria State, there were 3 cases in which members of the security forces accused of human rights violations were prosecuted. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, court cases were brought in 4 instances involving members of the security forces causing the deaths of civilians; of these, 3 resulted in convictions, while 1 case reportedly remains pending. A further 4 such cases were documented in Western Equatoria. In other States, including those affected by conflict, despite pledges by authorities that perpetrators of serious violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law would be held accountable, such prosecutions could not be confirmed. Furthermore, while UNMISS was able to confirm the 11 prosecutions of cases reported above, it was not able to verify the number of perpetrators in these cases

In 2014, several accountability bodies and activities were established to investigate mainly conflict-related crimes and violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including an investigation committee set up by the Government and chaired by the former President of the Supreme Court, and investigative committees established by SPLA. By the end of the reporting period, UNMISS had not received information indicating that any of the accountability measures announced by the Government had led to prosecutions

2.1.3 Increase in monitoring, investigation, verification, and reporting on the use of cluster munitions and other conventional weapons deemed to have indiscriminate effects (2012/13: no baseline data; 2013/14: 1; 2014/15: 2)

In 2014/15, there was no evidence of any use of cluster munitions in South Sudan. In December 2014, 2 Man Portable Air Defence Systems were handed over to the Mission by SPLA in Bentiu, Unity State

The Mission worked closely with the National Mine Action Authority of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to encourage effective reporting, as required, and to lobby for accession to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, including support and participation at a workshop in Kampala for East African Community States on the Convention on Cluster Munitions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of weekly monitoring activities in all 10 States to identify human rights violations and input into early warning analysis and mechanisms	Yes	UNMISS conducted weekly monitoring activities in all 10 States throughout the reporting period. A combined total of approximately 2,500 daily situation reports and other types of reporting documents have been prepared and were incorporated into the Mission's early warning mechanisms UNMISS further prepared and submitted reports, focusing primarily on the conflict-affected areas and human rights violations, including for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Investigation and verification of reports of human rights violations and international humanitarian law, with a particular focus on gross violations, violations against children, and conflict-related sexual violence on an ongoing basis and publication of 5 public reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan annually	Yes 5	Investigations and verification of violations were carried out on an ongoing basis in all 10 States Public reports completed and released during the reporting period that UNMISS contributed to were as follows: (a) United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on: "The Situation of Human Rights in South Sudan on 19 September 2014"; (b) "Attack on Bentiu, Unity State on 19 December 2014"; (c) "Attacks on Civilians in Bentiu and Bor on 9 January 2015";

<p>Monitoring and assessment of detention centres on a monthly basis in all 10 States, including police stations, prisons and military detention facilities to ensure compliance with international human rights standards; accountability measures taken by Government actors and armed forces; and persons detained in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and individuals handed over to national authorities by UNMISS</p>	Yes	<p>(d) “Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Situation of Human Rights in South Sudan on 9 March 2015”; and</p> <p>(e) “Flash Report on Escalation of Fighting in Greater Upper Nile on 29 June 2015”</p> <p>UNMISS regularly conducted monitoring and investigations on a wide range of issues, including detention practices at police stations and prisons. However, owing to limitations of access, UNMISS had limited ability to monitor military detention facilities</p> <p>UNMISS 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>UNMISS regularly monitored the conditions of persons detained in UNMISS protection of civilians sites in each of the States where those sites exist. UNMISS also carried out human rights evaluations when such individuals were subject to expulsion from sites</p> <p>UNMISS also advocated for and monitored adherence to the rule of law and international human rights standards by the South Sudan National Police Service and other actors associated with the administration of justice in all 10 States through monthly planning and coordination meetings and daily engagement on prolonged/arbitrary detentions and violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups. This included sensitization on human rights, international humanitarian law and professional ethics, and was conducted in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy</p>
<p>Conduct of 20 civilian patrolling operations in areas that may be vulnerable to violence to prevent and respond to human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence; maintenance of support with civil society actors, particularly women’s groups, traditional justice actors, human rights defenders and journalists to foster and promote a human rights culture</p>	200	<p>Civilian patrols conducted, including short and long-duration patrols, in all 10 States. Participants included members of women’s groups, traditional justice actors, human rights defenders and journalists</p> <p>The increase in patrols was due to the Mission’s prioritization for this activity in the light of the escalation of the conflict and corresponding rise in reports of human rights violations. These patrols further supported early warning mechanisms and protection of civilians interventions</p>

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- 10 Awareness-raising programmes conducted for 1,747 students and teachers from secondary schools and human rights clubs in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria, and Unity States, on basic human rights principles; rule of law; state responsibility for protection and promotion of human rights; the South Sudan Transitional Constitution; child rights; women's rights and gender-based violence
- 15 Sensitization programmes conducted for 1,168 participants within UNMISS protection of civilians sites in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity States, and in an area of concentration of internally displaced persons in Warrap, on basic human rights awareness-raising, non-discrimination, dispute resolution mechanisms, women's protection concerns and sexual and gender-based violence
- 1 2-week comprehensive human rights and rule of law training session conducted for 45 members of civil society organizations from all 10 States focused on engagement with universal periodic review and treaty bodies mechanisms, including preparation of shadow reports, in collaboration with the European Union and the International Development Law Organization
- 4 Training activities organized for 98 members of traditional authorities and courts from Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Western Equatoria, on human rights standards in administration of justice, statutory limitations of the traditional courts' jurisdiction, and non-discrimination in order to address the observed shortcomings in the processes of customary courts
- Additional capacity-building and sensitization activities were conducted for 490 members of civil society organizations and communities in Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and Unity States
- 14 Human rights sensitization training programmes were conducted by UNMISS for 120 South Sudan National Police Service members of the Confidence and Trust Building Unit that will be deployed in areas identified for the return of internally displaced persons

During the reporting period, UNMISS advocated for the speedy implementation of the newly enacted media laws and the selection and appointment of the Media Authority. UNMISS also conducted a 4-day training session for 48 journalists and human rights defenders in Juba

On 30 May 2015, South Sudan became a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

UNMISS, in collaboration with UNDP, conducted a 4-day training session on treaty reporting and the universal periodic review for 35 representatives of the Ministry of Justice

UNMISS further supported the implementation of the joint communiqué of the Government and the United Nations on addressing conflict-related sexual violence and the Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Arrangements to monitor incidents, trends, and patterns of conflict-related sexual violence

In celebration of International Human Rights Day on 10 December 2014 and International Women's Day on 8 March 2015, sensitization programmes and outreach activities were held in various state capitals, including support for non-governmental celebrations, human rights forums, workshops, performances, radio talk shows and quizzes for secondary school students

Advocacy for and monitoring of adherence to the rule of law and international human rights standards by the South Sudan National Police Service and other actors associated with the administration of justice in all 10 States through monthly planning and coordination meetings and daily engagement on prolonged/arbitrary detentions and violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups

Yes

UNMISS provided support to human rights monitoring and investigations through daily joint patrols with relevant mission components with a focus on violations perpetrated by the South Sudan National Police Service, in those States where there was a national police presence

Daily engagement and advice were provided to the South Sudan National Police Service on international human rights standards, including the inspection of detention facilities to help reduce arbitrary and prolonged detentions and violence against women and children. Further support was provided through weekly meetings for planning and coordination on issues of prolonged or arbitrary detentions and violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups

Monitoring, verification, investigation and reporting of 100 per cent of incidents involving the use of cluster munitions or other conventional weapons deemed to have indiscriminate effects	Yes	<p>Engagement and support of other actors associated with the administration of justice and rule of law issues were impeded primarily because of insecurity and lack of a functioning judicial system</p> <p>The Mission contributed to 5 reports of the Secretary-General on South Sudan on the uses of cluster munitions and other conventional weapons. During the reporting period, there were no reported incidents involving the use of cluster munitions</p> <p>The Mission worked closely with the National Mine Action Authority of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to encourage effective reporting, and to lobby for accession to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, including support and participation in a workshop held in Kampala for East African Community States on the Convention on Cluster Munitions</p>
<p>Launch of a media campaign through the production and broadcast of programmes, videos, stories, photos, print media, press releases/briefings on: the rights of internally displaced persons through 8 monthly programmes and 10 programmes, each on the rights of the child and gender equality (expected accomplishment 2.1); human rights activities on increasing public understanding and assisting in discouraging violations against women and children, monitoring and investigation of human rights violations including conflict-related sexual violence and the African Union's Commission of Inquiry for South Sudan (expected accomplishment 2.2); the efforts to end military recruitment of children by both sides to the conflict and to educate the public about the need to eliminate the practice, and 1 television drama to highlight issues affecting children in armed conflict (expected accomplishment 2.3)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>20</p> <p>16</p> <p>7</p> <p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>4</p> <p>55</p>	<p>In support of the rights of internally displaced persons, UNMISS published 17 stories on the Mission's website, documenting training sessions and sensitization programmes implemented by relevant mission components in the UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p> <p>UNMISS promoted human rights activities through:</p> <p>Video news pieces for use by national and international broadcasters;</p> <p>Photo stories for use on various social media platforms;</p> <p>Sensitization programmes on human rights violations against women and children;</p> <p>Peace dialogue forums;</p> <p>Children's debate on "What Impact Does Violence have on Children? How can we break the circle of Violence?";</p> <p>Debate on human rights protection in South Sudan;</p> <p>Public service announcements on Radio Miraya;</p> <p>Stories on various events and activities in all 10 States</p> <p>All the above-mentioned activities were intended to increase public understanding and discourage violations against women and children</p> <p>UNMISS supported efforts to end military recruitment of children by all parties to the conflict through:</p>

3	Events and 1 multimedia video piece produced, entitled “Children, Not Soldiers” for use during a month-long campaign;
17	Stories, including on the release of child soldiers by SSDA-Cobra Faction in Jonglei State UNMISS provided the following for journalists and civil society:
7	Training sessions for radio journalists and civil society; and logistical support to 121 national and international journalists;
22	Press releases;
7	Press conferences and media briefings;
79	Interviews with local and international TV/Radio stations;
49	Updates on UNMISS protection of civilians sites

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 Reduction in the confirmed number of violations and abuses committed against women, including sexual and gender-based violence (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 50; 2014/15: 40)

A total of 167 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, primarily of rape, affecting 236 persons, were documented, including 72 incidents affecting 105 minors. Of those incidents, women and girls were targeted in 95 per cent of the reports. The incidents have been reported in all 10 States as part of military tactics by both parties to the conflict, and as separate incidents involving individuals and groups of soldiers, mainly in Central, Eastern and Western Equatorias, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Unity, and Western Bahr el Ghazal States

As reported by UNMISS in June 2015, during the escalation of conflict in the Greater Upper Nile region in April and May 2015, 172 women and girls were abducted and 79 others were subjected to sexual violence

2.2.2 Increase in the number of reports on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan by relevant actors, including national women’s groups and civil society organizations (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 2)

Four reports on the human rights situation, including sexual violence, and several press releases were issued by 3 international NGOs: Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, and the International Crisis Group. In addition, the International Rescue Committee issued a report on domestic and internal partner violence. UNMISS also published 5 reports which included conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence. Furthermore, the African Union Commission of Inquiry has prepared a report which has not yet been released

UNMISS conducted meetings and briefings with 4 separate groups researching sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan to provide information on published reports and potential programmes for survivors

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 24 workshops in UNMISS protection of civilians sites (Juba, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal) and 36 workshops in areas in which internally displaced persons concentrate with community leaders, youth and women's groups to advocate for women's human rights; organization of 10 workshops with community leaders and faith-based organizations to educate and advocate against harmful cultural practices that contravene women's human rights	2	Workshops conducted in UNMISS protection of civilians site located in Juba for 85 women and girls to increase their knowledge on sexual and gender-based violence and international human rights instruments relating to these issues and to encourage them to report incidents and campaign to eradicate them. However, owing to insecurity in the other 3 UNMISS protection of civilians sites, the planned 22 workshops could not be conducted
	2	Workshops facilitated to educate and advocate for women's human rights for 50 participants, which included traditional leaders and human rights defenders in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. In traditional courts, hearing and sentencing processes now refer to issues of sexual and gender-based violence
	2	Workshops conducted in Lakes State on issues of gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence for a total of 54 participants, including representatives of civil society organizations and youth from cattle camps In Lakes State, UNMISS participated in 2 community-based protection networks chaired by the protection cluster and gender-based violence subcluster which included representatives of community-based organizations, civil society organizations and international NGOs. UNMISS attended state-level working group network meetings and coordination initiatives targeting issues of gender-based violence through prevention and response initiatives
	3	Community outreach events conducted in Eastern Equatoria State, in conjunction with UNDP, for 157 participants, 73 of whom were women, to sensitize them on sexual and gender-based violence and harmful cultural practices, and on mechanisms for preventing and responding to those issues. Owing to insecurity, the planned 10 workshops with community leaders and faith-based organizations on harmful cultural practices that contravene women's human rights could not be conducted

	13	<p>Focus groups conducted in Jonglei State in order to build the skills of youth, community leaders and women's groups to protect and promote women's rights, recognize sexual and gender-based violence as human rights violations, and provide information on referral pathways for victims of sexual and gender-based violence</p> <p>In Western Equatoria State, UNMISS conducted a sensitization programme in local schools' human rights clubs for 284 students</p> <p>UNMISS was not able to conduct the planned 36 workshops in areas of high concentration of internally displaced persons, owing to security concerns</p>
<p>Organization of monthly meetings of the Community-Based Protection Network to empower women and their communities to highlight, report and monitor gender-based violence issues</p>	No	<p>4 meetings were conducted in Bor, Jonglei State, from July to December 2014, to support the Community-Based Protection Network to encourage active participation of women to identify, monitor and report gender-based violence issues within the community. In other States, the Network was supported by international and national NGOs and civil society organizations. The planned monthly meetings of the Network were not conducted owing to the prevailing security situation</p>
<p>Organization of 25 advocacy events for International Women's Day, 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence and African Human Rights Day; organization of monthly radio talk shows to be broadcast by Radio Miraya on the promotion of women's rights and gender-related issues</p>	9	<p>Events conducted for International Women's Day in 9 States, including at UNMISS protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal and Bor. The theme for the national celebration was "Make Sustainable Peace Happen in South Sudan". Participants at the various events included members of state-level government, civil society organizations, faith-based organizations, NGOs, women and youth groups, and traditional and community leaders. Messages shared with participants covered misconceptions and myths that perpetuated violence against women and girls, as well as measures to prevent and protect women's and girls' rights</p>
	12	<p>Events conducted for 16 days of Activism Against Gender Violence in 9 States. The global theme for the event was: "From Peace in the Home to Peace in the World: Let's Challenge Militarism and End Violence against Women". The national theme for South Sudan was "Promote Peace at Home, Stop Violence Against Women and Girls." The specific theme for Upper Nile State was "No To War and Violence Against Women, Let Us Unite and Make Peace at Home and in the Community". Activities conducted included community awareness and advocacy regarding violence against women, conflict-related sexual violence and the inclusion of women in peace processes through social</p>

		and cultural activities and women's dialogue forums and workshops
		However, owing to insecurity, no events were conducted in Unity State for either International Women's Day or 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence
	8	Radio talk shows broadcast on 2 radio stations, Radio Miraya and Eye Radio/Jonglei FM95, on the promotion of women's rights
Dissemination of promotional materials to promote and encourage cultural attitude change against sexual and gender-based violence, which will include 4,200 T-shirts, 4,200 kangas/wrappers, 4,000 bags, 4,000 wristbands, 4,000 pens and 4,000 identification card holders	Yes	UNMISS disseminated the following promotional materials, at events conducted on International Women's Day and during 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence in 8 States:
	3,500	T-shirts
	1,000	Kangas
	500	Bags
		Publicity materials stating "Stop All Forms of Violence Against Women" and "Peace for Development: Women and Men United for Peace in South Sudan" were also distributed
		Owing to the higher actual prices than budgeted, fewer items were able to be purchased
Implementation of the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements at the national level as a coordination and reporting mechanism as well as contribute to the Mission's early warning/early response mechanism to detect, prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence through the organization and conduct of 6 meetings of the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements working group and Joint Consultation Forum and the development and dissemination of 6 briefings on the Arrangements for national and international counterparts	6	Meetings conducted by the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements working group at the national level. The working group drafted and adopted a United Nations Strategy on Addressing Sexual Violence in South Sudan and an implementation matrix as well as the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements concept note and terms of reference. The working group also refined and contextualized a total of 40 early warning/early response indicators on conflict-related sexual violence to mitigate the risk of sexual violence. In Lakes State, UNMISS also established a Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements sub-working group within the existing gender-based violence subcluster
		In order to avoid duplication, relevant partners agreed to utilize the gender-based violence subcluster Forum to conduct special sessions on conflict-related sexual violence on a monthly basis, rather than establish the Joint Consultation Forum

		<p>UNMISS provided information on issues relating to conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence in South Sudan through: 1 briefing for the protection cluster; 1 briefing for members of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism Country Task Force; 3 briefings for the gender-based violence subcluster; 1 briefing for the Panel of Experts on South Sudan; and 1 briefing for members of the Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Arrangements working group. Further briefings were conducted with members of the international community, including donors, relevant mission components, national authorities and representatives of civil society organizations</p>
<p>Distribution of 1 annual report, 2 semi-annual reports and 1 thematic report on conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan</p>	<p>1 2 1</p>	<p>UNMISS published 4 reports which included documentation of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, including the following:</p> <p>Annual report on conflict-related sexual violence</p> <p>Quarterly reports covering the period from January to March 2015 and April to June 2015 on activities such as monitoring, analysis and reporting on conflict-related sexual violence; engaging with parties to the conflict; and advocacy and mainstreaming conflict-related sexual violence into the Mission's policies and programmes</p> <p>Thematic report on conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan developed</p> <p>UNMISS also conducted meetings and briefings with 4 separate groups researching sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan to inform them about published reports and potential programmes for survivors</p>
<p>Organization and conduct of 12 outreach activities to sensitize civilians, including grass-roots communities on conflict-related sexual violence and 12 training workshops for civil society organizations and journalists on how to report on incidents of sexual violence in order to highlight issues of conflict-related sexual violence to contribute to behaviour change and reduce occurrence of sexual violence</p>	<p>53</p>	<p>Training sessions, workshops and outreach activities, focus group and round-table discussions conducted to raise awareness among grass-roots communities in 6 States. These included, in UNMISS protection of civilians sites, discussions about existing gender-based violence referral pathways, to promote improved transparency and accountability in customary court processes in cases involving women, and to sensitize traditional leaders, including committee members of the Informal Mitigation and Dispute Resolution Mechanism in the UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p>

UNMISS also continued to advocate with traditional leaders to support the reform of traditional practices that dehumanize women. As a result, some traditional chiefs promised to reform the laws on forced marriage, dowry and wife beating, women's leadership and participation, as well as the right to education for children, notably in Jonglei State

In December 2014, in conjunction with the Community Empowerment for Progress Organization and the United Nations Fund for Population, UNMISS conducted a 3-day workshop on Strengthening Media Capacity for Documenting and Reporting Sexual Violence in South Sudan in Juba. There were 22 participants, of which 6 were women, representing various media institutions in Central, Western, and Eastern Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity States. The workshop provided journalists and other media practitioners with the requisite professional knowledge and skills to effectively report and respond to the needs of sexual and gender-based violence survivors

UNMISS regularly conducted weekly induction training for newly arrived military, police and civilian personnel to enhance awareness on how peacekeepers and civilians can collaborate and contribute to the prevention and protection of vulnerable groups from conflict-related sexual violence through patrols, routine monitoring, advocacy, and reporting and the provision of timely health, psychosocial and legal support to survivors

Organization of 2 meetings with representatives of all parties to the conflict to develop and adopt time-bound commitments and accountability measures to be implemented and address conflict-related sexual violence by all parties to the conflict, as mandated by the Security Council in resolution 1960 (2010)

Yes

On 11 October 2014, UNMISS participated in the meeting held with the President of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. At that meeting, the Government signed the joint communiqué on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan. The agreement contains a set of practical and political commitments to end the use of rape and sexual violence in conflict and provides specific action plans for the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army and the South Sudan National Police Service to ensure proper investigation of sexual violence crimes, the establishment of accountability mechanisms, ensuring that perpetrators of sexual violence are excluded from amnesty provisions, and that sexual violence is explicitly addressed in the peace process and, as an aspect of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. The agreement further highlights the need to improve the multisectoral

response to ensure that survivors are provided with comprehensive services, such as medical, psychological, legal assistance and access to justice

- 2 Meetings held with the Office of the President to follow up on the implementation of the joint communiqué by the Government, notably the appointment of a High-level Focal Point and the development of action plans by the South Sudan National Police Service and SPLA

In December 2014, the Government appointed a Minister in the Office of the President as the high-level focal point to lead the Government's efforts and coordinate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the United Nations to ensure full implementation of the agreement. On 15 February 2015, the Joint Technical Working Group was established, which includes the Office of the President, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Gender, Women, Child and Social Welfare, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information, Parliamentary Committee on Defence, Security and Public Order Committee, South Sudan Human Rights Commission, UNMISS, United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF, UNDP, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and civil society organizations, including the End Impunity Organization and Community Empowerment for Progress Organization. The Working Group will serve as an advisory body to oversee and guide the implementation of the commitments made in the joint communiqué in accordance with the seven priority areas

In March 2015, the following 5 task forces were created to focus on thematic priorities of the communiqué:

- (a) Services for Survivors of Sexual Violence;
- (b) Awareness-Raising, Education and Sensitization;
- (c) Security and Protection; (d) Justice; and (e) Peace Agreements and Ceasefires. Each task force will develop objectives and activities to be consolidated into one joint implementation plan of the commitments made in the joint communiqué

		UNMISS regularly engaged with the South Sudan National Police Service, SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition to ensure that they understood their role in protecting civilians and ending all forms of violence against women. SPLA has expressed a commitment to receive training on conflict-related sexual violence and to comply with the provisions of the joint communiqué
In collaboration with relevant Mission components, provision of advocacy to the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Gender, Children, Social and Humanitarian Affairs on revision, adoption and enforcement of a national legal framework to ensure protection and redress for victims/survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence	Yes	South Sudan acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on 30 May 2015. In collaboration with the United Nations country team and other stakeholders, UNMISS provided advocacy to the relevant ministries to review and support the adoption of the national legal framework UNMISS further supported the establishment of the Government's Joint Technical Working Group and the participation of the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare to implement the joint communiqué signed between the Government and the United Nations to address conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan. Those ministries also chaired the task forces on Justice and Service for survivors, respectively, to address gaps and propose corrective action
Provision of support for crime prevention initiatives, including the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and identified areas of potential voluntary returns, through 15 community workshops, print media and Radio Miraya broadcasts	1,030	Activities conducted within and outside UNMISS protection of civilians sites related to issues involving gender, child and vulnerable persons including:
	137	Sensitization programmes
	446	Meetings
	77	Informal training/workshops
	19	School visits
	213	Follow-up sessions on family disputes and sexual and gender-based violence cases In addition, UNMISS broadcast 18 series on crime prevention, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children during morning shows on Radio Miraya

Organization of 10 workshops and 10 focus group discussions for women to engage with the African Union's Commission of Inquiry	No	UNMISS provided technical support to the African Union's Commission of Inquiry through organization of 2 focus group discussions consisting of members of women's civil society organizations in Western Equatoria State. The discussions covered such topics as the impact of the outbreak and continuing conflict in South Sudan, the impunity of government officials who have allegedly perpetrated sexual and gender-based violence, and recommendations for the Commission to advocate for enhanced protection of women's rights. Owing to the prevailing security situation, UNMISS was not able to conduct the planned 10 workshops or additional 8 focus group discussions for women to engage with the African Union's Commission of Inquiry
Organization and conduct of 2 community outreach events across South Sudan to promote awareness of the 16-day campaign against gender-based violence	10	Instead, UNMISS facilitated the presentation of the recommendations resulting from the group discussions to the delegation of the African Union's Commission of Inquiry Community outreach events conducted in each State to promote awareness of the 16-day campaign against gender-based violence in response to an increase in requests for support for the campaign by local community groups

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.3.1 No increase in the number of reported incidents of grave violations against children, such as children associated with armed forces and groups, sexual violence and abuse, attacks in schools and hospitals, abductions and denial of humanitarian assistance (2012/13: 600; 2013/14: 500; 2014/15: 500)

During the reporting period, there were 669 reported incidents, both verified and unverified, of grave violations committed against a total of 22,831 children by SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition and their respective associated forces and groups, owing to the continuation of the conflict. This represented a decrease of 27 per cent compared with 2013/14 incidents. Of the 669 reported incidents, the United Nations was able to verify 426, involving 15,198 children

2.3.2 Full implementation of the recommitment agreement of the SPLA revised action plan to halt recruitment and use of children and the commitment by SPLM/A in Opposition to end grave violations against children

The recommitment of SPLA on the implementation of the revised action plan to halt the recruitment and use of children by SPLA was not achieved during 2014/15, owing to the lack of full engagement by stakeholders. However, with the advocacy efforts of the United Nations, 1,755 children associated with the SSDA-Cobra Faction were released

Contact and engagement with SPLM/A in Opposition to implement the commitment to end grave violations against children within its group was initiated by identifying a focal point within the entity. However, that focal point defected to SPLA and a replacement has not been identified to date, despite continued advocacy by the United Nations

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring and reporting on grave violations committed against children by armed forces and groups under Security Council resolution 1612 (2005); provision of 5 training sessions to child protection actors/partners to strengthen monitoring and reporting on grave violations and abuses against children	Yes	A total of 426 incidents of grave violations were reported, monitored and verified by the United Nations and humanitarian actors, through joint field verification visits conducted by UNMISS and UNICEF to areas where the incidents occurred
	172	Independent field verification visits conducted in addition to areas where the incidents were reported to have occurred to document the cases of grave violations. These include field verification visits to 26 schools reportedly occupied by SPLA
	35	Monitoring and reporting mechanism training sessions conducted jointly by UNMISS and UNICEF for 1,500 participants, including United Nations staff, NGOs, civil society organizations and government partners
Provision of 61 training sessions on child protection issues and the SPLA-United Nations revised action plan to halt the recruitment and use of children to SPLA, SPLM/A in Opposition, Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, state and local authorities and civil society organizations	22	Training sessions conducted benefiting 13,500 personnel, for participants including SPLA officers and non-commissioned officers of the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, armed groups integrated with SPLA, state and local authorities and civil society organizations. Topics included child protection and grave violations issues; the SPLA-United Nations Action Plan; the "Children, Not Soldiers" campaign; the SPLA Act; and the existing command and punitive orders issued by SPLA prohibiting the recruitment and use of children
		There was no training provided to SPLM/A in Opposition owing to a lack of access

Provision of support towards the development and implementation of a workplan for the identification, screening and verification of children associated with SPLA, SPLM/A in Opposition and SSDM/A-Cobra Faction; engagement with SPLA to reinforce the implementation of existing command and punitive orders prohibiting the recruitment and use of children, and the issuance of a presidential decree criminalizing the recruitment and use of children and occupation and use of schools and health facilities by military and armed groups

Yes

UNMISS and UNICEF jointly provided support to SPLA for the development and implementation of the Plan of Action for the identification, screening and verification of children associated with SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition

UNMISS seconded a child protection Officer to the SPLA Child Protection Department, Ministry of National Defence and Veterans Affairs to coordinate and provide guidance for the implementation of SPLA-United Nations Plan of Action and activities

UNMISS and UNICEF jointly provided technical support in organizing a workshop to develop the SPLA-United Nations Plan of Action (the Plan) to halt recruitment and use of children by SPLA in August 2014. Consequently, the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs and the United Nations agreed and signed the Plan of Action on 26 August 2014. As part of the Plan, a Government-United Nations High-Level Committee was established for the implementation of the recommitment agreement on the revised plan of action signed by the Government and the United Nations

UNMISS initiated and engaged in advocacy efforts with SPLM/A in Opposition to identify a focal point within the entity to start a dialogue on identification of courses of action for ending grave violations against children committed by the opposition's forces. However, as mentioned above, the focal point that was identified defected to SPLA and, to date, a replacement has not been identified, despite continued advocacy by the United Nations

UNMISS advocated with SPLA to reinforce the implementation of directives and punitive orders criminalizing child recruitment, use of children and occupation of schools as grave violations by SPLA forces, as well as the amendment of the SPLA Act to reflect the 6 grave violations against children: killing and maiming; child recruitment; abduction; rape and sexual violence; attacks on schools and hospitals; and denial of access of humanitarian assistance for children

Provision of support for the screening, identification, registration and release of children associated with armed forces and groups and other vulnerable children, in collaboration with UNICEF, including family tracing and reunification, and community reintegration activities	1,755	Children were provided support through screening, identification, registration and release from SSDA-Cobra Faction located in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area of Jonglei State, from January to April 2015. The process was implemented by UNMISS, in collaboration with UNICEF, and in cooperation with SPLA and the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. To date, the families of all the 1,755 children were traced and they were reunified with their families and provided with a reintegration assistance package by UNICEF, in collaboration with its humanitarian partners
Provision of support for awareness-raising activities on child protection and grave violations issues, including the national “Children, Not Soldiers” campaign	25	Awareness-raising training sessions conducted in all 10 States on child protection, grave violations issues and the National Child Act. UNMISS and UNICEF, in close collaboration with SPLA, the Ministries of Defence and Veterans Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Education, Justice, Interior, and the South Sudan National Police Service, local authorities and civil society organizations, provided support for the training sessions, which benefited 50,000 government personnel, community leaders and members, local officials, women, youth and children. Other activities conducted included the broadcast of messages on prevention of child recruitment and use of children by the military forces by Radio Miraya, as part of the national “Children, Not Soldiers” campaign launched on 29 October 2014

Component 3: creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance

Expected accomplishment 3.1: A safe and secure environment to facilitate humanitarian access in South Sudan

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.1.1 Reduction in the number of incidents in which humanitarian workers are prevented from accessing affected areas owing to insecurity (2012/13: 251; 2013/14: 586; 2014/15: 420)

According to the database of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, there were 739 incidents in which humanitarian workers and operations were denied access and prevented from implementation, owing to military operations and ongoing hostilities, as well as general insecurity, during the reporting period. These incidents included humanitarian workers being prevented from accessing an area, activities suspended during implementation, and/or staff withdrawal from an area. While insecurity was the main reason reported for most incidents throughout South Sudan, in the Greater Upper Nile region the incidents were reported as the result of active hostilities between the Government forces and non-state armed actors

3.1.2 Kilometres of route verification, clearance operations or convoy escort/route-proving conducted on designated priority routes to mitigate threats from landmines, explosive remnants of war and permit freedom of movement for United Nations and humanitarian actors (2012/13: 1,408 km of roads cleared/verified; 2013/14: 2,279 km; 2014/15: 1,705 km)

A total of 2,350 kilometres of routes were verified and cleared in 2014/15

During the reporting period, in Unity State, UNMAS escorted 40 UNMISS force command patrols, as requested. In addition, for 3 weeks in January 2015, UNMAS escorted UNMISS convoys on a daily basis to Rubkona airstrip in Bentiu

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects to support the creation of conditions for the facilitation of humanitarian assistance (e.g. roads, bridges, etc.)	5	<p>Quick-impact projects were implemented as follows:</p> <p>(a) Construction of a bridge in Pibor, Jonglei, serving a population of more than 45,000, to support access for light vehicles and pedestrian movement between the market and humanitarian services, including a clinic operated by Médecins Sans Frontières. The bridge facilitated UNMISS patrolling and humanitarian access and eased movement during the rainy season;</p> <p>(b) Installation of a water pump in Juba County, Central Equatoria, to provide clean water to the host community adjacent to the UNMISS protection of civilians site. The pump reduced tensions caused by resource strains between the host community and residents of the UNMISS protection of civilians site;</p> <p>(c) Rehabilitation of a primary school in Pariang County, Unity, which benefited 250 students and 20 teachers;</p> <p>(d) Provision of school furniture to a school in Kuajok, Warrap, which benefited 180 students;</p> <p>(e) Construction of a classroom in Nimule, Eastern Equatoria, which benefited 127 students and 12 teachers</p> <p>These projects were implemented by the Indian battalion, Islamic Relief World Wide, the Mongolian battalion, the Organization for Child Harmony, and the Ark for Humanity, respectively</p>
Contribution towards situational awareness on the conflict environment from a local perspective for national and international humanitarian organizations through monthly briefings in all 10 States	Yes	<p>UNMISS provided briefings and information-sharing for humanitarian organizations in all 10 States based on identified need, rather than on a monthly basis. Briefings were conducted as a component of partnership projects, consultations and existing monthly or quarterly inter-agency forums</p>

	132	Meetings involving humanitarian agencies were attended by UNMISS which enabled the Mission to contribute information about local intercommunal conflicts and tensions, within the context of the broader ongoing national conflict, including weekly inter-agency security meetings in Pibor, Jonglei, throughout the implementation of the Greater Pibor Administrative Area arrangements
10,920 mobile troop-days conducted by riverine units to facilitate access to protection of civilians sites along the White Nile by both United Nations and humanitarian agencies (35 troops per day, 6 patrols each week for 52 weeks)	438	Mobile troop-days conducted by the riverine unit The low number of mobile troop-days was attributed to the delayed entry of the Bangladesh Force Marine Unit, the sole riverine unit and its equipment to the Mission area. The unit began operating on 24 June 2015
Verification or clearance of priority routes by 2 route verification and clearance teams; provision of convoy escorts/route-proving for safer freedom of movement for humanitarian partners and relief personnel; verification of all helicopter landing sites within 72 hours of tasking by UNMISS	Yes	4 route verification and clearance teams cleared and verified 2,350 kilometres of roads. Of these 4 teams, 2 were mobilized from August 2014 to January 2015, as additional emergency support in Unity State, to assist with anti-mine strikes on a main supply route for UNMISS Convoy escorts were provided as requested; routes were approved where necessary and as requested by UNMISS; 100 per cent of helicopter landing sites were surveyed within 72 hours of tasking
Delivery of landmine/explosive remnants of war awareness training to 1,500 humanitarian personnel, to increase knowledge of threats and how to operate in a contaminated environment; delivery of information and maps to humanitarian actors on the mine/explosive remnants of war threat in their area of operations	1,505	Humanitarian personnel received briefings on risk awareness in order to increase their knowledge of threats and understand what to do in a contaminated environment. Information and maps were updated on a monthly basis and the information was delivered to humanitarian actors in their areas of operation
Conduct of an awareness and media campaign on the provision of UNMISS support to the delivery of humanitarian assistance through the conduct of 2 national civil society conferences, the production and broadcast of a weekly programme on Radio Miraya, videos, monthly stories for print media, social media and the Mission's website, video and photo media coverage and support of various humanitarian agencies, as requested, and highlighting of the work of the Mission to verify and conduct clearance of routes to establish and maintain humanitarian access through 5 video and photo stories	Yes 6	UNMISS conducted an awareness and media campaign on the provision of its support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance through daily social media updates across various formats, including the Mission's website; weekly radio broadcasts of a 1-hour show covering humanitarian issues; and collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to report on refugee movements and support food distributions; and reports across a range of media outlets and platforms, in collaboration with humanitarian actors on the following: Civil society conferences were held at the State level in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap. Owing to the

ongoing conflict, the 2 national civil society conferences were not conducted

12 Video stories

21 Photo stories

Further reports covered UNMISS activities including on civil-military support to humanitarians, quick-impact projects and mine action

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.2.1 Number of security incidents in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites by all parties to the conflict (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: no baseline data; 2014/15: 1,050)

A total of 1,832 security incidents were reported in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites, owing primarily to the increased influx of internally displaced civilians into those sites during the reporting period. The majority of incidents reported were in the categories of criminality, civil unrest, murder and rape

3.2.2 Reduction in the number of security incidents and violations of the Status of Forces Agreement as pertains to United Nations and designated personnel, assets and installations throughout South Sudan (2012/13: 350; 2013/14: 286; 2014/15: 250)

A total of 463 security incidents and violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, as it pertains to United Nations and designated personnel, assets and installations, were reported. Specifically, 256 such violations were reported, particularly harassment of United Nations and designated personnel throughout South Sudan and armed conflict in Upper Nile and Unity States

The increase in incidents by 62 per cent can be attributed to the political, conflict and economic situation in South Sudan, particularly with regard to the reports of criminality

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Provision of advocacy and daily liaison with the national Diplomatic Protection Unit and airport security actors on freedom of movement of United Nations staff, including Status of Forces Agreement violations

Yes

Prior to the suspension of the UNMISS Diplomatic Protection Unit on 31 March 2015, daily liaison was conducted with the national Diplomatic Protection Unit and airport security actors to ensure freedom of movement of United Nations personnel

2,189 patrols, static duties and other activities, including responses to Status of Forces Agreement violations were conducted jointly with relevant mission components, inside mission bases and in areas around embassies, consulates and international residences

210,240 static troop-days to provide security to battalion headquarters, state offices and company operating bases (48 troops/day to protect 12 battalion headquarters/state offices/bases for 365 days)	294,192	Static troop-days to provide security to battalion headquarters, state offices, and company operating bases The 40-per-cent increase in output, compared with the envisaged static troop-days, can be attributed to the increase in number of locations where security was provided during the reporting period
105,120 static troop-days to provide security at county support bases for a level-III/IV threat and above (48 troops/day to protect 6 bases that are not already co-located with military forces when there is a level III/IV threat, for 365 days)	97,726	Static troop-days for security at county support bases at level III and above The decrease in troop-days by 7 per cent can be attributed to a reduced number of requests for troops to provide security
Dissemination of mine action information and guidance to stakeholders and partners, including maps and updates, on the implementation of mine action operations, accidents caused by mines/explosive remnants of war and new or existing threats from mines/explosive remnants of war	Yes	During the reporting period, the Mission attended 685 meetings with key partners throughout South Sudan. The meetings with stakeholders and partners were used to provide the latest updates on mine operations, mine action information and knowledge dissemination on mines, the number of accidents, explosive remnants of war, and ongoing threats

Component 4: support for the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between the Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 Mobile and dedicated fixed site security provided to support the IGAD Monitoring and Verification Mechanism

During the reporting period, UNMISS provided fixed site security through residence on UNMISS bases and mobile security during field missions, to IGAD as requested in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity States

4.1.2 Establishment of coordination between the Mission, joint technical committee, the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, the monitoring and verification teams and other stakeholders

Throughout the reporting period, UNMISS established coordination with the IGAD Joint Technical Committee based in Juba on a bimonthly basis. In Malakal, Bentiu and Bor, UNMISS conducted weekly meetings with the IGAD Monitoring and Verification Mechanism and other IGAD representatives

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of 72 briefings and 12 joint missions with the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism and joint technical committee in 3 States of Greater Upper Nile	28	Meetings conducted, including 24 formal meetings with IGAD in the conflict-affected States, as well as 4 meetings in Juba. UNMISS conducted regular informal contact with IGAD counterparts in each of the 3 States of Greater Upper Nile and in Juba, and through establishment of additional information-sharing arrangements, including the exchange of daily and weekly reports
	5	<p>Joint missions were conducted to Nassir and Pajak (Upper Nile); Mayom and Nhialdiu (Unity); and Pibor (Jonglei)</p> <p>Further joint patrols were not conducted owing to delays in the formation of IGAD teams, a lack of clarity about IGAD operations during periods in which the peace process was stalled, limited access for IGAD to opposition-held areas, and periods of insecurity and restrictions on freedom of movement by both SPLA and SPLM/A in Opposition. In addition, IGAD was able to provide and utilize its own air assets, which allowed it to conduct independent air patrols and missions</p>
Provision of support for the implementation of the memorandum of understanding with IGAD and facilitate deployment of the monitoring and verification teams through daily liaison with the joint technical committee to coordinate operations, and conduct 2 monthly meetings with the joint technical committee to address issues pertaining to implementation of the respective mandates of UNMISS and IGAD	Yes	During the reporting period, UNMISS provided support to IGAD through 2 monthly meetings at the national level, with the IGAD Joint Technical Committee ensuring overall coordination and understanding. Furthermore, the IGAD Joint Technical Committee participated in the majority of daily UNMISS operational coordination meetings at the working level in Juba
Organization of 6 meetings with relevant stakeholders in the conflict, including, among others, political parties, civil society organizations and women's groups, to enhance awareness of the UNMISS mandate to support implementation of the Agreement	1	Meeting was conducted between UNMISS and the Vice President of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in order to brief him on the UNMISS mandate, develop a working relationship, and encourage cooperation between the Government and the Mission
	12	Monthly meetings were conducted with the SPLA leadership to reinforce support and understanding on related elements of the UNMISS mandate, and to encourage adherence to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement

	1	Meeting was conducted with the Women's Business Forum for Peace to explain the UNMISS mandate and its role in supporting implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement
Provision of support and advice through the Mission's good offices to engage with the Government and all parties to the conflict to encourage full implementation of the Agreement	24	Meetings conducted with the representative of the African Union Liaison Office and members of the African diplomatic corps to exchange information and encourage provision of support for the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement
	3	Meetings conducted with IGAD representatives to discuss political dynamics and to obtain updates on the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement
140,160 mobile troop-days conducted in integrated teams in support of the monitoring and verification teams in 8 sites towards support of implementation of the Agreement (48 troops each day, 8 patrols for 365 days)	100,450	Mobile troop-days were conducted in integrated teams in support of the monitoring and verification teams, towards support of implementation of the Agreement The reduction from the planned number of mobile troop-days by 28 per cent can be attributed to the number of sites remaining at 6, instead of the envisaged 8. Furthermore, the limited freedom of movement, assaults, threats, and searches of United Nations property impeded the ability to conduct activities
Launch of a media campaign to increase awareness of UNMISS support for IGAD efforts to implement the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and other relevant peace agreements through the publication of monthly stories, photos and Mission documents and the broadcast of programmes on Radio Miraya on the IGAD Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, joint technical committee and monitoring and verification teams	No	UNMISS promoted IGAD efforts to implement the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the peace agreement process through 1 video and 1 photo story; radio broadcasts on Radio Miraya of the peace process which included interviews with the IGAD Chief Negotiator and Government and opposition members, and daily messages promoting peace UNMISS was not able to produce monthly stories, photos or mission documents, owing to lack of access to the IGAD monitoring verification teams, the fact that local opinions on the peace talks in Addis Ababa were primarily partisan and opposition voices were inaccessible

Component 5: Support

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness in administrative support provided to the 10 States

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.1.1 Continued streamlining of reporting and monitoring mechanisms to identify gaps in administrative support provided to the States in a comprehensive and timely manner	UNMISS has developed information technology applications for improved administrative support for all States, which include specific mapping, daily communications, weekly coordination conferences and monthly reporting to identify challenges and achievements with follow-up at required levels
5.1.2 Establishment of change management initiatives that are effectively communicated to the Mission with provision of support for implementation	Under IPSAS and the Global Field Support Strategy, the Mission's accountability for its inventory has been strengthened through the implementation of additional control tools, such as additional physical inspections and new key performance indicators. The introduction of supply chain management has led to better interdepartmental cooperation with the achievement of all key performance indicators, including 100 per cent physical verification of inventories of property, plant and equipment and verification of all receipts and inspections
5.1.3 Increase of aviation fleet by 3 fixed-wing aircraft and 5 rotary-wing aircraft (2012/13: 29 aircraft; 2013/14: 27 aircraft; 2014/15: 34 aircraft)	The Mission's aviation fleet was not increased during the reporting period, owing to the prevailing security situation and restrictions to the deployment of attack helicopters. UNMISS did not deploy one fixed-wing aircraft to Bentiu, owing to the prevailing security situation in Unity State
5.1.4 Achievement of vehicle availability rates of 80 per cent for light passenger vehicles and 65 per cent for heavy vehicles	Achieved. The average vehicle availability rate was 82 per cent for light passenger vehicles and 90 per cent for heavy vehicles during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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 wide-body 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	UNMISS had two aircraft positioned in the Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre in Entebbe. Those air assets were available to other field missions on a cost-reimbursable basis The Mission also has a long-term service agreement with a commercial carrier that has enabled the rotation, deployment and repatriation of uniformed personnel

<p>With the implementation 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 measured, improved and achieved</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS has been updating all governance framework documents before developing any further Mission-specific key performance indicators. The Mission has been updating its movement control, integrated warehouse and procurement standard operating procedures to make them more relevant to UNMISS strategic objectives. Furthermore, the Mission has developed a number of business intelligence tools to improve performance reporting and to monitor and improve service delivery. Those tools include prompt payment discount, cargo movement from Mombasa to States and contract management tracking tools. The Mission had property management key performance indicators developed at Headquarters, and key performance indicators for rations and fuel management as per the turnkey contracts. The next phase in the process will be the development of the supply chain concept of operations and key performance indicators for procurement, aviation and movement control operations and the monitoring of all key performance indicators to ensure efficiency and effectiveness</p>
<p>Provision of support for the implementation of Umoja, including legacy system data quality analyses and data cleansing in the Mission</p>	Yes	<p>The Mission provided continued training to local process experts at the Mission's headquarters and end-users in the States on Umoja Foundation for the successful use of the system</p> <p>The Mission actively worked with the team at United Nations Headquarters to prepare for the deployment of Umoja Extension 1 with local process experts trained and major data cleansing activities undertaken</p>
<p>Continued emphasis on the cost-effectiveness and affordability of field operations through streamlining operations and limiting programmes (including capital construction) to areas directly related to the mandate. The main focus is the expansion and upgrading of current key locations while reducing the Mission's footprint in other less affected areas, including drawdown of current and planned county support bases</p>	7	<p>Locations where major infrastructure expansion projects were undertaken (Bentiu, Bor, Malakal, Juba, Kuajok, Rumbek and Torit)</p> <p>As planned, UNMISS continued to consolidate its staff and troops from lesser affected areas and expand its operations at key locations. Accordingly, major infrastructure expansion projects were undertaken at the seven locations mentioned to house troops and staff internally relocated owing to operational requirements and drawdown of company operating bases and county support bases</p>

Military, police and civilian personnel

Administration of up to 3,091 civilian staff, comprising 1,002 international staff, 1,608 national staff and 481 United Nations Volunteers	766	Administration of a total average of 2,424 civilian staff comprising an average of:
	1,230	International staff
	404	National staff
	24	United Nations Volunteers
		Temporary staff
		(Excluding 106 staff in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe)
Emplacement, rotation, accommodation and repatriation of up to 166 military observers, 12,334 military contingent personnel, including 392 staff officers and 1,323 police personnel, including 663 individual police officers and 660 formed police unit personnel	160	Emplacement, rotation, accommodation and repatriation of an average strength of:
	10,534	Military observers
	579	Military contingent personnel, including 246 staff officers
	417	United Nations police officers
	65	Formed police unit personnel
		Government-provided personnel (from July to December 2014)
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel in 21 geographical locations and 99 contingent locations	20	Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel in:
	94	Geographical locations
		Contingent locations
		The lower number of contingent locations was attributable to the non-deployment of attack helicopters and the lower actual number of permanent deployment locations for some contingents
Storage and supply of 10,343 tons of rations, 115 tons of combat rations and water for military contingent and police personnel	9,222	Storage and supply of:
	188	Tons of rations
	1,228	Tons of combat rations
		Tons of water
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action	96	The Mission conducted the following:
		Induction briefing sessions related to conduct and discipline for newly recruited personnel (81 sessions in Regional Service Centre at Entebbe and 15 sessions in Juba and the States) attended by 2,951 participants

75	Training sessions on sexual exploitation and abuse attended by 1,901 participants
75	Training sessions on prohibited conduct attended by 1,324 participants
	The Mission has conducted training sessions on sexual exploitation and abuse and prohibited conduct at the United Nations Office in Burundi and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as part of the support extended to those missions which do not have conduct and discipline components
4	Training of trainers sessions for uniformed personnel attended by 71 selected military contingent trainers
	The Mission also provided training sessions on sexual exploitation and abuse to staff from United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and international NGOs working to provide humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons seeking shelter in UNMISS protection of civilians sites
	In addition, the Mission conducted an assessment of risk factors for sexual exploitation and abuse in all States, articulating and analysing the risks, while also proposing mitigating measures for implementation by Mission management
	Reports of misconduct received by the Mission were referred for investigations and appropriate follow-up actions were implemented as warranted
	In addition, administrative instructions that declared certain locations or establishments within South Sudan as off-limits and where staff members were prohibited, were disseminated throughout the Mission and enforced for compliance
Closure of temporary operating bases, company operating bases, county support bases and referendum support bases in accordance with Mission requirements	9
	UNMISS sites that were operational or planned were closed during the reporting period. They comprised 7 county support bases (Nimule, Tambura, Ezo, Maridi, Waat, Tonj and Maper), 1 company operating base (Tambura) and 1 temporary operating base (Yei)
	In addition, one county support base and one company operating base at Raja were also closed, but had signatures pending from local authorities for the required handover documents

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of facilities at Mission headquarters in Juba, 10 state capital locations, 9 county support bases, 1 370-staff accommodation and facilities/utilities services at United Nations House in Juba and 978 pre-fabricated accommodation units in Tomping	Yes	<p>Maintenance and repair were undertaken for offices, staff accommodation and associated infrastructure in Malakal, Bentiu, Bor, Aweil, Kuajok, Juba, Torit, Yambio, Rumbek and Wau</p> <p>Maintenance and repairs were also undertaken in county support bases in Pibor, Nassir, Renk, Pariang, Kapoeta, Gok Machar, Turalei and Yirol</p> <p>Repairs and maintenance were also undertaken on 200 hard-walled staff accommodation units and 17 two-storey hard-walled office buildings at United Nations House and 978 pre-fabricated accommodation units and offices in Tomping</p>
Construction of 11 military camps in 7 locations to accommodate additional troops, 1 two-storey hard-walled accommodation building in United Nations House to accommodate United Nations Volunteers and United Nations police officers and a 7 km pipeline to channel raw water from the Nile river to United Nations House	Yes	Construction began for 13 military camps comprising 11 military camps as part of the two-year construction program in the following 7 locations: Bentiu, Malakal, Bor, Juba, Torit, Rumbek and Kuajok; and 2 additional camps were constructed for a multi-helicopter unit in Malakal and force marine unit in Tomping
	No	The construction of 1 two-storey hard-walled building to accommodate United Nations Volunteers and the 7 km raw water pipeline were not implemented during the reporting period owing to prioritization of resources
Operation and maintenance of 70 United Nations-owned water purification plants and 195 generators in 22 locations, including storage of 23.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants	69	Operation and maintenance was implemented on: United Nations-owned water purification plants
	25	One water purification plant was declared for write-off Wastewater treatment plants
	197	Generators in 19 locations
	24 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were stored
Maintenance and renovation of 395 km of roads, 1 bridge, 5 airfield facilities, 11 helicopter landing sites and the extension of the airstrip in Bentiu to enable landing of C-130 aircraft	568	The following were repaired and maintained by the Mission: Kilometres of road, comprising main supply routes between Wau-Bentiu (370 km) and Juba-Bor (198 km)
	3	Airfield facilities in Rumbek, Wau and Yambio
	5	Helicopter landing sites in Aweil, Bentiu, Malakal, Wau and Rumbek
		The Juba-Torit road bridge was not implemented owing to reprioritization of projects

Maintenance of physical infrastructure and camp perimeter security for protection of civilians sites in 5 locations	Yes	Maintenance of 17 kilometres of protection of civilians camp perimeter fencing and security lights was undertaken in Juba, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu and Wau
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Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 2,270 United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers, vehicle attachments, armoured vehicles, 2,602 contingent-owned vehicles and equipment through 10 workshops in 10 locations, and supply of 4 million litres of diesel, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	2,183	At 10 workshops in 10 locations, operation and maintenance of: United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers, vehicle attachments, and armoured vehicles The decrease in United Nations-owned equipment is attributed to the write-off of assets during the reporting period
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	2,800	Contingent-owned vehicles and items of equipment
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The increase in contingent-owned vehicles was attributable to the troop surge

	3.4 million	Litres of diesel, oil and lubricants was supplied
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Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 1,555 United Nations personnel each day from their accommodation to the Mission area	Yes	Operation of daily shuttle services 7 days a week for an average of 1,289 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the mission area. However, shuttle services in Bentiu and Malakal were limited to within UNMISS camps owing to prevailing security conditions
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Expanded operations of heavy transport convoys at 5 locations (Bor, Bentiu, Malakal, Wau and Juba)	No	Heavy transport convoys operated in 3 locations on routes from Juba, Wau and Bor. The planned expansion of operation in Bentiu and Malakal did not materialize as planned, owing to the prevailing security environment. The assets for the planned expansion in Malakal and Bentiu are held in Juba and ready for deployment as soon the security situation improves
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Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 9 fixed-wing and 25 rotary-wing aircraft, including 1 unmanned aerial surveillance system and 14 military-type aircrafts (9 utility, 5 tactical), supply of 19.9 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	7	The Mission operated and maintained: Fixed-wing aircraft
	16	Rotary-wing aircraft including 9 military utility helicopters
	17.5 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations were supplied

The Mission operated 16 fuel distribution points. In addition, the Mission increased its local fuel reserves in the event of any disruption in the supply chain

		Unmanned aerial surveillance system and 5 tactical helicopters were not deployed owing to restrictions. One fixed-wing aircraft was not deployed to the Mission area in Unity State owing to the security situation
Provision of 24,380 total flight hours, including 7,175 flight hours for fixed-wing aircraft and 17,205 flight hours for rotary-wing aircraft, coordination, assistance and provision of firefighting services for airstrips in state capitals where UNMISS operates flights	19,864	Total flight hours flown, including 6,310 flight hours for fixed-wing aircraft and 13,554 flight hours for rotary-wing aircraft For fixed-wing aircraft, the lower actual flight hours were attributable to lower actual requirements for one fixed-wing aircraft and non-deployment of one fixed-wing aircraft in Unity State For rotary-wing aircraft, the lower actual flight hours were attributable to the delayed deployment of 3 military utility helicopters and non-deployment of 5 tactical helicopters
	Yes	Firefighting services were provided for airstrips in state capitals where UNMISS operates flights
Monitoring the construction and rehabilitation of airfields and helipad landing sites in 10 state capitals including county support base locations	No	This activity was not implemented during the reporting period
Naval transportation		
Operation and maintenance of a riverine unit with 12 contingent-owned boats, and supply of 0.4 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants	14	Contingent-owned boats were deployed There was no fuel consumed owing to the delay in the deployment of the force marine unit until the end of the reporting period
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 2 earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	2	Satellite hubs supported and maintained
Support and maintenance of 50 very-small-aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 44 Internet service provider VSAT systems, 99 telephone exchanges, 82 microwave links, 1,059 high frequency base station and mobile radio pieces of equipment, 4,334 Tetra and very high frequency (VHF) handheld radios and 1,559 mobile VHF and Tetra radio devices	21 14 99 82 1,265	Support and maintenance were provided for: VSAT Internet service provider VSAT systems Telephone exchanges Microwave links High frequency base station and mobile radio pieces of equipment

	4,156	Tetra and VHF handheld radios
	1,345	VHF and Tetra radio devices
Support and maintenance of 26 FM radio broadcast stations in 4 radio production facilities		Support and maintenance were provided for:
	25	FM radio broadcast stations
	4	Radio production facilities
Information technology		
Support for and maintenance of 88 servers, 4,559 computing devices including desktop and laptop computers, 430 of which are "thin clients" (virtual desktops), 742 printers and 200 digital senders, 5,000 e-mail accounts and 41 local- and wide-area networks for 5,000 user accounts		Support and maintenance provided for:
	47	Servers
	3,930	Computing devices
	742	Printers
	200	Digital senders
	4,700	Active e-mail accounts
	41	Local- and wide-area networks
	5,232	Active user accounts
Provision of mapping support and global positioning system-based surveying efforts within the Mission's area of responsibility, in addition to the provision of 7,000 maps to various clients and the maintenance of one geographic information system intranet website	9,332	Maps provided to the military and police components, civilian personnel, United Nations agencies and NGOs The Mission also provided weekly crisis response maps to illustrate figures for internally displaced persons at protection of civilians sites, and satellite imagery for situational awareness and crisis management
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 11 United Nations-owned level I clinics, 17 contingent-owned level I clinics, 4 contingent-owned level II medical facilities in 12 locations and Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations personnel and the local population in emergency cases		Operation and maintenance of:
	11	United Nations-owned level I clinics
	25	Contingent-owned level I clinics
	4	Contingent-owned level II clinics
		The Mission made land and air evacuation arrangements for medical cases that required level III/IV hospitals outside the Mission
		Emergency medical services, including life and limb saving surgeries and obstetrical surgeries, have been regularly provided to more than 100,000 persons in protection of civilians sites

Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential counselling on HIV/AIDS, including testing services for all Mission personnel	1,428	Uniformed personnel and civilian staff (871 males, 557 females) received HIV/AIDS voluntary confidential counselling testing within the Mission area
	6,821	Uniformed personnel and civilian staff (3,545 males, 3,276 females) received HIV/AIDS induction
	19,928	Uniformed and civilian personnel (14,714 males, 5,214 females) were beneficiaries of HIV/AIDS awareness
	101	Staff members (77 males, 24 females) trained as HIV/AIDS peer educators and post exposure prophylaxis kit custodians
Delivery of stress management programmes including peer helpers, family focal points and call centre volunteers to all Mission personnel	54	Stress management training programmes delivered to 1,050 participants across the Mission area, including by 32 peer helpers and family focal points represented across all 10 States
Mobilization of staff counsellors to States and county support bases to provide counselling and trauma debriefing within 48 hours of the notification of a critical incident	Yes	Staff counsellors conducted 35 field visits to States and county support bases. Staff counsellors addressed 24 critical incidents across the mission area providing a wide range of psychosocial support services (psychological first aid, trauma debriefings, individual and group counselling and other psychosocial supportive interventions) to 262 staff impacted by critical incidents. All critical incidents within the Mission area were addressed within 48 hours of the notification of critical incidents
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week throughout the Mission area, including 24-hour close protection for senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Physical security was provided at UNMISS headquarters in Juba (Topping and United Nations House), 9 state capitals and all the operational county support bases, including 24-hour, 7-days a week close protection services to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials
Conduct of induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new Mission staff	49	Safe and secure approaches in field environments training sessions conducted for 2,351 staff members
	64	Security briefing sessions provided to new incoming United Nations personnel
	15	Fire drills conducted mission-wide
Provision of access control and maintenance of security at the protection of civilians sites in UNMISS compounds	Yes	Access control and maintenance of security at all protection of civilians sites access control points were conducted. The Mission also conducted: (a) integrated patrols using United Nations police within protection of civilians sites; (b) joint perimeter patrols using UNMISS forces; and (c) joint cordon and search

		operations using United Nations police and formed police units. The Mission also provided: (a) advice on security of holding facilities within protection of civilians sites; (b) the processing and monitoring of identification cards issued for community watch groups; and (c) advisories and situational updates to United Nations and humanitarian staff. The Mission regularly engaged with community leaders on security matters
Conduct of security risk and threat assessment, including facility security surveys for required physical improvements at the protection of civilians sites in UNMISS compounds	139	The Mission conducted:
	564	Site security assessments
	171	Security briefing sessions to 4,015 United Nations personnel
	54	Minimum operating residential security surveys
	34	Safe and secure approaches in field environments training sessions for 1,040 staff members
	22	Facility safety and security surveys
	12	Security risk assessments
Conduct of road assessments in order to open roads to facilitate conditions for humanitarian deliveries and human rights and flight safety assurance	71	Threat assessments at protection of civilians sites
	419	The Mission conducted the following:
		Road assessments
		Flight safety assurances

Regional Service Centre at Entebbe

48. During the reporting period, the Regional Service Centre continued to provide effective and efficient logistical 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 Movement Integrated Control Centre.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

5.2.1 Maintenance of the time required for check-in (2012/13: 89.3 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; 2014/15: more than 98 per cent completed in 2 days and 100 per cent completed in 7 days)

95 per cent of all check-ins performed during the period were completed within 2 days; 99 per cent were completed within 7 days

5.2.2 Maintenance of the time required for international personnel check-outs (2012/13: 99.3 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; 2014/15: more than 98 per cent completed in 1 day and 100 per cent completed in 5 days)

47 per cent of check-outs were completed in 1 day; 67 per cent of check-outs were completed in 5 days. The ability of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe to meet the target was adversely impacted by incomplete check-out processes at the Mission level, prior to staff members' arrival at the Centre

5.2.3 Sustained level of services by maintaining a short time for uniformed personnel check-outs (2012/13: 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; 2014/15: more than 98 per cent completed in 3 days and 100 per cent completed in 7 days)

98 per cent of check-outs were completed in 3 days and 100 per cent 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 from UNMISS	173	Check-ins and check-outs processed for UNMISS
Check-in and check-out of 286 uniformed personnel from UNMISS	503	Check-ins and check-outs processed for UNMISS

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.3.1 Sustained level of services by maintaining a short time for processing education grant claims during peak period (July-October) (2012/13: 46 per cent in less than 7 weeks; 2013/14: more than 96 per cent in less than 6 weeks; 2014/15: 96 per cent in 6 weeks)	90 per cent of a total of 3,688 claims were processed within 6 weeks. The lower output was owing to staff members not submitting the required documents in a timely manner
5.3.2 Sustained level of services by maintaining a short time for processing education grant claims during off-peak period (November-June) (2012/13: 70.3 per cent in less than 4 weeks; 2013/14: more than 96 per cent in less than 3 weeks; 2014/15: 96 per cent in 3 weeks)	68 per cent of a total of 2,911 claims were processed within 3 weeks of receipt. The lower output was due to staff members not submitting the required documents in a timely manner, coupled with the initial phases of the implementation of the field support suite system in March 2015, which also impacted education grant processing

5.3.3 Sustained level of services by reducing time for the payment of education grant claims during peak period (July-October) (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: less than 12 per cent; 2014/15: 96 per cent in 1 week)	Since payments are disbursed by Headquarters in New York, the responsibility of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe ends at the education grant approval stage This indicator was modified in 2015/16
5.3.4 Sustained level of services by reducing time for the payment of education grant claims during off-peak period (November-June) (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 96 per cent in 3 days)	Since payments are disbursed by Headquarters in New York, the responsibility of the Centre ends at the education grant approval stage This indicator was modified in 2015/16
5.3.5 Reduction in the average number of education grant claims returned to missions (2012/13: 4 per cent; 2013/14: less than 12 per cent; 2014/15: less than 11 per cent)	18 per cent of all education grant claims submitted were returned to missions for correction or completion The Centre has undertaken efforts to reduce the volume of returned cases by providing training to staff members and to education grant focal points in missions on the requirements for education grant submissions

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Processing of 1,197 education grant claims from UNMISS	1,070	Education grant claims processed for UNMISS

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.4.1 Sustained level of services in the operation of the Regional Training and Conference Centre (2012/13: 6,391 participants in events organized by the Service Centre; 2013/14: 6,000; 2014/15: 6,000)	Achieved. Training and conference services were provided to 6,198 participants The higher number of participants is due to the increased utilization of existing capacity for Umoja-related meetings and training and mandatory training, such as on sexual exploitation and abuse and ethics for all staff present at the Regional Training and Conference Centre
5.4.2 Maintenance of the response time to training requests received by the Regional Training and Conference Centre (2012/13: 47 per cent within 24 hours; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 24 hours; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 24 hours)	88 per cent of requests for training received by the Regional Training and Conference Centre were processed within 24 hours The lower achievement was due to requests submitted at the end of the week which could not be completed within 24 hours

5.4.3 Sustained level of customer satisfaction received from training participants (2012/13: 28 per cent of customers satisfied or more than satisfied; 2013/14: 99 per cent of customers satisfied or more than satisfied; 2014/15: 99 per cent of customers satisfied or more than satisfied)

According to the client survey conducted in March 2015, 84 per cent of customers were satisfied. This service received the highest satisfaction score among all areas of the Centre

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
250 regional training sessions and conferences held with participation of 1,037 staff from UNMISS	249	Regional training sessions and conferences held with the participation of 1,762 staff from UNMISS

Expected accomplishment 5.5: Effective and efficient regional troop and police movement support to client missions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.5.1 Timely coordination of regional troop and police movement flights by the Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre (2012/13: 839 flights; 2013/14: 1,179 flights; 2014/15: 555 flights)	<p>Only 123 troop and police movement flights were coordinated during the reporting period by the Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre</p> <p>The lower achievement was due to:</p> <p>(a) The change in the policy on troop movements to being on a yearly basis and the subsequent increased baggage space and weight allotment per person, which made many planned troop movements impractical with the available aircraft;</p> <p>(b) The cancellation of the contracts for the MD-83 and the B-737 Combi in February and May 2014 in the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, respectively;</p> <p>(c) The Ebola outbreak in West Africa, resulting in restricted operations in the East African region by the UNMIL B-737 that was supporting the troop movements effected by the Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre</p>
5.5.2 Reduction in the time required to provide a transportation solution for troop and police movement (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 96 per cent within 5 days and 100 per cent within 14 days; 2014/15: 95 per cent within 5 days and 100 per cent within 10 days)	<p>Not measured. All task requests have been responded to within the stipulated time. However, during the reporting period, there was no appropriate tool with which to measure this activity. The services provided by the Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre will be incorporated into the iNeed system to be launched by the end of the 2015/16 period, and this will enable measurement of its response time</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Coordination of 20 troop and police movement flights for UNMISS	30	Troop movement flights were coordinated for UNMISS
690 troops and police moved	2,072	Troop and police contingent personnel were moved for UNMISS

Expected accomplishment 5.6: Effective and efficient support to regional air and surface transportation requirements from client missions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.6.1 Regional flights operated on schedule (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: at least 75 per cent operated on time)	Not measured. During the reporting period, there was no appropriate tool with which to measure this activity. However, the Aviation Information Management System, which is in the final stages and soon to be launched, will provide the required tool to conduct this activity in the coming year
5.6.2 Reduction in the time required to provide other transportation solutions (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 95 per cent within 5 days and 100 per cent within 10 days)	Not measured. All requests have been responded to within the stipulated time. However, during the reporting period there was no appropriate tool with which to measure this activity. The services provided by the Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre will be incorporated into the iNeed system to be launched by the end of the 2015/16 period which will enable measuring of response time
5.6.3 70 per cent of passengers and cargo capacity utilization (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 70 per cent)	62 per cent of passenger and cargo capacity utilization was recorded due to the fact that the integrated regional flight schedule was coordinated only in support of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic. The Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre was not tasking the aircraft and played a coordination role only
5.6.4 80 per cent of flight hours utilization against budgeted hours (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 80 per cent)	Not applicable. The cancellation in early 2014 of the MD-83 and the B-737 Combi contracts due to low utilization of the aircraft by the missions left the Centre with no aircraft under its tasking authority

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2 surge (ad hoc) flights conducted for UNMISS	0	In spite of several ad hoc movement requests from the regional missions, the Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre was unable to provide support, owing to the unavailability of air assets
33,647 kilograms of cargo transported for UNMISS	0	The Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre was unable to provide support to regional requirements owing to the unavailability of air assets

45 flight hours operated for UNMISS	83	Flight hours were operated during the period. Despite the early cancellation of the two aircraft contracts, the Centre operated a total of 83 flight hours for UNMISS during the performance period utilizing other regional missions' aircraft
3 surface movements coordinated for UNMISS	0	The Transportation and Movement Integrated Control Centre did not conduct any surface movement, owing to non-requirement by the regional missions

Expected accomplishment 5.7: Effective and efficient finance services to clients

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

5.7.1 Maintenance of the time required to pay valid vendor invoices (2012/13: 86.8 per cent within 28 days; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 27 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 27 days)	75 per cent of invoices were paid within 27 days. The ability of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe to meet the target was impacted by delayed receipt and inspection, partial deliveries and incomplete shipping and payment documentation from respective vendors. The Centre relied on client missions to perform these processes in a timely manner
5.7.2 Maintenance of the time required to process personnel claims (2012/13: 89 per cent within 28 days; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 21 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 21 days)	60 per cent of personnel claims were processed within 21 days, representing a significant improvement compared with the previous cycle (30 per cent). The ability of the Centre to meet the target was impacted by insufficient supporting documents being submitted by the staff members, and fund commitments
5.7.3 Maintain prompt payment discounts obtained from vendors (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 100 per cent of prompt payment discounts obtained for applicable vendor invoices)	96 per cent of prompt payment discounts were obtained for applicable vendor invoices. The lower output was due to late forwarding of the appropriate invoices to the Centre
5.7.4 Reduction in the time taken to process electronic bank transfers (2012/13: 97 per cent within 3 days; 2013/14: 97 per cent within 3 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 3 days)	79 per cent of electronic bank transfers were processed within 3 days and 95 per cent within 5 days. The reason for the partial achievement was related to the transition and training required following the implementation of the Umoja system
5.7.5 Maintenance of the time to process staff monthly payroll and to pay other allowances (2012/13: 99.8 per cent within 5 days; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 5 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 5 days)	Achieved. 100 per cent of staff monthly payroll processed within 5 days
5.7.6 Sustained customer satisfaction rate for finance services (2012/13: 13 per cent for claims services; 21 per cent for payroll services; 16 per cent for vendor services; 2013/14: 80 per cent; 2014/15: 80 per cent)	No specific survey was performed for financial services following the restructuring of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe along service lines, which incorporate both finance and human resources services

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly financial statements for UNMISS prepared in compliance with IPSAS standards	12	Monthly IPSAS-compliant financial reports were prepared for UNMISS
Payment of 8,644 personnel claims from UNMISS	7,506	Claims were processed for UNMISS The lower output was attributable to the lower number of claims received during the performance period
Payment of 1,019 international staff from UNMISS	675	International staff were paid through local payroll. This average takes into account the actual number of staff receiving their salary at the Mission and deployment levels
Payment of 1,630 national staff from UNMISS	1,246	National staff were paid through local payroll. This average takes into account the actual number of staff receiving their salary at the Mission and deployment levels
Payment of 1,064 uniformed personnel from UNMISS	906	Uniformed personnel comprising civilian police, military observers and staff officers were paid through local payroll. That average takes into account the total number of officers receiving a local portion. The payment excludes the daily allowance payable to contingents and formed police units
Payment of 543 United Nations Volunteers from UNMISS	651	United Nations Volunteers were paid Volunteer living allowance. That average takes into account the actual number of volunteers receiving local portions at the missions and the deployment levels for each mission
Payment of 2,000 individual contractors from UNMISS	1,277	Payments were processed for individual contractors
Payment of 1,125 vendors from UNMISS	184	Payments were processed for vendors

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 Adherence to allocated time to complete onboarding/offer management requests from client missions within delegated authorities (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 98 per cent of onboarding cases completed within 90 days)	76 per cent of onboarding offers were completed within 90 days The ability of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe to achieve this indicator was mostly impacted by delays in receiving candidates' responses, processing medical clearances and receiving managers' approval

5.8.2 Adherence to allocated time to approve staff entitlements and benefits (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 14 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 14 days)	90 per cent of international and national staff entitlements were approved within 14 days
5.8.3 Adherence to allocated time to pay entitlements travel (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 14 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 14 days, 100 per cent within 20 days)	46 per cent of entitlement travel requests were processed within 14 days and 71 per cent within 20 days. The lower output was due to delays in staff members' responses
5.8.4 Adherence to allocated time to pay assignment grants (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 5 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 5 days)	89 per cent of assignment grants were processed within 5 days
5.8.5 Contract extensions completed on time for payroll on all recommendations and ePerformance documents received from client missions (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 100 per cent; 2014/15: 100 per cent)	96 per cent of contract extensions for national and international staff were completed on time for payroll
5.8.6 Adherence to the allocated time for final separation actions and finalization of time and attendance records of separating staff (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 30 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 30 days)	This indicator could not be monitored. The final separation action and finalization of time and attendance records is a manual process, with actions required in different systems, and no analysis or monitoring was done
5.8.7 Adherence to the allocated time for issuance of tickets for official travel (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 7 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 7 days)	92 per cent of tickets were issued within 7 days of request
5.8.8 Compliance with the requirement to purchase tickets for individual travellers 16 calendar days in advance of commencement of official travel (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 75 per cent; 2014/15: 75 per cent)	63 per cent of tickets were issued 16 days or more prior to departure. This is an improved rating compared with the 2013/14 cycle, owing to the Centre's continued enforcement of compliance with the travel policy through its communications with client missions and staff members
5.8.9 Maintenance of customer satisfaction rate for human resources services (2012/13: 15 per cent for recruitment and onboarding services; 40 per cent for travel services and 48 per cent for staff services; 2013/14: 90 per cent; 2014/15: 90 per cent)	No specific survey was performed for human resources services following the restructuring of the Centre along service lines which incorporate both finance and human resources services

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
336 offers issued for international positions from UNMISS	109	Onboarding cases were completed for international staff in UNMISS
2,554 contracts extended for national and international staff from UNMISS	911	Contracts were extended for national and international staff in UNMISS
350 assignment grants paid for UNMISS	60	Assignment grants were processed
8,513 entitlements and benefits approved for UNMISS	18,359	Entitlements and benefits were approved
2,095 airline tickets issued including civilian staff and uniformed personnel for UNMISS	3,320	Tickets were issued for UNMISS

Expected accomplishment 5.9: Effective and efficient information technology support to client missions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.9.1 Improvement of telephone billing services through the establishment of a regional structure and standardization (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 97 per cent of telephone bills sent within 7 days of receipt of user-verified invoice, 100 per cent within 15 days of receipt of user-verified invoice)	The implementation of telephone eBilling, software user acceptance testing and standardization of telephone billing was completed at 90 per cent; 100 per cent of telephone bills were sent within 7 days of receipt of user-verified invoice and within 15 days of receipt of user-verified invoice since October 2014
5.9.2 Improvement of network performance to the missions through centralized management and monitoring at the Technology Centre (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 99 per cent network uptime per month)	Construction at the Technology Centre was still ongoing in the 2014/15 period, with the civil works only completed in June 2015. The Centre is expected to be commissioned during the 2015/16 financial period
5.9.3 Sustain response time to incidents and service requests (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 100 per cent of all incidents and service requests are responded to within 3 hours)	98 per cent of all incidents and service requests were responded to within 3 hours

<p>5.9.4 Service level compliance for incident resolution (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent of all incidents will be resolved according to priority assigned (critical incidents: resolution target 3 hours; high priority: resolution target 6 hours; medium priority: resolution target 12 hours; low priority: resolution time 48 hours))</p>	<p>96 per cent of all incidents were resolved according to priority assigned</p> <p>The average incident resolution time recorded during the performance period according to priority assigned to each incident was as follows: critical priority was 5.23 hours, high priority was 10.21 hours, medium priority was 2.77 hours and low priority was 1.35 hours. During the present reporting period, 99 per cent of all tickets were created with “medium priority”</p>
<p>5.9.5 Service level compliance for service fulfilment (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent of all requests for service will be resolved according to priority assigned (critical request for service: resolution target 2 hours; high priority: resolution target 4 hours; medium priority: resolution target 24 hours; low priority: resolution target 48 hours))</p>	<p>86 per cent of all requests for service were resolved according to the priority assigned. During the performance period, 99 per cent of all tickets were created with “medium priority” in iNeed, unless designated as critical</p>
<p>5.9.6 Increased client satisfaction rating for the regional information and communications technology services (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent customer satisfaction)</p>	<p>According to the client survey conducted in March 2015, 84 per cent of customers were satisfied</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Effective management of more than 4,199 telephone accounts in support of UNMISS	Yes	Telephone accounts were managed

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	7 135.2	7 982.3	(847.1)	(11.9)
Military contingents	389 842.9	348 223.5	41 619.4	10.7
United Nations police	28 112.3	30 989.0	(2 876.7)	(10.2)
Formed police units	18 273.7	15 943.9	2 329.8	12.7
Subtotal	443 364.1	403 138.7	40 225.4	9.1
Civilian personnel				
International staff	180 370.1	170 728.7	9 641.4	5.3
National staff	41 984.8	44 697.7	(2 712.9)	(6.5)
United Nations Volunteers	19 423.1	19 270.0	153.1	0.8
General temporary assistance	6 687.6	4 411.5	2 276.1	34.0
Government-provided personnel	1 295.8	194.1	1 101.7	85.0
Subtotal	249 761.4	239 302.0	10 459.4	4.2
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	834.3	830.5	3.8	0.5
Official travel	6 257.0	7 993.2	(1 736.2)	(27.7)
Facilities and infrastructure	125 983.9	115 095.8	10 888.1	8.6
Ground transportation	20 506.0	24 455.3	(3 949.3)	(19.3)
Air transportation	137 517.7	130 568.8	6 948.9	5.1
Naval transportation	2 302.0	3 061.1	(759.1)	(33.0)
Communications	14 240.0	11 450.3	2 789.7	19.6
Information technology	16 870.7	24 995.7	(8 125.0)	(48.2)
Medical	2 841.2	1 953.2	888.0	31.3
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	75 836.8	78 535.3	(2 698.5)	(3.6)
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	1 000.0	–	–
Subtotal	404 189.6	399 939.2	4 250.4	1.1
Gross requirements	1 097 315.1	1 042 379.9	54 935.2	5.0
Staff assessment income	19 044.8	18 824.9	219.9	1.2
Net requirements	1 078 270.3	1 023 555.0	54 715.3	5.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 078 270.3	1 023 555.0	54 715.3	5.1

B. Financial resources for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	7 982.3	5 469.4	2 512.9	31.5
National staff	1 190.5	1 043.0	147.5	12.4
United Nations Volunteers	230.0	65.4	164.6	71.6
General temporary assistance	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	9 402.8	6 577.8	2 825.0	30.0
Operational costs				
Consultants	65.1	41.1	24.0	36.9
Official travel	34.3	108.3	(74.0)	(215.7)
Facilities and infrastructure	2 170.1	1 466.4	703.7	32.4
Ground transportation	43.0	16.6	26.4	61.4
Air transportation	–	–	–	–
Communications	289.4	497.7	(208.3)	(72.0)
Information technology	452.8	163.9	288.9	63.8
Medical	13.1	12.0	1.1	8.4
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	44.1	22.1	22.0	49.9
Subtotal	3 111.9	2 328.1	783.8	25.2
Gross requirements	12 514.7	8 905.9	3 608.8	28.8
Staff assessment income	788.8	505.3	283.5	35.9
Net requirements	11 725.9	8 400.6	3 325.3	28.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	12 514.7	8 905.9	3 608.8	28.8

49. The lower-than-budgeted expenditure of resources for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe in the 2014/15 period was attributable mainly to the high vacancy rates experienced for international staff, owing to the freeze in recruitment in anticipation of the recommendations of the civilian staffing review that 68 international posts be nationalized and 7 international posts be abolished. In addition, under operational costs, the reduced requirements were also attributable mainly to facilities and infrastructure, owing to the non-acquisition of planned office equipment for Centre office buildings 1 and 2, as a result of delays in their completion, and information technology, owing to (a) reduced number of contractual information technology personnel, (b) reduced requirements for remote

access services, and (c) a lower number of computing devices used and enterprise licences acquired.

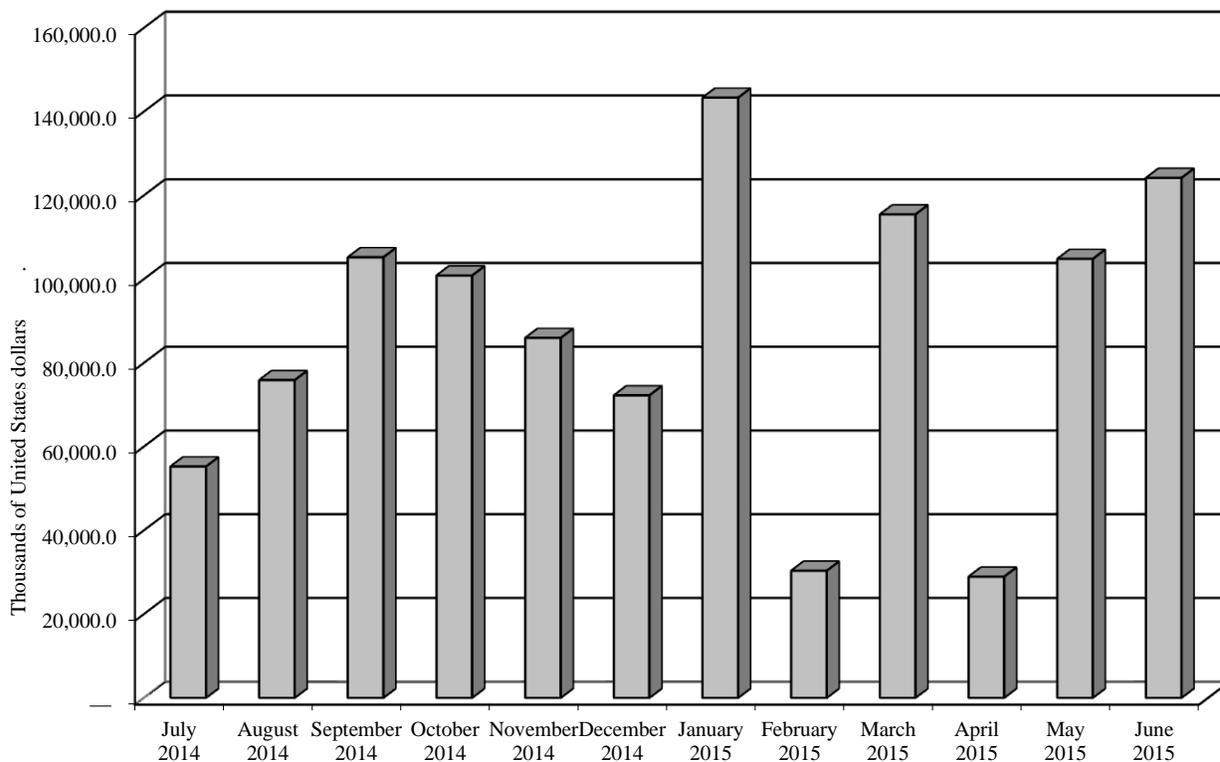
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	443 364.1	–	443 364.1
II. Civilian personnel	249 761.4	–	249 761.4
III. Operational costs	404 189.6	–	404 189.6
Total	1 097 315.1	–	1 097 315.1
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.0

50. During the reporting period, no redeployments were undertaken across groups.

D. Monthly expenditure pattern



51. The higher expenditures for the months of September and October 2014 and in January, March, May and June 2015 reflect the raising of obligations and reimbursement of troops and formed police units, and claims for contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment on a quarterly basis.

E. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest revenue	1 658.9
Other/miscellaneous revenue	6 067.5
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	22 101.7
Total	29 828.1

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
Major equipment			
Military contingents			54 955.5
Formed police units			2 271.7
Subtotal			57 227.2
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents			39 340.1
Formed police units			1 663.8
Subtotal			41 003.9
Total			98 231.1
<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.5	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.3	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 4.0		

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	4 474.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) ^b	47 612.6
Total	52 087.5

^a Representing airport fees and radio frequency fees.

^b The contributions are mainly for notional land lease cost of \$40.4 million.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$847.1)	(11.9%)

52. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual average of 160 military observers, compared with 139 military observers budgeted for in the 2014/15 period, which resulted in higher requirements for mission subsistence allowance. The variance was offset in part by lower requirements under rations, owing to the provision of rations to military observers on a cost-recovery basis; death and disability compensation, as no claims were received during the period, and under clothing allowance, owing to the payment of 140 claims, compared with 278 budgeted claims, during the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$41 619.4	10.7%

53. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average of 10,534 military contingent personnel, representing a 6.7 per cent vacancy rate, compared with 10,729 military contingent personnel provided for in the budget for 2014/15, owing to delays in deployment. As a result, there were lower actual requirements for standard troop-cost reimbursement, rotation travel, recreational leave allowance, daily allowance, rations and contingent-owned equipment. The variance was offset in part by additional requirements in freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the deployment of two more contingent units than budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$2 876.7)	(10.2%)

54. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual average of 579 United Nations police officers, representing a 5.7 per cent vacancy rate, compared with 565 police officers provided for in the budget for 2014/15,

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

which resulted in increased requirements for mission subsistence allowance and rotation travel. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements for rations owing to the provision of rations on a cost-recovery basis to United Nations police personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Formed police units	\$2 329.8	12.7%

55. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average strength of 417 formed police personnel, representing a 20.3 per cent vacancy rate, compared with 497 formed police personnel provided for in the budget for the period, owing to delays in deployment. As a result, there were reduced requirements for standard troop-cost reimbursement, rotation travel, recreational leave allowance, daily allowance, rations and contingent-owned equipment. The variance was offset by additional requirements in freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment owing to the deployment of two more formed police units than budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
International staff	\$9 641.4	5.3%

56. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the lower-than-planned level of termination indemnity entitlements paid, and the higher combined actual average vacancy rate of 17.6 per cent, compared with 15 per cent applied in the budget for the Mission and 5 per cent for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
National staff	(\$2 712.9)	(6.5%)

57. The increased requirements were due mainly to additional locations in the areas of operations that gave rise to staff eligibility for danger pay, owing to the prevailing security situation. In addition, the increased requirements were attributable mainly to the lower combined actual average vacancy rate of 21.3 per cent for National Professional Officers, compared with 25 per cent applied in the budget for the Mission, with an average of 176 funded posts, and 5 per cent for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe with 2 funded posts; and the lower combined actual average vacancy rate of 24.7 per cent for national General Service staff, compared with 30 per cent applied in the budget for the Mission, with an average of 1,468 funded posts, and 5 per cent for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe with 51 funded posts.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
United Nations Volunteers	\$153.1	0.8%

58. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 92.7 per cent, compared with 50 per cent applied in the budget for national United Nations Volunteers. The variance was offset in part by additional requirements for danger pay, owing to additional eligible locations.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$2 276.1	34.0%

59. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual vacancy rate of international staff funded under general temporary assistance of 54.1 per cent, compared with 30 per cent applied in the 2014/15 budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$1 101.7	85.0%

60. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the abolishment of government-provided personnel effective 1 January 2015. This was offset in part by additional requirements in repatriation costs.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$1 736.2)	(27.7%)

61. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to travel costs and daily subsistence allowance for: (a) 51 international staff who were deployed on temporary duty assignment in order to perform critical functions related to internally displaced persons and protection of civilians; (b) staff rotating within the area of operations; and (c) staff relocated and temporarily deployed to other duty stations within South Sudan owing to the prevailing security situation. The variance was offset in part by lower requirements in training travel, owing mainly to the delivery of training locally and in places with lower daily subsistence allowance rates, and cancellation of several planned training courses by external providers owing to insufficient participants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$10 888.1	8.6%

62. The reduced requirements were due mainly to: (a) lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the non-payment of mobilization costs for closed sites and the lower actual cost of fuel of \$1.15 per litre, compared with \$1.36 per litre used in the 2014/15 budget; (b) maintenance services, owing to the cancellation of cleaning contracts owing to the unavailability of qualified vendors; (c) acquisition of safety and security equipment, owing to a reduction in the demand for supplies and equipment related to field security defence, firefighting, rescue and protection, owing to the implementation of the electronic security system project; and (d) rental of premises, owing to the funds received from staff members for accommodations through a cost-recovery mechanism and the termination of leases for two locations that were earlier than planned, owing to the closure of county support bases.

63. The variance was offset in part by increased requirements in: (a) field defence supplies, owing to the procurement of defence barriers, based on the recommendation of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security for the enhancement of security and fencing throughout the Mission; (b) acquisition of water treatment and fuel distribution, owing to the purchase of water treatment plants to support the fly-away kit project for the rapid mobile deployment of troops;

and (c) acquisition of prefabricated facilities, owing to the additional purchase of reefers and ablutions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$3 949.3)	(19.3%)

64. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the additional acquisition of vehicles and related equipment to support engineering projects, delivery of cargo, troop deployments and security enhancements. This variance was offset in part by lower expenditures for rental of vehicles, which were attributable to the requirements being initially budgeted under ground transportation whereas the expenditure was recorded under facilities and infrastructure.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$6 948.9	5.1%

65. The reduced requirements were due mainly to lower requirements under the rental and operation of helicopters owing to: (a) the non-arrival of five tactical helicopters, the late arrival of three military utility helicopters, gradual downsizing of the helicopter fleet, owing to the closure of county support bases, and restrictions of movement in the Upper Nile and Unity States; and (b) the non-deployment of the unmanned aerial vehicle, as well as the non-implementation of the capacity-building project on air traffic controllers. The variance was offset in part by additional requirements under the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft, owing to the Mission's renegotiation of the contract, which the Mission had expected to yield lower rental costs than were ultimately achieved; and to petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to higher actual consumption of aviation fuel than budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	(\$759.1)	(33.0%)

66. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the additional acquisition of sea containers. The variance was offset in part by lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the non-deployment of the Force Marine Unit.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$2 789.7	19.6%

67. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to delays in the deployment of data services via satellite to county support bases and state capitals, owing to restrictions of movement and lack of capacity to transport equipment. In addition, the low utilization levels under this heading were attributable to certain requirements for commercial communications being initially budgeted under communications whereas the expenditure was recorded under information technology. The variance was offset in part by additional requirements for the maintenance of equipment and communications support services owing to the upgrade of Tetra equipment at Mission headquarters in preparation for the digital radio centralized system in order to host the global radio network from the United Nations Global Service Centre.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$8 125.0)	(48.2%)

68. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher expenditures under the acquisition of equipment as a result of: (a) the acquisition of additional equipment, such as computing devices, digital senders, handheld digital radios, ancillary equipment and the Tetra system to meet security requirements; (b) the acquisition of high frequency mobile radios that needed to be replaced because they were already beyond their useful lives; and (c) the replacement of outdated analogue portable radio devices with digital equipment. Increased requirements were also attributable to communications equipment provisioned in support of Umoja and other requirements for commercial communications being initially budgeted under communications whereas the expenditure was recorded under information technology. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements in the acquisition of software packages due mainly to the non-completion of the procurement process for software and licenses.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$888.0	31.3%

69. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower actual requirements for supplies owing to the availability of items in stock; and medical services owing to a lower actual number of: (a) aero-medical evacuations, owing to the use of United Nations flights to the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe instead of commercial flights; (b) referral of cases outside the Mission area owing to the availability of treatment and medical services within level II facilities; and (c) mortuary services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$2 698.5)	(3.6%)

70. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to contractors hired to provide technical and logistical support for 10 integrated warehousing locations. This variance was offset in part by reduced requirements in other freight and other costs owing to the delayed deployment of military contingent and formed police personnel and the cancellation of the planned acquisition of Rubb halls, as a result of the non-responsiveness of vendors. The variance was offset in part by the fact that requirements for welfare were initially budgeted under other supplies, services and equipment, whereas the expenditure was recorded in facilities and infrastructure.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

- (a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$54,935,200 with respect to the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2015 amounting to \$29,828,100 from interest revenue (\$1,658,900), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$6,067,500) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$22,101,700).
