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Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 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 the delivery of humanitarian assistance; support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement; and support.

The overall expenditure for the reporting period was \$1,071,740,500, representing a utilization rate of 99.1 per cent (compared with \$1,039,770,200 in expenditure for a utilization rate of 95.8 per cent in the prior period).

During the performance period, the reduced requirements for military and police personnel (\$3.1 million) were attributable mainly to the repatriation of military contingents, the postponed deployment of formed police units and higher actual deductions for the non-deployment, delayed deployment or deployment of non-functional contingent-owned equipment against troop reimbursement costs, in line with General Assembly resolution 67/261. The reduced requirements for civilian personnel (\$6.2 million) were attributable mainly to the application of the prevailing United Nations operational exchange rate of the South Sudanese pound against the United States dollar during the 2016/17 period (from 40.21 South Sudanese pounds as at 1 July 2016 to 116.82 South Sudanese pounds as at 30 June 2017) to non-salary staff costs for national staff. For operational costs, the reduced requirements (\$774,300) were attributable mainly to the non-deployment of four helicopters planned for the support of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, one fixed-wing aircraft for the majority of the performance period owing to the prevailing security situation after the July 2016 crisis and an unarmed aerial system owing to restrictions.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	461 288.1	458 201.2	3 086.9	0.7
Civilian personnel	247 945.8	241 758.9	6 186.9	2.5
Operational costs	372 554.5	371 780.4	774.1	0.2
Gross requirements	1 081 788.4	1 071 740.5	10 047.9	0.9
Staff assessment income	18 855.7	14 311.5	4 544.2	24.1
Net requirements	1 062 932.7	1 057 429.0	5 503.7	0.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 081 788.4	1 071 740.5	10 047.9	0.9

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	242	222	190	14.4
Military contingents	16 758	12 735	11 699	8.1
United Nations police	703	734	614	16.3
Formed police units	1 320	1 008	873	13.4
International staff	926	916	808	11.8
National staff				
National Professional Officers	155	155	140	9.7
General Service	1 315	1 315	1 189	9.6
United Nations Volunteers				
International	439	439	384	12.5
National	3	3	2	33.3
Temporary positions ^d				
International staff	35	35	30	14.3
National staff	10	10	8	20.0
Government-provided personnel	78	74	66	10.8

^a Represents the authorized strength for military observers, military contingents, United Nations police, formed police units and government-provided personnel, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2304 \(2016\)](#) and [2327 \(2016\)](#).

^b For military contingents, United Nations police and formed police units, the figures shown in this column reflect a phased deployment and take into account the authorized strength in accordance with Security Council resolution [2252 \(2015\)](#).

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

^d Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 2016 ([A/70/791](#)) and amounted to \$1,120,245,200 gross (\$1,101,398,500 net). It provided for the deployment of up to 222 military observers, 12,778 military contingent personnel, 763 United Nations police officers, 1,160 formed police personnel, 961 international staff, 1,480 national staff inclusive of 165 National Professional Officers and 442 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions.

2. In its report of 4 May 2016, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,117,013,800 gross for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (see [A/70/742/Add.15](#), para. 42).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution [70/281](#), appropriated an amount of \$1,081,788,400 gross (\$1,062,932,700 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. 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 [2302 \(2016\)](#), [2304 \(2016\)](#), [2326 \(2016\)](#) and [2327 \(2016\)](#).

5. The Mission was mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely the protection of civilians and support for the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (the Peace Agreement), in order to respond to the ongoing conflict in South Sudan.

6. Within that overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component 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 Peace Agreement; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2016/17 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. The outbreak of violence in July 2016 triggered by a clash between armed forces loyal to the Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO) (the July 2016 crisis), significantly changed the operating context and environment for UNMISS at the outset of the performance period. The

July 2016 crisis severely undermined the political and security arrangements that had been pursued since the signing of the Peace Agreement in August 2015 and the establishment of the Transitional Government of National Unity in April 2016, which provided the basis for the United Nations system's engagement in the country as reflected in Security Council resolutions [2241 \(2015\)](#) and [2252 \(2015\)](#). The crisis led to the spread of hostilities, which had, for the most part, been concentrated in the greater Upper Nile region, into other parts of the country, including the greater Equatoria region and the greater Bahr el-Ghazal region, resulting in increased displacement and the further deterioration of the humanitarian and human rights situations and the derailing of the implementation of the Peace Agreement and of United Nations support in that regard.

9. In response to the July 2016 crisis, the Security Council adopted resolution [2304 \(2016\)](#) on 12 August 2016, authorizing the deployment of a regional protection force under UNMISS command mandated to provide a secure environment in and around Juba. The Council also extended mandated activities set out in resolution [2252 \(2015\)](#). Subsequently, a comprehensive strategic assessment was undertaken to develop an understanding of the current situation and the core priorities necessary to achieve peace and to propose options for United Nations engagement in South Sudan, pursuant to paragraph 18 of resolution [2304 \(2016\)](#). The recommendations developed through the strategic assessment process were conveyed to the Council in the special report of the Secretary-General on the review of the mandate of UNMISS (see [S/2016/951](#)). The special report recommended that UNMISS be mandated to focus on the implementation of its existing core mandated tasks, while focusing its support to a selected number of transitional institutions that were deemed to be inclusive and were likely to have a positive impact on the lives of the civilian population of South Sudan.

10. Taking note of the recommendations in the special report, the Security Council adopted resolution [2327 \(2016\)](#) on 16 December 2016. The Council maintained the four mandate pillars while incorporating elements established in resolution [2304 \(2016\)](#), and reiterated some of the findings of the strategic assessment, such as enhanced focus on pursuing a political strategy to settle the conflict, civilian engagement in protection of civilians activities and cooperation with the United Nations country team. The Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 December 2017 and increased the United Nations police ceiling by 100 to 2,101 police personnel, including 78 corrections officers, while maintaining the authorized troop ceiling at 17,000, including 4,000 troops for the regional protection force. During the reporting period, the military component deployed an average of 11,889 military personnel, consisting of 190 military observers and 11,699 military contingent personnel, including 368 staff officers. The police component deployed an average of 1,553 police personnel, consisting of 614 individual United Nations police officers, 873 formed police personnel and 66 corrections officers (government-provided personnel).

11. Following the July 2016 crisis, while the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, appointed Taban Deng Gai in place of Riek Machar as the new First Vice-President and the framework of the Transitional Government of National Unity was maintained, the implementation of the Peace Agreement remained largely stalled, as the SPLM/A-IO split left Riek Machar and his supporters marginalized and outside the Peace Agreement. The reporting period was characterized by widespread insecurity, the proliferation of armed groups, a rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation and economic climate, continued displacement and human rights violations and abuses. In addition, there was increased intercommunal violence, in part exacerbated by an executive order to create additional states within South Sudan. While the security situation in Juba remained calm but volatile, the Sudan People's Liberation Army

(SPLA) continued to undertake offensive operations in areas controlled by SPLM/A-IO. Armed conflicts remained intense in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei, and gradually intensified in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and the greater Equatoria region. That led to additional displacement, human rights violations and increased humanitarian needs. As of the end of June 2017, a total of 3.9 million people were displaced (1.9 million internally displaced persons and 2.0 million refugees) and 7.5 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance. The ongoing armed conflict further exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly affecting vulnerable populations, and a localized famine was declared in the adjoining counties of Leer and Mayendit in Unity.

12. Despite the major setback to the peace process at the beginning of the reporting period and the subsequent deterioration of the political, security and humanitarian situation across the country, UNMISS continued to fulfil its mandate in an impartial manner throughout the reporting period. Unfortunately, relations between the Mission and the parties to the conflict remained strained, particularly with regard to issues relating to freedom of movement and restrictions on access, flight safety assurances and basic security. Patrols aiming to access areas where violence, displacement and human rights violations had been reported and where humanitarian workers were providing services continued to face frequent obstruction, delaying their ability to reach critical areas. UNMISS peacekeepers adopted a more robust posture, refusing to retreat and sleeping at checkpoints when necessary in order to assert their freedom of movement. During the reporting period, a total of 894 security incidents of various types involving United Nations personnel, compounds and contractors were recorded, as were 230 violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, including 133 incidents directly involving the freedom of movement. Furthermore, 140 UNMISS civilian staff were evacuated following the July 2016 crisis. In addition to the normal staff turnover, the evacuation and departure of staff following the July 2016 crisis posed a significant challenge to the Mission's ability to maintain the required capacity for the implementation of its mandate, particularly with regard to the substantive component. Those issues hindered the Mission in its efforts to fully implement its activities.

13. Nevertheless, UNMISS made progress in the implementation of the Mission's mandate in the four priority areas, particularly during the second half of the performance period, as presented in detail in the following sections and result-based-budget frameworks. The progress achieved during the second half of the performance period was the result of the Mission gradually adopting a more proactive and robust posture and employing innovative approaches for both the civilian and uniformed components to implement mandated tasks in the significantly changed environment, in line with the priorities identified by the strategic assessment in late 2016.

Protection of civilians

14. UNMISS continued to implement its mandate to protect civilians, as set out in Security Council resolutions [2252 \(2015\)](#), [2304 \(2016\)](#) and [2327 \(2016\)](#), including through three tiers of activities: (a) dialogue and engagement; (b) physical protection; and (c) the establishment of a protective environment.

15. For the first tier, the Mission continued to engage extensively with political actors, civil society, faith-based leaders and other relevant stakeholders across South Sudan to promote their participation in initiatives directed at protecting civilians and restoring peace and stability. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General employed the Mission's good offices to urge all parties to cease hostilities, respect the declared ceasefire and ensure the protection of civilians. In the light of the intensifying fighting across the country, UNMISS focused on conflict management, reconciliation and the promotion of social cohesion at the subnational level, including within UNMISS protection of civilians sites and at other locations that hosted

internally displaced persons. The Mission conducted workshops, peace and reconciliation conferences and dialogue forums, where possible, including in areas held by SPLM/A-IO. Specifically, those conflict management events targeted participants who were considered to be primary actors in conflict-prone areas, in particular leaders of cattle camps, youth, traditional leaders, internally displaced persons and women, as well as civil society actors, including faith-based leaders and key political and community leaders. Where possible, UNMISS assisted local government actors and communities in managing conflict through dialogue, promoting interaction between internally displaced communities in the protection of civilians sites and the host community and through best practices in community-led processes. In that context, UNMISS placed particular emphasis on the primary responsibility of the government, at all levels, to protect all civilians, and supported interventions by the national authorities to address intercommunal conflicts at the subnational level. Some successful engagements were made by the Mission in that regard, including direct shuttle diplomacy by the Special Representative of Secretary-General between the Governors of the local authorities and communication with the national authorities in response to the rapidly increasing tension between the Dinka Bor and Murle communities in Jonglei and Boma, and successful support to pre- and post-migration conferences in the Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal regions, which also invited communities from other regions to share best practices.

16. Regarding tier two, UNMISS continued to shelter civilians seeking refuge at seven UNMISS protection of civilians sites in six locations (Bentiu, Bor, Melut, Malakal and Wau and two sites in Juba), at an area adjacent to the United Nations premises in Wau and at a temporary protective area established in Leer. Although the number of internally displaced persons within the protection of civilians sites began to decline in March 2017 following efforts by UNMISS and humanitarian protection partners to strengthen security and services, more than 200,000 people remained under UNMISS protection throughout the reporting period owing to a sharp increase following the July 2016 crisis.

17. With regard to the maintenance of public safety and security within the protection of civilians sites, UNMISS established weapons-free zones around the protection of civilians sites in Juba, which contributed to a sharp reduction in criminal activities and attacks against civilians around the sites. Mine action efforts to survey the boundary areas also contributed to the removal of dense vegetation thought to be concealing weapons caches and other prohibited items, and to the location and removal of a number of hazardous items. The operationalization of the weapons-free zone contributed to the improvement of relations with host communities, the South Sudan National Police Service and other government authorities. In addition to the weapons-free zone, the Mission reinforced perimeters, conducted proactive and integrated dismounted patrols, strengthened community engagement and enhanced its quick response function and its crowd and access controls. United Nations police also regularly conducted search operations within protection of civilians sites to ensure the civilian nature of the sites. The establishment of integrated operations centres for both UNMISS compounds in Juba added significant capability to respond quickly and effectively in an integrated manner to the security incidents in and around the protection of civilians sites and the UNMISS compounds.

18. While the security of the protection of civilians sites utilized a significant portion of UNMISS force assets, UNMISS forces nevertheless undertook proactive deployment of integrated patrols to deter and pre-empt violence against civilians beyond the protection of civilians sites. The Mission reprioritized its resources within Sector South and maintained a continuous presence in Yei, Central Equatoria, during the months of April and May 2017 to allow displaced people to return to the farms they had abandoned. Similarly, the Mission maintained a temporary operating base in

Leer, Unity, which created critical space for the protection of civilians and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in areas hit by famine. During the reporting period, there were several incidents in which UNMISS peacekeepers responded robustly, including through the use of force, to protect civilians or UNMISS bases that came under attack from armed groups.

19. Under tier three, UNMISS, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, supported the efforts of the Government to develop a national framework for the return, reintegration and relocation of displaced persons, which was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in February 2017. Furthermore, to guarantee an informed and voluntary return process, UNMISS supported humanitarian initiatives aimed at defining minimum preconditions required for the involvement of humanitarian partners in facilitating returns. While the deterioration of the security situation countrywide halted some of the spontaneous returns observed in November and December 2016 in Bentiu, Juba and Malakal, the internally displaced population of Melut requested humanitarian partners and the Mission to facilitate their return. UNMISS also continued to advocate for the extension of humanitarian and protection services outside its protection of civilians sites to help foster an environment conducive to return, while also engaging with local authorities and humanitarian and protection partners to contribute to that goal.

Monitoring and investigating human rights

20. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to implement its human rights mandate by focusing on human rights activities related to the monitoring, investigation, verification and public reporting of human rights violations, as well as of abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that might amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity. Those activities also placed a special focus on violations and abuses committed against women and children, including all forms of conflict-related sexual violence, as requested by the Security Council in its resolution [2327 \(2016\)](#), and were implemented on an ongoing basis throughout the country. Despite restricted access to areas and institutions where allegations of human rights violations were reported during the reporting period, the Mission conducted an average of 4 field visits to hotspots and an average of 15 visits to the protection of civilians sites per month in each field office location. Regular visits to prisons and places of detention were conducted, and advocacy with local authorities contributed to the release of more than 300 civilians across the country. UNMISS also held workshops and training and sensitization sessions on a range of human rights issues, including the protection of women and children and conflict-related sexual violence.

21. In response to the continued use of inflammatory language, hate speech and incitement to violence against certain ethnic groups, including in print and social media, in December 2016 the Mission, in conjunction with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, established a working group on the prevention of mass atrocities comprising various Mission components and members of the United Nations country team in Juba and New York. The working group assessed early warning indicators for possible mass atrocities and proposed appropriate actions at the Mission and Headquarters levels. In late April 2017, focused discussions on the risk of an imminent attack on Aburoc in Upper Nile contributed to robust and coordinated advocacy efforts by UNMISS and various United Nations entities aimed at halting the escalation of violence in the area.

22. In January 2017, UNMISS and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) jointly published a report on violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law in the context of the July 2016 crisis. The report provided

information about human rights violations and abuses committed in Juba between 8 and 12 July 2016 during and in the aftermath of the fighting between SPLA and SPLM/A-IO.¹ In May 2017, UNMISS and OHCHR released another report on human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law committed in and around Yei, Central Equatoria, between July 2016 and January 2017.²

23. UNMISS continued to strongly advocate for appropriate measures to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict in South Sudan. However, owing to the ongoing conflict, lack of political will and a weak criminal justice system, very few alleged perpetrators of serious violations of human rights and international law were prosecuted. UNMISS continued to collaborate with the United Nations country team to ensure that objective and reliable information on conflict-related sexual violence was collected through the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements. The Senior Women's Protection Adviser continued to use the information and analysis generated through the arrangements to advise Mission leadership on Mission-wide approaches to address conflict-related sexual violence, including engagement with State and non-state actors.

24. UNMISS monitored the implementation of transitional justice provisions set out in chapter V of the Peace Agreement. In June 2017, the Mission provided facilitation services to a technical committee established by the Government in December 2016 so that it could conduct public awareness programmes in Bor, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit, Yambio and Wau on the formation of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing. The main objective of those consultations was to gather the opinions of the population, including internally displaced persons, religious and community leaders and government officials, on the design of and legislation for the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing.

Creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance

25. UNMISS supported the delivery and provision of humanitarian assistance across South Sudan, including within the UNMISS protection of civilians sites. UNMISS maintained approximately 1,021 kilometres of main supply roads, enabling humanitarian organizations to pre-position aid supplies for delivery during the rainy season. UNMISS provided, upon request, force protection and mine action efforts related to survey and clearance for food drops, convoys and other humanitarian activities in various locations.

26. During the deteriorating security situation in Wau in April 2017, UNMISS stepped up force protection to World Food Programme (WFP) warehouses and staff. In Leer, the Mission accommodated humanitarian actors at its temporary operating base and regularly patrolled surrounding areas, enabling humanitarian organizations to scale up their services. At the request of humanitarian actors, in May 2017 UNMISS supported the return of aid actors to provide life-saving services on the west bank in Upper Nile. That included leading an inter-agency mission to assess humanitarian needs in the area following intense fighting, and rapidly deploying troops to establish a light military presence in Aburoc to enable humanitarian actors to resume water deliveries and other life-saving assistance to 20,000 people.

27. Through its mine action activities, UNMISS expedited the delivery of humanitarian assistance across the country by reducing risks posed by explosive hazards, including landmines and unexploded ordnance. Mine action teams conducted a rapid assessment of areas affected by the fighting and prioritized locations for survey and clearance in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the

¹ See www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/SS/ReportJuba16Jan2017.pdf.

² See www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/SS/UNMISSReportJuly2016_January2017.pdf.

safety of the population in the immediate aftermath of the outbreak of the July 2016 crisis, following the declaration of famine in parts of the country in February 2017, and in other emerging situations.

Support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement

28. Pursuant to the requests of the Security Council in its resolutions, particularly resolutions 2252 (2015), 2304 (2016) and 2327 (2016), UNMISS actively engaged with national actors, political parties, civil society organizations and women's groups to enhance awareness of its mandate and to clarify the Mission's role in supporting the implementation of the Peace Agreement. The Mission continued to engage with stakeholders and employed its good offices to encourage the parties to move ahead with implementation of the Peace Agreement and return South Sudan to a path of sustainable peace and stability. While overall progress in the implementation of the Peace Agreement during the reporting period was minimal, UNMISS actively supported the work of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, including through the facilitation of a regular forum for international partners and the "Friends of South Sudan" group, to align the positions of the international community in support of the work of the Commission. UNMISS also participated in working committees mandated to monitor and report on the progress in the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

29. A significant development in the national political landscape occurred with the announcement by the President of South Sudan on 14 December 2016 of a national dialogue initiative to unite the people of South Sudan and consolidate peace and security. The Transitional National Legislative Assembly endorsed the national dialogue proposal on 16 December 2016, with the President declaring that it would be the chief priority of the Government in 2017. Since the commencement of the planning process in late May 2017, UNMISS has been actively engaged in advocating for conditions that would enable an inclusive, transparent and credible national dialogue process by providing advice and guidance to the members of the steering committee for the national dialogue, and facilitating expert training for steering Committee members on comparative experiences and lessons learned with regard to process design.

30. In the meantime, UNMISS continued to support the functioning of an inclusive Transitional Government of National Unity and the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, which was established in August 2016. It engaged with all South Sudanese stakeholders to promote political dialogue, emphasizing that inclusivity and the representation of all parties in the political process were essential to the implementation of the Peace Agreement. In addition, UNMISS worked closely with the Transitional Government and the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission to support the establishment of the Joint Integrated Police, including through the provision of advisory support with regard to the establishment of its management team, the development of a training curriculum for police personnel and the identification of trainers, in line with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. While the National Constitutional Amendment Committee had completed most of the draft amendments to the Transitional Constitution, except for some contested issues, by April 2016, the July 2016 crisis and subsequent spread of the conflict across the country had a significant impact on the implementation of the constitutional aspects of the Peace Agreement. Consequently, the steps outlined in the Peace Agreement for the constitutional process, including the ratification by the Transitional National Legislative Assembly of the amendments required to align the Transitional Constitution with the Peace Agreement and the reconstitution of the National Constitutional Review Commission and the National Elections Commission, were not advanced during the reporting period. UNMISS, however, remained engaged with the

newly appointed Chair of the National Constitutional Amendment Committee to discuss the Committee's proposed activities and the potential areas in which it could benefit from UNMISS support. Lastly, with regard to security sector reform, although the security reform mechanisms anticipated by the Peace Agreement were established, further progress was delayed by a perceived lack of political will and funding, as well as difficulties arising from internal factions within SPLM/A-IO and the proliferation of other armed groups not affiliated with the parties to the Peace Agreement.

C. Mission support initiatives

31. By balancing its operational principles of flexibility and responsiveness, the Mission, through its Mission Support Division, aligned its focus and priorities to support the implementation of Security Council resolutions [2252 \(2015\)](#), [2304 \(2016\)](#) and [2327 \(2016\)](#) within available resources and constrained timelines. That included, primarily, the continued provision of support requirements and capabilities, owing to the sizeable induction and deployment of uniformed personnel.

32. During the 2016/17 period, the Mission witnessed a state of heightened insecurity, increasingly limited mobility and other critical external challenges. The difficult working environment was exacerbated by the July 2016 crisis. Nevertheless, the Mission continued to provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services to enable the implementation of the UNMISS mandate, while such external obstacles continued to stretch Mission support efforts to the limit.

33. Throughout the 2016/17 period, preparations were made and related projects were implemented for the expansion of existing troop facilities and infrastructure so as to meet the required United Nations standards for accommodation, and for the induction of additional uniformed personnel, including formed police units, to various field locations in UNMISS. Formed police accommodation facilities in Malakal, Bentiu, Wau, Bor and Juba, all field office team sites (formerly known as county support bases) and all company operating bases were maintained and kept in an operational state. In addition, all 620 accommodation units and 15 office buildings at United Nations House were maintained and kept functional. The Mission also serviced 1,950 prefabricated accommodation units and office buildings throughout the Mission area.

34. The Mission continued to designate and work on priority projects through a structured project management approach. Such projects included improving the security of UNMISS compounds and protection of civilians sites. During that period, the Mission successfully managed the integrated security system control centre, which resulted in enhanced controlled access measures through the effective use of the electronic security system, including electronic card readers.

35. In addition, UNMISS continued to undertake projects to improve the living and working conditions of UNMISS staff and its uniformed personnel. Infrastructure projects were initiated to maintain UNMISS operations and increase the well-being of staff. The level II hospital in Juba was upgraded to a level II-plus facility in line with the recommendation by the Technical Assessment Mission from United Nations Headquarters and the level I hospital in Juba was elevated to a level I-plus facility with surgical capability. Ground works for the construction of the hospital in Bentiu were completed and prefabricated units were acquired and awaiting delivery.

D. Regional mission cooperation

36. UNMISS continued to collaborate with other United Nations presences in the subregion. In exercising the good offices function for the peace process in South Sudan, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General closely coordinated activities with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union and the African Union High Representative for South Sudan to ensure coherent support of the international and regional communities towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

37. The Mission also continued to provide administrative, logistical, operational and communications support to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism established by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to further efforts to achieve a permanent ceasefire in the country.

38. As in previous periods, UNMISS continued to cooperate with the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in support of operationalizing the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The Mission also continued to support the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization, WFP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organization for Migration with limited air delivery of cargo, as requested.

39. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, continued to provide regional support, including support to the Mission, in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, financial reporting, uniformed personnel services, vendor payments, entitlement and official travel, claims processing, cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control and information technology services.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

40. UNMISS continued to work closely with the United Nations country team in areas of common priority, in line with its mandate provided by the Security Council in its resolutions [2252 \(2015\)](#), [2304 \(2016\)](#) and [2327 \(2016\)](#). In addition to cooperation and coordination with the country team and humanitarian actors in the implementation of the Mission's mandate, the interim cooperation framework of the country team offered an entry point for collaboration between UNMISS and the country team to ensure the alignment of efforts in building institutions, advancing transition and recovery and laying the foundations for long-term development. The framework, which provides the basis for the United Nations country team's support during the transitional period, was extended until the end of 2018.

41. Through the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Representative), UNMISS worked with the humanitarian country team to create the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Through weekly meetings engaging all humanitarian partners, and quarterly meetings of the Humanitarian High-level Oversight Committee, co-chaired with the Minister for Cabinet Affairs, the Mission was able to address some of the issues regarding barriers to access faced by front-line aid agencies, from checkpoints to fees for non-governmental organizations and for work permits.

42. UNMISS also partnered with the United Nations country team to establish a collaborative and coordinated approach against sexual exploitation and abuse in South Sudan by revamping a United Nations inter-agency task force on protection

against sexual exploitation and abuse. The inter-agency task force developed a standard operating procedure and workplan for its activities, including the establishment of community-based reporting mechanisms and referral pathways for providing assistance to victims/complainants. Those activities are currently being implemented.

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 Increase in the number of initiatives undertaken by national, state and county-level governments and non-state actors to protect civilians (2014/15: 24; 2015/16: 10; 2016/17: 30)

A total of 57 initiatives were undertaken by national, state and county-level government authorities to protect civilians. The key actions included: visits by high-level delegations, national authorities and influential leaders and faith-based groups to conflict-affected areas in Jonglei, Pibor, Lakes and Warrap to advocate for dialogue and mobilize communities for peace; dialogue between pastoralists, host farmers and local government authorities for peaceful cattle migration in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap, Wau, Lakes, Unity and Upper Nile; intercommunal dialogue to prevent cattle raiding in greater Pibor; engagements with SPLM/A-IO and armed elements to promote their return to communities and their integration into organized forces in Western Equatoria; engagements with community leaders to defuse tensions due to hate speech in Central Equatoria and Aweil; dialogue between key community leaders, including in the protection of civilians sites, for conflict management, peaceful coexistence and the promotion of social cohesion across the country; and the transportation of internally displaced persons to areas of return in Upper Nile and Lakes. The initiatives also included dialogue between community leaders and authorities in government and SPLM/A-IO-controlled areas in Jonglei, Akobo and Boma to address intercommunal conflicts

1.1.2 Increase in the number of forums to support conflict transformation in all states (2014/15: 15; 2015/16: 40; 2016/17: 40)

A total of 73 forums were conducted in support of conflict transformation across the country. The forums involved the organization of locally initiated peace conferences, migration conferences between visiting pastoralists and host communities and the formation of peace networks such as peace and human rights clubs that supported conflict management, peaceful coexistence and the promotion of social cohesion. In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile regions, pre- and post-migration conferences were held with support from state political leaders to peacefully manage cross-border cattle migration from the Sudan to South Sudan. A joint border committee in Aweil transformed itself into a development agency, becoming the first local non-governmental organization to work on migration-related issues. Migration conferences were also held in Jonglei, Warrap, Unity and Wau to peacefully manage internal cross-border cattle migration as well as to disseminate the resolutions of those conferences among the pastoralists and host communities for better compliance. Peace and human rights clubs in Lakes

provided an opportunity for peace education among schoolchildren. Peace conferences between the Apuk and Aguok communities in Warrap and the Dinka Bor and Murle communities in Jonglei produced several resolutions to address the root causes of the conflicts. Dialogue forums in Aweil and Central Equatoria helped to mitigate tensions caused by hate speech. In Unity, the forums produced resolutions to prevent cattle-raiding and related violence. In Lakes, parliamentarians were engaged in discussion forums in which they underscored the need to legislate on the number of cattle to be paid as dowry in order to address one of the proximate causes of conflict

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Promotion of awareness of the UNMISS mandate and activities among national-level authorities through the organization of 6 consultative meetings with representatives of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, including the Speaker, Deputy Speakers, minority Whip, and members of specialized committees	9	Meetings were held to promote awareness of and provide clarification on the UNMISS mandate, including 4 meetings with the Speaker; 2 meetings with the Deputy Speaker; 1 meeting with representatives of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly; 1 meeting with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity at the request of the Minister for Cabinet Affairs to clarify issues on the UNMISS mandate and gain a better understanding of the implementation modalities; and 1 meeting with the leader of the Democratic Change Party on the situation regarding the composition of the specialized committees. The output was higher owing to the increased number of requests by key legislative actors following the establishment of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly in August 2016
Facilitation of non-violent solutions to tensions and conflicts through the conduct of monthly meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity, political parties, Members of Parliament, the President and Vice President's Offices, relevant ministries, the women's parliamentary caucus and relevant opposition elements	23	Meetings were held with diverse stakeholders, particularly parliamentary caucuses, Members of Parliament, Cabinet Ministers, representatives of ministries and political party representatives, including: 1 meeting with the Chair of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) Equatoria Caucus; 4 meetings with the Women's Parliamentary Caucus; 1 meeting with representatives of SPLM in Opposition; 8 separate meetings with the Ministers for Cabinet Affairs, Information, Parliamentary Affairs, Federal Affairs and Trade and Industry; 3 meetings with the leader of the Democratic Change Party; 2 meetings with senior officials of the Ministry of Information; 1 meeting with leaders of internally displaced persons at the Juba protection of civilians sites on intercommunal tensions in the sites; and 3 meetings with senior members of SPLM secretariat

	16	Meetings were held, including 14 meetings with the Presidential Adviser on Military Affairs to discuss and receive updates on key security-related developments; 1 meeting with representatives of the office of the SPLA Chief of General Staff on impeding the delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities, and related security concerns; and 1 meeting with the Chief of General Staff on security issues and related matters pertaining to the protection of civilians sites
Promotion of the political space needed to engage in effective political dialogue and encouragement of full and unrestricted participation in national and regional political initiatives through the organization of 6 meetings with national stakeholders, including political party leaders, civil society organizations, faith-based groups and women's groups	15	Meetings were held, including 2 meetings with the Ministries of Parliamentary Affairs and Foreign Affairs; 5 meetings with political party representatives; 2 meetings with representatives of the South Sudan Council of Churches and the Episcopal Church of South Sudan on the issue of access for internally displaced persons to evolving political processes; 5 engagements with civil society and women's groups, including the Civil Society Forum, the Women's Forum and the Women's National Peace Initiative; and 1 consultative forum on good governance and democracy, organized by the Mission for 160 people, including representatives from the Transitional Government of National Unity, parliamentarians and representatives of civil society organizations, on the role of government, political parties and civil society in promoting good governance and democracy
	23	Sessions of the national dialogue attended and participated in, including: the launch of the dialogue and swearing-in of its steering committee; 1 meeting with a senior member of the secretariat of the dialogue; 4 open sessions of the steering committee; 4 discussions focusing on the root causes of the conflict in South Sudan; 6 sessions on the creation and work of subcommittees; 4 meetings of subcommittees; 1 meeting on the establishment of 2 special committees to reach out to SPLM/A-IO and armed group leaders; 1 leadership briefing to international partners on progress made since its inception, and the way forward; and 1 meeting with the head of the communications and outreach subcommittee to discuss outreach methodologies
	13	Meetings were held to discuss and promote engagement in the national dialogue and to encourage the participation of diverse groups, including: 1 meeting with the Women's Parliamentary Caucus; 2 meetings with local think tanks; 3 civil society consultative meetings; 1 meeting with the South Sudanese Network for Democracy and Elections; 4 meetings with

		representatives of mainstream churches; and 2 meetings with representatives of a local faith-based organization
		The increased activities and engagement with stakeholders were attributable to the launch of the national dialogue during the second quarter of the performance period
Facilitation of effective and coherent international support for the peace process and implementation of the UNMISS mandate by convening 12 meetings with the diplomatic community and donor partners to discuss the evolving political environment, dynamics and related developments	9	Briefings were held for the Juba-based diplomatic corps at the ambassadorial level to update them on the implementation of key areas of the UNMISS mandate, discuss political developments and coordinate effective international support for the peace process and the implementation of the Mission's mandate
	6	Meetings were held with the locally based African Union representatives to engage on issues related to the implementation of the Peace Agreement and receive political updates on engagements undertaken by the African Union High Representative for South Sudan
	26	Meetings were held to ensure coherent regional and international support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, including 3 joint meetings with representatives of Kenya and Uganda; 2 meetings with the Office of the IGAD Special Envoys for South Sudan; 12 meetings with other representatives of the African diplomatic corps to discuss and exchange views on the political transition; and 9 meetings with representatives of the diplomatic community in Juba at the working level to exchange information on evolving political dynamics and related developments
	3	Meetings were held on the national dialogue, including 2 meetings at the ambassadorial level and 1 meeting with the representative of an embassy for a briefing on the activities of the steering committee
Promotion of the Mission's mandate for the protection of civilians and the safe return of internally displaced persons through the conduct of 500 meetings with the state and county authorities and security forces, and key community and opinion leaders, including women and youth in all states, including areas of return	565	Meetings were conducted with state and county authorities, SPLM/A-IO elements, key community and opinion leaders, women and youth to promote the Mission's mandate for the protection of civilians and the safe return of internally displaced persons in all areas. The meetings also focused on the importance of early warning and early response with regard to the protection of civilians The engagements helped internally displaced persons at the protection of civilians site at Bor access their villages in the SPLM/A-IO-controlled areas in Jonglei. In a climate of growing insecurity, the engagements also emphasized the primary responsibility of the government, at all levels, to

<p>Support for the development of locally owned holistic conflict management strategies for the protection of civilians through the organization and conduct of 22 meetings and 11 workshops for state-level authorities, civil society and community leaders, including women and youth</p>	16	<p>protect all civilians, including those in internally displaced settlements and communities</p> <p>In addition, a number of dialogue events were conducted and integrated patrols were undertaken in Aweil, Aweil East and Lol. Following several advocacy meetings with the state authorities, the displaced communities from Wau and Raga were integrated into the communities in Aweil</p>
	25	<p>UNMISS engagement in Eastern Equatoria resulted in enhanced government support to the Eastern Equatoria State Peace Commission, the revival of the Peace Actors Forum and the establishment of an interreligious council in Imatong that spearheaded conflict management efforts there</p> <p>Workshops were conducted at the protection of civilians sites at Bentiu, Malakal, Bor, Wau and Juba for internally displaced persons and their leadership structures on developing locally owned holistic conflict management strategies for peaceful coexistence. Increased interactions between internally displaced persons at the protection of civilians sites with the host communities in Bor and Malakal helped to build trust among them</p> <p>Forums were conducted across the country that focused on resource-based conflicts, supporting conflict management strategies, reconciliation and the promotion of social cohesion for the protection of civilians. The forums targeted state and county authorities, political parties, internally displaced persons and civil society groups, including faith-based groups, community and religious leaders, women and youth, to build trust between government authorities and communities; enhance understanding of their role in assisting in protection of civilian efforts; and building their capacity to address local conflicts. Through engagement in forums with state authorities and civil society in Lakes, a framework on the establishment and operationalization of peace and reconciliation committees was adopted at the state, county, payam and boma levels</p> <p>The number of workshops conducted was higher than planned owing to a deteriorating conflict environment in Lakes, which required more interventions to bring conflicting parties together for dialogue</p>

	232	<p>Meetings were conducted to complement the workshops to: promote an enhanced understanding of the UNMISS protection of civilians mandate; share early warning information; explore opportunities for supporting locally owned interventions; review actions undertaken by the government or communities on peace initiatives or related required technical support; and defuse tensions following resource-based local conflicts. UNMISS engagement with authorities in Wau led to the withdrawal of government forces from residential areas and the deployment of South Sudan National Police Service personnel from Juba, resulting in improved security in Wau town. However, access to areas controlled by SPLM/A-IO and armed elements remains a challenge</p> <p>The number of meetings was higher than planned owing to intensive follow-up actions required to support locally owned interventions owing to the deteriorating conflict environments in Lakes, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr el-Ghazal</p>
<p>Provision of support and advocacy for the implementation of conflict mitigation measures in areas and routes of potential return by internally displaced persons through the conduct of 22 meetings with state authorities throughout the country</p>	59	<p>Meetings were conducted with state and county authorities, Members of Parliament, traditional leaders and community and religious leaders to advocate for peace initiatives and conflict mitigation measures in potential areas of return to build confidence and create conditions conducive to the return of internally displaced persons. The issues addressed in the meetings included the illegal occupation of houses, joint missions with returnees at the potential return sites and the promotion of peaceful coexistence with host communities in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity. UNMISS engagement with authorities in Wau on improving the security situation at return sites led to a progression of internally displaced persons leaving the protection sites and returning to their homes. UNMISS engaged authorities in Wau Shilluk, Kodok and Malakal to advocate for the return of displaced civilians to their homes. However, the July 2016 crisis and the prevailing insecurity in many parts of the country has diminished the willingness of internally displaced persons to return to their homes</p> <p>The number of meetings conducted was higher than planned owing to enhanced engagements with the host communities and authorities in Wau, Juba and Malakal to promote the return of internally displaced persons in the protection sites in those locations</p>

<p>Provision of support for locally initiated political engagement and coordination strategies and initiation of conflict mapping between communities through the conduct of 12 advocacy meetings and 2 conflict management workshops to encourage ethnic communities and authorities of the Greater Pibor Administrative Area to mitigate intercommunal conflict and age-set violence</p>	76	<p>Meetings were conducted with government and county authorities, community leaders, traditional chiefs, youth, women and internally displaced persons in greater Pibor to assist them in managing violent conflicts arising out of cattle raiding, child abductions and age-set fighting</p> <p>Owing to increased incidents of cattle raiding and child abduction in Jonglei and Boma, the number of meetings was higher than planned in order to engage communities and youth in conflict and foster dialogue to defuse tensions and peacefully resolve conflicts</p>
	5	<p>Workshops targeting state and county authorities, internally displaced persons and youth in the same age set were organized in support of local peace initiatives to mitigate intercommunal conflict and age-set fighting and to promote peaceful coexistence in Boma</p>
<p>Prevention and mitigation of intercommunal and political conflict through the conduct of 12 advocacy meetings and 4 conflict management workshops to assist communities in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area and the neighbouring communities of Jonglei to develop political engagement and coordination strategies</p>	60	<p>Meetings were conducted with authorities at the national and state levels to prevent and mitigate conflict between communities from Jonglei and Boma. The meetings provided information on early warning and opportunities to promote dialogue between the authorities and communities of the two areas to prevent violent conflict following incidents of cattle raiding and child abduction. UNMISS supported the intervention by national authorities, which resulted in the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement between the Boma and Jonglei authorities in May 2017 and paved the way to return raided cattle and abducted children and women</p> <p>The number of meetings conducted was higher than planned owing to the increased incidents of cattle raiding and child abduction, which worsened the conflict between communities from Jonglei and Boma</p>
	3	<p>Workshops were conducted to support peace initiatives to mitigate intercommunal conflict between communities from Jonglei and Boma, prevent age-set fighting and promote peaceful coexistence between internally displaced persons and the communities in Pibor. UNMISS also supported a peace conference, funded by peace actors, between Jonglei and Boma authorities and communities in December 2016, which produced resolutions to address root causes of the conflict</p>

<p>Provision of support for the development of locally owned strategies to combat intercommunal and migration-related conflicts through the conduct of 12 preparatory meetings and 8 workshops to assist state authorities, traditional leaders, including women and youth in the Lakes, Warrap, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Western Equatoria regions</p>	17	<p>Meetings were conducted with state and county authorities, traditional leaders and pastoral and host communities in Lakes, Warrap, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Aweil and Western Equatoria in support of regulating internal cross-border cattle migration and to promote dialogue between pastoralists and host communities to prevent migration-related violent conflicts. UNMISS facilitated preparatory meetings between the Governors of Wau, Tonj, Gogrial and Aweil to develop an agenda for migration conferences</p>
	8	<p>Workshops and migration conferences were conducted in Aweil, Warrap and Wau to assist communities in response to conflicts between visiting pastoralists and host communities, which helped maintain open dialogue in order to avoid disputes and violent conflict. Workshops were also conducted to disseminate the resolutions produced at the migration conference in Marial Bai to raise awareness among pastoralists in Tonj and Gogrial and the host farming communities of Wau. The efforts led to the establishment of committees to deal with migration disputes in Kangi and Udici (Wau), where no conflict was reported during the migration season. A peace conference of traditional leaders was held in greater Warrap to defuse tensions between pastoralists from Gogrial and farmers from Aweil</p>
<p>Provision of support and advocacy for reconciliation and conflict resolution activities at the local and national level, through the conduct of 12 meetings with national and international peace actors, including the development of a national holistic strategy on confidence-building activities</p>	23	<p>Meetings were conducted with key national authorities, including Ministers, members of the national Peace and Reconciliation Commission, key politicians in Juba, state peace and reconciliation coordinators and state and county authorities, and international peace actors on subnational reconciliation and conflict resolution activities, which led to the intervention of the national Government to mitigate the conflict between the Jonglei and Boma communities and led to the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement between the two state authorities. UNMISS facilitated dialogue between the Juba-based politicians of the Mundari and Dinka Bor communities and, as a result, tension between the communities de-escalated and led to the signing of a peace agreement, brokered by the national authorities, among the Terekeka, Jonglei and Jubek authorities in May 2017</p> <p>The higher number of meetings than planned was attributable to the increased need to engage with authorities and communities in the Jonglei, Boma, Lakes and Warrap regions to address the deteriorating conflict environment in those areas</p>

<p>Provision of support for the mitigation of conflict between communities and visiting pastoral nomads through the organization and conduct of 4 meetings with United Nations partners and international actors to promote the implementation and utilization of proven conflict management strategies and support the development of holistic inter-agency strategies to protect civilians</p>	19	<p>Meetings were conducted with United Nations entities and other international partners for the organization of 8 pre- and post-migration conferences between visiting pastoralists from the Sudan to South Sudan in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile regions, which was a proven good practice in managing peaceful cross-border cattle migration. UNMISS supported the pre- and post-migration conferences in Aweil and Upper Nile funded by the Viable Support to Transition and Stability programme</p> <p>UNMISS also undertook 5 field missions to support the dissemination of resolutions arising from those conferences among host communities in order to promote better compliance. Those efforts have contributed towards peaceful international cross-border pastoral migrations, with parties respecting migration agreements</p>
<p>Promotion of technical understanding of the UNMISS mandate and support for the development of holistic state-level strategies to protect civilians through the organization and conduct of 20 workshops with national and state-level authorities, civil society and community leaders, as well as potential spoilers</p>	31	<p>Workshops were organized across the country in support of developing holistic state-level strategies to protect civilians, including early warning and early response strategies. The workshops also promoted technical understanding of the UNMISS mandate on protection of civilians and emphasized that the responsibility for the protection of civilians lay primarily with the government, at all levels. The workshops targeted state and county authorities and civil society, including faith-based groups, community and traditional leaders, women, youth and organized forces, and emphasized their role in the protection of civilians. A workshop on civil-military relations in Torit helped address suspicion between the civilian population and organized forces in order to improve their relations. A workshop for civil society organizations in Wau on their role with regard to the protection of civilians revitalized their monthly coordination forum, which had not met over the past year owing to internal divisions and a lack of trust on the part of the authorities. In addition, UNMISS mainstreamed the promotion of the Mission's mandate into all its programmatic activities</p> <p>The higher number of workshops than planned was attributable to the worsening intercommunal conflict environment in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Wau and Jonglei</p>
<p>Promotion of awareness of the prevention and reporting of conflict-related sexual violence through the conduct of a national campaign on the issue and through the provision of support for survivors to report incidents to relevant actors</p>	Yes	<p>The national campaign did not take place as planned, owing to delays in the completion of field-level workshops. However, as part of preparations for the national campaign, UNMISS organized 4 capacity-building and awareness-raising training workshops on conflict-related sexual violence for</p>

<p>Provision of support for relevant institutions and civil society organizations to enhance protection from, and accountability for, incidents of conflict-related sexual violence through development and advocacy for implementation of the national action plan against conflict-related sexual violence</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>senior SPLA officers with command and operational responsibilities. A total of 200 senior SPLA commanders (including 21 female officers) were trained on conflict-related sexual violence in Juba, Wau, Torit, Bor and Malakal</p> <p>UNMISS developed an action plan and matrix of activities for SPLA to prevent and respond to crimes of sexual violence. A total of 21 participants, including 1 female officer and 7 officers of the SPLA taskforce on sexual violence (all male), participated in developing the action plan, which was validated in a workshop attended by 41 participants, including 7 women</p> <p>A national action plan on the implementation of the joint communiqué signed in October 2014 to address conflict-related sexual violence was completed in December 2016 with UNMISS support, pending its presentation to and approval by the Council of Ministers</p>
<p>Launch of a media campaign to raise awareness of: (a) protection of civilians, including publication of 10 stories on websites/social media, the organization and conduct of 80 presentations on the UNMISS mandate for targeted youth and women's groups and civil society organizations, including 4 panel discussions/debates on the protection of civilians (expected accomplishment 1.1); (b) protection of women, children and the elderly from conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, including the publication of 3 stories on websites/social media, 5 public service announcements on the Mission's efforts to protect women, children and the elderly, and 3 stories to cover traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and local initiatives promoting peace (expected accomplishment 1.2); (c) activities related to the Mission's mine action activities, including stories related to areas cleared of landmines and explosive remnants of war (expected accomplishment 1.2); and (d) return and resettlement activities, including publication of monthly stories on the UNMISS website/social media platforms, 3 stories on websites/social media platforms to promote mine action activities, including cleared areas and safe places for settlement,</p>	<p>90</p> <p>8</p> <p>106</p> <p>57</p>	<p>UNMISS launched a media campaign as follows:</p> <p>Sensitization presentations and workshops were conducted on the Mission's protection of civilians mandate and achievements, as well as the role of UNMISS and its mandate and operational priorities, in all regions for representatives from women's groups, faith-based organizations, academia, community and protection of civilians site leaders, government officials and local authorities in order to enhance their understanding of UNMISS, especially with regard to the Mission's impartiality and the role of the regional protection force. The efforts also further built public trust by utilizing promotional materials</p> <p>Panel discussions on the protection of civilians were organized with civil society groups, local students and representatives from protection of civilians sites in Juba, Bentiu, Malakal and Torit</p> <p>Web-based stories were produced, including 69 on workshops and public events; 27 on the protection of civilians, including women and children; 6 on conflict resolution; and 4 on mine-action activities</p> <p>Photographic stories were produced, including 29 stories on workshops and public events; 14 on the protection of civilians, including women and children; 9 on conflict resolution; and 5 on mine-action activities</p>

and production of 4 radio programmes, to be aired on Radio Miraya, on resettlement in partnership with relevant United Nations country team entities (expected accomplishment 1.3)	1	Radio Miraya Peacemakers programme was presented each week, 5 of which discussed traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and local initiatives to promote peace
	4	Radio interviews were conducted that highlighted the concerns of youth and discussed their local youth advocacy group, called AnaTaban (“I Am Tired”), and their calls for the protection of civilians in coordination with women’s civil society groups and other key actors
	1	Weekly Humanitarian Hour radio programme was aired, in which relevant entities of the United Nations country team amplified their messaging on the protection of civilians and resettlement efforts Radio Miraya’s news and current affairs programme aired 5 interviews explaining the role of UNMISS in the protection of civilians, as well as 5 public service announcements about the need to protect women and children against rape
	31	Video stories were produced for the United Nations Audiovisual Library, including stories highlighting the experiences of displaced people living in various protection of civilians sites across the country. The stories include the visit by the Security Council to protection of civilians sites in Juba and Wau, the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General visiting the Juba protection of civilians site and outreach efforts in the protection of civilians sites through events such as Sports for Peace. The July 2016 crisis led to an increase in attention, which resulted in an increased output of stories in that area

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Improved protection for civilians under 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 concentration for internally displaced persons and refugees (2014/15: 1,430; 2015/16: 8,000; 2016/17: 5,000)

During the reporting period, there were 2,340 civilian casualties (997 injured and 1,343 killed) recorded through the UNMISS Casualty Mapping Database. Owing to the ongoing limitations to the Mission’s freedom of movement, it was difficult to monitor and collect comprehensive information. Thus, the actual number of civilian casualties was likely to be higher

1.2.2 Increase in the proportion of intercommunal conflicts at state and county level mitigated by traditional mechanisms, including with the participation of women and youth (2014/15: 20 per cent; 2015/16: 30 per cent; 2016/17: 40 per cent)

UNMISS identified 44 total conflicts, including in the protection of civilians sites, of which 16 were materially halted or resolved through the use of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, amid deteriorating security and economic situations in many parts of the country. Some conflicts were related to cattle migration and cattle raiding, while others were resource-based local conflicts. In a number of cases, new conflict management processes engaged traditional leaders or integrated traditional

	methods, including the use of compensation arrangements to address deaths, injuries 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 (2014/15: 1; 2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 6)	No additional mechanism was established. However, the existing mechanisms, such as the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group on Conflict-related Sexual Violence and the country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict continued to function despite the impact of the July 2016 crisis
1.2.4 Survey and clearance 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 (2014/15: 1,757 hazardous areas decontaminated; 2015/16: 1,100; 2016/17: 1,100)	UNMISS cleared 1,039 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 After the July 2016 crisis, the entire Juba city environment was considered to be a battle theatre and therefore one hazardous area With the spread of conflict to formerly stable areas, particularly in the Equatoria region, access restrictions and insecurity prevented operations from being fully implemented throughout the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support to the mapping of risks and threats to the civilian population, including early warning mechanisms, through the conduct of 120 joint UNMISS field missions, where appropriate with national and international partners, to conflict-affected areas and return sites	332	Joint field missions were conducted consisting of integrated teams to conflict-affected areas across the country, including those hosting internally displaced persons, to assess conflict dynamics, including risks and threats to and vulnerabilities of the civilian population, and to contribute to early warning mechanisms. The joint missions also provided for general situational awareness in conflict areas, the verification of claims of incidents and follow-up on issues related to conflict and insecurity. Information gathered provided for early warning and opportunities for timely intervention. In Unity, such efforts encouraged the opening of dialogue and communication between authorities and communities in government and SPLM/A-IO-controlled areas. It also encouraged authorities in areas in Leer to respect locally agreed peace arrangements. The missions to Yei provided an opportunity to build the confidence of communities by showing UNMISS presence, enhancing community engagements and improving the relationship between civilians and organized forces, which aided the return of the displaced population in Yei. In Pageri, which was affected by widespread displacement and destruction of property, UNMISS engaged with government authorities to address protection of civilians concerns

			<p>The higher number of field missions than planned was attributable to rising intercommunal conflicts, especially in Unity, Central and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap</p>
Organization and conduct of 22 workshops/ events on conflict management for civilians living in conflict-prone or return areas, with a particular emphasis on promoting the participation of women and youth in a dialogue for peace	31		<p>Workshops were conducted across the country on conflict management and targeted state and county authorities and civil society organizations, including faith-based groups, community and traditional leaders, women and youth, which helped local stakeholders discuss root causes and agree on resolutions to prevent or mitigate the conflicts. The workshops considered the role of women and youth in conflict management and peacebuilding</p> <p>UNMISS supported a consultative forum for Governors in February 2017 to review border insecurity and intercommunal relations between Gogrial, Gok, Tonj and Northern Liech</p>
Provision of support to 11 traditional conflict management forums through 11 workshops on conflict management at the subnational level, including women and youth, to promote traditional conflict management mechanisms	11		<p>Traditional conflict management forums were supported by UNMISS through meetings and workshops in Aweil, Warrap, Lakes, Unity, Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile to promote understanding of how traditional conflict management mechanisms and similar local forums would prevent and resolve communal conflicts both within and outside of protection of civilians sites. The workshops targeted key government officials, organized forces, community and traditional leaders, internally displaced persons, women and youth from conflict-affected areas</p>
		10	<p>Dialogue forums were also held to promote traditional conflict management mechanisms</p>
Provision of support to 6 community-based conflict management forums at UNMISS protection of civilians sites through 26 workshops/dialogues on conflict management to assist displaced communities, including women and youth, to resolve intercommunal disputes	23		<p>Conflict management workshops were organized at protection of civilians sites in Bentiu, Malakal, Bor, Wau and Juba, as well as at internally displaced settlements outside of the protection sites in Raja and Eastern Equatoria. In addition, UNMISS also facilitated dialogue between communities and leadership structures in protection of civilians sites with host communities in Bentiu, Malakal, Juba and Bor to promote dialogue and advance reconciliation. A dialogue workshop in Bentiu brought together communities from Bentiu and internally displaced persons in the protection of civilians sites to build trust. A workshop in Wau focused on gender-based violence with the participation of women from protection of civilians sites and other sites</p>
		3	<p>Dialogue forums were conducted among internally displaced persons in protection of civilians sites to prevent violence and promote peaceful coexistence</p>

Provision of assistance in the prevention and mitigation of intercommunal conflict through the conduct of 6 joint field missions to areas visited by international pastoral nomads and conduct of 2 workshops for nomads and host communities, including women and youth	11	Joint field missions were conducted in areas affected by conflict between migrating international pastoral nomads and host communities in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, and Upper Nile, which provided for general and security assessments, the preparation and conduct of peace conferences between visiting pastoralists and host communities and the monitoring of the implementation of resolutions arising from the conferences on migration, as well as for the prevention of intercommunal conflicts
	2	Workshops were conducted to assist communities in response to conflicts between visiting international pastoral nomads and host communities
	6	Workshops and conferences on migration-related issues were supported through the provision of technical and facilitation assistance. The workshops and conferences helped maintain open dialogue to avoid disputes and violent conflicts. In Melut, the migration conference between visiting pastoralists from the Sudan and host communities reviewed past migrations, produced resolutions for peaceful coexistence and promoted community interdependency. UNMISS supported pre- and post-migration conferences in Aweil between the Rizeigat and Misseriya from the Sudan and the Dinka Malual host communities. UNMISS also supported community mobilizers from Lakes, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Jonglei in attending the Aweil conferences as observers
Provision of assistance in conflict management and/or development of peace agreements through the conduct of 36 joint field missions and 18 workshops/conferences for migrating pastoral communities and host agricultural communities, with women's participation	46	Joint field missions were conducted to conflict-affected areas between migrating pastoralist and host communities in Jonglei, Warrap, Wau, Unity, Aweil, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile and Central Equatoria, which provided for general and security assessments, the preparation and conduct of workshops for pastoralists and host communities, the dissemination of resolutions arising from migration conferences and follow-up to the implementation of those resolutions for the prevention of intercommunal conflicts
	19	Workshops were conducted to facilitate dialogue between visiting pastoralists and host communities in Bonchuai, Barmayen, Chelkou and Kongder (Aweil) and 8 locations in Wau. The dissemination of resolutions arising from migration conferences helped improve community understanding of the resolutions and create a peaceful environment for seasonal migration. The peace conference in Duk Padiet in Jonglei, between the Dinka host community (Jonglei) and visiting Lou Nuer (Bieh) and Nuer Gawer (Fangak) communities from

770,880 mobile troop patrol days in order to protect civilians by deterring all forms of violence, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and for safe and voluntary return and resettlement by internally displaced persons and refugees, protecting United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the mission area, securing fixed/mobile check points and conducting tactical deployments (48 troops per patrol, 44 companies for 365 days)	929,051	<p>SPLM/A-IO-controlled areas produced resolutions to promote peaceful coexistence between pastoralists and host communities</p> <p>Mobile troop patrol days were conducted to protect civilians</p> <p>The higher actual number of mobile troop patrol days than planned was due to the deployment of an additional battalion during the reporting period and an intensified patrol programme following the July 2016 crisis</p>
3,120 air patrol hours in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments for the protection of civilians, the creation of conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and assistance to development actors, and for the protection of United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the mission area (12 hours per day/5 days a week for 52 weeks)	1,530	<p>Air patrol hours were conducted in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments</p> <p>The lower number of air patrol hours than planned was attributable to the lack of clearance and flight safety assurances, especially in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile</p>
4,160 mobile troop patrol days conducted by military liaison officers operating in integrated teams at the field office level (2 military liaison officers conduct 4 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks from 10 field offices) and 832 mobile troop days operating in integrated teams at the county level (2 military liaison officers per county support base conduct 4 days of patrolling per week for 52 weeks at 2 county support bases) to deter all forms of violence against civilians, particularly women and girls, engage with local authorities and uniformed services and collect early warning information for interventions in the protection of civilians and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence	11,470	<p>Mobile troop patrol days were conducted by military liaison officers at both state and county levels</p> <p>The higher number of mobile troop patrol days was attributable to the increased number of integrated and force patrols</p>
105,120 static troop days to provide security at UNMISS protection of civilians sites (48 troops to protect 6 UNMISS protection of civilians sites for 365 days)	122,648	<p>Static troop days were conducted to provide security at all protection of civilians sites</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to additional requirements to protect a site located in Leer</p>

Development and implementation of early warning indicators on conflict-related sexual violence for utilization through the conduct of joint missions and patrols	No	The output was not achieved owing to the reprioritization of tasks following the July 2016 crisis and subsequent staff evacuation from the Mission area
In coordination with humanitarian actors, provision of technical advice and support to facilitate and monitor implementation action plans in all states to mitigate protection concerns in and around UNMISS bases and areas of vulnerable populations, including women and children	Yes	<p>UNMISS held regular meetings with representatives of internally displaced persons and humanitarian and protection partners to address the vulnerability of women and the elderly. On the basis of those consultations, UNMISS conducted dismounted integrated patrols around the protection of civilians sites, escorted women who collected firewood and established a 200-metre weapons-free zone around United Nations House premises and protection of civilians sites</p> <p>UNMISS implemented 12 quick-impact projects that focused on providing support to host communities around UNMISS protection of civilians sites in order to promote peaceful coexistence between them and the internally displaced population, and on strengthening the South Sudan National Police Service operations near and around protection of civilians sites. An immediate impact was achieved, as coordination with the National Police Service and the security situation greatly improved in areas around protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal, Bor and Wau</p> <p>The quick-impact projects also improved access to water for communities surrounding the protection of civilians sites in order to mitigate conflict between the displaced population and host communities. In Malakal, UNMISS rehabilitated 2 police posts and 1 county court to contribute towards the promotion of the rule of law and to ensure security and freedom of movement for the displaced population commuting to Malakal town on a daily basis</p>
Clearance of 1,100 known or suspected hazardous areas and the removal or destruction of 20,000 items of explosive remnants of war, including landmines, in areas having an impact on UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas where there is a threat to civilians, through the completion of explosive ordnance disposal tasks, battle area clearance, non-technical surveys and technical surveys and land release	1,039	Known or suspected hazardous areas were cleared
	502	Landmines
	21,477	Items of unexploded ordnance
	271,869	Items of small arms ammunition

<p>Delivery of emergency mine risk education to 200,000 civilians, in accordance with UNMISS priorities, 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; and advocacy with the Government for it to become a party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other instruments governing explosive weapons</p>	<p>224,128 3</p>	<p>Persons received mine risk education including 141,616 children</p> <p>Outreach activities were conducted, including United Nations Day and the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action</p> <p>An event for schoolchildren was held in March 2017 wherein 9 schools, having received mine risk education, performed songs they had composed on the subject matter. UNMISS supported the winning team in producing and recording their song, which UNMISS continues to use on its radio station and through other media to promote awareness</p> <p>Meetings were also held in November 2016 and May 2017 between UNMISS, Mine Action Service headquarters and South Sudan National Mine Action Authority representatives reaffirming the importance of becoming a signatory and adhering to legal instruments such as the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention</p>
<p>Detection capacity for small arms ammunition and explosives at entrances and within UNMISS protection of civilians sites by 6 explosives detection dogs</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>Explosives detection dogs were deployed in 10 teams in Juba and Bentiu to detect firearms and explosives at entrances and within the protection of civilians sites</p>
<p>262,800 United Nations formed police unit person days (10 personnel per patrol, 3 patrols per platoon, 4 platoons per formed police unit, 6 formed police units for 365 days) to patrol, maintain vigilance, conduct gender-sensitive security checks and respond to public order situations within the UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p>	<p>227,509</p>	<p>United Nations formed police unit person days were conducted to patrol, maintain vigilance, conduct gender-sensitive security checks and respond to public order situations within UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p> <p>The lower number of formed police unit person days was attributable to the delay in the deployment of a formed police unit to the Mission</p>
<p>98,550 United Nations individual police officer operational days at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas of high concentration of displaced persons (15 individual police officers per shift, 3 shifts per day, at 6 sites/concentration points for 365 days) to patrol, maintain a police presence and interact with local communities, including joint patrols with other mission components to monitor and report on security-related threats and human rights violations</p>	<p>91,980</p>	<p>United Nations individual police officer operational days were conducted at protection of civilians sites and areas of high concentration of displaced persons</p> <p>The lower number of United Nations individual police officer operational days was attributable to the deployment of 14 individual police officers per shift instead of the planned 15 individual police officers</p>

19,710 individual corrections officer days (6 individual Correction Officers per shift, 3 shifts per day, at 3 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 and Bentiu	18,624	Individual corrections officer operational days The lower number of individual corrections officer operational days was attributable mainly to the deployment of an average of 66 government-provided personnel, which was lower than the 78 government-provided personnel authorized during the reporting period. In the last quarter of the reporting period, the average number of government-provided personnel was 74. The corrections officers supervised 1,052 detainees
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 police, the National Prison Service of South Sudan, the judiciary and prosecutors' offices to monitor and advocate for adherence to due process for suspects handed over by UNMISS in accordance with the human rights due diligence policy	Yes	UNMISS conducted regular reviews of security incidents committed by internally displaced persons whenever such incidents occurred While the memorandum of understanding between UNMISS and the Government for the handover of detained persons to national authorities had not been signed as at the reporting date, UNMISS continued to engage with national authorities, and a revised framework for engagement has been submitted to the national authorities for consideration UNMISS conducted weekly meetings of its internal case review committee and a review of existing detention policies, which contributed to the reduction in: (a) the number of detainees from 38 on 1 July 2016 to 7 on 30 June 2017; and (b) the length of time in detention from 140 days on 1 July 2016 to 64 days on 30 June 2017
In close coordination with relevant partners in the UNMISS protection of civilians sites, training for 650 community watch group members and leaders, including women, in those sites in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal to support crime prevention, community safety and relations, and community-led informal mitigation and dispute resolution mechanisms	1,065	Community watch group members and leaders were trained in protection of civilian sites in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal The higher number of community watch group members and leaders trained was attributable to the increased awareness of the training programme

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.3.1 Number of persons displaced since December 2013 who have chosen to return or reintegrate voluntarily (2014/15: 0; 2015/16: 2.2 million; 2016/17: 160,000)

The total number of internally displaced persons in South Sudan was 1.9 million in June 2017, which represented a small increase from 1.6 million at the end of the previous reporting period. In the meantime, the number of South Sudanese refugees crossing borders to neighbouring countries grew dramatically from around 0.8 million in June 2016 to almost 2.0 million at the end of the reporting period, owing to the spread of armed conflict across the country, particularly in the greater Equatoria region

The number of internally displaced persons who sought protection in UNMISS sites in Juba, Malakal and Bentiu, as well as in an adjunct area in Wau, quickly increased following the July 2016 crisis to more than 40,000, bringing the total number of internally displaced persons at UNMISS sites across the country to 216,956 at the end of June 2017

Despite the efforts of UNMISS, humanitarian agencies and the Transitional Government of National Unity to facilitate the return of internally displaced persons, the above-mentioned trend had an impact on the sporadic and initial return process observed since October 2015. While some internally displaced persons left protection of civilians sites, citing farming and rejoining families outside of the sites as the main reason for exit, the continued armed conflict and increasing food insecurity also led to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons

1.3.2 Reduction in the threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war through surveys and clearance to foster and support a safer environment for voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees (2014/15: 12.1 million m² cleared of landmines and explosive remnants of war; 2015/16: 10 million m²; 2016/17: 10 million m²)

UNMISS cleared and released to communities 9.27 million m² of land, enabling safe movement for local populations and humanitarian personnel, the resumption of development activities and the delivery of humanitarian aid. Some mechanical assets with the capacity to clear large areas were not operational or their use was cancelled after the July 2016 crisis. The continued impediments to operations and access caused by the prolonged and escalating countrywide insecurity made it difficult to achieve the target

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization and conduct of 20 joint field missions to assess conflict environment at possible return sites and 10 workshops on conflict management with communities at return sites to provide support for resolving conflicts between host communities and returnees	47	<p>Joint field missions were conducted in Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria regions, which provided for interaction between returnees and host communities in order to promote peaceful coexistence. Joint field missions to Terekeka, Jemeza, Mongalla and Kuda in Central Equatoria helped to better assess the conflict dynamics, which formed the basis for UNMISS engagements with national and local authorities to mitigate intercommunal conflicts between internally displaced persons and host communities. A joint field mission in Awada assessed the security situation following the influx of internally displaced persons from Wau, who were subsequently reintegrated with their relatives following an UNMISS-facilitated reconciliation dialogue between internally displaced persons and host communities</p> <p>The higher number of joint field missions was due to the need to assess the conflict environment in Unity following fighting between pro-Riek Machar and pro-Taban Deng Gai forces, which resulted in the significant displacement of populations, and to encourage the authorities and communities to engage in dialogue to mitigate the conflict</p>

	13	Workshops were conducted on conflict management with communities at return sites in order to promote peaceful coexistence and explore socioeconomic opportunities for reintegration and return. Workshops were organized in locations of displaced populations in Rimenze, Ezo and Mundri, which led to the establishment of peace committees in Ezo and Rimenze to identify early warning indicators and address localized conflicts
Organization and conduct of 12 meetings with internally displaced persons, including women, at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and other locations to inform them of the situation at the location of their proposed return/destination, and 12 conflict management workshops for internally displaced persons demonstrating interest and intent to return to their place of origin or to go to a place of destination	238	<p>Meetings were held with relevant humanitarian and protection actors to discuss ways to enhance the protection of civilians across the country and identify the main push and pull factors motivating the displaced population to remain or return</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the influx of 40,000 internally displaced persons in adjacent areas to UNMISS protection of civilians sites and collective sites in Wau, and the displacement in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile, which had an impact on the intentions of the displaced population who had originally expressed their interest to return. In that context, UNMISS scaled up its efforts in all the states to organize meetings</p>
	9	Workshops were organized with 866 internally displaced persons and host communities in Bor, Yambio, Pagai, Wau, Dinding and Bentiu to promote peaceful coexistence among various communities. In Malakal, women living in the protection of civilians site and in the town expressed their main requirements and concerns with regard to the return process
In coordination with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country team, the Government and other relevant partners, development of a joint strategy and joint action plans to establish the groundwork for and facilitate the safe and voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons	Yes	<p>UNMISS, in coordination with the United Nations country team, supported the Government in the development of a national framework for the return, reintegration and relocation of displaced persons that was passed by the Cabinet of Ministers in February 2017</p> <p>In addition, UNMISS implemented 12 quick-impact projects that focused on the creation of favourable conditions for the return and reintegration of displaced populations in potential return areas, addressed conflict mitigation and promoted peaceful coexistence in communities identified as potential flashpoints</p>
Provision of 18 training sessions for internally displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and vulnerable populations, including women and children, in other locations to identify concerns about protection and requirements for safe and sustainable return and reintegration	22	Training sessions were held with community leaders in all protection of civilians sites, in close coordination with humanitarian and protection partners, in an effort to strengthen proactive engagement with communities of internally displaced persons and mitigate protection concerns in and around the protection of civilians sites.

		During the training sessions, UNMISS sensitized leaders of internally displaced persons communities to their roles and responsibilities in maintaining safety and security at protection of civilians sites, and the rules and regulation of the sites
Implementation of surveys of internally displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and populations affected by violence in other locations to establish preferred destinations for relocation and reintegration, and production of 1 related report	Yes	UNMISS conducted meetings at various displacement and protection of civilians sites to survey the intentions of internally displaced persons to return. Insecurity and the economic crisis were identified as the major elements hindering their intentions to return. The intensification of hostilities in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei also diminished the motivation for return
Clearance and survey of 10 million m ² of land for release to communities in support of safe and voluntary returns and the resumption of livelihood activities	9.27 million m ²	Of land was surveyed, cleared and released to communities in support of safe and voluntary returns, including 587 agricultural areas, 159 natural water sources for irrigation and 45 markets to support the resumption of livelihood activities Progress towards that target was impeded by the prevailing security situation, which was not conducive to the deployment of large mechanical assets that would be difficult to move to a safe location if fighting erupted in the target area. Consequently, UNMISS suspended the deployment of a number of mechanical assets from July 2016 to February 2017
Completion of 750 village/town surveys for the removal of abandoned ordnance and stockpiles from public buildings, including schools	1,988	Village/town surveys were completed, resulting in the removal of abandoned ordnance and stockpiles from 48 public buildings, including churches, community centres, 15 health clinics and 28 schools The higher number of village/town surveys completed was attributable to an increased demand for emergency clearance in residential areas affected by escalated fighting, including in previously stable areas in the greater Ekuatoria region
Provision of support for the South Sudan National Police Service confidence- and trust-building policing project in Juba, Malakal, Bentiu and Bor, through the conduct of 16 sensitization seminars/ workshops and weekly consultative meetings with the National 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 or relocation of internally displaced persons	20 8	Two-week sensitization seminars were conducted for 6,447 members of the South Sudan National Police Service on human rights, international humanitarian law, confidence, trust-building, community-based policing and professional ethics. The seminars were held as security conditions permitted Meetings of the Police Development Committee were held. The Committee was chaired by the Inspector General of Police and attended by UNMISS, UNDP and donors to improve the capacity of the South Sudan National Police Service

Component 2: monitoring and investigating human rights

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Conducive environment created for combating impunity for abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law 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 (2014/15: 41; 2015/16: 35; 2016/17: 33)

UNMISS documented and recorded 796 violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by all parties to the conflict, of which 489 were verified

2.1.2 Monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting on the use of cluster munitions and other conventional weapons deemed to have indiscriminate effects (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 100 per cent of sites newly identified as contaminated with cluster munitions surveyed; 2016/17: 100 per cent)

There was no evidence of cluster munitions and other conventional weapons deemed to have indiscriminate effects

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Continuous monitoring, investigation and verification of reports of human rights violations and international humanitarian law, with a particular focus on gross violations, violations against children, sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, and publication of 5 public reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan	Yes 2	Investigations and verification of human rights violations were carried out on an ongoing basis in all areas, and 312 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence involving 324 victims were documented and verified Public reports were issued jointly with OHCHR in January and May 2017 on violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law. The Mission was unable to meet the planned output of 5 reports because the available human rights capacity was redirected to monitoring and investigations as a result of the heightened violence between July and December 2016 and the staff evacuation after the July 2016 crisis
Identification of human rights violations and contribution to the Mission's early warning and early response mechanism for detecting, preventing and responding to human rights violations through the conduct of weekly monitoring activities in all states	Yes	UNMISS conducted an average of 4 field visits to hotspot areas of conflict with high levels of alleged human rights violations and 15 visits to protection of civilians sites per month in each of the 10 field office locations, which contributed towards the Mission's early warning structures
Provision of support for civil society actors, particularly women's groups, traditional justice actors, human rights defenders and journalists, to foster and promote a human rights culture through the conduct of 30 civilian patrolling operations in areas that	209	Civilian patrolling operations were conducted, including patrols of both long and short duration, to prevent human rights abuses and violations The higher number of civilian patrolling operations was attributable to the need to undertake more robust civilian patrols and integrated field missions

may be vulnerable to violence, to prevent and respond to human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence	31	following the July 2016 crisis and development of new hotspots Workshops were conducted for civil society organizations, including women and youth groups, human rights defenders and journalists, on human rights and the roles of their organizations in the promotion and protection of human rights
Monitoring and assessment of detention centres on a weekly basis in all states through visits to police stations, prisons and holding facilities of military detention and UNMISS protection of civilians sites to ensure compliance with international human rights standards and organization of 5 consultative meetings and workshops for relevant national stakeholders, including women representatives, on the rights of arrested and detained persons	Yes 23	Weekly visits to prisons and places of detention and advocacy with local authorities to ensure compliance with international human rights standards were conducted, which contributed to the release of individuals held arbitrarily or without charge (7 civilians were released from government detention centres in Malakal, 30 in Yambio, 55 in Torit and 106 in Bor) Workshops and meetings on the rights of detainees were organized for law enforcement authorities
Monitoring of transitional justice processes and accountability measures taken by Government actors and armed forces, and of persons detained in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and individuals handed over to the national authorities by UNMISS, through continuous provision of technical assistance, advice and support to the judiciary and other rule of law institutions; and reporting and provision of recommendations and organization of sensitization activities, including 5 workshops, on international, regional and national justice mechanisms and administration of justice for relevant national stakeholders and civil society, to help promote compliance with international standards of due process, transparency and independence	Yes 15	UNMISS monitored the implementation of the transitional justice provisions in chapter V of the Peace Agreement Workshops were organized for prosecutors, police, chiefs of customary courts, community leaders and civil society organizations on international human rights standards and the roles of stakeholders in the promotion of compliance with international standards of due process, transparency and independence in Aweil, Juba, Torit, Kuacjok, Bor, Wau, Yambio and Rumbek Additional workshops were conducted to ensure that the rights of civilians in SPLM/A-IO-controlled areas, and in the new states established by executive decree, were protected by forces
Organization of 10 workshops at UNMISS protection of civilians sites (Juba, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal), and in other areas where internally displaced persons are concentrated, with community leaders, youth and women's groups to advocate for human rights protection and promotion and 10 workshops with community leaders and faith-based organizations to advocate for and promote a human rights culture and peaceful coexistence	17 14	Sensitization workshops on the introduction of human rights, bill of rights and the promotion and protection of human rights were conducted in protection of civilians sites in Juba, Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Wau Workshops for the community leaders and faith-based organizations were held to promote human rights and a culture of peaceful coexistence in Malakal, Bentiu, Wau, Juba, Aweil, Rumbek, Yambio and Kuacjok Some of the workshops conducted with various stakeholders were held at no cost, allowing the Mission to conduct additional activities exceeding the planned output

		The additional meetings and workshops were attributable to the prevailing situation, which required enhanced engagement, in addition to efforts to establish a conducive environment for national dialogue and transitional justice
Provision of technical assistance and support to the National Constitutional Review Commission and other relevant authorities for drafting the constitutional bill of rights and other human rights-related provisions through the conduct of 10 advisory meetings with the National Constitutional Review Commission, the Ministry of Justice, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, the National Legislative Assembly and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations	No	No progress was made owing to the lack of progress in the constitutional review and amendment process
Provision of support during the constitution-making process through broadcast of radio discussions on the bill of rights in the permanent constitution, which is still to be drafted, and conduct of 5 inclusive public consultations at the national and subnational level to facilitate wider public participation in constitution-making debates, leading to public submissions to the National Constitutional Review Commission	No	No progress was made owing to the lack of progress in the constitutional review and amendment process
Provision of institutional support and knowledge-sharing through the conduct of 5 workshops for representatives of the National Constitutional Review Commission, the Ministry of Justice, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, the National Legislative Assembly and other relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, on the proposed constitutional bill of rights	No	No progress was made owing to the lack of progress in the constitutional review and amendment process
Organization and conduct of 20 events for International Women's Day, the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence and International Human Rights Day and the distribution of promotional materials to foster and promote a human rights culture	22	Events were held to commemorate the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Campaign and International Human Rights Day in partnership with relevant Government ministries and departments from November to December 2016. The activities held throughout the country included panel discussions, school quizzes, drama presentations, songs, public speeches, radio talk shows and workshops in local communities and at protection of civilians sites, and involved internally displaced persons, students, government officials, civil society organizations, security forces, the diplomatic community and the United Nations country team at the national level

	12	Events were organized in collaboration with the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations to commemorate International Women's Day in March 2017
	Yes	Promotional materials were distributed to foster and promote a human rights culture
Provision of advocacy and support to the Government to become party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other relevant instruments governing explosive weapons	Yes	UNMISS continued to advocate for South Sudan to become a member of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. In February 2017, UNMISS accompanied the South Sudan National Mine Action Authority to the National Mine Action Programme Directors meeting in Geneva, where discussions were held with the Committee on Cooperative Compliance on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention
Advocacy for and monitoring of adherence to the rule of law and international human rights standards by the Joint Integrated Police and other actors associated with the administration of justice in all states, through monthly planning and coordination meetings and daily engagement on prolonged/arbitrary detentions and violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups, including the training of members from the Joint Integrated Police and National Prison Service on human rights, international humanitarian law and professional ethics, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy	1,350	Members of the South Sudanese National Police Service, including Joint Integrated Police officers, the National Prison Service and other actors associated with administration of justice, were sensitized on issues of prolonged/arbitrary detention and violence against women and children and other vulnerable groups through daily engagement and visits to detention centres. Owing to the non-permissive environment, that activity was only undertaken in field offices where the environment was conducive to interaction with national actors
	13	Monthly planning and coordination meetings, as well as daily engagement, were conducted with the South Sudan National Police Service and other actors on human rights issues
Launch of a media campaign to increase awareness of: (a) human rights, through the publication of 3 stories to support efforts to reduce human rights violations and promote awareness of abuses on websites and social media platforms, production of 12 video stories and 12 photo stories, and the organization and conduct of 7 outreach events to mark International Human Rights Day and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence at the subnational level (expected accomplishment 2.1); (b) conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, through the publication of 3 related	34	UNMISS launched a media campaign which included the following: Events organized, including 11 events in 8 field offices to mark International Human Rights Day and the 16 Days of Activism Campaign; 7 children's debates in 5 field offices to raise awareness of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence; 9 panel discussions/debates on gender-based violence for leaders from youth groups and university students in 7 field offices; and 7 outreach events in 6 field offices to highlight the "Children Not Soldiers" campaign, the International Day of the African Child and Universal Children's Day

<p>stories; in collaboration with UNICEF and other relevant actors, organization and conduct of 4 children’s debates; and organization and conduct of 5 panel discussions/debates on gender-based violence (expected accomplishment 2.2); and (c) child protection and grave violations issues, through provision of support for awareness-raising events, including the national “Children Not Soldiers” campaign, the International Day of the African Child and Universal Children’s Day (expected accomplishment 2.3)</p>	<p>8</p> <p>20</p>	<p>Web-based stories, including on the visit of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan established by the Human Rights Council; awareness-raising and round-table discussions on gender-based violence; high bride prices behind cattle rustling in Terekeka; and the 16 Days of Activism Campaigns in Rumbek and Bentiu</p> <p>Photographic stories on thematic issues covering human rights, gender-based violence and accountability, as well as reporting on various related activities including “Day of the African Child”, a child safety workshop and a football tournament to promote awareness of the need to end sexual and gender-based violence</p> <p>UNMISS also produced the following on human rights issues:</p>
	<p>1</p>	<p>Weekly radio programme, entitled “Your Rights”, which discussed human rights issues</p>
	<p>20</p>	<p>Human rights radio programmes on various human rights issues</p>
	<p>2</p>	<p>Radio debates in collaboration with UNICEF, a local child advocacy non-governmental organization in Juba and the Ministry of Education, featuring children talking about the human rights of children, the dangers of sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations of human rights</p>
	<p>5</p>	<p>Radio interviews to raise awareness on the rights of children in times of conflict</p>
	<p>1</p>	<p>Weekly thematic highlights programme on human rights violations such as looting, rape and violence against unarmed civilians, which contributed towards the Mission’s monitoring and reporting activities</p>
	<p>16</p>	<p>Public service announcements and interviews aired during the 16 Days of Activism Campaign which aimed to create awareness of gender-based violence</p>
	<p>18</p>	<p>Video stories confronting the issue of attacks on humanitarian actors, including visits by members of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan established by the Human Rights Council; investigations of human rights abuses in the protection of civilians sites; pleas for schools to be zones of peace; the commemoration of Human Rights Day; a campaign against gender-based violence, including rape; and a visit by a senior human rights official to South Sudan. The July 2016 crisis led to an increase in attention, which resulted in an increased number of related stories</p>

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 (2014/15: 167; 2015/16: 30; 2016/17: 40)

UNMISS documented and verified 312 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence, involving 324 victims, committed by all the parties to the conflict

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 (2014/15: 10; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 4)

9 reports were issued on human rights situations in South Sudan regarding conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence. In addition to the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2017/249), UNMISS issued 2 public reports jointly with OHCHR, and Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International issued a total of 6 reports during the reporting period

No reports were issued by national actors. Owing to heightened insecurity, national women's groups and civil society organizations reportedly feared to issue reports, as most of perpetrators were alleged to be members of uniformed forces and other armed militia groups

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

Implementation of the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements at the national and state level as a reporting mechanism to detect, prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence, including the organization and conduct of 3 training sessions for members of the mechanism to enhance the sharing of accurate information on conflict-related sexual violence incidents, and 10 meetings of the Working Group of the mechanism and the development and dissemination of 4 reports on the patterns, trends and response to conflict-related sexual violence

4

Meetings of the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group were held, while no training sessions were organized

The lack of planned training sessions and the lower number of meetings were attributable to challenges in engaging with relevant monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements partners who were apprehensive with regard to publicly engaging on the matter

Nevertheless, the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements mechanism has been established at both the national and state levels, and UNMISS continued to monitor indicators of potential and ongoing sexual violence that would contribute to the Mission's early warning strategy with regard to enhancing the prevention and protection of civilians

5

Reports on conflict-related sexual violence were issued, including the UNMISS contribution to the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2017/249) and 4 quarterly reports to United Nations Headquarters

Organization and conduct of 3 meetings with representatives of the parties to the conflict to monitor and support implementation of the joint communiqué on addressing conflict-related sexual violence	3	Planning meetings were held with SPLA to review the implementation plan for the joint communiqué signed in October 2014 to address conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan. A national action plan had been finalized and was intended to be launched by the Office of the President. UNMISS was not able to reach other parties on the matter
Development of guidelines, in collaboration with relevant United Nations country team actors, to enhance national and state-level capacity to effectively investigate conflict-related sexual violence and support victims' rights to justice, reparation and compensation for conflict-related sexual violence incidents	Yes	On 27 and 28 September 2016, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, in collaboration with UNMISS, UNDP, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the United Nations Population Fund and civil society organizations, organized a high-level dialogue on the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security and related resolutions in Juba. The objective of the dialogue was to outline measures to be taken by the Government in addressing impunity on sexual and gender-based violence during conflict and peacetime, in order to provide support to survivors and sensitize key Government ministries and other development partners on the need to comprehensively integrate measures that would protect women and girls against sexual and gender-based violence
In line with Security Council resolution 1960 (2010) on women and peace and security, organization and conduct of 3 meetings of the Joint Consultation Forum to improve coordination amongst actors for advocacy and response in addressing conflict-related sexual violence	No	No meeting was held owing to challenges in engaging relevant actors on conflict-related sexual violence and the reprioritization of tasks following the July 2016 crisis and the subsequent staff evacuation from the Mission area
Preparation of 1 annual report on conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan	1	Annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2017/249) was prepared that highlighted the Mission's protection and monitoring activities, the trends and patterns of conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan and the measures taken by parties to the conflict and other stakeholders to address and respond to the occurrence of sexual violence in the country
Organization and conduct of 12 awareness-raising events, in coordination with relevant civil society organizations, to promote prevention of conflict-related sexual violence	15	Awareness-raising events were held on conflict-related sexual violence throughout South Sudan, including an event held on 19 June 2017 during the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict on the theme "Preventing sexual violence crimes through justice and deterrence in South Sudan", and included 305 women and 95 men who attended events in the protection of civilian sites in Juba. A key challenge highlighted in most of the events was the lack of access to justice and compensation for survivors of

In collaboration with relevant national institutions and civil society organizations, development and implementation of a workplan for prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence, for adoption by the Council of Ministers	Yes	sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence
Promotion of the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children in UNMISS protection of civilians sites and all states in South Sudan through the conduct of 22 community workshops, including the use of print media and Radio Miraya broadcasts	21	<p>A national action plan on the implementation of the joint communiqué signed in October 2014 to address conflict-related sexual violence was completed in December 2016 with UNMISS support, pending its presentation to and approval by the Council of Ministers</p> <p>Awareness-raising workshops were conducted, benefiting 759 participants from communities, including 588 men and 171 women</p> <p>Radio Miraya broadcasts and other print material were utilized to disseminate awareness-raising messages that focused on the prevention of the recruitment of children by armed forces and groups, including in support of the celebration of the Day of the African Child on 16 June 2017</p>

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Improved prevention measures and creation of a 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 (2014/15: 669; 2015/16: 500; 2016/17: 500)

Joint field visits by UNMISS and UNICEF verified a total of 1,063 incidents of grave violations perpetrated against children by armed forces and groups in the context of armed conflict, which affected up to 21,250 children (10,393 girls, 10,273 boys and 584 children whose gender is unknown)

That represents a substantial increase compared with the 449 incidents previously reported during the 2015/16 period, and was attributable to the July 2016 crisis that subsequently spread to the greater Equatoria region

2.3.2 Full implementation of the recommitment agreement of the revised action plan of the Sudan People's Liberation Army to halt the recruitment and use of children and a commitment by SPLM/Army in Opposition to end grave violations against children

Implementation of the action plan between SPLA and the United Nations, as well as the action plan between SPLM/A-IO and the United Nations, stalled in the immediate aftermath of the July 2016 crisis

However, following advocacy by UNMISS and UNICEF, 157 children were released in the second half of the reporting period, including: (a) 3 boys from SPLA and 7 boys from the South Sudan National Wildlife Service, in Unity; (b) 120 children associated with the Cobra faction of the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army and 25 children associated with SPLM/A-IO, in Jonglei; and (c) 2 boys in Western Bahr el-Ghazal

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring, investigation and verification of grave violations committed against children by armed forces and groups and reporting of such violations to the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, as required under Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)	1 3	Joint report was submitted by UNMISS and UNICEF that contained inputs on South Sudan for the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict for 2016 (A/72/361-S/2017/821) Joint quarterly global horizontal notes on violations perpetrated against children in South Sudan were submitted by UNMISS and UNICEF for the attention of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
Provision of 25 training sessions for national and local child protection actors/partners and civil society organizations to strengthen monitoring, verification, analysis and reporting mechanism of grave violations and abuses committed against children and 50 training sessions on child protection issues and grave violations against children for the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLM/Army In Opposition, the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, state and local authorities and civil society organizations	15 46	Training sessions were conducted for 759 participants, including 602 men and 157 women, from local child protection actors/partners and civil society organizations to further strengthen the United Nations monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict Training sessions on child protection issues were held for 1,924 participants, including 1,698 men and 226 women, from SPLA, SPLM/A-IO, the Ministry of Defence, police, local authorities, government and civil society The lower output was attributable to the July 2016 crisis and the evacuation of two-thirds of the Mission's capacity with regard to child protection from July to September 2016. Those who were not evacuated shifted their priorities to the monitoring and reporting of grave violations arising from the July 2016 crisis instead of conducting training sessions
Provision of support to identify, screen, register and release children associated with the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLM/Army in Opposition and associated armed groups, including family tracing and reunification and community reintegration activities	Yes 66	Follow-up efforts continued for the 157 children who had been released during the reporting period in order to discourage their re-recruitment into armed forces and groups and to ensure proper reintegration into their communities Visits were conducted to SPLA barracks across the country to engage with SPLA and to monitor the presence of children in barracks As part of the advocacy plan of the United Nations-led country task force on monitoring and reporting to engage with SPLA to end and prevent grave child rights violations, UNMISS and UNICEF worked with the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and SPLA to organize a week-long training-of-trainers workshop for the newly revived child protection unit of SPLA, to be held in July 2017. The revival of SPLA child protection activities was an important step towards the ownership of child protection by the

Provision of support for the development of a plan of action for government entities and other stakeholders for the reintegration of child soldiers	Yes	military and government authorities and the effective implementation of the action plan
Provision of support for and monitoring of implementation of the mechanism of existing military command of the Sudan People's Liberation Army and of punitive orders prohibiting and criminalizing the recruitment and use of children, rapes and sexual violence, attacks and occupation/use of schools and hospitals by the armed forces and armed groups, to increase accountability and fight impunity	29	In October 2016, UNMISS and UNICEF jointly provided technical support to SPLA and the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to reactivate the technical working group meeting on the action plan. As a result of the technical support from the United Nations, SPLA reactivated its child protection unit by appointing additional SPLA child protection officers. Furthermore, the support provided resulted in improved cooperation and collaboration with the SPLA child protection unit and improved access to SPLA barracks, which increased the possibility of joint verification between the United Nations and SPLA Training sessions were held for SPLA, SPLM/A-IO and the South Sudan National Police Service on six grave violations, in collaboration with UNICEF, that benefited 1,177 officers, including 1,028 men and 141 women. In May 2017, UNMISS and UNICEF provided training to SPLA officers selected from SPLA headquarters, which resulted in an agreement to appoint more SPLA child protection officers who were women

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

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.1.1 No increase in the number of incidents in which humanitarian actors are prevented from accessing affected areas owing to insecurity (2014/15: 739; 2015/16: 420; 2016/17: 420)

1,019 incidents occurred during the reporting period, owing to an overall increased hostile working environment for humanitarian actors across South Sudan

UNMISS verified and cleared 336 kilometres of routes to mitigate threats from landmines and explosive remnants of war and permit freedom of movement for United Nations and humanitarian actors, including the clearance of 30 kilometres of routes in Aburoc, where UNMISS facilitated a humanitarian response to enable the transport of water and other life-saving supplies

3.1.2 Kilometres of route verification, clearance operations or convoy escort/route-proving conducted on designated priority routes to mitigate threats from landmines and explosive remnants of war and permit freedom of movement for United Nations and humanitarian actors (2014/15: 2,350 km of roads cleared/verified; 2015/16: 1,705 km; 2016/17: 2,500 km)

Progress in reaching the planned number of kilometres for clearance was significantly impeded by restrictions to access and an increase in insecurity, particularly in formerly stable areas such as the greater Equatoria region, where the deployment of large mechanical assets that could efficiently clear routes were either not deployed or cancelled after the July 2016 crisis

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of action plans in all states to enhance access and provide a safe and secure environment for humanitarian actors, including in UNMISS protection of civilians sites	Yes	<p>UNMISS implemented its multifaceted action plans to enhance access and provide a safe and secure environment for humanitarian actors. The action plans included engagement with local stakeholders, communities and humanitarian partners to identify major constraints to access affecting the population and humanitarian actors and to provide force protection, when it was requested; and participation in coordination forums at the state and national levels to ensure the needs of humanitarian actors were considered and integrated into contingency planning</p> <p>In Leer, UNMISS supported the safety and security of humanitarian actors through their accommodation in the temporary operating base as a last resort. Countrywide, UNMISS worked closely with humanitarian actors to identify security risks, mainstream safety and security rules and develop standard operating procedures when needed</p> <p>In December 2016, UNMISS and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat conducted joint workshops in Kuacjok to create awareness among government counterparts and non-governmental organizations on the protection of civilians mandate and humanitarian principles. At the national level, UNMISS and humanitarian partners participated in various initiatives to better delineate roles and responsibilities</p>
Verification and clearance of priority routes and provision of convoy escorts/route-proving for safer freedom of movement for humanitarian actors and relief personnel and all helicopter landing sites within 72 hours of tasking by UNMISS	Yes	<p>UNMISS verified and cleared 336 kilometres of priority routes to enhance freedom of movement for humanitarian actors and relief personnel, including in Koch, where route verification enabled access to famine-affected populations</p> <p>100 per cent of requests for helicopter landing sites were addressed within 72 hours of tasking</p>
21,840 mobile troop days conducted by the Riverine Unit to facilitate access to protection of civilians sites along the White Nile by both United Nations and other humanitarian agencies (2 sites x 35 troops per day x 6 patrols/week for 52 weeks)	8,434	<p>Mobile troop days were conducted by the Riverine Unit</p> <p>The lower number of mobile troop days was attributable to the decreased number of patrols completed (2–3 patrols per week, with a force size between 30–35, for 2 sites) owing to the lower availability of resources for regular patrols as a result of riverine force protection convoy patrols, which took more time to complete, and restrictions imposed on the Mission's planned operations</p>

Contribution towards situational awareness of the conflict environment from a local perspective for national and international humanitarian organizations through monthly briefings, as appropriate	Yes	UNMISS participated in weekly security meetings, humanitarian forums such as the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery and various humanitarian clusters, where it provided situational and security updates to humanitarian organizations, particularly on intercommunal tensions, the overall conflict environment, early warning information and the needs of humanitarian assistance to the affected populations. The Mission also conducted field missions to ascertain the security situation in areas affected by conflict. In protection of civilians sites, UNMISS participated in weekly coordination meetings to monitor and report on safety and security concerns
Launch of a media campaign to raise awareness of: (a) mine action activities, including clearance and verification of routes, through the publication of 3 stories on websites and social media platforms and production of 6 video stories and 6 photo stories for UNMISS social media outlets and local and international media (expected accomplishment 3.1) and (b) efforts to prevent and/or respond to security incidents, including efforts to train and assist community watch groups in protection of civilians sites, through the publication of 3 stories on websites and social media platforms and the broadcast of 4 programmes on Radio Miraya (expected accomplishment 3.2)	60	UNMISS launched a media campaign as follows: Web-based stories, including 30 stories on the work of the Mine Action Service, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and 30 on the efforts of UNMISS military and police
	48	Photographic stories, including 10 stories on the work of the Mine Action Service, WFP and UNHCR, and 38 on the efforts of UNMISS military and police
	3	Radio interviews with the Mine Action Service on the activities it has undertaken to reduce risks at the Mission's facilities and for the people living in the protection of civilians sites in Bor, Bentiu and Malakal
	1	Radio discussion related to the management by the Mine Action Service of unexploded ordnance collected and destroyed in Bentiu, and at a former army base in Jubek
	3	Radio interviews which provided alerts on unexploded ordnance and cautioned the public about the dangers of remnants of war In addition, UNMISS produced a song to raise awareness about the dangers of landmines
	18	Video stories which covered various ground patrols to Yei, Kajo Kaji and Kuda and depicted the fragile security situation in those towns, while other stories highlighted the impact of famine in Unity and a visit by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.2.1 Reduction in the number of security incidents in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites by all parties to the conflict (2014/15: 1,832; 2015/16:950; 2016/17: 920)	2,836 security incidents were reported in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites, potentially posing a security threat to UNMISS personnel, assets and installations. UNMISS and the protection of civilians sites community leadership cooperated closely in the handling of the incidents
3.2.2 No increase 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 (2014/15: 463; 2015/16: 250; 2016/17: 250)	A total of 230 violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, including 133 incidents directly involving the freedom of movement, were reported. A total of 894 security incidents of various types were recorded in the same period involving United Nations personnel, compounds and contractors
3.2.3 Increase in the number of personnel receiving awareness training on landmines/ explosive remnants of war during training on safe and secure approaches in field environments, Military Liaison Officer induction training courses and ad hoc requests by mission components and humanitarian partners. (2014/15: 1,505; 2015/16: 1,700, 2016/17: 1,800)	UNMISS provided briefings on risk awareness of threats from landmines and explosive remnants of war to 2,168 humanitarian personnel and United Nations staff. The briefings were conducted through training on safe and secure approaches in field environments and the Military Liaison Officer induction training courses, as well as in response to various ad hoc requests by Mission components and humanitarian partners

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of awareness training on landmine and explosive remnants of war to 1,800 humanitarian and UNMISS personnel to increase their knowledge of threats and how to operate in a contaminated environment	2,168	Humanitarian and United Nations personnel received awareness training on landmines and explosive remnants of war in order to increase their knowledge of threats and how to operate in a contaminated environment
Dissemination of mine action information and guidance to stakeholders and partners, including maps and updates, the implementation of mine action operations, accidents caused by mines and/or explosive remnants of war and new or existing threats from mines and/or explosive remnants of war	Yes	Information, maps and guidance on mine action (including accidents, new or existing threats and operations) were updated on a monthly basis and disseminated to humanitarian actors and United Nations partners. Bespoke maps were provided to stakeholders on a regular basis to highlight known hazards in their target areas
254,040 static troop days to provide security at all UNMISS bases (24 troops/day x 29 locations (including 12 battalion headquarters, 10 field offices, 5 company operating bases and 2 county support bases) x 365 days)	506,882	Static troop days were provided The increase was attributable to the increase in the number of battalion headquarters to 13 from the 12 originally planned, owing to the deployment of an additional battalion during the reporting period and to constant changes in the security situation which required additional static security for critical installations

Provision of advocacy and daily liaison with the national Diplomatic Protection Unit, immigration officers and airport security actors on the freedom of movement of United Nations staff, including violations of the Status of Forces Agreement	Yes	UNMISS exercised daily liaison and advocacy with national immigration officers and other airport security actors on issues related to the freedom of movement of United Nations personnel. The services of the national Diplomatic Protection Unit at Juba International Airport have been suspended since March 2015
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Component 4: supporting the implementation of the Peace Agreement

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Institutions established by the Agreement to monitor and coordinate its implementation are supported and fulfilling their role

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission meetings are held regularly with the participation of all parties, to oversee the implementation of the Peace Agreement (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 12)

The Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission held 7 plenary meetings during the reporting period. No meetings were held from July through September 2016 owing to the outbreak of violence in Juba in July 2016 and the subsequent departure of the opposition leadership in the Transitional Government of National Unity. In March 2017, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission established 6 working committees based on the thematic chapters of the Peace Agreement, namely: (a) governance; (b) security; (c) humanitarian assistance; (d) resource, economic and financial management; (e) transitional justice; and (f) constitutional affairs. The working committees, which consist of Government Ministers or designated technical representatives and Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission members, met regularly to assess progress towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement and formulated recommendations in support of the Commission's work

4.1.2 All 12 monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism are operational and respond swiftly to complaints of ceasefire violations and conduct regular monitoring of cantonment sites

UNMISS established and maintained coordination with the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, based in Juba, on a regular basis. In the field, on a daily basis, the Mission conducted patrol planning meetings with monitoring and verification teams. By June 2017, 16 teams were operational and 96 investigation and monitoring reports were submitted, despite encountering restrictions. The teams were located in Juba (at the Mechanism's headquarters), Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Bunj, Malakal, Melut, Nasir, Leer, Pibor, Renk, Torit, Wau and Yambio. The Ayod and Yei teams operated from Juba

4.1.3 The Joint Operations Centre is fully functioning, in line with the Peace Agreement

In February 2016, the Juba Joint Operations Centre was established and was operational under the Transitional Government of National Unity. UNMISS deployed 6 Military and Police Liaison Officers. Following the July 2016 crisis, the Juba Joint Operations Centre ceased functioning and coordination activities were suspended. On 15 February 2017, the Minister for Interior approved the establishment of a new Juba Joint Operations Centre, in which the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism and UNMISS were authorized to participate. The reconstituted Juba Joint Operations Centre has had an initial operating capability since 7 August 2017. UNMISS deployed 5 Military Liaison Officers and 1 Security Liaison Officer

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support for the oversight by the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission of the implementation of the Peace Agreement through participation in 14 meetings of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, including the provision of good offices	9	<p>As a signatory to the Peace Agreement and a formal member of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, UNMISS actively participated in all 7 plenary meetings of the Commission, and in 2 high-level meetings of its Partners Group held at the regional level. In addition, UNMISS technical representatives participated in the Commission's working committees mandated to assess progress towards implementation of the Peace Agreement</p> <p>UNMISS also provided good offices in support of the inclusive implementation of the Peace Agreement. That included engaging bilaterally with members of the Transitional Government of National Unity, IGAD and the African Union High Representative for South Sudan to advocate for a ceasefire and the implementation of the Peace Agreement, and to ensure that the national dialogue process and regional initiatives complemented and did not compete with the implementation of the Peace Agreement</p> <p>The lower number of meetings than planned was attributable to the lack of meetings of the Commission between July and September 2016, as a result of the July 2016 crisis and the subsequent departure of the opposition leadership in the Transitional Government of National Unity</p>
Promotion of common and coherent support from the international community for the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and implementation of the Peace Agreement through the conduct of 14 meetings with international partner organizations, the diplomatic corps and regional entities	8	<p>Preparatory meetings were held with regional and international partners and the "Friends of South Sudan" group ahead of each plenary meeting of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission. The preparatory meetings served as a forum to align positions and formulate common messages and coherent recommendations on the implementation of the Peace Agreement</p> <p>The lower number of meetings was due to the lack of plenary meetings of the Commission from July to September 2016</p>
Provision of advice through consultations with the Transitional Government of National Unity on an as-needed basis, including the provision of good offices to the parties for the resolution of contentious issues, and provision of support for the formulation of national policies based on transparent, participatory and accountable decision-making, including the participation of women at all levels of governance	Yes	<p>Notwithstanding the challenging political context following the July 2016 crisis, UNMISS continued to exercise its good offices by engaging with key institutions under the Peace Agreement, including the Transitional Government of National Unity, the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, the Joint Monitoring and Verification Mechanism and other bodies established by the Peace Agreement. Specifically, UNMISS participated as a signatory to the Peace Agreement in the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission plenary meetings and</p>

<p>Organization and conduct of 6 meetings with political parties and national civil society, including representatives of women's groups, to promote the opening of the political space to a broader range of political and civil society actors, with discussions on participation in political processes and developments and evolving political dynamics, including the UNMISS mandate and its role in supporting political and peace processes and the Peace Agreement, as well as monthly meetings with South Sudanese stakeholders, consisting of civil society, faith-based groups, representatives of the disabled, youth groups, women's organizations and academia, to discuss key issues and to encourage and support full and inclusive engagement in political processes</p>	14	<p>working group meetings, convened meetings of the international partners of South Sudan, attended meetings of IGAD and the African Union and provided strategic and technical advice in support of the implementation of key provisions of the Peace Agreement. UNMISS also advocated for, and provided support to, the implementation of an inclusive national dialogue to reinforce the outcomes of the Peace Agreement</p> <p>Meetings, forums and round tables were held in which UNMISS engaged extensively with stakeholders to promote the opening of political space to a broad range of actors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 1 meeting held with an umbrella group representing civil society to explain the UNMISS mandate and its role in supporting the peace process; (b) 1 meeting held with representatives of the South Sudan Council of Churches at their request to discuss the role of UNMISS in fostering peace and security; (c) 1 consultative meeting attended, hosted by the voluntary civil society task force on the implementation of the Peace Agreement to encourage political parties and civil society organizations to use the space offered by the national dialogue to play a constructive role in the process; (d) 1 meeting held with the Women's Parliamentary Caucus to share comparative experiences on women's efforts for peace and reconciliation; (e) 1 meeting held with the Women's Monthly Forum; (f) 2 discussion forums participated in, which focused on federalism and economic policy, and which were organized with the Ebony Centre for Strategic Studies, University of Juba; (g) 4 discussion forums attended, hosted by the Sudd Institute, on the peace process and related dynamics; (h) 3 civil society round tables participated in to share views on the implications of the Peace Agreement <p>The higher number of meetings, forums and roundtables were attributable to increased efforts by UNMISS to ease tensions and promote political dialogue among all stakeholders for an inclusive political process consistent with the Peace Agreement</p>
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Provision of support for conflict mitigation and management and provision of assistance in gathering gender-sensitive information through the conduct of 36 meetings and 12 joint missions with monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism in the greater Upper Nile region to enable implementation of the Agreement	32	<p>Meetings and briefings were conducted in the conflict-affected areas of Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity, as well as in Juba. UNMISS also maintained regular informal contact with IGAD counterparts in greater Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria and Juba to exchange information and reports. In Aweil, meetings were held in preparation for joint field missions</p> <p>The planned number of briefings could not be achieved owing to the prevailing security situation in areas within the greater Upper Nile region</p>
	76	<p>Joint missions were conducted in Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Wau, Yambio, Aweil and Unity. Joint missions were not undertaken in Jonglei, as IGAD could access most of the locations with its own assets</p> <p>The higher output was the result of increased conflict in Yei and Kajo Kaji, which required an increased number of missions to defuse tensions and support a peaceful resolution of conflict</p>
Development of a gender checklist for use by the monitoring and verification teams to mainstream gender into monitoring and verification activities	Yes	UNMISS developed a gender checklist for use by the monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism. In addition, UNMISS facilitated 2 training sessions on gender mainstreaming, gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence to 33 Mechanism monitors, including 6 women
Provision of support to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, including facilitating the deployment of monitoring and verification teams through daily liaison with the IGAD Joint Technical Committee to coordinate operations, and organization of 2 meetings per month to address issues pertaining to support for the Mechanism	Yes	UNMISS provided support to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism through the organization of 2 monthly meetings at the national level with the Mechanism's secretariat, ensuring overall coordination and understanding. In addition, Mechanism representatives participated in the majority of UNMISS weekly operational coordination meetings at the working level in Juba. UNMISS also supported the implementation of the Peace Agreement through the facilitation of access by Mechanism personnel (through the processing of ID cards and vehicle passes), movement of personnel and special flight requests for their operations throughout South Sudan
87,600 mobile troop days conducted in integrated teams in support of 12 Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism teams supporting the monitoring of the ceasefire and transitional security arrangements (20 soldiers x 12 CTSAMM teams for 365 days)	8,978	<p>Mobile troop days were conducted in integrated teams in support of the monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism</p> <p>The lower number of mobile troop days than planned was owing to the lower actual requirement</p>

		for troops, whereby force protection was provided only at the request of the Mechanism
Provision of support, including housing, administrative and logistic support, for monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism	Yes	UNMISS provided fixed site security to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism in 14 locations (Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Buni, Leer, Malakal, Melut, Nasir, Pibor, Renk, Torit, Yambio, Wau and Juba) through the provision of accommodations at UNMISS bases and mobile security during field missions
Publication of videos, photos and other documents on the Mission's support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement, including the organization and conduct of panel discussions for broadcast on Radio Miraya to raise awareness of the roles and responsibilities of the relevant actors supporting the implementation of the Agreement, and broadcast of a weekly drama programme to promote peace and reconciliation	24	Panel discussions and other outreach events were held throughout South Sudan to highlight the roles and responsibilities of the relevant actors supporting the implementation of the Peace Agreement, especially on major occasions such as United Nations Day and the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers
	2	On-air discussions were conducted with the Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission on challenges and prospects for implementing a ceasefire in South Sudan
	5	Live broadcasts of the plenary sessions held by Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and peace partners in Juba were aired
	2	Radio interviews were conducted with the Executive Secretary of IGAD on support for the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the role of IGAD
	10	Editions of a weekly radio drama series entitled <i>Kubri Bridge</i> , which sought to promote peace and encourage reconciliation in communities, were produced
	10	Editions of the weekly Radio Miraya Peacemakers programme were aired
	47	Web stories were produced on the implementation of the Peace Agreement with UNMISS leadership, government officials and representatives of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism
	29	Photographic stories were produced on the implementation of the Peace Agreement with UNMISS leadership, government officials and representatives of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism

	29	Video stories were sent to UNifeed. The stories were also separately published in a weekly show called “This Week!” on social media and highlighted various United Nations leadership engagements with the Transitional Government of National Unity and visits of the Security Council and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide and the Prevention of Mass Atrocities (15 shows were produced in total)
	1	Weekly video campaign called “Voices of Peace” was published on the UNMISS homepage and on social media aimed at promoting peace
	14	Public service announcements on “Voices of Peace” were produced
Provision of support for the planning and establishment of agreed transitional security arrangements, including the establishment and operation of the Joint Operations Centre	Yes	All structural renovations and equipment installation were completed for the Juba Joint Operations Centre in the South Sudan National Police Service compound in Juba. The first 5 of a planned 9 UNMISS Liaison Officers were deployed to cover staffing at the Joint Operations Centre

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Institutionalize the Peace Agreement in the interim and permanent Constitutions and complete amendment/drafting of legislation in support of the wider reform agenda in accordance with the Peace Agreement

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.2.1 Agreement on proposed constitutional amendments and core elements of a draft permanent constitution with representative public consultations conducted by the National Constitutional Review Commission, and drafting of three pieces of legislation in critical reform areas for the implementation of the Peace Agreement

It was expected that the broader constitutional review and amendment process would gather momentum during the second quarter of 2016

However, the July 2016 crisis and the subsequent expansion of the conflict across the country had a significant impact on the implementation of the constitutional aspects of the Peace Agreement. Consequently, the steps outlined in the Peace

Agreement on the constitutional process, including the reconstitution of the National Constitutional Review Commission, were not initiated. In August 2016, the composition of the National Constitutional Amendment Committee changed following the reconstitution of the Transitional Government of National Unity

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Provision of good offices, advice and support on the establishment and proper functioning of the National Constitutional Review Commission through weekly meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity

No

UNMISS held 1 meeting in January 2017 with the new Chair of the National Constitutional Amendment Committee to obtain updates on its work and the status of the constitutional amendment process

		<p>The planned output was not achieved owing to the lack of progress in the constitutional review and amendment process during the reporting period</p> <p>UNMISS leadership continued to exercise its good offices role and advocated for speedy implementation of the provisions of the Peace Agreement, including relevant constitutional provisions and the reconstitution of the National Constitutional Review Commission</p>
<p>Organization of three workshops with members of the National Constitutional Review Commission to promote the adoption of internationally accepted standards and best practices in the process of drafting a permanent constitution</p>	No	<p>The planned output was not achieved owing to the lack of progress in the constitutional review and amendment process during the reporting period</p>
<p>Coordination of international support to the constitutional review process to ensure coherence and consistency in the delivery of assistance through the establishment of a principals' consultative forum and a technical consultative group</p>	No	<p>The planned output was not achieved owing to the lack of progress in the constitutional review and amendment process during the reporting period</p> <p>While the establishment of the forum and the consultative group were dependent on the reconstitution and functioning of the National Constitutional Review Commission, UNMISS, in its capacity as a member of a Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission working group set up to address constitutional affairs, engaged regularly with other members, including international partners, to discuss developments and assess progress towards the reconstitution of the National Constitutional Review Commission and the commencement of the constitutional review process. UNMISS also provided support to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission by developing an evaluation matrix on the implementation of the constitutional provisions of the Peace Agreement to inform ongoing political processes</p>
<p>Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to the National Constitutional Review Commission on drafting a permanent constitution, including gender mainstreaming</p>	No	<p>The planned output was not achieved owing to the lack of progress in the constitutional review and amendment process during the reporting period</p>
<p>Organization of three round-table forums with selected target groups of South Sudanese stakeholders to raise awareness of key issues informing the public consultation process for drafting of the permanent constitution and to encourage widespread participation in the process</p>	No	<p>The planned output was not achieved owing to the lack of progress in the constitutional review and amendment process during the reporting period</p>

Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to the Transitional Government of National Unity in the process of identification, review and drafting of key legislation in line with reform areas noted in the Peace Agreement	No	UNMISS participated in 4 meetings of a Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission working group specifically focused on constitutional affairs. The Mission engaged with the Secretary-General and the Chair of the National Constitutional Review Commission to receive updates on ongoing activities, discuss progress on the issue of review of key legislative frameworks and reiterate its availability to provide technical assistance. Furthermore, UNMISS prepared an analysis of the proposed draft constitutional amendments for sharing with stakeholders, when required Nevertheless, the planned output was not achieved owing to the lack of progress in the constitutional review and amendment process during the reporting period
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Expected accomplishment 4.3: Elections held in accordance with international standards following the transitional period

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.3.1 The National Elections Commission is fully functional and preparations for elections are on schedule, in accordance with the timetable for the Peace Agreement

Implementation of the electoral provisions of the Peace Agreement was dependent on the completion of the constitutional amendment process. Owing to the lack of progress with the constitutional amendment process, the National Elections Commission was not reconstituted as required by the Peace Agreement during the reporting period, and therefore no progress was made regarding the electoral process

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
In coordination with the United Nations country team and international partners, provision of technical assistance to the National Elections Commission, including advice on and drafting of relevant electoral legislation	No	The National Elections Commission was not reconstituted as required by the Peace Agreement. As a result, UNMISS could not provide the envisaged support, as it did not have any local counterpart to engage with regarding moving the electoral process forward. However, the Mission remained engaged with the United Nations country team and international partners regarding the need for a coordinated and coherent approach to encourage implementation by the parties involved of the provisions of the Peace Agreement in general, and the elements necessary to trigger electoral preparations

Expected accomplishment 4.4: A safe and secure environment through comprehensive addressing of security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues by the Transitional Government of National Unity through the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.4.1 Completion of a comprehensive road map for security sector transformation by the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board, which will lay the groundwork for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform processes

The Strategic Defence and Security Review Board held a consultative workshop in June 2017 to discuss funding, review the status of implementation of priorities and revise timelines. Work on a draft strategic security assessment and a draft security sector policy framework was undertaken but not completed, resulting in delays in the implementation of processes such as disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and cantonment. To support the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board and the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission, the Transitional Government of National Unity committed \$1 million to a pooled fund. The funds were approved by the Ministry of Finance but were not yet released as at the time of reporting

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Provision of good offices to encourage and support political agreement on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform through regular engagement with the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and officials of the Transitional Government

Yes

Since April 2017, UNMISS has participated in 4 meetings of a joint security working group facilitated by the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and officials of the Transitional Government of National Unity

The working group prepared a comprehensive matrix to track progress in the implementation of security sector reforms and mechanisms anticipated by chapter II of the Peace Agreement, as well as provide recommendations to the parties on how to improve implementation

Provision of technical advice and assistance for the development of a comprehensive strategy for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, in alignment with international standards and gender concerns through participation in working-level meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity and other relevant stakeholders, as needed

Yes

UNMISS provided technical advice and assistance through regular meetings of the joint security working group. Delayed output from the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board contributed to delays in the implementation of other security sector processes such as disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and cantonment. Fragmentation within SPLM/A-IO and the proliferation of other armed groups with no clear political allegiance have also contributed to delays and raised concerns about the lack of inclusivity in the peace process

Expected accomplishment 4.5: The Joint Integrated Police is operational and providing security in Juba, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal, in accordance with the Peace Agreement

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.5.1 Approval and implementation of all key strategic and operational documents for the Joint Integrated Police force, including the terms of reference, overall strategy and concept of operations	The Joint Integrated Police manual, which stipulates the terms of reference, was developed in November 2016. The development of the Joint Integrated Police strategy and the updating of the existing manual are expected to be completed by November 2017 UNMISS participated in weekly coordination meetings with the Joint Management Team of the South Sudan National Police Service, SPLM/A-IO associated with First Vice-President Taban Deng Gai and other partners engaged in the implementation of the Peace Agreement. The Joint Management Team is a forum to engage the South Sudan National Police Service, UNMISS, UNDP and donors to coordinate strategy and support for the Joint Integrated Police
4.5.2 A number of Joint Integrated Police officers who have received training are deployed and operational, under a functional command structure and linked with the wider criminal justice system (2016/17: 5,400)	Training of Joint Integrated Police officers was initially scheduled to start in July 2016. However, owing to the July 2016 crisis in Juba, it was delayed until 6 February 2017. Nevertheless, of the 1,253 officers who were nominated and verified by the Ministry of Interior, 1,230 officers graduated from the training course on 17 June 2017. Among those who graduated, 917 officers were successfully trained on human rights, international humanitarian law, detention procedures and professional police ethics, and 336 officers underwent remedial training. The trained officers were deployed in six areas in Juba under the functional command of the South Sudan National Police Service

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Development of a comprehensive curriculum for 5,400 Joint Integrated Police officers through the conduct of monthly coordination meetings and contribution towards the work of dedicated subcommittees, and provision of technical assistance and support to develop strategic and operational documents linked to the criminal justice chain, such as the concept of operations, terms of reference and an overall strategy for the Joint Integrated Police	Yes	UNMISS conducted weekly coordination meetings with UNDP, the Joint Management Team, the shared command structure of the South Sudan National Police Service in Juba and other partners. Through that consultative process with all stakeholders, a comprehensive Joint Integrated Police training curriculum was developed in November 2016 UNMISS provided technical support to the development of the Joint Integrated Police strategy and the update of the current Joint Integrated Police manual
Provision of advice and oversight for Joint Integrated Police operations on a daily basis through integrated capacity to ensure alignment with national legal frameworks and international standards in Juba, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal	Yes	UNMISS provided technical support to the planning for the deployment of the Joint Integrated Police through the Joint Management Team and the shared command structure of the South Sudan National Police Service in Juba. No Joint Integrated Police officers were deployed in Bentiu, Bor or Malakal during the reporting period

Component 5: support

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.1.1 Continued achievement of a vehicle availability rate of at least 80 per cent for light passenger vehicles and 65 per cent for heavy vehicles (2014/15: 82 per cent for light passenger vehicles and 90 per cent for heavy vehicles; 2015/16: 80 per cent for light passenger vehicles and 65 per cent for heavy vehicles; 2016/17: 85 per cent for light passenger vehicles and 75 per cent for heavy vehicles)	During the reporting period, an average vehicle availability rate of 88 per cent for light passenger vehicles and 79 per cent for heavy vehicles was achieved

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

Continued improvement in the utilization of air assets, with the provision of increased support to the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the activities of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism through a reconfiguration of the existing and additional 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	<p>UNMISS reviewed its aircraft utilization and adjusted the fleet configuration accordingly, with a flight utilization of 87 per cent for fixed-wing aircraft and 63 per cent for rotary-wing aircraft</p> <p>Daily, weekly and monthly monitoring of flight schedules resulted in combining flights and rotation of air assets among main operating bases. The Mi-26 aircraft was relocated from Juba to field locations for extended periods to assist with surge operations in Bentiu, Malakal, Aburoc and Bunj. The Mi-8 and Let-410 were also periodically relocated to other field locations to support increased operations. The Mission reconfigured the An-26 to all passenger and cargo operations, as and when required, to create efficiencies</p> <p>During the reporting period, a fixed-wing aircraft from the United Nations Support Office in Somalia and another from UNISFA were used to support cargo and passenger movements, respectively. The Mission's 2 fixed-wing aircraft were positioned in Entebbe and were available to provide regional support to other missions</p> <p>UNMISS continued its contract with a commercial carrier to use a wide-body aircraft for uniformed personnel deployments and rotations. That long-term aircraft agreement, with a "pay as you use" provision, enabled the Mission to fulfil its operational requirements with minimum response time owing to the availability of aircraft. The arrangement facilitated the movement of a large number of uniformed personnel, baggage and cargo, which reduced the number of sorties needed for a rotation</p>
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Ongoing implementation and refinement of the Mission's supply chain concept of operations in order to deliver services effectively and efficiently throughout the Mission through the monitoring of key performance indicators to ensure that targets are measured, improved and achieved	Yes	A comprehensive suite of tracking and performance tools was developed to monitor, assess and report on supply chain management activities, including the tracking of consignments moving through Mombasa, Kenya, and Entebbe, Uganda, and the tracking of cargo moving from Juba to end-users in the regions. The reports also provided supply chain management and Mission clients with information regarding Mission-critical stock levels, the status of purchase orders, procurement updates, tax exemptions, the status of security clearances and the strategic movements of uniformed personnel. In addition, all supply chain management offices and related critical units were subject to monthly dashboard reports that provided information to management on performance and trends within supply chain management operations
Improved access to centralized services through the implementation of a planned increase in Internet bandwidth capacity, with the projected use of "fibre-over-satellite" services to support the expanded use of Internet-based applications such as Umoja and upgrade of satellite configurations within the Mission, in line with the use of existing corporate satellite bandwidth at all field missions	Yes	The Mission successfully implemented the planned increase in bandwidth capacity for data traffic by utilizing low-latency satellite services as its main service backbone for Internet-based applications such as Umoja. The satellite configurations were also upgraded to make the most efficient use of the available corporate satellite bandwidth to all field offices in the Mission
Improved management of facilities and infrastructure projects through increased use of the Mission's project management team with clearer project development and monitoring mechanisms	Yes	The Mission implemented a project management team which met on a monthly basis to define priority projects and continuously review the implementation progress of projects. Through the outsourcing of cleaning and minor maintenance services, the Mission achieved significant benefits in the maintenance and management of UNMISS facilities across the Mission
Implementation of a road maintenance programme for the roads between Bor and Juba, Juba and Rumbek, Rumbek and Wau, and Wau and Bentiu, to enhance and increase the number of road movements of cargo during the dry season, which is projected to reduce the cost of delivering materials, with an anticipated decrease in the use of air assets to deliver materials to those locations	Yes	The road maintenance programme was successfully completed for roads between Juba and Rumbek and between Rumbek and Wau, and between Juba and Bentiu by way of Rumbek and Wau. The Mission maintained the road north from Bentiu into Pariang and south from Bentiu into Leer, and the road north from Juba to Bor

Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation, accommodation and repatriation of up to 13,000 military contingent personnel including 396 Staff Officers, 222 military observers and 12,382 military contingent troop members, 763 United Nations police officers, 1,160 formed police personnel and 78 Corrections Officers	190 11,699 614 873 66	Emplacement, rotation, accommodation and repatriation was conducted for an average strength of: Military observers Military contingent personnel, including 368 staff officers United Nations police officers Formed police personnel Corrections officers (government-provided personnel)
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel in 19 geographical locations and 98 uniformed unit locations	19 81	The lower-than-planned deployment of military contingent personnel was attributable to the repatriation of contingents from two troop-contributing countries. In addition, 1 formed police unit did not arrive as planned Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel was conducted in: Geographical locations Uniformed unit locations
Storage and supply of rations, combat rations and water for up to 15,050 military personnel, formed police personnel and civilian personnel	Yes	In total, UNMISS conducted 315 inspections in the 2016/17 period Rations, combat rations and water were stored and supplied for an average of 13,492 personnel, comprising 11,331 military contingent personnel, 873 formed police personnel, 838 civilian personnel (including general temporary assistance staff), 384 international United Nations Volunteers and 66 government-provided personnel
Administration of up to 2,961 civilian personnel, including 961 international staff, 1,480 national staff and 442 United Nations Volunteers	808 1,329 386 38	Administration of a total average of 2,561 civilian staff was conducted, comprising an average of: International staff National staff (including 140 National Professional Officers and 1,189 national General Service staff) United Nations Volunteers Temporary staff (including 30 international staff and 8 National Professional Officers)
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action	38	The Mission implemented a conduct and discipline programme for all Mission personnel that included the following: Induction briefing sessions for 847 newly recruited personnel

- 44 Refresher training and briefing sessions on conduct and discipline and sexual exploitation and abuse for 1,218 participants
- 42 Training sessions on prohibited conduct for 2,385 participants
- 15 Induction and training sessions for military personnel, mostly delivered as training-of-trainers sessions, to officers who spoke English, with the requirement that they translate the presentations and deliver training in their language to resolve language barriers
- UNMISS also conducted outreach activities to raise awareness on the United Nations standards of conduct and the Secretary-General's zero tolerance policy within local community groups, particularly in the protection of civilians sites (Wau, Bentiu, Juba, Malakal and Bor) as well as in Aweil, Rumbek and Yambio. In addition, community-based reporting mechanisms were operationalized, in accordance with the approach reflected in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse: a new approach" ([A/71/818](#), [A/71/818/Corr.1](#) and [A/71/818/Add.1](#)). The efforts strengthened the Mission's link with various communities and resulted in an increased awareness of the rights of the local population to report allegations of misconduct
- 3 reports on trends and analysis on conduct and discipline, including sexual exploitation and abuse, were prepared and shared with senior management

Facilities and infrastructure

- Operation, maintenance and repair of military and formed police facilities in 10 state headquarters locations, 3 county support bases and 5 company operating bases, 620 hard-walled buildings at United Nations House and the repair and maintenance of 1,950 prefabricated accommodation and office premises throughout the mission area
- Yes Maintenance and repair of military facilities and infrastructure in 10 locations was undertaken
- Formed police accommodations in Malakal, Bentiu, Wau, Bor and Juba, 3 field office team sites (previously county support bases), 5 company operating bases, 620 hard-walled accommodation units, 15 office buildings at United Nations House and 1,950 prefabricated facilities and office premises were maintained and kept fully operational
- Upgrade of a level III hospital in Juba from a level II facility, including hard-walled accommodation for hospital personnel, and the construction of a level II medical facility in Bentiu
- Yes A level II hospital in Juba was upgraded to a level II-plus hospital instead of a level III hospital, as recommended by the technical assessment conducted by United Nations Headquarters
- Ground works for the construction of a level II hospital in Bentiu and the acquisition of prefabricated units were completed

Operation and maintenance of 68 United Nations-owned water purification plants, 90 wastewater purification plants and 195 United Nations-owned generators in 15 locations, including the storage and supply of 26.1 million litres of diesel, oil and lubricants	68 96 211 29.6 million	<p>Operation and maintenance was undertaken for:</p> <p>Water treatment plants</p> <p>Wastewater treatment plants</p> <p>6 additional wastewater treatment plants were deployed, including 2 units at United Nations House, 2 units in Bentiu and 1 unit each in Melut and in Bor</p> <p>Generators in 15 locations</p> <p>An additional 16 generators were installed, including 3 in Bor, 9 in Tomping and 4 in Bentiu</p> <p>Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were stored and supplied</p>
Maintenance, renovation and repair of 3,000 kilometres of roads, 10 airfield facilities in 10 state headquarters locations, 5 airfields in Bentiu, Malakal, Yambio, Torit and Rumbek and 14 helicopter landing sites at 14 locations	Yes 3,000 12	<p>Road maintenance was implemented within UNMISS camps at all 10 field offices, in addition to the maintenance conducted between Juba and Bentiu and between Juba and Bor</p> <p>The Mission maintained the following:</p> <p>Kilometres of roads</p> <p>Helipads in 12 locations</p> <p>Helipads in 2 locations, Nasir and Renk, were not maintained owing to logistical challenges in getting heavy engineering equipment to the locations and the prevailing security situation during construction</p>
Construction of 1 short take-off runway and barge port facility in Malakal and warehouse facilities and transport workshops at 4 headquarters locations	No	<p>The Mission was unable to complete the construction of a short take-off facility in Malakal owing to the late delivery of the required equipment and the challenges associated with the delivery of the soil stabilizer to Malakal</p> <p>The Mission maintained and enhanced port facilities in Malakal to ensure safer barge operations. The Mission did not initiate the construction of a barge port facility in Malakal. That project was given to a troop-contributing country for implementation during the next financial period</p> <p>The Mission was unable to complete the construction of warehouse facilities. Contracts were issued during the 2016/17 period and it was anticipated that related construction would proceed, to be completed during the next financial period</p> <p>Construction of transport workshops did not commence and was not completed during the 2016/17 period. Related contracts were rebid during the current financial period</p>

Maintenance of perimeter and internal security infrastructure at 10 mission locations	Yes	Maintenance of perimeter and internal security was implemented at all Mission locations, including the installation of 46 kilometres of perimeter fences, 50 safe havens and 600 security lights
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 2,088 United Nations-owned vehicles and specialized equipment, in line with the new mandate of UNMISS, including 29 armoured vehicles, through 10 workshops in each state capital	2,105	At 10 workshops in each field office, the Mission operated and maintained: United Nations-owned vehicles and specialized items of equipment, including 31 armoured vehicles 2 additional armoured vehicles were donated by a troop-contributing country
Supply of 6.3 million litres of diesel, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	4.1 million	Litres of diesel, oil and lubricants for ground transportation were supplied Even though the quantity of fuel was lower than planned, there were no disruptions in the delivery of services related to ground transportation The lower-than-planned output was due to the delay in the deployment of contingent-owned vehicles for the regional protection force and the restriction of movements following the July 2016 crisis
Operation of a daily shuttle service seven days a week for an average of 1,386 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the mission area	Yes	Daily shuttle services operated 7 days a week, transporting an average of 1,014 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodations to their work places The actual average number of personnel was lower than planned owing to restrictions of movement implemented as a result of the prevailing security situation
Operation of expanded heavy transport convoys at 5 locations (Bor, Bentiu, Malakal, Wau and Juba)	Yes	Expanded heavy transport convoys operated on routes at 5 locations: Bor, Bentiu, Malakal, Wau and Juba. Owing to increased work and insecurity, convoy movements were extended to 3 additional locations: Torit, Yei and the Ugandan capital of Kampala
Air operations		
Operation and maintenance of 9 fixed-wing and 23 rotary-wing aircraft, including 9 military-type aircraft, and supply of 25.6 million litres of fuel for rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft	9 20 17.5 million	The Mission operated and maintained: Fixed-wing aircraft Rotary-wing aircraft, including 12 military utility helicopters 4 Mi-8 helicopters were not deployed, and a Mi-26 helicopter was deployed for heavy lift operations Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations were supplied The reduced consumption of fuel was mainly due to the non-deployment of 4 Mi-8 helicopters meant to support the cantonment sites, which were not established, and

		the non-deployment of 1 Let-410 aircraft for the majority of the reporting period owing to the prevailing security situation
Provision of 26,797 total flight hours, including 7,763 flight hours for fixed-wing aircraft and 19,034 flight hours for rotary-wing aircraft	18,776	Total flight hours flown, including 6,751 flight hours for fixed-wing and 12,025 flight hours for rotary-wing aircraft The reduced flight hours were due to the non-deployment of 1 fixed-wing aircraft for the majority of the reporting period, and 4 rotary-wing aircraft, as well as reduced flights owing to security restrictions following the July 2016 crisis
Provision of firefighting services for airstrips in state capitals where UNMISS operates flights	Yes	Firefighting services were provided for airstrips in UNMISS regional bases in Juba, Malakal, Wau, Rumbek, Torit, Yambio, Aweil, Bentiu, Bor and Kuacjok
Naval transportation		
Operation and maintenance of a Riverine Unit with 20 contingent-owned boats and supply of 0.7 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants	14	Contingent-owned boats, including 12 high-speed patrol boats and 2 Zodiac MK2 boats The lower-than-planned number of deployed contingent-owned boats was attributable to restrictions imposed on the Mission's planned operations The boats consumed 40,000 litres of petrol, oil and lubricants, which represented 6.7 per cent of the budgeted quantity of 0.6 million litres provided for in the approved resources. The lower consumption was mainly attributable to restrictions imposed on the Mission's planned operations, including routine river patrols and the restricted use of speed boats for close protection for barge convoys. In addition, the prevailing security situation reduced the number of barge journeys on the Nile from Mongalla to Malakal by 50 per cent
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 2 Earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	2	Satellite earth station hubs were supported and maintained
Support and maintenance of 42 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 48 telephone exchanges and 80 microwave links	43	Support and maintenance were provided for: VSAT systems, including 1 VSAT deployed to a company operating base in Leer
	36	Telephone exchanges A lower number of telephone exchanges were deployed than planned owing to the streamlining of hardware configurations at various field office locations

	95	Microwave links	Expanded deployment of microwave links was required to support supply chain management infrastructures for the radio frequency identification project and the deployment of an integrated security system to field offices
Support and maintenance of 943 mobile high frequency (HF) transceivers, 1,452 mobile ultra-high frequency (UHF) and very-high frequency (VHF) transceivers and 4,370 VHF and UHF handheld radios	713	HF transceivers	Support and maintenance were provided for:
	1,345	Mobile UHF transceivers	The lower-than-expected number of HF and mobile UHF transceivers supported and maintained was due to the delayed deployment of uniformed personnel and the lower-than-expected requirements in support of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism
	4,711	VHF and UHF handheld radios	Support and maintenance were provided for:
Support and maintenance of 26 FM radio broadcast stations at 4 radio production facilities	23	FM radio broadcast stations	The reduced number of FM radio broadcast stations was attributable to the closure of offices at 3 locations in Yirol, Nimule and Yuai
	6	Radio production facilities	2 additional radio production facilities were established, 1 in Topping to meet additional programming requirements and 1 at United Nations House to serve as a backup studio for the Mission
Information technology			
Provision of support for and maintenance of 26 servers, 711 desktop computers, 4,256 laptop computers, 1,012 printers, 200 digital senders and 41 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) for 5,354 user accounts	37	Servers	Support and maintenance were provided for:
	714	Desktop computers	Additional servers were deployed as part of the establishment of a separate data centre at Mission headquarters to meet requirements for disaster recovery and business continuity equipment redundancy, as well as additional data storage
	3,686	Laptop computers	
	935	Printers	
	207	Digital senders	
	41	Local- and wide-area network locations	
	5,992	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; maintenance of 1 geographic information system intranet website	Yes	Mapping support and global positioning system-based surveying efforts within the Mission's area of responsibility were provided
	8,278	Maps were produced and provided to various clients The higher number of maps was attributable to the increased demand owing to the July 2016 crisis in Juba and for contingency/crisis preparedness purposes in June 2017
	1	Geographic information system intranet website was maintained

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 11 United Nations-owned level I clinics, 25 contingent-owned level I clinics, 4 contingent-owned level II hospitals, 1 contingent-owned level III hospital and mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations personnel and the local population in an emergency	10	The Mission maintained and operated: United Nations-owned level I clinics
	1	United Nations-owned level I-plus clinic
	25	Contingent-owned level I clinics
	1	Contingent-owned level II-plus hospital in Juba
	4	Contingent-owned level II hospitals in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Wau As recommended by the technical assessment conducted by United Nations Headquarters, a level II hospital in Juba was upgraded to a level II-plus hospital instead of a level III hospital
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation capability at all United Nations locations, including to 3 level III hospitals in Uganda, 2 level IV hospitals in Kenya and 3 level IV hospitals in Egypt for the provision of medical services in the event of a mass casualty situation	Yes	The Mission maintained land and air evacuation arrangements at all United Nations locations, including to 3 level III hospitals in Uganda, 2 level IV hospitals in Kenya and 3 level IV hospitals in Egypt, in the event of a mass casualty situation The Mission conducted 17 medical evacuation cases to the Mission's level II hospitals and 27 cases outside of the Mission area to Uganda and Kenya
Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential counselling and testing services for HIV/AIDS for all mission personnel	Yes	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing services were offered to 895 beneficiaries comprising Mission personnel and the general population, including internally displaced persons
	304,928	Persons, including 3,171 Mission personnel and 301,757 persons from the general population, including internally displaced persons, received HIV/AIDS awareness induction training
	47	Participants trained as HIV/AIDS counsellors, including 9 South Sudanese military personnel and 1 Ministry of Health official
	131	Persons were trained as HIV/AIDS peer educators

	178	Persons were trained as post-exposure prophylaxis kit custodians The Mission delivered an HIV sensitization programme on Radio Miraya on a weekly basis
Mobilization of staff counsellors to state capitals and county support bases to provide counselling and trauma debriefing within 48 hours of notification of a critical incident	Yes	Staff counsellors conducted 32 field visits to field offices and field office team sites Staff counsellors addressed 15 critical incidents across the Mission area and provided a wide range of psychosocial support services, including psychological first aid, trauma debriefings, individual and group counselling and other psychosocial supportive interventions to 429 staff affected by critical incidents. All critical incidents within the Mission area were addressed within 48 hours upon the notification
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week throughout the mission area, including 24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials, and management of the integrated security system control centre, which is fully equipped with automated access control, intrusion detection, video motion detection and photo identification card capabilities, including closed-circuit television	Yes	Unarmed security was provided for UNMISS headquarters at United Nations House and Tomping in Juba and in 9 field offices Close protection services, on a 24/7 basis, were provided to senior Mission staff and high-level officials The Mission successfully managed the integrated security system control centre, which enhanced and controlled access control measures through the effective use of the electronic security system
Delivery of induction security training and primary fire training/drills to all new mission staff	117	The Mission conducted: Safe and secure approaches in field environments and fire training sessions for 927 staff members
	1,100	Security briefings for 2,800 Mission personnel
	20	Fire drills Mission-wide
Provision of access control and maintenance of security at protection of civilians sites in UNMISS compounds and conduct of security risk and threat assessments, including facility security surveys for physical improvements at protection of civilians sites in UNMISS compounds	Yes	Access control and maintenance of security services were provided as planned at all protection of civilians sites by security guards at access control points. The guards were from a contracted company and under the supervision of international security officers The Mission's security component also conducted integrated patrols with United Nations police within protection of civilians sites, joint perimeter patrols with UNMISS forces and joint cordon and search operations with United Nations police and formed police units. The Mission also provided advice on the security of holding facilities within protection of civilians sites, processing and monitoring of identification cards issued for community watch groups and advisories and situational updates to United Nations and humanitarian staff. The Mission engaged with community leaders through

		elected members of the peace and security councils established at protection of civilians sites on security matters
		The Mission also conducted:
	100	Site security assessments
	10	Facility safety and security surveys
	75	Security risk assessments
	30	Threat assessments at protection of civilians sites
Conduct of road assessments to open roads and facilitate conditions for humanitarian delivery and human rights		The Mission conducted:
	126	Road assessments
	680	Flight safety assurances

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	10 416.8	9 573.7	843.1	8.1
Military contingents	392 877.2	393 747.0	(869.8)	(0.2)
United Nations police	28 672.5	30 120.7	(1 448.2)	(5.1)
Formed police units	29 321.6	24 759.8	4 561.8	15.6
Subtotal	461 288.1	458 201.2	3 086.9	0.7
Civilian personnel				
International staff	172 444.7	177 485.9	(5 041.2)	(2.9)
National staff	45 439.4	33 507.9	11 931.5	26.3
United Nations Volunteers	21 348.4	21 341.2	7.2	0.0
General temporary assistance	5 682.0	6 950.1	(1 268.1)	(22.3)
Government-provided personnel	3 031.3	2 473.8	557.5	18.4
Subtotal	247 945.8	241 758.9	6 186.9	2.5
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	498.2	545.5	(47.3)	(9.5)
Official travel	5 665.1	5 092.9	572.2	10.1
Facilities and infrastructure	85 826.6	119 469.7	(33 643.1)	(39.2)
Ground transportation	21 382.7	21 214.8	167.9	0.8
Air operations	156 373.4	112 919.8	43 453.6	27.8
Naval transportation	1 635.8	3 928.8	(2 293.0)	(140.2)
Communications	15 157.2	17 658.4	(2 501.2)	(16.5)
Information technology	16 267.3	16 964.1	(696.8)	(4.3)
Medical	1 957.5	1 614.2	343.3	17.5
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	66 790.7	71 388.4	(4 597.7)	(6.9)
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	983.8	16.2	1.6
Subtotal	372 554.5	371 780.4	774.1	0.2
Gross requirements	1 081 788.4	1 071 740.5	10 047.9	0.9
Staff assessment income	18 855.7	14 311.5	4 544.2	24.1
Net requirements	1 062 932.7	1 057 429.0	5 503.7	0.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 081 788.4	1 071 740.5	10 047.9	0.9

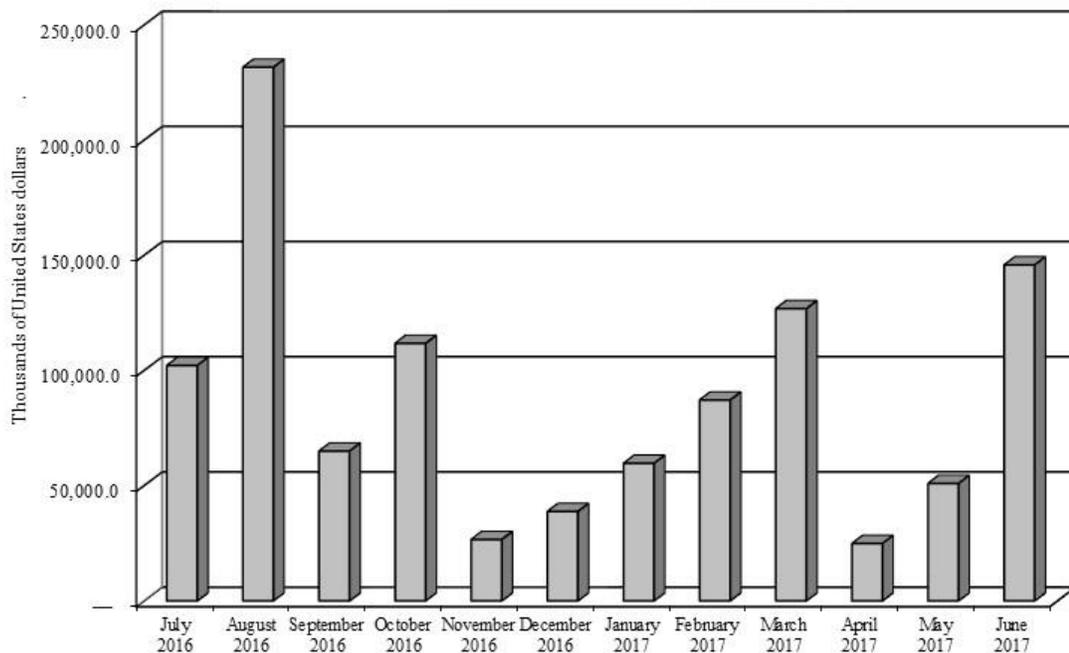
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	461 288.1	–	461 288.1
II. Civilian personnel	247 945.8	–	247 945.8
III. Operational costs	372 554.5	–	372 554.5
Total	1 081 788.4	–	1 081 788.4
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.0

43. Redeployments across groups of expenditure were not required during the reporting period.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



44. The higher expenditures in August 2016 were attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for: (a) standard troop and formed police unit cost reimbursement; (b) claims related to contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment; and (c) facilities and infrastructure. For June 2017, the higher expenditures were attributable mainly to payments related to troop and formed police reimbursement and related contingent-owned equipment.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	1 903.1
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 026.9
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	7 533.2
Total	10 463.2

E. 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	66 789.1
Formed police units	1 920.1
Subtotal	68 709.2
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	52 413.1
Formed police units	3 591.8
Subtotal	56 004.9
Total	124 714.1

<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	2.2	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		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	30.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) ^b	49 030.0
Total	49 060.0

^a Represents radio frequency fees.^b Includes the estimated land lease cost in the amount of \$38,159,668.

IV. Analysis of variances³

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$843.1	8.1%

45. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average of 190 military observers deployed, compared with 211 provided for in the budget. In addition, there were reduced requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to the actual average travel costs of \$2,775 per military observer, compared with \$3,000 per military observer included in the approved resources for the 2016/17 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	(\$869.8)	(0.2%)

46. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher actual costs for: (a) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the deployment of three units from three troop-contributing countries; (b) contingent-owned equipment: self-sustainment, owing to the deployment of two level II-plus hospital companies, one infantry battalion and one engineering company, which required additional self-sustainment equipment; and (c) rations, owing to the higher actual mobilization costs due to the establishment of a new warehouse in Bentiu and the expansion of a warehouse in Juba. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements for standard troop cost reimbursement, owing to higher actual deductions for non-deployment, delayed deployment or deployment of non-functional contingent-owned equipment against troop reimbursement costs, in line with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#). The variance was also offset in part by reduced requirements for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment, owing to the repatriation of two contingent units and the repatriation of a hospital unit earlier than anticipated.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$1 448.2)	(5.1%)

47. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual average of 614 United Nations police officers compared with 586 police officers provided for in the budget. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, owing to the actual average travel costs of \$2,661 per United Nations police officer compared with the budgeted \$3,000 per police officer, and the fact that no claims were received for death and disability compensation during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$4 561.8	15.6%

48. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to contingent-owned equipment: major equipment, and freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the postponed deployment of formed police units from two police-contributing countries.

³ Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or \$100,000.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$5 041.2)	(2.9%)

49. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual average of 808 international staff compared with 779 international staff provided for in the budget, and the disbursement of security evacuation allowances incurred after the security crisis in July 2016 in Juba. The variance was offset in part by lower actual post adjustment multiplier rates, which decreased during the reporting period from 41.4 per cent in July 2016 to 33.5 per cent in June 2017, as the budget had provided for staff salaries with a post adjustment multiplier rate as of January 2016 of 54.5 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	\$11 931.5	26.3%

50. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the application of the prevailing United Nations operational exchange rate of the South Sudanese pound against the United States dollar, which depreciated during the 2016/17 period (from 40.21 South Sudanese pounds as at 1 July 2016 to 116.82 South Sudanese pounds as at 30 June 2017) to staff assessment, common staff costs and danger pay.

51. The variance was offset in part by increased requirements for national staff salaries, which were attributable mainly to: (a) the higher actual average of 1,189 national General Service staff, compared with 1,118 staff provided for in the budget; (b) the higher actual average grade of national General Service staff than provided for in the budget; and (c) the promulgation of new salary scales for national General Service staff and National Professional Officers effective 1 November 2016.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$1 268.1)	(22.3%)

52. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the cost allocated to UNMISS with regard to the engagement of general temporary assistance primarily related to support activities for Umoja cluster 5 and Extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo; and the higher actual average of 30 temporary international staff, compared with 25 temporary international staff provided for in the budget.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$557.5	18.4%

53. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average of 66 government-provided personnel, compared with 73 personnel provided for in the budget. In addition, reduced rates of mission subsistence allowances were provided for those personnel because they stayed within United Nations-provided accommodations for the entire time of their deployment. In comparison, the budget provided for the full rate of mission subsistence allowances during their first 30 days, and after 30 days the budget provided mission subsistence allowances at a reduced rate for 74 per cent of government-provided personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$47.3)	(9.5%)

54. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the engagement of consultants for: (a) medical and surgical services in response to the July 2016 crisis; (b) the provision of advice on new entry points for good offices mediation and on options for political, strategic and technical engagement with regional and local stakeholders of the Peace Agreement; and (c) the assessment of the ongoing security and political situation to help the Mission enhance its operational planning and early warning strategy.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$572.2	10.1%

55. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the Mission's continued efforts to provide training to trainers brought to the Mission area; the cancellation of several planned external training activities, owing to difficulties in obtaining visas and an insufficient number of participants; and the evacuation of staff after the July 2016 crisis, which limited participation in training activities.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$33 643.1)	(39.2%)

56. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the acquisition of additional prefabricated facilities and air conditioners to replace accommodation units for uniformed personnel and staff that had been in service since 2005 and were found to be in a dilapidated condition; (b) field defence supplies, owing mainly to the acquisition of defence barriers for the construction of safe havens in response to the July 2016 crisis, and murrum (laterite), which is used to build dirt roads, for the Rubkona airstrip in Bentiu and internal roads and helipads in Bentiu, Malakal and Bor; (c) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing mainly to the increased consumption of fuel at 29.6 million litres compared with 24.8 million litres provided for in the budget and the implementation of a contractual arrangement which increased fuel mobilization fees; (d) alteration and renovation services, owing mainly to the drilling of bore wells as a result of an unexpected fall in the water table, the construction of additional accommodations at United Nations House, the provision of fire-alarm maintenance for the two-storey buildings at United Nations House and the repairs to fire extinguishers, apron and drainage; (e) the acquisition of water treatment and fuel distribution equipment, owing mainly to the acquisition of water tanks and booster pumps to enhance the water storage capacity for regular use and emergency needs at United Nations House; (f) the acquisition of office furniture, owing to the Mission's initiative to improve accommodations for Mission personnel; (g) spare parts and supplies, owing to the need to acquire additional spare parts for generators to implement the Mission's power improvement project; (h) the acquisition of related equipment, including generators, for the power supply improvement plant, which involved the synchronization of energy-efficient generators and solar equipment; and (i) the acquisition of ballistic shields following the July 2016 crisis, in accordance with an assessment and as recommended by the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat in order to enhance the protection of Mission personnel.

57. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements for architectural and demolition services owing mainly to: (a) the cancellation of the planned upgrade of a level II hospital to a level III hospital at United Nations House, due to a technical assessment, which recommended the upgrade to a level II-plus hospital; (b) the

delayed completion of the construction of transport workshops; and (c) the planned construction of a level II hospital, which was taken over by a troop-contributing country. In addition, there were reduced requirements for security services mainly owing to the implementation of a new contract during the reporting period, which had lower actual costs for unarmed guards and security services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Ground transportation	\$167.9	0.8%

58. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the lower consumption of fuel as a result of delays in the deployment of contingent-owned vehicles and movement restrictions owing to the prevailing security situation following the July 2016 crisis; and (b) the unavailability of vendors capable of providing specialized repair and maintenance services for heavy equipment owing to a lack of available spare parts and expertise locally, and the lower actual volume of repairs owing to the reduced movement of vehicles as a result of the prevailing security situation.

59. The variance was offset in part by the acquisition of 14 armoured vehicles to respond to emergencies as a result of the prevailing security situation; 24 forklifts to support supply chain management and engineering functions at all field office locations; and 11 single-cabin cargo tipper light trucks to enhance the movement and transportation of construction materials and various assets throughout the Mission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Air operations	\$43 453.6	27.8%

60. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the non-deployment of four Mi-8 helicopters owing to the suspension of the establishment of cantonment sites after the July 2016 crisis as part of the support activities related to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, the moratorium imposed on helicopter operations south of Juba for two months after the July 2016 crisis and the unavailability of two Mi-26 helicopters for 85 days as a result of non-scheduled maintenance; (b) the non-deployment of an unmanned aerial system owing to restrictions; (c) the lower level of aviation fuel consumption of 17.5 million litres, compared with 24.3 million provided for in the budget, as a result of the non-deployment of aircraft and the restrictions imposed; and (d) the non-deployment of one Let-410 aircraft for the majority of the reporting period owing to the prevailing security situation at the main operating base airport in Bentiu following the July 2016 crisis.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Naval transportation	(\$2 293.0)	(140.2%)

61. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition of additional sea containers for the storage of prefabricated facilities and for the transportation of accommodation supplies, bedding and kitchen items, in support of the Mission's accommodation improvement initiative. The variance was offset in part by reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants due to the lower actual fuel consumption of 40,000 litres compared with 0.6 million litres provided for in the budget, as a result of restrictions imposed on the Mission's naval operations, including the limited protection of barge convoys and the discontinuation of regular river patrols.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	(\$2 501.2)	(16.5%)

62. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the acquisition of additional uninterruptable power supply units, radio interfacing and trunking equipment, HF radio equipment, microwave linking equipment and satellite equipment in anticipation of the deployment of the regional protection force; (b) the acquisition of 1,500 television sets with satellite receivers and accessories as part of the Mission-wide improvement plan to replace obsolete and substandard accommodation containers; and (c) increased support services required in line with the Mission's expansion of centralized radio communications.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$696.8)	(4.3%)

63. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition of: (a) radio frequency identification scanning equipment and ancillary devices in support of tracking the inventory of assets for supply chain management; (b) an updated tracking system and support for TETRA devices to harmonize functionality with centralized support from the United Nations Logistics Base; and (c) spare parts, maintenance kits and related supplies for multifunction printers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$343.3	17.5%

64. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower actual requirements for medical supplies during the reporting period owing to the Mission's increased preventive health care initiatives and the use of available items in stock. The variance was offset in part by the acquisition of surgical equipment for surgical facilities in Bentiu, as well as rescue stretchers and first-aid kits.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$4 597.7)	(6.9%)

65. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to other freight and related costs as a result of increased actual freight costs for: (a) additional spare parts for generators and helicopter hangar and prefabricated facilities; (b) the delivery of shipments to landlocked areas and insecure areas within the Mission's area of operations; and (c) the rental of an Il-76 aircraft to move assets and contingent-owned equipment to Malakal, Wau and Bentiu. In addition, the increased requirements were attributable to the engagement of additional individual contractors for the implementation of the Mission-wide improvement project to bolster camp security, the overhaul of generators under the power improvement plan and the inability to establish a local service contract for the repair and maintenance of vehicles. Furthermore, the increased requirements were attributable to the acquisition of ballistic blankets, for which there were no provisions in the budget for the 2016/17 period, as subsequently recommended by the Department of Safety and Security.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$10,047,900 with respect to the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2017 amounting to \$10,463,200 from investment revenue (\$1,903,100), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,026,900) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$7,533,200).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [71/308](#)

[\(A/71/836/Add.15\)](#)

Request/recommendation

Action taken to implement request/recommendation

The Advisory Committee trusts that the Mission will ensure that its use of temporary duty assignments is in strict compliance with the established guidelines. The Committee further trusts that details on the use of temporary duty assignments will be provided in the performance report for the period 2016/17 (para. 50)

The Mission's use of temporary duty assignments strictly complies with existing guidelines. The Mission will continue to ensure that the concerns raised by the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly are fully addressed and implemented. For the 2016/17 period, the amount spent on temporary duty assignments was \$524,883.
