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

Budget performance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, namely: support to the mediation process; protection of civilians; support to the mediation of community conflict; and support.

UNAMID incurred \$908.3 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.7 per cent (compared with \$1,028.1 million in expenditure in the prior period, for a resource utilization rate of 98.9 per cent).

The unencumbered balance of \$2.7 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements in the amount of \$5.5 million for operational costs, owing primarily to lower-than-budgeted requirements for other supplies, services and equipment and air operations. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by higher-than-planned expenditure for civilian personnel of \$2.3 million, owing mainly to higher national staff costs, and to higher military and police personnel costs of \$0.5 million, owing primarily to higher-than-planned average monthly deployment levels of United Nations police personnel.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	486 313.4	486 844.8	(531.4)	(0.1)
Civilian personnel	244 270.0	246 593.7	(2 323.7)	(1.0)
Operational costs	180 357.8	174 825.9	5 531.9	3.1
Gross requirements	910 941.2	908 264.4	2 676.8	0.3
Staff assessment income	24 164.6	24 674.0	(509.4)	(2.1)
Net requirements	886 776.6	883 590.4	3 186.2	0.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	910 941.2	908 264.4	2 676.8	0.3

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Planned^a</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military observers	119	115	3.4
Military contingents	10 688	10 973	(2.7)
United Nations police	1 059	1 084	(2.4)
Formed police units	1 598	1 578	1.3
International staff	789	684	13.3
National staff			
National Professional Officers	193	164	15.0
General Service	1 887	1 792	5.0
United Nations Volunteers			
International	149	116	22.1
National	4	4	–
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	17	16	5.9
National staff	81	79	2.5
Government-provided personnel	6	6	–

^a Represents the average planned strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 2 February 2017 ([A/71/775](#)) and amounted to \$1,032,122,700 gross (\$1,007,141,600 net). It provided for 147 military observers, 15,698 military contingent personnel, 1,583 United Nations police officers, 1,820 formed police personnel, 826 international staff, 2,229 national staff, 97 staff against general temporary assistance positions, 167 United Nations Volunteers and 6 Government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 21 April 2017, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,016,716,500 gross for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (see [A/71/836/Add.7](#), para. 68).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution [71/310](#), authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in an amount not exceeding \$486,000,000 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2017.

4. Accordingly, the proposed revised budget for the maintenance of UNAMID for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 2017 ([A/72/563](#)) and amounted to \$948,761,800 gross (\$924,536,100 net). It provided for the phased drawdown of uniformed personnel and civilian staff to a maximum strength of 142 military observers, 8,593 military contingent personnel, 960 United Nations police officers, 1,540 formed police personnel, 716 international staff, 1,825 national staff, 97 staff against general temporary assistance positions, 128 United Nations Volunteers and 6 Government-provided personnel, by 30 June 2018.

5. In its report of 8 December 2017, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$938,941,200 gross for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018 (see [A/72/636](#), para. 50).

6. The General Assembly, in its resolution [72/259 A](#), appropriated an amount of \$910,941,200 gross (\$886,776,600 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018, inclusive of the amount of \$486,000,000 previously authorized under the terms of its resolution [71/310](#). The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

7. The mandate of UNAMID was established by the Security Council in its resolution [1769 \(2007\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#).

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

9. Within the overall objective, UNAMID contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by components as follows: support to the mediation process; protection of civilians; support to the mediation of community conflict; and support.

10. The present report provides an assessment of actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2017/18 period. In particular, the performance report includes a comparison of 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

11. In its resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMID to 30 June 2018. The Council reiterated its endorsement of the revised strategic priorities set out for the Operation in its resolution [2148 \(2014\)](#) and directed UNAMID to continue to align all its activities and resources for the achievement of its priorities. During the 2017/18 period, UNAMID continued to fulfil its mandate by focusing on the three strategic priorities outlined in the special report of the Secretary-General on the review of the Operation ([S/2014/138](#)): (a) mediation between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, while taking into account ongoing democratic transformation at the national level; (b) the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; and (c) support for the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with the United Nations country team.

Mediation between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur

12. During the reporting period, the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur continued to provide technical advice on and support to the mediation process in support of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. Following the signing of the Roadmap Agreement for Ending the Conflicts in Sudan in August 2016, the Joint Special Representative continued to engage directly with the Government of the Sudan and the Darfur armed movements with the aim of encouraging them to sign a cessation of hostilities agreement and to subsequently begin negotiations towards a comprehensive peace agreement.

13. In April 2018, representatives of the Government of the Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army met in Berlin, in an event hosted by the Berghof Foundation, to discuss a pre-negotiations agreement that would serve as the basis for the resumption of peace talks for the Darfur. The African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative, Germany and the United States of the America served as facilitators, with Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland present as observers. During the meeting, the non-signatory movements accepted the proposal to negotiate with the Government of the Sudan on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The parties, however, could not reach consensus on the issue of implementation mechanisms. The facilitators adjourned the meeting in order to hold further consultations with the parties, partners and international actors, and called upon the parties to continue to adhere to their pledge to cease hostilities and to remain engaged with the Joint Special Representative in order to resume formal talks on the outstanding issues.

14. The Joint Special Representative continued to engage with the Government of the Sudan and the non-signatory movements, the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and the Justice and Equality Movement to enable them to agree on and sign a pre-negotiation framework that would facilitate the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement and lead to the resumption of political negotiations. In that

regard, the Joint Special Representative wrote to the parties in May 2018 suggesting new formulations to the pre-negotiation agreement to address the outstanding issue of the timing of the creation of the implementation mechanisms. While the Government of the Sudan responded, a response from the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and the Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril had not been received as at 30 June 2018.

15. In June 2018, the Joint Special Representative met the Special Envoy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Counterterrorism, Mediation and Conflict resolution of Qatar to brief him on the current state of the peace process and to discuss the way forward. The Special Envoy reiterated the commitment of his Government to pursuing the Darfur peace process to a logical conclusion and pledged to ensure, alongside the international community, the implementation of the pre-negotiation agreement. The Joint Special Representative also informed the Special Envoy that several activities were planned to follow the successful conclusion of the Berlin process that would support the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur.

Provision of support to the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur through facilitation of the meetings of its key mechanisms

16. The Operation continued to provide both technical and logistical support for the completion of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultations to increase local ownership of the peace process. In April 2018, the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation Implementation Committee concluded a two-day preliminary consultation, facilitated by UNAMID and funded by the European Union, with 52 Darfuri refugees selected from 13 camps in Abéché, eastern Chad, to agree on the modalities of the participation of the refugees in the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process. The consultations were aimed at briefing the refugees on the contents of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, the design of the internal dialogue and consultations process and the role of local stakeholders in the process. The refugees consented to participate in the process to enable their views on the Darfur conflict and peace process to be incorporated into the outcome document and recommended that the consultations be undertaken in two stages to allow the wider participation of Darfuri refugees in Chad.

17. In May 2018, UNAMID held technical meetings with representatives of the Darfur Peace Follow-up Office, the post-Darfur Regional Authority commissions and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to evaluate the progress of the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The representatives of the commissions confirmed that their activities had been hindered by several factors, including the lack of capacity and resources. At the meetings, it was recommended that a tripartite cell comprising UNAMID, the United Nations country team and the Commissions be established. The tripartite cell later held a meeting in order to find ways to better communicate the activities relating to the Doha Document and to address challenges hindering their implementation.

18. Between July and December 2017, UNAMID facilitated internal dialogues and consultations in various localities throughout the Sudan. The locality-level consultations in all 64 localities in Darfur and four consultations in Khartoum were completed by the end of December 2017. Participants representing civil society, internally displaced persons, the native administration, cultural and religious leaders, nomads, farmers, women, young people and academia attended the consultations. The consultations dealt with several topics, including peace and security; development and social services; the return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees; constitutional rights and justice; social, cultural and religious issues; traditional land tenure rights and migration routes; the role of the native administration; and justice and reconciliation.

19. In October 2018, UNAMID facilitated the review conference of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process, with approximately 300 diverse stakeholders taking part, including civil society organizations, the native administration, women, young people and government officials from all five Darfur states and Khartoum. The Joint Special Representative, members of the United Nations country team and the diplomatic community were also in attendance, while the Vice-President of the Sudan attended the inauguration ceremony. The conference was organized to brief the international community and government officials on the outcomes and recommendations of the locality-level consultations. The Vice-President underscored the Government of the Sudan's full endorsement of the recommendations and outcomes of the locality-level consultations and gave assurances that the recommendations would be followed up with action by the relevant state authorities.

20. The Ceasefire Commission continued to monitor, observe, verify and report on compliance with the permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements established under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The Commission held five meetings during the reporting period, and an additional eight meetings were held in the sub-offices of the Commission. UNAMID continued to provide logistical support, including office space and transportation, to representatives of the signatory parties who were co-located with the Commission at UNAMID headquarters in El Fasher and in North, South and West Darfur states.

21. In line with the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, UNAMID provided technical and logistical assistance to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission for the demobilization of 2,467 ex-combatants from signatory armed movements. The Ceasefire Commission undertook the monitoring and verification of the ex-combatants, while the Operation mobilized logistics for the set-up of demobilization camps and provided support to the payment of a reinsertion allowance to the ex-combatants.

22. UNAMID continued to work in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to follow up on the reintegration of demobilized ex-combatants, including through partaking in periodic coordination meetings with UNDP, the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It also monitored UNDP-managed reintegration projects throughout Darfur. Furthermore, in partnership with UNDP and the Commission, UNAMID hosted the United States Agency for International Development, the European Union, representatives of eight Member States and Government of the Sudan officials for a visit to Central Darfur in December 2017 aimed at showcasing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community stabilization activities in order to mobilize donor support for such programmes.

23. UNAMID hazard assessment and ordnance disposal operations were conducted in 318 villages throughout Darfur, resulting in the identification of 207 hazardous areas and the removal and safe destruction of 15,500 items of explosive remnants of war and 404,695 items of small arms ammunition that had posed a danger to communities. Risk education activities were also provided to communities in villages and in internally displaced persons camps to raise awareness of the dangers posed by explosive items, and reached 153,602 direct beneficiaries, including women and children. The Operation also provided training sessions on demining leadership, basic life support and donor reporting to staff of the National Mine Action Centre aimed at continuing the capacity-building of the Centre and fostering national ownership. Those activities contributed to the protection of local communities from the imminent danger posed by explosive items resulting from armed conflict throughout the Darfur region.

Updates on political developments to international organizations, partners and the humanitarian community

24. The Joint Special Representative met the African Union High-level Implementation Panel Chairperson in October 2017 and discussed the steps towards unblocking the Darfur peace process; briefed the Peace and Security Council of the African Union in November 2017 on the security and humanitarian situation and the deadlocked peace process; briefed delegations from Canada and the United States and the Ambassadors of the Netherlands and Sweden to the Sudan in January 2018 on the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; and briefed the 754th and 778th sessions of the Peace and Security Council in February and June 2018, respectively, on the security and humanitarian situation in Darfur and the progress made in the reconfiguration process and the peace process.

Protection of civilians and support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance

25. The protection of civilians remained at the core of the UNAMID mandate, in line with Security Council resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#). The refined protection of civilians strategy, approved in February 2017, represented a consolidation of challenges and best practices relating to the implementation of the protection of civilians mandate at the strategic level versus the operational level and at the mission headquarters level versus the deep field level. The refined strategy was implemented in line with the Operation's reconfiguration and the related strategic priorities and led to increased advocacy efforts with the Government of the Sudan authorities for access to conflict-affected populations and conflict areas. In addition, the Operation enhanced the provision of protection activities in and around internally displaced persons camps and settlements, with a focus on civilians at risk of physical attack, in particular women and children engaged in livelihood activities.

26. While advocating for unhindered access to populations in need of protection assistance, UNAMID, in close coordination with the United Nations country team, emphasized the adoption of the strategic and operational prioritization of protection threats and concerns throughout Darfur. In particular, and in order to determine the protection threats and risks faced by internally displaced persons carrying out livelihood activities, the UNAMID sector offices finalized a Darfur-wide mapping exercise of the protection situation in farming and livelihood areas. The exercise enabled the Operation to prioritize its protection of civilians activities accordingly.

27. Through a presence in field locations, which included the integrated field protection teams in the five sectors and the regular patrolling of areas where internally displaced persons conduct livelihood activities, the Operation worked closely with local communities to collect and provide early warning information. The enhanced interaction with local communities was essential for the better planning of patrols in support of civilians at risk, primarily internally displaced persons and women and children, and for carrying out coordinated and integrated rapid interventions in emergency situations.

28. In addition, UNAMID engaged closely with the United Nations country team and humanitarian country team partners on issues relating to return and reintegration processes and continued to provide to its humanitarian partners armed escorts and other logistical support to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur. It also advocated full access by it and protection/humanitarian partners to conflict-affected populations.

29. The authorized strength of the UNAMID police component was reduced, by the Security Council in its resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#), from 3,403 to 2,500 personnel by the end of June 2018. Accordingly, the Operation undertook a gradual reduction in its

police component during the performance period. As at 30 June 2018, the police component had an actual strength of 2,451 police personnel, comprised of 918 individual police officers and 1,533 formed police personnel, and had a presence in nine team sites.

30. During the reporting period, the police component provided physical protection of civilians in internally displaced persons camps, adjacent areas, areas of return and along migration routes from team sites and temporary operating bases throughout Darfur. The component conducted community-oriented policing functions, including mainstreaming gender into local police structures through the establishment of gender desks in the Government of the Sudan police family and child protection units; visiting detention centres and local police stations; monitoring referral pathways for sexual and gender-based violence victims; and following up on cases of sexual and gender-based violence. In addition, the police component supported the capacity-building of the Sudanese police through the provision of development and training services; developed standard operating procedures to enable the Sudanese police to meet international policing standards; engaged with the Sudanese police leadership to support the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between UNAMID and the Sudanese police; and undertook joint programme planning in support of the Sudanese police infrastructural development, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and the Operation's substantive sections.

31. The authorized strength of the UNAMID military component was reduced, by the Security Council in its resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#), from 15,845 to 8,735 troops by the end of June 2018. Accordingly, the Operation undertook a gradual reduction in its military component during the performance period. As at 30 June 2018, the military component had an actual strength of 9,035 military personnel, comprised of 111 military observers and 8,924 military contingent personnel. The higher level of troop personnel as at the end of the performance period was due mainly to the delayed repatriation of one battalion.

32. As part of the reconfiguration of the military component, 10 team sites from which it operated were closed and the component was reorganized from five sectors into two, namely, sector one, comprising the Jebel Marra task force covering the greater Jebel Marra area, and sector two, comprising the security and safety assistance force covering the remainder of the Darfur region. Sector one operated in 10 locations, including the temporary operating base in Golo, with a headquarters in Zalingei, while sector two operated in 10 locations, with headquarters in Nyala. By the end of June 2018, the military component operated from 19 team sites and 1 temporary operating base in Golo.

33. UNAMID conducted night and short-range and long-range military patrols for the protection of civilians and of United Nations personnel and equipment. The patrols and humanitarian escorts helped to create safe and secure conditions for the delivery of humanitarian aid to civilians in need in Darfur. The Operation also continued to provide support to the United Nations country team and humanitarian agencies and worked closely with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to ensure that the civil-military field coordination forums were held regularly, thereby promoting consensus on the provision of the support necessary to humanitarian actors.

34. UNAMID continued to support the Government of the Sudan in the re-establishment of the criminal justice chain in priority areas through the construction and rehabilitation of justice infrastructure, including the construction of a prosecution office in Mornei, West Darfur, the rehabilitation of the prosecution office in Kutum, North Darfur, the construction of rural courthouses in Shataya, South Darfur, and Abu Matariq, East Darfur, and the commencement of the construction of

a rural court in Nertiti, Central Darfur. The Operation also constructed a health unit and a room for women offenders with mental health conditions at a women's prison in El Fasher, North Darfur, and a dormitory for women offenders, a child-friendly space for children accompanying their mother to prison and a visiting bay in the Kutum prison. The Government of the Sudan is assuming augmented responsibility for and ownership in increasing the presence of justice institutions in Darfur and, in this regard, constructed court houses in Central Darfur and commenced the construction of prosecution offices in the localities of Yassin and Bahr al Arab in East Darfur. In addition, the Deputy Chief Justice of the Sudan visited Darfur and conducted a justice needs assessment and consultations with UNAMID, with a view to strengthening the rule of law and improving the delivery of justice services and access to justice in Darfur.

35. UNAMID strengthened its collaboration with the Sudan Judiciary and the Office of the Attorney General at the federal level, which enabled the Operation to implement its mandate to strengthen the rule of law programme area through the provision of capacity-building activities. The Operation conducted training sessions for 106 prosecutors, including the special prosecutors for Darfur crimes and police investigators from North, East and South Darfur on a number of rule of law areas.

36. During the reporting period, UNAMID, in close collaboration with the Sudan judiciary, developed a handbook for rural court judges as reference material for those judges on the mediation and adjudication of intercommunal disputes, including land disputes. Training was provided to 180 rural courts judges on the reference material to strengthen their capacity to resolve intercommunal disputes, including land disputes.

37. UNAMID also conducted training sessions for 590 prison officers, including on human rights and prison duties, the application of standard operating procedures in prison operations and on the application of standard operating procedures in prison management and operations. In addition, the Operation provided technical support to the development of eight standard operating procedures to enhance management and operations in Darfur prisons. The standard operating procedures were validated and adopted for use in Darfur prisons by the General Directorate of Prisons and Reform at the National Prison Directorate Committee meeting held in El Fasher in December 2017.

Support for the mediation of communal conflicts

38. UNAMID continued to provide extensive support to the resolution of communal conflicts and addressing the root causes of conflict, in coordination with the United Nations country team. UNAMID liaised and engaged with local stakeholders to gather information and monitor communal relations throughout Darfur. When communal conflicts arose, the Operation used its ties with the relevant communities, their leadership and local, state and federal authorities to urge for dialogue and mediation and offered support to the reconciliation processes initiated by the communities or authorities themselves. It continued to build and strengthen excellent working relationships with the United Nations country team, civil society groups and federal, state and locality government bodies, traditional leaders and other clients and key stakeholders throughout Darfur and in Khartoum.

39. **North Darfur.** UNAMID monitored continued tensions over land ownership between the Shabtiyah (a subclan of the northern Rizeigat) and Zaghawa in Kolgay (43 km west of El Fasher) and held meetings with the leaders of the native administration in July and October 2017 to encourage a peaceful resolution. The leaders reported that efforts to resolve the conflict were proving to be challenging, given that the Shabtiyah continued to demand that the Zaghawa leave the locality

permanently and prevented a majority of Zaghawa farmers from having access to their farms. The Operation also monitored tensions between the Beni Hussein and the northern Rizeigat over a gold mine at Biher Bowrow (2 km northeast of El Serief town) in order to prevent a repeat of the events of January 2013 when violence erupted between the two sides over mining rights in the Jebel Amir area in North Darfur, which resulted in a major humanitarian crises, with hundreds killed and thousands displaced.

40. UNAMID promoted peaceful coexistence between nomadic herders in the Sortony-Kube area and internally displaced persons at the Sortony gathering site, including through the organization of numerous meetings with both communities and local authorities and the facilitation of two separate peaceful coexistence forums for internally displaced persons and nomadic leaders at the Sortony gathering site and the Kube area in April 2018.

41. **South Darfur.** UNAMID monitored the underlying tensions between the Salamat and the Habbaniya, the Salamat and the Fallata, the Fallata and the Habbaniya and the Fallata and the Massalit. Conflict between these communities continued to persist, owing mainly to competition over land ownership. To encourage peaceful resolution and promote peaceful coexistence between the groups, UNAMID organized 18 meetings in South Darfur and Khartoum during the reporting period to discuss the need to enhance relations between the communities, the need to disseminate peace agreements at the grassroots level and the need for the Government of the Sudan and key stakeholders to comprehensively address the land issues that are the root cause of conflicts between the communities. In October 2017, the Salamat and the Habbaniya, with support from UNAMID, signed a reconciliation agreement in Buram, while the Salamat and the Fallata held a reconciliation conference in Buram town in April 2018 that resulted in the signing of a peace agreement.

42. UNAMID monitored and encouraged the resolution of conflicts over land ownership between the Tunjur and the Hotiya in Dawis village (14 km northeast of Kass town), between the Mahadi and the Birgid in Hash area (50 km northeast of Graidat town), between the Fallata and the Misseriya in Abu Jabrah (28 km north of Graidat town) and between the Fallata and the Massalit in Abbdos village (7 km northwest of Graidat town). The Mahadi and the Birgid held a reconciliation conference in April 2018 but did not sign a peace agreement, given that the Mahadi continued to lay claim on parts of the land.

43. **East Darfur.** In July 2017, clashes between the Ma'aliya and the Rizeigat resulted in the deaths of 43 people. Following the clashes, the Wali of East Darfur issued a decree relieving 194 *omdas* (tribal leaders) of their responsibilities, purportedly for being unable to prevent recurrent clashes between the two communities. UNAMID continued to monitor the conflicts between the Ma'aliya and the Rizeigat, as well as between the Zaghawa and the Birgid, and encouraged the reinvigoration of their reconciliation processes. In support of those efforts, UNAMID held 25 meetings with key stakeholders in East Darfur and Khartoum and conducted a peaceful coexistence forum for 250 participants in Dar al Salam village (18 km southwest of Abu Karinka), an area prone to conflict between the Ma'aliya and the Rizeigat, in December 2017.

44. In December 2017, UNAMID and the East Darfur state government conducted an outreach meeting in Shi'riyah to encourage the implementation of the peace agreement signed between the Zaghawa and the Birgid in 2006 and to promote peaceful coexistence between the communities. In January 2018, the Zaghawa and the Birgid signed a peace agreement that addressed various issues, including the restitution of Zaghawa properties in Shi'riyah, the allocation of farm lands to the Zaghawa and native administration and political representation. UNAMID monitored

the implementation of the agreement and noted that divergent views remained between the parties on the allocation of land, which may result in renewed tensions between the two communities.

45. In support of the Government of the Sudan's "Right to land restitution policy", which provides an opportunity to the original landowners to reclaim and formalize their land ownership rights through formal courts, UNAMID and the East Darfur state government conducted nine awareness-raising workshops for 592 participants on the policy in March and April 2018. The workshops were critical in raising awareness of land rights and procedures for land restitution, with positive results in respect of land restoration to original landowners being reported in some areas of East Darfur.

46. **Central Darfur.** UNAMID monitored tensions between the Salamat and the Fur in Bindisi locality following attacks on Bindisi town by a group of Salamat in September 2017. UNAMID engaged with all stakeholders, including the local authorities, to encourage a peaceful resolution, which resulted in the Salamat agreeing to compensate the Fur for the losses suffered. UNAMID also monitored tensions between the internally displaced persons in the Hasahisa camp for internally displaced persons and Beni Halba young people, which led to a clash in January 2018, resulting in five fatalities and injury to 38 internally displaced persons. In February 2018, UNAMID followed up on the efforts to resolve the tensions between the two parties and was informed by the Secretary of Zalingei locality council that the reconciliation process had not begun because the internally displaced persons had opted to address the issue through the courts. UNAMID monitored repeated tensions between nomadic herders and elements of the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid over incidents of cattle rustling in Nertiti, Golo and Thur. To encourage a peaceful resolution, UNAMID held six meetings with leaders of both parties during the reporting period.

47. As part of the efforts of UNAMID to promote peaceful coexistence, prevent intercommunal violence and strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to address communal conflicts, the Operation conducted two forums in November 2017 for 101 participants in Nertiti and Zalingei. The participants emphasized the need for a comprehensive peace agreement and the need to address the root causes of communal conflicts, while noting that any peace agreement should be supported by a political process that addressed the issue of land ownership.

48. **West Darfur.** In August and October 2017, UNAMID conducted an outreach seminar for 117 participants in Masteri and the Korcha nomadic settlement to disseminate the outcomes of the peaceful coexistence conference held in El Geneina in May 2017. The Operation also monitored and promoted the peaceful resolution of conflicts between subclans of the Rizeigat (Awlad Eid, Awlad Zaeed and Ereigat) and Zaghawa in Hatam village (25 km southeast of Kulbus town) and between the Zaghawa and the Misseriya in Milabeida village (8 km northwest of Masteri).

49. During the reporting period, UNAMID also facilitated the signing of seven peace and reconciliation agreements between the Salamat and the Fur in Bindisi locality in September 2017, the Salamat and the Habbaniya in Buram in October 2017, Rizeigat herders and Salamat farmers in Morol village in November 2017, the Birgid and the Zaghawa in January 2018, the Mahadi and the Birgid in Graida locality in April 2018 and the Salamat and the Fallata in Buram in April 2018.

50. In collaboration with other stakeholders, UNAMID developed and implemented 23 community stabilization projects in 15 localities throughout Darfur, resulting in 692 direct beneficiaries, including at-risk young people and community members in all five states of Darfur. In addition to providing vocational skills training, livelihood support and short-term employment opportunities for at-risk young people and women, the projects also provided support within the selected communities with

regard to issues relating to the rule of law, education and public and community infrastructure for early recovery.

Advisory services mission-wide and with other stakeholders

51. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued to implement its strategy to address intercommunal violence in Darfur, which was adopted in June 2016. The internal coordination mechanisms, established under the strategy to address communal violence, held monthly meetings during the reporting period in which emphasis was placed on the need to work more closely with the state governments in implementing durable solutions to resolve communal conflicts and on the need to continue to work with traditional mechanisms. UNAMID and the United Nations country team, through the external coordination mechanisms at the state level under the strategy to address communal violence, supported the five states of Darfur in developing integrated stabilization plans to address the issue of land ownership as more internally displaced persons returned to their places of origin. The plans focused on the provision of basic services as a means of encouraging and sustaining returns and of promoting intercommunal relations and peaceful coexistence. Proposed projects include the demarcation of migratory routes and the provision of basic services such as education, health facilities, water points and rule of law infrastructure.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

52. The following substantive and other programmatic activities were implemented by UNAMID during the reporting period:

(a) Peacebuilding and peace consolidation: Activities included the prevention and resolution of communal conflicts, including between farmers and nomadic herders, through inclusive dialogue, forums and outreach activities with the participation of various local-level stakeholders including internally displaced persons, women's groups, groups representing young people, local authorities and agricultural protection and peaceful coexistence committees. Through the strategy to address intercommunal violence, the Operation carried out coordination activities with state-level actors, including the offices of the Walis, the Darfur Land Commission and the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, in collaboration with the United Nations country team; activities to enhance early warning capacities to prevent intercommunal violence and respond to identified threats; consultations with women's civil society organizations and internally displaced persons on the implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur relating to women and gender equality; the organization of Global Open Day consultations; and the provision of training in the areas of mediation and negotiation to support the ongoing intercommunal conflict resolution initiatives throughout Darfur;

(b) Community stabilization: Twenty-three community stabilization projects were implemented in communities in the five states of Darfur that provided vocational skills training, livelihood support and short-term employment opportunities for at-risk young people and women. They also provided support within the selected communities with regard to issues relating to the rule of law, support for state institutions, education and public and community infrastructure for early recovery;

(c) Human rights: Activities included human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting, including on sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence; advocacy and dialogue on human rights protection issues; capacity-building support to strengthen transitional justice and human rights mechanisms under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; the provision of support to legislative reform and light footprint monitoring and trial observations, including cases of the

Special Court for Darfur Crimes; and the provision of advice to state committees on combating violence against women;

(d) Rule of law: Continued support was provided to the Government of the Sudan in the re-establishment of the criminal justice chain in priority areas through the construction and rehabilitation of justice infrastructure, including the construction of a prosecution office in Mornei, West Darfur, the rehabilitation of the prosecution office in Kutum, North Darfur, the construction of rural courthouses in Shataya, South Darfur, and Abu Matariq, East Darfur, and the commencement of construction of a rural court in Nertiti, Central Darfur. Other activities undertaken by the Operation included the development of a handbook for rural court judges, in collaboration with the Sudan judiciary, as reference material for rural court judges on the mediation and adjudication of intercommunal disputes; the organization of capacity-building workshops for prosecutors; the provision of advice and technical and logistical support for the improvement of prison infrastructure; the provision of training to prison officers; and the provision of technical support for the development of standard operating procedures for improved management and accountability of prisons.

C. Mission support initiatives

53. During the reporting period, the support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the UNAMID mandate through the delivery of related outputs, the introduction of service improvements and the realization of efficiency gains. The component implemented, among other things, the provisions of Security Council resolution [2363 \(2017\)](#) on the reconfiguration of the Operation relating to the repatriation and internal redeployment of uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment.

54. During the reporting period, UNAMID abolished 588 posts and positions and nationalized 26 posts to ensure that staffing levels were adjusted to implement the revised UNAMID mandate and align the staffing levels in accordance with the reconfiguration of the Operation.

55. Owing primarily to the difficult terrain and limited road and rail infrastructure in Darfur, UNAMID continued to rely heavily on aviation support to meet its operational and logistical requirements. During the performance period, UNAMID operated 4 fixed-wing and 17 rotary-wing aircraft in 35 locations, which comprised 31 helipads and 4 major airports (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Khartoum). The Operation faced challenges with respect to its air operations, including restrictions on direct flights between team sites in various sectors, the delayed processing of UNAMID aircraft entry/exit clearances, the limited window made available for air operations in Darfur, adverse weather conditions, restrictions on the use of El Obeid as an alternative airfield, the delayed approval of passenger and cargo manifests and last-minute flight cancellations by the authorities, resulting in significant disruptions to the Operation's air operations during the performance period.

56. During the reporting period, UNAMID acquired 20 heavy-duty generators to replace unserviceable generators and those that had reached the end of their useful lives. The acquisition of the heavy-duty generators helped the Operation to reduce the frequency of power shortages and provide the requisite backup power capacity.

57. With respect to activities relating to construction, alteration and renovation, UNAMID closed 12 team sites/community policing centres and transported out all moveable items from the said team sites; expanded 9 team sites to accommodate additional troops; and established 1 temporary operating base in Golo. The Operation also provided security enhancements to all team sites and sector headquarters to ensure full compliance with the minimum operating security standards and acquired

160 prefabricated ablution units to replace ageing units that had reached the end of their useful life, the continued use of which would have posed a health risk to Operation personnel.

58. During the reporting period, UNAMID decommissioned nine satellite nodes and implemented the dynamic bandwidth allocation system, which allowed for the optimal sharing of satellite bandwidth resources. In addition, to achieve the compatibility and standardization of communications requirements, the Operation replaced some of its information and communications technology (ICT) assets and consolidated and aligned existing ICT infrastructure, resulting in improved voice and data connectivity and mitigating physical and cyberthreats and ensuring the availability and reliability of ICT services in the Operation area.

59. During the reporting period, the Operation reduced its light passenger vehicle holdings by 527 vehicles, of which 379 were physically disposed of during the reporting period, while the remaining 148 will be disposed of by 31 December 2018.

D. Regional mission cooperation

60. UNAMID continued to maintain regular communication with the heads of other missions in the region, in particular the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, to ensure complementarity of efforts. At the end of November 2017, UNAMID attended the Lord's Resistance Army focal points meeting in Entebbe, Uganda, where relevant issues were discussed. However, the fifth meeting of the regional forum, to be hosted by UNMISS in Entebbe, did not take place owing to a scheduling conflict.

61. UNAMID, in collaboration with the African Union's Department of Political Affairs and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, organized a consultative workshop for the transitional justice and human rights mechanisms of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, held in Addis Ababa in July 2017, aimed at strengthening cooperation among the mechanisms and enhancing the implementation of their mandates. Building on the momentum of the Addis Ababa workshop, UNAMID facilitated a second workshop in Khartoum in November 2017 to support transitional justice and human rights mechanisms and to develop a joint action plan.

62. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe continued to provide regional support, including support to UNAMID, in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlements, official travel, claims processing, cashier services, training, conference services and information technology services.

63. UNAMID continued to use the Regional Procurement Office in Entebbe to streamline procurement services in the Central and Eastern African regions through joint regional acquisition planning, the development of a regional procurement strategy, regional vendor management and the consolidation of requirements for regional systems contracts. For this purpose, five posts (one P-3 and four national General Service) funded by UNAMID were located in the Regional Procurement Office in Entebbe, under the management of the Procurement Division of the Secretariat, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [69/273](#).

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

64. At the strategic and policy level, UNAMID and the United Nations country team met on a regular basis to provide guidance and support to the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the heads of UNAMID components on complex issues relating to the coordination of emergency, protection, humanitarian, recovery and

development activities in Darfur, including the implementation of the integrated strategic framework. The meetings were co-chaired by the Deputy Joint Special Representative and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan, with meeting venues alternating between Khartoum and El Fasher. Close coordination and information-sharing between UNAMID, the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team on the protection of civilians, including the early warning of protection threats and risks, as well as wider protection concerns, continued during the reporting period. The Joint Protection Group and the Sector Joint Protection Groups met on a regular basis at Operation headquarters and sector levels to provide strategic, policy and operational guidance for the implementation of the protection of civilians strategy, identify and review sector-specific early warning indicators and ensure appropriate responses to protection concerns.

65. Civil-military coordination structures continued to operate at UNAMID headquarters and sector levels to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations by enhancing the coordination of required military escorts to humanitarian partners. These included state-level civil-military coordination forums and the headquarters-based civil-military advisory group that, co-chaired by UNAMID and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, played an important role in improving coordination, information-sharing and logistical arrangements for the support of humanitarian operations throughout Darfur.

66. UNAMID and UNDP jointly conducted 13 workshops for 1,280 participants throughout Darfur on peaceful coexistence, confidence-building and conflict prevention and management. The participants included various stakeholders, including internally displaced persons, farmers, nomadic communities, women and young people, various ethnic groups, the native administration and community leaders, and religious and local authorities, as well as the Hakamat.

67. UNAMID co-chaired meetings of the United Nations Rule of Law Coordination Group for Darfur under the umbrella of the United Nations joint rule of law and human rights programme for Darfur, which served as a United Nations inter-agency coordination and oversight mechanism to ensure an integrated, coordinated and comprehensive “One United Nations” approach to the rule of law and to the provision of support to the justice institutions in Darfur. The Coordination Group is comprised of UNAMID substantive components and the United Nations country team. Projects funded by the Government of Canada in the justice, prison and police areas under the joint programme were jointly implemented by the Operation and the United Nations country team.

68. UNAMID supported national authorities and transitional justice and human rights mechanisms in carrying out their mandates more effectively by building their capacity through training in international standards and strategies to combat sexual and gender-based violence. The Operation collaborated with UNDP under the United Nations joint rule of law and human rights programme to conduct six workshops in North Darfur for prosecutors, police, lawyers, the state committee on gender-based violence, the United Nations country team and internally displaced persons. Information-sharing with the United Nations country team was undertaken through reporting mechanisms such as the Joint Protection Group, the monitoring and reporting mechanism, the monitoring and reporting arrangement and the integrated strategic framework.

69. UNAMID continued to serve as the secretariat for the country task force entrusted with monitoring and reporting grave violations against children. On a quarterly basis, a report on the grave violations perpetrated against children by the parties to the conflict in Darfur was consolidated and submitted as a contribution to the global horizontal note of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict of

the Security Council and for the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict. The Operation also continued to coordinate with the United Nations country team and international NGOs at the state level through co-chairing, with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the monthly meeting of the monitoring and reporting mechanism working group, which worked to verify and document violations against children.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: support to the mediation process

70. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued to support the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur in its implementation and the non-signatory movements in reaching a political settlement with the Government of the Sudan on the basis of the Doha Document. The Joint Special Representative continued to support the mediation efforts of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory movements, with the aim of encouraging them to cease hostilities, sign a cessation of hostilities agreement and continue negotiations towards a comprehensive peace agreement. The Government of the Sudan and the non-signatory movements met in Berlin in April 2018 under the auspices of the Berghof Foundation to discuss a pre-negotiation framework, with the participation of the Joint Special Representative. The parties, however, could not reach consensus on the issue of implementation mechanisms. The Joint Special Representative wrote to the Government of the Sudan and the Darfur non-signatory movements in May 2018 suggesting new formulations to the pre-negotiation agreement to address the contentious issue regarding the timing of the creation of implementation mechanisms. While the Government of the Sudan responded positively to the Joint Special Representative in respect of his suggestions for new formulations to the pre-negotiation agreement, a response from the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril had not been received as at 30 June 2018. Although the parties to the conflict did not sign a cessation of hostilities agreement during the reporting period, they continued to extend their unilateral ceasefires. The Sudan Liberation Army led/Abdul Wahid, however, continued to be outside the peace process and was not part of the unilateral ceasefire arrangements, with its forces having continued to fight Government of the Sudan forces in the Jebel Marra in Central Darfur.

71. UNAMID continued to support the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur by ensuring the inclusive participation of local stakeholders in the peace process. In support of the implementation of the remaining provisions of the Doha Document, the Operation continued to engage and support the five commissions established under the Doha Document. In addition, a Darfur internal dialogue and consultation review conference, facilitated by UNAMID, was held in Khartoum on 30 October 2017 to review the progress of the consultations and share recommendations resulting from the consultations held up to that point. The locality-level consultations in all 64 localities in Darfur and four consultations in Khartoum were completed by the end of December 2017. On 22 April 2018, UNAMID, in collaboration with UNDP, facilitated a two-day preliminary consultation with refugees in Chad by the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation Implementation Committee. Those consultations were held in Abéché, Chad, with 52 Darfur refugees, selected as representatives from 13 camps in eastern Chad, to agree on the modalities of the participation of the refugees in the consultations process.

72. UNAMID held technical meetings in Khartoum in May 2018 with representatives of the Darfur Peace Follow-up Office, the post-Darfur Regional Authority commissions and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and

Reintegration Commission to evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The representatives of the commissions confirmed that their activities had been hampered by several factors, including the lack of technical capacity and resources. To circumvent those challenges, a tripartite cell comprising UNAMID, the United Nations country team and the commissions was established. The tripartite cell held a meeting to find ways to better communicate the activities relating to the Doha Document and to address challenges hindering their implementation.

73. UNAMID continued to produce and disseminate its various media products, structured around proactive outreach, through digital, print, audio-visual and events-based channels that focused mainly on the UNAMID reconfiguration process and its eventual adoption of a two-pronged approach that incorporates both peacekeeping and stabilization elements. Through enhanced coordination between the Operation's headquarters and sector offices throughout Darfur, the Operation provided targeted audiences with more in-depth coverage of its activities, achievements and challenges.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements, in collaboration with the Government of the Sudan, and the inclusion of all major stakeholders in the peace process

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Conduct of negotiations, in collaboration with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, leading to a cessation of hostilities agreement (2015/16: no agreement; 2016/17: road map for further engagement in the peace process; 2017/18: cessation of hostilities agreement reached)

An all-inclusive peace agreement was not reached. The Joint Special Representative, in support of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel-led mediation, continued to engage the Government of the Sudan and the Darfur armed movements, namely, the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and the Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril, to negotiate a cessation of hostilities, with modest progress. The Government of the Sudan and the non-signatory movements met in Berlin in April 2018 under the auspices of the Berghof Foundation to discuss a pre-negotiation framework. The parties, however, could not reach consensus on the issue of the implementation mechanisms but continued to extend their unilateral ceasefires during the reporting period. The Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid continued to be outside the peace process, notwithstanding mediation efforts to have it join the peace process

1.1.2 Establishment of a successor body to the Darfur Regional Authority to perform the residual functions of the Authority (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: post-Darfur Regional Authority institutional arrangements established; 2017/18: 5 Commissions (the Darfur Land Commission, the Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission, the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and the newly created Nomad Affairs Commission) and the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund are fully operational in Darfur

The post-Darfur Regional Authority commissions and the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund continue to experience challenges, including the lack of human and financial resources capacity, which resulted in their lack of functional presence on the ground. Consequently, following meetings held in Khartoum on 9 and 14 May 2018, a tripartite cell comprising the Government of the Sudan, UNAMID and the United Nations country team was established and held a meeting to find ways to better communicate the activities relating to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and to address challenges hindering their implementation

1.1.3 Continued implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur by the successor body to the Darfur Regional Authority, in particular those on power-sharing, wealth-sharing, permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements, and internal dialogue and consultations (2015/16: 70 per cent; 2016/17: 75 per cent; 2017/18: 80 per cent)

A Darfur internal dialogue and consultation review conference was held in Khartoum on 30 October 2017 to review the progress of the consultations and share recommendations resulting from the consultations held up to that point. On 22 April 2018, the Operation facilitated a two-day preliminary consultation with refugees in Chad by the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation Implementation Committee. The consultations were held with 52 Darfur refugee representatives from 13 camps in eastern Chad on the modalities of participation of the refugees in the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process. In addition, UNAMID held technical meetings with representatives of the Darfur Peace Follow-up Office and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in Khartoum to evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The commissions confirmed that their activities had been hampered by various factors, including a lack of technical capacity and resources. A tripartite cell comprising UNAMID, the United Nations country team and the Commissions was established to address challenges hindering the implementation of the Doha Document

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 6 consultative meetings with the international community and regional partners on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur priorities and implementation challenges	7	Meetings were held, including 4 meetings with visiting delegations from Canada and the United States and with the Ambassadors from the Netherlands and Sweden to the Sudan, on the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the challenges thereof, among other things, and 3 meetings with the Peace and Security Council of the African Union. In addition, the Joint Special Representative continued to brief the international community on a monthly basis on the progress being made in the implementation of the Doha Document and the challenges faced, among other issues
Organization of quarterly consultations with the Government of the Sudan and signatory movements, the African Union, and regional and international partners on the progress of the mediation process	4	Consultations were held during the reporting period: the Joint Special Representative met the Prime Minister of the Sudan on 31 August 2017 and the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 10 October 2017 and 22 February 2018, and briefed the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on 2 November 2017 on the progress of the mediation process
Organization of 4 meetings with non-signatory armed movements to bring them on-board the peace process	1	Meeting was hosted by the Berghof Foundation in Berlin on 16 and 17 April 2018, where representatives of the Government of the Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi met to discuss a pre-negotiation framework on the Darfur peace process. The meeting was attended by the Joint Special Representative and representatives from Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. While an agreement

		was not reached during the meeting, for the first time, the non-signatories agreed on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as the basis for negotiations. Meetings could not be held earlier owing to the lack of a breakthrough between the parties on a number of pending issues. The Joint Special Representative nevertheless continued to engage the parties to the conflict through a series of communication efforts geared towards bringing the parties to agree on a pre-negotiation mechanism
Organization of 4 meetings of UNAMID, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan on the synchronization of mediation tracks in the Sudan	1	Meeting was held on 10 October 2017 between the Joint Special Representative and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel Chairperson to discuss the way forward on the Darfur peace process. The Joint Special Representative engaged the parties to the conflict by communicating to them in writing in order to try and revive the stalled pre-negotiation talks and briefed the Chairperson on the outcome and the way forward. In addition, the Joint Special Representative discussed the mediation progress on Darfur with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan on the margins of a meeting on the Sudan-wide process
Issuance of 6 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council, on mandate implementation and the progress of the peace process	6	Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the Peace and Security Council on mandate implementation and the progress of the peace process were issued
Organization of quarterly meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and 2 meetings of the Joint Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and the production of reports to the respective Commissions	No	Meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur were held during the reporting period owing to regional developments involving Qatar
Provision of support, including technical and logistical support, in the planning for and conduct of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process, involving the finalization of the process of consultations at the locality level, to be followed by consultations at the state level (5 states and Khartoum); 3 Darfur diaspora consultations and 4 preliminary consultations with refugees in Chad; 1 conference for Darfuri refugees in Chad and neighbouring countries; and a final Darfur dialogue and consultation at the regional level	Yes	Two consultations were held in South Darfur (South Nyala locality in July 2017 and North Nyala locality in August 2017) and one in East Darfur (Adilla locality in December 2017) that marked the completion of all locality-level consultations of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process, and a review conference of the locality-level consultations and its recommendations was held in October 2017 in Khartoum. Furthermore, a two-day preliminary consultation with 53 Darfur refugee representatives from 13 camps in eastern Chad was held in April 2018 on the modalities of the participation of the refugees in the consultations process

<p>Organization of monthly meetings of the Ceasefire Commission and subceasefire commissions at the sector level, to discuss issues related to violations of relevant peace agreements and security arrangements, resolve disputes between the signatory parties and identify matters to be reported to the Joint Commission</p>	13	<p>Meetings were held during the reporting period, comprising 5 meetings of the Ceasefire Commission at the Operation secretariat in El Fasher and 8 of the subceasefire commissions at the sector level. Topics discussed included preparations for the possible conduct of final security arrangements with the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid in the event that an agreement was reached for the signing of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; the planning, conduct and evaluation of caseloads of ex-combatants for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; the progress made in the implementation of the final security arrangements and permanent ceasefire in the Doha Document; and general issues affecting the activities of the Ceasefire Commission and parties to the conflict</p>
<p>Facilitation of the participation of diverse stakeholders in the peace process through the provision of logistical support at the state and locality levels, including the transportation of personnel and the organization of venues for activities related to the peace process</p>	Yes	<p>UNAMID facilitated the participation of diverse stakeholders, including civil society organizations, women, young people and internally displaced persons, in activities held in North Darfur (6), South Darfur (9), East Darfur (11) and Central Darfur (4) relating to the peace process. In addition, the Operation provided logistical support to a variety of stakeholders, including Government of the Sudan officials, and transported personnel from Khartoum to various parts of Darfur</p>
<p>Organization of quarterly consultations with women's civil society organizations on the implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur relating to women and gender equality, in collaboration with the United Nations country team</p>	5	<p>Consultations were held with women's civil society organizations and internally displaced persons in all five states of Darfur on the implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, including human rights and fundamental freedoms, the underrepresentation of women in government institutions and decision-making structures, examining the conditions of those affected by war to be exempted from university fees for five years, and safety and security matters, including the need for all parties to undertake the measures necessary, with the assistance of UNAMID, to ensure the security of internally displaced persons camps and the effective participation of women in decision-making processes in the camps. In this regard, in West Darfur, girls affected by war were exempted from paying university fees and the state government committed itself to increasing the number of women in decision-making positions. In all Darfur states, women's protection networks for internally displaced persons participate in security meetings in internally displaced persons camps and share the protection concerns of women</p>

Public information outreach campaigns to highlight the work of UNAMID, involving the dissemination of thematic information and education and communication materials bearing key messages advocating support for the implementation of the Operation's mandate, as follows: 10 thematic workshops for internally displaced persons, youth, women's groups and community leaders; 5 debates on topics of peace as they relate to security and development; 12 cultural and theatre/drama events; 12 sports events; 12 musical events; 4 open days, in collaboration with other substantive sections; 10 celebrations of United Nations-recognized international days; and 20 visits to primary and secondary schools for outreach on the UNAMID mandate	12	Workshops were held in internally displaced persons camps, universities, government of the Sudan ministries, a teaching hospital and the Operation's headquarters	
	6	Debates were held at university locations in North South, East and West Darfur states	
	13	Primarily young people-focused cultural, theatre and drama events were conducted in internally displaced persons camps, young people's unions and rural community halls in North and South Darfur states	
	13	Football and horseracing events were held in North, South, East, West, and Central Darfur states	
	14	Musical events targeting mainly women and young people were held primarily in North and South Darfur states. The security situation was the main obstacle in organizing events in other parts of Darfur	
	5	Open days were held in collaboration with other substantive sections	
	10	Celebrations of United Nations-recognized international days were held in collaboration with the relevant Government of the Sudan line ministries, internally displaced persons camp authorities and a local teaching hospital	
	20	Outreach visits to schools were conducted, including 19 visits to primary and secondary schools in North Darfur and 1 visit to a school in South Darfur	
	Audio public information campaigns to highlight the work of the Operation as follows: 52 weekly 30-minute episodes of a radio serial drama; 10 live radio broadcasts of UNAMID events on Darfur state radio stations; 156 episodes of <i>UNAMID Today</i> , a 30-minute radio programme highlighting the Operation's activities and human interest stories, broadcast 3 days a week; 120 episodes of <i>Yala Nebni Darfur</i> (Let's Build Darfur), a magazine-style radio programme; 70 news stories/interviews shared with United Nations Headquarters for broadcast on United Nations Radio; monthly 1-hour radio serial on youth/children/gender; and 10 different radio public service announcements on substantive issues relating to the Operation	0	The radio serial drama was not carried out because the contract for the external implementing partner had expired
		12	Live radio broadcasts of UNAMID events were conducted on a Darfur private FM radio station
192		Episodes of <i>UNAMID Today</i> were broadcast on Al Salaam Radio and on Darfur Radio from May 2018	
120		Episodes of <i>Yala Nebni Darfur</i> (Let's Build Darfur) programme were broadcast on Al Salaam Radio	
74		News stories in English and Arabic were produced by the Operation's Radio Unit and shared with United Nations Radio	
12		Monthly 1-hour radio serials on young people/ children/gender were produced and broadcast on Al Salaam Radio	
	20	Public service announcements were produced and broadcast on various substantive issues, including unexploded ordnance, hygiene, clean water for lactating mothers and plastic bag disposal	

Multimedia products, including video/television and print publication outputs, including 3 major support news videos (B-Roll) for international and local media; 2 15-minute video documentaries and 10 2-3-minute video news stories on the Operation's activities uploaded on social media; 4 quarterly magazines with news features and human interest stories related to the mandate of the Operation; 2 annual magazines illustrating the work of the military and police components; 1 published comic booklet on the Operation's mandate; 40 different banners/posters on substantive issues to increase awareness of outreach events/campaigns and 15 different thematic banners and posters to address Operation-wide priorities with a youth and gender focus; 6 separate thematic booklets on substantive issues; 10,000 copies of the 2018 annual calendar in three different formats; 4 major photo events, including 1 photo exhibition held outside Darfur; and 1 photo publication	3 2 4 2 0 88 6 10,000 4 1	Major support news videos, including 2 raw footage and 1 B-Roll, were sent to international media Video documentaries, entitled "Signs and times in Abu Shuk internally displaced camp", "Darfuri youth talking peace" and "Walk for peace: Emi's story", and 13 video news stories on the Operation's activities were uploaded to social media Quarterly magazines were produced and posted on UNAMID websites in September and December 2017 and March and June 2018 Magazines, namely, 1 <i>Police Chronicle</i> and 1 "Force Bulletin", were produced and posted on UNAMID websites in September and December 2017, respectively The Operation did not publish a comic booklet owing to prior publication restrictions on two comic booklets by the authorities Banners/posters were produced, including 50 on substantive, military and police components and 38 thematic banners with a focus on young people and gender Thematic booklets on substantive issues were produced, including 3 booklets for the Protection of Civilians Coordination/Humanitarian Liaison Section, 2 for the Rule of Law, Judicial System and Prison Advisory Section and 1 for the Governance and Community Stabilization Section Copies of the 2018 calendar were produced and distributed in 3 different print formats to various stakeholders Photo events were held: Omdurman Islamic University (24 September 2017), Abu Shuk internally displaced persons camp (25 October 2017), El Geneina sector headquarters (25 October 2017) and the Operation headquarters in El Fasher (24 April 2018). A photo exhibition in Khartoum was not held owing to a lack of clearance from the authorities Photo book, entitled "Darfur: towards a brighter future", was produced
Updates made on the Operation's external website, including daily news updates, a combination of information notes and press releases on developments in the Operation, as appropriate; updates made on the Operation's external website and social media platforms to raise awareness on the work performed by all substantive	Yes	Updates were made on the Operation's external website, including daily news updates, and 7 press releases and 8 information notes were issued on the Operation's mandated and related activities Updates were made on the Operation's external website and social media platforms to raise awareness of the work performed by all substantive sections in relation

sections in relation to the Operation's mandate, particularly concerning the mediation process; monthly press briefings; daily distribution of news to and from the media; and information updates on electronic platforms in continuous support of the UNAMID mandate

to the Operation's mandate, in particular concerning the mediation process

Daily distribution of news clippings to senior management on Darfur-related events, developments at the federal level and UNAMID-related events were carried out

Information updates were posted on electronic platforms

Monthly press briefings were not undertaken during the reporting period. Two press conferences were held by the Joint Special Representative (10 July 2017 and 22 February 2018), while the Spokesperson held a press conference on 22 October 2017

Component 2: protection of civilians

74. During the reporting period, the UNAMID protection of civilians strategy focused on enhancing the Operation's presence in key areas of concern at the field level, providing physical protection to and promoting increased engagement with local communities for information-gathering, early warning and response at the team site and sector levels. The Operation continued to work towards a more seamless implementation of its protection of civilians mandate among components, sections and team sites and with the United Nations country team to implement a more effective protection of civilians strategy throughout Darfur. The Joint Protection Group and the Sector Joint Protection Groups continued to meet on a regular basis at Operation headquarters and sector levels to provide strategic, policy and operational guidance for the implementation of the protection of civilians strategy, identify and review sector-specific early warning indicators and ensure appropriate responses to protection concerns in a timely and effective manner. In this respect, given that access to conflict areas continued to represent a significant challenge, UNAMID and the United Nations country team continued to advocate unhindered access to populations in need of protection.

75. UNAMID continued to engage in protection of civilians early warning and response activities with the intent of preventing and responding to threats of physical violence to civilians. While the overall number of integrated field protection teams was reduced as a result of the closure of several UNAMID team sites, the Operation continued to work closely with local communities and gather early warning information. This contributed to improved planning of patrols in support of civilians at risk, primarily women and children, when conducting livelihood activities and to carry out coordinated and integrated rapid interventions in emergency situations. Through the Sector Joint Protection Groups, the Operation conducted a Darfur-wide mapping and analysis of farming and livelihood areas to determine protection threats and potential risks for internally displaced persons undertaking farming and livelihood activities in various parts of the region.

76. Furthermore, civil-military coordination structures continued to operate at Operation headquarters and the sector level to enhance the provision of military escorts to humanitarian partners in Darfur and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected populations.

77. During the reporting period, the main objectives of the UNAMID military component were the protection of civilians, the provision of security for humanitarian assistance and development agencies and ensuring the safety of United Nations

associated personnel and properties. The Operation conducted area security operations to expand its security influence and strive for a more persistent presence beyond its own camps and team sites. Those goals were achieved through the provision of static and mobile patrols in high-risk areas. The military component also maintained its presence at 19 team sites and 1 temporary operating base spread throughout the two sectors in Darfur. Moreover, to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance, humanitarian civil-military coordination structures were established at mission headquarters and at the sector level to enhance the provision of military escorts to humanitarian partners in Darfur.

78. UNAMID provided physical protection to civilians in team sites throughout Darfur through the conduct of patrols in internally displaced persons camps, adjacent areas, areas of return and along migration routes. Community-oriented policing functions were operationalized in the team sites in the areas of awareness-raising and gender mainstreaming through the establishment of family and child protection desks in the Government of the Sudan police in Darfur. In addition, the Operation made visits to detention centres and local police stations to monitor the welfare of detainees, monitored referral pathways for sexual and gender-based violence victims and followed up on sexual and gender-based violence cases for the protection and security of vulnerable women and children. The Operation also provided training and development support to the Sudanese police, including through the development of various standard operating procedures to enable the Sudanese police to meet international policing standards. The Operation expanded engagement with the Sudanese police leadership through the Sudanese police force development committee at the federal level in Khartoum and the police development coordination committees at the state level, in line with the Operation's memorandum of understanding with the Sudanese police. Furthermore, the police component collaborated with other Operation components and coordinated with the United Nations country team to support infrastructure development for the Sudanese police.

79. UNAMID, through the Ordnance Disposal Office, conducted activities relating to explosive remnants of war throughout Darfur, with a focus on the Jebel Marra task force area of responsibility, as well as the survey of the UNAMID temporary operating base in Golo and the team sites that had been closed during the reporting period. The Office teams conducted general explosive hazard assessments in 318 villages and cleared 207 reported dangerous areas and disposed of 7,182 items of unexploded ordnance, 8,318 items of expired explosive ordnance and 404,695 small arms ammunition rounds. Access to several parts of Jebel Marra remained a challenge during the reporting period owing to insecurity. The Operation also delivered explosive remnants of war risk education to 153,602 beneficiaries in 2,499 sessions and provided support to 50 victims of explosive remnants of war incidents through income-generation projects. Furthermore, in support of national capacity development, the Office provided support to national implementing partners through the delivery of four targeted training courses to National Mine Action Centre personnel.

80. UNAMID continued to monitor, investigate and report on human rights and protection concerns, including conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence. It engaged with the Government of the Sudan and other key stakeholders regarding compliance with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law and advocated reform to legislation, in particular on the protection of women and children, and supported the enhancement of the capacity of human rights and transitional justice mechanisms, as set forth in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. In addition, UNAMID mainstreamed human rights into the work of State and non-State institutions and facilitated the work of the Human Rights Council special procedures mandate holder (i.e., the Independent Expert on the

situation of human rights in the Sudan). During the reporting period, efforts to mainstream human rights into the work of non-United Nations security forces continued, in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy, and training in human rights due diligence policy principles was conducted for humanitarian partners.

81. UNAMID continued to mainstream child rights and child protection through capacity-building and the training of peacekeepers and associated Operation personnel in the application of relevant Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict and internal policy directives on mainstreaming the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict within United Nations peacekeeping operations. The campaign “Protect Children/Support the Efforts of UNAMID–No sexual relations with minors”, aimed at maintaining zero incidents of sexual abuse and exploitation by UNAMID staff members, was undertaken with the message that sexual activity with children (persons under the age of 18) is prohibited regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally and that a mistaken belief in the age of a child is not a defence. The Operation held discussions with the Sudanese armed forces and armed groups aimed at securing their commitment to concluding time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children, which led to a new command order by the leader of the Sudanese Revolutionary Council and the renewal of two orders by the leaderships of the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and the Justice and Equality Movement. In addition, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, the Operation extended training on child protection, monitoring and reporting of violations to national partners to enhance their awareness and promote local ownership of the child protection agenda.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Stable and secure environment in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Reduced number of violent intercommunal (inter-ethnic or intertribal) conflicts as the result of improved early warning capacities and information-sharing (2015/16: 41; 2016/17: 34; 2017/18: 30)

A total of 30 violent intercommunal (inter-ethnic or intertribal) conflicts, resulting in 170 fatalities, were recorded during the reporting period, compared with 34 violent intercommunal conflicts, resulting in 244 fatalities, in the previous period. The reduction is due in large part to the implementation of a disarmament campaign by the Government of the Sudan. The robust interventions by the state governments and native administrations in intercommunal conflicts and the establishment of various mediation committees, as well as support provided by UNAMID to mediation efforts, also contributed to an improvement in the situation during the reporting period

2.1.2 Increase in the number of explosive remnants of war disposed of in and around the Jebel Marra area (2015/16: 600; 2016/17: 5,036; 2017/18: 7,000)

A total of 15,500 items of explosive remnants of war and 404,695 rounds of small arms ammunition were safely disposed of during the reporting period. The increased number of explosive ordnance items disposed of was due to the Operation’s response to an emergency situation in Nyala, South Darfur, where an ammunition storage facility of the Sudanese Armed Forces suffered an unplanned explosion, requiring a considerable clearance effort of explosive ordnance

2.1.3 Increase in the number of responses to explosive remnants of war incidents through survey activities in areas outside of the Jebel Marra area (2015/16: 30; 2016/17: 268; 2017/18: 280)	General hazard assessments were conducted in 318 villages in the five Darfur states, with 207 reported dangerous areas cleared. The increased number of responses was the result of increased access to previously inaccessible areas of Darfur
2.1.4 Reduction in the number of criminal/public order incidents in internally displaced persons camps and areas of return (2015/16: 610; 2016/17: 489; 2017/18: 450)	A total of 422 criminal/public order incidents were recorded in internally displaced persons camps and areas of return during the reporting period, compared with 489 incidents during the previous period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A total of 255,500 troop-days provided by 4 company-size force/sector reserves ready to intervene throughout the mission area (175 troops per company for 4 companies for 365 days)	255,500	Troop-days were provided, comprising 4 reserve companies
A total of 74,460 troop-days provided by the headquarters company to ensure static security, office clerks and radio operators for Operation headquarters (132 troops per day for 365 days), and escorts for the senior management and VIP visitors (12 troops per team for 6 teams for 365 days)	56,544	Troop-days were provided with headquarters responsibilities and VIP senior escorts. The lower number of troop-days was due to the reduced demand for VIP escorts
A total of 1,220,805 troop mobile and foot patrol days to ensure the safety and protection of civilians, monitor and verify intense conflicts and the position, strength and movement of all forces engaged in the Darfur conflict, and ensure the security of military observers for team sites (45 troops per patrol for 3 patrols per team site for 365 days per team site) (July–September 2017 (92 days), 36 team sites, 422,280 troop-days; October 2017–March 2018 (182 days), 24 team sites, 589,680 troop-days; and April–June 2018 (91 days), 17 team sites, 208,845 troop-days)	1,575,090	Troop mobile and foot patrol days were provided. The increased number of troop days was due to the closure of some team sites later than anticipated
A total of 678,225 troop-days to provide static security, command and control and logistical support for team sites (75 troops for 365 days per team site) (July–September 2017 (92 days), 36 teams sites, 234,600 troop-days; October 2017–March 2018 (182 days), 24 team sites, 327,600 troop-days; and April–June 2018 (91 days), 17 team sites, 116,025 troop-days)	722,550	Troop-days were provided for static security, command and control and logistical support at team sites, including temporary operating bases

<p>A total of 1,600 air utility support-hours to provide highly mobile rapid protection in high-risk areas, or where ground accessibility is limited, to support civilian and military transport helicopters and ground convoys and for patrolling, reconnaissance and oversight visits beginning on 1 September 2017 (4 military utility helicopters for 40 hours per helicopter per month for 10 months)</p>	744	<p>Air utility support hours were provided. Air utility support commenced operations only in November 2017, resulting in a lower number of flying hours during the period</p>
<p>A total of 13,505 liaison officer-days for close liaison with national and local authorities, other parties, tribal leaders and local communities to resolve conflict-related issues (37 officers for 365 days)</p>	10,325	<p>Liaison officer-days were provided. The reduced number of liaison officer-days was due to the reduction of 10 liaison officers effective March 2018 as a result of the reconfiguration of the military component</p>
<p>A total of 111,825 troop-days at 3 temporary operating bases to secure areas for specific operational activities, including logistics/distribution points and centres, weapons collection and storage points (175 troops per day) (El Serif, July–December 2017 (184 days), 32,200 troop-days; Kalma, July 2017–March 2018 (274 days), 47,950 troop-days; Golo, January–June 2018 (181 days), 31,675 troop-days)</p>	130,025	<p>Troop-days were provided. The higher number of troop-days was due to the operationalization of the Golo temporary operating base, effective 7 February 2018, and the handover of the El Serif temporary operating base to formed police units, effective 7 March 2018</p>
<p>A total of 256,960 formed police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons (64 personnel per formed police unit for 11 units for 365 days)</p>	277,035	<p>Formed police operational days were provided for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons (average of 69 personnel per formed police unit for 11 units for 365 days)</p>
<p>A total of 128,480 formed police operational days to provide reserve support and protection to United Nations police personnel and security for UNAMID installations, humanitarian escorts and the quick reaction force throughout Darfur (32 police personnel per formed police unit for 11 units for 365 days)</p>	140,525	<p>Formed police operational days were provided (average of 35 police personnel per formed police unit for 11 units for 365 days)</p>
<p>A total of 160,600 police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons, including through the implementation of community policing activities throughout Darfur (8 police personnel per patrol for 55 patrols per day for 365 days)</p>	137,970	<p>Police operational days were provided for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons, including through the implementation of community policing activities throughout Darfur (average of 6 police personnel per patrol for 63 patrols per day for 365 days). The lower output was attributable to the reconfiguration of the Operation, the cancellation of patrols due to environmental challenges and maintenance requirements of contingent-owned equipment and unplanned humanitarian escort requirements</p>

Provision of 80 training courses for 720 community policing volunteers from internally displaced persons camps to assist the Government of the Sudan police in maintaining public order in the 5 states of Darfur, comprising 40 training sessions on community policing for 360 community policing volunteers and 40 training sessions on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for 360 community policing volunteers	46	Training courses were held for 1,275 community policing volunteers from internally displaced persons camps, as follows: 36 courses on community policing for 893 participants and 10 courses on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for 382 participants. The lower number of courses conducted was due to the gradual merger of the UNAMID police community policing volunteers concept into the Sudanese police popular policing concept
Establishment of one coordination mechanism (including a community alert network) in each Darfur state to enhance early warning capacities, prevent intercommunal violence and improve information-sharing on potential threats to civilians, and to initiate/support activities in response to the identified threats	Yes	Early warning mechanisms were established in each Darfur state, including 10 early warning mechanisms in Central Darfur and 26 in South Darfur. In response to identified threats to civilians, information-sharing and other support activities occurred in South Darfur (29), East Darfur (13), North Darfur (23) and Central Darfur (30)
Conduct of monthly joint field assessment missions to identified hotspot areas, in collaboration with the integrated field protection teams	Yes	Integrated joint field missions were conducted throughout Darfur, including 23 in South Darfur, 9 in East Darfur, 83 in West Darfur, 26 in Central Darfur and 36 in North Darfur
Provision of explosive hazard assessments in 280 suspected contaminated areas across Darfur, including Jebel Marra	207	Suspected contaminated areas were assessed throughout Darfur, including Jebel Marra
Disposal of 7,000 items of explosive ordnance	15,500	Items of explosive remnants of war and 404,695 rounds of small arms ammunition were safely disposed of. The increased number of items disposed of was due to clearance of the Government of the Sudan ammunition storage facility in Nyala
Provision of at least 4 training sessions to the National Mine Action Centre and other relevant national institutions involved in mine action in Darfur to strengthen their capacity in addressing issues related to residual explosive ordnance, especially in areas where UNAMID is drawing down	4	Training sessions were provided to the National Mine Action Centre and other relevant national institutions involved in mine action in Darfur in the areas of information management and quality assurance, explosive ordnance disposal, ammunition safety management and emergency trauma bag and individual first aid
Provision of explosive remnants of war risk education to 40,000 beneficiaries in Jebel Marra and 80,000 beneficiaries in the rest of Darfur, through direct means of communication	153,602	Persons benefited from 2,499 risk education sessions on explosive remnants of war through direct means of communication, including 52,092 beneficiaries in Jebel Marra
Implementation of a social reintegration programme targeting up to 50 victims of explosive remnants of war incidents	50	Victims of explosive remnants of war incidents were provided with income-generation support in the five Darfur states

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Sustained secure environment that enables the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the restoration of livelihoods

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

2.2.1 Increase in the number of humanitarian missions/convoys escorted by UNAMID (2015/16: 513; 2016/17: 674; 2017/18: 750)

650 humanitarian missions/convoys were escorted by UNAMID during the reporting period. The lower number of escorts provided was due to the closure of team sites during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
184,128 troop-days of convoy protection for logistics transport convoys in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance (56 troops per escort per convoy) (July–September 2017 (92 days), 12 convoys per day, 61,824 troop-days; October 2017–March 2018 (182 days), 9 convoys per day, 91,728 troop-days; April 2018–June 2018 (91 days), 6 convoys per day, 30,576 troop-days)	280,560	Troop-days of convoy protection were provided for logistics transport convoys. The higher number of troop-days was due to the increased humanitarian assistance activities by the United Nations country team to conflict-affected populations in several areas of Darfur
Provision of security services, including logistics and medical evacuation support, throughout the area of operations to the United Nations country team and international and national non-governmental humanitarian organizations, as well as to organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes	Yes	UNAMID provided security services to the United Nations country team and international and national non-governmental humanitarian organizations, including at 15 accommodation sites for United Nations country team staff members, 35 warehouses and 9 office buildings
Organization of monthly joint civil-military coordination forums in each state where UNAMID provides security escorts to humanitarian partners and quarterly joint civil-military advisory group meetings at Operation headquarters to increase interaction, strengthen coordination and improve planning of the Operation's support to humanitarian partners, in coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Yes	Sector civil-military coordination forums and a headquarters civil-military advisory group were established in each state and at Operation headquarters, respectively, and met regularly (except in West Darfur state, where the forum was suspended owing to the limited number of requests for UNAMID escorts). The forums, co-chaired with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, played a critical role in enhancing coordination, information-sharing and logistic arrangements for supporting humanitarian operations in Darfur. During the reporting period, 19 forums were held, including 15 civil-military coordination forums 4 four civil military advisory group forums

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Enhanced physical protection of conflict-affected populations through prevention, and response to imminent protection threats

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

2.3.1 Effective implementation of the UNAMID revised protection of civilians strategy

Monthly Joint Protection Group meetings were held at Operation headquarters and at sector levels and continued to provide guidance and advice to the Operation's components on the implementation of the protection of civilians strategy. In addition, integrated field protection teams were present in 19 team sites to gather early warning information and interaction with local communities. Integrated field protection teams were functional throughout North, West, Central and South Darfur states by the end of the reporting period

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

Identification of heightened risk areas in each sector through review and revision of 5 sector-level protection priority matrices and their associated prioritization for early warning and early response through sector-specific action plans

Yes

The Operation conducted Darfur-wide mapping of farming and livelihood areas to determine protection threats and risks for internally displaced persons carrying out farming and livelihood activities in various parts of the region. A total of 77 areas/villages were prioritized on the basis of their "serious" and "very serious" protection of civilians risk level designations

Organization of monthly meetings of the Joint Protection Group at Operation headquarters and monthly meetings of sector Joint Protection Groups to provide support and policy and operational guidance on the implementation of the Operation's protection of civilians' strategy

Yes

A total of 52 Joint Protection Group meetings were held, including 10 meetings at Operation headquarters and 42 Sector Joint Protection Group meetings at various locations throughout Darfur (8 in North Darfur, 11 in West Darfur, 9 in Central Darfur, 6 in East Darfur and 8 in South Darfur). The meetings, held with the participation of relevant United Nations country team members, provided policy and operational guidance and support and coordination for the effective implementation of the protection of civilians strategy

Conduct of monthly monitoring, assessment and guidance missions to team sites on the implementation of the Operation's protection of civilians' strategy

Yes

A total of 71 monitoring, assessment and guidance missions were undertaken to team sites on the implementation of the protection of civilians strategy during the reporting period (22 in North Darfur, 21 in West Darfur, 16 in Central Darfur, 2 in East Darfur and 16 in South Darfur). In addition, the refined protection of civilians strategy was successfully rolled out at 22 team sites to 822 military, police and civilian personnel

Expected accomplishment 2.4: Promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur

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

2.4.1 Adoption by the Government of the Sudan and/or oversight and legislative bodies of at least 3 new strategies for the promotion and protection of human rights, including transitional justice and women's rights, in Darfur (2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 2; 2017/18: 3)

On 1 February 2018, the North Darfur Wali issued a decree requesting state authorities to remove all illegal land occupiers and for the restoration of the land to the original owners, most of whom were internally displaced persons and refugees. The Wali also deployed Government of the Sudan forces to reinforce the decree. In April 2018, the Government of the Sudan shifted the jurisdiction of rape cases from the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, who will henceforth deal with all rape cases under article 149 of the criminal law, with the exception of those relating to the conflict in Darfur, which shall continue to remain under the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor. In June 2018, the Wali and the Cabinet ministers of West Darfur state approved a policy on the protection of women. The policy reaffirms the equality of men and women and provides for protection against violence

2.4.2 Effective functioning of the National Human Rights Commission and the establishment of human rights subcommittees for Darfur, as provided for in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (2015/16: the first branch office of the National Human Rights Commission was launched in El Fasher but was not operational; 2016/17: a branch of the National Human Rights Commission in Darfur is established; 2017/18: a branch of the National Human Rights Commission in Darfur is fully operational)

The National Human Rights Commission branch in El Fasher, established in 2016, continued to face major constraints, including limitations with respect to logistics and infrastructure and inadequate resources to carry out its programmes, with only one staff member currently on board. During the reporting period, the Commission was in the process of writing its first human rights situational report covering the period 2012–2017. The Operation continued to support the Commission and facilitated arrangements for data-collection workshops in West, Central and North Darfur states

2.4.3 Increase in the number of responses provided by the Government of the Sudan to human rights violations in Darfur (2015/16: 27; 2016/17: 32; 2017/18: 38)

UNAMID verified and documented 39 incidents in which the Government of the Sudan authorities had taken appropriate action against human rights violations, including action against 6 government officials linked to state authorities. Responses by prosecutors and judges in respect of human rights violations were recorded in West Darfur. In El Geneina, the Operation documented increasing adherence to stipulated laws and procedures by prosecutors and judges in 15 sexual and gender-based violence cases, while judges refused to accept out-of-court settlements for rape cases involving children

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice and support to the Government's Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur and the National Human Rights Commission on the effective implementation of the Operation's human rights protection mandate through 4 meetings and 2 training workshops, in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Yes	UNAMID, in collaboration with OHCHR, provided technical advice to the Government's Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur and the National Human Rights Commission through 6 meetings and 9 workshops, as follows: 3 meetings and 2 consultative workshops with the Advisory Council on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the universal periodic review; supported the Commission with the facilitation of 3 focus group meetings with young people, women and community leaders in North Darfur in April 2018; supported the Commission in the facilitation of 3 awareness-raising workshops on the promotion of human rights programmes in North Darfur schools in June 2018 in respect of the right to education; and supported the Commission on 4 consultative workshops in July 2017 (El Fasher and El Geneina) and December 2017 (Nyala and Ed Daein) aimed at enhancing cooperation between the Commission and stakeholders in the implementation of the Commission's mandate
Provision of advice to state committees, through 5 meetings and 5 workshops on combating violence against women, the implementation of their workplans, prevention strategies, responses to sexual and gender-based violence and institutional development, in collaboration with OHCHR	7	UNAMID provided advice to state committees through the following: Meetings were held with state committees in which UNAMID provided technical advice on the implementation of workplans and strategies to combat sexual violence
	5	Workshops were held with various state committees, as follows: a 2-day training session in South Darfur on combating violence against women; 2 workshops for women protection networks in internally displaced camps on women's rights and sexual and gender-based violence; a 1-day workshop in East Darfur on understanding sexual and gender-based violence and its reporting obligations under the monitoring and reporting arrangement mechanism; and a 5-day workshop in West Darfur, entitled "Strengthening capacity to combat sexual and gender-based violence"
Provision of advice to the state legislatures in Darfur, through 4 meetings and 2 workshops, on the conformity of existing laws with international human rights standards, in collaboration with OHCHR	3	UNAMID provided technical advice to the state legislatures in Darfur through the following: Meetings, including 2 meetings with the North Darfur state legislature, on strategies to promulgate laws in conformity with international standards and 1 meeting with members of the legislative council in West Darfur to advocate a bill on the rights of persons with disabilities

	1	Workshop in West Darfur on the role of legislators in reforming laws to promote social justice and peace. A meeting and a workshop planned with the South Darfur legislature could not be held owing to insufficient funding for the activity
Conduct of 125 field visits to monitor and investigate the human rights situation, comprising 75 fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and local communities and 50 follow-up visits to verify actions taken and their progress	138	Field visits were conducted to monitor and investigate the human rights situation, comprising 92 fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and 46 follow-up visits to verify actions taken and their progress The increased number of visits was due mainly to increased access to parts of Jebel Marra
Provision of technical assistance to the Darfur transitional justice actors, through 3 workshops, to enhance their empowerment to fight impunity, promote reconciliation, develop knowledge of human rights and build the skills and capacity of key stakeholders, including civil society	3	Workshops were conducted for Darfur transitional justice actors, as follows: a training workshop held in Addis Ababa in July 2017 on human rights and transitional justice concepts; a 2-day workshop held in Khartoum in October 2017 on transitional justice; and a 2-day workshop held in North Darfur in December 2017 on transitional justice and human rights
Provision of 10 training courses for prosecutors, judges, medical personnel, Sudanese Armed Forces personnel, law enforcement officials, prison officials, armed movements and rural/traditional mechanisms on the administration of justice in order to promote international human rights standards and accountability, in collaboration with OHCHR	11	Training courses on international human rights standards and accountability were conducted by UNAMID, as follows: 2 training sessions for 30 Popular Defence Forces personnel; 2 workshops for 35 Government of the Sudan police officers; 2 training sessions for 30 newly recruited prison officers; 1 workshop for rural court judges; 2 training sessions in North Darfur on international humanitarian law for 25 members of the Sudanese Armed Forces; a training session in East Darfur on the rights of disabled persons for 30 persons with disabilities; and a training session in Central Darfur on leadership and human rights for 25 persons from the Hasahisa internally displaced persons camp and other relevant stakeholders
Provision of technical assistance to the Government of the Sudan police training centres and the judges training centre, through 2 workshops on the promotion of human rights and their human rights curricula, in collaboration with OHCHR	1	Workshop was facilitated in Central Darfur for 35 Government of the Sudan police officers on the use of force and arrests in Central Darfur. The training session for judges could not be held as planned owing to difficulties experienced in obtaining the requisite permission from the authorities

<p>Organization of 5 community awareness-raising campaigns and dissemination of human rights educational materials, including educational fliers, bags and posters, to raise the awareness of civil society and communities in five sectors about national and international human rights instruments</p>	12	<p>Community awareness-raising campaigns were organized, as follows: UNAMID, in collaboration with the local community, commemorated International Human Rights Day on 1 December 2017 in the state capitals of Darfur; 5 community outreach sessions on human rights and international humanitarian law were conducted in March 2018 in Nertiti and Hasahisa internal displaced persons camps, Tamar Boljimail village, and Golo town in Central Darfur; and 6 events in the five Darfur states and Operation headquarters were conducted to commemorate the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, with the aim of promoting community-wide awareness of the importance of empowering women and prioritizing the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women. The Operation distributed human rights educational and communication materials to the local communities to raise awareness of gender-based violence, including through the dissemination of bags, scarves, T-shirts, mugs and hats</p> <p>The higher-than-planned number of campaigns was attributable to funding made available by OHCHR</p>
<p>Organization of 2 workshops to promote human rights due diligence principles among the United Nations country team and national authorities, in collaboration with OHCHR</p>	1	<p>Workshop on human rights due diligence policy for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration stakeholders was held in July 2017. A second planned workshop for United Nations country team personnel was not held owing to competing programme priorities of country team staff</p>
<p>Organization of 5 Global Open Days in each Darfur state and 1 Darfur-wide consultation, to provide women at the grass-roots level with a forum to engage with state leadership and the United Nations system, on the status of implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in collaboration with UN-Women</p>	5	<p>Global Open Days consultations in each Darfur state and 1 Darfur-wide consultation were organized by UNAMID. The consultations included 500 women at the grassroots level who engaged with leadership from the United Nations system and the state governments on the status of the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security</p>

Expected accomplishment 2.5: Progressive elimination of grave violations against children committed by the parties to the conflict

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.5.1 Number of community-based strategic plans issued and implemented by tribal leaders to end the recruitment and use of children in communal conflicts and other grave violations against children (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 2)

During the reporting period, the leader of the Awakening Revolutionary Council issued a command order prohibiting the recruitment and use of child soldiers and sexual violence against and the abduction, killing and maiming of children. A second planned command order was not achieved owing to challenges in gaining access to tribal leaders

2.5.2 Number of action plans elaborated, signed and implemented by parties to the conflict to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children (2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 2; 2017/18: 2)

During the reporting period, the leadership of the Sudan Liberation Army/Peace and Development signed a command order prohibiting the recruitment and use of child soldiers and sexual violence against and the abduction, killing and maiming of children. A second planned command order was not achieved owing to challenges in gaining access to the leadership of the armed groups. Nevertheless, 2 command orders were renewed by the leadership of the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and the Justice and Equality Movement

2.5.3 Number of child protection committees in Darfur trained to raise awareness on child rights and child protection at the community level to enable communities to take ownership of the protection of children (2015/16: 25; 2016/17: 45; 2017/18: 33)

A total of 40 child protection committees were established and trained on child rights and child protection during the reporting period. The increased number of committees established was due to the positive impact of the “No Child Soldiers–Protect Darfur” campaign that was conducted throughout Darfur

2.5.4 Increase in the number of parties to the conflict trained on child rights and child protection to raise their awareness and knowledge of the 6 grave child rights violations and international norms and standards (2015/16: 5; 2016/17: 3; 2017/18: 6)

A total of 430 commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Sudanese Armed Forces had their awareness raised on child rights and child protection. The campaign “Train Parties to the Conflict on the Protection of Children/Promote Local Ownership of the Protection of the Child” was rolled out in January 2018 at the Sudanese Armed Forces headquarters, in El-Fasher, North Darfur, and Sudanese Armed Forces Division 16 in South Darfur. The lower-than-planned number of parties trained was due to the fact that some armed groups were not physically present in Darfur during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 6 meetings with ethnic leaders to negotiate and provide advice and support in the drafting and implementation of community-based strategic plans to end and prevent the use of children in communal conflicts	6	Meetings were organized by UNAMID with the leader of the Awakening Revolutionary Council, which led to the issuance of a command order in October 2017 prohibiting the recruitment and use of child soldiers and sexual violence against and the abduction, killing and maiming of children
Organization of 4 meetings with armed groups to promote the adoption of measures to prevent the recruitment and use of child soldiers in communal conflicts	4	Meetings were held during the reporting period to promote the adoption of measures to prevent the recruitment and use of child soldiers in communal conflicts, including 1 meeting with the Justice and Equality Movement, 1 meeting with the Sudan Liberation Army/Peace and Development and 2 meetings with the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi
Organization of 6 training sessions on child rights and child protection to benefit members of parties to the conflict in order to build their capacity and knowledge with respect to the 6 grave child rights violations and monitoring and reporting mechanisms	4	Training sessions were held with the Sudanese Armed Forces to roll out the campaign “Train Parties to the Conflict on the Protection of Children/Promote Local Ownership of the Protection of the Child”. A total of 430 Sudanese Armed Forces officials had their awareness raised on child rights and child protection

<p>Organization of 20 community campaigns under the theme “No child soldiers-protect Darfur” aimed at ending the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups</p>	38	<p>Community campaigns were held throughout Darfur, raising the awareness of 9,618 local community members under the theme “No Child Soldiers–Protect Darfur”</p> <p>The higher-than-planned number of campaigns was necessitated by the conflict in the Jebel Marra region</p>
<p>Organization of 65 training sessions on child rights and child protection to benefit at least 2,800 national child protection stakeholders, including members of civil society organizations, community policing volunteers, Government of the Sudan institutions, community-based child protection committees and child protection focal points</p>	171	<p>Training sessions were held on child rights and child protection. A total of 3,056 national child protection stakeholders, including members of civil society organizations, community policing volunteers, Government of the Sudan institutions, internally displaced persons, community-based child protection committees and child protection focal points, benefited from the training sessions</p> <p>The higher-than-planned number of training sessions was necessitated by the conflict in the Jebel Marra region</p>
<p>Submission of 4 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building and 4 reports on grave violations committed against children to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict</p>	10	<p>Reports were produced, as follows: 6 reports on grave violations committed against children were submitted to the Security Council working group on children and armed conflict and 4 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building were submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict</p>
<p>Organization of 190 monitoring missions to field localities and camps for internally displaced persons to follow up and verify allegations of grave violations committed against children</p>	524	<p>Monitoring missions to field localities and camps for internally displaced persons were carried out to verify allegations of grave violations committed against children</p> <p>The higher number of monitoring activities was due to an escalation of hostilities in Jebel Marra, necessitating a need to follow up on the impact on children</p>
<p>Organization of monthly meetings of the monitoring and reporting mechanism working group to follow up, verify, document and respond to violations perpetrated against children</p>	70	<p>Meetings of the monitoring and reporting mechanism working group, co-chaired by UNAMID and UNICEF, were undertaken in South, West, Central and North Darfur states to follow up, verify, document and respond to violations perpetrated against children</p>

Expected accomplishment 2.6: Progress towards the effective re-establishment of the criminal justice chain throughout Darfur through enhanced capacity of police, justice and prison institutions to combat impunity, mediate community conflicts and improve access to justice

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.6.1 Increase in the number of judges and prosecutors deployed in priority areas in North, West, South and Central Darfur to support the functioning of courts and prosecution offices (2015/16: not

The number of judges and prosecutors deployed in priority areas was as follows:

North Darfur: 19 judges and 17 prosecutors. There was no increase from the previous period

applicable; 2016/17: 17; 2017/18: 80 (10 judges and 10 prosecutors per state))

West Darfur: 14 judges and 7 prosecutors. There was a decrease of 3 judges and 4 prosecutors from the previous period

South Darfur: 35 judges and 23 prosecutors. There was no increase from the previous period

Central Darfur: 13 judges and 5 prosecutors. There was an increase of 7 judges from the previous period

2.6.2 Increase in the number of civil disputes mediated by rural courts in compliance with national and international standards (2015/16: 25; 2016/17: 95; 2017/18: 125)

2,000 cases were adjudicated and mediated by rural courts in the five states of Darfur, in compliance with national and international standards

The significant increase in the number of cases adjudicated and mediated by rural courts was attributed to an increase in the number of operational rural courts in Darfur; the training provided to rural court judges on mediation; the development of a handbook for rural court judges, in collaboration with the Sudan Judiciary, which is a reference manual for the rural court judges in the mediation and adjudication of disputes; and an increase in the number of returnees in North Darfur

2.6.3 Increase in the number of policies, guidance materials and standard operating procedures developed and adopted for improved management and accountability of prisons, particularly in priority areas, as foreseen in the five-year strategic plan for Darfur prisons (2015/16: 2; 2016/17: 8; 2017/18: 12)

8 additional standard operating procedures were developed and adopted by the Sudan General Directorate of Prisons and Reform for use in Darfur prisons. This brought the total number of policies and standard operating procedures developed to 20

2.6.4 Increase in the number of prison officers trained on the newly adopted standard operating procedures for prison management and operations (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 370; 2017/18: 590)

590 prison officers were trained on the newly adopted standard operating procedures for prison management and operations

2.6.5 Number of the Government of the Sudan police officers trained in modern democratic policing (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 1,030)

1,203 Government of the Sudan police officers were trained in modern democratic policing. The increased number of participants was due to additional courses requested by the Sudanese police at the state level

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of quarterly meetings of the United Nations joint rule of law programme steering committee and technical task force, in collaboration with the United Nations country team	4	Meetings were held, in coordination with the United Nations country team, as follows: a United Nations joint rule of law programme steering committee to discuss preparations for a proposed donor conference and issues relating to resource mobilization; a discussion on state stabilization plans, integrated strategic framework resource mobilization and coordination on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; a discussion on the implementation of the United Nations joint rule of law and human rights programme; and a meeting to ensure an integrated and

Provision of strategic and technical advice to the Chief Justice, the Minister of Justice and the Director-General of Prisons and Reform on the functioning of the criminal justice chain in areas of return, through 2 meetings	Yes	coordinated comprehensive “One System” approach to rule of law and United Nations activities in Darfur in support of the Government of the Sudan’s delivery of justice services
Provision of advice to state chief judges, general prosecutors and prison directors on the coordination of the functioning of the criminal justice chain in the 4 selected geographic locations in Darfur (North, West, South and Central Darfur), through 4 meetings	Yes	<p>UNAMID held strategic meetings with the Chief Justice of the Sudan and a team of senior members of the judiciary in Khartoum and discussed, among other things, the Operation’s support for the re-establishment of the criminal justice chain in areas of return. The Operation and the Deputy Chief Justice of Sudan conducted a joint assessment visit to Kabkabiyah, visited the district court and prison and discussed the functioning of the criminal justice chain in the area. No meeting was held with the Minister of Justice because prosecutorial services had been transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the Office of the Attorney General pursuant to the Public Prosecution Act of 2017. A meeting was held with officials of the Office of the Public Prosecutor on the provision of capacity-building activities for the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur. In addition, the Operation held 4 meetings on the provision of strategic and technical advice to the Director-General of Prisons and Reform</p> <p>The Operation provided advice to state chief judges, general prosecutors and prison directors, as follows:</p> <p>North Darfur: UNAMID provided advice to the chief judge on the establishment of justice institutions in Kabkabiyah. The advice resulted in the deployment of two district court judges to Kabkabiyah</p> <p>West Darfur: UNAMID had 3 meetings with the state prison director in respect of the construction of two dormitories and a health centre at the Ardamata prison; 2 meetings with the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur in El Geneina relating to the construction an office for the Special Prosecutor; and 1 meeting with the General Prosecutor relating to the construction of one prosecution office in Mornei, which is an area of return</p> <p>South Darfur: UNAMID had 2 meetings with the Sudan Judiciary and prosecutors that resulted in the Operation funding the construction of one local court and one prosecution office in Bileil locality and one rural court in Shataya, which are areas of return</p> <p>Central Darfur: UNAMID had 3 advisory meetings with the Sudan Judiciary, the Office of the General Prosecutor and prison services on the establishment of a coordination mechanism to strengthen the criminal justice chain. This resulted in an agreement to begin a coordination meeting on pre-trial detention</p> <p>In addition, the Operation provided technical advice and mentoring support to state prison directors and prison</p>

		institutions in the five states of Darfur on the application of standard operating procedures for prison management and operations to improve safety and security
Development of 1 guidance manual on the Government of the Sudan civil procedures to facilitate the management of land dispute cases by town and rural courts and organization of 5 workshops for 100 rural court judges on the new guidance manual	1	Handbook for rural courts was developed in collaboration with the Sudan Judiciary, which is a reference manual for rural court judges in the mediation and adjudication of disputes, including land disputes and other communal conflict drivers. The Chief Justice of the Sudan validated and published the handbook during a validation workshop in held Khartoum on 17 January 2018. Six workshops for 180 rural court judges (30 judges per workshop) in North, Central, East, and West Darfur were conducted on the new guidance manual. The increased number of judges trained was made possible by additional funding provided by one Member State
Organization of 1 training course on administration of justice and international standards for 20 Government of the Sudan judicial officers and prosecutors working in the Special Court for Darfur Crimes	1	Workshop on administration of justice and international standards was organized for 30 special prosecutors for Darfur crimes, general prosecutors, military prosecutors and police investigators
Organization of 2 meetings of the National Prison Development Committee to evaluate and plan the development of standard practices and regulations for the management of prisons and prison security in accordance with the five-year strategic plan for Darfur prisons	2	Meetings of the National Prison Development Committee were organized to validate 8 standard operating procedures that were later adopted for use by the Government of the Sudan in enhancing management and operations in Darfur prisons
Organization of 5 two-week in-service training courses for 180 prison officers, including 60 women, and 5 two-week training courses for 410 newly recruited staff on the implementation of standard operating procedures to enhance prison security and public safety	6	Two-week in-service training courses on the application of standard operating procedures were organized across Darfur states for 180 Sudanese prisons officers, including 48 women. In addition, 8 two-week courses were organized for 410 newly recruited prison officers on human rights and the implementation of standard operating procedures
Organization of 6 workshops, comprising 3 workshops with the Government of the Sudan police on community-oriented policing, gender mainstreaming and support for law enforcement agents, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and 3 workshops for community policing volunteers, internally displaced persons and community leaders on the establishment of community policing, on sexual and gender-based violence and on human rights, to facilitate family and child protection in Darfur	6	Workshops were organized, as follows: 3 workshops, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, for the Government of the Sudan police on community-oriented policing, gender mainstreaming and support for law enforcement agents; and 3 workshops for community policing volunteers, internally displaced persons and community leaders on the establishment of community policing, sexual and gender-based violence and human rights in order to facilitate family and child protection in Darfur
Organization of 3 seminars for the Government of the Sudan police women's	3	Seminars were organized in coordination with the United Nations country team and other stakeholders for

protection group in Darfur on gender mainstreaming in the Government of the Sudan law enforcement institutions, in coordination with the United Nations country team and other stakeholders		the Government of the Sudan police women's protection group in Darfur on gender mainstreaming in the Government of the Sudan's law enforcement institutions
Organization of 312 safety coordination meetings with the Government of the Sudan police, internally displaced persons and humanitarian agencies in 24 team sites and 2 temporary operating bases, in coordination with the United Nations country team and other stakeholders	201	Safety coordination meetings were organized in coordination with the United Nations country team and other stakeholders for the Government of the Sudan police, internally displaced persons and humanitarian agencies. The lower number of meetings held was due to transportation challenges during the rainy season, rotation/repatriation of formed police units and maintenance requirements of contingent-owned equipment
Organization of 1,352 sensitization meetings with the Government of the Sudan police leadership on issues of sexual and gender-based violence for the facilitation of the recruitment of female community policing volunteers for the Government of the Sudan police (52 sensitization meetings each at 24 team sites and 2 temporary operating bases)	1,140	Awareness-raising meetings were organized through community policing with the Government of the Sudan police leadership on issues of sexual and gender-based violence for the facilitation of the recruitment of women community policing volunteers into the Government of the Sudan police. The lower number of meetings held was due mainly to transport challenges and the rotation/repatriation of formed police units
Development of an institutional framework document for the Government of the Sudan police	Yes	An institutional framework document containing 9 standard operating procedures was developed and shared with the Sudanese police. All 9 standard operating procedures were accepted by the Sudanese police
Provision of 35 basic and advanced training courses for 1,030 Government of the Sudan police officers, in coordination with the United Nations country team and other stakeholders, comprising 6 courses on human rights for 210 participants; 5 courses on community policing for 250 participants; 4 courses on basic computer skills for 80 participants; 2 courses on advanced computer skills for 20 participants; 2 courses on family and child protection for 20 participants; 1 course on first aid for 50 participants; 1 course on riot combat for 100 participants; 3 courses on advanced criminal investigation for 90 participants; 3 courses on crime scene management for 60 participants; 2 courses on investigating armed tribal disputes for 30 participants; 5 courses on training the trainer for 100 participants; and 1 course on strategy and leadership for 20 participants	41	Training courses were conducted for 1,203 Government of the Sudan police officers, including 1,035 men and 168 women participants on human rights, community policing, basic computer skills, advanced computer skills, family and child protection, first aid, riot combat, advanced criminal investigation, crime scene management and training of trainers

Component 3: support to the mediation of community conflict

82. UNAMID continued to provide extensive support in the resolution of communal conflicts and in addressing the root causes of conflict, in coordination with the United Nations country team. During the performance period, the Operation facilitated the signing of peace and reconciliation agreements between communities in South and East Darfur and, through its strategy to address intercommunal violence in Darfur, contributed to the prevention and mitigation of conflicts between farmers and nomadic herders by collaborating with agricultural protection and peaceful coexistence committees.

83. UNAMID facilitated the development and implementation of community stabilization projects in localities throughout Darfur for direct beneficiaries, including at-risk young people and community members in all five states of Darfur, in collaboration with other stakeholders, including local and community leaders, government line ministries, the United Nations country team and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. The projects provided support for addressing issues relating to the rule of law, education and public and community infrastructure for early recovery, in addition to providing vocational skills training, livelihood support and short-term employment opportunities for at-risk young people and women.

84. In line with the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, UNAMID provided technical and logistical assistance to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission for the demobilization of ex-combatants from signatory armed movements. The assistance and support provided by UNAMID included the mobilization of logistics to set up the demobilization camps and the provision of cash for the payment of a reinsertion allowance to the ex-combatants. The Operation also continued to provide technical support to the Government of the Sudan's initiatives for community security and arms control through periodic coordination and consultative meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Local conflict mediation and resolution

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.1.1 Reduced number of local-level conflicts through inclusive dialogue and increased community engagement (2015/16: 42; 2016/17: 34; 2017/18: 28)

There were 13 incidents of local-level conflict during the performance period, compared with 34 incidents of local conflict during the previous period. The reduction in local-level conflicts can be attributed to a range of factors, including continued inclusive dialogue and increased community engagement through meetings and outreach activities to raise awareness of peaceful intercommunal coexistence, the involvement of state and local authorities and the Government of the Sudan-led weapons collection exercise

3.1.2 Increased number of agreements for peace, reconciliation and the cessation of hostilities signed by the parties to communal conflict (2015/16: 26; 2016/17: 17; 2017/18: 20)

A total of 7 peace agreements were signed by parties to communal conflicts, compared with the signing of 18 agreements during the previous period. A reduction in conflicts has led to a decrease in the number of peace agreements to be signed, which is an indication of a positive trend in the resolution of communal conflict

3.1.3 Establishment of formalized coordination mechanisms to address intercommunal conflicts (2015/16: informal coordination mechanisms)

UNAMID collaborated with the Government of the Sudan through regular meetings and conflict resolution workshops to strengthen existing state-level coordination mechanisms to address

present; 2016/17: establishment of formal coordination mechanisms; 2017/18: strengthening of state-level coordination mechanisms and extension into the localities)

intercommunal conflicts led by the office of the Walis, who are responsible for peace and reconciliation

3.1.4 Number of action plans in place at the state level on the prevention and resolution of intercommunal conflicts (2015/16: 0; 2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 5)

There were 3 action plans in place at the state level on the prevention and resolution of intercommunal conflicts as at the end of the reporting period, comprising the state-level stabilization plan (inclusive of intercommunal conflicts) in South Darfur, the state-level agricultural protection committee action plan in North Darfur and the action plan to address land tenure issues in Central Darfur. Action plans for East and West Darfur were still at an early stage of development by the end of the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 5 conflict resolution and reconciliation conferences to facilitate the signing of local peace and cessation of hostilities agreements	12	Conflict resolution and reconciliation conferences were held in collaboration with state governments, local peace committees, native leaders and women's groups in South Darfur (8), Central Darfur (1) and East Darfur (3). The conferences also helped to strengthen the role of women in peacebuilding and social cohesion among communities and between occupational groups
Organization of 6 meetings with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in North Darfur to collaborate on its activities in addressing the root causes of conflict, together with the United Nations country team	4	Meetings with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission were held in Khartoum to track the progress of the Commission's peacebuilding programmes and jointly implemented peaceful coexistence activities in Darfur. The lower number of meetings was due to the absence of the Commission in North Darfur during the reporting period. The Commission was also not active or present in South, East, West and Central Darfur
Organization of 6 meetings with the state land commissions in Central Darfur and the Darfur Land Commission based in South Darfur on land use and land tenure issues, traditional and historical rights over land (such as traditional land tenure rights (<i>hawakeer</i>) and migration routes (<i>masarat</i>)) and natural resources management, with a view to addressing the root causes of conflict in Darfur	10	Meetings were held, comprising 4 with the State Land Commission in Central Darfur and 6 with the Darfur Land Commission in South Darfur. Issues discussed included competition over grazing areas, water resources and land tenure issues that often lead to intercommunal conflict in Darfur
Facilitation of 10 dialogues between farmers and pastoralist groups, in coordination with local authorities, the native administration and other relevant government bodies, to mitigate conflicts and promote peaceful coexistence	56	Dialogues between farmers and pastoralists were held in South Darfur (8), West Darfur (28), Central Darfur (5), North Darfur (10) and East Darfur (5) with a diverse range of stakeholders to discuss enhancing farm patrols/protection during the harvest season, proactive roles of native leaders in conflict prevention, the demarcation of migratory routes, conducting joint activities to address challenges such as scarcity of resources and the need for improved service delivery to

		both farmers and pastoralists by the Government of the Sudan
		The higher number of dialogues was attributable to increased requests by farmers and pastoralists for the Operation's intervention and the high number of incidents of farm destruction
Organization of 10 outreach meetings with farmers and pastoralists to promote consultation and initiate dialogue to pre-empt clashes, defuse tensions and resolve conflicts on access to and management of natural resources	40	<p>Outreach meetings were held in South Darfur (13), East Darfur (7), West Darfur (2), North Darfur (17) and Central Darfur (1) with a diverse range of stakeholders focusing on the identification of conflict prevention mechanisms, the effectiveness of local peace committees, the positive impact of the Government of the Sudan's military and police patrols on reducing tension, the right to land restitution policy, community-level mediation processes and recommendations for the demarcation of migratory routes</p> <p>The higher number of outreach meetings was attributable to increased requests by farmers and pastoralists for the Operation's intervention</p>
Organization of 10 meetings with agricultural protection committees, peaceful coexistence committees, and reconciliation (<i>ajaweed</i>) committees, where present, to de-escalate conflicts and monitor the implementation of cessation of hostilities and local peace agreements	98	<p>Meetings were held in South Darfur (41), West Darfur (10), Central Darfur (11) and North Darfur (36) with key actors, including agricultural protection committees, the Ministry of Agriculture, locality commissioners and internally displaced persons, for the implementation of cessation of hostilities and local peace agreements. Topics covered included enhancing the legal framework on land ownership, creating an environment conducive to returns, the prevention of conflict between nomadic and pastoralist groups, adherence to signed cessation of hostility and other peace agreements and the positive impact of the arms collection exercise</p> <p>The higher number of meetings was due to an increase in localized skirmishes between farmers and nomads, necessitating additional interaction with various committees</p>
Organization of 5 sensitization campaigns to disseminate the outcomes of recently signed local peace agreements at the community level, including youth, women, and internally displaced persons	9	Awareness-raising campaigns to disseminate the outcomes of recently signed peace agreements were held in South Darfur (7) and East Darfur (2)
Organization of 20 meetings with local community leaders, representatives of the native administration and relevant government authorities to monitor the implementation of recently signed local peace agreements	91	Meetings were held in South Darfur (50), East Darfur (7), West Darfur (14), Central Darfur (2), North Darfur (10) and Khartoum (8) with farmers, nomads, voluntary returnees, community leaders, <i>ajaweed</i> councils, internally displaced persons, locality commissioners and state authorities. The meetings focused on monitoring recently signed peace agreements between Salamat and Fur, Salamat and Habbaniya, Rizeigat herders and Salamat farmers, Birgid and Zaghawa, Massalit and Fallata, Mahadi and Birgid, and Salamat and Fallata, and

		on updates of former peace agreements and mediated disputes
		The higher number of meetings was attributable to increased interest by local community members and voluntary returnees in monitoring the implementation of recently signed peace agreements and those from previous periods
Organization of 10 meetings with civil society organizations, influential opinion leaders and Darfuri citizens in Khartoum to deliberate on the resolution of conflicts in Darfur	12	Meetings were held in Khartoum with civil society organizations, the National Assembly, prominent community leaders and scholars to discuss communal peace and stability, the impact of the weapons collection exercise, protection of civilians, the state of internally displaced persons and the building of capacity for livelihood opportunities
Organization of 6 meetings with the state coordination mechanisms, within the offices of the Walis, to address intercommunal violence, reconciliation and peacebuilding activities	24	Meetings were held in South Darfur (6), Central Darfur (3), East Darfur (8), North Darfur (2) and Khartoum (5) with the state coordination mechanisms as part of the strategy to address intercommunal violence in Darfur. The meetings focused on the importance of early intervention by UNAMID, conflict mitigation, the creation of peacebuilding priorities, the relationship between farmers and herders, challenges in addressing violence, funding gaps and gaps in basic services The higher number of meetings was attributable mainly to increased requests by the offices of the Walis to address intercommunal violence
Organization of 6 capacity-building workshops on peacebuilding and 6 seminars on good governance for local stakeholders, including civil society, government officials and local authorities, in collaboration with the United Nations country team	9	Capacity-building workshops on peacebuilding were held in South Darfur in collaboration with UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the native administration, women and locality authorities. In addition, 3 seminars on good governance were held in Central Darfur (1) and East Darfur (2)

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Stabilization of communities under threat of recruitment of their members by armed or criminal groups

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.2.1 Increased number of youth and women participants in employment creation programmes and community stabilization projects (2015/16: 500; 2016/17: 2,255; 2017/18: 2,500)

A total of 692 at-risk young people, including 318 young men and 374 young women, were direct beneficiaries of the implementation of 23 community stabilization projects developed by UNAMID in collaboration with local implementing partners, including the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, government line ministries, local government authorities and community leaders, and the United Nations country team. The projects provided temporary employment opportunities and livelihood support to the 692 direct beneficiaries and supported the enhancement of the rule of law, education and community development and recovery. The lower number of participants was due the commencement of only

3.2.2 Increased number of community members and ex-combatants participating in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community reinsertion projects (2015/16: 6,282; 2016/17: 4,279; 2017/18: 6,000)	23 community stabilization projects during the reporting period of the 56 originally envisaged
	A total of 3,159 individuals participated in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community stabilization projects in all states of Darfur, comprising 2,467 ex-combatants from North, South and West Darfur states who participated in demobilization exercises and received reinsertion support, and 692 direct beneficiaries who were engaged in either vocational skills training or on-the-job-training through construction works and involvement in livelihood enhancement projects. The lower number of participants was attributable mainly to delays in the commencement of some community stabilization projects during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 4 meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the United Nations country team and other relevant partners to plan and coordinate support for the implementation of a programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants from the signatories of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur	5	Joint coordination meetings were held with UNDP and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to plan and coordinate support for the demobilization of signatory armed movements, in line with the final security arrangement provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. In addition, a meeting was organized for preliminary discussions on demobilization between the Commission and the Sudan Liberation Army/General Command, the main signatory of the Koron peace agreement
Organization of 2 meetings with the relevant stakeholders for the approval of community stabilization projects to be implemented in the five states of Darfur	2	Project approval committee meetings were held to discuss projects that had been developed in close collaboration with the United Nations country team and other relevant stakeholders
Provision of technical and logistical assistance to relevant national institutions, including the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, and reinsertion payment in support of the demobilization of ex-combatants	Yes	Technical assistance and logistical support was provided to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission for the demobilization of 2,467 ex-combatants (494 in North Darfur, 783 in South Darfur and 1,190 in West Darfur). The support provided included setting up the demobilization camp and reinsertion payments in support of the demobilization of ex-combatants
Mobilization of stakeholders, through the conduct of 2 workshops, and provision of logistical and technical assistance to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and other relevant stakeholders, for the implementation of a community safety and arms control programme in Darfur	Yes	Coordination and consultative meetings were facilitated for the UNAMID joint working group and other relevant stakeholders on the community safety and arms control programme. In addition, the Operation provided technical assistance and advice in the formulation of a concept paper on an arms collection programme for the implementation of the Government of the Sudan's community weapons collection campaign
Mapping of communities in all 5 states of Darfur that are under particular threat of recruitment by armed or criminal groups	No	Mapping of communities under particular threat of recruitment by armed or criminal groups was not conducted during the reporting period

Development and implementation of community stabilization projects for the reduction of armed violence, in collaboration with local implementing partners, youth, community leaders, the relevant national institutions and the United Nations country team	23	Community stabilization projects (9 in West Darfur, 5 in North Darfur, 4 in East Darfur, 3 in Central Darfur and 2 in South Darfur) were implemented in collaboration with local stakeholders comprising local community-based organizations, local government authorities, community leaders, the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, government line ministries and the United Nations country team
Provision of technical advice to the local authorities, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, for the finalization of state action plans that aim to prevent and resolve intercommunal conflicts	Yes	The Operation provided technical advice to the local authorities, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, in the development of state action plans that are aimed at preventing and resolving intercommunal conflicts

Component 4: support

85. The support component is tasked with providing rapid, effective, efficient and responsible services to support the implementation of the Operation's mandate through the delivery of related outputs, service improvements and efficiency gains. Support was provided to an average strength of 115 military observers, 10,973 military contingent personnel, 1,084 United Nations police officers, 1,578 formed police personnel, 684 international staff, 1,956 national staff, 95 temporary positions, 120 United Nations Volunteers and 6 Government-provided personnel. The range of support encompassed the implementation of conduct and discipline and HIV/AIDS programmes, personnel administration, financial management services, health care, the maintenance and construction of office and accommodation facilities, ICT, air and surface transport operations, supply operations, aviation safety and the provision of legal and security services Operation-wide.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Operation

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue and medical/casualty evacuation) (2015/16: 69 per cent; 2016/17: 63 per cent; 2017/18: \geq 90 per cent)

The Operation utilized 74 per cent of approved flight hours (excluding search and rescue and medical and casualty evacuation)

4.1.2 Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2015/16: 14 per cent; 2016/17: 10 per cent; 2017/18: \leq 5 per cent)

Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward was 8.0 per cent

4.1.3 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2015/16: 18.9 per cent; 2016/17: 13.1 per cent; 2017/18: 11.5 per cent \pm 2 per cent)

The average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant was 13.3 per cent

4.1.4 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2015/16: 29 per cent; 2016/17: 28 per cent; 2017/18: \geq 33 per cent)	The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 29 per cent
4.1.5 Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2015/16: 59; 2016/17: 70; 2017/18: \leq 48)	The average number of working days for roster recruitments was 52 working days
4.1.6 Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2015/16: 201; 2016/17: 185; 2017/18: \leq 130)	The average number of working days for post-specific recruitments was 184 working days
4.1.7 Overall score on the Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100)	The Operation achieved a score of 65 on the Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard. The Operation's general fuel use was in line with the average; its levels of water consumption were above average in a moderately water stressed country; and its waste generation was relatively high. The Operation achieved a good performance on wider impact and environmental management system pillars. All locations were assessed using the agreed risk assessment methodology for wastewater management and final waste disposal, with no significant risk identified
4.1.8 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: \geq 85 per cent)	The Operation resolved 79 per cent of ICT incidents within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality
4.1.9 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2015/16: 75 per cent; 2016/17: 65 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	The Operation achieved a 40 per cent compliance rate with the field occupational safety risk management policy
4.1.10 Overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2015/16: 1,258; 2016/17: 1,288; 2017/18: \geq 1,800)	The Operation achieved a score of 1,379 on the Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators
4.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in United Nations accommodations that are compliant with standards on 30 June, in line with memorandums of understanding (2015/16: 100 per cent; 2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent)	100 per cent of contingent personnel were in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation as at 30 June 2018

4.1.12 Compliance with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management of rations (2015/16: 96 per cent; 2016/17: 95 per cent; 2017/18: \geq 95 per cent)

The Operation achieved a compliance rate of 99 per cent with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management of rations

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Department of Field Support environment strategy	Yes	UNAMID implemented the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Department of Field Support environment strategy
Support to the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	UNAMID continued to support the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint
Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of 21 aircraft (4 fixed-wing, 17 rotary-wing)		The Operation operated and maintained:
	4	Fixed-wing aircraft
	17	Rotary-wing aircraft
Provision of a total of 12,877 planned flight hours (10,957 from commercial providers, 1,920 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue and casualty and medical evacuation services		A total of 9,579 flight hours were utilized comprising:
	8,873	Flight hours from commercial providers
	706	Flight hours from military providers
		The lower-than-planned utilization of flight hours was attributable mainly to the limited deployment of military utility helicopters, adverse weather conditions and flight restrictions
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 21 aircraft and 35 airfields and landing sites		UNAMID provided oversight of aviation safety standards for:
	21	Aircraft
	35	Airfields and landing sites
Budget, finance and reporting services		
Provision of budget, finance and reporting services for a budget of \$948.8 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	UNAMID provided budget, finance and reporting services for a budget of \$910.9 million, in line with delegated authority
Civilian personnel services		
Provision of human resource services for an average strength of 2,894 civilian personnel (700 international staff, 1,986 national staff, 93 temporary positions, 115 United Nations Volunteers),		The Operation provided human resource services to an average of 2,855 civilian personnel comprising:
	684	International staff

including support to claims, entitlements and benefits processing, travel, recruitment, post management, budget preparation, training and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	1,956	National staff
	95	Temporary positions
	120	United Nations Volunteers
Facility, infrastructure and engineering services		
Maintenance and repair services for 112 mission sites in 40 locations	Yes	Maintenance and repair services were undertaken for 112 mission sites in 40 locations
Implementation of 11 construction, renovation and alteration projects, repair and maintenance of 112 km of roads, 5 airfields and 31 helicopter landing sites	Yes	UNAMID implemented 12 construction, renovation and alteration projects and repaired and maintained 112 km of roads, 4 airfields and 31 helicopter landing sites
Operation and maintenance of 1,235 United Nations-owned generators, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained 1,235 United Nations-owned generators, in addition to electricity services contracted from local providers
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (including 110 wells/boreholes and 248 treatment/purification plants) and support for 108 facilities at 112 sites	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (including 100 wells/boreholes and 110 treatment/purification plants) and provided support for facilities at 112 sites The lower number of water supply and treatment facilities operated and maintained was attributable mainly to the replacement of smaller capacity plants with large-capacity plants during the reporting period
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal at 112 sites	Yes	UNAMID provided waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 112 sites
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 44.2 million litres of petrol (12.4 million litres for air operations, 4.6 million litres for ground transportation and 27.2 million litres for generators) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 26 locations	42.7 million	Litres of petrol were stored and supplied, comprising:
	8.5 million	Litres for air operations
	4.8 million	Litres for ground transportation
	29.4 million	Litres for generators
		The Operation also managed the supply and storage of oil and lubricants among distribution points and storage facilities in 26 locations

Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology

Provision of and support for 5,179 handheld portable radios, 2,468 mobile radios for vehicles and 44 base station radios	Yes	UNAMID provided support for 5,179 handheld portable radios, 2,468 mobile radios for vehicles and 44 base station radios
Operation and maintenance of 1 radio production facility	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained 1 radio production facility
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 95 very small aperture terminals, 142 phone exchanges, 142 microwave links and 49 broadband global area network terminals, and provision of 302 satellite and mobile phone service plans	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 59 very small aperture terminals, 142 phone exchanges, 142 microwave links and 49 broadband global area network terminals, and the provision of 302 satellite and mobile phone service plans
Provision of and support for 4,825 computing devices and 719 printers for an average strength of 4,538 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 588 computing devices and 55 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	Yes	UNAMID provided support for 4,302 computing devices and 638 printers for an average strength of 4,436 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 413 computing devices and 55 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services
Support and maintenance of 40 local area networks and wide area networks at 114 sites	Yes	UNAMID supported and maintained 40 local area networks and wide area networks at 114 sites
Analysis of geospatial data covering 493,180 km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 7,500 maps	Yes	UNAMID carried out an analysis of geospatial data covering 493,180 km ² , the maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and the production of 5,069 maps

Medical services

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (4 level I clinics/dispensaries and 1 level II hospital) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (42 level I clinics, 1 level II hospital and 1 level III hospital) in 23 locations and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 4 hospitals/clinics	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained United Nations-owned medical facilities (4 level I clinics/dispensaries and 1 level II hospital) and supported contingent-owned medical facilities (42 level I clinics, 1 level II hospital and 1 level III hospital) in 23 locations and maintained contractual arrangements with 4 hospitals/clinics
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 4 level IV hospitals in 3 locations outside the mission area	Yes	UNAMID maintained medical evacuation arrangements with 4 level IV hospitals in 3 locations outside the mission area (1 each in Cairo and in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and 2 in Nairobi)

Supply chain management services

Provision of supply chain management services support, including planning and	Yes	UNAMID provided supply chain management services support, including planning and sourcing support for
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sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$72.9 million; receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 11,023 tons of cargo within the mission area; and management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold, with a total historical cost of \$951.3 million, in line with delegated authority

the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$114 million; received and provided management and onward distribution of 11,878 tons of cargo within the mission area; and provided management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold, with a total historical cost of \$907.5 million, in line with delegated authority

Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 13,330 military and police personnel (118 military observers, 10,581 contingent personnel, 1,049 United Nations police officers and 1,582 formed police personnel) and 6 Government-provided personnel

	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of:
115	Military observers
10,973	Contingent personnel
1,084	United Nations police officers
1,578	Formed police personnel
6	Government-provided personnel

Inspection, verification and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 37 military and formed police units at 34 sites

Yes	UNAMID verified, monitored and inspected all contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for 37 military and formed police units at 34 sites
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Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and bottled water for an average strength of 12,163 military contingents and formed police personnel

Yes	UNAMID supplied and stored rations, combat rations and bottled water for an average strength of 10,703 military contingents and 1,578 formed police personnel during the reporting period
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Support for the processing of claims, including official travel requests and entitlements, for an average strength of 13,330 military and police personnel and 6 Government-provided personnel

Yes	UNAMID supported the processing of claims, including official travel requests and entitlements, for an average strength of 13,756 military and police personnel and 6 Government-provided personnel
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Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 1,940 United Nations-owned vehicles (including 972 light passenger vehicles, 475 special purpose vehicles, 13 ambulances, 26 armoured vehicles and 454 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 4,155 contingent-owned vehicles and 37 workshop and repair facilities and provision of transport and shuttle services

2,096	United Nations-owned vehicles, including 1,054 light passenger vehicles, 516 special purpose vehicles, 13 ambulances, 26 armoured vehicles and 487 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments, were operated and maintained
3,342	Contingent-owned vehicles and 37 workshop and repair facilities were operated and maintained, and transport and shuttle services were provided. The reduced number of contingent-owned vehicles was attributable mainly to the repatriation of military

contingents and formed police units during the reporting period

Security

Provision of security services, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area
24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services were provided to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials on a 24-hour basis
Operation-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 462 residences	Yes	Security assessments were conducted, including 584 residential surveys
Conduct of a total of 6,325 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans and security induction training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission personnel	3,843	Information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans and security induction training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission personnel were conducted

The lower-than-planned information sessions conducted was attributable mainly to the drawdown of uniformed personnel during the reporting period

Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel through prevention, including training, and monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action	Yes	UNAMID implemented a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel through prevention, including training, and the monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action
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HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel in 20 locations and implementation of HIV sensitization programmes, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities. An HIV awareness-raising programme was provided in 20 locations for all mission personnel through induction training, HIV in the workplace training, peer education and specialized training courses on various topics such as post-exposure prophylaxis and sexually transmitted illnesses
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III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	5 417.0	5 280.8	136.2	2.5
Military contingents	375 262.8	372 179.2	3 083.6	0.8
United Nations police	48 080.3	51 968.9	(3 888.6)	(8.1)
Formed police units	57 553.3	57 415.9	137.4	0.2
Subtotal	486 313.4	486 844.8	(531.4)	(0.1)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	153 045.4	151 776.6	1 268.8	0.8
National staff	79 777.5	82 597.7	(2 820.2)	(3.5)
United Nations Volunteers	5 356.4	5 278.4	78.0	1.5
General temporary assistance	5 812.0	6 906.0	(1 094.0)	(18.8)
Government-provided personnel	278.7	35.1	243.6	87.4
Subtotal	244 270.0	246 593.7	(2 323.7)	(1.0)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	233.0	39.8	193.2	82.9
Official travel	2 851.7	3 086.8	(235.1)	(8.2)
Facilities and infrastructure	52 949.1	57 361.9	(4 412.8)	(8.3)
Ground transportation	7 793.7	8 667.9	(874.2)	(11.2)
Air operations	65 588.2	62 787.7	2 800.5	4.3
Marine operations	–	471.0	(471.0)	–
Communications	10 805.0	9 311.7	1 493.3	13.8
Information technology	9 157.2	8 764.2	393.0	4.3
Medical	946.0	745.7	200.3	21.2
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	30 033.9	23 589.2	6 444.7	21.5
Quick-impact projects	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	180 357.8	174 825.9	5 531.9	3.1
Gross requirements	910 941.2	908 264.4	2 676.8	0.3
Staff assessment income	24 164.6	24 674.0	(509.4)	(2.1)
Net requirements	886 776.6	883 590.4	3 186.2	0.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	910 941.2	908 264.4	2 676.8	0.3

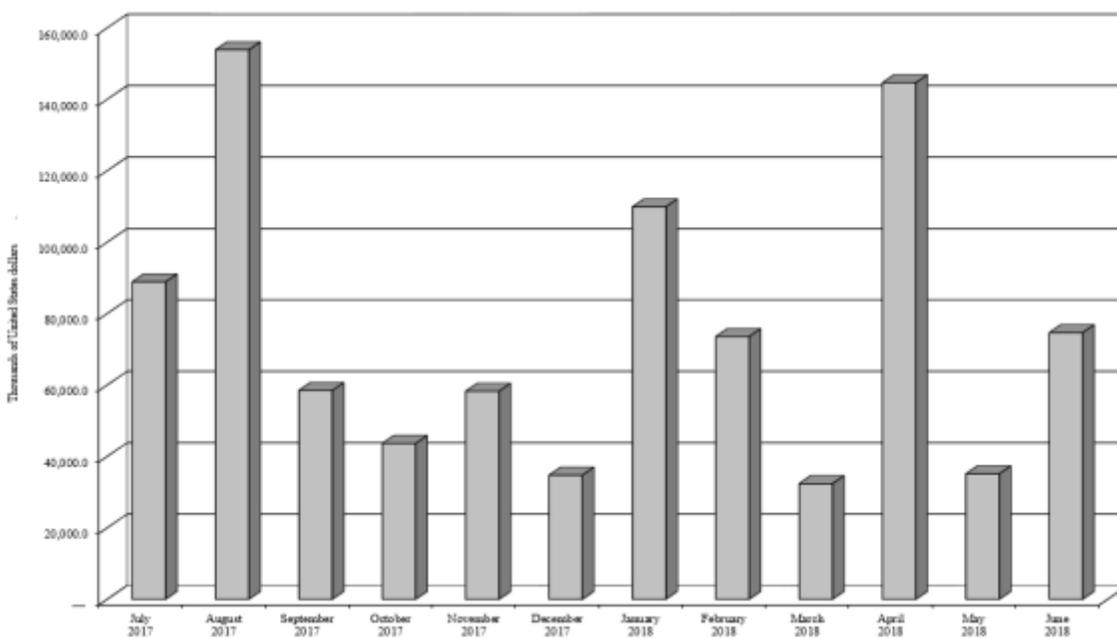
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	486 313.4	535.0	486 848.4
II. Civilian personnel	244 270.0	2 323.7	246 593.7
III. Operational costs	180 357.8	(2 858.7)	177 499.1
Total	910 941.2	–	910 941.20
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.3

86. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, to cover higher-than-planned requirements for United Nations police owing to higher than planned average monthly deployment levels. Funds were also redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, to cover: (a) higher-than-anticipated national common staff costs; (b) an increase in the level of danger pay for national staff, effective January 2018, in line with the decision of the International Civil Service Commission; and (c) the cost allocated to UNAMID for the engagement of general temporary assistance relating to the support activities for Umoja Extension 2, decommissioning of Galileo, the supply chain management project and other cross-cutting projects. The redeployment of funds from group III, operational costs, was possible mainly because of lower requirements under the other supplies, services and equipment, air operations and communications expenditure classes.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



87. The higher expenditure in July and August 2017 and January and April 2018 was attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for standard troop and formed

police unit cost reimbursement and claims relating to contingent-owned equipment major equipment and self-sustainment.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	2 781.6
Other/miscellaneous revenue	659.8
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	9 244.4
Total	12 685.8

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	65 070.2
Formed police units	13 982.9
Subtotal	79 053.1
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	48 235.3
Formed police units	6 281.9
Subtotal	54 517.2
Total	133 570.3

<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	2.6	1 July 2017	1 July 2017
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	1 July 2017	1 July 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.7	1 July 2017	1 July 2017
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 3.5		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	2 391.3
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	2 391.3

^a Includes the value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan (\$827,859) and services in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement, including landing rights at airports and airport and embarkation/disembarkation fees (\$1,313,673) and vehicle registration fees (\$249,811).

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$136.2	2.5%

88. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower expenditure for mission subsistence allowance owing to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 3.4 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 1.0 per cent, offset in part by higher-than budgeted actual ticket costs for rotation travel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$3 083.6	0.8%

89. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) lower costs for freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing primarily to the delayed repatriation of two military contingents and to the lower-than-budgeted costs for the repatriation of a number of military contingents; (b) lower costs for rotation and repatriation travel, owing mainly to the expanded use of a long-term charter aircraft, which resulted in reduced repositioning costs and to the lower-than-budgeted costs for the rotation travel of a number of military contingents; and (c) higher-than-anticipated shortfalls in self-sustainment capabilities. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher costs for standard troop cost reimbursements and contingent-owned major equipment, owing mainly to the delayed repatriation of two military contingents.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$3 888.6)	(8.1%)

90. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-planned average monthly deployment levels as a result of a slower-than-planned drawdown of United Nations police personnel, owing to security considerations. The increased requirements were also attributable to higher-than-budgeted actual ticket costs for rotation travel.

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$137.4	0.2%

91. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower costs for freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing mainly to lower-than-budgeted costs for the repatriation of two formed police units. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher-than-budgeted costs for contingent-owned major equipment and lower actual deductions for the non-deployment, delayed deployment or deployment of non-functional contingent-owned equipment against formed police reimbursement costs, in line with General Assembly resolution 67/261.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$1 268.8	0.8%

92. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 13.3 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 11.5 per cent. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher-than-anticipated costs for common staff costs and staff assessment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$2,820.2)	(3.5%)

93. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-anticipated common staff costs and to an increase in the level of danger pay for national staff, effective January 2018, in line with the decision of the International Civil Service Commission. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower requirements for national staff salaries, owing mainly to the lower-than-budgeted actual average grade level of national staff in the Operation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$1 094.0)	(18.8%)

94. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the cost allocated to UNAMID for the engagement of general temporary assistance relating to the support activities for Umoja Extension 2, decommissioning of Galileo, the supply chain management project and other cross-cutting projects, and to higher-than-anticipated common staff costs. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower requirements for salaries for national staff funded under general temporary assistance, owing mainly to the lower-than-budgeted actual grade level of national General Service staff funded under general temporary assistance in the Operation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	\$243.6	87.4%

95. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower-than-anticipated recording of expenditure under mission subsistence allowance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$193.2	82.9%

96. The reduced requirements were attributable to the recording of expenditure for the Operation's share of the Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance Facility project under facilities and infrastructure.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$235.1)	(8.2%)

97. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to more frequent travel in respect of the closure of team sites, the establishment of the temporary operating base in Golo and the provision of operational support by various components of the mission support elements to ensure the smooth delivery of support services throughout the mission area.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$4 412.8)	(8.3%)

98. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the higher actual consumption of 29.4 million litres of generator fuel, compared with a budgeted amount of 24.5 million litres; (b) the higher actual average price of \$0.98 per litre for generator fuel, compared with the budgeted priced of \$0.91 per litre; (c) the higher-than-planned acquisition of ablution units to support the establishment of the temporary operating base in Golo and to replace aged units in other Operation locations; and (d) security services due to the higher-than-planned number of uniformed personnel living in accommodations outside of UNAMID premises. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) lower-than-anticipated maintenance services costs; (b) lower-than-planned expenditure for architectural and demolition services, owing primarily to the deferral of some construction projects; (c) the cancellation of the planned acquisition of a large-capacity water treatment system; and (d) the lower-than-planned acquisition of spare parts and supplies, owing primarily to the availability of existing stock.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$874.2)	(11.2%)

99. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher costs for petrol, oil and lubricants, owing primarily to the increased utilization of ground transportation vehicles in connection with the reconfiguration of the Operation and the higher actual average price of \$0.97 per litre for diesel fuel, compared with the budgeted priced of \$0.91 per litre.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$2 800.5	4.3%

100. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to fewer-than-anticipated flight hours, owing primarily to the limited deployment of four military utility helicopters, adverse weather conditions and flight restrictions. The lower-than-anticipated flight hours resulted in lower flight hour costs and reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher guaranteed fleet costs for fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Marine operations	(\$471.0)	–

101. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition of sea containers for the storage of prefabricated facilities and for the transportation of accommodation supplies.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$1 493.3	13.8%

102. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) lower requirements for spare parts, owing primarily to the centralization of the Tetra network; (b) the discontinuation of satellite nodes and other ICT infrastructure from closed team sites; and (c) lower expenditure for public information services and printing and reproduction. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher costs for the acquisition of communications equipment for improved connectivity and enhanced security.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	\$393.0	4.3%

103. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower-than-planned acquisition of spare parts and supplies, owing primarily to the availability of existing stock.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$200.3	21.2%

104. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower-than-planned acquisition of medical supplies owing to challenges in the customs clearance process.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$6 444.7	21.5%

105. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the lower-than-anticipated implementation of other programmatic activities; (b) lower freight and related costs due to the utilization of United Nations-owned vehicles and equipment instead of third-party logistics contractors for the movement of cargo within Darfur; and (c) reduced expenditure on bank charges owing to the reduction in uniformed and civilian personnel during the period.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$2,676,800 with respect to the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2018 amounting to \$12,685,800 from investment revenue (\$2,781,600), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$659,800) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$9,244,400).