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Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: protection of civilians; monitoring, reporting and investigating human rights; creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance; supporting the implementation of the Peace Agreement; and support.

UNMISS incurred \$1,150,107,100 in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent, compared with \$1,110,321,700 in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 97.7 per cent in the 2017/18 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$0.8 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements in the amount of \$7.8 million for operational costs, owing primarily to lower-than-budgeted requirements for air operations as a result of fewer-than-anticipated flight hours for fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by higher-than-planned expenditure for civilian personnel of \$7.1 million, owing mainly to higher costs for international staff, national staff and United Nations Volunteers.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

Category	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	552 678.8	552 626.1	52.7	0.0
Civilian personnel	286 383.2	293 491.0	(7 107.8)	(2.5)
Operational costs	311 832.0	303 990.0	7 842.0	2.5
Gross requirements	1 150 894.0	1 150 107.1	786.9	0.1
Staff assessment income	24 368.8	24 747.4	(378.6)	(1.6)
Net requirements	1 126 525.2	1 125 359.7	1 165.5	0.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 150 894.0	1 150 107.1	786.9	0.1

^a Reflects approved resources of \$1,124,960,400 gross (\$1,102,381,100 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$25,933,600 gross to meet requirements for the increased pace of deployment of the Mission's authorized strength of uniformed personnel.

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military observers	242	217	10.3
Military contingents	16 758	14 558	13.1
United Nations police	703	638	9.2
Formed police units	1 320	1 125	14.8
International staff	919	869	5.4
National staff			
National Professional Officers	157	149	5.1
General Service	1 269	1 223	3.6
United Nations Volunteers			
International	439	391	10.9
National	3	3	–
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	32	31	3.1
National staff	10	9	10.0
Government-provided personnel	78	66	15.4

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 2018 (A/72/802) and amounted to \$1,154,657,700 gross (\$1,132,069,000 net). It provided for an average deployment of 242 military observers, 16,758 military contingent personnel, 703 United Nations police officers, 1,320 formed police personnel, 951 international staff (inclusive of 32 temporary positions), 1,438 national staff (inclusive of 10 temporary positions), 442 United Nations Volunteers and 78 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 4 May 2018, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$1,148,460,400 gross for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/789/Add.15, para. 42).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 72/300, appropriated the amount of \$1,124,960,400 gross (\$1,102,381,100 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

4. Subsequently, the Secretary-General sought the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments up to an amount of \$25,933,600 to meet the additional requirements associated with the increased pace of deployment of the Mission's authorized strength of uniformed personnel. The additional resources were required to cover projected expenditure for an average increase of 809 uniformed personnel from the deployment level provided for in the approved resources for the 2018/19 period.

5. In a letter dated 30 April 2019, the Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to an amount of \$25,933,600 gross for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, in addition to the \$1,124,960,400 gross for the same period previously approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 72/300. The amount of \$25,933,600 has not been assessed on Member States for the 2018/19 period.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

6. The mandate of UNMISS was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1996 (2011) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2406 (2018) and 2459 (2019).

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

8. Within that overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: protection of civilians; monitoring, reporting and investigating human rights; creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance; supporting the implementation of the Peace Agreement; and support.

9. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2018/19 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

10. During the reporting period, efforts to revitalize the Peace Agreement gained momentum. On 12 September 2018, South Sudanese parties and stakeholders signed the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan following extensive engagement by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and regional leaders and with support from the African Union, the United Nations and other international partners. The Revitalized Agreement provides for a pre-transition period of eight months from its signing, leading to the formation of a revitalized transitional government of national unity which will govern during a three-year transitional period that will culminate in elections. In a symbolic gesture, the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, hosted a national peace celebration ceremony in Juba on 31 October 2018, which was attended by the former First Vice-President, Riek Machar, and other opposition leaders, as well as regional Heads of State. The implementation of the Revitalized Agreement showed modest progress in the subsequent months, with the permanent ceasefire being adhered to in most parts of the country, a number of the opposition leaders returning to Juba to work in the implementation organs of the Revitalized Agreement and various pre-transitional institutions and mechanisms being established or restructured. Those institutions and mechanisms included the National Pre-Transitional Committee, which was mandated to oversee and coordinate the implementation of pre-transitional activities, the National Constitutional Amendment Committee, the Joint Defence Board, the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission, the Joint Transitional Security Committee and the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board, among others. Similarly, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism were also reconstituted.

11. The signing of the Revitalized Agreement created positive momentum towards peace and stability in South Sudan and resulted in an improved operating environment for UNMISS. The overall political and security situation, however, remained fragile during the reporting period. Subsequent to the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, armed clashes between parties to the conflict were notably reduced. The Government and opposition forces engaged in direct talks and rapprochement and confidence- and trust-building activities at the grass-roots level, resulting in a number of joint statements and agreements, the opening of roads and riverine routes, the increased movement of civilians, enhanced commercial activities, the removal of checkpoints and enhanced coordination on security issues, which in turn resulted in improved access for UNMISS and humanitarian partners to deliver mandated activities across the country. However, sporadic fighting between Government forces and non-signatory groups continued, in particular with the National Salvation Front in the greater Equatoria region. Compounded by the weak State and rule of law institutions, the easing of armed conflict between the organized forces had a downside, as local armed groups seized the space to attempt to regain capital and social influence and avenge unresolved communal grievances. In this regard, between July 2018 and June 2019, a notable upsurge in cattle raiding and communal violence was observed, with a 58 per cent increase in casualties compared with the previous reporting period, particularly in the greater Lakes, greater Jonglei and Warrap regions.

12. Implementation of the Revitalized Agreement slowed in the second half of the reporting period, putting at risk the momentum gained following the signing of the Agreement and the subsequent establishment of some pre-transitional institutions. While the pre-transitional mechanisms met regularly, their activities continued to focus on procedural issues, and the parties were not able to resolve contentious issues, such as the number of states and their boundaries, or make substantial progress on the transitional security arrangements. As the timelines to meet the political and security benchmarks slipped, efforts to avert a setback to the peace process were intensified, including a meeting of key South Sudanese leaders at the Vatican in April 2019 as part of a spiritual retreat hosted by Pope Francis. In addition, the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan, supported by the Mission's good offices, actively engaged with the signatory parties to the Revitalized Agreement. Those efforts resulted in the unanimous agreement by the parties at a meeting convened in Addis Ababa on 3 May 2019 to extend the pre-transitional period by six months.

13. Since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, the number of human rights violations and abuses committed by Government forces and opposition armed groups has largely decreased throughout South Sudan, with the exception of parts of Central Equatoria and Unity. However, incidents of intercommunal violence and civilian casualties resulting therefrom remained relatively high. Similarly, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance remained relatively constant, at approximately 7 million. Although improvement was observed in 2019, the challenges experienced by humanitarian actors in this complex and dangerous operating environment persisted, including repeated attacks against humanitarian workers and the looting and seizure of assets. During the reporting period, five humanitarian workers were killed while carrying out their duties. No fatalities were reported, however, during the second half of the reporting period, which was a sign of improvement. As of the end of June 2019, a total of 4.2 million people had been displaced (1.9 million internally displaced persons and 2.3 million refugees in neighbouring countries). UNMISS continued to host 182,000 people in its protection of civilians sites and areas within and around its premises.

14. During the reporting period, restrictions imposed on UNMISS by the Government and other parties to the conflict eased but remained challenging, particularly with regard to issues relating to freedom of movement and access, flight safety assurances and basic security. The number of violations of the Status of Forces Agreement and security incidents involving United Nations personnel, compounds and contractors significantly decreased compared with the previous period, with 171 violations of the Status of Forces Agreement and 295 security incidents recorded during the reporting period compared with 229 violations and 546 incidents in the previous reporting period. The most prevalent type of Status of Forces Agreement violations remained the imposition of restrictions on movement affecting UNMISS personnel and the Mission's operations, while unauthorized fees and taxes also continued to be imposed on UNMISS contractors. In December 2018, a presidential decree on tax exemptions for commercial imports affected the Mission's fuel supply and resulted in the utilization of its strategic reserves. The Mission engaged with the Government to address the issue, including through sensitization workshops on the Status of Forces Agreement held across the country in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Violations of the Status of Forces Agreement were reported to the Security Council on a monthly basis and were also regularly communicated to the Government through notes verbales and follow-up meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

15. UNMISS continued to fulfil its mandate in an impartial and proactive manner throughout the reporting period. The effect of the Mission's extensive good offices to support the peace process was notable. The Mission facilitated engagement among

the parties and stakeholders and assisted the lead role of IGAD and the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission by ensuring consistent international support. The Mission's engagement with stakeholders at the subnational level created positive momentum following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement in the effort to build durable peace and protect civilians by providing extensive support in local conflict resolution, rapprochement, reconciliation and peacebuilding. With the improved operating environment, concrete results were achieved during the period in all four mandated areas as detailed below, namely, protection of civilians, monitoring, reporting and investigating human rights, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and supporting the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the peace process. Those achievements were made possible by the Mission's continuous efforts to build on the initiatives that it had undertaken in previous years despite the stalemate in the peace process at that time.

16. In this context, the Security Council adopted resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#) on 15 March 2019, in which it extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 March 2020 and maintained the four core pillars of the Mission's mandate and the overall level of uniformed personnel, including a regional protection force at levels to be set by the Secretary-General but not to exceed 4,000. During the reporting period, the military component deployed an average of 14,775 personnel, consisting of 217 military observers, 413 staff officers and 14,145 military contingent personnel; the police component deployed an average of 1,763 personnel, consisting of 638 individual United Nations police officers and 1,125 personnel in formed police units, and deployed an average of 66 corrections officers.

17. In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution [2459 \(2019\)](#), and Council resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#) on peacekeeping operations, UNMISS intensified its efforts to enhance the effectiveness and impact of its operations through the implementation of the strategic approach and operational priorities set by the Mission leadership. It also continued to implement the recommendations emanating from various reviews that had been carried out since 2016 and incorporated the lessons learned in the context of the report of Lieutenant General (Retired) Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz entitled "Improving security of United Nations peacekeepers: we need to change the way we are doing business" and the Action for Peacekeeping initiative to address various operational issues in order to strengthen the overall performance of the uniformed, security and support components of the Mission. The recommendations include those presented most recently by the Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership in February 2019.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

18. The Mission's substantive and other programmatic activities reflect a full range of substantive activities implemented by the Mission. Only two of the projects undertaken during the reporting period were carried out by local implementing partners. While detailed information is provided under the relevant outputs in the results-based budgeting frameworks, the following activities were implemented by the Mission during the reporting period:

(a) Confidence-building. Activities included those related to the provision of good offices at the state and local levels aimed at the reduction of intercommunal conflicts and the promotion of dialogue; better regulation of cross-border cattle migration; support for local rapprochement and trust-building between the Government and opposition communities; enhancement of civil-military relations; and the development of local peace structures. A total of 200 activities were implemented across the country. Support for pre- and post-migration conferences contributed to a notable reduction in cattle-raiding incidents in some locations and enhanced compliance with the resolutions reached at the conferences. In addition,

support for the local rapprochement-related activities and civil-military dialogue resulted in enhanced freedom of movement, trade and humanitarian access, as referred to in paragraph 36 below;

(b) Human rights. Activities included the monitoring, investigation and reporting of human rights violations and abuses; the provision of support to national justice mechanisms, including transitional justice; the organization of workshops and sensitization sessions; and continued engagement with relevant stakeholders to advocate for the prevention of, and protection from, conflict-related sexual violence and violence against children. A total of 293 capacity-building activities and awareness-raising sessions were held on various human rights issues, including engagement with partners through the national human rights forum. In addition, 205 training and awareness-raising sessions were conducted on child protection issues and 37 workshops and awareness-raising events were conducted on protection from conflict-related sexual violence. The continued advocacy supported by those sessions resulted in the progress referenced in paragraphs 26–30 below, including the ratification by the Government of two core human rights treaties, the launch of the action plan for the South Sudan People’s Defence Forces, specific commitments made by the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO) to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence and the release of 376 children from various armed groups;

(c) Peace consolidation. Activities included the convening of monthly forums with the diplomatic community to ensure coordinated support for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement; the organization of dialogue forums on inclusive political space, as referenced in paragraph 39 below, and workshops on women’s participation in the peace process in line with Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#); the provision of technical assistance and support to the National Constitutional Amendment Committee; and continued collaboration with the United Nations country team to support and identify opportunities for the voluntary reintegration of displaced persons. As part of the activities to support returns, two projects were implemented by local non-governmental organizations to provide vocational training to returnees and to clear vegetation along a road critical for securing the confidence of the returnees. In addition, Radio Miraya disseminated messages of peace in collaboration with partners, while UNMISS distributed several thousands of copies of the Peace Agreement;

(d) Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform/community violence reduction. Activities included the provision of support to the confidence- and trust-building project of the South Sudan National Police Service and the sensitization of over 3,000 police officers on international humanitarian law and the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, as referenced in paragraph 25 below; the organization of training sessions for community watch group members to support crime prevention and community safety initiatives; the provision of assistance to national investigators to investigate crimes committed in protection of civilians sites, including support for mobile courts, as detailed in paragraph 24 below; and the provision of technical advice to national justice institutions to strengthen their capacities with regard to responding to sexual and gender-based violence.

Protection of civilians

19. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to engage proactively in dialogue and political advocacy through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan, heads of field offices and other staff in the senior mission leadership to impress upon stakeholders the need to cease hostilities and respect the ceasefire. Particular emphasis was placed on the primary responsibility of the Government to protect civilians and the need for

inclusive participation in initiatives directed at restoring peace and stability and protecting all civilians. During the reporting period, the Special Representative made 10 field visits to various locations across the country and engaged with local stakeholders to address protection concerns, including the presence of armed forces near civilian centres and human rights violations. In addition, UNMISS engaged in peace initiatives and dialogue at the subnational level through the organization of 200 workshops, rapprochement meetings, peace conferences and dialogue forums where possible, including in opposition-held areas, utilizing the resources provided for substantive programmatic activities. Those activities were aimed at supporting the promotion of peaceful pastoral migration, social cohesion and reconciliation, and building the capacity of local stakeholders to manage local-level conflicts. For instance, UNMISS assisted the community-led joint border peace committee/court in managing pastoral migration in Western Lakes, Eastern Lakes, Gok, Terekeka and Amadi, resulting in a notable reduction in cattle-raiding violence in some locations. The support activities undertaken also included increased outreach to cattle camp youth, which enhanced compliance with the resolutions adopted at pre- and post-migration conferences. The Mission also held civil-military forums, which improved relations between Government forces and civilians in the greater Equatoria and Upper Nile regions and resulted in improved freedom of movement. In addition, the Mission provided programmatic support to promote dialogue between internally displaced persons in the Mission's protection of civilians sites and host communities in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal, which significantly increased freedom of movement and improved confidence and trust among the groups.

20. The Mission continued its efforts to rebalance its uniformed capacity to focus on the protection of civilians beyond the UNMISS protection of civilians sites. In this context, it continued to enhance its operating bases in Kodok in Upper Nile, and Akobo town, both in opposition-held areas, while the company operating bases in Melut and Nasir were officially closed in December 2018 and April 2019, respectively. The Mission's force patrols and integrated field missions were intensified, where required, including in Leer in Unity, Lobonok in Central Equatoria, Tambura and Maridi in Western Equatoria, Kuajena and Rocrocdong in Western Bahr el-Ghazal (Jur River area) and opposition areas such as Akobo in Jonglei. Confidence-building patrols by UNMISS police were also intensified outside of the UNMISS protection of civilians sites in Juba, Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Wau towns to deter and pre-empt violence against civilians and enhance the protection of civilians through community engagement and early warning. The patrols helped to improve the population's perception of prevailing security conditions, thus facilitating the voluntary and safe return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin.

21. Although no reliable data exist to capture the overall picture of the movement of the displaced population, in the period since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement over 500,000 people reportedly returned to their habitual residences, 39 per cent of whom had been abroad, according to the Displacement Tracking Matrix programme of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Overall, a downward trend was observed in the number of individuals displaced owing to armed conflict, while there was an increase in the number of individuals displaced owing to communal conflict. UNMISS supported the return of 4,163 internally displaced persons in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el-Ghazal and monitored the return and reintegration of 40,000 individuals affected by intercommunal conflicts in Aluakluak, Cueibet, Malek and Rumbek North in the greater Lakes region, in coordination with partners and stakeholders at the national and local levels. The Mission also employed its quick-impact projects to rehabilitate basic service infrastructure in key locations, which resulted in an increased school enrolment rate and improved community livelihood and rule of law infrastructure in major displacement areas. The Mission implemented 26 quick-impact projects during the reporting period, 24 of which were initiated during

the reporting period and two of which had been initiated during the prior period. The Mission prioritized projects focused on health, education and rule of law facilities that contributed to the promotion of peaceful coexistence between internally displaced persons and host communities, strengthening national security institutions and creating favourable conditions for the return and reintegration of displaced populations in potential return areas. For instance, the renovation of Bentiu Central Prison contributed to strengthening the rule of law and peaceful coexistence between communities in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites, while the construction of a police post in Hai Kosti in Wau improved security and facilitated returns from the UNMISS protection of civilians area. In addition, mine action activities made 1,502 villages and towns, 806 agricultural areas, 31 markets and 201 water points a safe and secure environment for civilians through the clearance of explosive hazards, including landmines and explosive remnants of war.

22. As of June 2019, 182,000 people remained at the protection of civilians sites within or adjacent to UNMISS bases in six locations, namely, Juba, Bentiu, Bor, Leer, Malakal and Wau. The number of internally displaced persons seeking protection in those locations decreased compared with the prior period, owing primarily to the departure of internally displaced persons from the protection of civilians site in Bor and the protection of civilians area adjacent to the UNMISS base in Wau following the Mission's active engagement with internally displaced persons and communities in potential return areas. The decrease was also due to the closure of the protection of civilians sites inside the UNMISS base in Wau. In Bor, as a result of an action plan developed during a two-day workshop with state authorities and key stakeholders, 423 internally displaced persons decided to return to Akobo, New Fangak and Urur. In Wau, under the leadership of UNMISS and with the endorsement of the United Nations country team and state authorities, an action plan to promote a protective environment at return locations facilitated the departure of 10,671 internally displaced persons from the protection of civilians area adjacent to the UNMISS base. In addition, intensive focus group discussions and consultations with internally displaced persons in protection of civilians sites in Wau informed the decisions of 132 internally displaced persons to return to their places of origin or other locations, resulting in the closure of the site in March 2019. In Bentiu, eight "go and see" visits and four town hall meetings were organized to inform internally displaced persons about the security and protection situation in potential return areas on the basis of the information collected through UNMISS patrols and field missions.

23. A total of 1,057 security incidents (362 in Bentiu, 29 in Bor, 159 in Juba, 198 in Malakal and 309 in Wau) were reported in and around protection of civilians sites during the reporting period. This represents a decrease of 46 per cent compared with the 1,942 cases reported in the previous reporting period. While the number of incidents was significantly lower than that of the previous reporting period, security incidents and criminal activities in the protection of civilians sites remained a challenge. In August 2018, tensions between youth from the Rubkona and Mayom communities in the protection of civilians site in Juba escalated to fighting that led to the injury of over 100 people, the destruction of shelters and displacement from the protection site. UNMISS actively engaged in easing tensions and protecting civilians affected by the fighting and facilitated the relocation of 3,700 internally displaced persons from the protection of civilians site to another neighbourhood of Juba, called Mangateen, in collaboration with the Government authorities and humanitarian partners. UNMISS regularly conducted search operations and patrols within protection of civilians sites and involved community watch groups and protection partners to ensure security and the civilian nature of the sites.

24. In Bentiu, Juba and Malakal, UNMISS continued to manage three holding facilities for the detention and separation of internally displaced persons who were

allegedly responsible for serious breaches of security or posed security threats within the sites. While 589 persons were admitted to the holding facilities during the reporting period, the number of detainees in the holding facilities fluctuated depending on prevailing security conditions within the sites. The referral mechanism between the Government and UNMISS for serious crimes committed inside UNMISS protection of civilians sites created a measure of accountability, with UNMISS referring 75 cases to the national authorities for investigation and possible prosecution. In Bentiu and Malakal, UNMISS facilitated the operationalization of mobile courts to fill the gap created by the departure of many justice sector actors following the political crises in 2013 and 2016, resulting in the prosecution and conviction of 32 individuals during the reporting period.

25. UNMISS provided technical assistance and advice to the South Sudan National Police Service, in line with the provisions of Security Council resolutions [2406 \(2018\)](#) and [2459 \(2019\)](#), utilizing the resources provided for substantive programmatic activities. As a result, a total of 3,137 law enforcement personnel (2,232 men and 905 women), including those from the South Sudan National Police Service, were sensitized on international humanitarian law and the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, as well as other serious human rights violations, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. In addition, the Mission provided support to the South Sudan National Police Service in the drafting of its strategic plan for the period 2019–2024. Furthermore, the Mission provided technical advice to the Parliamentary Land Committee, in coordination with the United Nations country team and other humanitarian actors, to review the land policy of South Sudan, which is a critical issue for returns given potential disputes over housing, land and property rights.

Monitoring, reporting and investigating human rights

26. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to implement its human rights mandate with emphasis on violations and abuses committed against women and children, including all forms of conflict-related sexual violence. Despite encountering restricted access to areas and institutions where allegations of human rights violations were reported, the Mission conducted an average of five field visits a month to hotspots from 10 field offices. The findings from those field visits effectively informed the Mission's early warning mechanism. The field visits, as well as the proactive deployment of specialized investigators to hotspot areas, enabled the Mission to issue three public reports on human rights violations and abuses committed in southern Unity, Western Equatoria and northern Unity, in partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Regular visits to prisons and places of detention were conducted, and advocacy with local authorities contributed to the release of more than 173 civilians across the country.

27. UNMISS documented and verified 254 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence involving 1,054 victims, compared with the documentation and verification of 160 incidents involving 423 victims in the previous reporting period. The Mission's three public reports on human rights violations and abuses, which largely focused on conflict-related sexual violence, presented targeted recommendations and served as a platform for dialogue and engagement with all parties to the conflict, and prompted the development of action plans for the implementation of the joint communiqué on addressing conflict-related sexual violence signed by the President of South Sudan and the United Nations in 2014. To that end, the Mission's support to the Government resulted in the launch of the action plan for the South Sudan People's Defence Forces in March 2019. Similarly, the Mission's sustained advocacy with the senior leadership of SPLM/A-IO resulted in reinvigorated commitments, including a command order issued by Riek Machar in February 2019 prohibiting conflict-related sexual violence

and committing to hold perpetrators accountable, as well as the development of an action plan in June 2019 to address the issue. In addition, SPLA-IO commanders formally granted the Mission access to their bases in Western Equatoria, paving the way for the possible release of women and girls held against their will. Furthermore, following engagement by the Mission, the South Sudan Council of Churches issued a public statement in June 2019 denouncing conflict-related sexual violence and the stigmatization of survivors and promoting the social reintegration of survivors. Considering the influence of leaders of the Christian church in South Sudan, the statement will likely have a significant influence on the perceptions of local communities with regard to survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.

28. UNMISS continued to advocate strongly for appropriate measures to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict in South Sudan, and conducted targeted and practice-based programmes for civilian and military justice officials to enhance their skills in investigating and prosecuting such violations. The Mission also facilitated 293 workshops and training and sensitization sessions on a range of human rights issues for 13,982 national stakeholders, including 4,416 women and girls. UNMISS intensified advocacy for an expansion of the civic space and delivered training to local civil society organizations and journalists to counter and denounce the use of hate speech and to address challenges to free speech, arbitrary arrests, censorship and intimidation against members of civil society, journalists and media houses.

29. The Mission's sustained advocacy on human rights issues also contributed to the passage of national ratification bills for accession to two core human rights treaties in June 2019, namely, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the first Optional Protocols to both treaties. UNMISS also supported the Government in drafting a midterm report on the implementation of recommendations made during the country's 2016 universal periodic review by the Human Rights Council and supported the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations in drafting a "shadow report" to accompany the Government's report.

30. During the reporting period, further progress was made regarding the release of children associated with armed groups. The Joint Verification Committee, consisting of representatives from the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the pro-Taban Deng Gai SPLM/A-IO, the pro-Machar SPLM/A-IO, the South Sudan Opposition Alliance, the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, UNMISS and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), conducted age-verification exercises and negotiated and facilitated the release of a total of 376 children (249 boys and 127 girls) between August 2018 and February 2019. The sustained advocacy by the United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting, including a three-day consultative workshop to draft a comprehensive action plan to end and prevent the six grave violations against children, also contributed to the reduction in the number of incidents of grave violations against children in South Sudan. In this regard, the Mission remained actively engaged in all aspects relating to the prevention of grave child rights violations and conducted 205 child protection training and awareness-raising sessions during the reporting period.

Creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance

31. During the reporting period, a large percentage of the population in South Sudan continued to rely on assistance provided by humanitarian partners. The Mission's support remained focused on supporting conditions in which humanitarian partners could operate impartially and independently, wherever possible, and on providing force protection and other logistical support upon request and within its resources.

32. UNMISS continued to participate in various protection cluster meetings and humanitarian coordination forums to promote information-sharing, situational awareness, early warning and coordination among various actors in the field. Briefings to and information-sharing with national and international humanitarian partners were undertaken both in Juba and in field locations, with those engagements often resulting in coordinated responses to emerging humanitarian situations. For instance, UNMISS patrols to hotspots, such as Aloor in Rumbek North and Wundhlot, provided a secure environment for humanitarian actors to deliver services to approximately 30,000 displaced and returning populations in Western Lakes. In Unity, integrated patrol planning resulted in the inclusion of humanitarian actors in short- and long-duration patrols at various locations in Koch and Leer to assess and plan the delivery of humanitarian services to internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities.

33. UNMISS provided force protection through the military and civil defence assets modality of the Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief, responding to 59 separate humanitarian requests for an 81 per cent response rate. Of those requests, 93 per cent were for the provision of military escorts for humanitarian convoys or road movements of varying duration, mostly in the Equatoria region. Within the protection of civilians sites, UNMISS police continued to provide security to non-governmental organizations during the delivery and distribution of assistance. UNMISS also ensured protection at airfields utilized by humanitarian air services, including at the Malakal, Rubkona, Maban, Pibor, Yida, Leer and Yei airstrips. In addition, UNMISS maintained agreements with multiple humanitarian organizations to accommodate and provide protection and space to humanitarian assets and staff within UNMISS bases. Without that physical support, some of the humanitarian operations could have been cancelled and the impact on humanitarian access in those areas would have been less significant.

34. The Mission also worked in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Office for Project Services and Government authorities to undertake substantial repairs and rehabilitation of major supply roads throughout the country, enabling continuous delivery to key humanitarian hubs, extending pre-positioning capacity in more remote areas and reducing reliance on the use of air assets. In addition, UNMISS provided mine action activities to enable the delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout the country through the survey and clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance from roads, airstrips, food drops and distribution sites, as well as other locations prioritized by humanitarian actors. For instance, the survey and clearance of the feeder roads in northern Jonglei enabled WFP to pre-position over 19,500 metric tons of food in this critical area.

Supporting the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the peace process

35. During the reporting period, UNMISS made important contributions to the processes leading up to the signing of the Revitalized Agreement and the subsequent agreement by the South Sudanese parties in May 2019 to extend the pre-transition period. While the overall process was championed by IGAD and regional Heads of State, the Mission exercised its good offices, engaging all parties and stakeholders as an impartial player, facilitating information-sharing, encouraging confidence-building and providing technical expertise to some of the implementation organs, including the National Constitutional Amendment Committee, the Technical Boundary Committee and the Independent Boundaries Commission. In discharging this role, the Mission also coordinated extensively with the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan and other international and regional partners, including the African Union, to ensure uniform messages calling on the parties to remain committed to the peace process and to accelerate the implementation of critical pre-transition tasks, including through weekly engagements between the Special Representative of the

Secretary-General and the heads of diplomatic missions in Juba. UNMISS also continued to support the work of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission through active participation in its meetings and by aligning the positions of the international community in support of the work of the Commission's interim Chair by hosting regular forums for international partners.

36. UNMISS continued to have regular engagement with the President, through which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General urged the continued and constructive participation of the Government in ongoing peace efforts and the implementation of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities. The Mission held meetings at various levels with all other stakeholders, including leaders of the opposition, political parties, Members of Parliament, civil society organizations, including faith-based, women's and youth groups, and representatives of the diplomatic community residing in Juba. This proactive engagement by UNMISS was well received and welcomed by all stakeholders. In addition, the Mission's contribution in the area of local rapprochement and trust-building activities was notable. Of the 96 activities that had taken place by the end of June 2019, 35 were supported by the Mission through its good offices and through the provision of logistical support. Those initiatives resulted in a marked decrease in hostilities between Government and opposition forces. The Mission also utilized its comparative advantage of being impartial and having a presence across the country to contribute to the dissemination of information on the Revitalized Agreement, which was welcomed by the local authorities, commanders and communities.

37. The Mission also continued to provide administrative, logistical, operational and communications support to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, which was reconstituted on 27 September 2018, and actively participated in all seven meetings of its board. The Mechanism's technical committee convened 11 times during the reporting period to review the progress of the implementation of the permanent ceasefire and transitional security arrangements. UNMISS monitored and observed those meetings at the technical level, given its anticipated role in supporting the agreed security arrangements. The 12 monitoring and verification teams were operational and responded to a number of complaints of ceasefire violations.

38. While the pace of the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement depended heavily on the political will, the Mission continued to provide technical advice and assistance to the implementation of various provisions of the Agreement, including support to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and oversight bodies identified in the Agreement.

39. The national dialogue process moved to the second stage of holding regional dialogue forums and saw some progress towards inclusivity and compromise during the latter half of the reporting period. UNMISS remained engaged with the national dialogue secretariat and provided technical advice on best practices and lessons learned. In that context, through its good offices and confidence-building mandate, UNMISS initiated a series of dialogue forums to assist national stakeholders through the sharing of comparative experiences in a neutral and impartial space. Three different forums on political leadership; national dialogue and political parties; and political parties resulted in positive outcomes, including the first joint statement by all the political parties expressing a unified commitment to the full implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the establishment of an ad hoc committee, comprising the national dialogue leadership and political party representatives to further advance inclusivity, which culminated in nominations from the majority of opposition members to the national dialogue.

C. Mission support initiatives

40. During the 2018/19 period, UNMISS improved resource effectiveness and achieved improvements in efficiency through further standardization of service delivery and the refinement of supply chain management to better support its priorities. The Mission also provided essential support related to the deployment of military and police personnel.

41. While the authorized strength of the military and police components remained unchanged, the Mission critically reviewed its civilian staffing component with a view to achieving desired outputs and providing effective services. The Mission realigned some mission support functions, necessitated by the outsourcing of functions related to facilities maintenance. Consequently, the General Services Section, which grouped less technically specialized support entities that did not individually contain enough critical mass to form separate sections of their own, was dissolved. This provided the Mission with more effective and efficient operations and an improved service delivery mandate in the areas of accommodation and facilities management.

42. The Mission expanded its information and communications technology services, including through the deployment of microwave links and additional network equipment to upgrade mission network infrastructure to support various field offices. The Mission continued to improve its supply chain management processes in a number of areas while refining the new demand acquisition planning procedures to better identify its needs for assets and improved planning.

43. During the reporting period, the Mission commenced the construction of solar farms in Wau and Juba, at an estimated cost of \$2.1 million. The project is expected to be completed during the 2019/20 period. Considering the procurement timelines required to initiate solicitation and establish a contract for an outsourced service, and prevailing mission exigencies, the Mission deferred the planned construction of hard-walled ablution units until the 2019/20 period and procured 172 prefabricated ablution units instead to support immediate requirements.

44. As part of its environmental strategy, the Mission focused on improving its environmental governance model and its environmental risk management practices. A new Environmental Unit was established to lead the Mission's environmental mainstreaming efforts, with support from the Engineering Section as well as other sections. Furthermore, the Mission undertook numerous measures to mitigate its environmental impact, including: (a) the implementation of a wastewater risk mitigation plan; (b) the procurement and installation of 40 new wastewater treatment plants; (c) the installation of smart water meters to monitor water consumption in the Mission; (d) the implementation of a Mission energy management plan; (e) the procurement and installation of new biomedical waste incinerators; (f) the construction of environmentally friendly concrete platforms, equipped with dwarf walls, oil separators and spill kits, for generator and fuel storage sites to prevent oil leakages and spills; and (g) the planting of 2,000 indigenous trees. Initiatives were also taken to improve environmental awareness and environmental mainstreaming in Mission activities, including the conduct of awareness-raising and formal training activities, the launch of the Umuganda camp cleanliness campaign and the implementation of a new Mission environmental sustainability policy statement, which sets out the Mission's environmental vision and key commitments.

D. Regional mission cooperation

45. During the 2018/19 period, UNMISS continued working closely with IGAD and the African Union to advance the peace process and the implementation of the

Revitalized Agreement in particular. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General continuously engaged with and coordinated United Nations support and good offices efforts on the peace process in South Sudan with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union and the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan.

46. UNMISS also continued to undertake coordination arrangements with other regional mission partners, such as the provision of support to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), mandated to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, including through working group arrangements on logistics, security, operations and communications issues and dedicated passenger flights from Entebbe, Uganda, to Wau, by way of Juba. UNMISS continued to support the UNISFA liaison office in Juba as needed.

47. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, continued to provide regional support, including support to the Mission, in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, claims processing (such as education grants and reimbursement for mission-related travel), cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control and information technology services.

48. The Mission continued to use the Global Procurement Support Section in Entebbe to streamline procurement services in the Central and East Africa 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.

49. UNMISS continued to collaborate with other United Nations entities in the subregion. Upon request, the Mission continued air delivery of humanitarian cargo in support of operations by UNICEF, WFP, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and IOM.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

50. In order to further enhance overall system coherence, UNMISS continued to work closely with the United Nations country team in areas of common priority, in line with its mandate and the United Nations Cooperation Framework 2019–2021. During the reporting period, UNMISS, UNDP and other agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system continued to work collaboratively in support of the peace process and peacebuilding in South Sudan, including through the joint task forces on support for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the national dialogue. UNMISS also supported the partnership for recovery and resilience programme through coordination functions at the field level in Aweil, Torit and Yambio. The programme, which was launched in March 2018, is aimed at bringing United Nations agencies, donor partners and non-governmental organizations to work together to reduce vulnerability and strengthen the resilience of people, communities and institutions.

51. Throughout the reporting period, UNMISS maintained regular contact and coordination with relevant individual agencies in areas of mutual concern as well as with the Office of the Resident Coordinator, including by participating in the biweekly meetings of the programme management team and the operations management team. Intensive coordination between UNMISS and the humanitarian country team continued under the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator) and through weekly meetings engaging all humanitarian partners, and quarterly meetings of the Humanitarian High-level Oversight Committee, co-chaired with the Minister for

Cabinet Affairs. The UNMISS-humanitarian country team task force, co-chaired by UNMISS and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, also met on a biweekly basis to discuss issues of mutual concern. In addition, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General engaged the heads of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in South Sudan through weekly senior management group meetings.

52. UNMISS continued to implement the United Nations three-pronged strategy against sexual exploitation and abuse, including the roll-out of the sexual exploitation and abuse toolkit. The Mission collaborated with the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Task Force to enhance the community-based complaints mechanisms through the provision of training to partners and other stakeholders; the distribution of communication kits; and the implementation of sensitization and awareness initiatives for the local population.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: protection of civilians

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Increase in the number of initiatives undertaken by national, state and county-level governments and non-state actors to protect civilians (2016/17: 57; 2017/18: 57; 2018/19: 60)

A total of 185 initiatives by national, state and county-level government authorities and non-State actors to protect civilians have been recorded. The key initiatives included efforts by government, opposition authorities and armed groups on local rapprochement and trust-building activities, and joint statements/agreements and deployment of organized forces in conflict areas, which resulted in increased freedom of movement of civilians, enhanced coordination on security issues, and improved access in the greater Equatoria, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria, Lakes and Jonglei regions

The Mission facilitated visits of high-level government officials and key influential leaders to mitigate tensions between communities resulting from cattle raids and revenge killings in the greater Lakes and Jonglei regions. This resulted in the recovery of abducted children and stolen cattle, and prevented potential revenge attacks

The number of initiatives increased following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, and activities by the Mission included the provision of support to local rapprochement initiatives, initiatives resulting from improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts in Warrap, Lakes and Jonglei

1.1.2 Engagement with national and state authorities, communities and civil society to address issues related to the protection of civilians (2016/17: no data; 2017/18: 600 meetings; 2018/19: 600 meetings)

A total of 893 meetings and sessions were organized to engage with national and local stakeholders on protection of civilians issues. The engagements with national and state authorities led to the signing of local peace agreements and a significant reduction in the number of conflicts over grazing land in Terekeka; in the number of cross-border conflicts following the conference on peace, stability and security in the Northern Corridor that brought together authorities and communities from greater Warrap, Unity and Lakes; and in violence between Apuk and Aguok communities in Warrap

The number of engagements increased owing to intensive local trust-building activities following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, including engagements to support local rapprochement initiatives and engagements resulting from improved access to opposition-controlled areas, as well as initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts in Warrap, Lakes and Jonglei

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices to support the efforts of the Transitional Government of National Unity at the national level to maintain and execute its responsibility to protect civilians	Yes	Good offices were utilized through regular engagement with key stakeholders, including the President, the First Vice-President, senior Cabinet ministers and the Presidential Adviser on Military Affairs, to impress upon stakeholders the need to cease hostilities and respect the ceasefire, placing specific emphasis on the primary responsibility of the Government to protect civilians. The Mission continued to emphasize the need for inclusive participation in initiatives directed at restoring peace and stability and protecting all civilians
Promotion of awareness of the UNMISS mandate and activities for the protection of civilians and the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons through the organization of 6 consultative meetings with representatives of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, including the Speaker, Deputy Speakers, political party whips and members of specialized committees at the national level and subnational levels, and through the conduct of 500 meetings with state and county authorities and security forces, as well as key community and opinion leaders, including women and youth, including in areas of return	637	<p>Meetings were organized with various stakeholders at the regional, state and local level on the UNMISS mandate and activities for the promotion of protection of civilians and to promote the return of internally displaced persons. Key initiatives included assessments and strategies to support the return of internally displaced persons and assess the readiness of communities in places of origin to receive returnees in Wau, Kajo Kaji (Central Equatoria), Western Lakes and Gok (Lakes); and strategic partnership and advocacy in the Unity region to address local conflicts and contribute to peace to create conditions that support return</p> <p>The number of meetings was higher than planned owing to activities following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, including meetings to support local rapprochement initiatives and meetings resulting from improved access to opposition-controlled areas</p>
	29	Advocacy meetings were held with various legislative stakeholders to promote awareness of and provide clarification on the UNMISS mandate, including applicable implementation modalities. They included meetings with the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the secretariat and representatives of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly; the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Council of States; Chief Whips; chairs of various specialized committees; parliamentary caucus representatives, including the chair of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus; and legislators from the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO) (former Taban Deng Gai faction)

<p>Provision of support for the development of conflict management, reconciliation and social cohesion strategies at community level to protect civilians through 22 meetings with state-level authorities, civil society and community leaders, as well as potential spoilers</p>	54	<p>The higher number of meetings than planned was attributable to increased requests by legislative actors for engagement with UNMISS</p>
<p>Facilitation of non-violent solutions to tensions and conflicts through the conduct of monthly meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity, political parties, Members of Parliament, the offices of the President and Vice-Presidents, relevant ministries, the women's parliamentary caucus and relevant opposition elements</p>	34	<p>Meetings were organized to provide support for the development of conflict management, reconciliation and social cohesion strategies to protect civilians, in partnership with international and local peace actors. The meetings addressed communal conflicts; cross-border conflict issues in the Lakes region (between the Gak and Manuer; the Aliap, Ciec and Atuot; and the Pakam, Rup and Kuei communities); the resolution of intercommunal tension over the boundaries of the counties in the Apada settlement in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal; support for the integration of former combatants into communities in Western Equatoria; and the roll-out of peace clubs in schools in Torit (Eastern Equatoria)</p> <p>The number of meetings was higher than planned owing to activities following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, including meetings to support local rapprochement initiatives and meetings resulting from improved access to opposition-controlled areas, as well as initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
	3	<p>Meetings were held with stakeholders to encourage the non-violent resolution of tensions and inclusive participation in initiatives aimed at reconciliation and restoring stability with the First Vice-President, the Women's Parliamentary Caucus, relevant ministers, opposition leaders, senior leaders of the Nuer community, representatives of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and other political parties; a representative of the SPLM "Former Detainees"; the Presidential Adviser on Military Affairs; and the Chair of the Peace and Reconciliation Commission</p> <p>The higher number of meetings than planned was attributable to the evolving political developments and the constantly changing dynamics on the ground, and to requests from stakeholders for continuing engagement with UNMISS</p>
		<p>Meetings were facilitated with leaders and representatives of internally displaced persons at the UNMISS protection of civilians sites in Juba to promote the Revitalized Agreement and promote dialogue, including a community meeting with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO) delegation</p>

Promotion and encouragement for the opening of the political space needed to engage in effective political dialogue and full and inclusive participation in national and regional political initiatives through the organization of 6 meetings with national stakeholders, including political party leaders, civil society organizations, faith-based groups and women's groups

39 Meetings were held with representatives of opposition political parties and groups on various issues related to political space, evolving political dynamics and inclusivity, including the Deputy Chairs and senior representatives of SPLM/A-IO, the Chair of the Democratic Change Party, senior representatives of the SPLM "Former Detainees", and other relevant parties. Those engagements culminated in the participation by key leadership of political parties, civil society and women's and other groups in a leadership dialogue which recognized and reaffirmed the need for broader participation in political processes, and in a workshop focusing on the outcomes of initiatives and steps directed at advancing current peace initiatives

The higher number of meetings than planned was attributable to the constantly changing political dynamics, requiring increased engagement with all actors

71 Meetings and briefings were attended in relation to the national dialogue process, which focused on the issue of inclusivity and related outreach, including working-level sessions of the National Dialogue Steering Committee on diverse issues (briefings to the international community, the presentation of various technical notes, criteria for appointing delegates to regional conferences); meetings with a delegation of SPLM/A-IO representatives on the issue of participation in the broader national dialogue process and regional conferences; and bilateral meetings with the national dialogue leadership on developments, preparations for the regional conferences and the methodology for representation at regional conferences, among other things. A workshop entitled "Bridging the divides" was organized to encourage trust-building by facilitating discussions among SPLM/A-IO, SPLM and other parties on the national dialogue process. This resulted in the establishment of an ad hoc committee to advance the inclusion of SPLM/A-IO in the national dialogue process

6 Meetings were held with mainstream faith-based leaders, representatives of the South Sudan Council of Churches, the Women's Parliamentary Caucus and representatives of diverse civil society groups to discuss the broadening of space and the need for more inclusive participation in the national dialogue process

The overall higher output was attributable to continuing requests from key stakeholders for increased engagement with UNMISS, including for technical support and advice

<p>Provision of support to enhance the dialogue space between the Government and different segments of the society, in collaboration with partners, so as to assist the parties in effectively addressing issues of concern, and the development of joint initiatives to protect civilians through 20 advocacy meetings</p>	48	<p>Meetings were held with government authorities and communities to enhance space for dialogue and develop joint activities to protect civilians. The Mission supported the High Committee for Peace and Reconciliation in Wau in formulating local initiatives to address communal conflict issues, authorities in Malakal in formulating plans related to land issues and demilitarization and ways to create conditions conducive to returns in the Upper Nile region and the State Peace and Reconciliation Committee in Unity in establishing emergency responses to address conflict-related issues and the protection of civilians</p> <p>The number of meetings was higher than planned owing to activities following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, including meetings to support local rapprochement initiatives and meetings resulting from improved access to opposition-controlled areas</p>
<p>Conduct of 10 subnational women's peace forums and 1 national women's peace forum with women in civil society organizations for the global "Open Days on Women and Peace and Security"</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS held 35 workshops, comprising 31 subnational workshops and 4 national workshops, on the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. UNMISS also held a national forum to promote women's participation in the peace process. The workshops and forums addressed topics that included: (a) women's participation in and the gender provisions of the Revitalized Agreement; (b) the women and peace and security agenda; (c) women's participation in peace processes; and (d) the development of a sexual and gender-based violence prevention strategy by UNMISS</p>
<p>Facilitation of 4 workshops on women's participation in public decision-making and in peace processes according to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to target key stakeholders and opinion leaders in the National Legislative Assembly, political parties and civil society organizations</p>	Yes	<p>In addition to the workshops and forums above, and in cooperation with the United Nations country team, UNMISS facilitated 2 high-level workshops: 1 with key government officials, representatives from political parties, the Transitional Government of National Unity, the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and civil societies; and 1 with women representatives from those groups. The workshops took place during the United Nations-African Union joint high-level visits: 1 was led by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the African Union on Women, Peace and Security, and the other was a joint mission by the Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations, the Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union</p> <p>UNMISS also conducted 2 workshops to empower women networks of the South Sudan National Police Service and the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, raise their awareness on sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence and response and prevention mechanisms and raise their</p>

Promotion of awareness of the importance of the prevention and reporting of conflict-related sexual violence through the conduct of a national campaign, the provision of support for the implementation of the national action plan by SPLA and the South Sudan National Police Service and the provision of support for survivors to report incidents to relevant actors	20	<p>awareness on the role of women in security sector reform. In total, 150 women took part in the 2 two-day workshops (75 from the National Police Service and 75 from the Defence Forces)</p> <p>Workshops targeting South Sudan People's Defence Forces personnel and civil society were conducted on the implementation of its action plan on conflict-related sexual violence across the country</p> <p>To mark the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, UNMISS supported the South Sudan Council of Churches in drafting a statement denouncing conflict-related sexual violence and raising awareness about the harm of stigma associated with sexual violence, which was publicly announced on 19 June 2019</p>
Provision of support for relevant institutions and civil society organizations to enhance protection from, and accountability for, incidents of conflict-related sexual violence through meetings of the technical working group, the provision of technical advice and the development of and advocacy for implementation of the national action plan against conflict-related sexual violence by SPLA and the South Sudan National Police Service	Yes	<p>With UNMISS technical support, the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and SPLM/A-IO finalized and launched each of their action plans on addressing conflict-related sexual violence on 14 March and 29 June 2019, respectively. Since February 2019, UNMISS has worked to restart the drafting process of the action plan of the South Sudan National Police Service through regular meetings with members of the drafting committee established by the National Police Service on 26 October 2018</p>
Completion of a viability assessment for establishment of a dedicated unit within the national justice sector to investigate and prosecute conflict-related violence, including conflict-related sexual violence and crimes against children	Yes	<p>A viability assessment was completed. To implement its recommendations, UNMISS, in coordination with UNDP, prepared a draft operational plan for a special sexual and gender-based violence court in Juba, which was pending validation by national partners</p>
	Yes	<p>A continuous campaign was implemented to raise awareness of the UNMISS protection of civilians mandate and activities to foster the safe return of displaced people, including:</p>
	105	<p>Digital news/feature stories, including stories specifically promoting the activities of UNMISS uniformed elements</p>
	49	<p>Photography albums</p>
	50	<p>Audiovisual stories</p>
	47	<p>Micro-videos produced for UNMISS social media platforms</p>
	128	<p>Presentations were made on the Mission's mandate, reaching all target audiences, including civil society, women and youth groups</p>

1.2.2 Increased number of mechanisms to support the protection of women, children and youth from conflict-related and gender-based violence (2016/17: 0; 2017/18:10; 2018/19: 20)	In addition to the existing and functioning Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group on conflict-related sexual violence and the country task force of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, the Joint Consultation Forum on conflict-related sexual violence in Juba was established with UNMISS support and held its first quarterly meeting on 10 April 2019. The Forum serves as a platform for dialogue with South Sudanese civil society organizations on the protection of civilians from conflict-related sexual violence
1.2.3 Survey and clearance of hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance in and around UNMISS bases and areas where they may pose a threat to civilians (2016/17: 1,039; 2017/18: 1,500; 2018/19: 1,500)	3,880 hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance were cleared in and around UNMISS bases and areas where they posed a threat to civilians. The increase was the result of a reduction in conflict across the country, which enabled greater accessibility, particularly in Jonglei region The clearance work has, inter alia, enabled the work of humanitarian partners, including by affording safe access for WFP to pre-position more than 19,500 tons of food in the greater Upper Nile region, and allowing UNMISS to safely open a new temporary operating base in Kodok and to close another in Nasir

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Maintenance of functioning early warning, analysis and response mechanisms involving all relevant mission components	Yes	The Mission continued to monitor potential indicators of conflict through the weekly early warning meeting and other forums. Early warning matrices were regularly produced and disseminated and weekly briefings were held with Mission leadership and other relevant mission components. Based on early warning information, necessary responses were coordinated and implemented through the Mission's various coordination mechanisms at different levels, including the UNMISS operational coordination committee
Provision of support for the mapping of risks and threats to the civilian population, with special emphasis on women and children, including early warning and response mechanisms, through the conduct of 120 joint UNMISS field missions, with national and international partners, where appropriate, to conflict-affected areas and return sites	317	Joint field missions were conducted to conflict-affected areas and return sites to map risks and facilitate early warning, particularly through data collection and information gathering from various stakeholders and communities. Field missions were also conducted to deep field locations, including in opposition-controlled areas, that led to local initiatives that addressed cattle raiding in Unity, mitigated tensions arising from border disputes in Warrap, monitored incidents of cattle movement and destruction of farmland in Central Equatoria, and facilitated the peaceful return of internally displaced persons from Melut to their places of origin The number of field missions was higher than planned owing to activities following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, including missions to support local rapprochement

		initiatives and missions resulting from improved access to opposition-controlled areas
Provision of support to civilians living in conflict-prone or return areas as well as displaced communities at UNMISS protection of civilians sites in order to resolve intercommunal disputes through 10 workshops, with particular emphasis on the participation of women and youth in a dialogue for peace	10	Workshops were held in various regions to resolve intercommunal conflicts and protect civilians in conflict-prone or return areas. In greater Jonglei, a workshop for peaceful coexistence among internally displaced persons at the protection of civilians site in Bor resulted in the adoption of non-violent mechanisms to resolve conflicts and improved relations among internally displaced persons
946,080 mobile troop patrol days to protect civilians in areas of concern by deterring all forms of violence, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and for the safe and voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees, protecting United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the mission area, securing fixed/mobile check points and conducting tactical deployments (48 troops per patrol, 54 companies for 365 days)	539,780	Mobile troop patrol days were conducted to protect civilians in areas of concern The lower actual number of mobile troop patrol days than planned was attributable to the lower actual requirement for troops per patrol, based on threat assessments and tasking priority
1,820 air patrol hours in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments for the protection of civilians, the creation of conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, the provision of assistance to development actors and the protection of United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the mission area (7 hours per day/5 days a week for 52 weeks)	1,054	Air patrol hours were conducted in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments for the protection of civilians The lower number of air patrol hours than planned was attributable to the lack of clearance and flight safety assurances, especially in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile
4,992 mobile troop patrol days conducted by military liaison officers operating in integrated teams (2 military liaison officers conduct 4 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks from 10 field offices and 2 field office team sites) to deter all forms of violence against civilians, particularly women and girls, engage with local population, local authorities and uniformed services and collect early warning information with regard to interventions for the protection of civilians and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence	7,949	Mobile troop patrol days were conducted by military liaison officers operating in integrated teams to collect early warning information with regard to interventions for the protection of civilians and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence The higher number of mobile troop patrol days at the state and county levels was attributable to the higher number of patrolling days per week by military liaison officer teams

157,680 static troop days to provide security at UNMISS protection of civilians sites (48 troops to protect 9 UNMISS protection of civilians sites and other protective areas for 365 days)	512,454	<p>Static troop days were conducted to provide security at all protection of civilians sites</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to a requirement for more than 48 troops to protect 1 protection of civilians site per day because of rotations (3 shifts per day)</p>
Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects to mitigate protection concerns in and around the UNMISS protection of civilians sites, to foster peaceful coexistence between internally displaced person communities and host communities and to support operations of the South Sudan National Police Service around the UNMISS protection of civilians sites	4	<p>Quick-impact projects were implemented, including:</p> <p>(a) The renovation of a veterinary clinic in Malakal to serve both internally displaced persons and the host community, which contributed to avoiding the perception that internally displaced persons in the protection of civilians site received better access to services;</p> <p>(b) The renovation of Bentiu Central Prison to hold arrested suspects, contributing to strengthening the rule of law and peaceful coexistence between communities in and around protection of civilians sites;</p> <p>(c) The construction of a police post in Mangateen, following the relocation of more than 3,700 internally displaced persons to the area from a protection of civilians site in Juba, to help mitigate crime, ensure law and order and support the operations of the South Sudan National Police Service;</p> <p>(d) The construction of a police post in Hai Kosti in Wau, to improve security and facilitate returns from the UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p> <p>The lower number of quick-impact projects implemented to mitigate protection concerns was attributable to the reprioritization of projects to establish or improve basic service infrastructure in areas of return</p>
In coordination with humanitarian actors, provision of technical advice and support to facilitate and monitor implementation of action plans at the field level to mitigate protection concerns, especially in and around UNMISS bases and areas of vulnerable populations, including women and children	Yes	<p>90 action plans were developed and implemented to mitigate protection concerns in and around UNMISS bases and in the return areas</p> <p>77 integrated field missions to various locations in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal were conducted, allowing the United Nations country team and humanitarian partners to improve situational awareness and adjust protection mechanisms accordingly</p> <p>6 sensitization workshops for state authorities in Tonj South, Twic and Kuacjok (Warrap) and in Mayon, Leer and Bentiu (Unity) were conducted to strengthen their capacity to protect civilians in accordance with the provisions of the Revitalized Agreement</p> <p>The Mission also organized 7 workshops for community leaders in the protection of civilians sites in Bentiu, Juba and Wau to support the maintenance of law and order and establish coordination mechanisms</p>

		with the tactical operation centre, which was created to facilitate quick discussion and the resolution of security and protection issues at the site
		The Mission coordinated with protection partners in Wau to harmonize firewood collection patrols to enhance the protection of civilians from the site, especially women and girls, who tend to be the ones to collect firewood
		90 civilians (40 men and 50 women) received training in various vocational skills and business entrepreneurship in Tonga (Upper Nile) to build their capacity and confidence to return and reintegrate
Survey and clearance of 1,500 known or suspected hazardous areas and the removal or destruction of 25,000 items of explosive hazards, including landmines, in areas having an impact on UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas where there is a threat to civilians	3,880	Known or suspected hazardous areas were surveyed and cleared
		The higher number of areas cleared than planned was attributable to the significant increase in the number of suspected hazardous areas to assess, following the return of displaced people to places that had previously been abandoned
		Through the completion of explosive ordnance disposal tasks, battle area clearance and mine clearance, and the conduct of non-technical and technical surveys, the following were discovered, removed and destroyed:
	754	Landmines
	19,083	Items of unexploded, degraded or abandoned ordnance
	597,118	Rounds of small arms ammunition
Delivery of emergency mine risk education to 200,000 civilians in order to promote community safety through participant's enhanced ability to recognize, mitigate and report explosive hazards, including small arms and light weapons and small arms ammunition, and awareness-raising through outreach events, such as the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action	449,533	Persons received mine risk education, including 254,254 children, to promote community safety
		The higher than planned number was the result of a particular emphasis on the delivery of risk education during the reporting period in order to best prepare for the return of displaced persons
	5	Outreach activities were conducted, including World Food Day and United Nations Day in October 2018, and the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action in April 2019. UNMISS also conducted two events in January 2019 that marked the 1 millionth explosive item destroyed in South Sudan by the mine action sector since operations began in the country
		Safety messages were disseminated through the UNMISS radio station and national and international media outlets, including 7 featured stories on mine clearance in South Sudan, which UNMISS published on its digital platforms and distributed to external media outlets

Provision of 2 training sessions on improved management of small arms and light weapons at the household level for 10 teams, comprising staff of national organizations, to promote safety and security in local communities	2	Training sessions on the improved management of small arms and light weapons at the household level were conducted to promote safety and security in local communities. A total of 23 organizations attended, consisting of 28 participants (21 men and 7 women), who were trained on the types and effects of firearm accidents and on preventative measures and secure storage modalities
Provision of 30,000 entry point control and explosive detection searches for small arms ammunition and explosives at key UNMISS locations, including protection of civilians sites, by explosive detection dog teams	14,956	Team days were achieved for entry point control and explosive detection searches for small arms ammunition and explosives at key UNMISS locations, including protection of civilians sites, by 41 explosive detection dog teams. A total of 565,055 items were searched
306,600 United Nations formed police unit person days (10 personnel per patrol, 3 patrols per platoon, 4 platoons per formed police unit, 7 formed police units for 365 days) to patrol, maintain vigilance, conduct gender-sensitive security checks and respond to public order situations within and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites and weapons-free zones	277,629	United Nations formed police unit person days within and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites and weapons-free zones were completed to patrol, maintain vigilance, conduct gender-sensitive security checks and respond to public order situations. The lower number of formed police unit personnel days was attributable to the delay in the deployment of the seventh formed police unit
98,550 United Nations individual police officer operational days at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas of high concentration of displaced persons (15 individual police officers per shift, 3 shifts per day, at 6 sites/concentration points for 365 days) to patrol, maintain a police presence and interact with local communities, including joint patrols with other mission components, to monitor and report on security-related threats and human rights violations	104,511	United Nations individual police officer operational days at protection of civilians sites and areas of high concentration of displaced persons were achieved, which helped improve the physical safety and security of internally displaced persons and deter access by active combatants to the sites The higher output was attributable to the increased deployment of individual police officers to field offices with protection of civilians sites, based on operational demands
19,710 individual Corrections Officer days (6 individual Corrections Officers per shift, 3 shifts per day, at 3 holding facilities for 365 days) to provide administrative, security and operational services at the UNMISS holding facilities attached to protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal and Bentiu	22,096	Individual Corrections Officer operational days were achieved. The higher output was attributable to the increased actual deployment of Corrections Officers to the holding facilities, based on operational requirements
Provision of advocacy to national authorities, through regular meetings with the National Prison Service, the judiciary and prosecutors' offices, to ensure that internally displaced persons who committed serious security incidents within UNMISS protection of civilians sites and	Yes	UNMISS referred 74 cases to national authorities for investigation and prosecution. As a result of engagement with national justice sector actors, 5 mobile court sessions were organized in Bentiu and Malakal to investigate and try cases involving 51 individuals. Of those tried, 32 individuals were convicted and sentenced to prison sentences ranging from 1 month to 22 years

were handed over to the national authorities by UNMISS are granted due process

In Juba, where all of the justice institutions are present, UNMISS supported national authorities in the investigation and prosecution of 7 individuals by facilitating the appearance of the accused and testimony from victims and witnesses living in the UNMISS protection of civilians sites in Juba. UNMISS also provided support to national prison authorities to ensure that those convicted by the courts would serve their sentences in a prison where conditions of detention and treatment of detainees are in line with international standards

In partnership with relevant actors at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, training for 1,000 community watch group members and leaders, including women, at the sites in Juba, Bor, Bentiu, Malakal and Wau to support crime prevention, community safety and relations and community-led informal mitigation and dispute resolution mechanisms

1,857

Community watch group members and leaders, including 1,346 women, were trained in the protection of civilians sites in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal, which led to improved support from the communities to UNMISS individual police officers with regard to maintaining the civilian nature of the sites

The higher output was a result of the demand from internally displaced person communities for improved security in the sites

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.3.1 No increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees (2016/17: 3.96 million; 2017/18: 2.5 million; 2018/19: 2.5 million)

As of June 2019, the total number of internally displaced persons in South Sudan was 1.9 million, including 182,000 internally displaced persons hosted in UNMISS protection of civilians sites, while the number of refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan relocating to neighbouring countries was 2.3 million

Following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, an increase in the number of citizens returning to their communities and localities from areas of displacement, and refugees returning from neighbouring countries, was observed (over 400,000 in 2018)

1.3.2 No increase in the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance, as a result of surveys and clearance to provide a safer environment for the voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees (2016/17: 9.27 million m²; 2017/18: 10 million m²; 2018/19: 10 million m²)

UNMISS cleared and released to communities 17.9 million square metres of land, enabling safe movement for local populations and humanitarian personnel, the resumption of development activities and the delivery of humanitarian aid. A reduction in hostilities enabled UNMISS to survey hazardous areas, particularly in Jonglei, which had been inaccessible since 2013

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization and conduct of 20 joint field missions to assess conflict environment at possible return sites and 5 workshops on conflict management and confidence-	34	Joint field missions were conducted to assess and address communal conflicts targeting host communities and returnees in the regions of Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity and Lakes

building with communities at return sites to provide support for resolving conflicts between host communities and returnees	10	<p>Workshops were organized on conflict management between host communities and internally displaced persons to promote returns</p> <p>In Akobo, an elders' committee was re-established to address negative cultural practices and allocate land for returnees' permanent settlement through a workshop</p> <p>In Western Bahr el-Ghazal, a series of inter-ethnic dialogue sessions among women of the Fertit, Luo and Dinka groups, including women living in the UNMISS protection of civilians site and internally displaced persons, were conducted, along with round-table discussions between host communities and internally displaced persons to build confidence and trust between them</p> <p>The number of joint field missions and workshops was higher than planned owing to activities following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, including missions and workshops to support local rapprochement initiatives and missions and workshops resulting from improved access to opposition-controlled areas</p>
In coordination with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country team, the Government and other relevant partners, facilitation of the development of 10 action plans to rehabilitate and restore basic infrastructure and public services at return locations as the groundwork for safe and voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons	18	<p>Action plans were developed in coordination with the United Nations country team and relevant state actors to identify basic infrastructure to be rehabilitated in areas of return. UNMISS organized 6 workshops with state authorities and key stakeholders to develop action plans and contributed to the implementation of those plans</p> <p>In Jonglei, during a two-day workshop with state authorities and key stakeholders, an action plan to promote the safe and voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons was developed and endorsed. As a result, 244 internally displaced persons decided to return to Akobo, 47 to New Fangak and 132 to Urur</p> <p>UNMISS supported the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience programme in Yambio, which resulted in the development of a joint workplan that prioritized the renovations of roads between Rimenze and James Diko, and between Nzara and Basukangbi, in order to enhance population access to markets and areas of return</p> <p>In Wau, under the leadership of UNMISS and with the endorsement of the United Nations country team members and state authorities, an action plan to promote a protective environment at return locations facilitated the departure of 10,671 internally displaced persons from the protection of civilians area adjacent to the UNMISS base during the reporting period</p>

<p>Facilitation of 30 consultation sessions for internally displaced persons at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, including women and children, in order to identify concerns about protection and requirements for safe and sustainable return and reintegration</p>	41	<p>In Unity, the Mission supported the clearance of vegetation along 45 kilometres of road between Rubkona and Nhialdiu to enhance the confidence of internally displaced persons population using the road</p> <p>3 training workshops on project proposal writing, financial management and rules and regulations on quick-impact projects were also organized in Yambio (Western Equatoria), Wau (Western Bahr el-Ghazal) and Aweil (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal), enhancing the capacity of national non-governmental organizations to develop and implement proposals to enhance basic services</p> <p>Consultation sessions were conducted which enabled internally displaced persons to consult with communities and local leaders in the potential return locations regarding security and basic service gaps hindering returns from UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p>
		<p>8 “go-and-see” visits were conducted to Fashoda, Maiwut, Kiech Kuon, Tonga, Udier, Mathiang and Wadekona, and 4 town hall meetings were organized within the protection of civilians site in Bentiu to inform internally displaced persons about the security and protection situation in the potential return areas based on the information collected through UNMISS field patrols</p> <p>In Wau, 25 focus group discussions and consultations with internally displaced persons in the protection of civilians site and collective sites informed the decisions of 132 internally displaced persons to return to their places of origin or other locations, resulting in the closure of the protection of civilians site in Wau in March 2019</p>
<p>In coordination with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country team, the Government and other relevant partners, facilitation of the development of implementation of joint intentions surveys of internally displaced persons at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and populations affected by violence at other locations in order to establish preferred destinations for relocation and reintegration, including the production of 1 related report</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS supported IOM and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in conducting intention surveys in the protection of civilians sites in Juba, Bor, Wau, Bentiu and Malakal to determine the intentions of internally displaced persons in the sites to return. While a significant number of internally displaced persons expressed interest in returning, a similarly large number cited the lack of basic services, insecurity and unresolved land and property issues as major impediments to potential return</p>
<p>Facilitation of 30 consultation sessions among local authorities, host communities and returning populations to address emerging challenges through the processes of return and reintegration</p>	32	<p>Consultation sessions were facilitated with local authorities, host communities and returning communities to address emerging challenges in the areas of return and reintegration in the regions of Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and greater Lakes. Women leaders, civil society organizations and humanitarian partners also participated in the meetings</p>

During the consultation meetings, the concerns of women and vulnerable groups and the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, including government and the sustainability of return and reintegration processes, were discussed. UNMISS facilitated the sharing of information with relevant partners on the outcomes and findings from the consultations

Notably, 3 workshops were conducted in greater Lakes region (1 in Yirol and 2 in Rumbek) with 126 participants (including 21 women). The recommendations from the workshops formed the central part of a concept paper for a project to promote the return and reintegration of 32,000 internally displaced persons and members of vulnerable populations in Rumbek North and Malek in Western Lakes. The workshop in Western Lakes called for local solutions based on local capacities instead of relying on external funding and technical support

Similarly, 3 workshops were organized in Marial Bai, Nyinbouli and Achana (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal) and 1 workshop was organized in Pajok (Eastern Equatoria) to enhance mechanisms to promote peaceful coexistence between internally displaced persons and host communities

Implementation of 14 quick-impact projects to improve basic service infrastructure in areas of return for the eventual safe and voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations

22

Quick-impact projects were implemented to improve basic service infrastructure in areas of return, particularly targeting those related to health, education and rule of law facilities, as follows:

(a) A primary health care centre was built in Lokoloko in Wau, where a high percentage of the displaced population was returning;

(b) A veterinary clinic was constructed in Kodok to benefit the returnee population and local community;

(c) 4 police posts were built in Pibor, Rumbek, Warawar and in Sika Hadid to enhance the rule of law and order and mitigate protection concerns specifically related to women and children;

(d) A prison was constructed in Chukudum;

(e) 16 classrooms were built through 5 quick-impact projects in primary schools in Hai Matar (Northern Bahr el-Ghazal), Acementi (Lakes), Owungasa and Bakiwiri (Western Equatoria) and Jalle (Jonglei) to enhance access to education by the returning population;

(f) A women's association centre in Wau was renovated to promote social cohesion activities;

		<p>(g) 4 boreholes and 1 water facility were drilled and built in Tonj, Terekeka and Duony through 3 quick-impact projects;</p> <p>(h) A bridge was built in Lury County;</p> <p>(i) 3 radio stations in Kuacjok, Rumbek and Torit were equipped with solar panels;</p> <p>(j) A market was built in Tonj South;</p> <p>(k) An office dedicated to the South Sudan People's Defence Forces child protection unit was built at its headquarters in Juba</p>
Clearance and survey of 10 million m ² of land for release to communities in support of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary resettlement	17.9 million m ²	<p>Land was surveyed, cleared and released to communities in support of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary resettlement. The land released included 806 agricultural areas, 31 markets and 201 natural water points to support the resumption of livelihood activities</p> <p>The increased output was the result of a reduction in conflict across the country enabling greater accessibility, particularly in Jonglei</p>
Provision of support, in line with the human rights due diligence policy, to the confidence- and trust building-policing project of the South Sudan National Police Service in all field offices through the conduct of 20 sensitization seminars/workshops with the National Police Service, community leaders, civil society organizations and women's representatives on community-based policing, human rights, trust-building and conditions conducive for voluntary return or relocation of internally displaced persons	50	<p>Sensitization workshops with the South Sudan National Police Service, community leaders, civil society organizations and women's representatives on community-based policing, human rights, trust-building and conditions conducive to the voluntary return or relocation of internally displaced persons were conducted</p> <p>A total of 13,152 participants (5,897 women and 7,255 men) benefited from the workshops, which built positive perceptions by community members regarding criminal justice chain actors and strengthened relationships between the communities and the South Sudan National Police Service</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to increased requests from the local authorities and communities</p>

Expected accomplishment 1.4: Enhancement of peaceful coexistence, reconciliation and social cohesion at the community level

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.4.1 Decrease in the number of reported intra- and intercommunal conflicts (2016/17: no data; 2017/18: 530; 2018/19: 450)

421 incidents of intra- and intercommunal conflicts were recorded from July 2018 to June 2019, compared with 258 incidents during the 2017/18 period. Although there has been a significant reduction in armed conflict following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, there was a sharp upsurge in communal violence at the subnational level. The lull in armed conflict has seemingly created space for local actors, including disenfranchised elites and youth/local militias, to attempt to regain capital and social influence as well as avenge unresolved communal grievances

1.4.2 Increase in the number of reconciliation initiatives taken at the subnational level (2016/17: no data; 2017/18: 10; 2018/19: 15)

48 initiatives on reconciliation were taken at the subnational level by local actors. Significant initiatives included the intra-Nuer peace dialogue and inter-clan dialogue among pastoral communities in Central Equatoria, and peace conferences between conflicting communities in Lakes, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap and greater Equatoria, resulting in signed resolutions and agreements

1.4.3 Increase in the number of local peace agreements (2016/17: no data; 2017/18: 10; 2018/19: 20)

36 peace agreements were recorded as a result of various peace events, such as peace conferences, dialogues and migration conferences, including migration-related agreements, such as those agreed during the inter-state migration conference among the Tonj, Gogrial and Wau regions and the post-migration conference among the Amadi, Terekeka, Gok, Eastern Lakes and Western Lakes regions, as well as an agreement regulating cross-border nomadic pastoralist migration between Upper Nile in South Sudan and White Nile State in the Sudan. Agreements to cease hostilities arising from the intercommunal conflict were also made in various forums and major peace conferences in Lakes, Warrap, greater Jonglei and greater Upper Nile

An increased number of initiatives by various parties and communities addressing communal conflict, as well as activities following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, resulted in the higher number of local peace agreements, which included memorandums of understanding, communiqués, agreed resolutions, recommendations and action plans

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Regular engagement with local stakeholders through the conduct of 120 field assessment missions throughout South Sudan with a view to enhancing the understanding of local conflict dynamics and in support of the provision of assistance and good offices to local peace initiatives	215	Field assessment missions were conducted by the Mission to engage with local stakeholders to enhance understanding of local conflict dynamics and provide support to local peace initiatives. The field missions included the promotion of the peaceful resolution of border and land disputes in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and engagement with local authorities and community leaders, as well as working in opposition-controlled areas in the greater Upper Nile and greater Equatoria regions to address the cycle of revenge killings, and encouraging communities to support joint committees that had been formed and facilitated during previous reconciliation forums The number of field missions was higher than planned owing to activities following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, including missions to support local rapprochement initiatives, missions resulting from improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflict
Provision of support for locally initiated political engagement and reconciliation initiatives between communities through the conduct of 20 advocacy meetings and	58	Advocacy meetings were conducted to provide support for locally initiated political engagement and coordination strategies. Examples of the meetings included a meeting between the governors of Jubek and

10 conflict-management workshops to encourage communities and authorities to mitigate intercommunal conflict, cattle raiding, revenge killings and age-set violence

Terekeka for reconciliation between Northern Bari farming communities and Mundari cattle-keepers in Lado County in Central Equatoria; and facilitation of dialogues between Sudanese nomads and local authorities in Renk (Upper Nile) to mitigate tensions following the reported killing of nomads

29

Workshops on conflict management were organized to encourage communities and government authorities to mitigate intercommunal conflict, land/border disputes, cattle raiding, revenge killings and age-set violence

In Lakes, 3 conferences were held to resolve long-standing communal conflicts, such as those of the Gak and the Manuer sub-clans of the Pakam, and of the Rup, the Pakam and the Kuei. In a dialogue organized in Boma (greater Jonglei), Murle age-set leaders of the Lango and Kurenen age-set groups agreed to resolve their differences and engage with government officials in addressing conflicts. A tri-state peace conference was organized for Wau, Tonj and Gogrial to address issues related to conflict between migrant cattle-keepers and farmers

The number of meetings and workshops was higher than planned owing to activities following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, including meetings and workshops to support local rapprochement initiatives and meetings and workshops resulting from improved access to opposition-controlled areas, as well as initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflict

Promotion of understanding among local stakeholders, including government authorities, community leaders, youth, women, civil society actors and traditional authorities on the roles and responsibilities of the Government and communities at large to prevent, mitigate and resolve local conflicts, including improving civil-military relations, through the delivery of 20 capacity-building workshops in conflict management and mediation

48

Capacity-building workshops were organized in Unity, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Western Equatoria to promote understanding among local stakeholders on the roles and responsibilities of the government and communities at large to prevent, mitigate and resolve local conflicts

A capacity-building workshop for the political leadership in Aweil equipped participants with the necessary skills to understand and carry out their civic duties. In the greater Lakes, training conducted for civil society enhanced their capacities and understanding of their role in peace consolidation and the protection of civilians

Civil-military dialogues conducted in Upper Nile and the greater Equatoria region (notably in Western Equatoria and Yei) have resulted in better relations and enhanced understanding among communities, facilitated freedom of movement and trade and humanitarian access, and increased the professionalization and accountability of the security sector

<p>Provision of support to the Government and communities for peaceful cross-border international and internal migration by preventing, mitigating and resolving conflicts between pastoralists and host communities through the conduct of 20 meetings, 10 missions and 5 workshops in the Jonglei, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Lakes, Warrap, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Upper Nile, Unity and Western Equatoria regions</p>	<p>63 16 15</p>	<p>The number of workshops was higher than planned owing to activities following the positive momentum created by the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, including workshops to support local rapprochement initiatives and workshops resulting from improved access to opposition-controlled areas, as well as initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflict</p>
<p>Provision of support to Government authorities, traditional conflict-management mechanisms, youth, women and communities, including civil society actors, in managing communal conflicts and localized reconciliation initiatives at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and other locations hosting internally displaced persons through 20 conflict-management events</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>The following initiatives were delivered with regard to the peaceful management of pastoral migration in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile (international border), Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Warrap:</p> <p>Meetings</p> <p>Field missions</p> <p>Workshops and conferences</p> <p>The initiatives resulted in agreements on the peaceful management of pastoral migration, the establishment of mechanisms for addressing migration-related conflicts and support for the joint border peace committee/court established within the migration framework for Western Lakes, Eastern Lakes, Gok, Terekeka and Amadi. Missions and workshops were also organized in cattle camps to promote the role of cattle camp youth in managing cattle-related conflicts in Unity and Central Equatoria</p>
<p>Provision of support to peace structures, including peace networks, at county and state levels in Boma, for conflict management, peacebuilding and reconciliation through 10 capacity-building sessions</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>The higher number of activities than planned is attributed to the recognition of the importance of addressing one of the key drivers of local communal conflicts and increasing support to the successful application of best practices of international border pastoral migration to internal cross-border migration</p> <p>Events on conflict management were conducted targeting intra- and intercommunal conflicts at protection of civilians sites and other locations hosting internally displaced persons. In Western Equatoria, peace sensitization forums brought together internally displaced persons, host communities and state authorities to promote peaceful coexistence while providing a platform to disseminate peace messages, follow up on humanitarian needs and engage with organized forces on issues raised by the communities</p> <p>Capacity-building sessions were held to support peace structures at the state and county levels for conflict management, peacebuilding and reconciliation. Assistance included enhancing the conflict management skills of the Inter-faith Council for Peace Initiative and of civil society in Western Equatoria. The role of women in peacebuilding was promoted through networking among women peace actors during exchange visits between women in Bor and Pibor (the</p>

			<p>Kabarize Women for Peace group) and the implementation of women's forums in Upper Nile, Warrap, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity and Central Equatoria. Those forums have increased women's confidence with regard to participating in decision-making processes and contributed to the development of a joint action plan for women's participation in peace and reconciliation</p>
Provision of support to enhance capacity of traditional leaders to operationalize local traditional mechanisms for inclusive dialogue and reconciliation through the conduct of 20 meetings and 5 capacity-building workshops	49		Meetings were organized to support the enhancement of the capacity of local traditional mechanisms for inclusive dialogue and reconciliation
	11		Workshops were conducted on conflict management, negotiation and mediation for local peace actors, including with the Jonglei State Peace Commission and the Inter-Church Committee, to help address persistent intra-Bor Dinka conflict; and with the Lainya County Peace Committees, including chiefs and elders at the boma, payam and county levels, to enhance their engagement with armed groups and hold community dialogues in Yei River (Central Equatoria)
			The higher number of meetings and workshops than planned was attributable to improved access to opposition-controlled areas, and the need to address the upsurge in communal conflict
Provision of support to civil society actors, Government officials, youth and women to promote inclusivity, national identity, good relations and equal opportunities so as to reverse ethnicization and repair the social fabric through 20 advocacy meetings and 11 dialogue forums	25		Advocacy meetings were held to provide support to civil society actors and government representatives with regard to promoting inclusivity and understanding on national identity, good relations and equal opportunities
	15		Dialogue forums were delivered to promote social cohesion and inclusivity. The roll-out of peace clubs in Eastern Equatoria and forums on national identity in Western Equatoria and Jonglei led to enhanced understanding among the youth and their communities on the positive role played by identity constructs
Provision of support to promote social harmony and to advance the concept of a coherent multiethnic and inclusive society through 10 mobile peace education campaigns, exchange visits and the conduct of 9 sports or cultural activities	14		Peace campaigns were held to support social harmony. Notably, 3 mobile peace campaigns were held in Central Equatoria to instil peace and reconciliation among rival cattle camp youth
	11		Cultural events conducted to disseminate peace messages to grass-roots communities in Western and Eastern Equatoria allowed opportunities for interaction and trust between communities in conjunction with local rapprochement activities. Sports activities to complement peace programmes and the dissemination of peace messages were conducted in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Lakes, Jonglei and Warrap. Notably, the Mission supported peace campaigns and sports activities among cattle keepers among the Apuk and Aguok, following pre-migration agreements

Component 2: monitoring, reporting and investigating human rights

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Number of confirmed abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity (2016/17: 489; 2017/18: 505; 2018/19: 520)

UNMISS documented and verified 599 incidents that constituted violations and/or abuses of international human rights and international humanitarian law that resulted in 2,303 civilian casualties, including 209 women and 294 children. The higher number of incidents was the result of an increase in intercommunal violence involving community-based militia and armed elements, despite the overall decline in violations attributed to conventional actors to the conflict

2.1.2 Monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting on the use of cluster munitions and other conventional weapons deemed to have indiscriminate effects in violation of international law and related treaties (2016/17: Not applicable; 2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent)

There were no reports on the use of cluster munitions or other conventional weapons deemed to have indiscriminate effects during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Continuous monitoring, investigation and verification of reports of human rights violations and international humanitarian law, with a particular focus on gross violations, violations against children, sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, incidents of hate speech and incitement to violence, and the publication of 3 public reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan	Yes 3	Investigations and verifications of human rights violations were carried out on a regular basis across the country, documenting and verifying 599 incidents that constituted violations and/or abuses of international human rights and international humanitarian law Public reports were issued jointly with OHCHR on human rights violations and abuses against civilians in southern Unity (10 July 2018) and in Western Equatoria (18 October 2018), and on conflict-related sexual violence in northern Unity (15 February 2019)
Identification of human rights violations and contribution to the Mission's early warning and early response mechanism for identifying, preventing and responding to human rights violations, including hate speech, incitement to violence and violations affecting particular ethnic groups, through the conduct of weekly monitoring activities across states	Yes	UNMISS conducted weekly monitoring activities across the country and documented and verified 599 individual cases of violations and/or abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law. The Mission also monitored 73 incidents of hate speech and incitement of violence Reports of those incidents from the monitoring activities informed the Mission's early warning and early response mechanism. In March 2019, a report on the protection of civilians and human rights concerns in Alur and Kuajena counties in Western Bahr el-Ghazal following attacks by armed elements from Tonj triggered a high-level engagement a few days later to bring issues to the attention of state authorities

<p>Provision of support for civil society actors, particularly women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders, traditional justice actors, human rights defenders and journalists, to foster and promote a human rights culture through the conduct of 20 training sessions for various stakeholders in human rights monitoring and investigation to ensure that the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, are protected against abuse and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence</p>	92	<p>Training sessions were conducted at all 10 field offices for civil society organizations, journalists, human rights defenders, students, youth and women's groups. The topics of the training sessions covered the bill of rights, the monitoring and investigation of human rights violations and protection from sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence to foster and promote a culture of human rights</p> <p>The Mission also provided technical support to the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations to draft and submit the shadow report of the midterm universal periodic review</p>
	25	<p>Workshops were conducted for civil society groups, including women's representatives, women returnees, youth groups, human rights defenders and internally displaced persons residing in UNMISS protection of civilians sites, on protection from conflict-related sexual violence</p> <p>The higher number of training sessions and workshops than planned was attributable to the increased number of requests from key partners, and to additional efforts made by the Mission to respond to the high number of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence and to inform civil society about key commitments endorsed by parties to the conflict during the reporting period</p>
<p>Conduct of integrated field missions and patrols (long and short duration) in areas that are vulnerable to violence to monitor and report on the situation and contribute to early warning and prevention of human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence</p>	755	<p>Field visits and integrated patrols were conducted. UNMISS conducted an average of 6 field visits per month per field office, which included participating in long- and short-duration patrols, in hotspot areas with high levels of alleged human rights violations. The Mission also undertook an average of 4 to 5 visits to its protection of civilians sites per month at each of the field locations. The findings and recommendations of the field visits informed the Mission's early warning and early action mechanism</p>
<p>Monitoring and assessment of detention centres on a weekly basis in all states through visits to police stations, prisons, and other detention facilities, as well as holding facilities at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, including visits to individuals handed over to national authorities by UNMISS, to ensure compliance with international human rights standards, and the organization of 5 consultative meetings and 20 workshops for relevant national stakeholders,</p>	Yes	<p>Visits to prisons and places of detention took place on average 4 times per month per field office, while advocacy with local authorities to ensure compliance with international human rights standards continued. The visits and advocacy led to the release of at least 173 individuals held arbitrarily and/or illegally</p>
	16	<p>Consultative meetings were held under the national human rights forum and issues discussed included the rights of arrested and detained persons, access to justice, the promotion of the rule of law and the protection of victims</p>

including women's representatives, on the rights of arrested and detained persons	61	<p>Training workshops were conducted for police, prisons, the judiciary and women's and youth groups on the rights of arrested and detained persons at all field offices</p> <p>The higher number of meetings and workshops than planned was attributable to the increased number of requests from key partners and additional efforts made by the Mission to discuss and raise concerns on the imposition of the death penalty by authorities in South Sudan, following the observation of an increase in the number of inmates sentenced to capital punishment</p>
<p>Monitoring of transitional justice processes and accountability measures taken by Government actors and armed forces through continuous provision of technical assistance, advice and support to the judiciary and other rule of law institutions; reporting and provision of recommendations and the organization of sensitization activities, including 11 workshops, on international, regional and national justice mechanisms and the administration of justice for relevant national stakeholders and civil society in order to promote compliance with international standards of due process, transparency and independence; and the organization and conduct of 10 sensitization activities aimed at promoting a conducive environment for the implementation of transitional justice processes</p>	23	<p>Workshops and sensitization activities were conducted on international, regional and national justice mechanisms, the administration of justice and transitional justice mechanisms for local authorities, civil society organizations, traditional authorities, community leaders and youth and women's groups in Aweil, Bor, Juba, Kuacjok, Torit, Wau and Yambio</p> <p>UNMISS continued the monitoring of the implementation of the transitional justice provisions of the Revitalized Agreement and its engagement with the Ministry of Justice through regular meetings. The provision of technical support to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly resulted in the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights its Optional Protocol and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol on 3 June 2019. Furthermore, the Mission supported the Government in drafting and validating the midterm report of the universal periodic review</p> <p>Transitional justice forums comprising civil society organizations were launched in Bor, Torit, Wau and Yambio in December 2018 and April 2019</p>
<p>Organization of 20 workshops with community leaders, youth and women's groups at existing UNMISS protection of civilians sites and in other areas where internally displaced persons are concentrated to advocate for human rights protection and promotion and 20 workshops with community leaders and faith-based organizations to advocate for and promote a human rights-based culture and peaceful coexistence beyond the protection of civilians sites</p>	33	<p>Workshops were conducted in Aweil, Bor, Bentiu, Juba, Malakal, Torit and Wau for community leaders, youth and women's groups in the UNMISS protection of civilians sites, and other areas with internally displaced persons, on topics such as the bill of rights, women's and children's rights, sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and the protection of victims and witnesses, among others</p>
	29	<p>Workshops were held with community leaders and faith-based organizations to advocate for and promote a human rights-based culture and peaceful coexistence</p> <p>One of the outcomes of the workshops was that civil society organizations and other participants successfully drafted and submitted to the Human Rights Council a civil society shadow report for the universal periodic review</p>

<p>Organization of 10 awareness and sensitization activities for civil society organizations and relevant stakeholders, with the aim of creating an environment conducive to democratic and credible elections, and the implementation of 2 training activities to strengthen the capacity of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and national non-governmental organizations to monitor the national elections process</p>	No	<p>There was no progress made owing to the uncertainty of the election time frame within the context of the ongoing implementation of the Revitalized Agreement</p>
<p>Organization and conduct of a multimedia awareness-raising campaign in 10 regions through UNMISS field offices to mark International Human Rights Day and the “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence” campaign</p>	25	<p>Events were held in 10 regions to commemorate the “16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence” and International Human Rights Day under the theme “70th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) #Standup4humanrights”</p> <p>A multimedia awareness-raising campaign was also conducted across the country, including 14 outreach events, digital news, audiovisual stories and photography albums, as well as 16 specific video messages from Mission leaders, which were aired on social media platforms during the 16 Days of Activism</p> <p>Radio Miraya provided extensive coverage of the campaign, including 5 interviews and 2 dedicated programmes as well as live coverage of International Human Rights Day</p>
<p>Promotion of the UNMISS mandate, and the Mission’s impartiality, work, achievements and success stories related to monitoring, verification and reporting on human rights through the production of multimedia and print products, including regular monthly radio programming and videos</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS conducted various awareness activities, including organizing dramas, skits and songs on human rights concerns to promote human rights in communities using the local languages; displaying banners in public areas and distributing T-shirts with key messages that promoted #Standup4humanrights and transitional justice and decried hate speech; and broadcasting weekly radio talk shows under the <i>Know Your Rights</i> programme, where key human rights issues are deliberated by government and civil society representatives. Topics covered in the shows included access to justice, conflict-related sexual violence, women’s and children’s rights, the midterm universal periodic review, treaties and transitional justice processes, among others. The Mission produced:</p>
	54	Digital news stories
	26	Photography albums
	15	Audiovisual stories
	38	Micro-videos
	40	Episodes of the dedicated weekly human rights programme <i>Know Your Rights</i>

	10	Other radio programmes featuring workshops and other engagements across the country
	12	Radio programmes focusing on combating sexual and gender-based violence
Organization and conduct of 3 press conferences, 6 radio programmes and social media platforms to publicize reports from UNMISS and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in South Sudan, in addition to other media awareness workshops, as well as quarterly press conferences	Yes	While the 3 public human rights reports jointly issued by OHCHR and UNMISS were launched during the media briefings in Geneva, the Mission issued press releases and publicized the findings of the reports on its social media platforms. The release of the reports was discussed during the weekly <i>Know Your Rights</i> programmes on Radio Miraya, and included, inter alia, a live broadcast of the release of the reports on Unity and a one-on-one interview with the Director of the Human Rights Division
Provision of advocacy and support to the Government as a party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other relevant instruments governing explosive weapons to monitor, investigate, verify and report on suspected cluster strikes and the utilization of other conventional weapons in violation of international law and treaties	Yes	<p>In September and November 2018, the Director of the National Mine Action Authority attended the eighth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the seventeenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, held in Geneva. During the latter meeting, the Director of the National Mine Action Authority conveyed the current mine action situation within South Sudan, with particular emphasis on how the country is taking a serious approach to resolving its contamination problems and meeting its treaty obligations</p> <p>In April 2019, a representative of the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction visited South Sudan to initiate the country's extension request, during which the National Mine Action Authority, relevant Government ministries, UNMISS and mine action implementing partners developed a timeline to prepare the extension request, due in March 2020. In May 2019, a delegation from the National Mine Action Authority presented the country's plan for the extension request at the First Preparatory Meeting of the Fourth Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention in Geneva</p>
Provision of advocacy for and monitoring of adherence to the rule of law and international human rights standards by the South Sudan National Police Service and other actors associated with the administration of justice in all states through monthly planning and coordination meetings and daily engagement on prolonged/arbitrary detentions and violence against women, children and other	1,784	<p>Members of the South Sudan National Police Service (1,095 men and 689 women) were sensitized through 26 targeted workshops on human rights, international humanitarian law and professional ethics, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy</p> <p>In addition, regular monthly planning and coordination meetings as well as daily engagement on human rights-related issues were conducted with the South Sudan</p>

vulnerable groups, including sensitization of the South Sudanese National Police Service and National Prison Service on human rights, international humanitarian law and professional ethics, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy		National Police Service and representatives of other law enforcement agencies at all field offices
Conduct of public information campaigns targeting civil society organizations and the general public on combating impunity for abuses and violations of human rights: (a) public service announcements and 40 human rights-focused programmes broadcast on Radio Miraya; (b) distribution of promotional outreach materials; (c) organization of 2 specific outreach and advocacy campaigns targeting women and youth associations, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and/or other relevant actors; (d) implementation of 6 sensitization and social mobilization activities for vulnerable groups in identified areas to promote a culture of peace and raise awareness of the protection of civilians mandate, including regarding sexual and gender-based violence, as well as promotion of the Mission's impartiality, activities and achievements related to monitoring, verification and reporting on human rights, particularly regarding sexual and gender-based violence, through the production of multimedia communications content, including 18 digital news/feature stories, 12 audiovisual stories and 5 photography albums; and (e) provision of two outreach events to raise awareness of the Day of the African Child and Universal Children's Day, highlighting the need for combating impunity for abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law	Yes 40 5 128 6 54 26 15 38 6	UNMISS conducted a continuous advocacy and awareness campaign targeting all audiences, including civil society, on human rights abuses and violations and the need to combat impunity Human rights programmes as well as public service announcements and news on human rights issues were broadcast by Radio Miraya Promotional items including T-shirts and brochures about the mandate, including human rights, were distributed at 10 field offices Specific events focused on human rights and combating impunity Presentations were conducted to promote the mandate, including the role of the UNMISS Human Rights Division Specific sensitization and social mobilization activities were held to raise awareness about sexual and gender-based violence With regard to UNMISS human rights activities, UNMISS produced: Digital news stories Photography albums Audiovisual stories Micro-videos Events were held to mark the Day of the African Child and Universal Children's Day
Provision of technical support for the development and implementation of a training curriculum for 500 officers of the National Prison Service of South Sudan reflecting international standards for the humane treatment of prisoners	133	Police officers and other justice sector actors were trained to increase coordination among institutions with regard to case management, human rights and awareness of sexual and gender-based violence/conflict-related sexual violence in prison management In line with Security Council resolution 2406 (2018), this output was revised to focus more on targeted technical assistance to support the referral of cases of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence to national authorities and increase their capacity to respond to those cases, rather than broad

Provision of technical support for legal reforms aimed at reducing the number of persons in prolonged and arbitrary detention in national prisons, including through alternatives to detention	Yes	<p>capacity-building of the National Prison Service at this stage</p> <p>UNMISS supported the re-establishment of “mobile courts” within Juba Central Prison. This increased capacity to process more cases, which is expected to reduce the number of instances of prolonged and arbitrary detention</p> <p>In coordination with UNDP, UNMISS supported the development and launch of an automated prisoner database that will help identify cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention and support the timely appearance of prisoners before the courts. UNMISS also supported the new prison development committee in identifying the necessary reforms to reduce prolonged and arbitrary detention</p>
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Expected accomplishment 2.2: Strengthened monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting on abuses and violations committed against women, including conflict-related sexual violence

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 No increase in the confirmed number of violations and abuses committed against women, including sexual and gender-based violence (2016/17: 312; 2017/18: 200; 2018/19: 200)

254 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence affecting 1,054 survivors (1,031 woman and 23 men) were reported and verified during the reporting period

2.2.2 Increase in the number of reports on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan by relevant United Nations and non-United Nations actors, including international and national non-governmental and civil society organizations (2016/17: 9; 2017/18: 9; 2018/19: 10)

3 reports were issued on conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence in South Sudan, in addition to the sections of the regular reports of the Secretary-General on South Sudan and the section on South Sudan in the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence ([S/2019/280](#))

The report of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan was issued on 9 April 2019 ([S/2019/301](#)) and the report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan was issued on 12 March 2019 ([A/HRC/40/69](#)). Both reports included chapters on sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence. Separately, Amnesty International included a chapter on abduction and sexual violence in its report on human rights violations in Leer and Mayendit issued on 18 September 2018

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements at the national and state level as a reporting mechanism to detect, prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence, including the organization and conduct of 3 training sessions for members of the mechanism to enhance the sharing of accurate

3

Meetings of the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group were held in November 2018, January 2019 and March 2019. However, no training sessions were organized

The lack of planned training sessions and the lower number of meetings were attributable to challenges in engaging with relevant partners

Preparation of 4 quarterly reports on trends of conflict-related sexual violence and 1 activity report based on the joint communiqué and the action plan of SPLA and the South Sudan National Police Service on conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan	4	Quarterly reports to United Nations Headquarters were prepared that analysed trends and patterns, which contributed to the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2019/280)
Organization and conduct of 12 awareness-raising events, including 8 workshops in each region to celebrate the 16 days of activism, in coordination with relevant civil society organizations, to promote prevention of conflict-related sexual violence	12	Information on the progress of the joint communiqué and the action plans of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the South Sudan National Police Service on conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan have been included in the monthly reports on human rights communicated to United Nations Headquarters Awareness-raising events were held, including 8 workshops conducted in locations such as Aweil, Bentiu, Kuacjok, Malakal, Torit, Wau and Yambio, within the framework of the 16 days of activism campaign, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The events benefited 372 participants, including 246 women and girls, consisting of students, women leaders, internally displaced people residing in the UNMISS protection of civilians sites and members of civil society
In collaboration with relevant national institutions and civil society organizations, provision of technical support for the implementation across the country of a state-owned national action plan for the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence, for adoption by the Council of Ministers	No	The implementation plan for addressing conflict-related sexual violence, although finalized, remained pending endorsement by the Office of the President
Promotion of the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and all states in South Sudan through the conduct of 10 community workshops and 4 Radio Miraya broadcasts	37	Awareness-raising workshops were conducted, benefiting 3,004 participants from communities (1,800 men and 1,204 women). The higher output was the result of the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence-related incidents in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites. The workshops resulted in an increased awareness of reporting violations and abuses committed against women, including sexual and gender-based violence
	7	Radio Miraya broadcasts were conducted that promoted the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, which helped to reach a broader audience around the country
Provision of support for the establishment of a dedicated unit within the national justice sector to investigate and prosecute conflict-related violence, including conflict-related sexual violence and crimes against children, through the conduct of a complete viability assessment	Yes	UNMISS, in coordination with UNDP, prepared a draft operational plan for the dedicated unit/court. The plan was awaiting further consultations and validations with national partners. On 27 May 2019, at a round-table discussion on sexual and gender-based violence hosted by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, the Chief Justice announced the upcoming opening of

the sexual and gender-based violence court and highlighted the need for all relevant stakeholders to work towards its success. In June, UNMISS and prosecutors from the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals trained 15 senior national prosecutors, including 2 women, on the investigation and prosecution of international crimes, particularly sexual violence

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.3.1 No increase in the number of reported incidents of grave violations against children, such as children associated with armed forces and groups, sexual violence and abuse, attacks in schools and hospitals, abductions and the denial of humanitarian assistance (2016/17: 1,063; 2017/18: 1,000; 2018/19: 1,000)

267 incidents of grave violations affecting 415 children (259 boys, 142 girls and 14 children whose sex was unknown) were verified. The country task force of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict verified 22 incidents of attacks on schools and hospitals and the denial of humanitarian access, as well as 30 incidents of the military use of schools and hospitals

The reduction was partly attributed to the reduction in the level of conflict across the country and to awareness-raising activities and advocacy by the country task force

2.3.2 Clear functional actions undertaken towards partial or full implementation of the recommitment agreement of the revised action plan of the Sudan People's Liberation Army to halt the recruitment and use of children and a commitment by SPLM/A-IO to end grave violations against children

The country task force established the Joint Verification Committee, consisting of representatives from the South Sudan People's Defence Forces; the pro-Taban Deng Gai SPLM/A-IO; the pro-Machar SPLM/A-IO; the South Sudan National Democratic Alliance (formerly the South Sudan Opposition Alliance); the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission; UNMISS; and UNICEF

The Committee jointly conducted age-verification exercises, negotiated and facilitated the release of 376 children (249 boys and 127 girls), including 346 from the South Sudan National Liberation Movement, 26 from the pro-Machar SPLM/A-IO and 4 from the pro-Taban Deng Gai SPLM/A-IO, in three separate releases in Yambio between August 2018 and February 2019

A 3-day consultative workshop was hosted to draft a comprehensive action plan to end and prevent the six grave violations against children in South Sudan with representatives from the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, government ministries, civil society and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

Representatives of the pro-Machar SPLM/A-IO and the South Sudan National Democratic Alliance were also present, as those groups were being integrated into the South Sudan People's Defence Forces as part of the Revitalized Agreement. The draft action plan is pending signature

In order to enhance advocacy for the greater protection of children, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Working Group on Children and Armed

Conflict of the Security Council visited South Sudan and engaged with the Chief of the Defence Forces, the Minister for Defence and other senior government and South Sudan People's Defence Forces officials on child protection concerns, in particular on the drafting of the comprehensive action plan

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring, investigation and verification of grave violations committed against children by armed forces and groups and reporting of such violations to the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, as required under Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), and to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, including through annual inputs for the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of children in armed conflict	Yes	UNMISS verified 267 incidents of grave violations affecting 415 children (259 boys, 142 girls and 14 children whose sex was unknown) through monitoring and investigation and provided inputs to the annual report of the Secretary-General, including through 4 "global horizontal" notes to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
Production of quarterly reports on trends of violations of child rights ("global horizontal" notes) in South Sudan (4 such notes expected every year)	4	<p>Quarterly reports on trends of violations of child rights ("global horizontal" notes) in South Sudan were submitted, which formed the basis of briefings by the Secretary-General and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to the Security Council and its Working Group on children and armed conflict, about the situation of children affected by armed conflict in South Sudan</p> <p>The notes informed the Security Council of the developments and areas of concern in South Sudan. The Working Group visited South Sudan and made recommendations to the Government on key areas of focus to address child protection issues</p>
Coordination of child protection activities through the organization of 3 senior-level meetings of the country task force of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict and 6 meetings of the technical working group of the mechanism with child protection stakeholders in Juba	3 4	<p>Country task force meetings at the senior level were organized to address coordination challenges among child protection stakeholders at the national level</p> <p>Country task force technical working group meetings were also held</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to other meeting in which technical issues were discussed, namely the meetings during the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, the Working Group on children and armed conflict and the Group of Friends of Children and Armed Conflict, which replaced 2 meetings of the technical working group</p>
Provision of 4 workshops and 1 sensitization session for national and local child protection actors/partners and civil society organizations in Juba to strengthen the monitoring, verification, analysis and reporting mechanism for grave violations	21	Training workshops on child protection were conducted, including 4 workshops in Juba and 17 workshops at the field offices. The sessions benefited 879 participants (755 men and 124 women), of whom 662 were members of government security forces (575 men and 87 women). Participants included members of the South Sudan People's

and abuses committed against children, and 19 training sessions at field office level on child protection issues and grave violations against children for the SPLA, SPLM/A-IO, state and local authorities and civil society organizations	2	Defence Forces, the South Sudan National Police Service, the National Prison Service and the South Sudan Wildlife Service, as well as 158 members of the pro-Machar SPLM/A-IO (143 men and 15 women) and 59 community members (37 men and 22 women)
	225	Skills and knowledge-based child protection capacity-building training sessions were held in Juba benefiting 74 participants (70 men and 4 women). The participants included 60 members of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces (58 men and 2 women), 5 members of the pro-Machar SPLM/A-IO (all men) and 3 South Sudan National Democratic Alliance officers (all men), as well as 4 government officials (3 men and 1 woman) and 2 civil society representatives (1 man and 1 woman). The training improved the abilities of the parties to the conflict to handle child protection issues, as evidenced by the work of the Joint Verification Committee
	115	Training and awareness-raising sessions were conducted across the country to strengthen protection for children in armed conflict and reduce community-based violence for 14,007 community members (8,112 men and 5,895 women), including representatives of government authorities and members of non-governmental and civil society organizations
	115	Awareness and induction sessions were conducted across the country on child mainstreaming activities for 3,723 United Nations personnel (3,092 men and 631 women)
Provision of support to the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and other stakeholders to identify, screen, register and release children associated with SPLA, SPLM/A-IO and associated armed groups	Yes	Logistical and technical support was provided to the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the pro-Taban Deng Gai SPLM/A-IO and the South Sudan National Liberation Movement for the screening and age verification of 408 children, 376 of whom were released in Yambio, while another 32 were expected to be released in Unity in July 2019
Provision of support for the development of a plan of action for government entities and other stakeholders for the reintegration of child soldiers, including family tracing, reunification and community reintegration activities	Yes	A series of advocacy and engagement meetings were held with the leadership of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces to agree on the comprehensive action plan with regard to all six grave violations. Technical support was provided by UNMISS in the drafting of the action plan to end the six violations. The draft action plan is pending signature
Provision of support for and monitoring of the implementation of the mechanism of the existing military command orders of SPLA and of punitive orders prohibiting and criminalizing the recruitment and use of children, rape and sexual violence, attacks and occupation/use of schools and	Yes	UNMISS continued to provide technical advice to the leadership of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces in relation to the prevention of and response to the six grave violations. The country task force has unlimited access to all South Sudan People's Defence Forces barracks and opposition forces settlements so it can conduct activities related to child protection

hospitals by the armed forces and armed groups in order to increase accountability and fight impunity

In December 2018, the country task force participated in and provided support for the verification of children associated with the pro-Taban Deng Gai SPLM/A-IO prior to integration of its forces into the South Sudan People's Defence Forces in greater Unity

Provision of technical support to the Ministry of Justice for the development of a manual on investigation and prosecution of cases of sexual violence against children and other vulnerable groups

Yes

The manual was drafted and finalized by UNDP at the request of the Government and is in the process of publication. UNMISS developed a scenario-based training module on the investigation and prosecution of sexual violence to complement the manual. A pilot of this training module was delivered to 15 senior national prosecutors (including 2 women) in June 2019 and will be refined to meet the needs of other civilian and military justice institutions

Provision of technical support for the development and implementation of juvenile rehabilitation services within the National Prison Service of South Sudan, including for juveniles vulnerable to inclusion in the conflict

Yes

UNMISS liaised with humanitarian partners to fund the remaining works needed for the juvenile reformatory centre in Juba, and provided advice on the establishment of a separate wing for juveniles in Bentiu Central Prison. UNMISS provided technical support to the National Prison Service to plan for the operationalization of the Juba reformatory, including the development of a training curriculum to address the unique needs of juveniles in detention

Component 3: creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.1.1 No increase in the number of incidents in which humanitarian workers are prevented from accessing affected areas owing to insecurity (2016/17: 1,019; 2017/18: 1,000; 2018/19: 1,000)

During the reporting period, 650 incidents involving humanitarian personnel and property were reported. Of those, 267 involved violent acts against humanitarian actors in the course of undertaking their duties, and 50 incidents of denial of access were reported. In addition, 5 humanitarian workers were killed while carrying out their duties and 28 were detained. There were, however, no fatalities reported during the second half of the reporting period, which was a sign of improvement

3.1.2 Kilometres of route verification, clearance operations or convoy escort/route-proving conducted on priority routes and locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors to mitigate threats from landmines and unexploded ordnance and permit freedom of movement for United Nations and humanitarian actors (2016/17: 336 km; 2017/18: 2,000 km; 2018/19: 1,500 km)

UNMISS verified, cleared and conducted escort/route-proving along 6,789 kilometres, 2,842 of which was assessed for landmines and unexploded ordnance, and 3,947 of which was provided with escorts to enhance freedom of movement for Mission patrols and humanitarian actors

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of action plans at the field level to enhance access for humanitarian actors through the provision of a safe and secure environment, including in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites	Yes	<p>UNMISS participated in various cluster meetings and humanitarian coordination forums where action plans to enhance humanitarian access were discussed, developed and implemented. At all its 10 field offices, the Mission also engaged with the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to discuss ways to create conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance</p> <p>In Lakes, the Mission collaborated with the Department of Safety and Security and United Nations agencies in mapping conflict hotspots and roadblocks in the area, which informed the high-level engagement by the Head of Field Office with state authorities to ensure illegal checkpoints were removed. UNMISS patrols to “hotspots”, such as Aloor in Rumbek North and Wundhiot, provided a secure environment for humanitarian actors to deliver services to some 30,000 displaced and returning persons in Western Lakes</p> <p>In Unity, integrated patrol planning resulted in the inclusion of humanitarian actors in 48 short and long duration patrols to various locations such as Koch and Leer, to assess and plan the delivery of humanitarian services to internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities</p> <p>At all UNMISS protection of civilians sites, UNMISS engaged the leaders of internally displaced persons to ensure a conducive security environment in the sites for humanitarian partners in order to deliver humanitarian and protection services to internally displaced persons</p>
Verification and clearance of routes and 750 villages/towns at locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors, as well as of all helicopter landing sites and airstrips, within 72 hours of tasking by UNMISS; and provision of convoy escorts/route-proving for safer freedom of movement for UNMISS and humanitarian actors	2,842 3,947 1,520	<p>Kilometres of priority routes were verified and cleared of landmines and unexploded ordnance</p> <p>Kilometres were provided with escorts to enhance freedom of movement for UNMISS and humanitarian actors</p> <p>Villages/towns in locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors were cleared, and included the removal of abandoned ordnance and stockpiles from 275 civilian infrastructures, comprising 34 health clinics, 40 schools and 201 water points, as well as churches, marketplaces and other public spaces</p> <p>The opening of access to the greater Upper Nile region, in particular, following the Revitalized Agreement, led to an increased number of tasks in areas that had previously been inaccessible. 100 per cent of requests relating to helicopter landing sites and airstrips were addressed within 72 hours</p>

7,280 mobile troop-days conducted by the Riverine Unit to facilitate access to protection of civilians sites along the White Nile by both United Nations and other humanitarian agencies (2 sites x 35 troops per day x 2 patrols/week for 52 weeks)	6,500	Mobile troop-days were conducted by the Riverine Unit The lower number of mobile troop-days was attributable to the fact that fewer than 35 troops per day were available to conduct a patrol
Contribution towards situational awareness of the conflict environment from a local perspective for national and international humanitarian organizations through situational briefings, as requested	Yes	Briefings to national and international humanitarian organizations were provided throughout the country to promote situational awareness, early warning and coordination among various actors in the field. For instance, UNMISS briefed an inter-cluster working group in Bentiu 6 times on protection concerns and on the humanitarian situation, based on information gathered from UNMISS integrated patrols. The humanitarian coordination forum, the protection cluster and other humanitarian forums were also briefed across the country. Information was shared bilaterally with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat on a regular basis both in Juba and in the field locations The key sources of information used to provide the briefings included local authorities and populations engaged during UNMISS integrated patrols and protection assessment missions, the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and non-governmental and community-based organizations. Relevant weekly and field mission reports produced by the Mission were also shared with relevant actors as appropriate
Conduct of a multimedia campaign to: (a) raise awareness of the importance of a safe and secure environment to facilitate humanitarian access through the production of multimedia communications content, including 50 digital news/feature stories, 20 audiovisual stories and 6 multimedia albums, for distribution on United Nations headquarters and UNMISS platforms as well as to external media, and through outreach events (expected accomplishment 3.1); and (b) promote the Mission's mandate, with a particular focus on its impartiality, work, and achievements related to the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance, through the production of multimedia communications content, face-to-face communications, press conferences and the use of grass-roots comedians, musicians and cartoonists, with specific events taking place at UNMISS protection of civilians sites; and through a weekly radio programme focused on humanitarian activities in collaboration with non-governmental organization partners (expected accomplishment 3.1)	Yes	A continuous multimedia campaign was conducted to raise awareness of the importance of a safe and secure environment to facilitate humanitarian access, including: 78 Digital news stories 24 Audiovisual stories 26 Photography albums 27 Micro-videos 128 Face-to-face presentations of the mandate, including information about facilitating humanitarian aid, were delivered across the country to audiences including internally displaced people 7 Press conferences were held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan that touched on humanitarian issues, and a weekly radio show entitled <i>Working Together</i> , which focused on the role of United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and other partners providing humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese communities in need, was aired on Radio Miraya

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.2.1 No increase in the number of security incidents involving United Nations and designated personnel, assets and installations in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites (2016/17: 430; 2017/18: 550; 2018/19: 550)	295 incidents were reported, compared with 546 reported during the 2017/18 period. The reduction in safety and security incidents directly affecting United Nations personnel, programmes and assets was the result of a noticeable reduction in armed conflict and related incidents following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, and continued advocacy by the Mission, humanitarian actors and other international and regional partners to ensure unhindered access for humanitarian programmes
3.2.2 No increase in the number of violations of the Status of Forces Agreement as it pertains to UNMISS, its personnel, assets and installations throughout South Sudan (2016/17: 230; 2017/18: 230; 2018/19: 230)	171 violations of the Status of Forces Agreement were recorded during the reporting period, representing a decrease from 229 during the previous reporting period. This excludes 9 cases of interference against UNMISS operations by SPLM/A-IO and other anti-government forces. Although the number of violations in relation to the imposition of restrictions of movement affecting UNMISS personnel and operations went from 138 to 75, compared with the previous period, those kinds of violations continued to be the most prevalent type of violations recorded
3.2.3 Increase in the number of United Nations and humanitarian personnel receiving awareness training on landmines/explosive remnants of war as part of training on safe and secure approaches in field environments, Military Liaison Officer induction training courses and ad hoc requests by mission components and humanitarian partners (2016/17: 2,168; 2017/18: 2,000; 2018/19: 2,200)	UNMISS provided briefing sessions on risk awareness of threats from landmines and explosive remnants of war to 4,908 United Nations and humanitarian personnel, responding to 100 per cent of requests received. The briefing sessions were conducted through the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments programme and the Military Liaison Officer induction training courses, as well as in response to various ad hoc requests by mission components and humanitarian partners

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Regular engagement with relevant authorities of the Government of South Sudan, both at the national and local levels, regarding the UNMISS mandate and violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, including any restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNMISS personnel, impacting the mandate of UNMISS, in order to achieve increased adherence to the provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement	Yes	42 notes verbales related to various issues, including violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, were sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
	22	Meetings were held with various government institutions, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration, the National Security Service and the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure The meetings addressed issues pertaining to the Status of Forces Agreement and its application and the UNMISS mandate. In addition, the Mission provided the Government with a record of violations of the Status of

		Forces Agreement on a monthly basis to encourage the resolving of issues and the promotion of cooperation
Organization of 10 sensitization workshops or events, with the participation of Government representatives, targeting key stakeholders, including officials from justice and security institutions, to increase understanding of the United Nations and to promote the respect of the Status of Forces Agreement, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and other relevant international conventions	10	<p>Sensitization workshops were organized, some of them jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, for officials from security institutions (the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the South Sudan National Police Service and the National Security Service), ministers of the local governments and members of the local judiciary and legislature</p> <p>The workshops helped to increase awareness of the Status of Forces Agreement among the targeted audience</p>
Provision of awareness training on landmine and explosive remnants of war to 2,200 United Nations and humanitarian personnel to increase their knowledge of threats and how to operate in a contaminated environment	4,908	<p>Training on landmines and explosive remnants of war was provided to humanitarian and United Nations personnel in order to increase their knowledge of threats and teach them how to operate in a contaminated environment</p> <p>The increased output was the result of an increased number of requests for training, which UNMISS fulfilled</p>
Dissemination of mine action information and guidance to stakeholders on a monthly basis and provision of targeted maps or information in response to specific requests	Yes	Information, maps and guidance on mine action (including accidents, new or existing threats and operations) were updated and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Bespoke maps and information were provided to stakeholders on a regular basis to highlight known hazards in their target areas
840,960 static troop days to provide security at all UNMISS bases and sites (72 troops/day x 32 locations (including 16 battalion headquarters, 10 field offices, 2 company operating bases, 2 field office team sites and 2 temporary operating bases) x 365 days)	1,185,551	<p>Static troop days were provided at all UNMISS bases and sites</p> <p>The increase was attributable to the availability of more than 72 troops per day at each location to conduct static tasks</p>
Provision of advocacy and daily liaison with the relevant national authorities, including immigration officers and airport security actors, on the freedom of movement of United Nations staff, including violations of the Status of Forces Agreement	Yes	<p>Daily liaison meetings on the freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, the Status of Forces Agreement and related issues were held between United Nations police advisers and South Sudan immigration officers and airport security actors</p> <p>The meetings resulted in improved cooperation with South Sudanese immigration officers and airport security actors</p>

Component 4: supporting the implementation of the Peace Agreement

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Institutions established by the Agreement to monitor and coordinate its implementation are supported and effectively functioning

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission meetings are held regularly, with the participation of all parties, to oversee the implementation of the Peace Agreement (2016/17: 7; 2017/18: 7; 2018/19: 12)

8 reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission meetings (including 1 extraordinary meeting) have been convened since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on 12 September 2018 and the reconstitution of the Commission to include new signatories to the Agreement

No meetings were convened between January and October 2018 owing to the adjournment of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission plenary by the Chair during the high-level revitalization forum negotiations

4.1.2 All 16 monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism are operational and respond swiftly to complaints of ceasefire violations and conduct regular monitoring of cantonment sites

The Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism consists of 12 monitoring and verification teams based in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Bunj, Juba, Leer, Malakal, Pibor, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei. All 12 teams were operational and responded to complaints of ceasefire violations and conducted regular monitoring of cantonment sites

During the reporting period, the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism conducted some 60 patrols per month on average, with a 70 per cent success rate, and assessed 33 cantonment sites

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

The national Joint Operations Centre was officially opened on 2 October 2017. However, the Centre is currently not operational owing to the lack of support from the Government or other partners since March 2018. The representatives of different agencies gradually withdrew as a result of that lack of support, leaving only 2 officers from the South Sudan National Police Service. In addition, the Centre was not featured among the transitional security mechanisms in the Revitalized Agreement

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices in support of the oversight by the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission of the implementation of the Peace Agreement through participation in 12 meetings of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission	14	Plenary meetings have been held with UNMISS participation since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement: 6 consultation meetings convened by the interim Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission before it was reconstituted, and 8 meetings of the reconstituted Commission. Through the meetings, UNMISS exercised its good offices role in advocating for the parties and the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission to develop a road map with agreed objectives and timelines for implementation of the pre-transitional tasks

<p>Promotion of common and coherent support from the international community for the work of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and implementation of the Peace Agreement through the conduct of 14 preparatory meetings with international and regional partners prior to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission meetings, 12 diplomatic forums with the diplomatic corps and regular meetings with the African Union liaison office in South Sudan</p>	22	<p>Consultative meetings were held with UNMISS and international partners to discuss and ensure coherent regional and international support for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and other peace initiatives, comprising 9 preparatory meetings ahead of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission sessions (including 1 organized by UNMISS and 8 organized among the representatives of the heads of European diplomatic missions); 4 breakfast meetings with representatives of the Security Council Member States, hosted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan; and 9 meetings of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with international partners, including non-resident diplomats and representatives of IGAD and the African Union</p>
	9	<p>Diplomatic forums were organized by UNMISS for the Juba-based diplomatic corps at the ambassadorial level to discuss political developments and challenges to the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, coordinate effective international support for the peace process and the implementation of the UNMISS mandate and promote coherent support for the work of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement</p>
	26	<p>Meetings were held with representatives of the African Union liaison office</p>
	43	<p>Bilateral meetings were held with representatives of Member States to ensure coherent regional and international support for the Revitalized Agreement, and other evolving peace processes</p>
	18	<p>Meetings were held with representatives of the heads of European diplomatic missions to exchange information on evolving political dynamics and issues pertaining to the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement</p>
<p>Provision of advice through consultations with the Transitional Government of National Unity, on an as needed basis, including the provision of good offices to the parties for the resolution of contentious issues, and provision of support for the formulation of national policies based on transparent, participatory and accountable decision-making, including the participation of women at all levels of governance</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS regularly engaged with the President, Vice-Presidents, representatives of key ministries, senior military and police officials and local authorities to encourage the Government's continued and constructive participation in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. In coordination with the international community, the Mission advocated for trust, transparency and inclusivity in ongoing peace initiatives</p> <p>Leading up to the end of the pre-transition period on 12 May 2019, in coordination with the international community, UNMISS underscored the urgent need to accelerate the implementation of critical pre-transitional tasks, especially in the context of the progress being made through rapprochement engagements at the</p>

<p>Provision of good offices to facilitate effective and continuous engagement and coordination among regional entities and other partners through regular engagement with those partners in support of ensuring sustainable and inclusive peace processes and governance</p>	58	<p>subnational level; advocated for IGAD to bring the parties together well before the 12 May deadline to take stock of the progress of implementation and reach a consensus on the way forward; called on the parties to prepare a road map with clear, agreed objectives and timelines and for the National Pre-Transitional Committee to engage regularly with international partners regarding any assistance that may be required; and advocated for regular face-to-face meetings among South Sudanese leaders to sustain momentum and address outstanding issues</p>
<p>Organization and conduct of 6 meetings with political parties and national civil society, including representatives of women's groups, to promote the opening of the political space and participation of a broad range of political and civil society actors in political processes, as well as monthly meetings with South Sudanese stakeholders, comprising civil society organizations, faith-based groups, representatives of the disabled, youth groups, women's organizations and academia, to discuss key issues and to encourage and support full and inclusive dialogue and engagement</p>	66	<p>Meetings were held with representatives of IGAD and African diplomatic missions on regional political dynamics and their implications for the broader peace process, issues pertaining to the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, the position of IGAD and the Khartoum peace talks. In addition to the Mission's participation and provision of good offices support to IGAD and the parties during the high-level revitalization forum leading up to the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on 12 September 2018, the meetings included 18 meetings with the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan and 16 meetings with representatives of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission</p> <p>Meetings, forums and symposiums were held, during which UNMISS engaged extensively with stakeholders to promote the opening of political space to a broad range of actors, including the following:</p> <p>(a) 4 meetings were held with women representatives of political parties on the revitalization of the peace agreement and national dialogue processes, including 1 meeting with the Chair of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus;</p> <p>(b) 35 meetings were attended by UNMISS with South Sudanese stakeholders, comprising civil society organizations, faith-based groups, representatives of disabled, youth and women's organizations, and academia, to encourage and support full and inclusive dialogue and engagement in political processes;</p> <p>(c) 27 events were attended and organized by UNMISS with South Sudanese national stakeholders, including briefings on the Revitalized Agreement, discussions on the role of traditional authorities in peace, a seminar on federalism and a women's leadership dialogue forum for female leaders of political parties and civil society organizations</p>

		The higher-than-planned number of meetings and outputs was attributable to the constantly changing political dynamics of the peace initiatives, which necessitated increased calls for continued engagement by both UNMISS and local stakeholders on key issues and emerging political developments
Provision of support to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, including operational support to monitoring and verification teams, through daily liaison with the Mechanism to coordinate operations and 2 coordination meetings per month to address issues pertaining to support for the Mechanism	Yes	UNMISS maintained coordination with the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism through weekly coordination meetings at the headquarters level and daily patrol planning meetings at the field level with its monitoring and verification teams
92,160 mobile troop days conducted in integrated teams in support of 16 monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism monitoring the ceasefire and transitional security arrangements (24 soldiers x 16 teams for 20 patrol days each month)	15,466	Mobile troop days were conducted in integrated teams in support of the monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism The lower number of mobile troop days than planned was attributable to the lower actual requirement for troops, owing to the lower number of force protection requests from the Mechanism
Provision of support, including housing, administrative and logistic support, for monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism	Yes	UNMISS provided fixed-site security to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism in 12 locations (Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Bunj, Juba, Leer, Malakal, Pibor, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei) including through the provision of accommodations at UNMISS bases. Force protection and aviation support were provided as required
Conduct of monthly advocacy and outreach and multimedia campaigns in support of: (a) peace dialogue among local authorities, community leaders and representatives of civil society, including women's organizations, in support of the peace process through the production of multimedia communications content including 80 digital news/feature stories, 40 audiovisual stories and 10 multimedia albums, for distribution across United Nations headquarters and UNMISS digital platforms as well as to external media outlets, and through the broadcast of monthly radio programmes, regular public service announcement production, along with the production of promotional outreach materials (expected accomplishment 4.1); and (b) organization by the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and peace partners, through broadcasts on Radio	Yes 145 41 42 47 17,000 40 2 15	A continuous communications campaign in support of the peace dialogue was conducted, including through the following: Digital news/feature stories Audiovisual stories Micro-videos Photography albums and other social media products, including tweets and Facebook posts Copies of the Revitalized Agreement distributed across the country Episodes of the radio programme <i>Peace Makers</i> show broadcast by Radio Miraya Radio programmes featuring the interim Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission Additional appearances by other bodies, including representatives of the Ceasefire and Transitional

Miraya of 10 panel discussions/symposiums to provide a two-way communication channel on the implementation of the Peace Agreement; and production of 40 live interactive radio programmes focused on peace and conflict mitigation (expected accomplishment 4.1)		Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism, political parties and civil society organizations, as well as ambassadors and special envoys from regional countries, occurred on news and current affairs programmes on Radio Miraya, such as <i>Democracy in Action</i> , <i>Nationwide</i> and <i>Miraya Breakfast Show</i>
Organization of three major public events promoting peace and reconciliation within the country, including a peace concert, a theatre performance and a sporting event, reaching out to a wider audience and raising awareness of the Peace Agreement nationwide	13	Major public events promoting peace and reconciliation were held across the country, including peace concerts and sporting events, such as football tournaments to raise awareness of the Revitalized Agreement The higher number of events than planned was the result of the priority of the Mission to promote the Revitalized Agreement during the pre-transitional period
Provision of support for the establishment of agreed transitional security arrangements, including the operationalization of the national Joint Operations Centre in Juba, including through provision of liaison support	Yes	Operation of the national Joint Operations Centre was supported by 5 liaison officers from the Mission (2 each from the military and police components and 1 from the Security and Safety Section) until 31 July 2019. Since the non-operationalization of the Centre, the Mission has visited the Centre on ad hoc basis to engage with the few national officers present to keep the network operational

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.2.1 Adoption of a new permanent constitution by the Transitional Government of National Unity through an inclusive and participatory constitution-making process	No progress was made, as the key conditions for the adoption of a permanent constitution, namely, the establishment/ reconstitution of the National Constitutional Review Commission, the completion of constitutional amendments and a fully participatory constitutional review process, were not met during the reporting period
4.2.2 Strengthened popular participation in constitutional review processes through participation of key stakeholders in consultation processes, including civic education and public enlightenment forums	No progress was made on strengthening participation in constitutional review process owing to the non-establishment of the National Constitutional Review Commission to drive the constitutional review process forward

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to the Transitional Government of National Unity, as required, in the process of identification, review and drafting of key legislation in line with legislative and constitutional reforms proposed in the Peace Agreement	Yes	Despite the continued lack of progress in the constitutional review process, UNMISS provided technical assistance for the revision and development of key legislative acts, including: (a) Review of the Judiciary Act and National Audit Chamber Act for the Law Reform Commission; (b) Technical advice and advocacy to Parliament relating to the incorporation of international crimes into domestic law;

		<p>(c) Technical advice to the Parliamentary Land Committee relating to the revision and adoption of the 2014 land policy;</p> <p>(d) Technical support to the judiciary of South Sudan to draft a judicial pensions act;</p> <p>(e) Technical advice to the National Constitutional Amendment Committee in revision of security sector laws (the SPLA Act, the Police Service Act, the Prisons Services Act, the National Security Service Act, the Wildlife Services Act);</p> <p>(f) Meetings on specific pieces of legislation with the Parliamentary Legal Adviser, the Presidential Legal Adviser, the Presidential Adviser on Education, the Chair and representatives of the National Constitutional Amendment Committee and the Political Parties Council</p> <p>UNMISS also provided technical assistance to key parliamentary committees to host public consultations to advance the legislative process and generate widespread support for the ratification of two key international covenants (the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights)</p>
Provision of good offices, advice and support on the establishment and proper functioning of the National Constitutional Review Commission through weekly meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity	No	The National Constitutional Review Commission was not established during the reporting period owing to ongoing delays in implementing the provisions of the Peace Agreement related to legislative amendments. Notwithstanding, UNMISS engaged on a regular basis with the National Constitutional Amendment Committee, which is the body tasked under the Revitalized Agreement to drive the amendment process, to obtain clarity on the status of the amendments
Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to the National Constitutional Review Commission on the finalization of a permanent constitution, including mainstreaming gender	No	While the National Constitutional Review Commission was not established, the National Constitutional Amendment Committee reported that it had completed its consideration of submissions from political parties and other stakeholders on the Political Parties Act and the National Elections Act, and had shared them with the Minister for Justice for comment
Coordination of international support for the constitutional review process to ensure coherence and consistency in the delivery of assistance through the senior-level consultative forum and a technical consultative group	No	The primary interlocutor responsible for driving the constitutional review process forward, the National Constitutional Review Commission, was not established during the reporting period. Consequently, planned outputs could not be delivered
Organization of three workshops with members of the National Constitutional Review Commission to promote and encourage the adoption of internationally	No	The primary interlocutor responsible for driving the constitutional review process forward, the National Constitutional Review Commission was not established

accepted standards and best practices in the permanent constitution drafting process

during the reporting period. Consequently, the planned outputs could not be delivered

Organization of three round-table forums with selected target groups of South Sudanese stakeholders, including political parties, civil society organizations, women's groups and youth groups, to raise awareness of key issues informing the public consultation process for the drafting of a permanent constitution and to encourage empowered representation and participation in the process on a widespread basis

No

The planned activities were not implemented as the National Constitutional Review Commission was not established during the reporting period

Expected accomplishment 4.3: Elections held in accordance with international standards following the transitional period

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.3.1 The National Elections Commission is fully functional, including state and county-level structures, and preparations for elections are making progress according to the timetable agreed upon by all stakeholders

The National Election Commission was not reconstituted as required by the Revitalized Agreement, owing to ongoing delays in the implementation by the parties of the provisions related to the required legislative amendments

4.3.2 Progress towards the creation of an environment that encourages the organization of free, fair, credible, inclusive and transparent elections

No progress was made during the reporting period. The National Elections Commission, which was expected to lead the process, was not reconstituted as required by the Revitalized Agreement

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Organization of monthly meetings with political parties to promote effective and sustained participation in political and electoral processes, to provide advice to ensure their continued engagement in the political transition process and to encourage transparency and tolerance, including respect for and protection of fundamental freedoms and political space

No

The implementation of the electoral provisions of the Revitalized Agreement requires, as a prerequisite, the establishment of a reconstituted National Elections Commission as well as a review and amendment of the legal framework for elections, namely the National Elections Act and the Political Parties Act, and the completion of the constitutional amendment process

The Mission remained engaged with the United Nations country team and international partners regarding the need for a coordinated and coherent approach to encourage implementation by the parties of the provisions of the Revitalized Agreement and to create the appropriate conditions to trigger electoral preparations

Provision of support to ensure engagement at the national and subnational levels with key political, civil society and community stakeholders to promote inclusivity and to foster increased representation and participation of women and youth in the electoral process through meetings with

No

While UNMISS maintained regular engagement with political parties, it was with regard to non-electoral related issues only, owing to the absence of the primary interlocutor, the National Elections Commission, and the required enabling environment

representatives of political parties, state authorities and civil society organizations

Organization of meetings with female politicians and related platforms to encourage the development and implementation of an action plan to advance women's political involvement and participation

No

While UNMISS maintained regular engagement with political parties, it was with regard to non-electoral related issues only, owing to the absence of the primary interlocutor, the National Elections Commission, and the required enabling environment

Organization of weekly meetings with the Board of Commissioners of the National Elections Commission and its technical divisions to provide support and advice on issues related to the implementation of the electoral calendar

No

The planned output was not delivered as the National Elections Commission was not reconstituted as required by the Revitalized Agreement

Provision of good offices through political engagement and advocacy to local authorities, the National Elections Commission, political parties and other actors to mitigate the risk of election-related violence

No

The planned output was not delivered as the National Elections Commission was not reconstituted as required by the Revitalized Agreement

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.4.1 Re-establishment of the transitional security sector institutions in the Peace Agreement and development of a road map for prioritized reforms in the rule of law and security sector during the transition period

The security bodies under the Revitalized Agreement have been formed, including the Joint Defence Board, the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board and the Joint Transitional Security Committee. Nevertheless, progress in their substantive work was limited during the reporting period and the parties did not reach a consensus on a comprehensive security agreement and the role of the United Nations in support of the reforms in the rule of law and security sector during the transition period

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Provision of good offices to encourage and support political agreement on justice and security sector reforms, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, through regular engagement with the Transitional Government of National Unity, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and corresponding transitional security institutions

Yes

UNMISS engaged in good offices at the senior political level and with the leadership of the Revitalized Agreement mechanisms, including the National Pre-Transitional Committee and the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board, to advocate for a road map with clear, agreed objectives and timelines for genuine security sector reforms. UNMISS also conveyed, during the meetings of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, the urgent need to reconstitute the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, in line with the provisions of the Revitalized Agreement. Furthermore, UNMISS utilized its good offices to continue to engage with justice sector actors (the police, the prison system, prosecutors, the judiciary, the bar association) to promote increased accountability and expanded access to justice

Development of a comprehensive situation analysis and mapping of the status of the rule of law sector in South Sudan (including stakeholder mapping), with a view to provide technical and strategic advice to the Transitional Government of National Unity, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and corresponding transitional security institutions	No	Limited progress was made on this front with regard to the provision of support to the Transitional Government of National Unity and the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, owing to the fact that transitional security arrangements have not yet been agreed by the parties. With respect to mapping the rule of law sector in South Sudan, UNMISS undertook targeted mapping and assessment exercises to identify local needs through pilot projects such as the mobile courts
Provision of technical advice and support for the implementation of the revised transitional security arrangements proposals, as directed by the Security Council in resolution 2406 (2018) and preceding resolutions	No	While the revised transitional security arrangements were not agreed by the parties, UNMISS provided technical support to the National Constitutional Amendment Committee regarding the review of security sector laws, participated in a workshop for all security sector mechanisms to develop a clear road map and implementation schedule for reforms and attended a meeting hosted by the Joint Transitional Security Committee to discuss draft curricula for training various components of the unified forces earmarked for creation during the pre-transitional period

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.5.1 Approval and implementation of all key strategic and operational documents for the inclusive Joint Integrated Police

The Joint Integrated Police project has been effectively suspended since July 2018 owing to the lack of commitment of the parties to the Peace Agreement. In addition, the Joint Integrated Police was not featured among the transitional security mechanisms in the Revitalized Agreement

In the meantime, a 5-year strategic plan for the South Sudan National Police Service (2019–2024) was developed with support from UNMISS and other partners. Efforts are ongoing to develop policies and guidelines to support the implementation of the 5-year strategic plan, including in the areas of resource allocation, human resources management and development, human rights, serious crimes, community policing, gender, sexual and gender-based violence, accountability and welfare

4.5.2 Number of officers of the Joint Integrated Police who have received training are deployed and operational, under a functional command structure and linked with the wider criminal justice system (2016/17: 917; 2017/18: 2,000; 2018/19: 2,400)

There was no training held during the reporting period owing to the suspension of the Joint Integrated Police project

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical support, in line with the human rights due diligence policy, for the development and implementation of strategic and operational frameworks for the Joint Integrated Police through monthly coordination meetings, as well as delivery of training on protection of civilians, basic human rights, community policing and police professional ethics for 2,400 officers of the Joint Integrated Police	No	Owing to the suspension of the Joint Integrated Police project, the planned output was not delivered. However, the Mission reprioritized and realigned its activities to conduct technical assistance and advice in line with Security Council resolution 2406 (2018). As a result, 3,137 South Sudan National Police Service and other law enforcement officers (2,232 men and 905 women) were sensitized on international humanitarian law and the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, as well as other serious human rights violations, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy
Provision of daily advice and oversight for inclusive Joint Integrated Police operations through integrated capacity to ensure alignment with national legal frameworks and international standards in Juba, Bentiu, Bor and Malakal	No	Owing to the suspension of the Joint Integrated Police project, the planned output was not delivered Nevertheless, UNMISS maintained regular engagement with the South Sudan National Police Service and other security services through coordination meetings, workshops and limited co-location to transfer knowledge and skills in support of their efforts to become a responsive police service, in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy

Component 5: support

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, medical evacuation and casualty evacuation) (2016/17: 83 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 90 per cent; 2018/19: ≥ 90 per cent)	The Mission utilized 78 per cent of approved flight hours (excluding search and rescue, medical evacuation and casualty evacuation)
5.1.2 Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2016/17: 3.6 per cent; 2017/18: ≤ 5 per cent; 2018/19: ≤ 5 per cent)	The cancelled prior-year budget obligation as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward was 4.4 per cent
5.1.3 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2016/17: 13 per cent; 2017/18: 15 per cent ± 3 per cent; 2018/19: 8 per cent ± 1 per cent)	The average annual percentage of authorized international staff posts vacant was 5.4 per cent, and was 3.1 per cent for temporary international staff positions
5.1.4 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2016/17: 26 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 31 per cent; 2018/19: ≥ 33 per cent)	The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 27 per cent

5.1.5 Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2016/17: 43; 2017/18: ≤ 48; 2018/19: ≤ 48)	The average number of working days for roster recruitment was 45
5.1.6 Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to candidate selection, for all international candidate selections (2016/17: 276; 2017/18: ≤ 130; 2018/19: ≤ 130)	The average number of working days for post-specific recruitment was 270
5.1.7 Overall score on the Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100; 2018/19: 100)	Not applicable. This is the result of the significant potential risk in wastewater management at 36 per cent of field locations (an improvement compared with the 2016/17 and 2017/18 performance periods, during which 60 per cent and 43 per cent of field locations presented a significant wastewater management risk, respectively). To mitigate this risk, the Mission adopted a wastewater risk management plan that includes the procurement and installation of 44 new wastewater treatment plants, and is in the process of implementing it. The installation of the wastewater treatment plants has not yet been completed owing to the commencement of the rainy season
5.1.8 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: ≥ 85 per cent; 2018/19: ≥ 85 per cent)	The Mission resolved 96 per cent of information and communications technology incidents within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality
5.1.9 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2016/17: 75 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent)	There was 85 per cent compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy requirements
5.1.10 Overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index (2016/17: 1,999; 2017/18: ≥ 1,800; 2018/19: ≥ 1,800)	UNMISS scored 1,955 on the property management index, based on 20 underlying key performance indicators
5.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2016/17: 100 per cent; 2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent)	100 per cent of contingent personnel were in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation as at 30 June 2019
5.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2016/17: 95 per cent; 2017/18: ≥ 95 per cent; 2018/19: ≥ 95 per cent)	The average compliance rate was 96 per cent, based on performance service levels achieved in compliance with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management

<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	UNMISS implemented the Mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Department of Operational Support environment strategy
Support to the implementation of the Department of Field Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	The improvements in supply chain management in UNMISS are progressively addressing Mission-specific challenges. They are resulting in a data-driven approach that enshrines historical analysis, forecasting and contingency planning; better visibility of the supply chain; the creation of a supply chain management mindset through training and the promotion of integrated activity; and an end-to-end approach to providing support to clients and partners that allows the Mission components to effectively implement their mandated tasks. Progress to date under the new structure includes the implementation of the centralized warehousing concept; the development of tools that allow for the systematic and objective measurement of performance across the supply chain; coordinated planning with United Nations Headquarters and the Global Service Centre; investment in fuel mobilization, which has ensured that the Mission maintains sufficient stocks of fuel in hotspot areas; the implementation of inventory management and clean-up activities; the implementation of key management actions for the preparation of financial reports; the implementation of phase 1 of the radio frequency identification project; the tracking of more than 5,000 active cargo containers throughout UNMISS bases in South Sudan; and improved end-to-end visibility of cargo transported and stored at the Mission's bases
Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of a total of 30 aircraft (8 fixed-wing, 22 rotary-wing)	8	UNMISS maintained a fleet of 27 aircraft, comprising: Fixed-wing aircraft
	19	Rotary-wing aircraft The 19 rotary-wing aircraft included 8 military-type utility helicopters. 2 Mi-35 helicopters and 1 Mi-17 military aircraft were not deployed owing to restrictions and extended maintenance requirements, respectively
Provision of a total of 22,932 planned flight hours (16,592 from commercial providers, 6,340 from military providers) for all services, including passenger,	17,435	Flight hours were flown comprising:
	13,176	Flight hours from commercial providers
	4,259	Flight hours from military providers

cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, casualty evacuation and medical evacuation

The reduced flight hours were mainly the result of the non-deployment of 1 Mi-17 helicopter owing to operational considerations and to the continuous revision of flight schedules within the Mission area, as part of the measures taken to implement the initiatives of the Secretary-General to maximize the utilization of aviation resources

Oversight of aviation safety standards for 30 aircraft and 15 airfields and 16 helicopter landing sites

27

UNMISS successfully implemented the oversight of aviation safety standards for:

Dedicated aircraft

16

Airfields

18

Helicopter landing sites

Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance, and accounting services for a budget of \$1,154.7 million, in line with delegated authority

Yes

The Mission provided budget, finance and reporting services for a budget of \$1,150.9 million, in line with delegated authority

Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resources services to a maximum strength of 2,831 authorized civilian personnel (919 international staff, 1,428 national staff, 42 temporary positions and 442 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management in line with delegated authority

Yes

The Mission provided human resources services and policy advice for an average incumbency strength of 2,675 civilian personnel (869 international staff, 1,372 national staff, 40 temporary positions and 394 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority

Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for a total of 19 mission sites

Yes

Maintenance and repair services were undertaken in 20 Mission sites. 2 Mission sites were closed during the period, while 3 new Mission sites were established, resulting in a net addition of 1 Mission site

Implementation of 17 construction, renovation and alteration projects, including construction or maintenance of 575 kilometres of road, 10 airfields and 7.2 kilometres of internal camp roads

Yes

The Mission implemented 35 construction, renovation and alteration projects, including the upgrade of 2,237 kilometres of Mission supply routes, 63 kilometres of internal camp roads, 18 bridges and the maintenance of 10 airfields

The higher-than-planned number of projects implemented was the result of operational exigencies that necessitated additional projects to be undertaken, including the replacement of aged wastewater treatment plants; the construction of accommodation for newly arrived uniformed personnel; the construction of water storage facilities; the

		construction of a holding facility in the context of the Mission's protection of civilians mandate; the construction of a dispatch hub to enhance the safety and security of staff members; and the upgrade of a level II hospital to improve sanitary conditions
Operation and maintenance of 429 United Nations-owned generators and 2 solar power farms in Juba and Wau	Yes	The Mission operated and maintained 469 United Nations-owned generators. The solar power farms in Juba and Wau were under construction during the performance period and were expected to be completed during the 2019/20 period
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (44 wells/boreholes and 70 water treatment and purification plants) as well as support to 75 wastewater treatment plants in 19 sites	Yes	The Mission operated and maintained United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities consisting of 44 boreholes and 20 water treatment and purification plants, as well as 73 wastewater treatment plants at 19 sites. The lower number of water treatment plants was the result of write-offs of water treatment plants that were past their useful lives
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 11 sites	Yes	Waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, were provided at all applicable sites
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 52.5 million litres of petrol (19,857,510 for air operations, 70,000 for naval transportation, 3,480,347 for ground transportation and 29,082,125 for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 14 locations	51.5 million	<p>Litres were consumed, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 17.0 million litres for air operations; (b) 0.1 million litres for naval transportation; (c) 4.1 million litres for ground transportation; (d) 30.3 million litres for generators and other facilities <p>The Mission supplied oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 14 locations</p>
Geospatial, information and telecommunications technologies		
Provision and support of 4,946 handheld portable radios, 2,788 mobile radios for vehicles, and 392 base station radios	Yes	<p>UNMISS maintained and supported 4,655 handheld portable radios, 2,129 mobile radios for vehicles and 198 base station radios</p> <p>The lower-than-projected number of handheld radios was the result of delays in the deployment of certain models of handheld radios, owing to their incompatibility with the available encryption software. The lower number of mobile radios was due to the late arrival of new vehicles to the Mission area. The lower number of base station radios was mainly the result of the delayed arrival of some military components in the Mission area</p>
Operation and maintenance of 23 FM radio broadcast stations and 6 radio production facilities	Yes	UNMISS operated and maintained 23 FM radio broadcast stations and 6 radio production facilities

Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video, and data communication, including 56 very small aperture terminals, 36 phone exchanges, 76 microwave links, as well as provision of 1,363 satellite and mobile phone service plans	Yes	UNMISS maintained and operated a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 51 very small aperture terminals, 35 telephone exchanges and 92 microwave links The Mission also provided 1,900 satellite and mobile phone service plans. The increased demand for mobile and portable satellite services in the Mission was the result of the expanded coverage of commercial mobile services within the country
Provision of and support for 4,592 computing devices and 780 printers for an average strength of 5,965 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 981 computing devices and 234 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	Yes	The Mission provided support for a total of 4,948 computing devices and 701 multifunctional printers
Support and maintenance of 44 local area networks and 30 wide area networks at 44 sites	Yes	UNMISS supported and maintained 44 local area networks and 31 wide area networks Mission-wide
Analysis of geospatial data covering 644,329 square kilometres, maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 7,500 maps	Yes	UNMISS supported the analysis of geospatial data covering 644,329 square kilometres and the production of 8,351 maps in the Mission. The higher-than-planned output was the result of the provision of 45 map albums (each album contained 17 maps) for distribution within the diplomatic community in South Sudan

Medical services

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (10 level I clinics, 1 level I-plus clinic/dispensary with operation theatre capability) and support to contingent-owned medical facilities (27 level I clinics, 7 forward medical teams, 5 level II hospitals (including 1 level II-plus in Juba), as well as maintenance of contractual arrangements with 7 hospitals (3 level III hospitals in Kampala and 4 level IV hospitals in Nairobi)	Yes	UNMISS operated and maintained 10 United Nations-owned level I clinics in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Kuacjok, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Juba (Tompson), and 1 level I-plus clinic at the United Nations House with an operating theatre UNMISS provided support to 31 contingent-owned level I clinics and forward medical teams and 7 formed police unit clinics, 4 level II contingent-owned hospitals in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Wau, and 1 level II-plus hospital in Juba UNMISS maintained contractual arrangements with 3 level III hospitals in Kampala and 4 level IV hospitals in Nairobi
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 5 level II hospitals in 5 locations within the Mission and 7 hospitals outside the mission area (3 level III in Uganda, 3 level IV in Kenya, 1 level IV in South Africa), including air evacuation arrangements and air ambulance, and arrangements in the	Yes	UNMISS maintained and implemented Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all UNMISS locations, including to level III and level IV hospitals in Uganda and Kenya. The Mission handled 15 medical evacuation cases and 5 casualty evacuation cases at level II hospitals within the Mission and transported 23 medical evacuation cases to level III and level IV facilities in Kampala and Nairobi

event of mass casualty to 3 hospitals in Egypt through a letter of assist agreement

Supply chain management services

Provide planning and sourcing support for an estimated \$95.5 million in acquisition of goods and commodities in line with delegated authority; receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 20,580 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 threshold, with a total historical cost of \$484.6 million, in line with delegated authority	\$179.0 million	In acquisition of goods where planning and sourcing support was provided
	21,562 tons	Of cargo received; the Mission managed the onward distribution within the Mission area
	\$404.2 million	In value of inventory holdings reported by the Mission as at 30 June 2019

Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation, and repatriation of a maximum strength of 19,023 authorized military and police personnel (242 military observers, 431 military staff officers, 16,327 contingent personnel, 703 United Nations police officers and 1,320 formed police personnel) and 78 Government-provided personnel	Yes	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 16,604 military and police personnel was accomplished, comprising:
	217	Military observers
	413	Military staff officers
	14,145	Military contingent personnel
	638	United Nations police officers
	1,125	Formed police personnel
Inspection, verification and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 37 military and formed police units in 19 geographical locations	Yes	Inspections of contingent-owned equipment were implemented in full compliance with the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. Inspection, verification and reporting were conducted every quarter for a total of 38 units of military contingent personnel and formed police personnel at 19 geographical locations
	66	Government-provided personnel
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 14,811 military contingent and formed police personnel	15,270	Personnel were supplied with rations, comprising an average of 14,145 military contingent personnel and 1,125 formed police personnel
		Combat rations and water were stored and supplied for an average of 19,279 personnel, comprising 638 United Nations police personnel, 217 military observers, 2,675 civilian personnel, 66 government-provided personnel, 1,125 formed police personnel, 413 military staff officers and 14,145 military contingent personnel

Support the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 15,979 military and police personnel and 74 Government-provided personnel	Yes	The verification reports for all UNMISS units that served as a basis for the calculations of the reimbursements owed to troop and police-contributing countries were submitted
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Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 1,938 United Nations-owned vehicles (950 light passenger vehicles, 409 special-purpose vehicles, 16 ambulances, 44 armoured vehicles and 519 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 3,946 contingent-owned vehicles and 12 workshop and repair facilities, as well as provision of transport and shuttle services	Yes	UNMISS operated and maintained 1,966 United Nations-owned vehicles, comprising 1,003 light passenger vehicles, 424 special-purpose vehicles, 22 ambulances, 45 armoured vehicles and 472 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments, as well as 4,094 contingent-owned vehicles and 12 workshop and repair facilities. In addition, transport and shuttle services were provided
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The higher number of United Nations-owned vehicles was attributable mainly to the delayed write-off of some of the existing vehicles owing to the delayed receipt of newly acquired vehicles

Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for all personnel in the mission area	Yes	Unarmed security was provided for UNMISS personnel in Juba (Tompson and United Nations House) and at 9 field offices and their support bases
24 hours close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services, on a 24/7 basis, were provided to senior Mission staff and high-level officials
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 1,500 residences	Yes	Security assessments, including residential surveys, were conducted during the period for a total of 1,659 residences
Conduct of a total of 1,737 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff; and induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	Yes	A total of 2,175 security awareness sessions were conducted for Mission staff, 50 contingency plans were developed and 80 security-related training sessions, including the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training, fire training sessions and drills and evacuation procedures, were conducted

Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action	Yes	The Mission conducted training and briefing sessions for approximately 20,000 UNMISS personnel, including military, police and civilian personnel. Training-of-trainers sessions were held for uniformed personnel, resulting in more than 4,000 personnel trained
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The Mission conducted 6 monitoring and evaluation field visits, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and international and national non-governmental organizations. Comprehensive workplans with common risks and threats, along with mitigating measures, were put in place

In close cooperation with the national Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Task Force, the Mission worked towards a coordinated system-wide response to address sexual exploitation and abuse with an emphasis on the establishment of community-based complaints mechanisms throughout South Sudan. Consequently, UNMISS established 13 community-based complaints mechanisms in 5 areas (Kuacjok, Rumbek, Aweil, Torit and Yambio) with training delivered to more than 120 community-based complaints mechanisms personnel

During the reporting period, 73 allegations of unsatisfactory conduct and misconduct were received. They were processed in accordance with the applicable policies and within the required timelines

HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of 7 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel, and conduct of a sensitization programme on HIV and other communicable diseases, including peer education, for all mission personnel

Yes

The Mission operated and maintained 6 counselling centres for HIV/AIDS, including 4 roaming services

UNMISS sensitized 8,928 Mission personnel on HIV and other communicable diseases through induction training, 6,268 personnel through awareness training and 22,523 personnel during the commemoration of World AIDS Day in 2018

13,169 personnel received voluntary confidential counselling and testing services for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and 140 peer educators and 184 counsellors received training

III. Resource performance

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Planned reprioritization</i>	<i>Net additional requirements</i>	<i>Total additional/ (reduced) requirements</i>	<i>Total projected requirements</i>
	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)=(2)+(3)</i>	<i>(5)=(1)+(4)</i>
I. Military and police personnel	532 407.9	–	20 270.9	20 270.9	552 678.8
II. Civilian personnel	275 028.6	11 354.6	–	11 354.6	286 383.2
III. Operational costs	317 523.9	(11 354.6)	5 662.7	(5 691.9)	311 832.0
Total	1 124 960.4	–	25 933.6	25 933.6	1 150 894.0

53. During the reporting period, the pace of uniformed personnel deployment in the Mission increased, resulting in additional projected requirements under group I, military and police personnel, and group III, operational costs. In addition, additional requirements were projected under group II, civilian personnel, owing to increased salary scales for national staff, an increased post adjustment multiplier for international staff and lower actual vacancy rates. The Mission re-projected its resource requirements in March 2019, as shown in the table above, to identify resources that could be reallocated to meet the increased requirements. In this regard, the Mission was able to identify approved resources in the amount of \$11.4 million under operational costs that could be repurposed to offset the increased requirements under civilian personnel. The net additional requirements of \$25.9 million could not be absorbed within existing resources. Accordingly, the present report provides an analysis of the Mission's expenditure for the 2018/19 period against the amount of \$1,150,894,000 shown in the last column of the table above.

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019)

Category	Apportionment ^a	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	9 968.8	10 312.7	(343.9)	(3.4)
Military contingents	485 014.4	482 882.9	2 131.5	0.4
United Nations police	28 675.1	30 332.4	(1 657.3)	(5.8)
Formed police units	29 020.5	29 098.1	(77.6)	(0.3)
Subtotal	552 678.8	552 626.1	52.7	0.0
Civilian personnel				
International staff	192 062.6	195 585.0	(3 522.4)	(1.8)
National staff	61 767.2	63 165.1	(1 397.9)	(2.3)
United Nations Volunteers	21 979.7	23 961.2	(1 981.5)	(9.0)
General temporary assistance	7 670.0	7 889.6	(219.6)	(2.9)
Government-provided personnel	2 903.7	2 890.1	13.6	0.5
Subtotal	286 383.2	293 491.0	(7 107.8)	(2.5)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	406.6	176.4	230.2	56.6
Official travel	3 585.7	3 588.6	(2.9)	(0.1)
Facilities and infrastructure	92 266.5	90 708.7	1 557.8	1.7
Ground transportation	11 145.7	12 333.8	(1 188.1)	(10.7)
Air operations	115 467.2	108 932.0	6 535.2	5.7
Marine operations	915.9	1 000.2	(84.3)	(9.2)
Communications and information technology	28 877.3	29 509.0	(631.7)	(2.2)
Medical	1 913.3	1 291.1	622.2	32.5
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	56 053.8	55 274.3	779.5	1.4
Quick-impact projects	1 200.0	1 175.9	24.1	2.0
Subtotal	311 832.0	303 990.0	7 842.0	2.5
Gross requirements	1 150 894.0	1 150 107.1	786.9	0.1
Staff assessment income	24 368.8	24 747.4	(378.6)	(1.6)
Net requirements	1 126 525.2	1 125 359.7	1 165.5	0.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 150 894.0	1 150 107.1	786.9	0.1

^a Reflects approved resources of \$1,124,960,400 gross (\$1,102,381,100 net) and resources authorized under commitment authority of \$25,933,600 gross to meet requirements for the increased pace of deployment of the Mission's authorized strength of uniformed personnel.

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

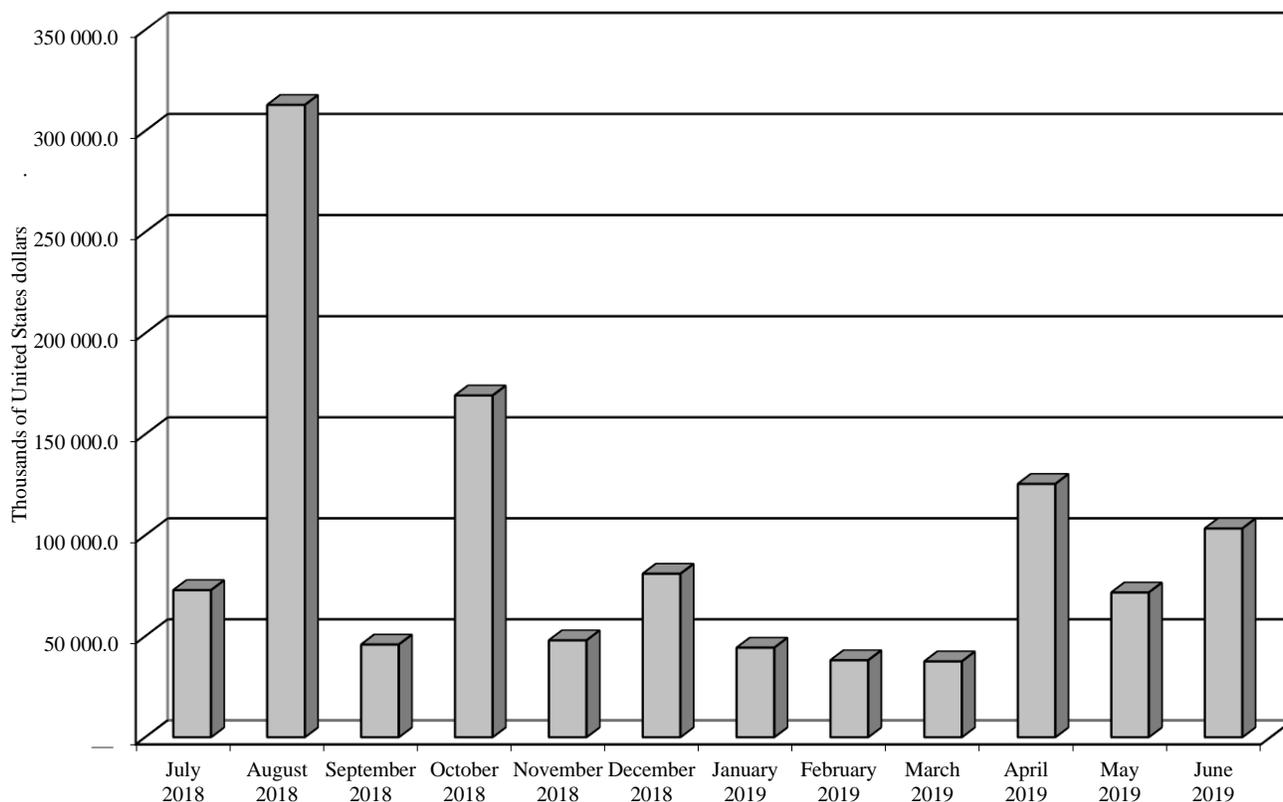
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation			Revised distribution
	Original distribution	Additional resources ^a	Redeployment	
I. Military and police personnel	532 407.9	20 270.9	–	552 678.8
II. Civilian personnel	275 028.6	11 354.6	7 110.8	293 494.0
III. Operational costs	317 523.9	(5 691.9)	(7 110.8)	304 721.2
Total	1 124 960.4	25 933.6	–	1 150 894.0
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation				0.6

^a Reflects resources authorized under commitment authority.

54. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed from group III, operational costs, to group II, civilian personnel, to cover increased requirements for: (a) international staff, owing mainly to an increase in the post adjustment multiplier and to higher common staff costs; (b) national staff, owing mainly to the application of the latest salary scales for local staff in South Sudan; and (c) United Nations volunteers, owing mainly to an increase in programme support costs. The redeployment of funds from group III, operational costs, was possible mainly because of lower requirements under the air operations and facilities infrastructure classes.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



55. The higher expenditure in August 2018 was attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for: (a) standard troop and formed police unit cost reimbursement; (b) fuel for generators and air operations; (c) the rental and operation of aircraft; and (d) mine detection and clearing services. For October 2018, the higher expenditure was attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for 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	3 913.2
Other/miscellaneous revenue	461.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	15 244.8
Total	19 619.4

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	88 296.3		
Formed police units	5 112.0		
Subtotal	93 408.3		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	54 786.0		
Formed police units	3 386.4		
Subtotal	58 172.4		
Total	151 580.7		
<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.5	1 June 2017	26 May 2017
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 June 2017	26 May 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.3	1 June 2017	26 May 2017
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 4.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	1 099.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) ^b	75 541.5
Total	76 641.3

^a Represents radio frequency fees.

^b Includes the estimated land lease cost in the amount of \$65,140,500.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$343.9)	(3.4%)

56. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the sharing of accommodations, which increased requirements for mission subsistence allowance. The budget estimates had been based on the assumption that each military observer would occupy a unit of accommodation, rather than sharing.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$2 131.5	0.4%

57. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower costs for: (a) rations, owing primarily to the lower actual requirements for outbound transportation resulting from the utilization of Mission air assets; (b) travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, owing to the non-deployment of three military contingent units and the lower-than-budgeted costs for the rotation travel of military contingent personnel from four troop-contributing countries; and (c) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the non-deployment of three military contingent units. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for contingent-owned equipment self-sustainment, owing primarily to higher-than-expected expenditure for newly deployed military contingent units.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$1 657.3)	(5.8%)

58. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the sharing of accommodations, which increased requirements for mission subsistence allowance. The budget estimates had been based on the assumption that most United Nations police officers would occupy a unit of accommodation, rather than sharing.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$3 522.4)	(1.8%)

59. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to an increase in the post adjustment multiplier during the performance period, higher-than-anticipated

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.

requirements for common staff costs and higher costs for danger pay owing to a higher-than-anticipated number of days spent by staff members in the Mission area.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$1 397.9)	(2.3%)

60. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the application of the latest salary scales for local staff in South Sudan effective 1 November 2017, which were promulgated on 9 April 2018.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$1 981.5)	(9.0%)

61. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to an increase in programme support costs from 8 to 13 per cent effective 1 January 2019, higher resettlement allowances owing to the repatriation of a higher-than-expected number of United Nations Volunteers and higher-than-anticipated requirements for the well-being supplement.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	(\$219.6)	(2.9%)

62. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to an increase in the post adjustment multiplier for international staff funded under general temporary assistance during the performance period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants and consulting services	\$230.2	56.6%

63. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the non-utilization of the budgeted resources for the Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance project.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$1 557.8	1.7%

64. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower costs related to: (a) construction, alteration, renovation and major maintenance, owing to lower-than-anticipated implementation with regard to the construction of solar farms in Juba and Wau and the replacement of prefabricated facilities and ablutions units with hard-wall accommodation units throughout the Mission; (b) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing primarily to lower operation and maintenance fees in accordance with the newly established contractual arrangements; and (c) lower-than-anticipated requirements for the acquisition of safety and security equipment. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for spare parts and supplies and the acquisition of engineering supplies to meet urgent operational requirements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	(\$1 188.1)	(10.7%)

65. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition of seven units of fire/rescue trucks, which were identified by the Fire Safety Unit as being urgent necessities at field office locations, owing to security considerations. The

increased requirements were offset in part by lower requirements for repairs and maintenance owing to a delay in the establishment of a local contract for the repair and maintenance of the Mission's heavy-duty vehicle fleet.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Air operations	\$6 535.2	5.7%

66. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to fewer-than-anticipated flight hours for fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, owing mainly to: (a) the non-deployment of one Mi-17 helicopter as a result of operational considerations; (b) the non-availability of three Mi-26 helicopters for approximately six months during a period of vendor review; (c) the non-utilization of a fixed-wing aircraft for a period of three months; and (d) the continuous revision of flight schedules within the Mission area as part of the measures taken to implement the Secretary-General's initiative to maximize the utilization of aviation resources. The lower-than-anticipated flight hours resulted in lower flight hour costs and reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Marine operations	(\$84.3)	(9.2%)

67. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition of a higher-than-planned number of sea containers for the shipment of goods and equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Communications and information technology	(\$631.7)	(2.2%)

68. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the replacement of communications and information technology equipment that were past their useful life expectancies, and to higher-than-anticipated costs for public information and publication services. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower requirements for the maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services, owing primarily to lower-than-anticipated costs for satellite imagery and internationally contracted communications and information technology personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Medical	\$622.2	32.5%

69. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the use of United Nations air assets instead of commercial flights for medical evacuations and the introduction of a new drug contract for medical supplies, resulting in lower actual costs.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$779.5	1.4%

70. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower requirements for mine detection and mine clearing services, owing primarily to lower-than-anticipated costs for the deployment of explosive detection canine services, and to lower-than-anticipated expenditure for welfare. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for other freight and related costs, owing primarily to the higher-than-anticipated acquisition of some items, necessitating higher freight costs.

V. Performance of financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments

71. The pace of uniformed personnel deployment in the Mission increased during the reporting period as a result of progress in force generation and renewed support from the host Government, following intensive and continued engagement with the Government by the Mission. The increased deployment led the Mission to implement a number of austerity measures to meet its priority operational requirements within the approved resources for the personnel and operational groups of expenditure, and at the same time to seek additional resources in the total amount of \$25,933,600, which could not be accommodated from within existing resources.

72. In a letter dated 30 April 2019, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments of up to an amount of \$25,933,600 gross, for the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, in addition to the amount already appropriated for the same period.

Military and police personnel

73. An average of 16,538 uniformed personnel were deployed during the reporting period, in line with the projected average deployment of 16,546 personnel, which was the basis for the resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments. As a result, there were reduced requirements of only \$52,700 for military and police personnel compared with the total additional requirements projected for the military and police personnel category under the authority to enter into commitments.

Civilian personnel

74. The expenditure for civilian personnel was \$1.8 million higher than the total additional requirements projected under the authority to enter into commitments, owing to the higher-than-anticipated impact of the increased salary scales for national staff and the increase in the post adjustment multiplier for international staff.

Operational costs

75. The Mission was able to utilize the resources authorized for operational costs under the authority to enter into commitments and undertake the projects required in relation to the increased deployment and repositioning of military and police personnel associated with the increased deployment of uniformed personnel. The resource requirements under operational costs were offset in part by lower requirements under facilities and infrastructure and other supplies, services and equipment, resulting in reduced requirements of \$1.7 million.

Financial resources approved under the authority to enter into commitments for the 2018/19 period

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Commitment authority (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel	20 270.9	20 218.2	52.7	0.3
Civilian personnel	11 354.6	13 110.0	(1 755.4)	(15.5)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	(200.0)	(200.0)	–	–
Official travel	(400.0)	(397.1)	(2.9)	0.7
Facilities and infrastructure	6 584.7	5 026.9	1 557.8	23.7
Ground transportation	1 554.3	1 554.3	–	–
Air operations	(13 959.1)	(13 959.1)	–	–
Marine operations	355.3	355.3	–	–
Communications and information technology	(370.2)	261.5	(631.7)	170.6
Medical	(240.6)	(240.6)	–	–
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	983.7	204.2	779.5	79.2
Quick-impact projects	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	(5 691.9)	(7 394.6)	1 702.7	(29.9)
Gross requirements	25 933.6	25 933.6	–	–
Staff assessment income	1 789.5	1 789.5	–	–
Net requirements	24 144.1	24 144.1	–	–
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	25 933.6	25 933.6	–	–

76. Taking into consideration the overall performance of the financial resources of the Mission, the additional actual commitments of \$25,933,600 are reduced by the unencumbered balance of \$786,900 for the 2018/19 period. In view of the above, the net amount of \$25,146,700 is to be appropriated by Member States.

VI. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) To appropriate an additional amount of \$25,146,700 to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, representing additional resources authorized under the commitment authority, which were utilized and not assessed in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2019;

(b) Taking into account the amount of \$1,124,960,400 already assessed on Member States under the terms of its resolution [72/300](#), to apply other revenue in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2019 in the total amount of \$19,619,400 from investment revenue (\$3,913,200), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$461,400) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$15,244,800) against the shortfall in assessment for the same period;

(c) To assess the additional amount of \$5,527,300, representing the difference between the increase in appropriation (\$25,146,700) and other revenue (\$19,619,400) for the period ended 30 June 2019;

(d) To decide on the treatment of the increase in the staff assessment income in the amount of \$8,402,800 for the period from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

VII. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution [73/323](#)

(Resolution [73/323](#))

<i>Decision/request</i>	<i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i>
Requests the Secretary-General to include, in the performance report of the Mission, detailed information on programmatic activities, including on how the implementation of those activities has contributed to implementing mission mandates (para. 11)	Detailed information on programmatic activities undertaken by the Mission during the 2018/19 period has been included in the present performance report
Emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 12)	The Mission continually reviews its budgetary performance and implementation of the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies. The Mission had a budget utilization rate of 99.9 per cent for the 2018/19 period