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

Budget performance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Report of the Secretary-General

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* Reissued for technical reasons on 13 March 2020.



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Summary

The total expenditure for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: support for the mediation process; protection of civilians; support for the mediation of community conflict; and support.

UNAMID incurred \$715.0 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent, compared with \$908.3 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.7 per cent in the 2017/18 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$0.5 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements in the amount of \$18.4 million for operational costs, owing primarily to lower-than-budgeted requirements for generator fuel and lower freight costs as a result of the utilization of in-house resources for the movement of cargo. The overall reduced requirements were offset largely by higher-than-planned expenditure for civilian personnel of \$12.8 million, owing mainly to higher common staff costs for national staff, and by higher military and police personnel costs of \$5.0 million, owing primarily to the payment of \$12 million for the formal resolution of a legal matter in respect of a rations contract.

Performance of financial resources

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

| Category | Apportionment | Expenditure | Variance | |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| | | | Amount | Percentage |
| Military and police personnel | 338 262.4 | 343 272.5 | (5 010.1) | (1.5) |
| Civilian personnel | 203 846.1 | 216 654.0 | (12 807.9) | (6.3) |
| Operational costs | 173 414.2 | 155 051.1 | 18 363.1 | 10.6 |
| Gross requirements | 715 522.7 | 714 977.6 | 545.1 | 0.1 |
| Staff assessment income | 19 178.1 | 21 180.6 | (2 002.5) | (10.4) |
| Net requirements | 696 344.6 | 693 797.0 | 2 547.6 | 0.4 |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | – | – | – | – |
| Total requirements | 715 522.7 | 714 977.6 | 545.1 | 0.1 |

Human resources incumbency performance

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Planned^a</i> | <i>Actual (average)</i> | <i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Military observers | 60 | 60 | – |
| Military contingents | 6 650 | 6 691 | (0.6) |
| United Nations police | 806 | 795 | 1.4 |
| Formed police units | 1 638 | 1 551 | 5.3 |
| International staff | 668 | 600 | 10.2 |
| National staff | | | |
| National Professional Officers | 159 | 148 | 6.9 |
| General Service | 1 504 | 1 461 | 2.9 |
| United Nations Volunteers | | | |
| International | 112 | 106 | 5.4 |
| National | 4 | 4 | – |
| Temporary positions ^c | | | |
| International staff | 16 | 15 | 6.3 |
| National staff | 81 | 76 | 6.2 |
| Government-provided personnel | 6 | 6 | – |

^a Represents the average planned strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 16 March 2018 (A/72/794) and amounted to \$782,590,500 gross (\$760,818,100 net). It provided for 142 military observers, 8,593 military contingent personnel, 960 United Nations police officers, 1,540 formed police personnel, 673 international staff, 1,588 national staff, 97 staff against general temporary assistance positions, 109 United Nations Volunteers and 6 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 7 May 2018, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$771,356,900 gross for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/72/789/Add.7, para. 42).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 72/259 B, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in an amount not exceeding \$385,678,500 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2018 noting the strategic assessment undertaken by the Secretary-General. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at the main part of its seventy-third session a revised budget proposal for 2018/19 reflecting the decisions that may be taken by the Security Council.

4. The revised budget for the maintenance of UNAMID for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 5 November 2018 (A/73/488) and amounted to \$727,522,700 gross (\$708,344,600 net). It provided for the phased drawdown of uniformed personnel and civilian staff to a maximum strength of 35 military observers, 4,015 military contingent personnel, 760 United Nations police officers, 1,740 formed police personnel, 531 international staff, 878 national staff, 97 staff against general temporary assistance positions, 68 United Nations Volunteers and 6 government-provided personnel, by 30 June 2019.

5. In its report of 13 December 2018, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount of \$725,522,700 gross for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 (A/73/656, para. 38).

6. The General Assembly, by its resolution 73/278 A, appropriated the amount of \$715,522,700 gross (\$696,344,600 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019, inclusive of the amount of \$385,678,500 previously authorized under the terms of its resolution 72/259 B. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

7. The mandate of UNAMID was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1769 (2007) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2425 (2018) and 2429 (2018).

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

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

10. 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

11. During the reporting period, the implementation of the mandate of UNAMID was guided by the whole-of-system approach for Darfur, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2429 (2018). It was focused on peacekeeping in the greater Jebel Marra area and a transition concept of sustainable solutions to the drivers of conflict in the rest of Darfur, in order to prevent a relapse and enable the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations country team, civil society and international actors to prepare for the eventual exit of UNAMID.

12. Within the peacekeeping concept, UNAMID focused on mediation of the political process and, at the local level, on the protection of civilians, the clearance of explosive remnants of war and emergency relief, in coordination with the humanitarian country team. Peacekeeping efforts were concentrated in and around the area of clashes between Government forces and elements of the Abdul Wahid faction of the Sudan Liberation Army in the greater Jebel Marra area, which encompassed 13 team sites, including the new Operation headquarters located in Zalingei, Central Darfur, as from 1 January 2019.

13. The transition concept was focused on providing sustainable solutions to the critical drivers of conflict within a two-year time frame, through four programme areas: (a) rule of law (police, justice and corrections), (b) resilience and livelihoods/durable solutions for the displaced population and host communities, (c) immediate service delivery for internally displaced persons and (d) human rights. The concept was adopted following several months of close consultations between UNAMID and the United Nations country team on developing a collaborative mechanism for the transfer of tasks. The agreed-upon mechanism, namely, the state liaison functions, by means of which a common approach was adopted for joint programme planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of activities in the aforementioned programme areas, was launched in the four sector headquarters of North, South, East and West Darfur in January 2019.

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

14. During the reporting period, the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur continued to support the African Union High-level Implementation Panel through the provision of advice to its Chairperson and his team. The Joint Special Representative engaged directly with the Government of the Sudan, the Minni Minawi faction of the Sudan Liberation Army and the Gibril Ibrahim faction of the Justice and Equality Movement, by encouraging them to sign the pre-negotiation agreement in preparation for negotiating a comprehensive peace agreement. On 9 July 2018, the Joint Special Representative held consultations in Khartoum with the Presidential Envoy for Negotiations and Diplomatic

Communications, the Ambassador of Germany to the Sudan and the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the United States of America, at which they discussed the need for the Joint Special Representative to convey a message to the parties that there was an urgent need to complete the pre-negotiation stage and begin earnest discussions on substantive issues in line with the Roadmap Agreement for Ending the Conflicts in Sudan.

15. The Joint Special Representative continued efforts towards achieving a pre-negotiation agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Darfur armed movements. On 16 July 2018, the Government of the Sudan responded positively to the proposal by the Joint Special Representative on the creation of new and independent mechanisms for the implementation of subsequent agreements between the parties. The Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and the Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril accepted the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as the basis for future negotiations, on the conditions that all issues that the armed movements considered to be instrumental to sustainable and lasting peace in Darfur and the Sudan be open for negotiations and that a new and independent implementation mechanism be established.

16. A meeting organized by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel was held from 12 to 14 August 2018, in Addis Ababa, to assess the state of the mediation process and chart a way forward in the engagement with armed movements. Meeting participants also explored measures that could be taken by the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the Security Council of the United Nations to push the parties to undertake concrete steps towards achieving a definitive agreement. In addition, the Berghof Foundation organized a meeting, held from 31 August to 1 September, as part of ongoing efforts to overcome the difficulties with regard to the pre-negotiation agreement. The Joint Special Representative attended both meetings.

17. On 6 December 2018, following continued engagement by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Joint Special Representative, the Government of the Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi signed a pre-negotiation agreement, in Berlin, Germany, witnessed by the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany and by the troika (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States and Norway). The parties agreed that the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur would serve as the basis for future peace negotiations and that issues that the armed movements deemed to be instrumental for sustainable and lasting peace would be open for negotiations. In addition, the parties agreed that, subject to negotiations and agreement by both parties, they would establish new and independent implementation mechanisms for a future agreement and further agreed that negotiations on substantive issues would be preceded by a cessation of hostilities agreement. The two armed movements, however, withdrew from the planned talks with the Government of the Sudan, in solidarity with anti-Government protestors. Nevertheless, the Joint Special Representative continued to engage with the parties and other stakeholders in order to seek an end to the impasse.

Support for the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur

18. During the reporting period, there was limited progress made in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, as the implementation Commissions and the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund continued to face challenges in the areas of finance and human resources and a lack of presence in Darfur. The Joint Special Representative held a meeting with the Commissioners in September 2018, at which discussions were held with regard to ongoing activities, challenges and the way forward.

19. The Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation Implementation Committee, in collaboration with UNAMID, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Qatar, the European Union and Institutes for Peace and Development Studies in the five Darfur states, organized a two-day Darfur-wide conference, held from 16 to 17 December 2018, for internally displaced persons in Nyala, South Darfur. The conference allowed internally displaced persons to share their views on the root causes of the conflict and recommendations for durable peace in Darfur, centred on the issues of safe returns, land occupation and land ownership, the provision of basic services, compensation, security and employment opportunities.

20. The Darfur internal dialogue and consultation project board meeting was held in Khartoum on 13 August 2018, with the objective of resolving the challenges facing the Doha Document implementation process. The board noted that funding and the ongoing UNAMID reconfiguration were major challenges to the process and appealed to all donors and partners, including the Government of the Sudan, Qatar and the European Union, to continue to provide financial support so as to ensure the completion of the process as envisaged.

21. In an effort to find a solution to the challenges involved in the implementation of the Doha Document, UNAMID participated in a meeting on the Darfur Development Strategy, organized on 24 February 2019 by the United Nations country team. During the meeting, discussions were held on the challenges faced with regard to the Strategy and decisions made to reinvigorate the process. Subsequently, on 7 March 2019, an inception workshop was held in Khartoum, to initiate the process of revising and restructuring the Strategy with the engagement of interlocutors from the Government of the Sudan, international partners and a consultancy team. The workshop enabled participants to brainstorm on work streams for the review process, as well as on timelines for the updated process.

22. During the reporting period, all ex-combatants of the signatory parties to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (Liberation and Justice Movement and Justice and Equality Movement) were demobilized and fully integrated into the Sudanese police and armed forces and civil ministries and agencies. The Ceasefire Follow-up Commission continued to provide support for the disarmament, demobilization and integration process while efforts towards final security arrangements continued.

Protection of civilians and support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance

23. During the reporting period, UNAMID strengthened its two-pronged approach by combining peacekeeping and peacebuilding protection activities, with an emphasis on support related to providing durable solutions for internally displaced persons and their voluntary return, support for the establishment of a protective environment and the facilitation of humanitarian assistance.

24. UNAMID strengthened its working relationship with the United Nations country team through the state liaison functions by implementing joint protection projects and conducting joint protection monitoring activities. As part of the transition phase, efforts were made to employ a comprehensive and integrated approach to the protection of civilians mandate by combining political advocacy, support for the protective environment and the provision of physical protection with a gradual reduction in reliance on physical protection and protection through presence.

25. In the peacebuilding area, the state liaison functions model on protection presented a strong opportunity for the Operation to work closely with state and local authorities and civil society. UNAMID personnel who were embedded within the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued to support the implementation of projects related to

resilience and to durable solutions for the displaced populations and host communities; to strengthen the protection efforts of the United Nations agencies; to facilitate the progressive transfer of the Operation's institutional memory to the humanitarian protection sector; and to develop early warning mechanisms through joint conflict analyses that informed the responses of the United Nations agencies. In addition, in order to assess potential protection gaps and evaluate the impact of the drawdown of UNAMID on the civilian population in North, South, East and West Darfur, UNHCR and UNAMID protection teams jointly monitored areas where the Operation had ceased operations.

26. In the greater Jebel Marra area, the protection of civilians aspect of peacekeeping operations was implemented through the use of military patrolling as a deterrent. The main priorities of protection efforts were intercommunal mediation; support for community policing; civilian protection, including the protection of human rights monitors; advocacy to ease the humanitarian space; and the facilitation of humanitarian assistance.

27. Political developments related to the ousting of the former President, Omer Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir, had an impact on the protection of civilians in Darfur during the reporting period. Protests in Khartoum triggered similar demonstrations across Darfur, which turned violent in a number of instances. As protection of civilians concerns and challenges directly related to political developments continued to grow throughout Darfur, UNAMID increased protection advocacy efforts with authorities of the Government of the Sudan and enhanced political engagement and dialogue with all stakeholders to defuse tensions.

28. UNAMID and the United Nations country team jointly implemented the Operation's rule of law mandate through the state liaison functions in four Darfur states. The key activities carried out through the mechanism during the period included the extension of state authority, the strengthening of rule of law institutions in the areas of justice and corrections and the provision of support to local conflict resolution mechanisms, including rural courts, in order to enhance accountability and reduce intercommunal conflicts. The Operation could not successfully implement some of the infrastructure upgrades in respect of rule of law institutions, owing to the economic crisis in the country and the resultant shortage of cash liquidity in the local economy, as well as to the unforeseen political developments that occurred during the fourth quarter of the reporting period. The Operation focused on community-based support and on strengthening the capacity of local institutions to address issues on the ground, underpinned by a human rights approach.

29. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued to monitor, verify and report on human rights violations and abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence. The Operation monitored compliance with international human rights obligations by the Government of the Sudan and engaged authorities on human rights issues of concern. The Operation also provided support to the National Human Rights Commission and the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur to enhance their capacity to deliver on their human rights protection mandates, through the facilitation of workshops for prosecutors, lawyers, community leaders, women and young people across Darfur. UNAMID mainstreamed human rights into the work of state and non-state institutions, including civil society stakeholders, and engaged state committees on combating violence against women through the provision of training on international standards and strategies to combat sexual and gender-based violence.

30. During the reporting period, UNAMID organized several public advocacy campaigns and capacity-building workshops throughout the greater Jebel Marra area, in order to strengthen awareness on the prevention of and protection against conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence. Those activities

entailed working with various partners and stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health and Social Development, the Sudanese police force, state committees on combating violence against women, state committees on the status of the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) on women and peace and security, prosecutors, women's protection networks, women's lawyers association and the United Nations country team, in particularly the United Nations Population Fund.

31. The Ordnance Disposal Office supported the UNAMID programme of work by enabling the Operation and humanitarian organizations to safely enter areas that would have otherwise been inaccessible, by conducting activities related to explosive remnants of war, including general explosive hazard assessments in 881 villages across Darfur, the clearance of 168 confirmed dangerous areas and the survey, destruction and disposal of explosive remnants of war. In addition, the Operation delivered risk education on explosive remnants of war to 170,011 beneficiaries and sensitized UNAMID and United Nations country team personnel on the dangers they posed. Furthermore, in order to mitigate risks to the local communities, the Operation ensured that locations from which UNAMID troops were withdrawing were surveyed and verified as free of explosive hazards, once handed over to the Government of the Sudan. In support of national capacity-building, the Operation continued its support for the National Mine Action Centre through the delivery of formal training activities in mine action operations and project management.

32. UNAMID continued to monitor and report on grave violations committed against children by parties to the conflict. The Operation submitted four reports on such violations to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and provided input towards the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict for January to December 2018 ([A/73/907-S/2019/509](#)). UNAMID made efforts to mainstream child protection activities across the Operation, including through capacity-building and training activities for civilian, military and police personnel. Emphasis was also placed on the prohibition of sexual exploitation and abuse against children in peacekeeping operations through the Operation's in-house campaign, "Protect Children/Support the Efforts of UNAMID – No sexual relations with minors", aimed at maintaining zero incidents of sexual abuse and exploitation of children by UNAMID staff members, both uniformed and civilian. Furthermore, as part of the UNAMID exit strategy, and to strengthen local ownership of child protection and enhance information-sharing by local communities on grave violations for greater protection of children, the Operation continued to establish child protection committees in rural areas of Darfur and conduct training and sensitization sessions for national security institutions and local communities.

Support for the immediate re-establishment of the criminal justice chain and basic infrastructure upgrades for prisons, courts and prosecution offices in Jebel Marra

33. Peacekeeping-related activities were implemented throughout Darfur during the first half of the reporting period, but were limited to 13 team sites in the greater Jebel Marra area, spanning parts of Central, North and South Darfur, in the second half of the period. Most of the greater Jebel Marra is characterized by the absence of rule of law institutions, high rates of criminality and the prevalence of armed conflict in some areas. Accordingly, emphasis was placed on ensuring a functional criminal justice chain through the provision of support for the establishment of rule of law infrastructure and by enhancing the capacity of existing rule of law stakeholders. UNAMID continued to strengthen the capacity of rural court judges to mediate community conflicts and land issues.

34. UNAMID continued to engage with justice and prison authorities at the federal and state levels and provided advisory, technical and logistical advice and support to state and local authorities, including the state-level chief judges, prosecutors and prison directors, in order to establish and strengthen coordination mechanisms and establish rule of law institutions in the areas of return. During the reporting period, the Operation completed the construction of a prison facility in Kutum, North Darfur, as well as three rural courts in Nertiti, Gildo and Rockero and a prosecution office in Golo, Central Darfur. The Operation also undertook capacity-building activities for existing rule of law actors, including prosecutors, police and corrections officers, rural court judges and civil society stakeholders at team sites in the greater Jebel Marra area, including Kabkabiya, North Darfur, and Golo, Nertiti and Zalingei, Central Darfur.

Support for the mediation of communal conflicts

35. During the reporting period, UNAMID, through its mission-wide strategy on addressing intercommunal violence, focused on enhancing early warning capacities, information-sharing, preventing conflicts between farmers and nomadic herders, supporting key mediation and reconciliation processes at the local level and strengthening the capacity of stakeholders in the greater Jebel Marra area. The Operation strengthened traditional reconciliation mechanisms and supported reconciliation initiatives that promoted peaceful coexistence and encouraged shared access to natural resources. In coordination with the United Nations country team, the Operation supported the development and implementation of institutional frameworks to address the root causes of conflict, such as access to land and natural resources.

36. To mitigate conflict and promote peaceful coexistence between farmers and pastoralists across Darfur, UNAMID, in coordination with local authorities, the native administration, peaceful coexistence committees and agriculture protection committees, organized 23 dialogue forums between farmers and pastoralist groups in Darfur. Approximately 1,208 participants attended the forums, including 481 women, which provided platforms for community leaders to address the root causes of tensions between the groups and offer recommendations on sustainable ways to promote peaceful coexistence in their communities. Participants also emphasized that the seasonal migrations of camel herders from the northern Darfur region constituted a major source of instability to farming areas. In recent years, armed nomads have continuously posed security threats to farming communities, as they looked for pastures and water for their livestock. The forums led to a recommendation for the establishment of an early communication and coordination process between the local protection committees in different areas to facilitate the opening of migratory routes for herders when they enter farming areas.

37. To de-escalate communal conflict and facilitate reconciliation processes across the region, UNAMID held 18 meetings with peaceful coexistence committees and the native administration across Darfur. In East Darfur, a meeting was held with community leaders led by the omda (tribal leader) of the Dajo community based in Shaeria to follow up on rising tensions between Dajo returnees and Misseriya herders over farmlands in Ed Daein and between farmers and pastoralists in Seneit (17 km east of Muhajiriyah). Outreach meetings were conducted with community leaders in Tawilah, North Darfur, focused on addressing their needs, including the provision of logistical support. UNAMID also conducted a meeting between the Gallab/Kolgay community and Arab Shattiya nomads in Tawilah, to facilitate reconciliation between the two groups in respect of land occupation issues.

38. To promote consultation and initiate dialogue in order to pre-empt clashes, defuse tensions and resolve conflicts on access to and the management of natural resources, UNAMID conducted 47 outreach meetings, peace campaigns and

workshops between farmers and herders in 13 localities in the greater Jebel Marra area. The meetings were attended by 710 participants, including 127 women, representing agriculture protection and peaceful coexistence committees, farmers, herders, the native administration, community leaders, internally displaced persons, local authorities, returnees and women. To address issues related to land use and land tenure, and to traditional and historical rights over land and migratory routes, the Operation held four meetings with the State Land Commission in Central Darfur and the Darfur Land Commission and the Ministry of Production and Natural Resources in South Darfur.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

Progress in the delivery of transition support through the state liaison functions

39. Beginning in January 2019, UNAMID and the United Nations country team jointly implemented programmatic activities through the state liaison functions in North, South, East and West Darfur, outside the greater Jebel Marra area. A collective decision was taken by UNAMID and United Nations country team to focus initially on three of the four priority areas, in order to ensure the successful launch and implementation of the pilot initiative, which could serve as a model to be replicated in other peacekeeping missions undergoing a similar transition phase. Transition activities were undertaken in the following three programmatic priority areas: (a) rule of law; (b) resilience and livelihoods/durable solutions for the displaced population and host communities; and (c) human rights.

Rule of law

40. During the reporting period, the joint efforts of UNAMID and the United Nations country team enabled approximately 1.5 million Darfuris from four states to benefit from the increased presence and strengthened capacity of criminal justice chain institutions in 18 priority localities. Those efforts helped to enhance access to justice, including through legal aid activities, the training of district and rural court judges, prosecutors, Sudanese police officers, prison officials, representatives of civil society organizations and paralegals and the provision of support to legal aid desks in prisons, to justice confidence centres and to the criminal justice forums. The rule of law programme strengthened the capacity of rural courts to resolve intercommunal conflicts and were implemented in areas with significant communal tensions. In addition, eight rural courts were constructed and 240 rural court judges were trained in the mediation and adjudication of intercommunal disputes, which contributed to the processing of 1,400 civil cases during the period from January to June 2019, compared with 2,000 cases for the entire calendar year of 2018.

Human rights

41. During the reporting period, UNAMID, in collaboration with relevant United Nations country team members, provided human rights-related capacity-building support to state institutions and other relevant stakeholders. More than 1,000 professionals, civil society representatives and law enforcement personnel benefited from the support provided across the four Darfur states where the state liaison functions were operational. Activities undertaken included the training of rural and district court judges, native administrators, prosecutors, members of the Sudanese police and armed forces, prison officials, members of civil society organizations and paralegals. The training sessions provided the participants with the necessary tools to mainstream human rights into mediation and conflict resolution, international fair trial standards, human rights and international law and the monitoring of the administration of justice and legal aid. In addition, sensitization, awareness-raising

and other training sessions were provided on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence, for approximately 200 participants.

42. In addition, a mobile monitoring team on human rights operated within the state liaison functions mechanism for the conduct of human rights monitoring in the areas from which UNAMID had withdrawn. Through the mechanism, 24 human rights violations referral cases were opened and monitored by the Operation. Furthermore, training was provided to national counterparts to strengthen their capacity to monitor human rights violations, with a total of 436 participants, including personnel from the Sudanese Armed Forces, law students, lawyers and members of civil society.

Resilience and livelihoods/durable solutions

43. During the reporting period, the state liaison functions were engaged in activities to mitigate and resolve issues related to ownership of and access to land, through capacity development projects, vocational training for youth and the provision of livelihood and social services. Projects targeting migratory routes, in areas such as Buram and Graid, South Darfur, were aimed at enabling various stakeholders to use water resources and services for their domestic and livestock needs, thereby reducing tensions between nomadic herders and other communities. In Labado-Yasin and Muhajiriyah, East Darfur, the state liaison functions mechanism undertook remote monitoring exercises for the verification of voluntary returns of internally displaced persons, which enabled the creation of a working group on durable solutions to facilitate the implementation of reintegration projects. In Yasin, East Darfur, the mechanism provided essential services, including the construction of a water yard at a health facility. In Abu Karinka, East Darfur, the mechanism contributed to reducing tensions among farmers, pastoralists and returnee communities along the migratory routes, through improvements in livelihood opportunities, health services and access to markets.

44. In addition to the above priority areas, the activities of the state liaison functions prioritized gender mainstreaming and supported the reactivation of state committees on combating gender-based violence by strengthening the capacity of women's protection networks that had been established in Darfur by UNAMID in 2013. As at 30 June 2019, there were 43 women's protection networks across Darfur. The networks acted as first responders to protection challenges at the community level, supported survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and served as a bridge between internally displaced persons and the Sudanese police force. In addition, women's protection networks were reactivated in several camps for internally displaced persons, including six in South Darfur, two in West Darfur and seven in North Darfur.

45. During the reporting period, UNAMID also implemented the substantive and other programmatic activities outlined below in the greater Jebel Marra area.

Peacebuilding and peace consolidation

46. During the reporting period, UNAMID conducted a total of 16 capacity-building workshops on peacebuilding and good governance for 956 local stakeholders, including 222 women. The primary objective of the workshops was to build the capacities of state ministries and locality-level officials with regard to strategic planning and project proposal design, so as to facilitate recovery and development efforts in their respective localities; enhance knowledge in the core principles of good governance to support the extension of state authority; identify and address key development, stabilization and peace consolidation needs in local communities in Central Darfur; identify priorities in peace and development planning; and share lessons and experiences in good practices and challenges encountered.

47. UNAMID, in collaboration with Ed Daein University, organized capacity-building workshops in Ed Daein and Abu Karinka on good governance and peacebuilding, which included representatives from the local government, the civil administration, the National Assembly, the state legislative council of East Darfur, the Ministries of Education and Finance of East Darfur, the native administration and youth and women's groups. In addition, the Operation collaborated with the Peace Action Training and Research Institute of Romania on the conduct of five workshops on the promotion of good governance across Darfur. A total of 250 stakeholders, including 50 women, participated in the workshops, which provided attendees with an opportunity to learn and to exchange best practices and ideas on promoting good governance. The Operation also collaborated with Ed Daein University on the conduct of a three-day workshop on mediation and negotiation skills for 60 participants, including 40 women, held at the university. The participants included women's union and youth organizations, native administration leaders, academia, internally displaced persons, civil society organizations and international non-governmental organizations. The workshop aimed to equip women with mediation and negotiation skills so as to enable them to contribute more effectively to peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives in their communities.

Community stabilization

48. During the reporting period, UNAMID supported the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of signatory Darfuri armed movements, in line with the final security arrangements of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The Operation provided support to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to facilitate the demobilization exercise and the provision of reinsertion support for 729 ex-combatants.

49. UNAMID implemented 58 community stabilization projects in communities across Darfur, including rule of law infrastructure projects in support of district and rural courts, land registries and prison facilities, that, in turn, supported the strengthening of the rule of law and local governance; provided support to local state institutions; provided livelihood support and short-term employment opportunities, including for women and at-risk youth; led to improved access to basic social services; and promoted community empowerment and social cohesion.

50. In addition, UNAMID supported the initiatives led by the Government of the Sudan to promote community security and arms control, as part of efforts to address the proliferation of weapons in communities across Darfur. The Operation supported the arms control programme of the Government of the Sudan through the provision of resources for the refurbishment of six containers and the construction of three weapons, ammunitions and explosives storage facilities. The Operation also liaised with key partners in planning activities that enhanced awareness of the arms control programme, through information dissemination campaigns across communities in the five Darfur states.

C. Mission support initiatives

51. During the reporting period, the support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the UNAMID mandate through the delivery of related outputs, the introduction of service improvements and the realization of efficiency gains. The component implemented, among other things, the provisions of Security Council resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#) on the

reconfiguration of the Operation related to the repatriation and internal redeployment of uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment.

52. During the 2018/19 period, a total of 1,183 posts and positions were abolished. The reductions were carried out in three phases, comprising the abolishment of 384 posts and positions effective at the end of December 2018, the abolishment of 88 posts and positions at the end of March 2019 and the abolishment of 711 posts and positions at the end of June 2019.

53. Owing primarily to the difficult terrain and limited road and rail infrastructure, UNAMID continued to rely heavily on aviation support to meet its operational and logistical requirements. During the performance period, the Operation operated 3 fixed-wing and 13 rotary-wing aircraft. Two of those aircraft, one fixed-wing and one rotary-wing, were repatriated in May 2019, following the closure of some of the Operation's sector headquarters and team sites.

54. UNAMID consolidated, aligned and optimized the existing information and communications technology infrastructure, in order to provide a platform that ensured the availability of reliable and continuous services. In that regard, during the 2018/19 period, the Operation replaced obsolete communications and information technology equipment, which enabled the implementation of reliable voice and data connectivity to United Nations system-wide enterprise applications, while simultaneously ensuring that adequate security measures were in place to mitigate the risks associated with any cyber- or physical threats.

55. In line with its reconfiguration, UNAMID continued to improve the remaining team sites to accommodate additional troops, completed outstanding work on the development of a new temporary operating base in Golo and concluded the reconfiguration of former police unit camps. During the period, greater emphasis was placed on using in-house resources, including engineering enablers, wherever possible, to improve the compliance of the military camps with the residential security measures. In addition, in line with the further reconfiguration of the Operation in accordance with the strategic review undertaken in April 2018, UNAMID closed 13 team sites and community policing centres and 2 sector headquarters. The closure of the sector headquarters in Nyala was postponed to the 2019/20 period, owing to the prevailing security situation in the country. In addition, during the period, the existing camp in Zalingei was refurbished to meet the needs of the Jebel Marra task force headquarters, and regular repair and maintenance of airfields and landing sites was undertaken to ensure uninterrupted air operations.

56. During the reporting period, UNAMID did not acquire any new vehicles. Instead, it made efforts to reduce its vehicle holdings to align with staffing reductions. The Operation was not, however, able to have all its excess vehicles written off and/or transferred before 30 June 2019, owing in part to delays in obtaining export clearance for the shipment of vehicles and transport equipment. UNAMID is working to have the excess vehicles written off and/or transferred as early as possible.

57. As part of its strategy to further improve its environmental footprint, UNAMID outsourced the management of its tipping sites at Zamzam and Nyala to promote the safe disposal of solid waste. The Operation also completed the conversion of its water supply system to gravity flow units by installing solar pumping systems to reduce dependence on generators and fuel at all selected locations.

D. Regional mission cooperation

58. UNAMID continued to maintain communication with the heads of other missions in the region, in particular the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

(UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), to ensure complementarity of efforts. UNMISS, UNISFA and UNAMID continued to hold monthly teleconference meetings, as well as face-to-face meetings on a quarterly basis. UNAMID continued to support UNISFA with regard to the operations of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism as mandated in Security Council resolution [204 \(2011\)](#). In addition, the Operation's Joint Mission Analysis Centre continued its dialogue with counterparts in UNMISS, UNISFA, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic to assess and analyse cross-border issues to ensure a common understanding of the political and security situation as it affects Darfur, regional security and United Nations functions. Within its existing capacities, the Operation shared information regarding the Lord's Resistance Army with other missions in the region and with United Nations Headquarters.

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

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

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

61. At the strategic and policy level, UNAMID and the United Nations country team met every other month to provide guidance and support to the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the heads of UNAMID components on different issues related to the transition and coordination of emergency, protection, recovery and development activities in Darfur. The meetings were co-chaired by the Deputy Joint Special Representative and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan. Close coordination and information-sharing between UNAMID, the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team on the protection of civilians, including the early warning of protection threats and risks, as well as wider protection concerns, continued during the reporting period.

62. UNAMID collaborated with the United Nations country team, state authorities, community leaders, and civil society to mainstream human rights into the programmes of state and non-state actors. The Operation engaged with a variety of stakeholders on the protection and promotion of human rights. Under the joint rule of law and human rights programme, six training workshops were organized, including three workshops on child rights in schools in North Darfur, two workshops on conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence in North and Central Darfur and one workshop on human rights-based approaches in East Darfur. In March 2019, UNAMID and UNDP conducted a five-day training-of-trainers workshop for Sudanese police officers on the Sudan Child Act (2010), the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other aspects of international human rights and humanitarian law. The Operation also collaborated extensively with the United Nations country team on the implementation of programmes under the state liaison

functions, as detailed in the substantive and other programmatic activities section of this report.

63. UNAMID continued to serve as the secretariat for the country task force entrusted with monitoring and reporting grave violations perpetrated against children. The Operation also continued to coordinate with the United Nations country team at the state level through the co-chairing, with UNICEF, of the monthly meeting of the monitoring and reporting mechanism working group, which worked to verify and document violations against children.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: support to the mediation process

64. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued to support the mediation efforts of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory movements and assisted the Government of the Sudan with the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The Operation also supported the Panel in its efforts to encourage the non-signatory armed movements and the Government of the Sudan to engage in negotiations, with the aim of reaching an agreement on the cessation of hostilities and, subsequently, a comprehensive peace agreement. The Operation continued to provide technical and logistical support to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document, including through the inclusive participation of women, civil society representatives, internally displaced persons, young people and representatives of other civil and religious groups in the Darfur internal dialogues at the local level.

65. UNAMID also continued to provide technical support to the Commissions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, namely, the Darfur Land Commission, the Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission, the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and the Nomadic Affairs Commission, as well as to the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund.

66. UNAMID produced and disseminated various media products structured around mainly proactive outreach, through digital, print, audiovisual and events-based channels, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#). In that regard, the Operation provided maximum visibility to the newly adopted whole-of-system approach, comprising peacekeeping in the Jebel Marra area and stabilization in the rest of Darfur, in partnership with the United Nations country team. The Operation also continued its efforts to produce accurate and timely communications, using available platforms, in order to reach all relevant stakeholders in its area of responsibility. Through enhanced coordination between the Operation's headquarters in Zalingei and the state liaison functions offices across Darfur, UNAMID worked, either bilaterally or through its various sections and units, to ensure wide coverage of the activities and achievements of, and challenges faced by, the Operation during the reporting period.

67. During the period, UNAMID, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, held extensive discussions with the Government of the Sudan regarding the underrepresentation of women in the government structure. As a result of those discussions, the authorities committed to increasing the number of women in decision-making roles within the Government of the Sudan. In addition, owing to the lobbying and advocacy efforts of the Operation, the authorities endorsed an amendment to a public order ordinance, making it easier for women in the informal sector to sell certain goods in the marketplace. In addition, the Wali of South Darfur passed a decree for the establishment of a state-level committee to combat violence

against women and appointed a director to that effect. The Director successfully advocated for the state legislative council to allocate 20 per cent of its annual budget to carry out activities to combat violence against women, marking the first time that the council had allocated a budget for combating violence against women. There were various other activities and achievements during the period related to women and gender equality, including workshops held in West Darfur, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), on conflict analysis and conflict resolution for 60 participants, including 20 men, from women's civil society organizations, the native administration and women's mediation networks; the acceptance of women into the *ajaweed* council, a local conflict resolution mechanism, in North Darfur; the strengthening of the women and peace and security mechanisms established by the Operation; and the provision of assistance to the relevant state agencies in the review of the status of implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in collaboration with UN-Women.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Conduct of negotiations, in collaboration with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, leading to a ceasefire agreement and the conclusion of an all-inclusive peace agreement (2016/17: signing of a road map agreement for further engagement in the peace process by the Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi; 2017/18: continued engagement with the Government of the Sudan and armed movements for a negotiation on a cessation of hostilities agreement; 2018/19: commencement of peace talks between the Government of the Sudan and the non-signatory movements towards an all-inclusive peace agreement)

During the reporting period, a breakthrough occurred in the peace process between the Government of the Sudan and the Darfur armed movements, namely, the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and the Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril, although a comprehensive peace agreement was not reached. The Joint Special Representative continued to engage the movements in support of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. A meeting organized by the Panel in Addis Ababa, held from 12–14 August 2018, was attended by the Joint Special Representative. Meeting participants assessed the state of the mediation process and the way forward and decided on possible measures, to be taken by both the Peace and Security Council of the African Union and the Security Council of the United Nations, to encourage the parties to undertake concrete steps towards achieving a comprehensive agreement

Subsequently, on 6 December 2018, the Government of the Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi signed a pre-negotiation agreement in Berlin, Germany, followed by negotiations on the cessation of hostilities and the commencement of substantive talks in Doha in January 2019, based on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The parties agreed that issues identified by the movements as being instrumental for sustainable and lasting peace must be open to negotiation. They also agreed to establish new and independent implementation mechanisms for the future agreement. The agreement contained the stipulation that negotiations on substantive issues must be preceded by a cessation of hostilities agreement and that the Joint Special Representative, Qatar and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel would work together to mediate the peace negotiations. The Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid continued to remain outside the peace process, despite efforts by the mediators to ensure an inclusive process

The Government of the Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement/ Gibril and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi extended their respective unilateral ceasefires without conditions during the reporting period and the President of the Sudan declared an open-ended cessation of hostilities in Darfur and the two areas (South Kordofan and Blue Nile) on 28 January 2019. In addition, the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid declared a unilateral ceasefire from 20 September until 18 December 2018, paving the way for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population affected by the mudslides in the area under its control

1.1.2 Continued implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, in particular those on power-sharing, wealth-sharing, permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements, and internal dialogue and consultations (2016/17: 75 per cent; 2017/18: 80 per cent; 2018/19: 85 per cent)

The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur implementation Commissions and the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund continued to experience financial and human resources challenges and a lack of presence in Darfur. In September 2018, the Joint Special Representative held a meeting with the Commissioners of the Doha Document implementation Commissions, and discussed ongoing activities, challenges and the way forward

On 24 February 2019, UNAMID attended a meeting organized by the United Nations country team on the Darfur Development Strategy. The meeting observed that the goal of the Strategy would not be achieved by 2019, as originally envisaged; it was therefore decided that the Strategy needed to be revised and restructured with a view towards extending it until 2025. Subsequently, on 7 March 2019, a workshop was held to initiate the revising and restructuring process, with engagement from interlocutors from the Government of the Sudan, international partners and a consultancy team. In line with the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, the Darfur Ceasefire Commission continued to monitor, verify and report on observed ceasefire violations to the appropriate authorities. In addition, the Commission was in continuous liaison with the Ceasefire Commission of the Government of the Sudan and representatives of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, to evaluate the progress made in the implementation of the Doha Document

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| Organization of quarterly consultations with the Government of the Sudan and signatory movements, the African Union and regional and international partners on the progress of the mediation process | 6 | <p>Consultations were held during the reporting period, as follows:</p> <p>On 9 July 2018, the Joint Special Representative held a meeting in Khartoum with the Presidential Envoy for Negotiations and Diplomatic Communications, the Ambassador of Germany to the Sudan and the Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy of the United States, at which they discussed the need for the Joint Special Representative to convey a message to the parties that there was an urgent need to complete the pre-negotiation stage and begin earnest discussions on substantive issues, in line with the Roadmap Agreement for Ending the Conflicts in Sudan; and on 16 July 2018, the Government of the Sudan responded positively to the proposal by the Joint Special Representative on the creation of new and independent</p> |

mechanisms for the implementation of subsequent agreements between the parties. Meanwhile, the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and the Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril accepted the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as the basis for future negotiations, with conditions

From 31 August to 1 September 2018, the Berghof Foundation organized a meeting, which was attended by the Joint Special Representative, as part of the ongoing efforts to overcome the difficulties in drafting the pre-negotiation agreement

On 2 April 2019, the Joint Special Representative held a meeting with an assistant to the President of the Sudan in the context of high-level consultations on the prevailing situation in the Sudan and the envisaged role of the mediation process; from 4 to 5 April 2019, the Joint Special Representative participated in brainstorming meetings with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in Addis Ababa, which included representatives of France, Germany, Norway, the United States, the United Kingdom and the European Union, on the political and economic situation in the Sudan and how the situation could negatively impact the progress made in the Darfur peace process; and on 10 April 2019, the Joint Special Representative held discussions with an assistant to the President of the Sudan on the situation in the Sudan and how it would affect the Darfur peace process and briefed him on the meeting organized by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and held on 4 and 5 April, which had been aimed at charting the way forward in the Darfur political process

Organization of 4 meetings with non-signatory armed movements to bring them on board with the peace process

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Meeting was held on 22 and 23 November 2018 in Addis Ababa between the Joint Special Representative, the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union and representatives of the Darfur armed movements (the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and the Justice and Equality Movement/Gibril) to discuss ways of expediting the finalization of the pre-negotiation process. The Commissioner for Peace and Security reiterated to the parties the intentions of the African Union to intensify its involvement in the peace process. The lower number of meetings was attributable to the withdrawal of the Darfur armed movements from any negotiations on peace, in support of the protests and demonstrations against the Government of the Sudan that began in December 2018

Issuance of 4 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council, on mandate implementation and the progress of the peace process

4

Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the Peace and Security Council on mandate implementation and the progress of the peace process were issued

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| Organization of 2 meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the production of reports to the Commission | 2 | Meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur were organized and the related reports to the Commission were produced |
| Provision of support, including technical and logistical support, in the planning for and conduct of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process, including 3 Darfur diaspora consultations and 4 preliminary consultations with refugees in Chad; 1 conference for Darfuri refugees in Chad and neighbouring countries; and a final Darfur dialogue and consultation at the regional level | No | <p>The planned consultations in respect of the remaining phases of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process did not take place during the reporting period, owing to a lack of resources. Nevertheless, UNAMID provided support for a two-day Darfur-wide conference for internally displaced persons, held in Nyala, South Darfur, on 16 and 17 December 2018. The conference allowed internally displaced persons to share their views on the root causes of conflict and recommendations for durable peace in Darfur</p> <p>In collaboration with UNDP, UNAMID presented progress and financial reports at the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process project board meeting held on 13 August 2018, where the board stated that funding and the ongoing reconfiguration and drawdown were major challenges to the process and appealed to all donors and partners to continue their financial support to ensure the completion of the process as envisaged</p> |
| Organization of quarterly meetings of the Ceasefire Commission and subceasefire commissions, to discuss issues related to violations of relevant peace agreements and security arrangements, resolve disputes between the signatory parties and identify matters to be reported to the Joint Commission | 2 | Meetings of the Ceasefire Commission were held during the reporting period, one in October 2018 and another in November 2018, at its UNAMID-based secretariat in El Fasher. The meetings covered the Commission's functions on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, as well as access denials and movement restrictions by the Government of the Sudan observed in the Jebel Marra area and the negative impact of such access denials and movement restrictions on the future operations of the Commission. In addition, regular consultations were held between the Commission secretariat and the relevant UNAMID team sites. There were no cases of ceasefire violations recorded during the reporting period |
| Facilitation of the participation of diverse stakeholders in the peace process through the provision of logistical support at the state and locality levels, including the transportation of personnel and the organization of venues, for activities related to the peace process | Yes | The Operation, in collaboration with youth leaders from the National Federation of Sudanese Youth, provided logistical, venue and transportation support in the conduct of a two-day consultative workshop at Ed Daein University, on 26 and 27 November 2018, for youth organizations working on activities related to the peace process. The workshop was attended by 116 participants |
| Organization of 5 training-of-trainers workshops for 40 members of a women's negotiation and mediation network on reconciliation, conflict resolution and mediation to enhance the participation of women in all levels of the peace processes | 1 | Training-of-trainers workshop on negotiation, mediation and conflict resolution was held in East Darfur for 35 members of a women's negotiation and mediation network, to enhance the participation of women at all levels of the peace process. The remaining training workshops did not take place as planned, as members of the network were not able to take part in them owing to political protests across the Sudan |

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| Organization of quarterly consultations with women's civil society organizations on the implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur relating to women and gender equality | 4 | Quarterly consultations were held with women's civil society organizations and internally displaced persons in all five states of Darfur on the implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, including human rights and fundamental freedoms, the underrepresentation of women in government institutions and decision-making structures and safety and security matters |
| Public information outreach campaigns to highlight the work of UNAMID, involving the dissemination of thematic information and educational and communication materials bearing key messages advocating support for the implementation of the Operation's mandate, as follows: 8 thematic workshops for internally displaced persons, youth, women's groups and community leaders; 5 debates on topics of peace as they relate to security and development; 10 cultural and theatre/drama events; 10 sports events; 10 musical events; 3 open days in collaboration with other substantive sections; 8 celebrations of United Nations-recognized international days; and 18 visits to primary and secondary schools for outreach on the UNAMID mandate | 7 | Workshops were held for internally displaced persons, youth, women and community leaders |
| | 1 | Debate on the culture of peace was held at the University of Zalingei in April 2019 |
| | 13 | Cultural, theatre and drama events were held in El Fasher, Nyala and Zalingei (mostly in camps for internally displaced persons), as well as in Golo and Rockero |
| | 9 | Football matches were held in El Fasher, Nyala, Zalingei, Golo and Rockero |
| | 11 | Musical events were held in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina, Zalingei, Golo and Rockero |
| | 6 | Open days were held, in collaboration with local partners, to disseminate messages of peace and to raise awareness of UNAMID transition activities among the local communities |
| Audio public information campaigns to highlight the work of the Operation, as follows: 52 weekly 30-minute episodes of a radio serial drama; 8 live radio broadcasts of UNAMID events on Darfur state radio stations; 140 episodes of <i>UNAMID Today</i> , a 30-minute radio programme highlighting the Operation's activities and human interest stories, broadcast 3 days a week; 120 episodes of <i>Yala Nebni Darfur</i> (Let's Build Darfur), a magazine-style radio programme; a monthly 1-hour radio serial on youth, children and gender; and 8 different radio public service announcements on substantive issues relating to the Operation | 10 | Celebrations of United Nations-recognized international days were held across the Operation's sector headquarters |
| | 21 | Outreach visits to schools were undertaken, including to Kherban-Tura and Sailae villages, and to Golo, Rockero and Tarage |
| | 0 | The production of the weekly 30-minute episodes of a radio serial drama and the monthly 1-hour radio serial on youth, children and gender was discontinued, owing to the reconfiguration of UNAMID and the realignment of its operations |
| | 8 | Live radio broadcasts of UNAMID events were conducted on state radio stations |
| | 167 | Episodes of <i>UNAMID Today</i> were produced and disseminated through the local Darfur FM radio station |
| | 72 | Episodes of <i>Yala Nebni Darfur</i> (Let's Build Darfur) were produced from July to December 2018 |
| | 2 | Announcements were produced and broadcast on substantive issues relating to the Operation |

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| Multimedia products, including video, photo and print-publication outputs, including: a 15-minute video documentary on the Operation's reconfiguration efforts; 8 2–3-minute video news stories on the Operation's activities uploaded on social media and shared with UNifeed; 3 quarterly magazines with news features and human interest stories related to the mandate of the Operation; 2 annual magazines illustrating the work of the military and police components; 1 published comic booklet on the Operation's mandate; 50 different banners/posters on substantive issues to increase awareness of outreach events/campaigns; 4 thematic booklets on substantive issues; 10,000 copies of the 2019 annual calendar in three different formats; 3 major photo events, including 1 photo exhibition held outside Darfur; and 1 photo book publication | 0 | The documentary on the reconfiguration efforts was not produced during the reporting period |
| | 1 | Video news story on UNAMID activities was produced and uploaded on social media shared with UNifeed |
| | 3 | Issues of "Voices of Darfur" magazine were produced and published, in July and October 2018 and June 2019 |
| | 2 | Annual magazines illustrating the work of the military and police components were produced |
| | 0 | The Operation did not publish the comic booklet, owing to restrictions by the authorities |
| | 70 | Different banners and posters were produced on substantive issues to increase awareness of outreach events and campaigns |
| | 0 | No thematic booklets on substantive issues were produced during the reporting period |
| | 5,000 | Copies of the 2019 annual calendar were produced in three different formats and distributed to various stakeholders |
| | 6 | Photo events were held in Darfur during the reporting period; no events were held in Khartoum owing to the volatile political situation |
| | 1 | Photo legacy book was published |
| Updates made on the Operation's external website, including daily news updates, a combination of information notes and press releases on developments in the Operation, as appropriate; updates made on the Operation's external website and social media platforms to raise awareness of the work performed by the substantive sections in relation to the Operation's mandate, particularly the mediation process; bimonthly press briefings; daily distribution of news to and from the media; and information updates on electronic platforms in continuous support of the UNAMID mandate | Yes | Updates were made on the external website, including daily news updates, and 10 press releases and 8 information notes were produced on developments with regard to UNAMID |
| | | Updates were made on the external website and social media platforms to raise awareness of the work performed by the substantive sections in relation to the Operation's mandate, in particular with regard to the mediation process |
| | | Twice monthly press briefings were not undertaken during the reporting period, owing to the political situation in the Sudan |
| | | Two media monitoring reports were issued on a daily basis during the work week, and one was issued every Saturday |
| | | Daily updates on electronic platforms were undertaken throughout the reporting period |

Component 2: protection of civilians

68. During the reporting period, in line with Security Council resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), UNAMID established its headquarters in Zalingei, Central Darfur, in order to focus its activities on the greater Jebel Marra area, which includes 13 team sites. With regard to peacekeeping operations, implementation of the protection of civilians aspect of the mandate continued through the use of military patrolling undertaken as a deterrence, with the main priorities of protection efforts being intercommunal mediation, support

for community policing, civilian protection, advocacy to ease the humanitarian space and the facilitation of humanitarian assistance. There was, however, a shift towards less reliance on physical protection and more emphasis placed on support for the establishment of a protective environment, in the context of the drawdown of the Operation.

69. The strengthened presence of UNAMID in the greater Jebel Marra area enabled continued monitoring of protection challenges in the deep field and led to the tracking of ongoing protection incidents and the development of early warning mechanisms, thus enabling informed mapping of significant protection threats and identification of hotspots requiring immediate and mid-term protection responses by the Operation, the local authorities and humanitarian entities. In addition, the presence of UNAMID at the 13 team sites fostered ongoing dialogue and advocacy on protection challenges with the local authorities, including the security and military forces. These interactions resulted in a more effective involvement of the authorities and the community leadership in addressing protection concerns through conflict resolution efforts and mediation, in support of the establishment of a protective environment. Access to volatile areas improved progressively throughout the reporting period. Nevertheless, in Jebel Marra, restrictions by the authorities remained in place in locations where there were active military operations against armed groups.

70. In the area of peacebuilding operations, the state liaison functions mechanism enabled UNAMID to work closely with the state and local authorities and civil society. UNAMID personnel embedded within UNHCR, IOM and UNICEF strengthened the protection efforts of the United Nations agencies, facilitated the progressive transfer of the Operation's institutional memory to the protection sector and supported the development of early warning mechanisms through joint conflict analyses to inform the responses of United Nations agencies. In line with Security Council resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), UNAMID personnel deployed in state liaison functions monitored areas where the Operation no longer had a presence, to assess potential protection gaps and evaluate the situation following the closure of its locations in North, South, East and West Darfur. UNAMID contributed to efforts to achieve durable solutions by participating in inter-agency protection missions to areas of return for internally displaced persons and refugees, in collaboration with the Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission. The Operation aimed to prevent a relapse into conflict by supporting the creation of a protective environment, including by working with the United Nations country team to strengthen law enforcement capacity.

71. During the reporting period, the main priorities of the UNAMID military component were the protection of civilians and the facilitation of humanitarian assistance. The component provided convoy protection for logistics transport convoys in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and security services to the United Nations country team and international and national non-governmental humanitarian organizations. Other UNAMID priorities were the establishment of an effective command and control structure in the redefined greater Jebel Marra area, through the establishment of a force headquarters in Zalingei, and the conduct of traditional peacekeeping activities in the greater Jebel Marra area.

72. In line with the redefined UNAMID strategic priorities, the police component streamlined its activities to focus on three strategic priorities: (a) support the physical protection of civilians and facilitate humanitarian assistance through the conduct of visible security patrols in camps for internally displaced persons, adjacent areas and areas of return and along migration routes from team sites throughout Darfur and provide security for United Nations personnel and installations; (b) create a protective environment by coordinating the development and training of Sudanese police officers in Darfur, as well as by conducting seminars, workshops and sensitization events and holding safety and security coordination meetings; and (c) conduct

community-oriented policing initiatives in conjunction with the United Nations country team, including on sexual and gender-based violence and child protection, through the state liaison functions in North, West, East and South Darfur.

73. The Ordnance Disposal Office supported the UNAMID programme of work by enabling the Operation and humanitarian organizations to safely enter areas that would have otherwise been inaccessible, by conducting activities related to explosive remnants of war, including hazard assessments in 881 villages across Darfur, the clearance of 168 dangerous areas and the conduct of survey, destruction and disposal activities. In addition, the Operation safely disposed of 2,280 items of explosive remnants of war, 746,279 rounds of small arms ammunition and 7,244 items of expired shelf-life ordnance. The Operation also ensured that the team sites and supercamps from which UNAMID troops were withdrawing were surveyed and declared free of explosive hazards, to mitigate risk to the local communities once handed over to the Government of the Sudan.

74. UNAMID continued to perform human rights monitoring, investigation and documentation activities and conducted advocacy activities with state and non-state actors on human rights issues of concern, including sexual and gender-based violence. The Operation continued to provide technical and other support to strengthen transitional justice and human rights mechanisms under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur to combat impunity and observed criminal trials to monitor compliance with international fair trial standards and due process. UNAMID provided advice to state committees on combating violence against women and mainstreamed human rights into the peace and political process pertaining to strategies for the protection of civilians and humanitarian responses. UNAMID also continued to work with state partners, civil society and local communities in addressing conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence. In addition, the Operation ensured that the principles of the human rights due diligence policy were complied with in relation to projects supporting non-United Nations security forces and in the gifting of the Operation's assets.

75. UNAMID continued to follow up on the implementation of Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict and maintained dialogue with armed forces and armed groups to secure their commitment to finalize and implement action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children. The Operation continued to build the capacity of the security apparatus, including the Sudanese Armed Forces, the Sudanese police force and the National Intelligence and Security Service, in the area of child rights and child protection, with a view to transforming the action plan into a national plan for the protection of children from recruitment and all grave violations and to operationalizing the standard operating procedures for the release of children associated with armed forces. The Operation continued to monitor and report on violations committed against children by parties to the conflict in a timely, accurate, reliable and objective manner. The Operation could not carry out its mandated comprehensive advocacy efforts aimed at the integration of child-related concerns into the peace process, as applicable, or into post-conflict recovery and reconstruction planning and programmes, owing to the lack of a comprehensive peace agreement.

76. UNAMID continued to focus on the stabilization of security conditions for the protection of civilians by continuing its efforts to create a protective environment. The Operation contributed to stability in Darfur through support provided to the Government of the Sudan with regard to strengthening the rule of law, by re-establishing the criminal justice chain across Darfur in order to enhance access to justice, uphold the rule of law, promote a culture of accountability and fight impunity, especially in areas of return. The Operation also strengthened the capacity of rural courts to mitigate and adjudicate intercommunal disputes, including those related to

land and other conflict drivers. In the Jebel Marra area, the Operation implemented institutional capacity-enhancement activities, including infrastructure upgrades and capacity-building programmes, to strengthen criminal justice institutions. It also coordinated among those institutions to help to restore law and order and create safe and secure environments necessary for returns. In the state liaison functions, and in partnership with the United Nations country team, the Operation continued to strengthen the criminal justice chain in key priority localities in East, North, South and West Darfur, where the target areas benefited from the strengthened presence and capacity of criminal justice chain institutions.

77. UNAMID continued to support the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur through support for the transitional justice mechanisms, by enhancing the capacity of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur to address conflict-related crimes. The strengthening of the capacity of the Office of the Special Prosecutor to promote accountability and mitigate impunity in the peacekeeping and state liaison functions is ongoing, through the training of special prosecutors on investigative techniques and the prosecution of serious crimes, including sexual and gender-based violence. The Operation enhanced its engagement with civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations through trial monitoring workshops to develop the capacity of those entities during the transition period, with a view to transferring those tasks to them once UNAMID ceases operations.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Stable and secure environment in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Reduced number of civilian fatalities as a result of intercommunal (inter-ethnic or inter-tribal) conflicts (2016/17: 244; 2017/18: 170; 2018/19: 150)

A total of 57 civilian fatalities were recorded during the reporting period as a result of intercommunal conflicts, compared with 170 fatalities in the previous period. The reduction was largely due to the disarmament campaign conducted by the Government of the Sudan starting in August 2017. The robust interventions by the state governments and the native administration in intercommunal conflicts, the establishment of various mediation committees and the support provided by UNAMID for mediation efforts also contributed to an improvement in the situation during the reporting period. The uncertain security situation in the Sudan following the fall of the former regime in April 2019, however, led to the suspension of the disarmament campaign and a decrease in the local administration's mediation efforts, which resulted in an increase in intercommunal conflicts in May and June 2019 and, in turn, 23 fatalities

2.1.2 Reduced number of civilian fatalities resulting from armed conflict between parties to the conflict (2016/17: 5; 2017/18: 157; 2018/19: 150)

A total of 48 civilian fatalities resulting from armed conflict between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid in Jebel Marra were reported, compared with 157 civilian deaths recorded in the 2017/2018 period. The reduction was mainly due to the pause in large-scale military operations against the strongholds of the Abdul Wahid faction in Jebel Marra, which was initiated by the Government of the Sudan in 2018. The military operations by the Government of the Sudan were initially halted upon the commencement of the rainy season in July 2018 and were suspended again in December 2018, after a majority of the Rapid Support Forces involved in those operations were dispatched from Darfur to contain the civil unrest in Khartoum

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| 2.1.3 Reduced number of violent intercommunal (inter-ethnic or inter-tribal) conflicts (2016/17: 34; 2017/18: 30; 2018/19: 25) | A total of 21 violent intercommunal (inter-ethnic or inter-tribal) conflicts, resulting in 57 fatalities, were recorded during the reporting period, compared with 30 violent intercommunal conflicts, resulting in 170 fatalities, in the previous period. The reduction was mainly due to robust interventions by the state and local governments, in collaboration with the native administration, through conflict resolution mechanisms and various other local mediation mechanisms. The strong support provided by UNAMID for mediation efforts also contributed to an improvement in the situation |
| 2.1.4 Number of explosive ordnance items disposed of throughout Darfur, with a focus on the Jebel Marra area (2016/17: 5,036; 2017/18: 15,500; 2018/19: 7,500) | A total of 2,280 items of explosive remnants of war, including 740 items from the Jebel Marra area, and 746,279 rounds of small arms ammunition were disposed of during the period. In addition, 7,244 items of expired shelf-life ordnance were handed over to the Ordnance Disposal Office by UNAMID military and police contingents for destruction |
| 2.1.5 Number of responses to explosive ordnance incidents through survey activities across Darfur, with a focus on the Jebel Marra area (2016/17: 268; 2017/18: 207; 2018/19: 200) | General hazard assessments were conducted in 881 areas across Darfur, with 168 confirmed dangerous areas cleared, including 23 in the Jebel Marra area |
| 2.1.6 Reduction in the number of criminal/public order incidents in camps for internally displaced persons and areas of return (2016/17: 489; 2017/18: 422; 2018/19: 380) | A total of 384 criminal/public order incidents were recorded in camps for internally displaced persons and areas of return |

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| A total of 597,915 troop-days provided by company-size forces (32 companies from July to September 2018, 31 companies in October 2018, 27 companies in November 2018 and 26 companies from December 2018 to June 2019) that are ready to intervene | 1,530,025 | Troop-days were provided by company-size forces as follows: 32 companies from July to September 2018; 31 companies in October 2018; 27 companies in November 2018; and 19 companies from December 2018 to June 2019 |
| A total of 398,610 troop-days provided by the headquarters company to ensure static security, office clerks and radio operators for the force/sector headquarters (July–December 2018) and force headquarters (January–June 2019) | 606,816 | Troop-days were provided with headquarters responsibilities and VIP senior escorts. The increased number of troop-days was due to increased demand for static security and office clerks at two locations following the move of the force headquarters to Zalingei and to some force components remaining in the logistic hub |
| A total of 225,526 troop-days provided by 7 company-size force reserves and 1 level II hospital as temporary protection elements for static and mobile protection of 1 logistics hub and 3 supercamps for the period from January to June 2019 (1,246 troops for 181 days) | 215,209 | Troop-days were provided by 6 company-size force reserves for static and mobile protection of 1 logistics hub and 3 supercamps from January to June 2019 (1,189 troops for 181 days). The lower number of troop days was the result of the earlier-than-planned closure of two supercamps |

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| A total of 255,500 troop-days provided by 4 company-size force/sector reserves for the period from July to December 2018 (184 days) and 1 force reserve battalion (comprising 4 companies) for the period from January to June 2019 (181 days) ready to intervene in any part of the operational area (175 troops per company for 4 companies for 365 days) | 99,854 | Troop-days were provided by 4 reserve companies from July to December 2018. The reduced number of troop-days was due in part to the fact that no troop-days were provided by the force reserve battalion between January and June 2019, owing to the force reconfiguration and gradual reduction by the end of June 2019 |
| A total of 6,416 liaison officer-days for close liaison with national and local authorities, other parties, tribal leaders and local communities to resolve conflict-related issues (27 officers for 184 days, 4,968 liaison officer-days; and 8 officers for 181 days, 1,448 liaison officer-days) | 7,069 | Liaison officer-days were provided. The higher number of liaison officer-days was due to the increase in conflict-related issues requiring intervention and consultation with national and local authorities |
| A total of 1,440 air utility support-hours to provide highly mobile rapid protection in high-risk areas, or where ground accessibility is limited, to support civilian and military transport helicopters and ground convoys and for patrolling, reconnaissance and oversight visits (4 military utility helicopters for 30 hours per helicopter per month for 12 months) | 843 | Air utility support hours were provided. The lower number of hours was due to fewer sorties having been flown during the reporting period |
| 112,672 troop-days of convoy protection for logistics transport convoys in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance (56 troops per escort for 7 convoys for 184 days, and 56 troops per escort for 4 convoys for 181 days) | 54,712 | Troop-days of convoy protection were provided for logistics transport convoys in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance |
| Provision of protection services, including logistics and medical evacuation support, throughout the area of operations, to the United Nations country team and to international and national non-governmental humanitarian organizations, as well as to organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes | 15,840 | Troop-days were provided to the United Nations country team and international and national non-governmental humanitarian organizations |
| A total of 106,332 police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons, including through the implementation of community policing activities throughout Darfur (6 police personnel per patrol for 55 patrols per day for 184 days, and 6 police personnel per patrol for 42 patrols per day for 181 days) | 82,170 | Police operational days were provided for security patrols throughout Darfur. The lower output was due mainly to the reconfiguration of UNAMID and the evolving political situation |

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| A total of 308,726 formed police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons (64 personnel per formed police unit for 11 units for 184 days, and 90 personnel per formed police unit for 11 units for 181 days) | 248,864 | Formed police operational days were provided for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons. The lower number of operational days was due mainly to a lower-than-planned number of personnel utilized per formed police unit and the restriction of movement and denial of access at some team sites |
| A total of 154,363 formed police operational days to provide reserve support and protection to United Nations police personnel and security for UNAMID installations, humanitarian escorts and the quick-reaction force throughout Darfur (32 personnel per formed police unit for 11 units for 184 days, and 45 personnel per formed police unit for 11 units for 181 days) | 124,432 | Formed police operational days were provided in order to provide support and protection to United Nations police personnel and security for UNAMID installations, humanitarian escorts and the quick-reaction force throughout Darfur. The lower number of days performed was due mainly to a lower-than-planned number of personnel utilized per formed police unit and the restriction of movement and denial of access to some team sites |
| Provision of 40 training courses for 720 community-policing volunteers from camps and communities for internally displaced persons for integration into the Popular Police Force to assist the Government of the Sudan police in maintaining public order in the 13 team sites, comprising 20 training sessions on community policing for 360 community-policing volunteers and 20 training sessions on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for 360 community-policing volunteers | 40 | Training courses were conducted for 720 community-policing volunteers, as follows: 20 training sessions on community policing for 360 community-policing volunteers and 20 training sessions on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for 360 community-policing volunteers |
| Organization of 15 workshops on community policing, human rights, sexual and gender-based violence and family and child protection for 450 members of the Popular Police Force to build their capacity in delivering community-policing activities in all five states of Darfur | 15 | Workshops were conducted for 450 Popular Police Force staff members across the five states of Darfur |
| Conduct of monthly joint field assessment missions to identified hotspot areas, in collaboration with the integrated field protection teams | 73 | Joint field assessment missions were undertaken to monitor protection-related issues affecting internally displaced persons across Darfur |
| Provision of explosive hazard assessment in 200 suspected contaminated areas and disposal of 7,500 items of explosive ordnance across Darfur, including in Jebel Marra | 881 | Suspected contaminated areas were assessed throughout Darfur, including in Jebel Marra. The higher number of areas assessed was due to enhanced access granted by the Government of the Sudan and the shift in the concept of operations to focus on locality surveys. In addition, 2,280 items of explosive remnants of war, 746,279 rounds of small arms ammunition and 7,244 items of expired shelf-life ordnance were safely disposed of |

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| Provision of direct risk education on explosive remnants of war to 80,000 beneficiaries throughout Darfur, including in Jebel Marra | 170,011 | Persons, including 37,399 people from Jebel Marra, benefited from 723 risk education sessions throughout Darfur. The increase in the number of beneficiaries was due to the enhanced access granted to mine action teams by the Government of the Sudan |
| Implementation of income-generating activities targeting up to 25 victims of incidents involving explosive remnants of war | 25 | Victims of incidents involving explosive remnants of war were provided with income-generation support in the five Darfur states, through the local organization National Units for Mine Action and Development, including vocational training and material support |
| Conduct of survey and clearance activities in team sites and sector offices that are subject to closure prior to their handover to the Government of the Sudan | 13 | Locations in all, comprising 10 team sites (Sereif, Umm Baru, Korma, Masteri, Mornei, Mukjar, Graid, Buram, Shaeria and Labado) and 3 sector headquarters supercamps (Ed Daein, El Geneina and Nyala) were surveyed, cleared and declared free from explosive hazards |
| Provision of 2 training sessions to the relevant national institutions involved in mine action in Darfur to strengthen their capacity in addressing issues related to residual explosive ordnance and facilitate handover of mine action responsibilities upon the exit of UNAMID | 9 | Specialist training sessions were delivered to the National Mine Action Centre to strengthen its capacity in addressing issues pertaining to explosive remnants of war. In addition, the Operation deployed international mentors alongside the national multitask teams, who provided guidance and training on general explosive hazard assessments, explosive ordnance disposal techniques and preparation of task orders and task implementation plans |

Expected accomplishment 2.2: The establishment of a long-term protective environment in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement
Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 Number of engagements with the relevant authorities of the Government of the Sudan on protection requirements and international humanitarian law principles to build their capacity with regard to fostering a protective environment (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: 175)

UNAMID engaged with the relevant authorities of the Government of the Sudan to advocate on protection challenges and subsequent requirements to foster a protective environment during the reporting period. The Operation engaged regularly and closely with state governors, local authorities and the native administration on key international humanitarian law principles, including access to land, freedom of movement and physical integrity, which resulted in concrete initiatives from the Government of the Sudan to address these challenges. In the most volatile areas, including areas east of Jebel Marra, access to areas with active conflicts was negotiated with state authorities, which allowed for humanitarian and protection missions aimed at conducting assessments of civilians needs in the conflict areas

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

Production of 6 threat assessment reports to improve analysis of prevention and response actions in the context of the protection of civilians

12

Monthly protection of civilians reports, which included a section on threat assessments and mitigation measures highlighting the most significant protection threats in identified hotspots, were produced. The threat assessments were used as an early warning tool

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| Undertake mapping of areas considered sufficiently stabilized to support a dignified and voluntary return of internally displaced persons | Yes | UNAMID conducted Darfur-wide mapping of farming and livelihood areas to determine protection threats and risks for internally displaced persons. The mapping exercise served to identify stabilized areas for enabling the dignified and voluntary return of internally displaced persons |
| Establishment of 10 women's protection networks and strengthening of existing ones with a focus on areas of displacement and return | 7 | Women's protection networks were established in camps for internally displaced persons in the Jebel Marra area. In addition, 38 existing networks were strengthened across the five states of Darfur |

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Civilians in the Jebel Marra area benefit from improved protection and increased access to humanitarian assistance

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.3.1 Improved Operation-wide coordination of prevention and response actions related to the protection of civilians

The UNAMID headquarters-level Joint Protection Group remained the Operation's main protection coordination body, while the sector-level joint protection groups ceased operations in December 2018, when the Operation ceased its activities in the four sectors headquarters in North, South, East and West Darfur. As a result, the structure of the headquarters-level Joint Protection Group was refocused on the development and implementation of specific action plans and responses to protection threats in the hotspot areas of Jebel Marra. In addition, in the light of the drawdown of the Operation, the formulation of action plans and responses to protection of civilians threats and challenges involved a more robust contribution from humanitarian partners that resulted in the development of joint action plans and strategies, namely, the joint protection monitoring of closed team sites and crop protection commitments

The physical protection aspects were operationalized at the team sites level in the greater Jebel Marra area, in close coordination and collaboration with the local authorities, in order to increase their ownership and accountability on protection matters. UNAMID personnel embedded within UNHCR under the state liaison functions structure contributed significantly to the strengthening of the working group on humanitarian protection coordination, chaired by the Office, which became the main protection coordination body outside the greater Jebel Marra area

2.3.2 Number of humanitarian missions/ convoys escorted by UNAMID (2016/17: 674; 2017/18: 650; 2018/19: 550)

UNAMID provided 689 escorts to humanitarian missions and convoys throughout Darfur during the reporting period. Effective January 2019, escorts for humanitarian convoys were concentrated in the hotspot areas of the greater Jebel Marra area

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| Organization of monthly meetings of the Joint Protection Group at Operation headquarters and monthly meetings of sector joint protection groups (or successor coordination mechanisms) to provide support and policy and operational guidance on the implementation of the Operation's protection of civilians strategy in the Jebel Marra area | 21 | Meetings were conducted during the reporting period, as follows: 9 meetings of the Joint Protection Group at Operation headquarters and 12 meetings of sector-level joint protection groups |
| Conduct of 100 protection of civilians-focused assessment and verification missions to the deep field, in coordination with the United Nations country team and humanitarian country team partners | 520 | Integrated field protection team missions, including verification missions, were conducted in identified hotspot areas. The increased number of missions undertaken was due to the need to monitor areas from which UNAMID had withdrawn during the reporting period and to an increase in protection challenges resulting from the political developments in the Sudan |
| Organization of 10 joint civil-military coordination forums to improve planning of the Operation's support to humanitarian partners, including the provision of security escorts and other logistical assistance, in coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | 30 | Joint civil-military coordination forums were held across the five states up until December 2018, in coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. With the closure of the sectors headquarters and the reconfiguration of the Operation, requests for military escorts by humanitarian actors were handled on an ad hoc basis at the Operation headquarters level |

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

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> |
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| 2.4.1 Number of strategies, policies and action plans elaborated by the Government of the Sudan and/or oversight and legislative bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights, including transitional justice and women's rights in Darfur (2016/17: 2; 2017/18: 2; 2018/19: 2) | The legislative body of the Government of the Sudan adopted two decrees to enable the investigation of crimes of rape against children under the Sudan Child Act. In January 2019, the parliament allocated a budget for the Gender-Based Violence State Committee to combat violence against women, the provision of legal aid and psychosocial support and improvements to the referral system for victims of gender-based violence. In Central Darfur, UNAMID initiated informal discussions with the state Ministry of Social Affairs on the elimination of female genital mutilation and early marriage |
| 2.4.2 Number of outreach sessions conducted by the National Human Rights Commission in the implementation of its human rights action plan (2016/17: 2; 2017/18: 2; 2018/19: 3) | During the reporting period, the National Human Rights Commission conducted 3 outreach sessions in North Darfur comprising, a sensitization event for 500 pupils at Tombasi basic school; a human rights awareness-raising campaign focused on child rights, held in July 2018 at a secondary school for girls; and a one-day workshop on child rights for 30 paralegals and members of the native administration |
| 2.4.3 Increase in the number of responses provided by the Government of the Sudan to human rights violations in Darfur (2016/17: 32; 2017/18: 39; 2018/19: 50) | UNAMID verified and documented 77 incidents in which the Government of the Sudan took appropriate action against human rights violations |

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| Provision of advice and support to the Government's Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur and the National Human Rights Commission through 4 meetings and 2 training workshops, in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) | Yes | UNAMID, in collaboration with OHCHR, provided technical advice to the Government of the Sudan's Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur and the National Human Rights Commission, through 4 meetings and 2 workshops, as follows: a meeting with the National Human Rights Commission held in November 2018 to discuss plans for capacity-building, technical support and other activities aimed at protecting and promoting human rights and combating impunity in Darfur; a meeting with the Director of the National Human Rights Commission in December 2018 on plans to establish emergency law court in each Darfur state; a workshop organized in commemoration of International Human Rights Day in December 2018, in collaboration with the Chairperson and six Commissioners of the National Human Rights Commissions, during which a meeting was also held on joint collaboration in respect of the Operation's transition; a meeting with the National Human Rights Commission held in February 2019 to establish regular coordination mechanisms with the Operation's mobile monitoring team on human rights; and a one-day workshop on international human rights standards and the mandate of the National Human Rights Commission, organized in coordination with Commission, targeting law enforcement officials |
| Provision of advice to state committees through 3 meetings and 2 workshops on the combating of violence against women, the implementation of their work plans, prevention strategies, responses to sexual and gender-based violence and institutional development, in collaboration with OHCHR | Yes | UNAMID provided advice and support to state committees through 6 meetings and 4 workshops, as follows: 1 meeting with the state-level Combating Violence against Women Unit and the United Nations country team in South Darfur to discuss the 2019 workplan on protecting women and girls from gender-based violence; 4 meetings with the State Council for Child Welfare, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Protection Cluster Working Group on issues of child soldiers, family reintegration and the provision of support to victims of sexual violence; 1 meeting with the state Ministry of Health and Social Development in North Darfur to discuss the capacity-building needs of national non-governmental organizations that address sexual and gender-based violence concerns; 1 workshop for the North Darfur state committee on combating violence against women on basic human rights concepts, the Operation's human rights mandate and the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence; and 3 awareness-raising workshops on conflict-related sexual violence, held in North, South, East and Central Darfur, aimed at reducing women's vulnerabilities and exposure to sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, increasing access to the justice system and strengthening |

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| | | the capacity of community-based institutions for internally displaced women in host communities in Darfur |
| Provision of advice to state legislatures in Darfur, through 2 meetings and 2 workshops, on the conformity of existing laws with international human rights standards, in collaboration with OHCHR | 3 | Meetings were held with state legislative councils in Darfur, as follows: 1 meeting with the representatives of the legislative council of East Darfur on access to justice, legislative reform and the development of transitional justice in line with the justice elements in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; 1 meeting with the Chief Justice of North Darfur on the emergency courts and implementation of access to justice programs; and 1 meeting with the East Darfur Bar Association on the enforcement of the emergency law |
| Conduct of 120 field visits to monitor and investigate the human rights situation, comprising 80 fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and local communities and 40 follow-up visits to verify actions taken and their progress | 303 | Field visits were conducted to monitor and investigate the human rights situation, comprising 142 fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and 161 follow-up visits to verify actions taken and their progress. The higher number of visits was due to the reporting of, and the resulting need to investigate, a high number of human rights allegations |
| Provision of technical assistance to the Darfur transitional justice actors, through 3 workshops, to enhance their empowerment to fight impunity, promote reconciliation, develop knowledge of human rights and build the skills and capacity of key stakeholders, including civil society, in collaboration with OHCHR | 3 | Workshops were undertaken as follows: 1 workshop for the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur on the rape of minors in August 2018; 1 workshop on mainstreaming human rights and transitional justice in August 2018; and 1 workshop on the promotion and protection of human rights in December 2018 |
| Provision of 8 training courses for prosecutors, judges, medical personnel, Sudanese Armed Forces personnel, law enforcement officials, prison officials, armed movements and rural/traditional mechanisms on the administration of justice in order to promote international human rights standards and accountability, in collaboration with OHCHR | 15 | Training courses on international human rights standards and accountability were conducted for various stakeholders, as follows: 1 workshop and 4 training sessions in North Darfur; 3 workshops and a training session in East Darfur; 5 workshops in South Darfur; and 1 training-of-trainers session in West Darfur |
| Organization of 5 community awareness-raising campaigns on human rights and the dissemination of human rights educational materials, including educational fliers, bags and posters, to raise the awareness of civil society and communities in 5 sectors about national and international human rights instruments | 4 | Community awareness-raising campaigns were organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Development, the Bar Association, and civil society, including women's groups and the disabled union. The Operation celebrated International Human Rights Day across Darfur, during which copies of the convention on social and political rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were distributed. In addition, 6 events were conducted across Darfur to commemorate the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign, aimed at promoting community-wide awareness on the importance of empowering women and prioritizing the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women |

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| <p>Organization of 2 workshops to promote human rights due diligence principles among the United Nations country team and national authorities, in collaboration with OHCHR diligence principles among the United Nations country team and national authorities, in collaboration with OHCHR</p> | No | <p>This activity was not undertaken during the period. Nevertheless, a workshop on human rights due diligence policy was held for UNAMID senior management to increase their awareness on sensitivities related to the gifting of Operation assets to entities of the Government of the Sudan during the drawdown and closure of team sites and community policing centres</p> |
| <p>Organization of 3 Global Open Days in the Jebel Marra area to provide women with a forum to engage with the state leadership and the United Nations system on the status of implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in collaboration with UN-Women</p> | 6 | <p>Global Open Days consultations were organized, 1 in each of the five Darfur states and 1 Darfur-wide, engaging various stakeholders on the status of the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security</p> |
| <p>Provision of support in the context of gender equality, including through the organization of 10 awareness-raising workshops for traditional leaders on the protection of the rights of women and girls, 10 workshops for members of the women's protection networks in internally displaced persons camps on gender-based violence and 4 events to commemorate International Women's Day</p> | 13 | <p>Awareness-raising workshops were undertaken during the reporting period, as follows: 3 workshops for traditional leaders in North Darfur on children's rights to enhance their understanding of the subject, including in the context of armed conflict; 1 workshop for members of the women's protection networks in West Darfur on Sudanese criminal law and the role of paralegals in the promotion and protection of human rights in the reporting of sexual violence; 4 awareness-raising workshops for traditional leaders on the protection of the rights of women and girls, with a particular focus on the response to and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence; and 5 workshops to enhance the capacity of the women's protection networks in South Darfur (Bileil), Central Darfur (Golo, Nertiti and Zalingei) and North Darfur (Salam camp for internally displaced persons) on the management and reporting of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence</p> |
| <p>Provision of support for the establishment of gender desks in 5 Government of the Sudan police stations in the Jebel Marra area to enable victims of sexual and gender-based violence to report such incidents</p> | No | <p>Support was not provided for the establishment of gender desks in the targeted police stations, owing to the evolving political dynamics that affected the recruitment of female officers by the Sudanese police force</p> |
| <p>Organization of 10 workshops on sexual and gender-based violence and women's human rights for 30 members of the women's protection networks in camps for internally displaced persons</p> | No | <p>This activity was not undertaken, owing to the political crises that affected financial liquidity in the national banks, resulting in long delays for the completion of earlier projects and the non-availability of cash to hold workshops. Nevertheless, 4 workshops on sexual and gender-based violence and women's human rights were organized for the locality-level women's protection network in Central Darfur</p> |

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

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> |
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| 2.5.1 Number of community-based strategic plans issued and implemented by tribal leaders to end the recruitment and use of children in communal conflicts and other grave violations against children (2016/17: 1; 2017/18: 1; 2018/19: 3) | During the reporting period, the second planned command order of the Revolutionary Awakening Council was not achieved, owing to the arrest and detention of the leader of the Council, Musa Hilal, resulting in a change of allegiances of the tribal leaders and creating challenges in gaining access to and engaging with the tribal leaders |
| 2.5.2 Number of child protection committees in Darfur trained to raise awareness of child rights and child protection at the community level to enable communities to take ownership of the protection of children (2016/17: 45; 2017/18: 40; 2018/19: 34) | During the reporting period, members of 82 child protection committee were trained on child rights and child protection. The increased number of committees established was due to the continued roll-out of the “No child soldiers-protect Darfur” campaign across Darfur |
| 2.5.3 Number of parties to the conflict trained on child rights and child protection to raise their awareness and knowledge of the 6 grave child rights violations and international norms and standards (2016/17: 3; 2017/18: 4; 2018/19: 7) | A total of 144 commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Sudanese Armed Forces and 357 Sudanese police officers were trained on child rights and child protection. In addition, the “Train parties to the conflict on the protection of children/promote local ownership of the protection of the child” campaign continued to be rolled out throughout Darfur. The lower-than-planned number of parties trained was due to the fact that some armed groups were not physically present in Darfur during the reporting period and to the inaccessibility of areas in Jebel Marra where armed groups were still active |

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| Organization of 6 meetings with ethnic leaders to negotiate and provide advice and support in the drafting and implementation of community-based strategic plans to prevent the use of children in communal conflicts | No | This activity was not undertaken, owing to security challenges precipitated by the change in leadership dynamics following the arrest of Musa Hilal and shifting allegiances among most tribal leaders |
| Organization of 4 meetings with armed groups to promote the adoption of measures to prevent the recruitment and use of child soldiers in communal conflicts | 1 | Meeting was held with the Sudan Liberation Army/Peace and Development in El Fasher, to create awareness on child rights. The remaining 3 meetings were not held, owing to the mobile nature of most of the armed groups and the difficulty in reaching armed groups in areas of Jebel Marra |
| Organization of 70 training sessions on child rights and child protection to benefit at least 2,800 national child protection stakeholders, including members of civil society organizations, community policing volunteers, institutions of the Government of the | 70 | Training sessions were organized, as follows: UNAMID and UNICEF facilitated a training session for Sudanese Armed Forces personnel in South and West Darfur on child rights and measures to protect children from recruitment, in collaboration with the Council for Child Welfare, the State Technical Committee and the National Council for Child |

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| Sudan, community-based child protection committees and child protection focal points | | Welfare; sessions were held to provide training for 2,344 community-based child protection committee members and focal points; and a training session was held for 357 Sudanese police officers on juvenile justice and the protection of children |
| Submission of 4 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building and 4 reports on grave violations committed against children to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict | 4 | Reports on grave violations against children were submitted to the Special Representative and the Working Group; the 4 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building, however, were not submitted as planned |
| Organization of 200 monitoring missions to field localities and camps for internally displaced persons to follow up on and verify allegations of grave violations committed against children | 182 | Short- and long-range patrols and missions to field localities, camps for internally displaced persons, hospitals, towns and Sudanese police force family and child protection units were carried out to verify and follow up on allegations of grave violations against children |
| Organization of monthly meetings of the monitoring and reporting mechanism working group to follow up on, verify, document and respond to violations perpetrated against children | 18 | Meetings of the monitoring and reporting mechanism working group, co-chaired by UNAMID and UNICEF, were undertaken in the five Darfur states to follow up on, verify, document and respond to violations perpetrated against children |
| Organization of 22 community sensitization campaigns under the theme “No child soldiers-protect Darfur”, aimed at ending the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups and the use of children as fighters by communities in ethnic clashes, and 7 training sessions on child protection to benefit members of the armed forces and armed groups under the campaign “Train parties to the conflict on the protection of children/promote local ownership of the protection of the child”, aimed at building the capacity and enhancing the knowledge of parties to the conflict about the promotion and protection of the well-being of children affected by conflict | 18 | Community campaigns were held throughout Darfur, to raise awareness among local community members, under the theme “No child soldiers-protect Darfur”, and 7 training sessions were held with the Sudanese Armed Forces and armed groups to foster increased awareness on child rights and child protection |

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.6.1 Increase in the number of civil disputes mediated and resolved by rural courts in compliance with national and international standards (2016/17: 95; 2017/18: 2,000; 2018/19: 3,000)

During the reporting period, 3,400 civil disputes were resolved by rural courts

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| 2.6.2 Number of policies, guidance materials and standard operating procedures developed and adopted for improved management and accountability of prisons, particularly in priority areas, as foreseen in the five-year strategic plan for Darfur prisons (2016/17: 8; 2017/18: 8; 2018/19: 8) | During the reporting period, 8 draft standard operating procedures on improved management and accountability were developed in collaboration with the General Directorate for Prisons and Reform of the Government of the Sudan |
| 2.6.3 Increase in the number of prison officers trained on the newly adopted standard operating procedures for prison management and operations (2016/17: 370; 2017/18: 590; 2018/19: 708) | A total of 748 prison officials were trained during the reporting period, as follows: 350 newly recruited officers on basic prison duties and human rights; 358 in-service prison staff on human rights-based approaches to prison management and operations and on the application of standard operating procedures; and 40 prison staff on training methodology |
| 2.6.4 Number of training-of-trainers courses provided for Government of the Sudan police officers on modern democratic policing (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 41; 2018/19: 38) | During the reporting period, 26 training-of-trainers courses were provided, for a total of 476 Sudanese police officers trained on modern democratic policing |

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| Provision of advice to state chief judges, special and general prosecutors and prison directors on the re-establishment of the criminal justice chain in areas of return in North Darfur, South Darfur and the Jebel Marra area, through 4 meetings | 30 | Advisory meetings were organized with state-level chief judges, chief prosecutors and prison directors in North, South, East, West and Central Darfur |
| Provision of technical and strategic advice to the justice institutions, including the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur, in North, South and West Darfur on strengthening coordination among justice institutions to enhance the delivery of justice services and on promoting accountability, through 3 meetings | 12 | Meetings were held to provide technical and strategic advice to justice institutions on strengthening coordination to improve delivery of justice services and on the promotion of accountability and the prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence cases |
| Organization of 2 workshops on trial monitoring for civil society and non-governmental organizations, including 1 in the greater Jebel Marra area | 5 | Workshops were organized on trial monitoring for civil society, including women's groups in Zalingei, El Fasher, Ed Daein and Nyala |
| Construction of 2 rural courts in North Darfur and the greater Jebel Marra area and 2 prosecution offices and 3 prison facilities in the greater Jebel Marra area | 3 | Construction projects were undertaken, as follows: 1 prosecution office in Golo, 1 prison facility in Kabkabiya and 1 prison facility for women in Kutum. The construction of 2 rural courts in North Darfur and a prosecution office and a prison facility in the greater Jebel Marra were not initiated, owing to the economic crisis and banking challenges in the Sudan during the reporting period |

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| Organization of 2 workshops for 40 rural court judges and 3 capacity-building workshops for 60 rural court judges in the Jebel Marra area to facilitate the management and resolution of land disputes by town and rural courts | 3 | Workshops for 110 rural court judges, including 3 female judges, were organized in North, Central and East Darfur |
| Organization of a 2-day capacity-building workshop for 80 participants, including prosecutors and police, in North, South and East Darfur and the Jebel Marra area, on improved investigative techniques | 3 | Workshops for 90 police investigators and prosecutors were organized in South, North and Central Darfur, on improved investigation techniques |
| Organization of a training workshop for 20 special prosecutors and prosecution staff on investigations and prosecutions of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence | 1 | Workshop was organized for 25 special prosecutors and investigators on investigations and prosecutions of conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence |
| Organization of 2 meetings with the National Prisons Development Committee on the implementation of prison system reforms in the Darfur states in accordance with the 5-year strategic plan for Darfur prisons | No | This activity was not undertaken, owing to the unstable political situation in the Sudan |
| Organization of 10 training courses in all Darfur states, including the Jebel Marra area, for 648 newly recruited and 298 existing prison staff on basic prison duties and in-service training, respectively; 1 training course for 30 prison officers on middle-level management; and 1 training-of-trainers course for 40 prison officers to build their training capacities | 17 | Training courses were organized for 748 staff members, as follows: 350 newly recruited officers on basic prison duties and human rights; 358 in-service prison staff on human rights-based approaches to prison management and operations and on the application of standard operating procedures; and 40 prison staff on training methodology |
| Provision of technical support to the Government of the Sudan on the development of eight standard operating procedures to enhance management and operations with regard to safety and security in prisons to comply with international standards | 8 | Draft standard operating procedures were developed and were awaiting validation by the National Prisons Development Committee for adoption by the General Directorate for Prisons and Reform |
| Organization of 156 safety coordination meetings with the Government of the Sudan police, internally displaced persons and humanitarian agencies at 13 team sites, in coordination with the United Nations country team and other stakeholders | 166 | Safety coordination meetings were organized across four Darfur states, in collaboration with key stakeholders, including United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, community policing volunteers, the Sudanese police force, local community leaders and internally displaced persons, to discuss security plans, the operationalization of community-oriented policing initiatives and crime prevention strategies. In addition, the meetings facilitated information-sharing among various stakeholders to activate early warning systems for the protection of civilians and improved coordination with key |

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| <p>Organization of 676 sensitization sessions for the leadership of the Government of the Sudan police on issues of sexual and gender-based violence for the facilitation of the recruitment of female community-policing volunteers</p> | <p>113</p> | <p>stakeholders for the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur</p> <p>Sensitization sessions were conducted for the leadership of the Sudanese police on issues of sexual and gender-based violence, as part of efforts to facilitate the recruitment of female community-policing volunteers. The reduced number of sessions held was due to the reconfiguration and drawdown of UNAMID</p> |
| <p>Organization of 5 seminars on sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and family and gender mainstreaming for the women's protection group of the Government of the Sudan police to facilitate the roll-out of family and child protection desks in police stations; 10 workshops on sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and family and child protection for 200 community committee members; and 5 workshops on family and child protection for 150 female Government of the Sudan police officers</p> | <p>5</p> | <p>Seminars were conducted for 150 female Sudanese police officers to facilitate the roll-out of family and child protection desks in police stations. In addition, 10 workshops were conducted on sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and family and child protection for 200 community committee members and 5 workshops were held on family and child protection for 90 female Sudanese police officers</p> |
| <p>Provision of 38 training courses for 696 Government of the Sudan police officers, comprising 4 courses on human rights, 4 courses on protection of civilians, 4 courses on community policing, 4 courses on crisis management, 4 courses on riot combat, 4 courses on crime scene management, 4 courses on family and child protection and 4 courses on criminal investigation, all for 68 participants, in addition to 1 generic training-of-trainers course for 22 participants, 1 course on strategic leadership for 22 participants and 4 training-of-trainers courses on standard operating procedure for 108 participants</p> | <p>26</p> | <p>Training sessions were conducted for 476 Sudanese police officers in four Darfur states and Khartoum</p> |

Component 3: Support to the mediation of community conflict

78. UNAMID continued to provide extensive support in the resolution of communal conflicts and in addressing the root cause of conflict in the greater Jebel Marra area, in coordination with the United Nations country team. During the reporting period, through its conflict resolution strategy, the Operation focused on enhancing early warning capacities and information-sharing and supported peace dialogue forums and mediation. The Operation contributed to the prevention and mitigation of conflicts between farmers and nomadic herders and other intercommunal conflicts by collaborating with agricultural protection and peaceful coexistence committees.

79. The Operation continued to facilitate the implementation of community stabilization projects in localities throughout the greater Jebel Marra area for direct beneficiaries, including at-risk young people and community members, especially internally displaced persons and returnees, in collaboration with stakeholders, including local and community leaders, government line ministries, the United Nations country team and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. The projects provided support for addressing issues relating to the rule of law, education and public and community infrastructure for early recovery, in addition to providing vocational skills training, livelihood support and short-term employment opportunities for at-risk young people.

80. In line with the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, UNAMID provided technical and logistical assistance to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission for the demobilization of ex-combatants from signatory armed movements. The assistance and support provided by the Operation included the mobilization of logistics to set up the demobilization camp and facilitate its operation and the provision of cash for the payment of a reinsertion allowance to the ex-combatants. The Operation also continued to engage with the Government of the Sudan on its initiatives for community security and its arms collection campaign, and provided technical advice through periodic coordination and consultative meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Local conflict mediation and resolution

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.1.1 Reduced number of local-level conflicts through inclusive dialogue and increased community engagement and peacebuilding (2016/17: 34; 2017/18: 13; 2018/19: 7)

There were 25 incidents of local-level conflict during the performance period, compared with 13 incidents during the previous period. The increase can be attributed to a range of factors, including conflict over land use/tenure issues, the destruction of farms and issues related to competition over shared natural resources. The Operation continued to facilitate inclusive dialogue and increased community engagement through meetings and outreach activities to raise awareness of peaceful intercommunal coexistence

3.1.2 Number of agreements for peace, reconciliation and the cessation of hostilities signed by the parties to communal conflict (2016/17: 18; 2017/18: 7; 2018/19: 7)

There were no peace agreements negotiated during the reporting period owing to the nature of the intercommunal clashes that occurred during the period, most of which were mediated by the native administration and local authorities, with no formal peace agreements signed

3.1.3 Establishment of formalized coordination mechanisms to address intercommunal conflicts (2016/17: establishment of formal coordination mechanisms; 2017/18: strengthening of state-level coordination mechanisms and extension into the localities; 2018/19: strengthened collaboration between coordination mechanisms)

UNAMID collaborated with the Government of the Sudan through regular meetings, dialogue forums and conflict resolution and peacebuilding workshops to strengthen existing state-level coordination mechanisms to address intercommunal conflicts

3.1.4 Number of action plans in place at the state level on the prevention and resolution of intercommunal conflicts (2016/17: 0; 2017/18: 3; 2018/19: 5)

No new action plans were put in place during the reporting period. UNAMID continued to support the Central Darfur State high committee for the protection of the agricultural season, as well as agricultural protection committees at the locality level within the greater Jebel Marra area to prevent intercommunal conflicts

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| Organization of 5 conflict resolution and reconciliation conferences to facilitate the signing of local peace and cessation of hostilities agreements | 1 | Conflict resolution and reconciliation conference was held for 500 participants in collaboration with the central Jebel Marra locality commission and the native administration, including the peaceful coexistence and agricultural committees, Government of the Sudan security forces, and youth and women's organizations. The conference also helped to strengthen the role of women in peacebuilding and social cohesion among communities and between occupational groups |
| Organization of 6 meetings with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission to collaborate on its activities in addressing the root causes of conflict, together with the United Nations country team | 0 | Meetings were undertaken during the reporting period, as the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission was not present in Darfur during the reporting period |
| Organization of 6 meetings with the Darfur Land Commission on land use and land tenure issues, traditional and historical rights over land (such as traditional land tenure rights (<i>hawakeer</i>) and migration routes (<i>masarat</i>)) and natural resources management, with a view to addressing the root causes of conflict in Darfur | 4 | Meetings were held with the State Land Commission in Central Darfur, and the Darfur Land Commission and the Ministry of Production and Natural Resources in South Darfur to address issues related to land use and land tenure, traditional and historical rights over land and migratory routes and sustainable ways to initiate joint approaches to maximize the management of natural resources with a view to addressing the root causes of conflict in Darfur |
| Facilitation of 10 dialogues between farmers and pastoralist groups, in coordination with local authorities, the native administration and other relevant government bodies, to mitigate conflicts and promote peaceful coexistence | 23 | Dialogue forums between farmers and pastoralist groups were organized to mitigate conflicts and promote peaceful coexistence. A total of 1,208 participants, including 481 women, attended the sessions to discuss how to enhance farm patrols/protection during the harvest season and the proactive roles of local authorities in conflict prevention and reconciliation. The dialogue forums promoted peaceful coexistence, reconciliation, social cohesion and community stability |
| Organization of 10 outreach meetings with farmers and pastoralists to promote consultation and initiate dialogue to pre-empt clashes, defuse tensions and resolve conflicts on access to and management of natural resources | 47 | Outreach meetings, peace campaigns and workshops were held in 13 localities in the greater Jebel Marra areas. The meetings were attended by 710 participants, including 127 women, from a diverse range of backgrounds and focused on the effectiveness of local conflict resolution mechanisms and peace committees, the impact of the Government's interventions through police and military patrols, issues dealing with land use/tenure and migration routes, the identification of |

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| | | conflict triggers and hotspots and community-level mediation processes, with a view to making recommendations to state and locality authorities to address underlying issues. The higher number of outreach meetings was attributable to increased requests by farmers and pastoralists for the Operation's intervention |
| Organization of 10 meetings with agricultural protection committees, peaceful coexistence committees, and reconciliation (<i>ajaweed</i>) committees, where present, to de-escalate conflicts and monitor the implementation of cessation of hostilities and local peace agreements | 18 | Meetings were held in the 13 localities in the greater Jebel Marra area with key actors, including agricultural protection committees, nomadic herders and farmers' associations, the Ministry of Agriculture, locality commissioners, the native administration and internally displaced persons, to mitigate tensions and resolve conflicts. Topics covered included enhancing advocacy for the resolution of land issues and the accompanying legal framework, creating an enabling environment for returns, the prevention of conflict between nomadic and pastoralist groups, promoting reconciliation and peaceful coexistence and the impact of the arms collection exercise and its continuation. The increased number of meetings was attributable to the continued clashes between farmers and nomads, necessitating additional interaction with various stakeholders |
| Organization of 3 sensitization campaigns to disseminate the outcomes of recently signed local peace agreements at the community level, including youth, women and internally displaced persons | 0 | Local peace agreements were signed during the reporting period |
| Organization of 10 meetings with local community leaders, representatives of the native administration and relevant government authorities to monitor the implementation of recently signed local peace agreements | 2 | Meetings were held with members of the Ma'aliya native administration, farmers, nomads, community leaders, <i>ajaweed</i> councils, returnees, internally displaced persons and locality commissioners. The meetings focused on discussions to revive the stalled reconciliation process to end hostilities between the Ma'aliya and the Rizeigat. The lower number of meetings was attributable to the concentration of mission activities in the greater Jebel Marra Area |
| Organization of 3 meetings with civil society organizations, influential opinion leaders and Darfuri citizens in Khartoum to deliberate on the resolution of conflicts in Darfur | 10 | Meetings were held in Khartoum with civil society organizations, the National Assembly, prominent community leaders and scholars to discuss communal peace and stability, the impact of the weapons collection exercise, protection of civilians, the state of internally displaced persons and the building of capacity for livelihood opportunities |
| Provision of technical advice to the local authorities, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, on updating state action plans aimed at preventing and resolving intercommunal conflicts | Yes | The Operation provided technical advice to the local authorities, in collaboration the United Nations country team, on measures aimed at preventing and resolving intercommunal conflicts |

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| Organization of 5 meetings with the state coordination mechanisms, within the offices of the walis, and relevant government institutions to address intercommunal violence, reconciliation and peacebuilding activities | 2 | Meetings were held during the period as follows: in Central Darfur, the Operation was briefed by the State Supreme Council for peace and reconciliation, which provided an update on the Council's activities to promote peaceful coexistence; and, in North Darfur, a meeting was held with members of the State Legislation Council to discuss issues related to land disputes, the arms collection process and restoration of peace and security |
| Organization of 6 capacity-building workshops on peacebuilding and 6 seminars on good governance for local stakeholders, including civil society, government officials and local authorities, in partnership with the United Nations country team | 10 | Capacity-building workshops on peacebuilding and 6 seminars on good governance for local stakeholders were conducted in all five Darfur States and Khartoum, in partnership with the United Nations country team |
| Organization of 5 meetings with the traditional administration to advocate for the inclusion of women in the traditional reconciliation process | 2 | Workshops and 1 meeting were held to advocate for the inclusion of women in the reconciliation process, including a three-day workshop on mediation and negotiation skills for 60 participants (40 women); a workshop for women and leaders of the native administration to advocate for the inclusion of women in the traditional reconciliation process; and a meeting with the representatives of a women's union in Tawilah, North Darfur, to solicit their views on the role of women in the peacebuilding and reconciliation process |
| Organization of 4 workshops to strengthen the skills of the women's negotiation and mediation network in the Jebel Marra area | 1 | Workshop for women <i>hakamats</i> (praise singers) to strengthen their skills in negotiation and mediation and disseminate peace culture and peaceful coexistence among the communities in Kabkabiya, North Darfur. Owing to safety concerns relating to the political crises, it was not possible to hold additional workshops |

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.2.1 Increased number of youth and women participants in employment creation programmes and community stabilization projects (2016/17: 2,255; 2017/18: 692; 2018/19: 1,500)

A total of 2,082 at-risk young people, including 1,079 young women, were direct beneficiaries of the implementation of community stabilization projects in the greater Jebel Marra area. The projects provided vocational skills training, which helped to reduce the number of unemployed young people and also helped to increase access to basic services for internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities

3.2.2 Increased number of ex-combatants participating in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and having received reinsertion support (2016/17: 2,024; 2017/18: 2,467; 2018/19: 2,500)

A total of 729 ex-combatants participated in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and received reinsertion support in Zalingei, Central Darfur, during the reporting period. The number of participants was in accordance with the list provided by the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| Development and implementation of community stabilization projects for the reduction of armed violence, in collaboration with local implementing partners, youth, community leaders, the relevant institutions and the United Nations country team | 24 | Community stabilization projects were implemented in collaboration with local stakeholders, comprising local community-based organizations, local government authorities, community leaders, the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, government line ministries and the United Nations country team |
| Organization of monthly meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the United Nations country team and other relevant partners to plan and coordinate support for the implementation of a programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants from the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur | 3 | Joint coordination meetings were held with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to discuss ongoing and pending disarmament, demobilization and reintegration projects, as well as continued partnerships with the United Nations country team to enhance collaboration in the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community stabilization activities in Darfur. The rapidly evolving political situation in the Sudan during the reporting period was not conducive to conducting disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities, resulting in a lower number of meetings undertaken |
| Provision of technical and logistical assistance to relevant national institutions, including the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, and reinsertion payment in support of the demobilization of ex-combatants | Yes | Technical assistance and logistical support were provided to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission for the demobilization of and provision of reinsertion support to 729 ex-combatants |
| Mobilization of stakeholders and provision of technical and logistical support to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and other relevant partners for the implementation of the civilian weapons and ammunition reduction programme of the Government of the Sudan | Yes | The Operation supported the arms control programme of the Government of the Sudan through the provision of resources for the refurbishment of six containers and the construction of three weapons, ammunitions and explosives storage facilities in East and West Darfur and in Jebel Marra localities, in partnership with the Operation's Ordnance Disposal Office, the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Sudan Police Force. The Operation also continued to liaise with key partners to plan activities to enhance awareness through information dissemination across communities in the five States of Darfur and to build the capacity of key stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of the arms control programme |

Component 4: support

81. The support component is tasked with providing rapid, effective, efficient and responsible services to support the implementation of the Operation's mandate through the delivery of related outputs, service improvements and efficiency gains. Support was provided to an average strength of 60 military observers, 6,691 military contingent personnel, 795 United Nations police officers, 1,551 formed police personnel, 600 international staff, 1,609 national staff, 91 temporary positions, 110 United Nations Volunteers and 6 government-provided personnel. The range of support encompassed the implementation of conduct and discipline and HIV/AIDS programmes, personnel administration, financial management services, health care, the maintenance and construction of office and accommodation facilities, information technology and communications, air and surface transport operations, supply operations, aviation safety and the provision of legal and security services Operation-wide.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

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| 4.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, and medical/casualty evacuation) (2016/17: 63 per cent; 2017/18: 74 per cent; 2018/19: \geq 90 per cent) | The Operation utilized 94 per cent of approved flight hours (excluding search and rescue, medical and casualty evacuation) |
| 4.1.2 Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward (2016/17: 9.9 per cent; 2017/18: 8.0 per cent; 2018/19: \leq 5 per cent) | Cancelled prior-year budget obligations as a percentage of prior-period obligations carried forward was 7.1 per cent |
| 4.1.3 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2016/17: 13.1 per cent; 2017/18: 13.3 per cent; 2018/19: 10 per cent \pm 2 per cent) | The average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant was 10.2 per cent |
| 4.1.4 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2016/17: 28 per cent; 2017/18: 29 per cent; 2018/19: \geq 35 per cent) | The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 28 per cent |
| 4.1.5 Average number of working days for roster recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2016/17: 70; 2017/18: 52; 2018/19: \leq 48) | The average number of working days for roster recruitments was 38 working days |
| 4.1.6 Average number of working days for post-specific recruitments, from closing of the job opening to selection, for all international staff selections (2015/16: 201; 2016/17: 185; 2017/18: \leq 130) | The average number of working days for post-specific recruitments was 105 working days |

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| 4.1.7 Overall score on the Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard (2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 100) | The Operation achieved a score of 64 on the Department of Field Support environmental management scorecard. The Operation's general fuel use was in line with the average; its levels of water consumption were above average in a moderately water-stressed country; and its waste generation was relatively high. The Operation achieved a good performance on wider-impact and environmental management system pillars. All locations were assessed using the agreed risk assessment methodology for wastewater management and final waste disposal, with no significant risk identified |
| 4.1.8 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2016/17: not applicable; 2017/18: 79 per cent; 2018/19: ≥ 85 per cent) | The Operation resolved 78 per cent of information and communications technology incidents within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality |
| 4.1.9 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2016/17: 65 per cent; 2017/18: 40 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent) | The Operation achieved a 71 per cent compliance rate with the field occupational safety risk management policy |
| 4.1.10 Overall score on the Department of Field Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2016/17: 1,288; 2017/18: 1,379; 2018/19: ≥ 1800) | The Operation achieved a score of 1,511 on the property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators |
| 4.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in United Nations accommodations that are compliant with standards on 30 June, in line with memorandums of understanding (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 |
| 4.1.12 Compliance with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management of rations (2016/17: 95 per cent; 2017/18: 99 per cent; 2018/19: ≥ 95 per cent) | The Operation achieved a compliance rate of 99 per cent with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management of rations |

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| Service improvements | | |
| Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Department of Field Support environmental strategy | Yes | UNAMID 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 | UNAMID continued to support the implementation of the Department of Operational Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint |

Aviation services

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| Operation and maintenance of 16 aircraft (3 fixed-wing, 13 rotary-wing) and 26 airfields and landing sites | 3 | The Operation operated and maintained: |
| | 13 | Fixed-wing aircraft |
| | 26 | Rotary-wing aircraft |
| | | Airfields and landing sites |
| | | As at 30 June 2019, UNAMID had 14 aircraft in operation owing to the repatriation of 1 fixed-wing and 1 commercial helicopter in May 2019, in line with the reconfiguration of the Operation |
| Provision of a total of 9,442 planned flight hours (8,002 from commercial providers, 1,440 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation services | 8,141 | A total of 8,983 flight hours were utilized comprising: |
| | 842 | Flight hours from commercial providers |
| | | Flight hours from military providers |
| Oversight of aviation safety standards for 16 aircraft and 26 airfields and landing sites | 16 | UNAMID provided oversight of aviation safety standards for: |
| | 26 | Aircraft |
| | | Airfields and landing sites |

Budget, finance and reporting services

| | | |
|--|----|--|
| Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$727.5 million, in line with delegated authority | No | UNAMID provided budget, finance and reporting services for a budget of \$715.5 million, in line with delegated authority |
|--|----|--|

Civilian personnel services

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| Provision of human resource services for up to 2,756 authorized civilian personnel (712 international staff, 1,819 national staff, 97 temporary positions and 128 United Nations Volunteers), including support to claims, entitlements and benefits processing, travel, recruitment, post management, budget preparation, training and staff performance management in line with delegated authority | 600 | The Operation provided human resource services to an average of 2,410 civilian personnel comprising: |
| | 1,609 | International staff |
| | 91 | National staff |
| | 110 | Temporary positions |
| | | United Nations Volunteers |

Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

| | | |
|--|-----|--|
| Maintenance and repair services for 28 mission sites | Yes | Maintenance and repair services were provided for 28 mission sites |
| Implementation of 8 construction, renovation and alteration projects | 7 | Construction, renovation and alternation projects were implemented by the Operation during the reporting period. The lower than planned number of projects implemented was attributable to the |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| | | non-closure of the Nyala sector headquarters owing to security considerations |
| Operation and maintenance of 1,354 United Nations-owned generators | 1,354 | United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained |
| Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (including 70 water and waste treatment plants and 90 boreholes). | Yes | UNAMID operated and maintained United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities, including 70 water and waste treatment plants and 69 boreholes |
| Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 28 sites | Yes | UNAMID provided waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal at 28 sites |
| Fuel management services | | |
| Management of supply and storage of 33.7 million litres of fuel (6.2 million litres for air operations, 3.9 million litres for ground transportation, and 23.6 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities | 33.1 million | Litres of petrol were stored and supplied, comprising: |
| | 7.4 million | Litres for air operations |
| | 3.3 million | Litres for ground transportation |
| | 22.4 million | Litres for generators |
| Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology | | |
| Provision of and support for 3,584 handheld portable radios, 1,910 mobile radios for vehicles and 63 base station radios | Yes | The Operation provided support for 3,017 handheld portable radios, 1,507 mobile radios for vehicles and 63 base station radios during the reporting period. The lower than planned holdings of handheld portable radios and mobile radios for vehicles was attributable to write-offs owing to obsolescence |
| Operation and maintenance of 1 radio production facility | Yes | UNAMID operated and maintained 1 radio production facility |
| Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 3 Earth station hubs, 58 very small aperture terminals, 133 telephone exchanges and 123 microwave links, as well as provision of mobile phone service plans | Yes | UNAMID operated and maintained a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 3 Earth station hubs, 47 very small aperture terminals, 104 telephone exchanges and 87 microwave links, as well as the provision of mobile telephone service plans |
| Provision of and support for 3,483 computing devices and 363 printers for an average strength of 3,629 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 430 computing devices and 2 printers installed for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services | Yes | UNAMID provided and supported 3,032 computing devices and 363 printers for an average strength of 2,416 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 279 computing devices and 2 printers installed for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services. The lower than expected holdings of computing devices was attributable to write-offs owing to obsolescence |
| Support and maintenance of 40 local area networks and wide area networks at 103 sites | Yes | UNAMID supported and maintained 40 local area networks and wide area networks at 92 sites. |

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Analysis of geospatial data covering 493,180 km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 4,000 maps | Yes | UNAMID carried out an analysis of geospatial data covering 493,180 km ² , the maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and the production of 3,017 maps |
| Medical services | | |
| Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (4 level I clinics/dispensaries and 1 level II hospital) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (21 level I clinics/forward medical teams, 1 level II+ hospital, 1 level II hospital and 1 level I+ hospital) in 17 locations and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 2 other hospitals/clinics | Yes | UNAMID operated and maintained United Nations-owned medical facilities (4 level I clinics/dispensaries and 1 level II hospital) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (21 level I clinics/forward medical teams, 1 level II+ hospital, 1 level II hospital and 1 level I+ hospital) in 17 locations and maintained contractual arrangements with 2 other hospitals/clinics |
| Maintenance of arrangements for medical evacuation to 4 level IV hospitals in 3 locations outside the mission area | Yes | UNAMID maintained medical evacuation arrangements to 4 level IV hospitals in 3 locations outside the mission area (Cairo, Dubai and two in Nairobi) |
| Supply chain management services | | |
| Provision of support for supply chain management services, including planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$95.1 million; receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 8,856 tons of cargo within the mission area; and management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold, with a total historical cost of \$950.0 million, in line with delegated authority | Yes | UNAMID provided supply chain management services including planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities at an estimated value of \$90.0 million; received and provided management and onward distribution of 18,614 tons of cargo within the mission area; and provided management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below the threshold, with a total historical cost of \$636 million in line with delegated authority |
| Uniformed personnel services | | |
| Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 11,435 authorized military and police personnel (142 military observers, 285 military staff officers, 8,308 contingent personnel, 960 United Nations police officers and 1,740 formed police personnel) and 6 government-provided personnel | 60 | Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of: Military observers |
| | 6,691 | Contingent personnel |
| | 795 | United Nations police officers |
| | 1,551 | Formed police personnel |
| | 6 | Government-provided personnel |
| Inspection, verification and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 30 military and formed police units | Yes | UNAMID verified, monitored and inspected contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for 25 military and formed police units at 16 sites |

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 7,968 military contingent and formed police personnel | Yes | UNAMID supplied and stored rations, combat rations and bottled water for an average strength of 8,242 military contingent and formed police personnel during the reporting period |
| Support for the processing of claims, including official travel requests and entitlements, for an average strength of 8,970 military and police personnel and 6 government-provided personnel | Yes | UNAMID supported the processing of claims, including official travel requests and entitlements, for an average strength of 9,097 military and police personnel and 6 government-provided personnel |
| Vehicle management and ground transportation services | | |
| Operation and maintenance of 1,308 United Nations-owned vehicles (including 585 light passenger vehicles, 317 special purpose vehicles, 13 ambulances, 20 armoured vehicles and 373 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), through 8 main workshops and 23 repair facilities at 28 locations, and provision of transport and shuttle services | 1,551 | <p>United Nations-owned vehicles, including 917 light passenger vehicles, 304 special purpose vehicles, 9 ambulances, 25 armoured vehicles and 296 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments, were operated and maintained through 31 workshops and repair facilities</p> <p>UNAMID operated a daily shuttle service, transporting United Nations personnel from their accommodations to their office locations and contingent personnel from the transit camps to the various airports during rotations</p> |
| Security | | |
| Provision of security services, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area | Yes | Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area |
| 24-hour close protection of senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials | Yes | Close protection services were provided to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials on a 24-hour basis |
| Operation-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 462 residences | Yes | Security assessments were conducted, including 462 residential surveys |
| Conduct of a total of 6,325 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission personnel and security induction training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission personnel | Yes | UNAMID conducted 2,124 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans and security induction training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission personnel |
| Conduct and discipline | | |
| Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel through prevention, including training, and monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action | Yes | UNAMID implemented a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel through prevention including training and monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action. A total of 7,603 mission personnel were reached through 214 training/briefing sessions. In addition, the Operation conducted 85 awareness sessions for internally displaced persons; sensitized local |

community groups on the Secretary General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and the Operation's community-based complaint reception mechanism; and conducted 52 misconduct risk assessments at different team sites across Darfur

HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel and implementation of HIV sensitization programmes, including peer education, for all mission personnel

Yes

UNAMID operated and maintained 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities. An HIV awareness-raising programme was provided in 15 locations for all mission personnel through induction training, HIV in the workplace training, peer education and specialized training courses on various topics such as post-exposure prophylaxis and sexually transmitted illnesses

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

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

| Category | Apportionment (1) | Expenditure (2) | Variance | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Amount (3)=(1)-(2) | Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1) |
| Military and police personnel | | | | |
| Military observers | 2 739.7 | 2 980.5 | (240.8) | (8.8) |
| Military contingents | 243 134.8 | 248 969.5 | (5 834.7) | (2.4) |
| United Nations police | 35 472.7 | 37 247.1 | (1 774.4) | (5.0) |
| Formed police units | 56 915.2 | 54 075.4 | 2 839.8 | 5.0 |
| Subtotal | 338 262.4 | 343 272.5 | (5 010.1) | (1.5) |
| Civilian personnel | | | | |
| International staff | 129 344.1 | 131 618.7 | (2 274.6) | (1.8) |
| National staff | 63 388.6 | 71 957.0 | (8 568.4) | (13.5) |
| United Nations Volunteers | 5 273.8 | 5 770.8 | (497.0) | (9.4) |
| General temporary assistance | 5 560.9 | 6 784.7 | (1 223.8) | (22.0) |
| Government-provided personnel | 278.7 | 522.8 | (244.1) | (87.6) |
| Subtotal | 203 846.1 | 216 654.0 | (12 807.9) | (6.3) |
| Operational costs | | | | |
| Civilian electoral observers | – | – | – | – |
| Consultants | 14.0 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 26.4 |
| Official travel | 2 528.4 | 3 225.4 | (697.0) | (27.6) |
| Facilities and infrastructure | 43 454.4 | 36 347.4 | 7 107.0 | 16.4 |
| Ground transportation | 6 889.4 | 5 603.5 | 1 285.9 | 18.7 |
| Air operations | 56 830.0 | 55 202.9 | 1 627.1 | 2.9 |
| Marine operations | – | 179.7 | (179.7) | – |
| Communications and information technology | 17 882.0 | 16 472.4 | 1 409.6 | 7.9 |
| Medical | 857.5 | 740.8 | 116.7 | 13.6 |
| Special equipment | – | – | – | – |
| Other supplies, services and equipment | 44 958.5 | 37 268.7 | 7 689.8 | 17.1 |
| Quick-impact projects | – | – | – | – |
| Subtotal | 173 414.2 | 155 051.1 | 18 363.1 | 10.6 |
| Gross requirements | 715 522.7 | 714 977.6 | 545.1 | 0.1 |
| Staff assessment income | 19 178.1 | 21 180.6 | (2 002.5) | (10.4) |
| Net requirements | 696 344.6 | 693 797.0 | 2 547.6 | 0.4 |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | – | – | – | – |
| Total requirements | 715 522.7 | 714 977.6 | 545.1 | 0.1 |

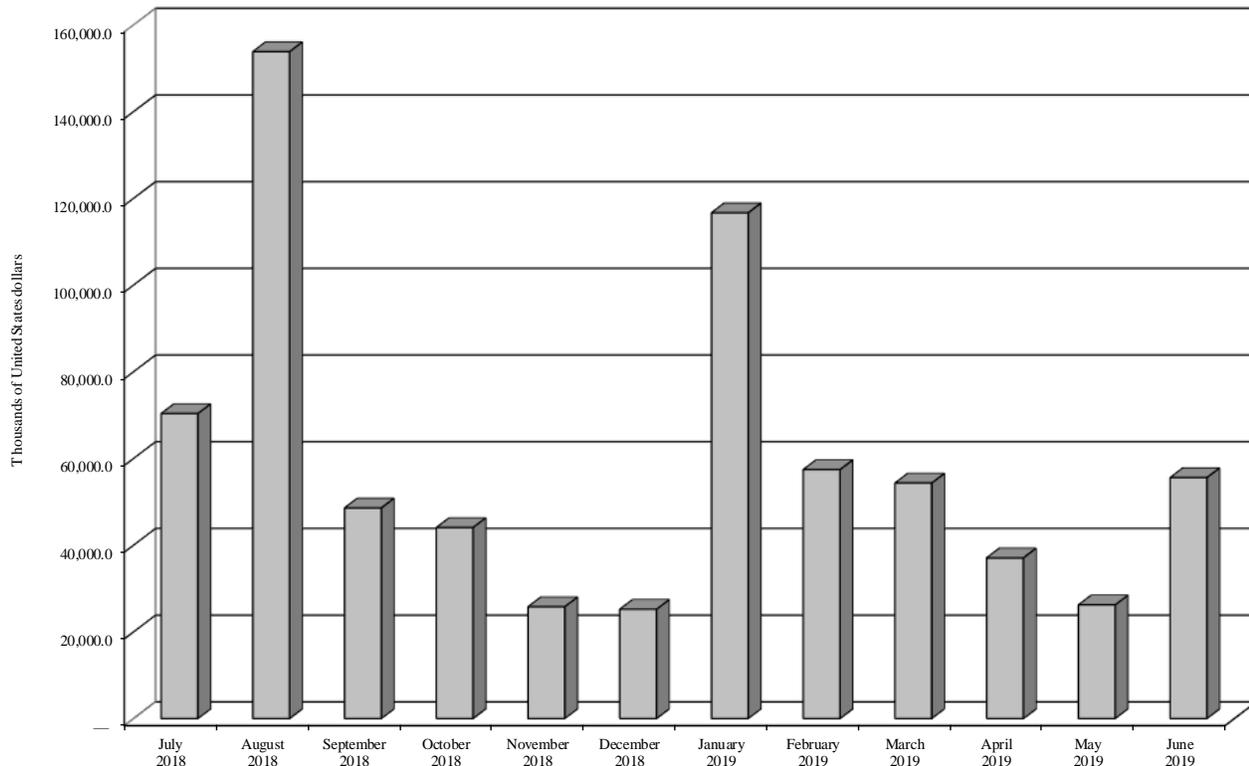
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| Group | Appropriation | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Original distribution | Redeployment | Revised distribution |
| I. Military and police personnel | 338 262.4 | 5 011.6 | 343 274.0 |
| II. Civilian personnel | 203 846.1 | 12 808.0 | 216 654.1 |
| III. Operational costs | 173 414.2 | (17 819.6) | 155 594.6 |
| Total | 715 522.7 | - | 715 522.7 |
| Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation | | | 2.5 |

82. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, to cover higher-than-planned requirements for military contingents owing mainly to the payment of \$12 million for the formal resolution of a legal matter in respect of a rations contract. Funds were also redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, to cover: (a) higher-than-anticipated payments for accrued leave, repatriation grant and indemnity to separated international staff members; (b) higher-than-anticipated payments for accrued leave to separated national staff members; and (c) the costs allocated for general temporary assistance related to support activities for Umoja extension 2 and functions centralized at Headquarters following the Umoja implementation. The redeployment of funds from group III, operational costs, was possible mainly because of lower requirements under the facilities and infrastructure and other supplies, services and equipment expenditure classes.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



83. The higher expenditure in August 2018 and January 2019 was attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for standard troop and formed police unit cost reimbursement and claims relating to contingent-owned equipment major equipment and self-sustainment.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Amount</i> |
|--|-----------------|
| Investment revenue | 2 595.2 |
| Other/miscellaneous revenue | 399.1 |
| Voluntary contributions in cash | – |
| Prior-period adjustments | – |
| Cancellation of prior-period obligations | 8 716.9 |
| Total | 11 711.2 |

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Major equipment | |
| Military contingents | 48 036.0 |
| Formed police units | 12 723.1 |
| Subtotal | 60 759.1 |
| Self-sustainment | |
| Military contingents | 29 418.8 |
| Formed police units | 6 135.3 |
| Subtotal | 35 554.1 |
| Total | 96 313.2 |

| <i>Mission factors</i> | <i>Percentage</i> | <i>Effective date</i> | <i>Last review date</i> |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Applicable to mission area | | | |
| Extreme environmental condition factor | 2.6 | 1 July 2017 | 1 July 2017 |
| Intensified operational condition factor | 3.8 | 1 July 2017 | 1 July 2017 |
| Hostile action/forced abandonment factor | 3.7 | 1 July 2017 | 1 July 2017 |
| B. Applicable to home country | | | |
| Incremental transportation factor | 0.0 to 3.5 | | |

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Actual value</i> |
|--|---------------------|
| Status-of-forces agreement ^a | 1 876.8 |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) | – |
| Total | 1 876.8 |

^a Includes the value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan (\$569,866) and services in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement, including landing rights at airports and airport and embarkation/disembarkation fees (\$1,101,602) and vehicle registration fees (\$205,332).

IV. Analysis of variances¹

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Military observers | (\$240.8) | (8.8%) |

84. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the payment of the full mission subsistence allowance to a higher-than-planned number of military observers who were not housed in UNAMID-provided accommodation during the 2018/19 period.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Military contingents | (\$5 834.7) | (2.4%) |

85. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the payment of \$12 million for the formal resolution of a legal matter in respect of a rations contract; (b) higher standard troop cost reimbursements, mainly due to higher-than-average troop deployment levels and lower actual deductions for non-deployment, delayed deployment or deployment of non-functional contingent-owned equipment; and (c) higher contingent-owned major equipment costs, due primarily to longer than anticipated deployment of some military contingents. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) lower than anticipated costs for the freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment; (b) lower contingent-owned equipment self-sustainment costs, mainly due to higher-than-anticipated shortfalls in self-sustainment capabilities; and (c) lower than budgeted costs for the rotation and travel of contingent personnel.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| United Nations police | (\$1 774.4) | (5.0%) |

86. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the payment of full mission subsistence allowance to a higher-than-planned number of United Nations police officers who were not housed in UNAMID-provided accommodation during the 2018/19 period, and to higher-than-anticipated costs for rotation and repatriation travel of United Nations police personnel.

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

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Formed police units | \$2 839.8 | 5.0% |

87. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-anticipated costs for in-mission freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment and to lower contingent-owned equipment self-sustainment costs owing mainly to higher-than-anticipated shortfalls in self-sustainment capabilities. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher-than-anticipated costs for rotation and repatriation travel of formed police personnel.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| International staff | (\$2 274.6) | (1.8%) |

88. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher common staff costs, due to higher-than-anticipated payments for accrued leave, repatriation grants and indemnities to separated international staff members, offset in part by reduced requirements for international staff salaries, due primarily to a lower actual post adjustment multiplier.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| National staff | (\$8 568.4) | (13.5%) |

89. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher expenditure for common staff costs and staff assessment, mainly due to higher-than-anticipated payments for accrued leave to separated national staff members.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| United Nations Volunteers | (\$497.0) | (9.4%) |

90. The increased resource requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 5.4 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 10.0 per cent.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| General temporary assistance | (\$1 223.8) | (22.0%) |

91. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the costs allocated for general temporary assistance related to support activities for Umoja extension 2 and functions centralized at Headquarters following the Umoja implementation, in accordance with General Assembly resolution [72/288](#). The increased requirements were also attributable to higher-than-anticipated common staff costs.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Government-provided personnel | (\$244.1) | (87.6%) |

92. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the recording of expenditure for mission subsistence allowance for some United Nations police personnel under government-provided personnel.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--|-----------------|-------|
| Consultants and consulting services | \$3.7 | 26.4% |

93. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-anticipated requirements for individual consultants.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Official travel | (\$697.0) | (27.6%) |

94. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-planned requirements for in-mission travel, owing primarily to activities related to the closure of team sites and sector headquarters in respect of the drawdown of the Operation.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Facilities and infrastructure | \$7 107.0 | 16.4% |

95. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the lower actual average price of \$0.91 per litre for generator fuel, compared with the budgeted price of \$1.04 per litre; (b) the lower actual consumption of 22.4 million litres of generator fuel, compared with a budgeted amount of 23.6 million litres; (c) lower-than-anticipated requirements for maintenance services; and (d) the utilization of in-house resources for activities in respect of the closure of team sites and sector headquarters.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Ground transportation | \$1 285.9 | 18.7% |

96. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average price of \$0.91 per litre for ground transportation fuel, compared with the budgeted price of \$1.04 per litre, and to the lower actual consumption of 3.2 million litres of ground transportation fuel, compared with a budgeted amount 3.9 million litres.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------|
| Air operations | \$1 627.1 | 2.9% |

97. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to fewer-than-anticipated flight hours, owing primarily to the lower-than-anticipated deployment of four military utility helicopters. The lower number of flight hours also resulted in reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Marine operations | (\$179.7) | – |

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

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--|-----------------|------|
| Communications and information technology | \$1 409.6 | 7.9% |

99. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the discontinuation of satellite nodes from closed team sites, the consolidation of information and technology infrastructure due to the reconfiguration of the Operation, and to the lower-than-planned acquisition of communications and information technology

equipment owing to the utilization of serviceable equipment obtained from closing team sites sector headquarters. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the cost of information technology services in support of Umoja Extension 2 projects.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| Medical | \$116.7 | 13.6% |

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

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|---|-----------------|-------|
| Other supplies, services and equipment | \$7 689.8 | 17.1% |

101. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the extensive utilization of United Nations-owned vehicles and engineering equipment to move the United Nations-owned equipment, including machineries and other items, across the mission area instead of outsourcing the inland transportation movement to third-party logistics. The reduced requirements were also attributable to lower-than-planned implementation of programmatic activities due in part to the evolving political situation in the Sudan during the performance period, security challenges and shortage of local currency.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

102. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$545,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2019 amounting to \$11,711,200 from investment revenue (\$2,595,200), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$399,100) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$8,716,900).**

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 73/278 B

(Resolution 73/278 B)

| <i>Decision/request</i> | <i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i> |
|--|---|
| Requests the Secretary-General to include, in the performance report of the Operation, detailed information on programmatic activities, including how the implementation of those activities has contributed to implementing mission mandates (para. 11) | Detailed information on the programmatic activities undertaken by the Operation during the 2018/19 period have been included in the 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 Operation continually makes efforts to ensure that it is in compliance with the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies on overall budgetary performance |