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### Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

## Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

### Report of the Secretary-General

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## Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; creating the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance; supporting the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and the peace process; and support.

During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to protect civilians and contributed to promoting conflict resolution, reconciliation and social cohesion across the country while building confidence in areas of return. In accordance with the changes in the political and security context, four of the five UNMISS protection of civilians sites (Bor, Wau, Juba and Bentiu) were redesignated as internally displaced persons camps under the protection of the Government of South Sudan. The protection of civilians site in Malakal was the only one remaining by the end of the reporting period. The leadership of the Mission continued its engagement with key stakeholders to monitor progress and advocate for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. The Mission also took the necessary steps to limit the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on its ability to perform its mandated tasks and assisted the authorities in responding to the pandemic, in particular at the subnational level.

UNMISS incurred \$1,171,901,300 in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.4 per cent, compared with \$1,182,499,200 in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent in the 2019/20 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$6.6 million was attributable mainly to: (a) reduced requirements in the amount of \$3.8 million for operational costs, owing primarily to lower costs for the operation of the Mission's Mi-26 helicopters as a result of a change in carrier effective September 2020; (b) reduced requirements in the amount of \$1.4 million for military and police personnel, owing mainly to the lower actual average deployment of 532 United Nations police officers, compared with an average strength of 704 police officers provided for in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period; and (c) reduced requirements in the amount of \$1.4 million for civilian personnel, owing primarily to the lower actual average incumbency of 853 international staff, compared with an average incumbency of 877 personnel provided for in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period.

## Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	538 695.1	537 285.2	1 409.9	0.3
Civilian personnel	313 776.6	312 422.8	1 353.8	0.4
Operational costs	326 043.4	322 193.3	3 850.1	1.2
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 178 515.1</b>	<b>1 171 901.3</b>	<b>6 613.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Staff assessment income	26 040.3	27 314.8	(1 274.5)	(4.9)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 152 474.8</b>	<b>1 144 586.5</b>	<b>7 888.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 178 515.1</b>	<b>1 171 901.3</b>	<b>6 613.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>

**Human resources incumbency performance**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)<sup>b</sup></i>
Military observers	242	212	12.4
Military contingents	16 758	14 551	13.2
United Nations police	733	532	27.4
Formed police units	1 280	1 116	12.8
International staff	923	853	7.6
National staff			
National Professional Officers	160	152	5.0
General Service	1 282	1 223	4.6
United Nations Volunteers			
International	447	386	13.6
National	3	3	—
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff	32	30	6.3
National staff	10	10	—
Government-provided personnel	88	55	37.5

<sup>a</sup> Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

<sup>b</sup> Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

<sup>c</sup> Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

## I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 9 March 2020 ([A/74/742](#)) and amounted to \$1,190,119,000 gross (\$1,164,037,400 net). It provided for an average deployment of 242 military observers, 16,758 military contingent personnel, 733 United Nations police officers, 1,290 formed police personnel, 956 international staff (inclusive of 32 temporary positions), 1,456 national staff (inclusive of 10 temporary positions), 455 United Nations Volunteers and 78 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 1 May 2020, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,186,815,100 gross for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 ([A/74/737/Add.13](#), para. 26).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution [74/293](#), appropriated an amount of \$1,178,515,100 gross (\$1,152,474,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

4. The mandate of UNMISS was established by the Security Council in its resolution [1996 \(2011\)](#) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions [2514 \(2020\)](#) and [2567 \(2021\)](#).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to advance a three-year strategic vision to prevent a return to civil war in South Sudan, to build durable peace at the local and national levels and to support inclusive and accountable governance and free, fair and peaceful elections in accordance with the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.

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

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2020/21 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

### B. Budget implementation

8. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to fulfil its mandate and made notable contributions to protecting civilians and building durable peace in South Sudan. Notwithstanding the Mission's efforts, the volatile security environment, the

slow progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic had implications for the trajectory of peace in South Sudan and the implementation of the Mission's mandate.

9. The decision on responsibility-sharing ratios for gubernatorial and state positions reached by the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, and the First Vice-President, Riek Machar, at the end of the previous reporting period was a significant milestone in the peace process. The gubernatorial appointments were completed in January 2021, when Mr. Kiir appointed the state Governor for Upper Nile. On 18 January 2021, the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO) representatives reached an agreement to allocate administrative portfolios in the Abyei, Pibor and Ruweng Administrative Areas in accordance with the Revitalized Agreement responsibility-sharing ratios. Between 20 February and 2 March 2021, ministers, advisers, commissioners and chairpersons of independent commissions at the state level were appointed.

10. The overall implementation of critical pre-transition tasks in the Revitalized Agreement, including the inauguration of a parliament, the finalization of a draft law on the process of constitution-making and the enactment of priority legislation stipulated in the Revitalized Agreement, as well as the establishment and/or reform of security, financial, judicial, constitutional and electoral institutions, remained substantially delayed owing to the lack of political will and resource constraints. Persistent and worsening political discord among parties to the conflict and the Revitalized Agreement continued to manifest in violence. During the reporting period, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), regional partners and the United Nations remained engaged to continue bringing together the principal leaders of the main parties to the conflict and to resolve outstanding issues.

11. The operating environment remained fragile during the reporting period. While there was an absence of significant political violence in the context of the ongoing revitalized political process, the country was affected by multifaceted challenges linked to local-level political contestations, ethnic divides, dwindling resources and economic depression. Conflicts and violence were primarily manifested at the subnational level through targeted attacks and killings, inter- and intracommunal conflicts and cattle raiding, widespread criminality, including roadside ambushes and robbery, and sexual violence.

12. A number of notable incidents affecting the Upper Nile and Central and Eastern Equatoria States were observed during the period. These developments were indicated specifically by the presence of infighting in the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO) in Maiwut and Kajo Kaji; tensions in Tambura between the Azande and Balanda ethnic groups; tensions in Maban between the Mabanese militia and SPLA-IO; and disagreements in Malakal involving the Shilluk and the Dinka Padang over political representation and administrative demarcation.

13. Confrontations between non-signatory groups and government forces continued to drive localized tensions in Central and Western Equatoria. The National Salvation Front (NAS) remained militarily active and attempted to expand its presence and influence while government forces conducted operations to dislodge it from areas of strategic importance. These clashes, albeit intermittent and at low intensity, created constant insecurity and led to civilian casualties and displacement.

14. Accumulating deficits in the implementation of the transitional security arrangements also contributed to the violence against civilians by soldiers suffering from lack of food, shelter and medical provisions at the cantonment and training sites. Another threat came from the civilian disarmament exercise, which was resisted by youth and turned into a source of insecurity in the greater Bahr el-Ghazal region,

leading to significant casualties. The violent clash between the disarmament forces and armed youth of the Luanyjang community in Romic, Tonj East County, in Warrap, on 8 and 9 August 2020, for instance, led to some 140 fatalities, including 63 deaths among the South Sudan People's Defence Forces.

15. Communal violence continued to dominate at the subnational level and in localized security dynamics, accounting for nearly one fourth of all security incidents recorded during the reporting period. Incidents of communal violence increased by 36 per cent compared with the previous reporting period. Similar to the 2019/20 period, Warrap, Jonglei and Lakes were the worst-hit areas, where bouts of attacks and revenge attacks remained the primary cause for civilian fatalities and displacement. The security situation also featured state cross-border intercommunal conflicts involving armed youth from Mayom in Unity, Gogrial East and Tonj South in Warrap, Jur River in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Rumbek North in Lakes and Mvolo in Western Equatoria.

16. The deteriorating economic and political situation, together with governance challenges, weak law enforcement and judicial mechanisms, as well as an environment of impunity, produced a variety of security threats to the operations and personnel of UNMISS, United Nations entities and international and national non-governmental organizations. United Nations personnel remained targets of opportunity for criminal gangs, some community groups and unpaid security forces. This took the form of road banditry, ambushes, facility intrusions and burglaries, and in extreme cases kidnapping for financial gain. UNMISS national staff were particularly vulnerable to theft and burglaries both in large population centres such as Juba as well as in the wider country. One example of the economically motivated incidents was the violent protests, organized by youth groups, that occurred in several states in late October 2020 against the perceived lack of job opportunities with the United Nations and humanitarian aid organizations. Similar violent protests were reported in March and May 2021, affecting Torit in Eastern Equatoria and Renk in Upper Nile.

17. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased markedly, to approximately 8.3 million people, compared with the 7.2 million reported during the previous reporting period. This was due mainly to compounding shocks, including persistent flooding, ongoing violence and displacement, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of which has eroded the livelihoods and coping strategies of vulnerable communities across the country. As of the end of June 2021, a total of 3.8 million people had been displaced (1.6 million internally displaced persons and 2.2 million refugees in neighbouring countries). In accordance with the changes in the political and security context, four of the five UNMISS protection of civilians sites (Bor, Wau, Juba and Bentiu) were redesignated as internally displaced persons camps under the protection of the Government of South Sudan. The redesignation of the protection of civilians sites was largely successful, with the protection of civilians site in Malakal the only one remaining at the end of the reporting period. UNMISS continued to host a total of 33,137 people in the remaining Malakal protection of civilians site as of June 2021. Through the redesignation process, the Mission has attained greater flexibility regarding the deployment of forces to an increasing number of temporary operating bases to enable more long-range patrols. This will provide the requisite security presence and create space for political reconciliation in hotspots.

18. During the reporting period, 315 violations of the Status of Forces Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan concerning the United Nations Mission in South Sudan were recorded, representing an increase from the 265 violations reported during the previous period. The increase was attributable mainly to new conditions set forth by the Joint Verification and

Monitoring Mechanism for processing denials of access and violations of the Status of Forces Agreement, resulting in delays and requiring the Mission to postpone or cancel a significant number of its planned patrols. The Mission continued to reinforce with the relevant authorities the need to address the issues related to freedom of movement, including through the submission of monthly reports on violations of the Status of Forces Agreement to the Government and the Security Council. Notably, in May 2021, a high-level coordination committee was established with the Government of South Sudan, led by the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and co-chaired by the UNMISS Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political). This resulted in positive developments towards the end of the reporting period, including the adoption of freedom of movement guidelines that have significantly reduced denials of access. However, 474 security incidents involving United Nations personnel, compounds and contractors were recorded during the period, representing an increase from the 383 incidents recorded during the previous period.

19. The Security Council adopted resolution [2567 \(2021\)](#) on 12 March 2021, in which it extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 March 2022 and maintained the four core pillars of the Mission's mandate and the overall level of uniformed personnel. In the same resolution, the Security Council requested UNMISS to advance a three-year strategic vision to prevent a return to civil war, to build durable peace at the local and national levels and to support inclusive and accountable governance and free, fair and peaceful elections in accordance with the Revitalized Agreement. It also requested that the Secretary-General conduct and provide to the Council, no later than 15 July 2021, a needs assessment with regard to elections in South Sudan.

20. In support of its mandate implementation, the Mission's strategic communications concept was further advanced with the expansion of Radio Miraya to several new locations, including conflict hotspots, in an effort to disseminate information about the Revitalized Agreement and support reconciliation and peacebuilding. The radio network is the main medium through which the Mission communicates with audiences across South Sudan, including vulnerable communities in remote parts of the country. The Mission also produced and distributed hundreds of digital news stories, videos, photographs and social media products advocating for peace and promoting the Mission's activities in this regard. While COVID-19-related restrictions that limited social gatherings resulted in the suspension of large-scale peacebuilding events such as football tournaments and concerts, almost 70 events on a smaller scale were held by the Mission to raise awareness and encourage participation in the peace process.

21. UNMISS continued to implement the recommendations of the 2020 independent strategic review (see [S/2020/1224](#)), having scaled up technical support for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, deepened strategic partnerships and regional engagements and engaged in strong collaboration with the United Nations country team. The Mission also continued to implement the Action for Peacekeeping initiative, especially with regard to improving the safety and security of peacekeepers, by strengthening coordination of responses, including casualty evacuations and environmental risk mitigation measures, and addressing pertinent operational issues to improve the overall performance of the uniformed, security and support components of the Mission.

22. The Mission continued to implement the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System to assess and track progress in the mandated priority areas. Since the launch of the Assessment System in UNMISS in 2019, the Mission has developed a results framework and conducted one round of pilot assessments. During the 2020/21 period, in view of the observed changes within the broader context in the country and to streamline the implementation of the Assessment



System, the Mission substantially revised its results framework to outline a prioritized, whole-of-mission plan for mandate delivery, and is collecting indicator data to help track progress and assess its impact on the ground. The implementation of the Assessment System is being managed by the Strategic Planning Unit, overseen by the Chief of Staff, and will continue to be used regularly to update mission plans, inform leadership decision-making and strengthen reporting to Headquarters and Member States. However, limited access to an online platform and the lack of planning capacity in the Mission's substantive component made it challenging to conduct regular integrated planning and performance assessments during the reporting period.

### **Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic**

23. While the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the Mission's ability to implement its mandated tasks during the last quarter of the previous reporting period, the impact was less pronounced in the 2020/21 period. However, continuing efforts to prevent the transmission of the virus and protect both UNMISS personnel and the South Sudanese population did entail the allocation of resources to meet these emerging priorities, including resources needed to undertake the United Nations vaccination campaign for United Nations personnel, their eligible dependants and the Mission's partners in South Sudan, which began in April 2021. Resources were also allocated to support the states in building their capacity to mitigate risks associated with the pandemic. Implementing the partial resumption of uniformed contingent rotations from July 2020 demanded extensive and continued efforts well into the 2020/21 reporting period, including the planning of quarantine arrangements.

24. Alternate working arrangements that allowed civilian international personnel to temporarily telecommute from outside the duty station, subject to the criticality of their physical presence in the Mission area, were suspended in October 2020. A new rotation policy was implemented whereby international civilian personnel would either avail themselves of the usual rest and recuperation cycle or be able to take longer breaks, using COVID-19-specific special leave with full pay in combination with rest and recuperation, after longer periods in the Mission area. Meanwhile, substantive mandated activities continued to be adapted to comply with preventive measures, including through reductions in the number of participants at events, as appropriate, the use of outdoor facilities for gatherings and adherence to social distancing and face mask protocols, as well as limiting in-person meetings by making full use of videoconferencing and other technologies. In response to a marked increase in confirmed cases of COVID-19 in South Sudan in February 2021, the Mission tightened its preventive measures, including restricting in-person outreach events involving local communities.

### **Substantive and other programmatic activities**

25. While detailed information is provided under the relevant outputs in the results-based budgeting frameworks, the following activities were implemented by the Mission during the reporting period:

(a) Confidence-building. Activities included those related to the provision of good offices at the state and local levels, including support for rapprochement and trust-building efforts at the local level; enhancement of civil-military relations; and the development of local peace structures. A total of 168 programmatic activities were implemented, directly targeting 28,020 beneficiaries across the country, as detailed in paragraphs 42 to 44 below. The provision of assistance to community-led mechanisms in managing pastoral migration resulted in a notable reduction in cattle-raiding incidents and enhanced compliance with the resolutions reached at pre- and post-migration conferences. Other activities supported the mitigation and resolution of

local conflicts and provided support for institutions at the subnational level in advancing peaceful coexistence and reconciliation at the local level;

(b) Human rights. Activities included the monitoring, investigation and reporting of human rights violations and abuses; the provision of support to national human rights institutions, civil society organizations, the national and state legislative assemblies, organized forces, police and prison services, relevant national state ministries and national justice mechanisms, including the judiciary, traditional courts and transitional justice mechanisms; the organization of workshops and sensitization sessions; and continued engagement with relevant stakeholders to advocate for the prevention of, and protection from, conflict-related sexual violence and violence against children. A total of 351 capacity-building activities and awareness-raising sessions were held for 6,913 beneficiaries on various human rights issues, including engagement with partners through the national human rights forum, the Transitional Justice Working Group, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, the Civil Society Alliance, the South Sudan Human Rights Defenders Network, the South Sudan Law Society and national human rights institutions. In addition, 41 training and awareness-raising events were conducted on protection from conflict-related sexual violence. The continued advocacy supported by those sessions resulted in the progress referenced in paragraphs 54 to 61 below;

(c) Peace consolidation. Activities included the establishment and facilitation of high-level leadership dialogues with stakeholders of the Revitalized Agreement and with the national dialogue leadership; the establishment and convening of forums for political parties, as referenced in paragraphs 70 and 72 below, and other dialogue forums on inclusive political space, targeting civil society stakeholders; the convening of monthly forums with the diplomatic community to ensure coordinated support for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement; the convening of workshops and round-table discussions aired on Radio Miraya on the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement; the organization of workshops on women and peace and security, with an emphasis on women's participation in the peace process and the provision of the Revitalized Agreement requiring 35 per cent female representation at all levels of governance, as detailed in paragraph 77 below; and continued collaboration with the United Nations country team to support and identify opportunities for the voluntary reintegration of displaced persons. As part of the activities to support returns, four projects were implemented by local non-governmental organizations to provide various vocational and business management skills training to 307 returnees and youth at risk, including 188 women;

(d) Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform/community violence reduction. Activities included the provision of technical support for the confidence- and trust-building project of the South Sudan National Police Service and the sensitization of 3,479 police and other law enforcement officers on international humanitarian law and the investigation into and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, as referenced in paragraph 41 below; the deployment of justice and corrections experts to support increased engagement with national justice actors at UNMISS field offices in Wau, Kuacjok and Bentiu; support for the deployment of civilian and military mobile courts, as described in paragraph 48 below; and the provision of good offices and technical advice to transitional security bodies, including the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board and the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, as referenced in paragraph 76 below.

## C. Mission support initiatives

26. During the 2020/21 period, UNMISS continued to provide and improve resource effectiveness and efficiency through further standardization of service delivery, the refinement of supply chain management and greater utilization of business analytics to better support its strategic priorities. The Mission also made progress in its implementation and utilization of the strategic planning and budget formulation modules in Umoja, including the strategic management and budget formulation functionalities. To enable advanced demand planning capabilities, ensure better inventory management, reduce inventory obsolescence and provide analytical tools for supply fulfilment strategies that take into account cost, time, quality and risk, the Mission introduced the demand and supply network planning functionalities of the supply chain management module. The supply chain planning tool was launched in the Mission on 15 March 2021 with the deployment of the tool to 14 selected business areas. Full deployment to the remaining business areas is planned for the period from September 2021 to April 2022 and will enable the utilization of the supply chain planning tool for the preparation of the annual supply chain plan for the 2022/23 period.

27. The approved budget for UNMISS for the 2020/21 period included the establishment of new posts and positions, as well as the reprioritization of existing approved civilian staffing resources, through the reassignment and redeployment of functions to address capacity gaps in the Mission Support Division. The approved staffing actions have strengthened multiple facets of the Mission Support Division, including in the areas of aviation safety, casualty response, inventory management, environmental and occupational safety and health, business analytics and enterprise risk management, and human resources services. In addition, the realignment of the Mission Support Centre under the Operations and Resource Management Service, in line with the harmonization of mission support structures in field missions, has enabled more effective resource management and strengthened the Mission's information management capabilities and its ability to coordinate administrative functions. This has enabled the Mission to optimize the support provided to its field offices and allowed for the follow-up and monitoring of location-specific operational challenges.

28. During the reporting period, the Mission implemented 12 construction projects, including: (a) the second phase of the replacement of ablutions for uniformed personnel (\$2.2 million); (b) the construction of a centralized power station system at United Nations House and at the UNMISS compound in Tomping (\$2.4 million); (c) the continuation of the multi-year construction of the United Nations House water pipeline (\$2.0 million); (d) the security enhancement of the entrance gates of UNMISS compounds in various locations (\$1.4 million); and (e) the replacement of kitchens in camps for uniformed personnel to meet fire safety standards (\$0.8 million). In addition, the Mission acquired prefabricated structures for the replacement of ageing accommodations, repaired camp security infrastructure at 21 Mission locations and upgraded 2,558 km of main supply routes, 63 km of internal camp roads and two bridges.

29. To address identified high-risk health hazards and further reduce its environmental footprint, the Mission undertook the following environmental projects: (a) the acquisition of heavy-duty waste incinerators, all-purpose shredders for plastic bottles and aluminium cans, and bulb crushers; (b) the establishment of dedicated locations within UNMISS camps for the segregation of solid waste and the conduct of a solicitation exercise for the establishment of a contract for recycling and the treatment of recyclable materials; (c) the acquisition and installation of additional wastewater treatment plants, septic tanks, grease traps and oil-water separators;

(d) the improvement of the wastewater conveyance in Tamping and the construction of an activated sludge wastewater treatment plant at the UNMISS United Nations House compound; (e) the replacement of air-conditioning units that are past their life expectancy with more energy-efficient models; and (f) the replacement of the rainwater harvesting initiative with a pilot project in Durupi for the recycling of treated wastewater to be used for gardening.

30. During the reporting period, as part of its activities in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission undertook the procurement of the requisite medical equipment and supplies to ensure that all quarantine and isolation facilities throughout the Mission area contained the necessary medical items. In addition, UNMISS established polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing facilities at all United Nations clinics and level II hospitals. The Mission also established an oxygen generation plant in Juba to supply oxygen to all Mission hospitals and clinics, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) clinic. Furthermore, the Mission provided logistical support to government health establishments undertaking COVID-19-related prevention and control activities.

#### **D. Regional mission cooperation**

31. During the 2020/21 period, UNMISS worked closely with partners in the region, including the African Union and IGAD, in support of the peace process and the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. In that regard, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan regularly engaged with and coordinated United Nations support and good offices efforts on the peace process in South Sudan with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union. The United Nations Office to the African Union and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa used their comparative advantage and geographic proximity to effectively provide routine and timely engagement with the African Union Commission and the IGAD secretariat on matters related to South Sudan.

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

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

34. The Mission continued to use the Global Procurement Support Section in Entebbe to streamline procurement services in the Central and East Africa regions through regional vendor management and the consolidation of requirements for regional systems contracts.

## **E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions**

35. UNMISS continued to work closely with the United Nations country team in areas of common priority, in line with its mandate and the United Nations Cooperation Framework 2019–2021 (extended until 2022). During the reporting period, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General chaired a weekly senior management group meeting that included all the heads of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in South Sudan. UNMISS also participated in biweekly meetings of the programme management and operations management teams of the United Nations country team and maintained regular communication with the Office of the Resident Coordinator on border strategic planning matters.

36. Throughout the reporting period, UNMISS maintained regular contact and coordination with the United Nations entities in areas of mutual concern, including through the implementation of the partnership for recovery and resilience programme and other joint initiatives. Intensive coordination between UNMISS and the humanitarian country team continued during the reporting period under the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator) and through weekly meetings, engaging all humanitarian partners, and quarterly meetings of the Humanitarian High-level Oversight Committee, co-chaired by the Minister for Cabinet Affairs. The UNMISS-humanitarian country team task force, co-chaired by UNMISS and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in Juba, also remained active in addressing critical issues, including by overseeing the COVID-19 pandemic response and ensuring the delivery of joint protection-related tasks and initiatives.

37. UNMISS continued to implement the United Nations three-pronged strategy to prevent misconduct, namely, prevention, enforcement and remedial action. During the reporting period, visits were made to a number of field offices to update the risk profiles, risk registers and action plans to address misconduct. Efforts were strengthened to increase the compliance rate of mandatory conduct and discipline training and all allegations of misconduct were processed and assessed in accordance with applicable policy. With support from the Senior Victims' Rights Officer, victims of sexual exploitation and abuse continued to receive support in accordance with General Assembly resolution [62/214](#) on the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel. In addition, UNMISS continued to collaborate with the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse task force of South Sudan in the implementation of a system-wide strategy to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse.

## **F. Results-based budgeting frameworks**

### **Component 1: protection of civilians**

38. During the reporting period, using its tiered approach, UNMISS continued to provide a comprehensive response to protection of civilians through key leadership engagement, nimble and outward-facing posture of uniformed peacekeepers, community engagement and programming support designed to address key conflict drivers. Risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic continued to pose a challenge.

39. The UNMISS force continued to improve mobility through more effective hub-and-spoke patrolling operations. During the period, there was an overall increase in the number of patrols owing to the dynamic nature of the security situation across the country, which led to increased requests from humanitarian groups, an elevated rate of access and the sharing of information, and, to some extent, resulted in an improved

COVID-19 situation. The force ramped up patrols in response to protracted violence and instability, including in Tambura. The ground patrols helped to deter all forms of violence against civilians and contributed to the creation of conditions conducive to the safe and voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons, while air and riverine patrols were also conducted in support of reconnaissance and security assessments for the protection of civilians throughout the mission area.

40. UNMISS police continued to deter and mitigate violence against civilians both inside and outside internally displaced persons camps, using short- and long-duration patrols to build confidence and trust. In addition, United Nations police conducted community outreach and engagement programmes on conflict management, reconciliation, social cohesion and the promotion of the role of women and youth in peacebuilding among the South Sudan National Police Service, community leaders and youth and women's representatives across the country. Moreover, the United Nations police, in partnership with the relevant stakeholders, enhanced community safety and crime prevention programmes through the establishment of 177 police-community relations committees across the country. To ensure local ownership and sustainability, police advisers conducted workshops for the executive members of the police-community relations committees and the South Sudan National Police Service.

41. Engagement at the strategic level with security institutions continued during the reporting period, including the provision of strategic advice to the South Sudan National Police Service on the planning and development of strategies to address issues of protection and criminality. In that regard, the Mission supported the development of a handbook on crime scene management to improve professional investigative skills and continued to enhance the professional capacity of the South Sudan National Police Service through continuous training and sensitization on areas encompassing the prevention and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, human rights violations, evidence collection and case management. Continuous partial co-location through daily visits to police stations and posts improved cooperation between the South Sudan National Police Service and United Nations police and provided opportunities to discuss and solve daily police issues. Effective co-location, mentoring and technical advice helped the South Sudan National Police Service emergency call centre reduce its emergency response time from more than an hour to approximately 10 to 20 minutes.

42. Proactive engagement and political advocacy through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as well as heads of field offices and senior mission leadership, remained the main tool to advocate the primary responsibility of the Government to protect civilians and impress upon stakeholders the need to cease hostilities and renounce violence as a means to resolve conflicts. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued its efforts towards returning stability to Jonglei and the Pibor Administrative Area through the provision of support to the Governor of Jonglei and the Chief Administrator of the Pibor Administrative Area in organizing a dialogue among Bor Dinka, Lou Nuer and Murle community leaders in Juba, which resulted in an agreement to engage further at the grass-roots level. A joint UNMISS-United Nations country team community violence reduction programme was launched in February 2021 in Jonglei State and the Pibor Administrative Area. The project aims at fostering the development of collaborative resource allocation among communities, implementing community-based interventions to reduce violent resource competition, strengthening informal and formal justice systems and frameworks and reducing the economic marginalization of youth and women.

43. During the reporting period, UNMISS implemented 168 programmatic activities, directly targeting 28,020 beneficiaries across South Sudan, to promote peace initiatives and dialogue at the subnational level. The activities included workshops, rapprochement meetings, peace conferences and dialogue forums,

including in opposition-held areas, utilizing the resources provided for substantive programmatic activities. For example, UNMISS supported pre- and post-migration conferences in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal between the Dinka Malual and Misseriya and Rizeigat pastoralists from the Sudan. The resolutions and conflict management mechanisms agreed upon during the pre-migration conferences enhanced cooperation to address cross-border violence, and at least 38 violations and incidents were resolved at the post-migration conferences in accordance with agreed norms.

44. The support activities undertaken also included increased outreach to cattle camp youth, which enhanced compliance with the resolutions adopted at pre- and post-pastoral migration conferences. The Mission also held civil-military forums, which improved relations among government forces, opposition groups and civilians in the greater Equatoria, Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile regions and resulted in improved freedom of movement. In addition, the Mission provided programmatic support to promote dialogue between internally displaced persons and host communities, which significantly increased freedom of movement and improved confidence and trust among the groups. UNMISS engaged collaboratively with influential leaders at the national and local levels to address intercommunal conflicts and the protection of civilians across the country.

45. According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix programme of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 90,764 people returned to their habitual residences between January and June 2021, of whom 25,785 returned from within South Sudan and 64,979 returned from abroad. As of the end of June 2021, there were 1.6 million internally displaced persons in South Sudan. The number of internally displaced persons living in protection of civilians sites within or adjacent to the UNMISS base in Malakal was static at 33,137 individuals. Subnational violence in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria States accounted for the significant increase in the number of internally displaced persons.

46. In August 2020, once governors were appointed across most of the states, UNMISS engaged with government officials to discuss the future of the protection of civilians sites and their redesignation as internally displaced persons camps. The UNMISS-humanitarian country team task force, co-chaired by UNMISS and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, played a significant role in developing guidelines and encouraging agreement on a common accountability framework to guarantee a transparent process with regard to the redesignation of protection of civilians sites.

47. The protection of civilians site in Bor was the first to be redesignated on 22 September 2020, following the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Governor of Jonglei State. This was followed by the redesignation of the Wau protection of civilians site on 8 October 2020, following a security risk assessment that was jointly undertaken with humanitarian actors, which found no major physical threats against the civilians living in the area adjacent to the protection of civilians site. The Juba and Bentiu protection of civilians sites were subsequently redesignated on 16 November 2020 and on 17 March 2021, respectively, following security risk assessments and joint action plans to implement recommendations. The politically volatile situation in Malakal and in Upper Nile State generally has prevented the redesignation of the protections of civilians site. The redesignation of the Malakal protection of civilians site will be pursued once conditions are deemed conducive, in line with Security Council resolution [2567 \(2021\)](#). In the meantime, preparatory work, including assessments and stakeholder consultations, continue, led by a joint UNMISS and non-governmental organization task force. This will ensure that any future adjustments to either the security posture or the level of service delivery at the site is predictable and appropriately planned for. The redesignation of four out of five

protection of civilians sites has allowed uniformed personnel formerly dedicated to protecting these sites to patrol more remote regions where subnational violence threatens the lives of civilians. More specifically, UNMISS forces have moved to hub-and-spoke and dynamic patrolling, based on early warning information, to reach potential flashpoints and strategic locations where potential political turmoil is high, with a greater emphasis on setting up a temporary presence that has seen troops based in up to 12 temporary operating base locations to deter local violence. In addition, UNMISS reprioritized its formed police units to support coordinated patrols with the South Sudan National Police Service.

48. In view of the transition of the protection of civilians sites and the broadening of its protection of civilians efforts, UNMISS has continued to provide technical advice and capacity-building assistance to support the Government in restoring and reforming the justice and rule of law sector. In order to ensure accountability for individuals accused of serious security incidents committed in UNMISS protection of civilians sites, UNMISS operated holding facilities in Juba and Bentiu until these sites were redesignated as traditional internally displaced persons camps, and continued to operate a holding facility in the Malakal protection of civilians site. Following the redesignation of the Juba and Bentiu sites, UNMISS began to shift the focus of the work of some of its government-provided personnel to build the capacity of actors across the justice chain, including through the deployment of corrections and justice experts to UNMISS field offices in Wau, Kuacjok and Bentiu. These advisers mentored and provided technical support to national prosecutors, judges and prison service personnel to facilitate the expansion of rule of law and justice sector services. In coordination with the United Nations country team, UNMISS facilitated the operation of mobile courts in Bentiu and Malakal and supported two special courts, utilizing a model found in national law in which traditional leaders serve as advisers to a statutory judge, in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Warrap States. To support the Military Justice Directorate in increasing the accountability of military personnel, UNMISS provided logistical and technical support for six general courts martial to deploy to Bentiu, Malakal, Bor, Renk, Maridi and Juba.

49. In coordination with partners, UNMISS continued to support the safe, voluntary and dignified return and reintegration of internally displaced persons across the country. During the reporting period, the Mission supported the return of 5,816 internally displaced persons to various locations in the country, in coordination with the Government and humanitarian partners, including 345 internally displaced persons who returned from the Juba protection of civilians sites to Bentiu using UNMISS air assets; and 5,471 internally displaced persons who returned from Melut to Baliet, Adong and Rianguom in Baliet County in Upper Nile State. UNMISS also worked closely with the Solutions Working Groups and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to identify people interested in returning to various locations, which resulted in individuals from 44 households in Bentiu registering to return to locations in Unity.

50. Furthermore, UNMISS shared, in various coordination forums, protection concerns identified during its patrols in areas of returns. The Mission conducted protection of civilians assessments at 87 locations around the country, where concerns such as harassment, gender-based violence and the occupation of homes by armed forces were identified as major challenges for returnees. In Lakes, UNMISS used its good offices to engage government authorities over increasing insecurity posed by intercommunal conflicts among communities in the state. UNMISS played a critical role in the United Nations country team's partnership for recovery and resilience, which brought together humanitarian and development partners, senior representatives from the state authorities and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to leverage provisions of the Revitalized Agreement to



build resilience and promote the recovery of communities and the rehabilitation of services in areas of return.

51. UNMISS continued to work closely with the United Nations country team and humanitarian partners to increase awareness of legal frameworks governing housing, land and property disputes, including through community workshops on land-grabbing and related issues in the Luri, Mangala and Rajaf payams of Juba County. In addition, UNMISS supported IOM and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the development and submission of a proposal to the Peacebuilding Fund to strengthen housing, land and property governance structures. The project is aimed at assessing pending housing, land and property disputes in Juba, Wau and Bentiu and subsequently strengthening both formal and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to peacefully resolve them.

52. Quick-impact projects remained an important tool with regard to the Mission's outreach to local communities and strengthening the institutional capacities of local actors. UNMISS continued to prioritize projects focused on health, water and sanitation, education, gender, peacebuilding and rule of law and justice facilities, and implemented a total of 41 quick-impact projects during the period, 4 of which directly targeted women while all others incorporated gender perspectives and a gender-sensitive approach.

53. Mine action activities made 681 villages and towns, 111 agricultural areas, 38 markets, 10 medical facilities, 3 schools and 68 water points safer and more secure for civilians through the clearance of explosive ordnance, including landmines and explosive remnants of war. Further support was provided to United Nations entities and humanitarian partners through explosive ordnance risk education sessions and survey operations at transit sites to facilitate the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and returnees. In addition, at the request of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan, risk education was delivered to refugees in anticipation of their return to the Sudan. UNMISS also surveyed and cleared sites as requested by national and local authorities across the country, including the site of a cluster strike in Pageri in Eastern Equatoria, to support returnees. Overall, UNMISS destroyed 37,266 explosive remnants of war during the period to enable a safe and secure environment for civilians.

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

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#### *Planned indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 Increase in the number of initiatives undertaken by national, state and county-level governments and non-State actors to protect civilians (2018/19: 185; 2019/20: 161; 2020/21: 145)

#### *Actual indicators of achievement*

A total of 148 initiatives were undertaken by national, state and county-level governments and non-State actors to protect civilians. The initiatives were in the priority areas of conflict management, reconciliation, social cohesion and support to the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. The activities were aimed at the reduction of intercommunal conflicts and the promotion of dialogue; better regulation of cross-border cattle migration; local rapprochement and trust-building between government and opposition communities; enhancement of civil-military relations; and development of local peace structures. The pre- and post-migration conferences contributed to a notable reduction in cattle-raiding incidents at some locations and enhanced compliance with the resolutions reached at the conferences. In addition, local rapprochement-related activities and civil-military dialogue resulted in enhanced freedom of movement, trade and humanitarian access

1.1.2 Engagement with national and state authorities, communities and civil society to address issues related to the protection of civilians (2018/19: 893 meetings; 2019/20: 1,502 meetings; 2020/21: 760 meetings)

A total of 838 meetings were held with national and state authorities, communities and civil society to address issues related to the protection of civilians. The number of meetings held was higher than planned owing to the positive momentum created by the progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts

The Mission continued to exercise its good offices, carrying out sustained political engagement with national and subnational authorities, civil society and other stakeholders

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices to support the efforts of the Transitional Government of National Unity at the national level to maintain and execute its responsibility to protect civilians	Yes	UNMISS exercised its good offices role in support of efforts by the Government to carry out its protection of civilians responsibilities, through regular engagement with key national stakeholders, including with the President, the First Vice-President, senior Cabinet ministers, the Chief of the Defence Forces and special advisers to the President
Promotion of awareness of the UNMISS mandate and activities for the protection of civilians and the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons through the organization of 6 consultative meetings with representatives of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, including the Speaker, Deputy Speakers, political party whips and members of specialized committees at the national level, and through the conduct of 600 meetings with state and county authorities and security forces, non-State actors and key community and opinion leaders, including women and youth, including in areas of return	6  520	Consultative meetings were held with parliamentary representatives during the last quarter of the reporting cycle. These were limited owing to the delays in reconstituting the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, which, by the end of the reporting period, had not commenced operations. Meetings were held with the Speaker, a specialized committee and ordinary representatives of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly; representatives of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus; and the Speaker of the Council of States  Meetings were organized at the national, state and local levels on the UNMISS mandate and activities for the promotion and protection of civilians and return of internally displaced persons. Key initiatives included the promotion of peaceful coexistence; support for the peace process; assessments and strategies to support returns of internally displaced persons and the readiness of communities in places of potential return to receive returnees in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap; and strategic partnerships and advocacy in the Unity region to address local and cross-border conflicts and contribute to peace to create conditions that support returns. These engagements included meetings with the Ministry of Peacebuilding, the Commission for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation and the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission. The lower number of meetings was attributable mainly to restrictions in

<p>Provision of support for the development of conflict management, reconciliation and social cohesion strategies at the community level to protect civilians through 22 meetings with state-level authorities, civil society and community leaders, as well as potential spoilers</p>	54	<p>connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of some planned activities</p> <p>Meetings were organized to provide support for the development of conflict management, reconciliation and social cohesion strategies to protect civilians, in partnership with international and local peace actors. These meetings addressed civil-military relations, communal conflicts and cross-border conflict issues in Eastern and Western Equatoria, Lakes, Jonglei, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap. The meetings led to increased freedom of movement for civilians and the peaceful management of seasonal cross-border nomadic pastoral migration, mitigating violence stemming from cattle raiding and revenge killings; enabled the free movement of livestock for grazing; and enhanced the capacity of participants, including civil society organizations, traditional leaders, local authorities and youth and women, with regard to conflict management through the sharing of information on early warning and early response</p> <p>The number of meetings held was higher than planned owing to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
<p>Facilitation of non-violent solutions to tensions and conflicts through the conduct of monthly meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity, political parties, members of Parliament, the offices of the President and Vice-Presidents, relevant ministries, the women's parliamentary caucus and relevant opposition elements</p>	45	<p>Meetings were held with various stakeholders to encourage the non-violent resolution of tensions through inclusive participation in political initiatives, including with the offices of the Vice-Presidents, key advisers, relevant ministries, representatives of youth groups, representatives of women's organizations, representatives of opposition groups, locally based representatives of internally displaced communities and senior community and traditional leaders</p>
	9	<p>Meetings were held with members of the National Dialogue Steering Committee and the Secretariat regarding the National Dialogue Conference, related developments and dynamics, while technical support was coordinated by a United Nations-led technical working group</p>
<p>Provision of support to enhance the dialogue space between the Government, the opposition, civil society, non-State armed actors, armed groups and communities, in collaboration with partners, so as to assist the parties in effectively addressing issues of concern, and the development of joint initiatives to protect civilians through 20 advocacy meetings</p>	29	<p>Meetings were held with government authorities, opposition groups and communities, including internally displaced persons, to enhance space for dialogue and develop joint activities to protect civilians. The meetings were held in Eastern and Western Equatoria, Lakes, Jonglei, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap. The meetings included engagements between civilians and the military to strengthen intercommunal relations and promote social cohesion, resulting in the release of 25 civilians abducted by NAS in Wonduruba, Lainya,</p>

		<p>Mukaya and Kuperia in Central Equatoria State. The meetings also helped defuse tensions and mitigate violence in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, resulting in enhanced free movement and improved relations between civilians and the military; promote the role of women in governance and the provision for the 35 per cent quota for their participation in political institutions; and establish a political parties forum in Western Bahr el-Ghazal – the first of its kind in the country – that provides a platform for the peaceful resolution of political issues in the state</p> <p>The number of meetings held was higher than planned owing to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
<p>Conduct of 2 national-level consultative workshops with government authorities, including security and rule-of-law practitioners, and civil society actors on creating a safe environment for women and girls, carrying out initiatives to mitigate the risk of sexual and gender-based violence, increasing women's livelihood initiatives and addressing gender values and norms, as part of the implementation of the UNMISS sexual and gender-based violence prevention strategy</p>	0	<p>National-level consultative workshops with government authorities were held as a result of the restrictions on public gatherings in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Instead, at the subnational level, a series of consultative and engagement meetings were held with women peacebuilders to organize national women leadership forums on women's participation; and leadership meetings were held with Ministers, members of civil society organizations, political parties and the academia, in coordination with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). An awareness campaign on sexual and gender-based violence in Terekeka County took place, in collaboration with a civil society organization, with the purpose of creating a safe environment for women and girls by addressing the dangers of sexual and gender-based violence and harmful cultural practices. UNMISS continued to sensitize women and youth on gender-based violence court procedures for legal redress for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence</p>
<p>Provision of support and technical advice to the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the South Sudan National Police Service and other parties to the conflict for the implementation of action plans addressing conflict-related sexual violence, pursuant to formal commitments, including the implementation of the joint communiqué of October 2014 of the United Nations and the Government of South Sudan on addressing conflict-related sexual violence as well as the unilateral communiqué of December 2014 by the Chair and Commander in Chief of the</p>	Yes	<p>With technical assistance from UNMISS, specifically with regard to the realization of commitments stipulated under the joint communiqué of October 2014 and the action plan launched in 2019 to address conflict-related sexual violence, the South Sudan People's Defence Forces developed a comprehensive training curriculum to be systematically used by their instructors while training recruits and forces deployed across the country. The training manual was launched in October 2020 and tested during a training-of-trainers workshop organized for 25 South Sudan People's Defence Forces military instructors (including 1 woman)</p> <p>Technical support to enhance the South Sudan National Police Service's capacity to prevent and respond to</p>

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		<p>conflict-related sexual violence continued. In total, an estimated 200 South Sudan National Police Service personnel (including 77 women) benefited from training that ranged from the monitoring and investigation of sexual and gender-based/conflict-related violence cases to the impact of stigma on survivors</p> <p>With regard to the engagement and provision of technical assistance to non-signatory parties of the peace agreement, UNMISS sustained its engagement with NAS. Consequently, a series of 3 remote training sessions on preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence, targeting senior NAS officials, was facilitated</p>
Provision of support to the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and other stakeholders to identify, screen, register and release children associated with armed groups	Yes	<p>Logistical and technical support were provided to the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to sustain field trips of the Joint Verification Committee for the screening and age verification of children at all military barracks and cantonment sites. No formal release was made during the reporting period</p>
Provision of support to government security forces and other parties to the conflict for the implementation of protection and prevention activities as part of the comprehensive action plan for the prevention of grave violations against children	Yes	<p>A series of advocacy and engagement meetings was held with all parties involved in the implementation of the comprehensive action plan for the prevention of grave violations against children under the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity. As a result, 2 workshops were supported that culminated in the formation of 2 high-level committees, namely, an interministerial committee and a national technical committee, as principal oversight structures for the implementation of the comprehensive action plan. In addition, 9 workshops were supported by the Mission for the formation of 9 state-level technical committees for the implementation of the comprehensive action plan in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Warrap and Western and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal States</p>
Conduct of a national conference on children affected by armed conflict to find joint solutions with a wider range of stakeholders for the greater protection of children	No	<p>Government restrictions on public gatherings in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic did not allow for the holding of the conference during the reporting period</p>
Conduct of a nationwide communications campaign to raise awareness of the Mission's objectives and activities to protect civilians through: (a) the production of 130 multimedia products, including digital news and audiovisual stories, photography albums and social media engagements (including those promoting the activities of uniformed elements and support for a safer	Yes  261	<p>A continuous campaign to raise awareness of the Mission's objectives and activities to protect civilians was conducted through the following:</p> <p>Multimedia products were distributed, including 102 digital news/feature stories, 16 audiovisual stories, 118 original social media engagements and 25 photography albums</p> <p>In addition, dedicated social media campaigns were conducted to mark United Nations Day, and the</p>

environment for the voluntary return and reintegration of displaced persons) for distribution on the United Nations Headquarters and UNMISS digital platforms as well as to external media outlets; (b) the conceptualization and conduct of 60 peacebuilding events or activities across South Sudan; (c) 6 UNMISS press conferences; (d) broadcasts of peace initiatives, including a dedicated one-hour *Peace Makers* weekly programme on Radio Miraya

- International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, the theme of which was “The road to a lasting peace: leveraging the power of youth for peace and security”
- The increase was due mainly to overall efforts across the Mission to facilitate awareness of the Mission’s protection of civilians, peacebuilding and conflict mitigation and resolution initiatives
- 67 Events were organized to promote the Mission’s protection of civilians’ mandate at 8 field locations
- 6 Press conferences were held by the UNMISS Special Representative of the Secretary-General on protection of civilians and peacebuilding and related matters, including the humanitarian situation, intercommunal violence, human rights and the redesignation of protection of civilians sites
- 16 Press releases were issued, and numerous media interviews were conducted to promote peacebuilding
- 46 Radio news bulletins were produced that focused on peace initiatives
- 9 Episodes of a nationwide current affairs programme were broadcast, including on intercommunal dialogue, peaceful coexistence measures and pre-migration conferences
- 3 1-hour *Peace Makers* programmes were broadcast, although other episodes had to be paused owing to the impact of COVID-19 on human resources and the need to dedicate programming to awareness-raising about prevention and response to the pandemic

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

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.2.1 Reduced number of civilian casualties, incidents and physical threats to civilians in and around UNMISS bases and areas of concentration for internally displaced persons and refugees (2018/19: 4,253; 2019/20: 4,759; 2020/21: 3,000)

The total number of casualties amounted to 4,225 individuals, including 3,144 fatalities and 1,081 injured. The high number of casualties during the reporting period was the result of low-level political conflicts and subnational/localized violence in multiple areas across South Sudan, including communal violence and cattle raiding

1.2.2 Number of mechanisms to support the protection of women, children and youth from conflict-related and gender-based violence (2018/19: 3; 2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 3)

There were a total of 5 mechanisms. In addition to the existing and functioning Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group on conflict-related sexual violence, the country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict, and the joint consultation forum on conflict-related sexual violence, a ministerial high-level committee and national technical committee were established. These two committees were formed on 12 and 19 August 2020, respectively, to support the implementation of the comprehensive action plan for the prevention of grave violations against children, which had been

<p>1.2.3 Survey and clearance of hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance in and around UNMISS bases and areas where they may pose a threat to civilians (2018/19: 3,880; 2019/20: 2,824; 2020/21: 1,200)</p>	<p>signed by the Government of South Sudan in February 2020. They also serve as the principal oversight structures for the implementation of the plan</p> <p>1,411 hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance were cleared in and around UNMISS bases and areas where they posed a threat to civilians</p> <p>Assessment and clearance operations enabled partners to facilitate the establishment of humanitarian hubs in Ayod in Jonglei State, Pibor, in the Pibor Administrative Area, Leer in Unity State and Raja in Western Bahr el-Ghazal State. UNMISS also conducted survey, clearance and disposal activities related to unserviceable ammunition and 2 main battle tanks as requested by the South Sudan People's Defence Forces in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Unity, respectively</p>
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<p>Maintenance of functioning early warning, analysis and response mechanisms involving all relevant mission components</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Mission continued to monitor potential conflict indicators through weekly early warning meetings and other meeting forums. Early warning matrices were regularly produced and disseminated. Weekly briefings were held with Mission leadership and other relevant Mission components. Based on early warning information, necessary early responses were coordinated and implemented through the Mission's various coordination mechanisms at the field and Mission headquarter levels, including the UNMISS operational coordination committee led by the Mission's Chief of Staff and through Joint Operations Centre coordination meetings. Information collected through those mechanisms from all components of the Mission was used to inform situational awareness, early warning and forward-looking planning</p>
<p>Provision of support for the mapping of risks and threats to strengthen early warning, early response and situational awareness to protect the civilian population, with a special emphasis on women and children, through the conduct of 150 joint UNMISS field missions, with national and international partners, where appropriate, to conflict-affected areas and return sites</p>	<p>264</p>	<p>Joint field missions were conducted across the country to conflict-affected areas and return sites for risk mapping, in particular through the collection of data and information from various stakeholders and communities. Field missions were also conducted to deep field locations, including in opposition-controlled areas and cross border-areas, which led to local initiatives addressing cattle raiding in Unity, Western and Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Warrap, Lakes and the Pibor Administrative Area. This helped to mitigate tensions arising from border disputes in Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Jonglei and Warrap, which contributed to the safe and voluntary return of some internally displaced persons in Western Equatoria, improved civil-military relations and facilitated the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Central Equatoria, improved the monitoring of incidents of cattle movement and destruction of farmland in</p>

Provision of support to civilians living in conflict-prone or return areas as well as displaced communities at UNMISS protection of civilian sites and other collective centres in order to resolve intercommunal conflicts through 10 workshops and dialogue forums, with a particular emphasis on the participation of women and youth in a dialogue for peace

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Warrap, and facilitated peaceful returns of internally displaced persons. During those efforts, the Mission established contact with key community network leaders, including women, peace coordinators, spiritual leaders and youth, some of whom were identified and trained as early warning informants to provide real-time early warning information for timely interventions

The higher output than anticipated was due to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts

Workshops were held in various states to resolve intercommunal conflicts and protect civilians in conflict-prone or return areas. In Eastern, Western and Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, workshops were held to promote peaceful coexistence among internally displaced persons in the protection of civilians sites, which resulted in the adoption of non-violent mechanisms to resolve conflicts and improved relations among internally displaced persons. For example, the dialogue forums in Guit, Nhialdiu and Mankien in Unity State helped the communities reach an agreement that included action plans to address intercommunal conflict driven by a culture of revenge. Youth from these communities led the dialogue process to discuss options for strengthening the role of youth in conflict management and the inclusion of cattle camp youth in peace processes

The Mission participated in the Governor of Western Bahr el-Ghazal's peace and reconciliation tour of grass-roots communities, providing technical support that contributed to mainstreaming protection of civilians issues, especially women, youth and internally displaced persons, in the Governor's agenda. The Mission conducted workshops in collaboration with religious leaders, women, youth and chiefs representing communities in the areas of greater Mundri and Maridi that were affected by armed activities by government and opposition forces, and by NAS movements, resulting in the establishment of a local mechanism to address civilian- and military-related issues of free movement and security. Following leadership and advocacy training for women representatives from the 8 counties of Lakes State, women acquired leadership, conflict management, mediation and advocacy skills to help them act as mediators in resolving intercommunal conflicts and work towards achieving 35 per cent representation in the state government. In addition, after the redesignation of the protection of civilians' sites as



		internally displaced persons camps, UNMISS supported community initiatives to promote peaceful coexistence between the host community and internally displaced persons through the Yei Road Checkpoint Intercommunity Peace Initiative and also supported the development of a memorandum of understanding to promote peaceful coexistence among the host communities and internally displaced persons
4,320 unit patrol days to protect civilians in areas of concern by deterring all forms of violence, creating conditions conducive to the safe and voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees, by conducting hub-and-spoke mobile patrols (15 companies logging 24 mobile patrol days per month for 12 months)	7,827	Mobile unit patrol days were conducted to protect civilians  The higher number of patrols than planned was attributable to changing security conditions, which required an increased protective presence
360 air patrol days in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments for the protection of civilians, throughout the mission area (30 air patrol days per month for 12 months)	597	Air patrol days were conducted in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments  The higher number of air patrol days than planned was attributable to changing security conditions in the Mission area, which required increased air reconnaissance to improve the Mission's situational awareness and protective presence, as well as to the receipt of a greater number of flight safety assurances
1,440 unit patrol days of military observers operating in integrated teams (10 patrol days per month from each of the 10 field offices and 2 field office team sites for 12 months) to deter all forms of violence against civilians, particularly women and girls, and to engage with the local population, local authorities and uniformed services and collect early warning information with regard to interventions for the protection of civilians and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence	3,434	Unit patrol days were conducted by military observers operating in integrated teams  The higher actual number of unit patrol days conducted by military observers than planned was attributable to changing security conditions that required military observer teams to conduct more patrols to collect early warning information
The provision of perimeter security at 5 UNMISS protection of civilian sites and other protective areas, including the daily patrol of the weapons-free zones around the protection of civilian sites	Yes	Force employment in and around the protection of civilians sites was applicable to only 1 site in Malakal  All other protection of civilians sites were transformed to internally displaced persons camps during the reporting period, and the responsibility for perimeter security was transferred to the national security providers
120 patrol days by the Riverine Unit to enhance the protection of civilians along the White Nile by providing force protection and transportation to UNMISS	120	Patrol days were conducted by the Riverine Unit to enhance the protection of civilians along the White Nile by providing force protection and transportation

integrated patrols; and by performing search-and-rescue, medical evacuation and rescue and salvage operations (10 patrols per month for 12 months)

Implementation of 15 quick-impact projects to mitigate protection concerns in areas with a high prevalence of intercommunal violence and areas of displacement, including UNMISS protection of civilian sites, by supporting the rehabilitation and reconstruction of entities related to South Sudan rule-of-law institutions in order to foster peaceful coexistence and strengthen accountability

17

Quick-impact projects were implemented, including:

(a) 3 prisons constructed in Mundri in Mundri West County in Western Equatoria, in Wanyjok in Aweil East County in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, and in Warrap Town in Warrap, and a dedicated section for women constructed in Wau in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, including a prison perimeter upgrade, to support the justice chain and guarantee that the living conditions of inmates are in line with international human rights standards

(b) 2 court buildings constructed in Warrap Town in Warrap, and in Nyamlell in Aweil West County in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, to enhance access to justice for the population

(c) 11 police stations constructed at the Yei checkpoint, at Jebel in the Kator neighbourhood of Juba, and in Lakes, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap, Unity, Western Equatoria and Western Bahr el-Ghazal States to promote access to rule of law and a protective environment for populations affected by intercommunal conflict or cattle raiding

In coordination with humanitarian actors, provision of technical advice and support to mitigate protection concerns through protection needs assessments and the facilitation of dialogues with communities and State authorities for the development of action plans aimed at reducing community-level violence and strengthening social cohesion

Yes

A number of activities were conducted in order to facilitate the action plans to mitigate protection concerns in various locations

In planning for the transition of protection of civilians sites to regular internally displaced persons sites, UNMISS facilitated discussions with humanitarian agencies, internally displaced person communities, host communities and State authorities, leading to the redesignation and handover of security and camp administration responsibilities for the Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Wau sites to the South Sudan National Police Service and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, respectively, with the Mission's posture in and around the sites adjusted accordingly. In Malakal, UNMISS decided to wait until security and political dynamics offered a conducive atmosphere to undertake the exercise to redesignate the site

Protection of civilians assessments were conducted at 87 locations around the country, where concerns such as harassment, gender-based violence and the occupation of homes by armed forces were identified as major challenges for returnees. In internally displaced persons sites near United Nations bases in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Wau, and in the Malakal protection of civilians site, UNMISS engaged community leaders in identifying

crime hotspots and facilitated regular security coordination meetings at the sites to mitigate and resolve protection risks and crimes. In Unity, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile, UNMISS, in collaboration with humanitarian actors, conducted 6 workshops to enhance the capacity of 284 internally displaced person leaders and local officials (99 of whom were women), including the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the South Sudan National Police Service, to create a protective environment in the Juba, Bentiu and Naivasha internally displaced persons sites and in Tonj South. In addition, UNMISS engaged in confidence- and trust-building to enhance peaceful coexistence among communities in Malakal and supported advocacy efforts aimed at improving the response of local authorities to sexual and gender-based violence at the Kurkal camp in Unity

UNMISS conducted 3 workshops within the redesignated protection of civilians sites to discuss community approaches to maintain the civilian character of the sites with internally displaced persons. 251 participants (89 of whom were women) were educated on the rules and regulations in the protection of civilians sites and agreed to engage at the community level to reduce criminality and the possession of illegal weapons

In coordination with humanitarian actors operating in the protection of civilian sites, facilitation of 10 consultation sessions at UNMISS protection of civilian sites with State stakeholders, humanitarian service providers and internally displaced persons, including women and children, to discuss strategies for the phase-out of the protection of civilian sites

88

Consultations, including meetings and workshops, with humanitarian actors, state governments and internally displaced person communities at UNMISS protection of civilians sites were conducted to build community confidence and enhance understanding of UNMISS plans to redesignate protection of civilians sites as regular internally displaced persons sites

In Bor, Wau, Juba and Bentiu, UNMISS facilitated the development of joint transition plans with humanitarian actors that articulated the actions and support required to ensure the seamless redesignation and transition of protection of civilians sites to regular internally displaced persons sites

13 workshops were undertaken in Juba, Bor, Wau and Malakal to discuss with internally displaced person community leaders and local officials, including the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the South Sudan National Police Service, the redesignation and transition of protection of civilians sites to regular internally displaced persons sites. 574 participants (217 of whom were women) were educated on redesignation and their respective roles and responsibilities after the handover of the sites. As a result, participants developed road maps detailing key milestones for the effective transition of sites

		<p>The higher-than-planned number of consultations was attributable mainly to transition sites requiring multiple consultations at Bentiu, Bor, Juba and Wau, owing primarily to community concerns about the process. Additional consultations were conducted after the above sites were redesignated to support the Government in the administration of the redesignated sites and to maintain safety and security within and around the sites with support from internally displaced persons and host communities</p>
Survey and clearance of 1,200 known or suspected hazardous areas and the removal or destruction of 20,000 items of explosive hazards, including landmines, in areas having an impact on UNMISS protection of civilian sites and areas where there is a threat to civilians	1,411 37,266	<p>Known or suspected hazardous areas were surveyed and cleared</p> <p>Items of explosive hazards were removed or destroyed, including 137 landmines, 1,302 cluster munitions and 35,827 items of unexploded, degraded or abandoned ordnance, through the completion of explosive ordnance disposal tasks, battle area clearance and mine clearance, and the conduct of non-technical and technical surveys. In addition, 453,813 rounds of small arms ammunition were destroyed</p> <p>The higher number of explosive hazards removed and destroyed was owing to requests from the Mission's troop- and police-contributing countries for the destruction of their unserviceable ammunition</p>
Delivery of emergency mine risk education to 200,000 civilians in order to promote community safety through participants' enhanced ability to recognize, mitigate and report explosive hazards, including small arms and light weapons and small arms ammunition, and awareness-raising through outreach events, such as the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action	246,955 4	<p>People received explosive ordnance risk education, including 50,908 boys, 44,826 girls, 33,604 men and 34,607 women, to promote community safety and behaviour change. Safety messages were also disseminated to an additional 83,010 beneficiaries through the UNMISS radio station and national and international media outlets. UNMISS also published safety messages on its digital platforms and distributed them to external media partners</p> <p>Outreach activities were conducted, including World Humanitarian Day (August 2020), United Nations Day (October 2020) and the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action (April 2021). UNMISS also conducted a visit for the media to post-clearance sites in December 2020</p>
1,460 explosive detection dog team days (up to 4 teams deployed daily across 3 main locations) to provide entry point control and explosive detection searches for small arms ammunition and explosives at key UNMISS locations	1,275	<p>Dog team days were achieved for entry point control and explosive detection searches for small arms ammunition and explosives at key UNMISS locations</p> <p>The lower number of days was attributable mainly to the cessation of operations for several days during the period, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
262,800 United Nations formed police unit person days (10 personnel per patrol, 3 patrols per platoon, 4 platoons per formed police unit, 6 formed police units	226,250	<p>United Nations formed police unit person days were completed to ensure public order and safety within protection of civilians sites/internally displaced persons camps. Activities included deterring and responding to</p>

for 365 days) to patrol, maintain vigilance, conduct gender-sensitive security checks and respond to public order situations within and around UNMISS protection of civilian sites and weapon-free zones

82,125 United Nations individual police officer operational days at UNMISS protection of civilian sites and areas of high concentration of displaced persons (15 individual police officers per shift, 3 shifts per day, at 5 sites or concentration points for 365 days) to patrol, maintain a police presence and interact with local communities, including joint patrols with other mission components, to monitor and report on security-related threats and human rights violations

50,237

security incidents, supporting individual police officers by participating in a range of patrols and other operational activities and ensuring that high-readiness formed police unit quick-response teams were available on a 24/7 basis, enabling timely and preventive actions to address threats on short notice

United Nations individual police officer operational days were achieved through the conduct of a variety of patrols and complementary operational measures, co-locations with the South Sudan National Police Service and community policing activities in and around internally displaced persons camps, in crime and/or sexual and gender-based violence hotspots and in areas of return, with the aim of enhancing United Nations police presence, sustaining confidence and trust with the communities and the South Sudan National Police Service, raising situational awareness, monitoring human rights and fostering a secure and protective environment

The lower number of operational days at protection of civilians sites was attributable mainly to the successful redesignation of protection of civilians sites and the transition of the primary roles and responsibilities for the safety and security of internally displaced persons and United Nations and humanitarian actors and assets to the South Sudan National Police Service

22,995 individual Corrections Officer days (7 individual Correction Officers per shift, 3 shifts per day, at 3 holding facilities for 365 days) to provide administrative, security and operational services at the UNMISS holding facilities attached to protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal and Bentiu

18,138

Individual Corrections Officer operational days were achieved. The lower-than-planned number of operational days was due to the closure of UNMISS detention facilities in the Juba and Bentiu protection of civilians sites, owing to their redesignation as internally displaced persons camps

Provision of advocacy and support to national authorities in the justice sector to facilitate the referral of cases of internally displaced persons who committed serious security incidents within UNMISS protection of civilian sites for review, investigation and prosecution, in accordance with fair trial standards

Yes

A total of 30 cases were referred to national authorities for investigation, of which 16 were accepted for prosecution. 9 individuals accused of serious incidents within UNMISS protection of civilians sites were tried by mobile courts in Bentiu and Malakal, which were supported by UNMISS and UNDP

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

913

Community watch group members, including women and youth representatives, participated in intensive courses on conflict management, reconciliation, social cohesion and the promotion of the role of women and youth in peacebuilding. United Nations police maintained rapport with community leaders to share the Mission's responses to security incidents and to promote active community involvement in curtailing threats of criminal activities

Development of a mission-wide programme to reduce community-level violence, including sexual and gender-based violence against women and children, which includes sensitization, awareness-raising, promotion of accountability and dialogue spaces, the strengthening of peace infrastructure and capacities, as well as the promotion of livelihood activities and vocational initiatives, through collaboration and partnerships with the United Nations country team	<p>The lower-than-anticipated number of trained community members was attributable to the restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and the redesignation of protection of civilians sites</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>A community violence reduction project in the Pibor Administrative Area was developed by UNMISS, in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization, Nonviolent Peaceforce and Vétérinaires sans frontières Germany. The South Sudan reconciliation, stabilization and resilience trust fund provided the necessary resources for this project and 3 related projects in the Pibor Administrative Area, led by UNDP, IOM and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</p>
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**Expected accomplishment 1.3:** Secure environment for the safe and voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
1.3.1 No increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees (2018/19: 4.2 million; 2019/20: 3.9 million; 2020/21: 4.2 million)	As of June 2021, the total number of internally displaced persons and refugees was 3.8 million, including 1.6 million internally displaced persons and 2.2 million South Sudanese living as refugees in neighbouring countries
1.3.2 Estimated number of returnees in South Sudan reported by the national relief and rehabilitation commission and other United Nations agencies (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 500,000)	According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix of IOM, a total of 1,743,320 individuals have returned to their areas of origin since 2016, including approximately 280,778 returnees during the reporting period. The lower-than-anticipated number of returnees was attributable mainly to the closure of border crossing points in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic as well as food insecurity and natural disasters in South Sudan that prevented sustainable returns from both inside and outside the country
1.3.3 Decrease in the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance as a result of surveys and clearance to provide a safer environment for the voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees (2018/19: 17.9 million m <sup>2</sup> ; 2019/20: 8 million m <sup>2</sup> ; 2020/21: 7 million m <sup>2</sup> )	<p>UNMISS cleared and released to communities 7.6 million m<sup>2</sup> of land, enabling safe movement for local populations and humanitarian personnel, the resumption of development activities and the delivery of humanitarian aid</p> <p>UNMISS supported the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons in Eastern Equatoria (Pageri), and, as requested by UNHCR, in Upper Nile (Adong, Baliet and Rianganom) waystations for 6,000 returnees</p>
1.3.4 Number of mechanisms to support the peaceful resolution of housing, land and property disputes to encourage safe and voluntary returns (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 1)	No mechanisms were established to support the peaceful resolution of housing, land and property disputes owing to the delays in reconstituting the Transitional National Legislative Assembly. The Land Policy, which is intended to govern mechanisms to peacefully resolve housing, land and property disputes, was not adopted

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization and conduct of 25 joint field missions to assess the conflict environment at possible return sites and 10 workshops on conflict management, sensitization and confidence-building with communities at return sites to provide support for resolving conflicts between host communities and returnees, including in the opposition-controlled areas	151	<p>Joint field missions were conducted to assess and address communal conflicts targeting host communities and returnees and internally displaced persons in Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, and Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria. For example, in Mayom, Unity State, regular engagements with youth empowered them to take action against the culture of violence in the area. Field missions to southern Central Equatoria helped improve civil-military relations in addition to delivering humanitarian assistance to civilians. Integrated field missions to Sopo, Timsaha, Boro Medina, Dulu and Raja contributed to the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons to return sites in Western Bahr el-Ghazal</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
	17	<p>Workshops were organized on conflict management between host communities and internally displaced persons to promote returns. A series of inter-ethnic dialogue sessions in the protection of civilians sites for internally displaced persons and round-table discussions between host communities and internally displaced persons in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Warrap and Upper Nile were held to build confidence and trust between them. Those engagements reinforced confidence and trust in the population in Upper Nile, resulting in freedom of movement for civilians. In Warrap, a dialogue forum supported by the Mission, the state Governor and chiefs and community leaders from Tonj East, North and South discussed ways to resolve heightened intercommunal conflicts and measures were adopted to improve the conflict situation in the counties. Workshops also contributed to the consolidation of stability and the return of a significant number of internally displaced persons and refugees to their original homes in Warrap</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
In coordination with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country	Yes	UNMISS worked closely with the state Ministries of Health, humanitarian actors and civil society to enhance

team, the Government and other relevant partners, support relevant State authorities to promote the establishment of partner forums to develop State action plans for return and recovery that prioritize the rehabilitation and restoration of basic services and improve access to livelihood opportunities for the displaced population and young people at risk in areas of return

COVID-19 mitigation and prevention capacities around the country. For instance, in Upper Nile, UNMISS distributed 1,000 reusable cloth facemasks, 150 posters, hand sanitizers and COVID-19 awareness leaflets in English, Arabic and Dinka languages, and distributed soap to communities in Lul and Tonga. UNMISS distributed 250 solar-powered radios to vulnerable households and community leaders in Yambio County in Western Equatoria, and another 30 solar-powered radios to community groups in Chorokol and Chahari in Eastern Equatoria to enhance their access to information on COVID-19 and facilitate remote learning for children. In Jonglei, UNMISS gifted COVID-19 critical care equipment to Jonglei Hospital and facilitated the delivery of protective gear to Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria

UNMISS also participated in state humanitarian coordination forums around the country to create a protective environment for returns. In Western Equatoria, UNMISS facilitated a partners' meeting between the Governor and humanitarian actors to discuss integrated planning and the implementation of return and reintegration actions

UNMISS provided secretariat support and technical advice to the partnership for recovery and resilience programme in Eastern and Western Equatoria and Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal to promote early recovery and resilience activities to foster the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons. In addition, the Mission facilitated meetings where major challenges affecting humanitarian partners, such as abduction, cattle raiding and cases of gender-based violence, were brought to the attention of senior state officials with the aim of finding solutions

UNMISS conducted vocational training to improve access to and enhance participation in livelihood opportunities for 307 women and youth (188 female, 119 male) at risk in Kuacjok in Warrap; Wau in Western Bahr el-Ghazal; Aweil in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal; Rimenze, Makpandu and Bazumburu in Western Equatoria; and Rumbek in Lakes

In Unity, 90 personnel (10 of whom were women) of the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission participated in 2 workshops aimed at clarifying the roles of local authorities in supporting returns and creating a conducive environment for the return of internally displaced persons. The training resulted in increased confidence and a commitment by local authorities to prepare a safe and secure environment for returns



		<p>In addition, to enhance the capacity of national community-based organizations to implement quick-impact projects, UNMISS conducted 6 workshops in Central and Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Warrap, where 203 representatives (50 women and 153 men) from national non-governmental organizations were introduced to the application and management protocols of the quick-impact projects</p>
Facilitation of 30 consultation sessions among local authorities, host communities and returning populations to address emerging challenges through the processes of return and reintegration, including facilitating go-and-see visits, town hall meetings and focus group discussions	102	<p>Consultation sessions were held, through meetings and assessments, with local authorities and community members and leaders across the country to identify the challenges hindering sustainable return and reintegration. These consultations resulted in increased awareness among stakeholders and in further patrols and the temporary deployment of UNMISS forces to hotspots in prioritized locations. The higher-than-planned number of consultations was due mainly to the marked increase in the spontaneous return of refugees to South Sudan and internally displaced persons returns within the country</p> <p>UNMISS facilitated feedback meetings in the Bentiu site with internally displaced persons to inform them about available services and protection issues in areas of return, after 4 go-and-see visits to Rubkona, Koch and Mankien in Unity State. However, COVID-19 movement restrictions and protocols led to the cancellation of such visits in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Central Equatoria and Western Bahr el-Ghazal</p>
In coordination with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country team, the Government and other relevant partners, support the facilitation of safe, voluntary, informed and dignified return or relocation of internally displaced persons	Yes	<p>UNMISS participated in the meetings of the Solutions Working Groups established in Bentiu, Juba and Malakal to support returns. As a result, 345 internally displaced persons from the Juba site returned to Bentiu using UNMISS air assets, and 5,471 internally displaced persons, including 2,969 women and girls, from Melut returned to Baliet, Adong and Rianguom in Baliet County in Upper Nile with the coordinated efforts of humanitarians, government officials and UNMISS</p> <p>At the national level, UNMISS supported UNHCR, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission in drafting the terms of reference for a national-level task force on solutions. In Central Equatoria, UNMISS facilitated a survey, led by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, of the perceptions of internally displaced persons on durable solutions, which contributed to peace initiatives developed by IGAD intended to bridge gaps created by displacements and refugee crises</p>

Implementation of 25 quick-impact projects to improve basic service infrastructure in areas of return for the eventual safe and voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations and build resilience of the community to avoid further displacement

24

UNMISS, in collaboration with UNHCR, supported the establishment and operationalization of a state-level task force on solutions in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, and facilitated another state-level task force on solutions in Unity to map return locations and identify service gaps in Nyal, to enable the sharing of information with civilians who had intentions to return

In Western Equatoria, UNMISS advocated with SPLA-IO leadership in Kedibo to ensure soldiers vacated the homes of civilians, leading to the return of approximately 5,666 people

Quick-impact projects were implemented to improve basic infrastructure, enhance protective environments and facilitate access to services and justice in areas of return, targeting in particular issues related to health, water, education and rule of law facilities, as follows:

(a) 2 primary schools renovated in Shumadi in Renk County in Upper Nile, and in Rubkona in Unity, and 3 classroom blocks constructed at the Cornerstone Leadership Academy and in Ibalang in Eastern Equatoria, and in Jongjak in Rumbek East County in Lakes

(b) 1 hospital renovated in the Buluk neighbourhood in Juba in Central Equatoria; solar power installed at 1 primary health-care centre at Panyagor in Jonglei; 4 primary health-care centres constructed at Labalwa in Torit County in Eastern Equatoria, at Makue Alel in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, at Mangbangau in Ezo County in Western Equatoria, and at Mboro in Western Bahr el-Ghazal; and 1 COVID-19 isolation facility constructed at Nimule in Eastern Equatoria

(c) 1 veterinary clinic constructed at Melut in Upper Nile

(d) 3 boreholes installed at Awul, Kirik and Rualbet in Tonj North County in Warrap, and 1 water yard system constructed at Bhargel in Wulu County in Lakes

(e) 1 youth centre perimeter renovated at Wau in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, 2 women's centres constructed at Yei in Central Equatoria and at Kodok in Fashoda County in Upper Nile, 1 peace hall renovated at Akobo in Jonglei and 1 constructed at Yambio in Western Equatoria, and 1 sports ground upgraded at Yei in Central Equatoria

(f) 1 safe house constructed at Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria

(g) 1 bridge constructed at Mbulaba in Maridi County in Western Equatoria

Clearance and survey of 7 million m <sup>2</sup> of land for release to communities in support of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary resettlement	Yes	(h) 1 camp administration office constructed at the Bentiu protection of civilians site in Unity  7.6 million m <sup>2</sup> of land was surveyed, cleared and released to communities in support of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary resettlement. The land released included 111 agricultural areas, 38 markets, 10 medical clinics, 3 schools and 68 natural water points to support the resumption of livelihood activities
Provision of support, in line with the human rights due diligence policy, to the confidence- and trust-building policing project of the South Sudan National Police Service in all field offices through the conduct of 20 sensitization seminars and workshops with the National Police Service, community leaders, civil society organizations and women's representatives on community-based policing, human rights, trust-building and conditions conducive to the voluntary return or relocation of internally displaced persons	92	Workshops, seminars, community outreach and engagement programmes were supported by the United Nations police to establish equitable policing that is accountable to the community, to create positive change in community-police relations and to regain the trust of internally displaced persons and communities that feel estranged  Community safety and crime prevention programmes were enhanced through the establishment of 177 police-community relations committees  The higher output was attributable mainly to the process of redesignating the protection of civilians sites, which required an increase in engagement to foster acceptance by and the collaboration of internally displaced person communities with the South Sudan National Police Service and ensure the smooth transition of responsibilities for the policing of the redesignated sites
Provision of support to law enforcement agencies, including technical assistance and advice, by conducting training for 3,000 South Sudan National Police Service members selected for deployment to police stations across South Sudan to equip them with basic police technical skills and knowledge on internationally accepted standards of policing, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, and by conducting 30 one-week sensitization workshops for the National Police Service and other law enforcement agencies in all field offices to enhance their expertise on human rights and international humanitarian law, including the handling of cases involving sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence	95	Training and sensitization activities were conducted to enhance the competence and capacity of security sector actors to deliver their functions to protect life and property impartially, efficiently and effectively, as well as to maintain public safety and security, especially in areas of high concentration of internally displaced persons (protection of civilians sites, internally displaced persons camps and identified areas of return)  The delivery of technical assistance and advice was based on the identified need for the South Sudan National Police Service and other law enforcement agencies to implement professional, performance and integrity standards, in particular on matters related to human rights, sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence  3,479 South Sudan National Police Service and other law enforcement officers were sensitized in strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy

Provision of technical and coordination assistance to national authorities to raise awareness of reforms to protect housing, land, and property rights and strengthen legal frameworks to peacefully resolve land-related disputes, operationalize women's land rights and support the displaced population to protect and reassert their housing, land, and property rights

Yes

Notwithstanding delays in the adoption of the Land Policy, UNMISS supported 3 round tables and discussion forums at the subnational level in and around Juba and Central Equatoria State, where land disputes continue to be a key protection concern

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.4.1 Decrease in the number of reported intra- and intercommunal conflicts (2018/19: 421; 2019/20: 577; 2020/21: 350)

849 incidents of intra- and intercommunal conflict were recorded during the reporting period, compared with 577 incidents during the previous period. These were mostly isolated incidents, with fatalities down approximately 23 per cent compared with the previous period. The upsurge in incidents was due mainly to increased criminality at the subnational level, with the lower number of fatalities attributable mainly to the conflict management and reconciliation activities undertaken by the Government, UNMISS and other peace partners

1.4.2 Increase in the number of reconciliation initiatives taken at the subnational level (2018/19: 48; 2019/20: 140; 2020/21: 90)

24 initiatives on reconciliation were taken at the subnational level by local actors across the 10 states. The downward trend was attributable to the decrease in conflict incidents, including boundary disputes, and the need to reconcile conflicting parties. Significant initiatives included the local community reconciliation initiatives between the Dinka and Misseriya, Dinka and Rizeigat, Rizeigat and Dinka Malual, and Loow and Awan communities in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal; the youth in Takala and SPLA-IO forces in the Liang cantonment site in Maban County in Upper Nile; the Ciec, Atuot and Aliap in greater Yirol in Lakes; the Buya of Napak and the Toposa of Riwoto in Eastern Equatoria; and the Azande and Balanda in Tambura in Western Equatoria, all of which resulted in signed resolutions and agreements

1.4.3 Increase in the number of local peace agreements (2018/19: 36; 2019/20: 75; 2020/21: 30)

32 peace agreements were recorded as a result of existing peace events, such as peace conferences, dialogues and migration conferences, including resolutions from the 2021 post-migration conferences between the Dinka and the Misseriya and between the Dinka Malual and the Rizeigat, and the cross-border pre- and post-migration conferences between the Dinka Malual host community and Misseriya pastoralists in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal. Agreements to cease hostilities arising from the intercommunal conflicts were also made in various forums and major peace conferences in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap. UNMISS collaborated with UNDP for peace dialogues

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Regular engagement with local stakeholders through the conduct of 150 joint field assessment missions throughout South Sudan with a view to enhancing the understanding of local conflict dynamics and in support of the provision of assistance and good offices to local peace initiatives	197	<p>Field assessment missions were conducted by the Mission across the country to engage with local stakeholders to enhance understanding of local conflict dynamics and provide support for local peace initiatives. Activities in those field missions included raising awareness of the Revitalized Agreement, promotion of the peaceful resolution of border and land disputes and engagement with local authorities and community leaders, as well as work in opposition-controlled areas, to address the cycle of revenge killings and encourage communities to support joint committees that had been formed from previous reconciliation forums</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
Provision of support for locally initiated political engagement and reconciliation initiatives between communities through the conduct of 30 advocacy meetings and 20 conflict management workshops to encourage communities, including women and young people, and authorities to mitigate intercommunal conflict, cattle raiding, revenge killings and age-set violence	70	<p>Advocacy meetings were conducted across the country to provide support for locally initiated political engagement and reconciliation initiatives. Examples of those activities included advocacy meetings and forums conducted with authorities (both government and opposition) in providing support for locally initiated political engagements and reconciliation initiatives which secured support for the Guit peace dialogue in Unity State. Ardent advocacy was also held with Unity State authorities, community leaders and the spiritual leader of Mayom to support peace dialogues to end the cycle of cross-border violence along the Abiemnom-Mayom border, which is prone to cattle raids, attacks and general criminality. Peace dialogue forums were conducted on conflict management with the youth in Nhialdiu and Mankien to encourage communities and government authorities in Unity State to mitigate intercommunal conflict. A peace campaign by youth in Rubkona was supported to promote peaceful coexistence and encourage community groups to support local conflict management processes</p> <p>Meetings of Lou Nuer and Murle chiefs and cattle camp youths organized by the Mission following intense conflict led to independent meetings between the two in Nyandit and exchange visits to Akobo, Lekuangle and Pibor. Meetings were conducted with communities in conflict in Warrap to advocate for reconciliation; among these were meetings held with the women, youth and traditional authorities of the Thiik and Luanyjang communities to discuss strained relations and ways to mend them. Despite initial resistance from both sides,</p>

the two communities agreed to a dialogue, leading to their participation in a conference in Romic, which mended relations among Tonj East communities

In Western Equatoria, the Mission's engagement with authorities and Joint Border Committee members in Mvolo, Mundri East and Mundri West Counties improved advocacy for peaceful pastoral migration with their counterparts (the Dinka Agar and Tout) in Lakes and Mundari pastoralists in Central Equatoria. In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, the Mission supported the dissemination of the migration resolutions between the Dinka Malual and the Misseriya and the Dinka Malual and the Rizeigat in Aweil East, Aweil West and Aweil Centre Counties. The resolutions aimed at preventing migration-related conflicts, enhancing social cohesion and fostering reconciliation. In Eastern Equatoria, the Mission supported the Hujang peace and reconciliation committee in the conduct of a dialogue and a royal visit to the 9 villages within the Hujang Kingdom, and also supported the Otuho peace task force in the conduct of a 5-village peace dialogue that targeted the three kingdoms of Maya, Hujang and Dongotona, which restored peace within the area and resulted in the peaceful movement of people and goods. These interventions helped restore confidence among communities and people

Advocacy meetings were held with women-led associations, the state Ministry of Gender and the state peace commissioner to sensitize women on their role in conflict management in Central Equatoria

The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts

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Workshops on conflict management were organized to encourage communities and government authorities to mitigate intercommunal conflict, land/border disputes, cattle raiding, revenge killings and age-set violence. For example, in Upper Nile, a workshop was facilitated for members of the informal mitigation and dispute resolution mechanism, resulting in a consensus to resolve intercommunal conflicts in the local court, which enhanced intercommunal relationships

Workshops in Lakes and Western Equatoria States contributed to conflict analysis and strategies to address conflict management related to pastoral migration and cattle raiding

Promotion of understanding among local stakeholders, including government authorities, community leaders, young people, women's groups, civil society actors and traditional authorities on the roles and responsibilities of the Government and communities at large to prevent, mitigate and resolve local conflicts, including improving civil-military relations, through the delivery of 20 capacity-building workshops in conflict management and mediation	25	<p>Capacity-building workshops were organized in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Unity to promote understanding among local stakeholders on the roles and responsibilities of the government, traditional leaders, civil society and communities at large to prevent, mitigate and resolve local conflicts. Civil-military dialogues conducted in greater Equatoria (notably in Central and Western Equatoria), Jonglei, Upper Nile and Warrap resulted in enhanced understanding among communities and the organized forces, and the facilitation of freedom of movement, trade and humanitarian access. The forums also saw increased participation from youth and women in political affairs and local conflict management and increased the accountability of the security sector institutions</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
Provision of support to the Government and communities for peaceful cross-border international and internal migration by preventing, mitigating and resolving conflicts between pastoralists and host communities, including joint border committees and key stakeholders, through the conduct of 10 conferences	9	<p>Conferences were held on the peaceful management of pastoral migration across South Sudan. Those initiatives resulted in agreements on, among other things, the peaceful management of pastoral migration, the establishment of mechanisms for addressing migration-related conflicts, migration routes, the timing of the migration and the carrying of arms. UNMISS also supported the dissemination of the resolutions adopted at the migration conferences to enhance compliance with the resolutions endorsed by the farming and pastoralist community</p>
Provision of support to Government authorities, traditional conflict management mechanisms, youth, women and communities, including civil society actors, in managing communal conflicts and localized reconciliation initiatives at UNMISS protection of civilian sites and other locations hosting internally displaced persons through 15 conflict-management events, good offices and shuttle diplomacy	41	<p>Events on conflict management were conducted on intracommunal and intercommunal conflicts at the protection of civilians sites and other locations hosting internally displaced persons. In Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap, sensitization forums brought together internally displaced persons, host communities, traditional leaders, youth and women and state authorities to promote peaceful coexistence while providing a platform to disseminate peace messages, to follow up on humanitarian needs and to engage with organized forces on issues raised by the communities. Focus group discussions were conducted with youth in preparation for their participation in the national "Our Peace" forum that enhanced the role of youth in peace and security and also strengthened the nexus between national and local-level peace processes. Those initiatives helped to foster reconciliation between communities and encouraged the return of internally displaced persons</p>

Provision of support to peace structures, including peace networks, inter-faith groups, women and youth clubs at the boma, county and state levels, for conflict management, peacebuilding and reconciliation through 10 capacity-building sessions	39	<p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p> <p>Capacity-building sessions were held to support peace structures at the state and county levels for conflict management, peacebuilding and reconciliation. Assistance included enhancing the conflict management skills of the interfaith council, local leaders, internally displaced persons in protection of civilians sites, youth, civil society and students, and implementing the women and peace and security agenda and gender issues in Unity, Warrap, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, and Eastern, Central and Western Equatoria. The role of women was promoted in peacebuilding through the provision of support for networking among women peace actors. This included mentorship activities in Unity State that targeted women leaders and peace club members in collaboration with UNDP and the University of Juba. The second phase of the food for peace project was completed in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal in collaboration with WFP. The project strengthened women's confidence and, as a result, food for peace teams were praised as capable peace ambassadors</p> <p>These initiatives contributed to an increase in the participation of women in decision-making processes and the development of a joint action plan for promoting women's participation in peace and reconciliation. 12 boma peace committees were created in Yei and Lainya Counties in Central Equatoria to support early warning, response and the mitigation of conflict at the local level. Members of special mobile courts for Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Warrap States and Marial Bai agreement monitoring committees were trained to manage cattle movement-related conflicts</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
Provision of support to enhance the capacity of local authorities and traditional and community leaders to operationalize local traditional mechanisms for conflict management, including inclusive dialogue and reconciliation, through the conduct of 30 meetings and 10 capacity-building workshops	52	<p>Meetings and capacity-building workshops were held in all states to enhance the capacity of local authorities and traditional and community leaders to operationalize local traditional mechanisms for conflict management, including inclusive dialogue and reconciliation</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to</p>



<p>Provision of support to civil society actors, government officials, youth and women to promote inclusivity, national identity, good relations and equal opportunity so as to reverse ethnic polarization and repair the social fabric through 20 advocacy meetings and 10 dialogue forums</p>	53	<p>opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p> <p>Advocacy meetings were held across the country to provide support to civil society actors, government representatives and youth and women to promote inclusivity and promote understanding on national identity, good relations and equal opportunities</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
	17	<p>Dialogue forums were delivered to promote national identity, social cohesion and inclusivity across the country. The establishment of a “Young Women for Peace and Reconciliation” initiative to support grass-roots efforts to increase women’s inclusion and participation in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and women-to-women forums targeting women members of the key political parties acted as an entry point to defuse polarization and improve relations in Western Equatoria State, which reinvigorated the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity. Forums on national identity led to enhanced understanding among youth and their communities about shared culture and social values. The workshop for youth on national identity motivated youth from all ethnic groups in Bor to join hands to repair a broken dyke during flooding. In Kuacjok, it led to calls for joint conferences between the communities to disseminate messages on peaceful coexistence and national identity. The Mission facilitated mediation efforts among government officials in Lakes State following tensions between them. As a result of the mediation, the government officials agreed to resolve their differences and adopted state action plans with a common vision</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
<p>Provision of support to promote local peace initiatives, social harmony and advance the concept of a coherent multi-ethnic and inclusive society, including in the opposition-controlled areas, through 9 peace education campaigns, 5 exchange visits targeting schools and communities, including peace clubs/ambassadors, and 16 sporting or cultural activities</p>	45	<p>Peace campaigns were held in Unity, Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Warrap and Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal to support social harmony. Notably, the sensitization outreach through radio talk shows, drama and theatre performances and workshops served as a platform for various stakeholders to come together and renew their commitment to peaceful coexistence and seek to peacefully resolve intercommunal conflicts</p>

The higher output was attributable mainly to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts

- 11 Visits were facilitated by UNMISS throughout the country to promote local peace initiatives. For example, communities of Tambura had been greatly affected by intercommunal conflict between the Azande and Balanda, which was further escalated by political influences. The visit to Tambura facilitated by the Mission for reputable community leaders and interfaith groups on peace missions focused on community peace consultations, peace sensitization and the identification of strategies for mediation and reconciliation in Tambura

Another exchange visit was organized to facilitate an official visit of state officials from the Pibor Administrative Area to meet the Governor and Cabinet of Jonglei in Bor, with the view of promoting social and economic relations. As a result, intercommunal relations improved, with Murle communities from the Pibor Administrative Area visiting Bor and Anyidi in Jonglei to sell their cows and meet their relatives, while traders from Bor visited the Pibor Administrative Area. Notably, some abducted children and stolen cattle were returned to Jonglei authorities

- 11 Sporting events were conducted, including a tournament of the “peace football league” in Yei to promote local peace initiatives and social harmony through sports. The “Sport for Peace” event included the delivery of sports equipment to peace clubs in Magwe, Nimule, Narus, Kapoeta and Torit in Eastern Equatoria. This brought together students from different schools and backgrounds to advocate for tolerance and promote sport as a unifying tool in South Sudan. Youth artists were supported to promote peace and disseminate COVID-19 awareness messages in southern Central Equatoria. The Mission also conducted a cultural event in Malual Kuel cattle camp to promote shared identities and foster positive social ties between cattle keepers from Gogrial East, Gogrial West and Tonj North Counties. The activity promoted peaceful coexistence and advocated for safe returns after the migration period

The lower number of activities was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of some planned activities

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## **Component 2: monitoring and investigating human rights**

54. During the 2020/21 period, UNMISS documented and verified 991 incidents that constituted violations and/or abuses of international human rights and international humanitarian law that resulted in 3,751 civilian victims, including 434 women and 398 children. In line with the trends observed since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement in 2018, violence involving community-based militias and civil defence groups constituted the majority of incidents (81 per cent), while violations attributed to conventional actors to the conflict continued to decline during the reporting period. Arbitrary killings, abductions, torture and ill-treatment, forced military recruitment, looting and the destruction of civilian property remained concerns.

55. Despite restrictions on access and movement, including those related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission was able to undertake investigations into major incidents of conflict-related violations and abuses occurring in major hotspot areas, mainly in northern Jonglei and the Pibor Administrative Area, the Yei area of Central Equatoria, greater Tonj in Warrap, the eastern and western parts of Lakes, the Tambura area of Western Equatoria, and in Renk and the Bunj area of Upper Nile. UNMISS maintained regular monitoring and situational awareness across all states to observe and document early warning signs of human rights violations and/or abuses.

56. Concerns regarding cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention were addressed at both the national and state level, including in rule of law and human rights forums, which were organized by the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, civil society organizations and other State and non-State actors. The Mission provided the necessary technical and logistical support, bringing together relevant government institutions, civil society organizations and international partners to improve the human rights situation in South Sudan. The UNMISS Human Rights Division drafted an advisory opinion on the decongestion of detention facilities in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as an advocacy letter to the newly appointed state governors on their respective roles in ensuring civilian protection and human rights in South Sudan. To address the human rights concerns identified in prisons, UNMISS, in partnership with local civil society organizations, conducted human rights sensitization sessions for prison officials and undertook the profiling of inmates sentenced to capital punishment in Juba, Wau and Torit state prisons. UNMISS also provided technical and capacity-building support to the South Sudan Human Rights Commission to strengthen its capacity to conduct the monitoring of prolonged and arbitrary detention cases and investigations of and reporting on human rights violations in Juba, Yei, Rumbek and Malakal.

57. UNMISS documented and verified 112 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence involving 183 survivors, 45 of whom were female minors, marking a slight decrease compared with the documentation and verification of 145 incidents involving 189 survivors during the previous reporting period. Intercommunal conflicts displayed an increasingly militarized character and a marked increase in the use of sexual violence as a tactic to harm, displace and threaten rival communities. UNMISS worked in close collaboration with the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the South Sudan National Police Service and opposition forces to develop and implement specific and time-bound commitments from parties to the conflict at the senior and operational levels to combat, prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence.

58. On 18 September 2020, the Chairman of NAS issued a unilateral communiqué on conflict-related sexual violence which reiterated the prohibitions on committing, commanding or condoning sexual violence and sought closer collaboration with the United Nations through the appointment of a high-level focal point. On 19 June 2021,

with technical support from the United Nations, the Minister for Defence and Veterans Affairs and the senior leadership of the Joint Defence Board officially launched the Action Plan for the Armed Forces on Addressing Conflict-related Sexual violence in South Sudan. This joint action plan, which consolidates the respective action plans of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and SPLA-IO that were issued in 2019, was signed and endorsed by the Joint Defence Board in January 2021. The inclusion of the joint action plan in Security Council resolution [2567 \(2021\)](#) as one of the benchmarks for the review of the sanctions regime (see [S/2021/321](#)), with the Government expected to report on the progress of its implementation by 15 April 2022, will serve as an additional tool to advocate for its effective and timely implementation.

59. UNMISS published four public reports during the reporting period on human rights violations and abuses in South Sudan. These included two quarterly briefs published in August and December 2020; a report published jointly with OHCHR in March 2021 on armed violence involving community-based militias in greater Jonglei between January and August 2020; and an annual report on violence affecting civilians, also published in March 2021. Following the publication of the report on violence in Jonglei, and subsequent peace dialogues between the Dinka, Nuer and Murle communities involved in the conflict, the Mission facilitated the release, family tracing and reunification of more than 80 abducted women and children, including some who were documented in the report, as part of a project led by OHCHR and funded by the reconciliation, stabilization and resilience trust fund. This marked an important step in rebuilding trust and fostering peacebuilding between the affected communities.

60. In support of the United Nations mandate to monitor, investigate and verify grave violations committed against children by armed forces and groups, 55 incidents affecting 89 children were verified during the period by the United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children in armed conflict, compared with 158 incidents affecting 181 children verified during the previous reporting period.

61. Support for the monitoring and implementation of the comprehensive action plan for ending and preventing grave violations against children and the delivery of capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions continued during the reporting period, including through the conduct of a total of 189 child protection awareness-raising, mainstreaming and training sessions across the 10 field locations, with a total of 10,126 beneficiaries. The beneficiaries included community members, United Nations personnel, Government security forces, SPLA-IO officers, the South Sudan Opposition Alliance and protection partners. In addition, following a child protection capacity-building session for 38 military justice personnel in May 2021, the South Sudan People's Defence Forces launched a mobile general court martial in Jonglei and Upper Nile States to begin trials for 60 perpetrators of atrocities committed against civilians, including children.

62. UNMISS continued to advocate strongly for appropriate measures to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict in South Sudan. Following broad-based consultations on the domestication of international crimes and the drafting of a report on the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, UNMISS continued to provide technical support to the parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs and the Committee on Legislation and Justice on the proposed incorporation of legislative provisions for the prosecution of international crimes within the South Sudan legislative framework.

63. In partnership with other stakeholders, UNMISS provided technical and logistical support to the interministerial committee on international mechanisms, led by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, to continue to advocate with the Transitional National Legislative Assembly on the ratification of the core international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

64. UNMISS continued to monitor the implementation of the transitional justice provisions of the Revitalized Agreement, including the progress made in the implementation of a ministerial order dated 29 January 2021 to establish the transitional justice institutions and mechanisms as provided in chapter V of the Revitalized Agreement. The Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs was tasked with overseeing the implementation of the provisions under chapters V and VI of the Revitalized Agreement on transitional justice mechanisms and the permanent constitution-making process, respectively, in South Sudan. As a result, the Ministry established a technical committee comprising representatives from the Government, political parties, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, the business community, faith-based groups, women and youth associations and civil society organizations to support the implementation of the provisions. The technical committee was launched by the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity on 30 June 2021.

65. The restrictions imposed in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic had a negative impact on the implementation of general human rights-related mandates and the follow-up on the thematic action plans. UNMISS, however, adopted remote monitoring methods through virtual advocacy meetings with stakeholders and worked with community-based organizations, community networks and radio stations to raise awareness on human rights-related issues and the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.1.1 Number of confirmed abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity (2018/19: 599; 2019/20: 1,132; 2020/21: 500)

UNMISS documented and verified 991 incidents that constituted violations and/or abuses of international human rights and international humanitarian law that resulted in 3,751 civilian victims (1,931 killed, 1,001 injured, 819 abducted), including 434 women and 398 children. Violence involving community-based militias and civil defence groups constituted the majority of incidents (81 per cent), while violations attributed to conventional actors to the conflict continued to decline. In addition to the above-mentioned incidents, 112 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence involving 183 survivors (175 female and 8 male), including 45 female minors, were documented and verified

2.1.2 Monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting on the use of cluster munitions and other conventional weapons deemed to have indiscriminate effects in violation of international law and related treaties (2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)

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

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Thorough documentation and verification of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual violence, as well as the identification of signs of early warning of human rights violations through the conduct of specific investigation missions, integrated missions and patrols (of long and short duration) and regular monitoring activities across the country	Yes	UNMISS conducted special field investigations to major hotspots where human rights violations and abuses occurred, mainly in northern Jonglei and the Pibor Administrative Area, the Yei area of Central Equatoria, greater Tonj in Warrap, the eastern and western parts of Lakes, the Tambura area of Western Equatoria, and in Renk and the Bunj area of Upper Nile, to support the documentation and verification of violations and abuses. The Mission maintained regular monitoring and situational awareness across all states to observe and document early warning signs of human rights violations and/or abuses
Establishment of profiles of key State and non-State actors involved in human rights violations and abuses across the country for accountability purposes and to ensure strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy	Yes	<p>The Mission continued to document and verify reported conflict-related sexual violence incidents through field offices. It also monitored trials related to such cases, such as the district court martial in Yei in July 2020, which enabled UNMISS to follow the hearings and identify gaps in the prosecution of sexual violence crimes as well as engage with relevant authorities in addressing those gaps. In addition, in-depth field investigations of conflict-related sexual violence cases continued through site visits and engagement with service providers, survivors and witnesses</p> <p>UNMISS continued to develop and update profiles of key State and non-State actors implicated in human rights violations and abuses. Accordingly, at least 12 new profiles were developed, while 8 profiles were updated during the reporting period</p> <p>UNMISS continued to ensure strict compliance with the human rights due diligence policy. In this regard, UNMISS conducted 58 risk assessments concerning requests for support to non-United Nations security forces to ensure their compliance with human rights standards, and provided support to UNMISS force headquarters by verifying eligibility to use United Nations property and/or services. On 7 June 2021, UNMISS adopted a new standard operating procedure on the policy, which also applies to all United Nations entities and components in South Sudan</p>
Publication of 3 public reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan	4	Public reports were issued during the period, including 3 reports on violence affecting civilians (published in August 2020, December 2020 and March 2021, respectively) and 1 investigative report with OHCHR entitled “Armed violence involving community-based militias in Greater Jonglei”, published in March 2021

Provision of technical support for civil society actors, particularly women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders, traditional justice actors, human rights defenders and journalists, to foster and promote a human rights culture through the conduct of 20 training sessions on the monitoring, investigation, documentation and reporting of human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence	20	Human rights capacity-building and sensitization activities were conducted throughout the country for a total of 608 national stakeholders, including 274 women. The participants comprised, inter alia, security forces, human rights defenders, religious leaders, internally displaced persons, teachers, local non-governmental organizations, women living near cantonment sites, and members of the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster and the joint consultation forum on conflict-related sexual violence
Provision of logistical support to 12 local human rights organizations to strengthen their operational capacities in monitoring and documenting human rights violations	12	Human rights organizations, including the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, the South Sudan Human Rights Defenders Network and various civil society organizations that comprise the Transitional Justice Forum and the Human Rights Forum, were provided with technical and logistical support to strengthen their substantive and operational capacity to carry out the monitoring and documentation of human rights violations
Protection of the human rights of people deprived of their liberty, including those sentenced to death, through weekly visits to government or opposition-run detention facilities across the country and sustained engagement with relevant State and non-State stakeholders through monthly meetings and 11 sensitization workshops and training sessions	Yes	<p>Consultative meetings were undertaken during regular weekly visits to prisons and detention facilities (at least twice per month per field office). This included advocacy engagements with local authorities to ensure compliance with international human rights standards</p> <p>UNMISS also facilitated a training session in Juba on monitoring conflict-related sexual violence, targeting 30 participants (including 20 women) from 19 civil society organizations working on human rights-related issues</p>
Provision of support in enhancing the knowledge base and skills of all statutory justice chain actors and customary courts to protect, respect and fulfil human rights and the rule of law through training and the conduct of 10 sensitization workshops across the country and 15 training workshops on human rights for the National Prison Service and the South Sudan National Police Service	Yes	<p>UNMISS supported the Justice and Human Rights Observatory in undertaking 3 training events for a total of 80 prison personnel (including 16 women), including the profiling of 362 inmates (including 81 women) sentenced to capital punishment in correction facilities in Juba, Wau and Torit</p> <p>From 14 to 18 December 2020, UNMISS facilitated a workshop aimed at building trust and confidence between 30 formal and traditional justice actors and increasing the capacity of all justice actors to perform their mandated functions in a coordinated way that respects human rights. A subsequent meeting was held between formal justice actors and community-based dispute resolution committees to begin to identify ways in which serious incidents could be referred to the formal justice system for investigation and prosecution</p>

		<p>The lower-than-planned number of workshops was attributable mainly to restrictions on large gatherings in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
<p>Provision of technical advice and assistance to the national justice sector to promote accountability through the development of stronger linkages along the entire justice chain, including through support for mobile courts and the dedicated capacity within the justice sector that was established to investigate and prosecute cases of sexual and gender-based violence and other serious human rights violations</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS continued to provide technical advice and support at the national and subnational levels to advance accountability for serious crimes. UNMISS provided support for national-level officials from across the justice chain to travel to Western Bahr el-Ghazal State to assess local justice sector needs, identify opportunities for enhanced cooperation along the justice chain and hear the specific needs expressed by local stakeholders. Following the redesignation of the Juba and Bentiu protection of civilians sites, UNMISS deployed 9 Corrections Advisers (government-provided personnel) and 6 Justice Advisers (government-provided personnel) to field offices in Bentiu, Wau and Kuacjok to provide case-based mentoring and other technical support to national justice sector actors, including prosecutors, judges and prison officials. 2 additional Justice Advisers (government-provided personnel) were deployed to UNMISS headquarters in Juba to provide technical assistance to the Mission's activities related to law reform and military justice. UNMISS also provided technical advice and monitoring to mobile courts deployed by UNDP to Bentiu and Malakal, resulting in the disposal of over 35 cases, including serious crimes and appeals from customary courts</p>
<p>Provision of technical support for a model case management system to track the progress of cases throughout the justice system to, inter alia, identify prolonged and arbitrary detention and improve efficiency and coordination along the entire justice chain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS provided technical support to train approximately 20 justice actors in the use of the case management tracking system that was developed with the support of UNDP</p>
<p>Provision of support and technical assistance in building the knowledge and reinforcing the skills of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the South Sudan National Police Service and other parties to the conflict, on human rights and international humanitarian law standards regarding sexual violence and child rights, through monthly coordination meetings, monthly engagement and the conduct of 12 training sessions</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS supported human rights training-of-trainers sessions for 13 personnel of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces. Subsequently, trainers from the Defence Forces further facilitated 3 training sessions for more than 200 Defence Forces officers drawn from the military police, military intelligence and the Presidential Republican Guard (Tiger Battalion) at both national- and state-level South Sudan People's Defence Forces military barracks</p> <p>12 training sessions on conflict-related sexual violence targeting the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, SPLA-IO and NAS were organized in various locations across the country. Technical assistance was provided to all aforementioned parties in the implementation of commitments</p>



underlined under their respective conflict-related sexual violence action plans, command orders and/or unilateral communiqués. The sustained engagement and provision of technical support facilitated new commitments and the creation of new materials on prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence

In October 2020, the South Sudan People's Defence Forces developed a comprehensive training curriculum on conflict-related sexual violence for systematic use by their instructors to train new recruits and forces deployed across the country. Furthermore, in the spirit of the Revitalized Agreement, the Minister for Defence and Veterans Affairs and the senior leadership of the Joint Defence Board officially launched the Action Plan for the Armed Forces on Addressing Conflict-related Sexual Violence in South Sudan, developed with technical support from the Mission, to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict on 19 June 2021

On the same note, the year-long engagement with NAS leadership resulted in the issuance of a unilateral communiqué addressing conflict-related sexual violence issues within their forces on 18 September 2020

Awareness-raising training sessions targeting elements of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and SPLA-IO were organized in various locations across the country, including in Rumbek, Torit, Juba, Kuacjok, Aweil, Bor and Yei. Participants benefited from discussions on conflict-related sexual violence, including on obligations stemming from the Defence Forces and SPLA-IO action plans on conflict-related sexual violence. The sessions were attended by 285 senior personnel from the Defence Forces and SPLA-IO, including 18 women

4 remote training sessions on conflict-related sexual violence were also delivered to 4 NAS personnel, including the designated United Nations high-level focal point

Provision of technical support to stakeholders with regard to the implementation of the recommendations accepted as part of the universal periodic review through the organization of quarterly consultative sessions and the drafting of reports for the implementation of ratified international human rights treaties

Yes

Routine engagements were held with key officials from the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, SPLA-IO and the South Sudan National Police Service. UNMISS extended its engagement activities to non-signatory parties of the peace agreement, in particular NAS

UNMISS provided technical support to the national interministerial committee on international human

		rights mechanisms to consolidate information-gathering tools and nationwide State-level consultations to inform the report of South Sudan on the universal periodic review, due in October 2021. As at 30 June 2021, the drafting of the report was ongoing
		UNMISS also provided technical support to civil society organizations in the ongoing drafting of the corresponding shadow report of the universal periodic review
Provision of technical support to the South Sudan Human Rights Commission for the implementation of its constitutional mandate through the conduct of 12 workshops on monitoring, investigations, documentation and reporting for the protection and promotion of human rights	12	Workshops were undertaken for 60 members of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission covering a wide range of topics, including monitoring, investigations and reporting, advocacy engagement with various human rights duty bearers, the design of a detention monitoring checklist and roles in monitoring and reporting as they relate to various treaty body reporting mechanisms and the universal periodic review process
Provision of support to 50 human rights forums across the country, in cooperation with civil society organizations	48	Human rights forums were held at both the national and state levels to deliberate and make recommendations on various human rights issues, including advisory opinions on the decongestion of detention facilities in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well a letter to the newly appointed state governors on their respective roles in the protection and promotion of human rights in South Sudan  In addition, members of the Human Rights Forum facilitated the awareness-raising and sensitization of the general public through targeted panel discussions focusing on a wide range of human rights topics through the weekly <i>Know Your Rights</i> Radio Miraya talk show
Provision of advocacy and support to the Government as a party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other relevant instruments governing explosive weapons to monitor, investigate, verify and report on suspected cluster strikes and the utilization of other conventional weapons in violation of international law and treaties	Yes	Representatives of the national mine action authority attended 3 international conferences, with the technical and administrative support of UNMISS, aimed at raising awareness of the country's progress towards compliance with international treaties, as follows: (a) the eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (November 2020); (b) the twenty-fourth International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers (May 2021); and (c) the intersessional meetings of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (June 2021)  During the eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the request of the Government of South Sudan for a

		five-year extension to clear all known mined areas within its territory was unanimously granted
Provision of advocacy for information-sharing between local communities and the South Sudan National Police Service in relation to human rights violations and abuses, including on the reporting mechanisms, through the conduct of sensitization workshops and outreach programmes for the South Sudan National Police Service, community leaders, civil society organizations and youth and women's representatives inside and outside UNMISS protection of civilian sites	32	Workshops and outreach programmes were carried out by the Mission aimed at fostering human rights-based policing and encouraging sensitization on major human rights topics of concern to police, such as human rights standards, the identification of human rights violations, investigations, arrests, detention, the use of force, groups requiring special protection or treatment, protection and redress for victims. The importance of timely and accurate reporting, follow-up and recordkeeping with regard to human rights violations was emphasized
The conduct of a nationwide communications campaign on the Mission's mandated activities to provide impartial monitoring, verification and reporting on human rights and to combat impunity for abuses and violations, including; (a) the production of 35 multimedia products, including digital news and audiovisual stories, photography albums and social media engagements; (b) 8 public service announcements and 40 one-hour human rights-focused Your Rights programmes broadcast on Radio Miraya; and (c) 2 outreach events and the distribution of promotional products to raise awareness of the Day of the African Child, International Women's Day, Human Rights Day and the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence	Yes	A nationwide communications campaign was conducted in relation to the Mission's human rights activities, including:
	75	Multimedia products, including 31 digital news stories, 3 audiovisual stories, 7 photography albums and 34 original social media engagements with story or audiovisual links and retweets from OHCHR and United Nations Headquarters. Dedicated social media campaigns were conducted to promote the 16 Days of Activism campaign, Human Rights Day, Red Hand Day and the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict. The increase in coverage was the result of efforts across the Mission to prioritize the promotion of human rights issues during a critical time in the peace process
	6	Public service announcements
	46	<i>Know Your Rights</i> radio programmes broadcast
	11	Outreach campaigns were conducted across the country in relation to the 16 Days of Activism campaign and Human Rights Day, as well as for specific events in Juba and Aweil to mark the Day of the African Child and International Women's Day, with a focus on combating impunity for human rights violations against women. The increase in campaigns was the result of efforts by particular field offices to hold events dedicated to raising awareness of human rights issues at their locations

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

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.2.1 No increase in the confirmed number of violations and abuses committed against women, including sexual and gender-based

112 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence affecting 183 survivors (175 female and 8 male) were reported and verified during the reporting period. Of the 183 survivors, 45 were female

violence (2018/19: 254; 2019/20: 145; 2020/21: 200)

2.2.2 Reports on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan by relevant United Nations and non-United Nations actors, including international and national non-governmental and civil society organizations (2018/19: 3; 2019/20: 2; 2020/21: 4)

minors. These figures compare with 145 incidents of conflict-related violence involving 189 survivors that were documented during the previous reporting period

1 report was issued by the Mission in March 2021, in partnership with OHCHR, on the armed violence involving community-based militias in Jonglei State and the Pibor Administrative Area, which documented human rights violations and abuses, including acts of sexual violence committed against women and children

In addition, the report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan ([A/HRC/46/53](#)) was issued on 4 February 2021 and the report of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan ([S/2021/365](#)) was issued on 15 April 2021. Both reports included sections on conflict-related sexual violence. Furthermore, the regular reports of the Secretary-General on South Sudan have dedicated sections on conflict-related sexual violence

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements at the national and state levels as a reporting mechanism to detect, prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence, including the organization of 4 meetings of the technical working group on monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements, and draft 4 quarterly reports for submission to United Nations Headquarters on patterns and trends of conflict-related sexual violence	4	Meetings of the technical working group on monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements were held in August and October 2020 and in February and June 2021. UNMISS also continued to actively participate in forums led by other United Nations entities, including the South Sudan Protection Cluster and the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster, at both the national and state levels. In addition, bilateral meetings with the UNMISS force's Gender Focal Point and the United Nations Population Fund's Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster were conducted to strengthen the timely exchange of information on incidents of conflict-related sexual violence and referral pathways
	4	Quarterly reports integrating conflict-related sexual violence trends and pattern analyses were drafted and forwarded to United Nations Headquarters. The report for the last quarter of the reporting period encapsulated annual trends and patterns of conflict-related sexual violence which contributed to the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence ( <a href="#">S/2021/312</a> )
Organization and conduct of 6 meetings with representatives of the parties to the conflict to monitor and support the implementation of the joint communiqué on addressing conflict-related sexual violence	10	Meetings were conducted with representatives of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs to support the implementation of commitments taken under the conflict-related sexual violence action plan launched in 2019, pursuant to the 2014 joint communiqué of the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations on addressing conflict-related sexual violence. 4 additional meetings were carried out to support the development of a

		comprehensive training curriculum on conflict-related sexual violence and the Action Plan for the Armed Forces on Addressing Conflict-related Sexual Violence in South Sudan. As a result of these meetings and regular engagement, a comprehensive training curriculum on conflict-related sexual violence, and the Action Plan, were launched in October 2020 and June 2021, respectively, with technical assistance from UNMISS
In line with Security Council resolution 1960 (2010) on sexual violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, organization and conduct of 4 meetings of the joint consultation forum on conflict-related sexual violence to improve coordination among actors for advocacy and response in addressing conflict-related sexual violence	4	Meetings with members of the joint consultation forum on conflict-related sexual violence were held in August and December 2020 and in January and June 2021. The meetings proved essential to fostering greater information-sharing and dialogue between the members and UNMISS on trends and patterns in conflict-related sexual violence and the identification of hotspots for sexual violence, as well as consultation and awareness-raising
Organization and conduct of 12 awareness-raising events, including 8 workshops, in each region to celebrate the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, in coordination with relevant civil society organizations, to promote the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence	12	Awareness-raising events, including 8 workshops, were conducted in Yei, Wau, Bentiu, Bor, Kuacjok, Rumbek, Pibor, Malakal and Lobonok within the framework of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, in collaboration with partners from civil society, government and other stakeholders. 418 participants, including 103 women, comprising religious leaders, service providers, security forces personnel, internally displaced persons living in protection of civilians sites, church youth members, women's associations and community leaders took part in the activities
Provision of technical support for the oversight committee for the monitoring of the implementation of the action plan of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces on addressing conflict-related sexual violence through the conduct of 4 sensitization activities, including meetings, dialogues, workshops and training sessions	4	Sensitization activities, including 3 meetings and 1 workshop that targeted 40 participants, were undertaken to support the unification of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and SPLA-IO action plans on conflict-related sexual violence. UNMISS provided technical support to the drafting committee, whose membership comprised representatives from the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, SPLA-IO, the South Sudan Opposition Alliance and the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, and was mandated with the development of the consolidated action plan and with providing technical support to the Minister for Defence and Veterans Affairs. The unified action plan, entitled Action Plan for the Armed Forces on Addressing Conflict-related Sexual Violence in South Sudan, was officially launched by the Joint Defence Board and the Minister for Defence and Veterans Affairs on 19 June 2021

Provision of 12 practice-based training sessions for judge advocates in the Military Justice Directorate to promote accountability for conflict-related sexual violence, and provision of technical assistance to the Military Justice Directorate to strengthen the legal framework governing military justice in South Sudan	No	Training sessions planned for the period were postponed owing to COVID-19-related restrictions on large gatherings. Instead, UNMISS supported the Military Justice Directorate in the deployment of 6 general courts martial to Bentiu, Maridi, Bor, Malakal, Renk and Juba. In total, these general courts martial disposed of 65 cases. During these deployments, the Military Justice Directorate also distributed more than 6,000 pocket cards entitled “Five key messages to prevent rape and other forms of sexual violence”, which were developed and produced with UNMISS support
Promotion of the efforts to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children at UNMISS protection of civilian sites and all states in South Sudan through the conduct of 10 community workshops	38	<p>Workshops, totalling 1,390 participants, were conducted on several sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence topics. Topics included introducing the issues, conducting interviews, interviewing children, working with victims of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, and pathways for referral. In addition, specialized police teams and field office personnel conducted weekly co-location and engagements with the South Sudan National Police Service and its specialized police units and provided practical exercises on initial actions at crime scenes and the collection of evidence</p> <p>The higher number of workshops was attributable mainly to operational needs identified in collaboration with communities across South Sudan</p>

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

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.3.1 No increase in the number of reported incidents of grave violations against children, such as children associated with armed forces and groups, sexual violence and abuse, attacks in schools and hospitals, abductions and the denial of humanitarian assistance (2018/19: 267; 2019/20: 158; 2020/21:250)

55 incidents affecting 89 children (28 girls and 61 boys) were verified by the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, compared with 158 incidents affecting 181 children (155 boys and 26 girls) verified during the previous reporting period

The decrease in the number of violations and child victims was attributable to the implementation of the comprehensive action plan for the prevention of grave violations against children by the parties to the Revitalized Agreement, the improved security situation and the reduction in the intensity of armed conflict in most parts of the country

In addition, the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children verified 5 incidents of attacks on hospitals and 3 incidents of denial of humanitarian access, as well as 5 incidents of the military use of schools and 1 incident of the military use of a hospital

2.3.2 Clear functional actions undertaken towards the partial or full implementation of the comprehensive action plan for ending the six grave violations against children

UNMISS continued to support the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity in the implementation of the comprehensive action plan for the prevention of grave violations against children, which was signed in February 2020. In this regard, 2 high-level committees (a high-level interministerial committee and a national technical committee) were formed and 6 coordination meetings were held to provide key oversight roles in the execution of the comprehensive action plan. In addition, 9 state-level technical committees were established in 9 of the 10 states to lead the implementation of the plan at the state level

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring, investigation and verification of grave violations committed against children by armed forces and groups and reporting of such violations to the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, as required under Council resolution <a href="#">1612 (2005)</a> , and to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, including through annual inputs for the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of children in armed conflict	Yes	UNMISS verified 55 incidents of grave child rights violations affecting 89 children (28 girls and 61 boys) through its monitoring, investigation and verification mechanism  UNMISS submitted 4 global horizontal notes and contributed to the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict ( <a href="#">A/75/873-S/2021/437</a> )
Production of quarterly reports on trends of violations of child rights ("global horizontal" notes) in South Sudan (4 notes expected annually)	4	Quarterly reports on trends of violations of child rights in South Sudan (global horizontal notes) were submitted to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, which informed the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict ( <a href="#">A/75/873-S/2021/437</a> )
Coordination of child protection activities through the organization of 4 senior-level meetings of the country task force of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict and 6 meetings of the technical working group of the mechanism with child protection stakeholders in Juba	No  8	Senior-level meetings of the country task force could not be organized owing to COVID-19-related restriction measures  Meetings of the country task force technical working group (consisting of members of UNICEF and UNMISS) were held to streamline the collection of information process of the monitoring and reporting mechanism and provide updates to the Mission leadership on progress made in the protection of children in South Sudan
Provision of 2 workshops for the South Sudan People's Defence Forces at the national level and 2 sensitization sessions for child protection actors/partners in Juba at the national level to strengthen the monitoring, verification, analysis and reporting mechanism for grave violations and abuses committed against children, and 30 training sessions at the field office level on child	12	Child protection training workshops for members of the high-level interministerial committee and the national technical-level committee were organized in Juba to equip participants to better uphold their oversight role in the implementation of the comprehensive action plan. A total of 233 participants drawn from all organized forces and officials from parties to the implementation of the comprehensive action plan under the Revitalized

protection issues and grave violations against children for parties to the conflict, state and local authorities and civil society organizations	73	<p>Transitional Government of National Unity were the targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>Training sessions at the field office level were conducted on child protection, benefiting 2,560 participants, including military officers, community members and stakeholders</p> <p>The higher numbers were attributable mainly to the grouping of trainees into smaller groups within the recommended limit of the COVID-19 protocols on meetings, thereby increasing the number of workshops and training sessions for participants</p>
Provision of support for and monitoring of the implementation of the comprehensive action plan, including the existing military command orders of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and of punitive orders prohibiting and criminalizing the recruitment and use of children, rape and sexual violence, attacks and occupation/use of schools and hospitals by the armed forces and armed groups in order to increase accountability and fight impunity	176	<p>Engagement meetings were conducted with the high-level interministerial committee and the national technical committee to ensure the involvement and participation of national actors in the implementation of the comprehensive action plan. In addition, UNMISS continued to provide technical advice to the leadership of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, SPLA-IO and the South Sudan Opposition Alliance to facilitate the prevention of and response to the six grave violations. UNMISS also engaged with the military justice sector to ensure the enforcement of accountability measures under the comprehensive action plan. As a result, actions were taken to ensure that schools and hospitals were vacated by parties to the conflict and the commencement of legal trials of perpetrators of grave child rights violations was observed</p>
Provision of technical support for the development and implementation of an effective and fair juvenile justice system, including for juveniles vulnerable to inclusion in the conflict	Yes	<p>UNMISS completed a baseline assessment of the juvenile detention centre in Wau in June 2021. This assessment reviewed current procedures and practices and identified areas for possible intervention by UNMISS and other partners</p> <p>UNMISS further supported the National Prison Service of South Sudan in developing a 3-year strategic plan, in which the Prison Service committed to continuing to train more prison personnel in the supervision of juveniles in contact with the law and establish more juvenile reformatories to ensure appropriate segregation of juvenile offenders from adult prisoners</p>

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

66. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to support humanitarian access and participate in humanitarian coordination forums and protection cluster meetings to ensure timely early warning and early response, situational awareness and coordinated action to emerging humanitarian situations. The Mission's support remained focused on providing, upon request, force protection to support the delivery



of humanitarian assistance in high-risk areas and on providing other logistical support within its resources. The Mission also undertook maintenance of several key main supply routes, including the Juba-Bor and Mankien-Jonglei roads.

67. Of 44 humanitarian requests received, UNMISS responded to 27, while 17 other requests were either supported by the Mission through other means or cancelled by the requester or as a result of lack of access. The Mission also provided 60 military escorts for humanitarian convoys or road movements of varying duration, mostly in Equatoria, Unity, Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal.

68. Mine action activities, including the survey and clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance from roads, airstrips, food drops and distribution sites, as well as other locations prioritized by humanitarian actors, enabled the safe and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance. Assessment and clearance operations enabled partners to facilitate the establishment of four humanitarian hubs in Jonglei, Unity, and Western Bahr el-Ghazal. UNMISS also assessed a food air drop zone for WFP in Gumuruk in Jonglei, and a water pipeline project for UNICEF in Juba. Mine action activities remained critical to enabling the implementation of the Mission's mandate and ensuring the safety and security of the Mission and associated personnel, as well as the local population.

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

3.1.1 Reduction (percentage) in the number of access impediments (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 30 per cent)

During the reporting period, 559 incidents affecting humanitarian access were recorded, including 166 incidents of violence against personnel, 121 incidents of violence against assets, 62 active hostilities, 74 bureaucratic impediments, 69 incidents of operational interference, 48 restrictions on movements and 19 COVID-19-related restrictions. This represents a decrease of 5.7 per cent compared with 593 incidents reported during the same period in 2019/20. In addition, 8 humanitarian staff were killed while carrying out their duties

3.1.2 Kilometres of route verification, clearance operations or convoy escort/route-proving conducted on priority routes and locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors to mitigate threats from landmines and unexploded ordnance and permit freedom of movement for United Nations and humanitarian actors (2018/19: 6,789 km; 2019/20: 6,531 km; 2020/21: 3,500 km)

UNMISS verified, cleared and conducted escort/route-proving along 6,764 km, 347 of which was assessed for landmines and unexploded ordnance and 6,417 of which was provided with escorts to enhance freedom of movement for mission patrols and humanitarian actors

UNMISS conducted road assessments for WFP between Kapoeta in Central Equatoria and Pochala in Jonglei, a route utilized to deliver food to more than 15,000 beneficiaries

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of action plans at the field level to enhance access for humanitarian actors through the provision of a safe and secure environment, including in and around UNMISS protection of civilian sites	Yes	UNMISS worked closely with humanitarian actors to create conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance through the provision of support to coordination mechanisms and a safe and secure environment for humanitarian operations, upon request and within its capacity

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		<p>In Unity State, UNMISS successfully facilitated engagements among internally displaced person leaders, youth, humanitarian partners and local authorities, which led to the withdrawal of threats issued against staff from the Equatoria region, resulting in improved service delivery in the Bentiu internally displaced persons site. In Central Equatoria, UNMISS engaged the South Sudan National Police Service and military leadership at the Yei checkpoint, which ensured the unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safe passage of staff of humanitarian agencies in Juba internally displaced persons sites, as well as maintenance of the civilian character of the sites following violence orchestrated by criminal gangs</p> <p>UNMISS worked closely with humanitarian partners to update contingency plans at the protection of civilians site in Malakal and sites next to Mission bases in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Naivasha, and at hotspots across the country, to ensure appropriate response and enhance the safety and security of internally displaced persons and the safe delivery of services by humanitarian actors, including to Gumuruk and Verteth in Jonglei</p>
Survey and clearance of 700 villages/towns at locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors; verification of helicopter landing sites and airstrips, within 72 hours of tasking by UNMISS; and provision of convoy escorts/route-proving for safer freedom of movement for UNMISS and humanitarian actors	682	<p>Villages/towns in locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors were surveyed and cleared, and included the removal of abandoned ordnance and stockpiles from civilian infrastructures, including 10 health clinics, 3 schools, 68 water points, 111 agricultural sites and 38 marketplaces</p> <p>The lower-than-planned number of surveys and clearance of villages/towns was the result of the actual locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors, including sites for food air drops, humanitarian hubs and temporary operating bases, which are typically not in towns/villages</p>
	100	Per cent of requests relating to helicopter landing sites and airstrips were addressed within 72 hours
	6,417	Km of patrol escorts were provided to enhance freedom of movement for UNMISS and humanitarian actors. The provision of patrol escort support increased throughout the period because the designation of UNMISS protection of civilians sites as internally displaced persons camps enabled the Force to reprioritize and implement more patrols
150 patrol days of the Riverine Unit to facilitate safe movement along the White Nile of United Nations and other humanitarian agencies (6 round-trip barge escort patrols, 25 days per patrol)	210	<p>Patrol days of the Riverine Unit were achieved to facilitate the safe movement of United Nations and other humanitarian agencies along the White Nile</p> <p>The higher actual number of Riverine Unit patrol days than planned was attributable to changing</p>

		security conditions, and humanitarian agencies requesting more force protection from the Riverine Unit
1,200 unit patrol days to facilitate safe access to airfields, roads and other locations for humanitarian agencies (100 patrol days per month for 12 months)	4,583	<p>Unit patrol days were achieved to facilitate safe access to airfields, roads and other locations for humanitarian agencies</p> <p>The higher actual number of unit patrol days than planned for force protection was attributable to the higher number of patrols per day, owing to increased requests from humanitarian partners for force protection</p>
Contribution towards situational awareness of the conflict environment from a local perspective for national and international humanitarian organizations through situational briefings, as requested	Yes	<p>UNMISS participated regularly in humanitarian coordination forums across all states, providing information gathered during patrols to remote locations where humanitarian partners had no access or a low footprint. Across the country, UNMISS alerted humanitarian partners about the displacement of people and related service gaps, leading to the planning of humanitarian responses. For instance, in Lakes, UNMISS provided updates to humanitarian actors about the displacement of approximately 5,000 people in Mingkaman in Awerial County and 1,600 in Rumbek East County, which led to a rapid needs assessment using UNMISS air assets to inform humanitarian response plans. In Western Equatoria, UNMISS observed emerging challenges to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and subsequently briefed humanitarian actors, who planned interventions for approximately 3,738 individuals, composed of returnees and refugees, from the Central African Republic. In Upper Nile, UNMISS informed humanitarian partners about 7,000 flood-affected people in Kaldak in Canal/Pigi County in Jonglei, which led to a multi-cluster assessment and responses from Malakal</p>
Conduct of a nationwide multimedia campaign to promote the Mission's mandate and achievements in relation to facilitating the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, through the production of 80 multimedia products, including digital news and audiovisual stories, photography albums and social media engagements, for distribution on United Nations Headquarters and UNMISS platforms as well as to external media outlets; and 40 <i>Working Together</i> one-hour radio programmes focusing on humanitarian activities in collaboration with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations	<p>Yes</p> <p>135</p>	<p>A nationwide multimedia campaign was conducted throughout the year to promote the Mission's mandate and achievements in relation to facilitating the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, including:</p> <p>Multimedia products produced and distributed, including 57 digital news stories, 7 audiovisual stories, 64 original social media engagements with story or audiovisual links and daily retweets from United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations country team in South Sudan, and 7 photography albums</p> <p>The <i>Working Together</i> radio programme on Radio Miraya was suspended during the period owing to</p>

the impact of COVID-19 on the ability of the United Nations country team to support a dedicated radio programme

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

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

3.2.1 No increase in the number of security incidents involving United Nations and designated personnel, assets and installations in and around UNMISS protection of civilian sites (2018/19: 295; 2019/20: 383; 2020/21: 442)

474 security incidents were reported, compared with 383 reported during the 2019/20 period. The increase in the number of security incidents was attributable in part to challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and socioeconomic factors which led to increases in criminal activity, including intrusions into United Nations facilities and thefts and burglaries

3.2.2 No increase in the number of violations of the status-of-forces agreement as it pertains to UNMISS and its personnel, assets and installations throughout South Sudan (2018/19: 171; 2019/20: 265; 2020/21: 265)

315 violations of the Status of Forces Agreement were recorded during the reporting period, representing an increase from 265 in the previous reporting period. This excludes 7 cases of interference with UNMISS operations by SPLM/A-IO and other armed opposition groups. The number of violations in relation to the imposition of restrictions on movement affecting UNMISS personnel and operations also increased from 168 to 269, compared with the previous period. The increase was attributable to a new requirement by the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces that all sharing of information and flight safety assurance documents for the Mission's ground and air patrols must be acknowledged by its headquarters in Juba, rather than the usual practice of acknowledging such documents at the respective state-level Mechanism offices. This additional stipulation required the Mission to either postpone or cancel a significant number of its planned patrols. Following high-level meetings between UNMISS and the Government, a set of written guidelines was jointly endorsed between the Mission and the Government to coordinate UNMISS patrol movements with the Government. The Mission expects that with the implementation of the guidelines, the challenges related to freedom of movement for UNMISS patrols will abate

3.2.3 United Nations and humanitarian personnel receiving awareness training on landmines/explosive remnants of war as part of training on safe and secure approaches in field environments, Military Liaison Officer induction training courses and ad hoc requests by mission components and humanitarian partners (2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)

UNMISS provided briefing sessions regarding risk awareness related to threats from landmines and explosive remnants of war to 1,533 United Nations and humanitarian personnel, responding to 100 per cent of requests received, including various ad hoc requests by humanitarian partners. The briefing sessions were conducted through the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments programme and an induction training course for military liaison officers

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Regular engagement with relevant authorities of the Government of South Sudan, at both the national and local levels, regarding the UNMISS mandate and violations of the status-of-forces agreement, including any restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNMISS personnel, impacting the mandate of UNMISS, in order to achieve increased adherence to the provisions of the status-of-forces agreement	75  3	Notes verbales and letters related to various issues, including Status of Forces Agreement violations and other claims against the Mission, were sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and other governmental offices  Face-to-face and virtual meetings were held with various government institutions, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the National Revenue Authority, among others. The meetings addressed issues pertaining to the Status of Forces Agreement and its application, the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and the UNMISS mandate
Organization of 10 sensitization workshops or events, with the participation of Government representatives, targeting key stakeholders, including officials from justice and security institutions, to increase understanding of the United Nations and to promote respect for the status-of-forces agreement, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and other relevant international conventions	5	Virtual and in-person sensitization workshops were organized between July 2020 and March 2021 for officials of the Government of South Sudan, including those of the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration, and for officials of a number of state-level governments of South Sudan  5 planned workshops could not be held owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of awareness-training on landmines and explosive remnants of war to United Nations and humanitarian personnel to increase their knowledge of threats and how to operate in a contaminated environment	Yes	Training on landmines and explosive remnants of war was provided to 1,533 United Nations and humanitarian personnel to increase their knowledge of threats and teach them how to operate in a contaminated environment
Dissemination of mine action information and guidance to stakeholders on a monthly basis and provision of targeted maps or information in response to specific requests	Yes	Information, maps and guidance on mine action (including accidents, new or existing threats and operations) were updated and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Bespoke maps and information were provided to stakeholders on a regular basis to highlight known hazards in their target areas
The provision of perimeter security at 22 UNMISS bases and sites	Yes	Perimeter security was provided at 22 UNMISS bases and sites during the reporting period
Provision of advocacy and daily liaison with the relevant national authorities, including immigration officers and airport security actors, on the freedom of movement of United Nations staff, including violations of the status-of-forces agreement	Yes	254 daily liaison meetings were conducted with the South Sudan National Police Service, immigration officers and Juba International Airport security actors to secure unhindered movement of United Nations personnel and address violations of the Status of Forces Agreement

#### **Component 4: supporting the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the peace process**

69. During the reporting period, UNMISS remained proactively engaged with parties to, partners and stakeholders of the Revitalized Agreement by exercising good offices to facilitate dialogue on the outstanding issues of the Revitalized Agreement and by providing technical expertise to some of the implementation organs.

70. The Mission initiated virtual dialogue forums with political parties and civil society to continue support so that political actors could continue to meaningfully engage, particularly in the light of the impact COVID-19-related restrictions had on the civic and political activities and on the overall pace and implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. The virtual iteration of the political parties forum brought together members of all the various political groups in South Sudan. Following the relaxation of COVID-19-related restrictions, and upon the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity, the Mission utilized its good offices to facilitate engagement with national- and state-level executives in cooperation and in coordination with partners, including IGAD and the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, to advance political cohesion and dialogue in support of an inclusive transition.

71. From March to June 2021, UNMISS supported multiple initiatives to facilitate constructive working relationships within the newly appointed state and local governments. UNMISS, IGAD and the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission organized trust- and confidence-building forums for government officials in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal. The participants committed to building trust and confidence among political parties in the states, and to creating conditions conducive to the return of the displaced population. UNMISS also organized governors' forums and leadership retreats in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei States as well as leadership retreats for state-level executive officials in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, and Warrap States. The leadership retreats brought together the state executives with local stakeholders to identify key governance priorities and associated actions to address them and provided an opportunity for the state governments to share experiences, understand their roles and foster state-level synergies for a unity government. The participants were also briefed on the Revitalized Agreement and its implementation. The Mission also facilitated county commissioner forums in Upper Nile, Western Equatoria and Western Bahr el-Ghazal States, each focusing on strategic planning and leadership for county authorities and on stakeholder participation in assessing governance priorities.

72. UNMISS actively built on key relationships and networks previously established with the parties to the conflict and other stakeholders to advance its good offices mandate and enable the parties to remain engaged. The Mission continued to have regular engagement with the President and the First Vice-President, through which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General urged continued and constructive participation in ongoing peace efforts while also emphasizing the role of women in the peace process. In this context, UNMISS hosted a series of dialogue forums and workshops to engage with a cross-section of national stakeholders and promote an open political discourse, a widening of the political space and the inclusive participation of a broad range of political and civil society actors in the political and peace process. These activities included virtual political forums and meetings with senior political party leadership and representatives, women and youth groups and civil society; and subnational dialogues and consultations, as well as political round tables and broadcasts on Radio Miraya.

73. As part of efforts to support the permanent constitution-making process, UNMISS facilitated a coordination meeting with partner organizations in February 2021 to discuss the timelines for activities, coordination, support, resource mobilization and terms of reference for the working group tasked with drafting a constitution. In May 2021, the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law facilitated a workshop in Juba for the parties to the agreement on the permanent constitution-making process, under the theme “Designing the path to a durable constitution for South Sudan”, to discuss a number of key issues left unresolved from the 2018 high-level revitalization forum. In preparation for this workshop, seven rounds of sensitization and consultation meetings were convened with the nominated representatives of the parties and key stakeholders on the parameters of the permanent constitution-making process as outlined in chapter VI of the Revitalized Agreement.

74. In May 2021, a political party forum on the first electoral process of South Sudan was organized by UNMISS in which national experts discussed the legal framework for elections and described the constitutional and legislative reviews envisioned by the Revitalized Agreement. At the forum, UNMISS introduced the United Nations normative framework for electoral assistance and its key objectives, including support to Member States to hold credible elections, institution-building and the prevention of electoral violence.

75. To advance critical reforms related to the peace process, UNMISS provided technical assistance to the South Sudan Law Reform Commission in order to review the South Sudan criminal law framework, and offered recommendations aimed at ensuring compliance with international and regional standards and best practices and the harmonization of national criminal laws. In coordination with UNDP and UN-Women, technical advice was provided to the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to help develop a national family law for South Sudan. UNMISS also supported the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in carrying out inclusive public consultations on the African Youth Charter as well as on key legal and policy instruments on youth, including a national sports bill and a national youth policy, and an act to establish a national youth enterprise development fund, which is required by chapter IV of the Revitalized Agreement.

76. Good offices and technical advice to transitional security bodies, including the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board and the National Prison Service, continued in partnership with the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, leading to three workshops convened by the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board to develop its first two Revitalized Agreement deliverables: a strategic security assessment and a security policy framework. UNMISS also worked with the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission as it developed and advanced its draft strategic and programmatic documents, and helped national authorities disseminate national firearm regulations in support of the national voluntary civilian disarmament strategy.

77. To expand the political space and enable a more accountable and participatory peace process, UNMISS continued to create linkages between opinion leaders and the general public through round-table discussions on Radio Miraya on various topics, including politics, security, peace, the economy and gender. The round tables provided a platform to engage experts, political leaders and eminent personalities and to interact with listeners on issues of public interest. In that regard, the Mission’s efforts to promote the provision in the Revitalized Agreement requiring 35 per cent female representation at all levels of governance and to advance the women and peace and security agenda continued throughout the reporting period, including through the organization of 29 workshops and forums to strengthen the capacity of women’s organizations and leaders to participate in decision-making processes.

**Expected accomplishment 4.1:** Progress towards the implementation of the peace agreement and advancement of the peace process

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.1.1 Pre-transitional and transitional institutions identified in the Revitalized Agreement are restructured, reconstituted and operational	The establishment of pre-transitional and transitional Revitalized Agreement institutions was completed; all bodies are operational and report to the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, as required by the Revitalized Agreement
4.1.2 Tasks identified in the Revitalized Agreement are implemented	Local and state governments and key commissions were established and operational, and progress was made in the implementation of key benchmarks in transitional security arrangements, the reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and the Council of States, and the commencement of the permanent constitution-making and transitional justice processes
4.1.3 Provisions in the Revitalized Agreement relating to the women, peace and security agenda and gender mainstreaming are implemented	Implementation of the 35 per cent provision in the Revitalized Agreement for women's participation in decision-making was in progress but remained slow. As at 30 June 2021, only 1 state had a female governor and only 26 per cent of cabinet ministers in the national Government were women

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices to the parties to the conflict for the resolution of contentious issues, and provision of support for the formulation of national policies based on transparent, participatory and accountable decision-making, including the participation of women at all levels of governance	Yes	UNMISS engaged regularly with the President, First Vice-President, Vice-Presidents, representatives of key ministries, senior security sector officials and local authorities to encourage the Government's continued commitment to the peace process and implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, and simultaneously advocated for transparency and inclusivity in ongoing initiatives
	6	UNMISS engaged extensively with the Revitalized Agreement institutions responsible for implementing critical tasks to ensure that challenges to the implementation of tasks were addressed and to encourage the participation of women in these institutions and in decision-making processes
		Meetings were held with representatives of the various institutions, including meetings with the Chairperson of the National Transitional Committee to address challenges to implementation and meetings with the National Constitutional Amendment Committee to discuss support and technical assistance to the constitutional process
Organization and conduct of 10 forums and workshops with political parties and key national civil society actors, including representatives of women's groups, to promote the opening of the political space and the participation of a broad range of	11	Forums and workshops were conducted by UNMISS through engagement with a cross-section of national stakeholders. Political forums were organized to promote open dialogue, the widening of political space and inclusive participation in political processes. The forums conducted included:



political and civil society actors in political processes, as well as 18 meetings with South Sudanese stakeholders, comprising faith-based groups, representatives of people with disabilities, youth groups, women's organizations and academia, to discuss key issues and to encourage and support full and inclusive dialogue and engagement and participation in political processes

70

(a) 4 virtual learning forums for political party representatives covering basic policy development, health-care policy, agricultural policy and political leadership; (b) 1 forum on the characteristics of political leadership; (c) 1 forum for political party leaders; (d) 2 women's leadership forums for female leaders of political parties and civil society; (e) 1 forum on the development of party communication strategies; (f) 1 forum on the review of the 2010 electoral process; and (g) 1 information-sharing forum on electoral needs assessments

Meetings were held with senior political party leadership, women and youth representatives of parties and opposition groups regarding their perspectives on the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly. Meetings were also held with other stakeholders, including faith-based groups and academia and think tanks, to hear their perspectives and to promote inclusive participation, and with ministerial under-secretaries to encourage support for forums and workshops

The higher-than-planned outputs arose from the need for increased engagement with all actors owing to the fluidity of the operational environment and the constantly changing political dynamics

8

Other events, including 3 workshops, were organized to foster dialogue and participatory engagement in political processes for women's organizations and youth groups. In addition, 3 subnational leadership retreats were held for representatives of state governments to encourage constructive engagement to strengthen governance. Furthermore, UNMISS participated in 2 workshops: 1 hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation on gender and diplomacy, and 1 hosted by the Ministry of Federal Affairs on the development of an applicable policy framework for the ministry

20

Political round tables were broadcast on Radio Miraya to provide a platform to enhance citizen awareness on issues affecting the peace process through inclusive dialogue and constructive engagement by target groups of stakeholders

Promotion of the women, peace and security agenda and gender provisions of the Revitalized Agreement, including the quota for the representation of women in the institutions, through (a) the sensitization of

30

During the reporting period, members of women's civil society organizations were sensitized on the women and peace and security agenda

Women's peace forums were conducted during the reporting period, including 1 two-day women's

female members of civil society organizations; (b) the conduct of 32 subnational women's peace forums and 1 national women's peace forum to foster dialogue and discussion to support the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement; and (c) the facilitation of a workshop on women's participation in public decision-making and in peace processes in accordance with Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) to target key stakeholders and opinion leaders in the National Legislative Assembly, political parties and civil society organizations

Promotion of transitional justice processes and accountability measures through the provision of technical assistance towards the establishment and operationalization of transitional justice mechanisms, including the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing, and the organization of 10 sensitization activities aimed at promoting an environment conducive to the implementation of transitional justice processes

Yes

leadership forum on political participation, with a focus on the implementation of the 35 per cent quota for the representation of women, organized by UNMISS in collaboration with the South Sudanese Women Intellectuals Forum. Over 8,000 viewers joined in the live-streamed event, which was well attended by prominent women leaders, the major political parties and influential opinion leaders. UNMISS reiterated its continued support to the implementation of the peace agreement, including supporting women in achieving the 35 per cent benchmark

The planned workshop on women's participation in public decision-making and in peace processes was not held during the reporting period, as members of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly had not been sworn in

In preparation for the 30 June 2021 launch of the technical committee on the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing, UNMISS provided technical expertise and logistical support to civil society organizations in convening the Human Rights Forum and the Transitional Justice Forum, which held two panel discussions to raise awareness of transitional justice processes in relation to the topic of the role of civil society organizations in "Enhancing institutional collaboration on truth, reconciliation and healing in South Sudan"

A similar sensitization forum on transitional justice was also conducted in Torit by a state transitional justice working group for key stakeholders, including civil society organizations and state authorities

UNMISS established and launched additional transitional justice resource centres in Wau, Yambio and Torit to provide relevant information on transitional justice processes and accountability to partners and communities. The Mission also conducted sensitization activities on accountability processes in South Sudan in Wau, Torit and Juba for civil society organizations and state authorities

Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to Parliament and reconstituted oversight bodies to enhance public engagement in the peace process and to support the completion of the amendment and drafting of legislation in support of the wider reform agenda, in accordance with the Revitalized Agreement, through 12 meetings/workshops

9

Consultations were supported by UNMISS during the reporting period, including 5 consultations on the African Youth Charter; 1 consultation on youth-related legislation, including a national sports bill and a national youth policy, and an act to establish a national youth enterprise development fund; 1 consultation on the Penal Code Act; and 2 consultations related to the drafting of a national family law

<p>Provision of support for trust- and confidence-building activities between government and opposition authorities and communities from government and opposition-controlled areas, through the conduct of 10 dialogue forums, exchange visits, public rallies and other events, with an emphasis on mainstreaming of women and young people, to create conditions supportive to the national peace process</p>	9	<p>The lower-than-planned output was owing to COVID-19-related restrictions on large gatherings</p> <p>Dialogue forums were conducted to provide support for trust- and confidence-building activities between government and opposition authorities and communities from government- and opposition-controlled areas, with an emphasis on the mainstreaming of women and young people, to create conditions supportive of the national peace process. The forums were held in the Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei State and Western Bahr el-Ghazal</p>
<p>Provision of support to strengthen the role of stakeholders at the grass-roots level – including non-State actors, communities, cattle camps, chiefs’ associations, and women and young people – in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement through the conduct of 10 forums, dialogues, workshops and other events</p>	7	<p>Forums were held to strengthen the role of stakeholders at the grass-roots level – including non-State actors, communities, members of cattle camps, chiefs’ associations, and women and young people. The forums were held in Unity State, in Lekuangole in Jonglei State, and in Lakes, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Western and Eastern Equatoria States. Women were trained in leadership and advocacy</p> <p>The lower number of forums was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of planned activities</p>
<p>Conduct of a nationwide communications campaign in support of the peace process, including: (a) 25 awareness-raising activities to promote peace and reconciliation within the country; (b) the production and dissemination of promotional materials, including copies of the Revitalized Agreement and/or information about electoral processes; (c) the production of 150 multimedia products, including digital news and audiovisual stories, photography albums and social media engagements, for distribution across United Nations Headquarters and UNMISS digital platforms as well as to external media outlets; and (d) the broadcast of 40 one-hour <i>Democracy in Action</i> and 40 two-hour <i>Round Table</i> radio programmes focused on peace and electoral processes</p>	<p>20</p> <p>2,000</p> <p>244</p>	<p>Awareness-raising activities to promote peace and reconciliation within the country were conducted. The lower-than-planned output was owing to COVID-19-related restrictions on large gatherings. An additional 32 events were held at 11 field locations to commemorate the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, the International Day of Peace and United Nations Day</p> <p>Copies of the Revitalized Agreement were distributed</p> <p>Multimedia products were published, including 86 digital news stories, 27 audiovisual stories, 18 photography albums and 113 original social media engagements with story or audiovisual links and retweets. Dedicated social media campaigns were conducted on the International Day of Peace, United Nations Day, the twentieth anniversary of Security Council resolution <a href="#">1325 (2000)</a> on women and peace and security, and International Women’s Day. In addition, 16 press releases were issued, and 6 press conferences were held on protection of civilians, peacebuilding, humanitarian issues and access, human rights, intercommunal conflict and the redesignation of protection of civilians sites</p>

10	<i>Democracy in Action</i> programmes were broadcast. The fewer-than-expected number of programmes was owing to the suspension of the normal programming schedule as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to prioritize scarce human resources to focus on <i>Round Table</i> , a programme dedicated specifically to promoting the implementation of the peace agreement
42	<i>Round Table</i> radio programmes were broadcast

**Expected accomplishment 4.2:** Institutions established by the peace agreement to monitor and coordinate its implementation are supported and effectively functioning

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

4.2.1 Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission meetings are held regularly, with the participation of all parties, to oversee the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement (2018/19: 8; 2019/20: 8; 2020/21: 12)

6 reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission plenary meetings were held during the reporting period. The lower number of meetings was attributable mainly to COVID-19-related restrictions

4.2.2 All 12 monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism are operational and respond swiftly to complaints of violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement

The Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism consists of 9 monitoring and verification teams based in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei. All 9 teams were operational and responded to ceasefire violations and conducted regular monitoring of cantonment sites

4.2.3 Board meetings of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism are held regularly, with the participation of all parties, to oversee the work of the monitoring and verification teams and ensure efficiency and effectiveness in monitoring, verification and reporting on progress in the implementation of the permanent ceasefire and transitional security arrangements

7 board meetings of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism were held during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices in support of the oversight by the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission of the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement through participation in 12 meetings of the reconstituted Commission	12	Meetings of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission were held with partners, including UNMISS in its capacity as a member of the board of the Commission. UNMISS provided good offices in support of the reconstituted Commission's activities and its oversight role, and emphasized the need to identify and address challenges to the implementation of critical tasks in the Revitalized Agreement

Promotion of common and coherent support from the international community for the work of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and implementation of the Revitalized Agreement through the conduct of 14 preparatory meetings with international and regional partners prior to the meetings of the Commission, 12 diplomatic forums with the diplomatic corps and regular meetings with the African Union liaison office in South Sudan	15 8	<p>Preparatory meetings were held with international and regional partners prior to the plenary meetings of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission</p> <p>Diplomatic forums were held at the ambassadorial level to discuss and coordinate effective international support for the peace process and the implementation of the UNMISS mandate, to promote coherent support for the work of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and to address challenges that impact the implementation of critical tasks in the Revitalized Agreement</p> <p>The lower-than-planned number of meetings was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of planned activities</p>
	26	Meetings were held with representatives of the African Union liaison office stationed in Juba
Provision of good offices to facilitate effective and continuous engagement and coordination among regional entities and other partners through regular engagement with those partners in support of ensuring sustainable and inclusive peace processes and governance	Yes	In order to facilitate effective and continuous engagement and coordination among regional entities and other partners, meetings were held during the reporting period as follows: 3 meetings with special envoys to brief and discuss challenges to the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement; 20 meetings with working-level representatives of the IGAD liaison office stationed in Juba; and 18 coordination mechanism meetings with the African Union liaison office in South Sudan, the IGAD liaison office in South Sudan and the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission to discuss and coordinate support for the implementation of the peace agreement
Provision of support to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, through participation in 12 board meetings; provision of housing, administrative and logistical support to monitoring and verification teams; and daily liaison with the Mechanism to coordinate operations	Yes	<p>UNMISS maintained coordination with the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism through weekly coordination meetings at the Mission headquarters level and daily patrol planning meetings at the field level with its monitoring and verification teams</p> <p>Participation in the weekly coordination meetings was suspended following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, UNMISS attended all 7 board meetings of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism during the reporting period to assess the implementation of tasks within its specific area of operations. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, meetings ceased at the beginning of the fiscal year but eventually resumed as restrictions</p>

		<p>ceased. In addition, 9 meetings of the Mechanism's technical committee were held to address issues regarding the implementation of the security arrangements at the operational level. Mission headquarters also held 2 meetings with working-level representatives to coordinate UNMISS logistical support to operations at the field level</p> <p>Administrative and logistical support rendered to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism during the reporting period included: 24 vehicles, fuel, 23 handheld Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) radios, and housing and office space in the UNMISS field offices</p>
360 patrol days spent in integrated teams in support of 12 monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, monitoring the ceasefire and transitional security arrangements (30 patrol days per month for 12 months)	98	<p>Patrol days were conducted in integrated teams in support of the monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism</p> <p>The lower number of patrols than planned was attributable mainly to delays and/or a lack of information-sharing from the Government of South Sudan and the South Sudan People's Defence Forces</p>

**Expected accomplishment 4.3:** The provisions of the peace agreement are institutionalized in the transitional and permanent constitutions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.3.1 Adoption of a new permanent constitution by the Transitional Government of National Unity through an inclusive and participatory constitution-making process	No progress was made towards the adoption of a new permanent constitution, as the key conditions for the adoption, namely, the adoption of a new constitution predicated upon the ratification by Parliament of applicable constitutional amendments envisaged by the Revitalized Agreement and an inclusive and participatory constitutional review process to be led by a reconstituted National Constitutional Review Commission, were not met during the reporting period
4.3.2 Strengthened popular participation in constitutional review processes through the participation of key stakeholders in consultation processes, including civic education and public enlightenment forums, with due consideration for equal and inclusive participation of women and young people	No progress was made on strengthening participation in the constitutional review process owing to the non-establishment of a fully functional National Constitutional Review Commission to drive the constitutional review process and related activities forward

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to the Transitional Government of National Unity, as required, in the process of identification, review and drafting of key legislation in line with legislative and	Yes	Despite the lack of progress in the overall constitutional review process, UNMISS continued to offer technical support and to encourage the legislative and constitutional reforms contemplated by the Revitalized Agreement

constitutional reforms proposed in the Revitalized Agreement

To advance critical reforms related to the peace process, UNMISS provided technical advice to the South Sudan Law Reform Commission to facilitate a review of the criminal legal framework to ensure its compliance with international and regional standards, as well as to harmonize national criminal laws. In coordination with UNDP and UN-Women, UNMISS supported the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare in drafting a national family law. UNMISS also provided support to the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in conducting consultations on the African Youth Charter, a national sports bill and a national youth policy, and an act to establish a national youth enterprise development fund

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

The National Constitutional Review Commission was not established during the reporting period, owing to ongoing delays in the reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly

Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to the National Constitutional Review Commission on the finalization of a permanent constitution, including on mainstreaming a gender perspective, and the organization of 4 workshops with members of the Commission to promote and encourage the adoption of internationally accepted standards and best practices in the permanent constitution-drafting process

In the absence of the National Constitutional Review Commission, UNMISS engaged with the National Constitutional Amendment Committee and relevant stakeholders to hold information sessions on the constitution-making process

Coordination of international support for the constitutional review process to ensure coherence and consistency in the delivery of assistance through the senior-level consultative forum and a technical consultative group

The primary interlocutor for envisaged support on constitutional review process, the National Constitutional Review Commission, was not established during the reporting period

Organization of 6 round-table forums with selected target groups of South Sudanese stakeholders, including political parties, civil society organizations, women's groups and youth groups, to raise awareness of key issues informing the public consultation process for the drafting of a permanent constitution and to encourage empowered representation and participation in the process on a widespread basis

Round-table forums/workshops were conducted by UNMISS, in conjunction with UNDP and UN-Women and an international partner, through engagement with relevant stakeholders, to heighten awareness of the constitution-making process among selected target groups and to encourage inclusivity. This included 5 forums/workshops with civil society organizations, youth groups and women's organizations, and 1 virtual forum with representatives of internally displaced persons and refugees, to provide information and raise awareness of the permanent constitution-making process, and to emphasize inclusivity in the process

**Expected accomplishment 4.4:** Elections held in accordance with international standards following the transitional period

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>		<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
4.4.1 The National Elections Commission is fully functional, including state- and county-level structures, and preparations for elections are progressing according to the timetable agreed upon by all stakeholders		The National Elections Commission was not reconstituted during the reporting period owing to ongoing delays by the parties in implementing the provisions related to the legislative amendments and in the reconstitution of key institutions as required under the Revitalized Agreement	
4.4.2 Progress towards the creation of an environment that encourages the organization of free, fair, credible, inclusive and transparent elections, with due consideration for equal and inclusive participation of women and young people		No progress was made during the reporting period. The National Elections Commission, which was intended to have the lead role on the electoral process, was not reconstituted as required by the Revitalized Agreement	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	
Organization of monthly meetings with political parties to promote effective and sustained participation in political and electoral processes, to provide advice to ensure their continued engagement in the political transition process and to encourage transparency and tolerance, including respect for and protection of fundamental freedoms and political space	No	<p>During the reporting period, there was no engagement on electoral issues given the absence of a reconstituted National Elections Commission to lead the electoral process. Following the easing of distancing protocols related to the COVID-19 pandemic during the fourth quarter of the reporting period, the Mission conducted limited engagements with all political parties on issues related to the peace process and on the protection of fundamental freedoms and political space</p> <p>The Mission also remained engaged with the United Nations country team and international partners regarding the need for a coordinated and coherent approach to encourage implementation by the parties of the applicable provisions of the Revitalized Agreement in order to create the appropriate conditions to trigger electoral preparations</p>	
Provision of support to ensure engagement at the national and subnational levels with key political, civil society and community stakeholders to promote inclusivity and to foster increased representation and participation of women and youth in the electoral process through meetings with representatives of political parties, state authorities and civil society organizations	Yes	<p>UNMISS maintained regular engagement with key political and civil society stakeholders on non-electoral related issues only, in the absence of an enabling electoral environment and a functional National Elections Commission to take the lead on electoral issues</p> <p>Towards the end of the reporting period, an electoral needs assessment team, pursuant to Security Council resolution <a href="#">2567 (2021)</a>, was deployed to South Sudan to carry out, inter alia, a comprehensive assessment of the electoral environment, gender-responsive electoral mechanisms and the capacity and needs of various election stakeholders. UNMISS facilitated and coordinated meetings with a cross-section of</p>	



		stakeholders, including national and state government representatives, political parties, civil society organizations, women's organizations, representatives of youth groups and faith-based leaders
Organization of meetings with female politicians and related platforms to encourage the development and implementation of an action plan to advance women's political involvement and participation	Yes	UNMISS engaged regularly with female parliamentarians and representatives of political parties and civil society to develop plans and strategies to advance women's involvement in party decision-making and to increase representation in key institutions
Provision of support to the conduct of leadership training for female electoral officials, aspiring female candidates, media and voters on female participation in the electoral process	No	In the absence of an enabling electoral environment and a functional National Elections Commission to take ownership of and the lead on electoral issues, the planned output was not delivered because the Commission was not reconstituted as required under the Revitalized Agreement
Organization of weekly meetings with the Board of Commissioners of the National Elections Commission and its technical divisions to provide support and advice on issues related to the implementation of the electoral calendar	No	The planned output was not delivered, as the National Elections Commission was not reconstituted as required by the Revitalized Agreement
Provision of good offices through political engagement and advocacy to local authorities, the National Elections Commission, political parties and other actors to mitigate the risk of election-related violence	No	In the absence of an enabling electoral environment and a functional National Elections Commission to take ownership of and the lead on electoral issues, the planned output was not delivered because the Commission was not reconstituted as required under the Revitalized Agreement

**Expected accomplishment 4.5:** A safe and secure environment through comprehensive addressing of justice and security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration issues by the Transitional Government of National Unity

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.5.1 Establishment of the transitional security sector institutions as provided by the Revitalized Agreement and development of a road map for prioritized reforms in the rule of law and security sector during the transition period, with due consideration for the equal and inclusive participation of women and for gender-responsive security sector reform	<p>The transitional security sector institutions were established and operationalized during the previous reporting period. Their functions, however, were severely constrained by resource limitations, restricting any progress on security sector reforms during the reporting period</p> <p>Positive indicators of achievement include the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board's active engagement on development of its first two deliverables of the Revitalized Agreement: a strategic security assessment and a security policy framework. These are precursor documents for the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board's eventual development of a national road map for security sector transformation, to be approved by the Council of Ministers and the Transitional National Legislative Assembly</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices to encourage and support political agreement on justice and security sector reforms, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, through regular engagement with the Transitional Government of National Unity, the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and corresponding transitional security institutions	Yes	<p>UNMISS held 9 meetings with the various security mechanisms to discuss operational constraints affecting the delivery of the security arrangements as envisaged in the Revitalized Agreement, and participated in 4 workshops on strategy development and security sector reform, while 2 meetings were held with senior leadership in the judiciary to discuss judicial reforms</p> <p>In close partnership with the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, UNMISS good offices provided support to the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board to enable it to hold 3 workshops during the reporting period, in support of its development of the Revitalized Agreement deliverables noted above. UNMISS also supported the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity in holding 6 military mobile courts and 4 civilian mobile courts to resolve case backlogs and advance accountability. UNMISS also provided support to the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission as it developed and advanced its draft strategic and programmatic documents</p>
Provision of technical advice to the transitional security institutions established by the Revitalized Agreement to support the implementation of the proposals for revised transitional security arrangements	Yes	<p>UNMISS continued to provide good offices and technical advice to national authorities for a joint trip to border locations in preparation for the establishment of border posts and technical advice for the development of strategic plans by prison authorities, as well as 12 baseline assessments of prisons in 4 states that are intended to inform future support and interventions by UNMISS and other partners. UNMISS also supported the dissemination by national authorities of national firearm regulations, as part of its support for a national voluntary civilian disarmament strategy. UNMISS further supported the National Prison Service of South Sudan with the development of a 3-year strategic plan</p>

### **Component 5: support**

78. The Mission's support component continued to provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of its mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

**Expected accomplishment 5.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission***Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

5.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, medical/casualty evacuation) (2018/19: 78 per cent; 2019/20: 79 per cent; 2020/21:  $\geq$  90 per cent)

The Mission utilized 77 per cent of approved flight hours (excluding search and rescue, medical evacuation and casualty evacuation)

5.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2018/19: 5.4 per cent; 2019/20: 6.6 per cent; 2020/21: 5 per cent  $\pm$  1 per cent)

The actual average annual percentage of vacant authorized international staff posts was 7.6 per cent, and the percentage for temporary international staff positions was 6.3 per cent

5.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2018/19: 27 per cent; 2019/20: 28 per cent; 2020/21:  $\geq$  37 per cent)

The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 28.6 per cent

5.1.4 Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 61; 2020/21:  $\leq$  101)

The average number of calendar days for roster recruitment was 64

5.1.5 Average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 368; 2020/21:  $\leq$  120)

The average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitment was 332

5.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 100)

The Mission achieved a score of 70 on the Administration's environmental management scorecard. This is the first time UNMISS has reported an environmental score, following the successful mitigation of the causes of significant wastewater risks

5.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2018/19: 96 per cent; 2019/20: 94 per cent; 2020/21:  $\geq$  85 per cent)

The Mission resolved 93 per cent of information and communications technology incidents within established targets for high, medium and low criticality

5.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2018/19: 85 per cent; 2019/20: 85 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)

There was an 87.5 per cent rate of compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy requirements

5.1.9 Overall score on the Administration's property management index (2018/19: 1,955; 2019/20: 2,000; 2020/21:  $\geq$  1,800)

UNMISS scored 2,000 on the property management index, which is the maximum score possible

5.1.10 Deviation from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and the timeliness of purchase (2018/19: not

The deviation from the demand plan was 5 per cent

applicable; 2019/20: 5 per cent; 2020/21: ≤ 20 per cent)

5.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandum of understanding (2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)

100 per cent of contingent personnel were in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation as at 30 June 2021

5.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2018/19: 96 per cent; 2019/20: 96 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 95 per cent)

The average compliance rate was 96 per cent, based on performance service levels achieved in compliance with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<b>Service improvements</b>		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	UNMISS implemented the Mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy, including induction training and the training of environmental focal points; the segregation of waste, and reuse and recycling at strategic locations within the camps; the implementation of composting procedures within military and police camps; the monitoring of safe-handling practices; and the development of an environmental reporting application that monitors the Mission's environmental footprint
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management blueprint and strategy	Yes	The improvements in supply chain management in UNMISS are progressively addressing Mission-specific challenges. They are resulting in a data-driven approach that includes historical analysis, forecasting and contingency planning; better visibility of the supply chain; the creation of a supply chain management mindset through training and the promotion of integrated activity; and an end-to-end approach to providing support to clients and partners that allows the mission components to effectively implement their mandated tasks. Progress to date under the new structure includes the development of tools that allow for the systematic and objective measurement of performance across the supply chain; coordinated planning with United Nations Headquarters, the Global Service Centre, the Mission Support Centre and the service delivery pillar; the effective and efficient management of inventory; the implementation and sustainment of the radio frequency identification project; and improved end-

to-end visibility of cargo transported to and stored at the Mission's bases

The supply chain planning tool project was launched in the Mission on 15 March 2021, with a deployment of the tool to 14 selected business areas. Full deployment to the remaining business areas is planned for the period from September 2021 to April 2022 and will enable the utilization of the supply chain planning tool during the preparation of the annual supply chain plan for the 2022/23 period

### Aviation services

Operation and maintenance of a total of 26 aircraft (7 fixed-wing, 19 rotary-wing)

UNMISS maintained a fleet of 26 aircraft, comprising:

7 Fixed-wing aircraft

19 Rotary-wing aircraft

Provision of a total of 19,303 planned flight hours (14,503 from commercial providers, 4,800 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue and medical/casualty evacuation

Flight hours were flown comprising:

14,635 Flight hours from commercial providers

11,258 Flight hours from military providers

3,377 The reduced flight hours were mainly the result of flight restrictions during the first 4 months of the reporting period in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Oversight of aviation safety standards for 26 aircraft and 34 airfields and landing sites

UNMISS successfully implemented the oversight of aviation safety standards for:

26 Dedicated aircraft

16 Airfields

18 Helicopter landing sites

### Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance, and accounting services for a budget of \$1,190,119,000 in line with delegated authority

Yes

The Mission provided budget, finance and reporting services for a budget of \$1,178.5 million, in line with the delegated authority

### Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resources services for up to 2,867 authorized civilian personnel (924 international staff, 1,446 national staff, 42 temporary positions and 455 United Nations Volunteers) including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management in line with delegated authority

Yes

The Mission provided human resources services for an average incumbency strength of 2,657 civilian personnel (853 international staff, 1,375 national staff, 40 temporary positions and 389 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with the delegated authority

**Facility, infrastructure and engineering services**

Maintenance and repair services for 20 mission sites	Yes	Maintenance and repair services were undertaken in 21 Mission sites, including the Pazau camp, which was established at the end of the 2019/20 reporting period
Implementation of 12 construction, renovation and alteration projects	Yes	The Mission implemented 12 major construction, renovation and alteration projects; upgraded 2,558 km of main supply routes in all 10 states of South Sudan, 63 km of internal camp roads and 2 bridges; and maintained 16 airfields
Operation and maintenance of 313 United Nations-owned generators and two solar power panel plants	Yes	The Mission operated and maintained 313 United Nations-owned generators Mission-wide and 2 solar power panel plants in Juba and Wau
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (48 wells/boreholes and 30 water treatment and purification plants) and 97 wastewater treatment plants	Yes	<p>The Mission operated and maintained water supply and treatment facilities consisting of 48 boreholes and 30 water treatment and purification plants, as well as 113 wastewater treatment plants</p> <p>The higher number of wastewater treatment plants was owing to the acquisition of 16 additional wastewater treatment plants to ensure the treatment of all wastewater generated at UNMISS premises</p>
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 10 field offices	Yes	The Mission provided waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 10 field offices

**Fuel management services**

Management of supply and storage of 56.1 million litres of fuel (21.7 million for air operations, 0.1 million for marine operations, 4.2 million for ground transportation, and 30.1 million for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 16 locations	47.5 million	<p>Litres were consumed, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 16.0 million litres for air operations</li> <li>(b) 0.1 million litres for marine operations</li> <li>(c) 3.0 million litres for ground transportation</li> <li>(d) 28.4 million litres for generators and other facilities</li> </ul> <p>The Mission supplied oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 16 locations</p>
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**Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology services**

Provision and support for 5,143 handheld portable radios, 2,807 mobile radios for vehicles, and 416 base station radios	Yes	<p>The Mission maintained and supported 4,814 handheld portable radios, 2,195 mobile radios for vehicles and 216 base station radios</p> <p>The lower-than-projected number of handheld, mobile and base station radios was due primarily to delays in the delivery of information and communications equipment consignments in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
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Operation and maintenance of 23 FM radio broadcast stations and 6 radio production facilities	Yes	UNMISS operated and maintained 23 FM radio broadcast stations and 6 radio production facilities
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video, and data communication, including 55 very small aperture terminals, 35 telephone exchanges and 95 microwave links, and provision of 1,750 portable satellite and mobile telephone service plans	Yes	<p>UNMISS maintained a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 55 very small aperture terminals, 35 telephone exchanges and 96 microwave links</p> <p>The Mission also provided 2,194 satellite and mobile telephone service plans. The increased demand for mobile telephone and portable satellite services in the Mission was due primarily to the provision of support to staff telecommuting within the Mission's area of operations and staff residences as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic</p>
Provision and support for 5,451 computing devices and 673 printers for an average strength of 5,693 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 308 computing devices and 38 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	Yes	The Mission provided support for 5,034 computing devices and 679 multifunctional printers
Support and maintenance of 42 local area networks and wide area networks in 42 sites	Yes	UNMISS supported and maintained 45 local area networks and 32 wide area networks in 42 Mission sites
Analysis of geospatial data covering 644,329 km <sup>2</sup> , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers, and production of 9,600 maps	Yes	UNMISS supported the analysis of geospatial data covering 644,329 km <sup>2</sup> and the production of 3,437 maps in the Mission. The lower-than-planned output was due primarily to the COVID-19 pandemic, as users were encouraged to continue utilizing the digital maps available through intranet-based web map services to comply with risk mitigation protocols related to the COVID-19 pandemic

### Medical services

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (9 level I and 2 level I-plus clinics) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (31 level I clinics and forward medical teams, 7 formed police unit level I clinics, 5 level II hospitals (including 1 level II-plus hospital in Juba)) and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 7 hospitals (3 level III hospitals in Kampala and 4 level IV hospitals in Nairobi)	Yes	<p>UNMISS operated and maintained 9 United Nations-owned level I clinics in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Kuacjok, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit, Wau and Juba (Tomping), and 2 level I-plus clinics at United Nations House and Yambio with operating theatres</p> <p>UNMISS provided support for 31 contingent-owned level I clinics, 7 forward medical teams and 7 formed police unit clinics, 4 level II contingent-owned hospitals in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Wau, and 1 level II-plus hospital in Juba</p> <p>UNMISS maintained contractual arrangements with 3 level III hospitals in Kampala and 4 level IV hospitals in Nairobi</p>
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Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 5 level II hospitals inside the mission area (Bor, Bentiu, Juba, Malakal and Wau), and 7 hospitals outside the mission area (3 level III in Uganda and 4 level IV in Kenya), including air evacuation arrangements and air ambulance, and arrangements in the event of mass casualty to 3 hospitals in Egypt through a letter-of-assist agreement	Yes	UNMISS maintained and implemented Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all UNMISS locations, including to level III and level IV hospitals in Uganda and Kenya. The Mission handled 41 medical evacuation cases and zero casualty evacuation cases at level II hospitals within the Mission and transported 43 medical evacuation cases to level III and level IV facilities in Kampala and Nairobi. In addition, an arrangement was put in place for evacuation to a hospital in Cairo in the event of mass casualties
<b>Supply chain management services</b>		
Provision of planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities with an estimated value of \$181.2 million, in line with delegated authority; receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 24,000 tons of cargo within the mission area; and management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below threshold, with a total historical cost of \$404.0 million, in line with delegated authority	\$191.1 million 13,316 tons	In acquisition of goods where planning and sourcing support was provided  Of cargo received; the Mission managed the onward distribution within the mission area  The lower-than-planned output was due mainly to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, including the reduced movement of contingent-owned equipment, and to delivery delays related to import licensing requirements
	\$413.5 million	In value of inventory holdings as at 30 June 2021
<b>Uniformed personnel services</b>		
Emplacement, rotation, and repatriation of a maximum strength of 19,023 authorized military and police personnel (242 military observers, 431 military staff officers, 16,327 contingent personnel, 733 United Nations police officers and 1,290 formed police personnel) and 78 government-provided personnel	212 403 14,148 532 1,116 55	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 16,466 military and police personnel was accomplished, comprising:  Military observers  Military staff officers  Military contingent personnel  United Nations police officers  Formed police personnel  Government-provided personnel
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 40 military and formed police units at 17 sites	8	Military and formed police units out of 40 were physically inspected during the reporting period  The lower number was due mainly to COVID-19-related restrictions
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and bottled water for an average strength of 15,873 military contingent and formed police personnel at all UNMISS locations	15,264	Personnel were supplied with rations, comprising an average of 14,148 military contingent personnel and 1,116 formed police personnel  Combat rations and water were supplied for an average strength of 19,123 personnel, comprising 532 United Nations police personnel, 212 military



observers, 2,657 civilian personnel, 55 government-provided personnel, 1,116 formed police personnel, 403 military staff officers and 14,148 military contingent personnel		
Support the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 16,848 military and police personnel and 76 government-provided personnel	Yes	The verification reports for all UNMISS units that served as a basis for the calculations of the reimbursements owed to troop and police-contributing countries were submitted

### Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 1,925 United Nations-owned vehicles (950 light passenger vehicles, 492 special-purpose vehicles, 22 ambulances, 45 armoured vehicles and 416 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 4,086 contingent-owned vehicles and 12 workshop and repair facilities, as well as the provision of transport and shuttle services	Yes	UNMISS operated and maintained 1,808 United Nations-owned vehicles, comprising 950 light passenger vehicles, 393 special-purpose vehicles, 22 ambulances, 45 armoured vehicles and 398 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments, as well as 4,236 contingent-owned vehicles and 13 workshop and repair facilities. In addition, transport and shuttle services were provided  The lower number of United Nations-owned vehicles was attributable mainly to delays in the delivery of replacement special-purpose vehicles and specialized equipment owing to logistical challenges in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and the write-off of trucks and specialized equipment that were obsolete and unserviceable  The higher number of contingent-owned vehicles and equipment was attributable to the deployment of additional vehicles and trailers owing to operational requirements
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### Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for all personnel in the mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for all personnel in the mission area
24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services, on a 24/7 basis, were provided to senior Mission staff and high-level officials
Mission-wide site security assessments, including residential surveys for 1,655 residences	Yes	Security risk assessments, including residential surveys, were conducted for 532 residences. The lower output was due to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of 2,250 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff and induction security training and primary fire training/drills for new mission staff	150	Security awareness information and training sessions were conducted, including the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training, fire training sessions and drills and evacuation procedures  The lower output was due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

**Conduct and discipline**

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action

Yes

The Mission conducted training and briefing sessions for approximately 3,310 UNMISS civilian personnel and 13,765 uniformed personnel on United Nations standards of conduct, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse

In close collaboration with members of the national Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Task Force, monitoring and evaluation exercises were conducted in 5 states (Warrap, Lakes, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria and Western Equatoria) to assess and support the established community-based complaints mechanisms. In locations where these mechanisms were no longer operational, new mechanism facilities were established. In addition, all of the members of the mechanisms received refresher training and promotional materials to assist them in their awareness-raising outreach activities

During the reporting period, 98 allegations of unsatisfactory conduct were received and processed in accordance with the applicable policies and within the required timelines. Of the 98 allegations received, 4 were assessed as allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse

**HIV/AIDS**

Operation and maintenance of 8 fixed and 10 mobile HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for mission personnel and conduct of a sensitization programme on HIV and other communicable diseases, including peer education, for mission personnel

Yes

The Mission operated and maintained 7 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for mission personnel. The lower number was due to the absence of mobile counselling and testing services in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

UNMISS sensitized 1,822 mission personnel on HIV and other communicable diseases through induction training, 1,683 personnel through awareness training and 4,857 personnel during the commemoration of World AIDS Day 2020

902 personnel received voluntary confidential counselling and testing services for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and 49 personnel were trained as peer educators and HIV post-exposure prophylaxis kit custodians.

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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	10 311.7	9 795.4	516.3	5.0
Military contingents	466 872.3	465 903.5	968.8	0.2
United Nations police	31 289.7	25 284.5	6 005.2	19.2
Formed police units	30 221.4	36 301.8	(6 080.4)	(20.1)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>538 695.1</b>	<b>537 285.2</b>	<b>1 409.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	212 270.1	202 333.4	9 936.7	4.7
National staff	65 853.3	74 503.2	(8 649.9)	(13.1)
United Nations Volunteers	23 788.4	24 175.2	(386.8)	(1.6)
General temporary assistance	8 607.0	8 779.3	(172.3)	(2.0)
Government-provided personnel	3 257.8	2 631.7	626.1	19.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>313 776.6</b>	<b>312 422.8</b>	<b>1 353.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	834.2	513.1	321.1	38.5
Official travel	3 727.7	1 473.4	2 254.3	60.5
Facilities and infrastructure	104 139.7	117 346.3	(13 206.6)	(12.7)
Ground transportation	12 217.1	11 619.4	597.7	4.9
Air operations	115 892.5	89 201.8	26 690.7	23.0
Marine operations	1 087.3	3 950.0	(2 862.7)	(263.3)
Communications and information technology	29 249.3	34 579.7	(5 330.4)	(18.2)
Medical	1 739.6	2 594.8	(855.2)	(49.2)
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	55 156.0	58 916.7	(3 760.7)	(6.8)
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 998.1	1.9	0.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>326 043.4</b>	<b>322 193.3</b>	<b>3 850.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 178 515.1</b>	<b>1 171 901.3</b>	<b>6 613.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Staff assessment income	26 040.3	27 314.8	(1 274.5)	(4.9)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 152 474.8</b>	<b>1 144 586.5</b>	<b>7 888.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 178 515.1</b>	<b>1 171 901.3</b>	<b>6 613.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>

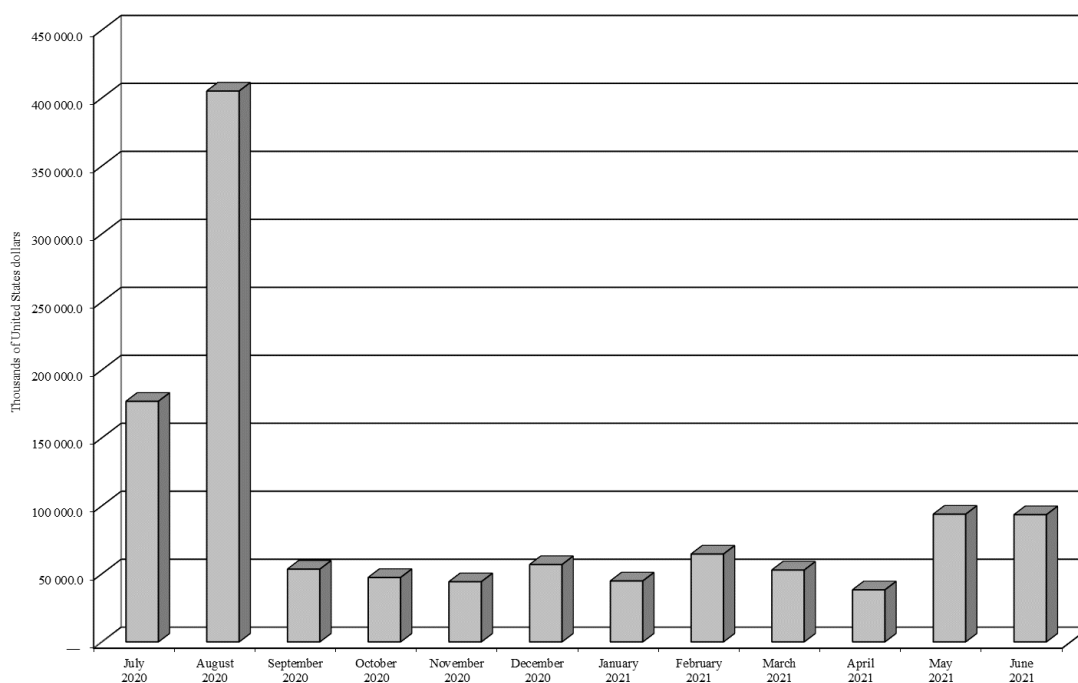
## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	538 695.1	—	538 695.1
II. Civilian personnel	313 776.6	—	313 776.6
III. Operational costs	326 043.4	—	326 043.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 178 515.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 178 515.1</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			—

79. There were no funds redeployed between groups during the reporting period.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



80. The higher expenditure in July 2020 was attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for: (a) fuel for generators and air operations; and (b) mine detection and clearing services. For August 2020, the higher expenditure was attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for: (a) standard troop and formed police unit cost reimbursement; and (b) contingent-owned equipment costs for military contingents and formed police units.

**D. Other revenue and adjustments**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	1 365.1
Other/miscellaneous revenue	610.2
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	25 148.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 123.8</b>

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure		
Major equipment			
Military contingents	97 071.9		
Formed police units	6 606.6		
Subtotal	103 678.5		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	57 503.0		
Formed police units	4 341.9		
Subtotal	61 844.9		
Total	165 523.4		
Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.5	1 July 2017	26 May 2017
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 July 2017	26 May 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.3	1 July 2017	26 May 2017
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0–4.0		

## F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement <sup>a</sup>	875.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) <sup>b</sup>	57 111.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>57 986.1</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents radio frequency fees.

<sup>b</sup> Includes the estimated land lease cost in the amount of \$48,400,300.

## IV. Analysis of variances<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	\$516.3	5.0%

81. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average deployment of 212 military observers, compared with an average strength of 230 military observers provided for in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period, due mainly to the postponement of rotations and emplacement of military observers in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	\$968.8	0.2%

82. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower costs for: (a) rations, owing primarily to lower costs for outbound transportation of rations due to the utilization of United Nations air assets instead of the contractor's air assets and the lower-than-anticipated need for the air transportation of rations; (b) travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation, owing mainly to delays/postponement of troop rotations scheduled for the 2020/21 period in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (c) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing primarily to the postponement of the deployment/rotation of contingent-owned equipment of two military contingent units and the lower-than-estimated volume of equipment repatriated for one military contingent unit. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) contingent-owned equipment self-sustainment, owing mainly to the better-than-anticipated performance standards of self-sustaining equipment brought to the Mission by the troop-contributing countries; and (b) contingent-owned major equipment, owing primarily to the lower-than-anticipated unserviceability and non-deployment factors, and retroactive payments for damage-related claims from two troop-contributing countries.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	\$6 005.2	19.2%

83. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average deployment of 532 United Nations police officers compared with an average strength of 704 United Nations police officers provided for in the approved resources for the

<sup>1</sup> 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.

2020/21 period, due mainly to the postponement of rotations and emplacement of United Nations police officers in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	(\$6 080.4)	(20.1%)

84. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the higher actual average deployment of 1,116 formed police unit personnel compared with an average strength of 1,030 formed police unit personnel provided for in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period, as a result of the delayed repatriation of one formed police unit owing to operational requirements; (b) lower actual deductions for the non-deployment, delayed deployment or deployment of non-functional contingent-owned equipment against formed police reimbursement costs; and (c) the repatriation of equipment for two formed police units and the shipment of additional ammunition for another formed police unit, for which no provisions were provided in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	\$9 936.7	4.7%

85. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the lower actual average incumbency of 853 international staff compared with an average incumbency of 877 personnel provided for in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period; (b) lower-than-anticipated requirements for some common staff costs, including education grants, mobility allowances and pension subsidies; and (c) lower actual costs for danger pay due mainly to the lower-than-anticipated number of days spent by staff members in the mission area, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	(\$8 649.9)	(13.1%)

86. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the revised salary scales for local staff in South Sudan effective 1 November 2019, which were promulgated in December 2020 and resulted in retroactive payments for the period from November 2019 to November 2020, and higher-than-budgeted payments for the period from December 2020 to June 2021; and (b) the higher actual monthly danger pay rate of \$697, effective 1 January 2021, in accordance with the recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	(\$386.8)	(1.6%)

87. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-anticipated monthly living allowances and higher levels of repatriation travel undertaken during the period than budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$172.3)	(2.0%)

88. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the Mission's share of costs for general temporary assistance related to activities for the Umoja implementation support project, offset in part by a lower actual average salary step increment of Field Service staff than budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	\$626.1	19.2%

89. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average deployment of 55 government-provided personnel compared with an average strength of 76 government-provided personnel provided for in the approved resources for the 2020/21 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants and consulting services</b>	\$321.1	38.5%

90. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the cancellation of a number of consultancy engagements owing to movement restrictions and quarantine requirements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	\$2 254.3	60.5%

91. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the cancellation of travel for non-essential activities and in-person training owing to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and to the increased utilization of virtual platforms.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$13 206.6)	(12.7%)

92. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the acquisition of prefabricated accommodation facilities to meet the urgent need to establish COVID-19 isolation and quarantine facilities for military, police and civilian personnel, and the critical need to fast-track the replacement of worn-out prefabricated facilities as a result of heavy rains; (b) the acquisition of ablution units of various types for the field offices and bathroom capsules for the staff accommodations in line with the COVID-19 isolation protocols; and (c) the repair of dilapidated internal roads at United Nations House. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) lower-than-anticipated fuel mobilization costs; (b) the lower actual average price of \$0.83 per litre for generator fuel compared with the budgeted price of \$0.96 per litre; and (c) the delayed establishment of outsourced contracts for two maintenance services, namely, the operation and management of the water and wastewater management systems, and the operation and management of the power generation and transmission systems.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	\$597.7	4.9%

93. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average price of \$0.79 per litre for ground transportation fuel compared with the budgeted price of \$0.93 per litre, and to the lower actual consumption of ground transportation fuel that stemmed in part from movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the acquisition of forklifts to support supply chain and service delivery activities at the Kuacjok and Juba locations, and the acquisition of additional vans to enhance luggage transportation and cargo movement activities at the Yambio and Torit locations.



	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$26 690.7	23.0%

94. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) lower costs for the operation of the Mission's Mi-26 helicopters as a result of a change in carrier effective September 2020; (b) fewer-than-anticipated flight hours, owing mainly to flight restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (c) the non-tasking of one Mi-17 helicopter for a period of eight months; (d) the grounding of the DHC-8 aircraft for a period of five months; and (e) the lower actual average price of \$0.80 per litre for aviation fuel compared with the budgeted price of \$0.94 per litre.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Marine operations</b>	(\$2 862.7)	(263.3%)

95. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition of more than 940 units of sea containers needed for the packing and shipment of the additional prefabricated facilities and bathroom capsules procured during the reporting period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications and information technology</b>	(\$5 330.4)	(18.2%)

96. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the acquisition of additional equipment to support the completion of phase II of the radio frequency identification project, which enhances the tracking, visibility and accountability of the management of goods and materials as part of the supply chain management tools; (b) the replacement of networking equipment and data storage servers to meet the United Nations information and communications technology security and infrastructure standards; and (c) software license subscription costs for additional networking and telecommunications equipment acquired during the period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	(\$855.2)	(49.2%)

97. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) contractual arrangements for the provision of medical services to critically ill COVID-19 patients (Mission personnel and eligible dependants); (b) the procurement of additional equipment, including polymerase chain reaction (PCR) machines, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (c) the procurement of additional X-ray machines and accessories for the surgical facility at Yambio.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	(\$3 760.7)	(6.8%)

98. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the write-off of uncollectible receivables from IGAD in relation to the support provided to the activities of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism; (b) the engagement of additional individual contractors for maintenance services owing to the delayed establishment of outsourced contracts; and (c) losses resulting from fluctuations in the rates of exchange between the United States dollar and other currencies. The increased requirements were offset in part by the lower-than-projected implementation of some programmatic activities as a result of restrictions related to movement and large gatherings in connection with the

COVID-19 pandemic, and the non-acquisition of packing materials owing to operational adjustments.

## **V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly**

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

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$6,613,800 with respect to the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2021 amounting to \$27,123,800 from investment revenue (\$1,365,100), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$610,200) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$25,148,500).

## **VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 75/304, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly**

### **A. General Assembly**

#### **Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan**

(Resolution 75/304)

<i>Decision/request</i>	<i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i>
Reiterates its grave concern about the continued threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, including through the use of safe and effective vaccines for civilian and uniformed personnel, maintaining the continuity of mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (para. 12).	<p>UNMISS undertook multiple initiatives to ensure the safety, security and health of Mission personnel, including the receipt of 44,000 doses of a vaccine in May 2021, through United Nations Headquarters, for the vaccination of UNMISS civilian staff and their eligible dependants, uniformed personnel, and the personnel of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and of international non-governmental organizations in South Sudan. In addition, the Mission supported local medical facilities in all sectors of South Sudan through the provision of personal protective equipment and health and hygiene products.</p> <p>Substantive mandated activities continued to be adapted to comply with preventive measures, including the reduction of event participants as appropriate, the use of outdoor facilities for gatherings and adherence to social distancing and mask protocols, as well as limiting in-person meetings by making full use of videoconferencing and other network technology. In response to a marked increase in confirmed COVID-19 cases in South Sudan in February 2021, the Mission tightened its preventive measures, including restricting in-person outreach events involving local communities.</p> <p>The Mission also conducted activities specifically geared towards supporting national authorities in minimizing the risk of spreading the virus. For example, the Mission continued its human rights monitoring visits to civilian and prison facilities and its advocacy efforts with national authorities and justice actors to decongest prisons, in support of the efforts of justice actors to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 in places of detention. Innovative ways to implement programmatic activities to support national actors and institutions in their</p>

Notes the measures adopted to mitigate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on peacekeeping operations, including facilitating the continued implementation of mission mandates while ensuring the health and safety of peacekeeping personnel and local communities in the host country, and requests the Secretary-General to provide updated information on the impact of the pandemic, the lessons learned, best practices and how the mission improved its preparedness and resilience and collaborated with the host Government and regional and subregional actors in response to the pandemic in the context of the next performance report and budget submission for the Mission (para. 13).

response to the COVID-19 pandemic included the use of virtual platforms and radio outreach, including information campaigns, and capacity-building programmes that provided support for the production of soap and masks that specifically benefited women.

Most such engagements were carried out in collaboration with the United Nations country team and other partners, including a project jointly implemented by UNMISS and UNDP to decongest prisons and police detention cells by supporting national officials in expediting the review of cases; providing hygiene products and personal protective equipment to rule of law actors across the country; and supporting national justice actors in raising awareness about COVID-19, including ways to prevent exposure and introduce procedures to respond to the pandemic in compliance with fundamental human rights standards.

Furthermore, UNMISS provided medical and hygiene equipment and supplies and carried out engineering projects to rehabilitate health-care facilities in direct response to specific requests by South Sudan authorities at the state level.

While the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the Mission's ability to implement its mandated tasks during the last quarter of the previous reporting period, the effects were less pronounced during the 2020/21 period. However, continuing efforts to prevent the transmission of the virus and protect both UNMISS personnel and the South Sudanese population did entail the allocation of resources to meet these emerging priorities, including resources that were needed in order to undertake the United Nations vaccination campaign for United Nations personnel and their eligible dependants, and partners in South Sudan, which started in April 2021, and resources allocated to support the states in building their capacities to mitigate risks associated with the pandemic. In addition, implementing the partial resumption of uniformed contingent rotations from July 2020 demanded extensive and continued efforts well into the 2020/21 reporting period, including the planning of quarantine arrangements.

Some of the main lessons learned by the Mission in respect of the COVID-19 pandemic are that proper and timely implementation of preventive measures is the key to the prevention and control of an outbreak/pandemic; and that proactive actions

should be taken to procure medical items required for the prevention and control of infectious diseases. In this respect, the Mission was fortunate to have some of the required medical items on hand already, as they had been procured as part of the Mission's efforts to prepare for the Ebola virus.

The Mission has drawn on these main lessons to establish best practices and improve its preparedness going forward, including through the following actions:

- The establishment of quarantine and isolation centres in all sectors
- The provision of information to UNMISS personnel regarding preventive measures for infectious diseases
- The establishment of an Infectious Diseases and HIV/AIDS Unit, through the recent integration of the HIV/AIDS Unit, to deal with disease prevention and health promotion activities, including COVID-19 and other infectious diseases
- The upgrade of the level II-plus hospital in Juba to handle critical cases
- The establishment of an oxygen generation plant in Juba and PCR labs in all clinics and level II hospitals

All prevention, response and mitigation measures were implemented in coordination with the South Sudan Ministry of Health, and in accordance with the global guidance issued by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Secretariat, to ensure the health and safety of the peacekeepers and local communities while continuing the implementation of the priority mandated activities.

In addition, the Mission continued to attend the meetings of the national steering committee on COVID-19, an advisory body to the national task force, and continued to participate in state-level COVID-19 task forces.

Notes with concern the mid- and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic

During the period, the Mission implemented programmatic activities and quick-impact projects across South Sudan in support of creating conditions for durable peace solutions, including by supporting the return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, confidence- and trust-building efforts, engagement with rule of law actors and peace consolidation and reconciliation efforts at the grass-roots level. These activities were

*Decision/request*

recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa (para. 14).

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight (para. 21).

Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions, and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 35).

*Action taken to implement decision/request*

conducted within the mandate of the Mission and in close coordination and collaboration with national stakeholders and United Nations country team partners and aimed at enhancing the United Nations-wide peacebuilding efforts in a coherent and mutually supportive manner. It should be noted that some of the activities were negatively affected by the restrictions on large public gatherings as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The substantive and other programmatic activities implemented by the Mission during the 2020/21 period reflect a full range of activities aimed at the implementation of the Mission's mandate. Detailed information on programmatic activities undertaken by the Mission during the 2020/21 period has been included in the present performance report, including the impact and achievements of the activities in support of mandate implementation

The Mission continually reviews its budgetary performance and implementation of the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly. In this regard, the Mission introduced several internal tools during the reporting period to increase transparency and enhance oversight of administrative processes and budgetary performance, including a tool to monitor key metrics in each section of the Mission Support Division, a human resources dashboard to monitor workforce composition and compliance with performance management targets, a monthly report to monitor civilian personnel expenditures at the funds centre level, and a report to monitor alignment between delegation of authority and Umoja roles. In addition, the Mission worked towards the development of a weapons and ammunition database in compliance with the weapons and ammunition management policy.

## B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

### Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

([A/75/822/Add.12](#) and General Assembly resolution [75/304](#))

<i>Request/recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken to implement request/recommendation</i>
<p>The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly has noted with grave concern the threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, maintaining the continuity of critical mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (General Assembly resolution <a href="#">74/293</a>, para. 15). The Committee trusts that updated information will be provided in the next performance report and the next budget submission (para. 37).</p>	<p>Please see the response to paragraph 12 of resolution <a href="#">75/304</a> in section VI.A of the present report.</p>