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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 2021 to 30 June 2022

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 2021 to 30 June 2022 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 prioritize the advancement of the three-year strategic vision set out by the Security Council in its resolution [2567 \(2021\)](#) and reaffirmed in its resolution [2625 \(2022\)](#). Several critical benchmarks of the Revitalized Agreement, namely transitional security arrangements and the adoption of bills related to constitution-making and elections, remained outstanding. Nevertheless, notable progress was observed, including the completion of the screening of the necessary unified forces, and the agreement by parties to the peace agreement on the command-and-control structure of the unified forces. UNMISS supported the Government in promoting trust and fostering an environment of political consensus and resolution of outstanding tasks. Pursuant to its new electoral mandate, UNMISS initiated support in laying the foundation for free and fair elections, through continued support to the constitution-making process, set-up of the necessary legal framework for elections and establishment of the National Elections Commission.

UNMISS incurred \$1,115,045,600 in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent, compared with \$1,171,901,300 in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.4 per cent in the 2020/21 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$588,300 reflects the net impact of: (a) reduced requirements in the amount of \$5.7 million for military and police personnel, attributable primarily to the lower net daily rate for mission subsistence allowance, based on revised rates effective 1 January 2022; (b) increased requirements in the amount of \$4.2 million for civilian personnel, attributable primarily to higher national staff salary costs due to the application of the revised salary scale, effective 1 August 2021; and (c) increased requirements in the amount of \$0.9 million for operational costs, attributable primarily to higher freight and fuel costs, offset in part by the postponement of major construction projects.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)

| Category | Apportionment | Expenditure | Variance | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| | | | Amount | Percentage |
| Military and police personnel | 527 924.6 | 522 243.0 | 5 681.6 | 1.1 |
| Civilian personnel | 310 436.9 | 314 657.6 | (4 220.7) | (1.4) |
| Operational costs | 277 272.4 | 278 145.0 | (872.6) | (0.3) |
| Gross requirements | 1 115 633.9 | 1 115 045.6 | 588.3 | 0.1 |
| Staff assessment income | 26 224.1 | 28 637.2 | (2 413.1) | (9.2) |
| Net requirements | 1 089 409.8 | 1 086 408.4 | 3 001.4 | 0.3 |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | — | — | — | — |
| Total requirements | 1 115 633.9 | 1 115 045.6 | 588.3 | 0.1 |

Human resources incumbency performance

| Category | Approved ^a | Actual (average) | Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| Military observers | 242 | 219 | 9.5 |
| Military contingents | 16 758 | 13 781 | 17.8 |
| United Nations police | 733 | 570 | 22.2 |
| Formed police units | 1 280 | 849 | 33.7 |
| International staff | 900 | 838 | 6.9 |
| National staff | | | |
| National Professional Officers | 165 | 161 | 2.4 |
| General Service | 1 276 | 1 238 | 3.0 |
| United Nations Volunteers | | | |
| International | 447 | 391 | 12.5 |
| National | 3 | 3 | — |
| Temporary positions ^c | | | |
| International staff | 16 | 15 | 6.3 |
| Government-provided personnel | 88 | 32 | 63.6 |

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section 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 2021 to 30 June 2022 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 February 2021 ([A/75/762](#)) and amounted to \$1,128,148,100 gross (\$1,101,870,000 net). It provided for an average deployment of 242 military observers, 16,758 military contingent personnel, 733 United Nations police officers, 1,280 formed police units personnel, 916 international staff (inclusive of 16 temporary positions), 1,447 national staff, 450 United Nations Volunteers and 88 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 10 May 2021, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,119,083,900 gross for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 ([A/75/822/Add.12](#), para. 53).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution [75/304](#), appropriated an amount of \$1,115,633,900 gross (\$1,089,409,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. 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 [2567 \(2021\)](#) and [2625 \(2022\)](#).

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 2021/22 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 advance the three-year strategic vision set out by the Security Council in its resolution [2567 \(2021\)](#) and reaffirmed in its resolution [2625 \(2022\)](#). The Mission pursued five tracks of

engagement: to support the implementation of the nationally agreed benchmarks under the Revitalized Agreement; enhance general security and contribute to a safe and secure political environment; promote peaceful coexistence and facilitate political cohesion; support the rule of law, accountability and access to justice; and enhance strategic partnerships. Notwithstanding notable contributions made by the Mission in that regard, the reporting period was characterized by uneven implementation of the Revitalized Agreement with several critical benchmarks, namely transitional security arrangements, and the adoption of bills related to constitution-making and elections, still outstanding. A highly volatile security situation continued to be defined by clashes between armed groups, intercommunal violence, and competition over land and resources, as well as economic and climate-related livelihood pressures. Furthermore, the human rights situation remained of concern.

9. While the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement continued to be significantly delayed, some progress was observed during the reporting period. The screening of the necessary unified forces was completed, and the parties to the peace agreement agreed on the command-and-control structure of the unified forces, thus moving forward with the transitional security arrangements. Another milestone was achieved with the commencement of the nationwide consultation sessions on the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing.

10. The date 22 February 2022 marked the two-year anniversary of the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity; by that period, executive appointments had been concluded and critical institutions of government at both the national and state levels were functioning. UNMISS worked to support the Government in promoting trust and fostering an environment of political consensus and resolution of outstanding tasks. The international community continued to advocate the timely implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, while UNMISS, on many occasions, facilitated forums for the diplomatic community, arranged high-level visits to conflict hotspots and unified the messaging of the international community, which resulted in joint statements encouraging parties to commit to further progress and enabled more targeted advocacy with the Government, including in its engagements on the subnational violence.

11. Throughout the reporting period, the ceasefire was generally upheld by parties to the Revitalized Agreement. However, the government forces and non-signatory groups, notably the National Salvation Front, continued to fight in Central and Western Equatoria, albeit at a lower scale and intensity. The fighting continued to result in various forms of atrocities against civilians, including killings, conflict-related sexual violence, arbitrary arrests and harassments committed by both belligerent forces.

12. Insecurity also stemmed from the split and infighting within the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition due to the deterioration of intraparty trust and confidence, notably in Upper Nile State. Following the split of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition and subsequent formation of the Kitwang faction in early August 2021, fighting between the breakaway faction and the pro-Machar forces fuelled localized insecurity, in particular in Upper Nile and northern Jonglei. Tensions also heightened in Maban owing to fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition and Mabanese armed militias, while elsewhere, political and ethnic tensions continued to evolve, as manifested for instance in Tambura, Western Equatoria, where political-ethnic conflict escalated between pro-Azande and pro-Balanda armed factions, as well as in Upper Nile, where Shilluk and Dinka Padang communities fought over territorial claims along the eastern bank of the River Nile. At the same time, while slow, a positive development was observed in the broadening of the peace process through Sant'Egidio talks in July 2021. Two non-signatory groups joined the Ceasefire and

Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, following a 10-day workshop held in June 2022.

13. Since late 2021, there has been a downward trend in the number of incidents of intercommunal conflict, which decreased by 24 per cent from 2,273 during the 2020/21 period to 1,837 during the 2021/22 period. While cycles of attacks and revenge attacks persisted between communities and across the states and country boundaries, the largest number of casualties resulted from: (a) cattle-related fighting in Warrap, between the Luanyjang and the Lou Paher youth, and between the disarmament units of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and armed Rualbet youth; and (b) cross-border tensions between the Dinka Twic from Warrap and Dinka Ngok from Abyei over land demarcation and ownership. The cycle of cattle raiding, revenge attacks and associated acts of criminality also continued in Jonglei.

14. Similarly, tensions and concerns prevailed between cattle herders and host communities in Eastern and Central Equatoria. While the seasonal migration of cattle keepers into agrarian lands and the ensuing conflicts have been a long-standing issue, the situation deteriorated when tensions escalated between Dinka Bor herders and communities in Magwe County (Eastern Equatoria) on 24 and 25 February 2022 and later in Lobonok, Karpeto and Lokiliri payam (Central Equatoria) in March 2022. Clashes between farming communities and the Dinka Bor herders led to killings, destruction of property and displacement of civilians. The security situation featured state cross-border intercommunal conflicts involving armed youth from Mayom, southern Unity (Unity), Gogrial East, Tonj South (Warrap), Jur River (Western Bahr el-Ghazal), Rumbek North (Lakes) and Mvolo (Western Equatoria).

15. UNMISS, the United Nations country team and international and national non-governmental organizations continued to operate in a highly volatile environment in which UNMISS personnel and humanitarian workers frequently encountered criminal acts, such as harassment, intimidation, road ambushes, armed robberies, thefts, and break-ins.

16. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance markedly increased, to approximately 8.9 million people, compared with the 8.3 million reported in the previous period. This was due mainly to food insecurity, subnational violence and climate-related shocks, in particular flooding. As at the end of June 2022, a total of 4.7 million people had been displaced, including 2 million internally displaced persons and 2.4 million refugees in neighbouring countries.

17. After the redesignation of the former protection of civilians sites in Bor, Wau, Juba and Bentiu as internally displaced persons camps under the authority of the Government, UNMISS continued to provide protection to 34,529 internally displaced persons, including 17,740 women, in the remaining site in Malakal. The shift away from the static protection of the former protection of civilians sites enabled the Mission to intensify and broaden its efforts for the protection of civilians by responding effectively and in a timely manner to protection and security needs in the conflict hotspots beyond the sites, sustaining engagement with the local population, assisting humanitarian convoys and improving situational awareness.

18. During the reporting period, UNMISS and the Government continued to make significant progress in improving overall communication and coordination to facilitate the Mission's operations, particularly freedom of movement for the Mission's patrols. The number of violations in relation to the imposition of restrictions on movement affecting UNMISS personnel and operations decreased. The decrease was achieved as a result of the development, in July 2021, of a set of operational guidelines to enhance UNMISS freedom of movement by the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Mission's force. The guidelines were developed following high-level coordination meetings between UNMISS leadership

and key government agencies, including representatives of the security organs, particularly the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.

19. In its resolution [2625 \(2022\)](#), the Security Council reaffirmed its three-year strategic vision established in its resolution [2567 \(2021\)](#) and further expanded the Mission's tasks to include all aspects of electoral support, consistent with the Revitalized Agreement, with particular emphasis on support to the constitution-making process, transitional security arrangements and the development of a sound regulatory framework, noting that the Mission's support would be continually assessed and reviewed according to the progress made by the South Sudanese authorities in key milestones in the peace process.

20. Pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council ([S/PRST/2021/20](#)) of 27 October 2021 and the enhanced electoral mandate introduced in Council resolution [2625 \(2022\)](#), an electoral assistance team was established to implement activities in support of the elections road map detailed in the Revitalized Agreement.

21. Pursuant to the above-mentioned electoral mandate, UNMISS initiated support in laying the foundation for free and fair elections, such as tasks with regard to supporting the constitution-making process, the necessary legal framework for elections and the establishment of the National Elections Commission. The Mission's support for the improvement of the general political and security environment was delivered through its ongoing operations related to the mandated areas of protection of civilians, human rights and support to the peace process, with the understanding that any additional electoral support would be subject to a formal request from the Government of South Sudan and assessment of the progress in key milestones, in line with paragraphs 6 to 8 of Security Council resolution [2625 \(2022\)](#).

22. The Mission's three-year strategic vision and, building upon it, the Mission's plan, both for 2021–2024, were developed, adopted and disseminated in the second half of 2021. These two strategic planning documents served to provide overarching guidance for the development or revision of section and component workplans, as well as priorities for the field offices. UNMISS worked to increase the use of data to better assess progress towards mandated tasks and strengthen its operations and performance, and reporting to the intergovernmental bodies.

23. The implementation of the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System continued to evolve during the reporting period to systematize data collection with a view to assessing the Mission's effectiveness and to measure its impact on the ground. UNMISS finalized two impact assessment rounds. The most recent assessment began at the end of the 2021/22 period, covering the same reporting period and addressing, for the first time, all three priority areas in the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System framework, namely enhanced implementation of the peace agreement and peace process, reduction of intercommunal violence and enhanced accountability for human rights violations, all of which are directly linked to the Mission's mandate. The report for the earlier assessment round was finalized in November 2021. The assessment used quantitative and qualitative indicators to assess progress towards the Mission's contribution to the implementation of the peace agreement and the peace process and produced operational recommendations towards strengthening data gathering and analysis as part of the System's implementation, which were followed up, including during the subsequent performance assessment round that commenced in June 2022. During the reporting period, the Mission used several tools to improve performance and impact assessments, including some elements of the impact reports from Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System performance assessments, which were used to inform the

narrative in the performance report. The Mission also used the Umoja-based strategic management application to track the implementation of its programmatic activities.

24. Furthermore, UNMISS continued to streamline all seven Action for Peacekeeping Plus areas as part of its mandate implementation by pursuing collective coherence behind a political strategy and integrated planning and coordination, strengthening good offices and multilateral coordination with regional partners, working effectively with United Nations partners as one United Nations, engaging the host Government and its bodies on access issues or the status-of-forces agreement, improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and taking steps to advance the women and peace and security and the youth, peace and security agendas.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

25. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to have a negative impact on the Mission's mandated activities. Although to a lesser extent than in the previous period, the pressure on the Mission to find the appropriate balance between delivering on mandated tasks and critical support activities and ensuring the safety and security of United Nations personnel persisted. Key preventive measures remained in place, including adherence to physical distancing and face mask protocols, as well as limiting in-person meetings by making full use of videoconferencing and other network technology.

26. During the reporting period, the Mission, taking into account the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, kept its medical emergency preparedness and health risk assessments for all locations within the mission area up to date. In addition, the Mission maintained the upgraded COVID-19 laboratory facilities in all United Nations-owned clinics and level II hospitals. During the period, the Mission maintained an oxygen generation plant in Juba for uninterrupted oxygen supply to all clinics, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) clinic in Juba and the COVID-19 intensive care unit, high-dependency unit and isolation facilities in the Mission.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

27. 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) **Mine detection and mine-clearing services.** To ensure the safety and security of peacekeepers, humanitarian actors and communities, the Mission's activities with regard to mine action focused on survey and clearance of hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance, the removal or destruction of explosive hazards, the delivery of explosive ordnance risk education to civilians, the provision of advocacy and support to the Government as a party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other relevant instruments governing explosive weapons and the provision of awareness training on landmines and explosive remnants of war to United Nations and humanitarian personnel. Additional information on mine action is provided in paragraphs 60 and 73 of the present report;

(b) **Community violence reduction (2 projects).** Activities included the development of a mission-wide programme to reduce community-level violence through: (i) the provision of support to the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in collecting and analysing the requisite information and data to design a pilot community violence reduction project; and (ii) support to youth at risk in the absence of a formal disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in the Western Equatoria and Lakes States. The programme engaged all levels of the local community, including formal and traditional authorities, women, youth,

returnees and former members of armed groups, in identifying the root causes of violence and crafting sustainable solutions to ending violence. The programme enabled a more conducive environment for safe and voluntary returns and, by depriving organized armed groups of ready access to new recruits, aimed to remove obstacles to lasting peace and stability in the most conflict-prone areas;

(c) **Confidence-building (1 project).** Activities included those related to the provision of good offices at the state and local levels, including support for rapprochement and confidence-building efforts at the local level; the enhancement of civil-military relations; and the development of local peace structures. Programmatic activities were implemented, directly targeting 20,151 beneficiaries across the country. 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, as well as provided support to subnational-level institutions in advancing peaceful coexistence and reconciliation at the local level;

(d) **Human rights (5 projects).** 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; the organization of workshops and sensitization sessions; and continued engagement with relevant stakeholders to advocate the prevention of, and protection from, conflict-related sexual violence and violence against children. A total of 401 capacity-building activities and awareness-raising sessions were held for 13,636 beneficiaries, including 4,954 women, 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, 53 training and awareness-raising events were conducted on protection from conflict-related sexual violence;

(e) **Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform/community violence reduction (2 projects).** Activities included the provision of technical support to the confidence-building project of the South Sudan National Police Service and the sensitization of over 10,000 police and other law enforcement officers on international humanitarian and human rights law and the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, as referenced in paragraph 46 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, Malakal, Rumbek and Aweil; support for the deployment of civilian and military mobile courts, as well as special courts to address crimes arising in the context of intercommunal violence, as described in paragraph 54 below; and the provision of good offices and technical advice to transitional security bodies, including the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board and the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, as referenced in paragraph 77 below;

(f) **Peace consolidation (3 projects).** 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 75 and 76 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 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; 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, 10 projects were implemented by local non-governmental organizations to provide various vocational and business management skills training to 1,095 returnees and youth at risk, including 765 women.

C. Mission support initiatives

28. During the 2021/22 period, the Mission continued its efforts to minimize the quantity of unserviceable ammunition held by the military and police units. The Mission successfully disposed of 18.3 tons of unserviceable ammunition belonging to various military and police units. To maintain the required serviceable operational ammunition stock, the Mission completed the replenishment of ammunition for three battalions, one engineering company, one military police unit and two formed police units. Furthermore, to mitigate the risk associated with storing ammunition, the Mission identified 19 ammunition storage areas with medium risk that required rehabilitation. Rehabilitation work on 10 ammunition storage areas was completed, and work for the remaining 9 storage areas was ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

29. During the reporting period, the Mission completed the deployment of the supply chain planning tool and successfully updated and submitted its acquisition plan in June 2022. The supply chain planning tool provides advanced supply chain planning functionality through automation, data-driven forecasting, real-time information across other Umoja modules, improved procurement, and logistics planning.

30. With regard to the planned phased replacement of its ageing equipment and infrastructure, the Mission replaced old, prefabricated structures used for troop and civilian staff accommodations and improved camp security infrastructure, including perimeter fencing and watchtowers, in 21 mission sites. In addition, the Mission rehabilitated main supply routes in all 10 field offices and maintained internal camp roads and airfields. Maintenance and repair of existing mission infrastructure as well as facility management services were provided to 21 mission sites.

31. During the 2021/22 period, the Mission started using, on a trial basis, all-terrain amphibious vehicles, including four trailers, to conduct patrols on rough terrain and/or in flooded areas, as part of a solution to enhance the Mission's force mobility, which had been hampered by a lack of transportation infrastructure. The deployment of the 15 all-terrain vehicles leased from the World Food Programme (WFP) was slightly delayed, owing to global supply chain disruptions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as subsequent delays in the customs clearance process. Consequently, the 12-month lease period started in April 2022 and is set to end in April 2023. Once the training of the drivers and other preliminary activities were concluded, a battalion deployed in Bor began conducting limited trials. A more extensive field trial is being conducted in Jonglei State by the Mission's military personnel. Early results were promising, as the specific brand of vehicles leased from WFP were proving to be effective in operating over rough terrain and flooded areas.

32. During the reporting period, the Mission completed two of the eight major construction projects approved for the period, namely the rehabilitation of the runway

in Malakal and the construction of elevated water tanks in Topping, Malakal and Bentiu. The implementation of the remaining six projects, including the two projects with an estimated cost of \$1 million or more, namely the construction of formed steel warehouses in Wau, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu and the installation of portable supplemental solar power modules in Wau, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu, was postponed owing to delays in the solicitation process. At the end of the performance period, the commercial bid evaluation for the construction of formed steel warehouses was under way, while rebidding for the portable supplemental solar power modules project has been recommended owing to incomplete and non-responsive offers received from the market.

33. The Mission continued to reduce its environmental footprint through the delivery of projects targeting energy efficiency and sustainable water and waste management during the period. With a concerted focus on wastewater risk mitigation, the Mission successfully resolved all its residual significant risk factors in 2021. As a result, UNMISS was awarded a score of 74 on its environmental management scorecard, up from the score of 70 achieved during the previous period. Furthermore, during the 2021/22 period, the Mission undertook the following projects: (a) the ongoing upgrade of installed grid-tied solar plants to hybrid solar farms in Wau and at United Nations House; (b) the centralization of powerhouses at United Nations House and in Topping and the establishment of a medium-voltage overhead transmission system; (c) the acquisition of five 2,000-kg incinerators to upgrade the capacity of the waste management yards in larger field offices; and (d) the commissioning of an activated sludge wastewater treatment plant at United Nations House. By the end of the reporting period, the procurement process for the design and construction of wastewater management systems in Malakal was under way. The scope of the project was reduced to include only Malakal, as opposed to the original plan, which included Bor and Bentiu, owing to flooding and associated logistical constraints.

34. UNMISS, as part of the Secretariat-wide initiative on enhanced support arrangements, continued to provide a full range of in situ support to the Resident Coordinator's Office in South Sudan. Under the terms of the service-level agreement, effective January 2021, UNMISS provided the Resident Coordinator's Office with administrative support services.

35. In compliance with the recommendation of the Department of Operational Support to all peacekeeping missions to integrate their HIV/AIDS unit and its accompanying programme within the mission's medical section, UNMISS HIV/AIDS mandated activities were successfully integrated into the Health Services Section within the context of the comprehensive management of infectious and chronic diseases and health awareness of United Nations personnel.

D. Regional mission cooperation

36. Recognizing the role of strategic partnerships in realizing its strategic vision, UNMISS worked closely with partners in the region, including the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), in support of the peace process and the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General 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.

37. 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), 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 through Juba. UNMISS continued to support the UNISFA liaison office in Juba, as needed.

38. Pursuant to an operational framework agreement between UNMISS and the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS) signed on 4 August 2021 and endorsed by the Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, the UNMISS Conduct and Discipline Team provided support to the UNITAMS Conduct and Discipline Unit with respect to the implementation of the Secretary-General's three-pronged strategy to prevent misconduct (prevention, enforcement and remedial action) in UNITAMS. The agreement serves to ensure strengthened accountability for conduct and discipline, which has been demonstrated in the context of other regional arrangements whereby support of smaller missions with limited capacity is reinforced by a larger conduct and discipline team in the region.

39. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe continued to provide regional support, including support for UNMISS, in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, claims processing, cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control, and information technology services. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), through the Entebbe support base, continued to provide services to UNMISS. UNMISS 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

40. UNMISS continued to work closely with the United Nations country team in areas of common priority, in line with its mandate and the extended United Nations Cooperation Framework 2019–2021, which was extended until 2022. The Framework continued to guide the United Nations country team activities in South Sudan to achieve outcomes across four priority areas: (a) building peace and strengthening governance; (b) improving food security and recovering local economies; (c) strengthening social services; and (d) empowering women and youth. UNMISS participated in the development of the Framework and will continue to engage with the relevant stakeholders to ensure continued strategic alignment in the priority areas. Under this system-wide Framework, the Mission continued to pursue complementarities and entry points for synergies in joint planning and coordination with partners, including through the implementation of a humanitarian, development and peace nexus. UNMISS participated in the development of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2023–2025.

41. During the reporting period, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General chaired a weekly senior management group meeting, which 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.

42. Throughout the reporting period, UNMISS maintained regular contact and coordination with the United Nations agencies 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.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: protection of civilians

43. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to provide a whole-of-mission response to the protection of civilians through key leadership engagement at the national and subnational levels, protective presence and a wide range of activities designed to address key conflict drivers.

44. The Mission responded to protection priorities through targeted patrol planning and the hub-and-spoke concept of operations, which utilizes temporary operating bases to establish a protected hub from which the spokes, namely the Mission's different pillars, its force and humanitarian partners, can operate in remote locations, often with prevailing insecurity. Throughout the 2021/22 period, 42 temporary operating bases, such as those established in Tambura and Marial Lou, continued to enable sustained engagement with the local population through an extended presence, which generated greater assurance of security than routine patrolling.

45. The ground patrols also helped to effectively deter all forms of violence against civilians and contributed to creating conditions conducive to the safe and voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons. Air and riverine patrols were also conducted throughout the mission area in support of reconnaissance and security assessments for the protection of civilians. During the reporting period, the United Nations police strengthened collaboration with the South Sudan National Police Service, undertaking coordinated patrols, community engagement, capacity-building and outreach activities, to ensure a cohesive and effective coordinated response to the exigencies of the protection of civilians mandate and to ensure situational awareness. In partnership with stakeholders, including the South Sudan National Police Service, local government, traditional leaders, civil society organizations, religious institutions, farmers' associations, the United Nations police also enhanced community safety and crime prevention programmes through the continuous revamping and establishment of a total of 157 active police community relation committees throughout the country. To ensure local ownership and sustainability, police advisers conducted workshops for executive members of the committees and officers of the South Sudan National Police Service.

46. During the reporting period, the Mission supported the South Sudan National Police Service with the planning and development of strategy documents and standard operating procedures. The Mission also provided technical advice and assistance for awareness-raising initiatives, with the aim of increasing professionalism and the capacity of the national police to address issues of criminality and concerns related to the protection of civilians, such as the investigation and prosecution of cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

47. As part of the broader protection of civilians mandate, the Mission continued to exercise its good offices, carrying out sustained political engagement with national and subnational authorities, civil society and other stakeholders to pursue political solutions to issues related to the protection of civilians. Active involvement of the appointed constitutional office holders such as governors, deputy governors, state ministers, county commissioners and state legislative assemblies, augmented by traditional authorities and religious, youth and community leaders, contributed notably to the prevention and management of inter- and intracommunal conflicts. In that regard, UNMISS facilitated dialogue between Murle of Likuangle and Lou Nuer of Akobo county that led to improved relations between these groups, evidenced by Murle subsequently allowing the opening of the road through Likuangle to Akobo and Akobo youth rejecting support to the mobilization by Lou Nuer to attack Murle. In addition, UNMISS collaborated with youth leaders in Central Equatoria, which led to joint efforts to mitigate revenge attacks following cattle raids in the area.

48. Similarly, dialogue forums in Guit, Nhialdiu and Mankien in Unity State, supported by UNMISS, helped the communities to reach an agreement with action plans to address intercommunal conflict driven by the culture of revenge. The youth from these communities led the dialogue process to discuss options for strengthening the role of the youth in conflict management and inclusion of the cattle camp youth, the nomadic youth who move from place to place with cattle in search of pasture and water, in peace processes. In Yei, Central Equatoria, periodic patrols in the internally displaced persons camp in Al-Gazeera in Yei town payam and regular discussions with the Paramount Chief of Yei River county and the South Sudan People's Defence Forces commander yielded positive outcomes, whereby internally displaced persons from Al-Gazeera camp were granted access to their farms in Mukaya payam. The South Sudan People's Defence Forces also urged civilians to access their farms without fear, by guaranteeing that they would provide security in the area.

49. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to implement the joint community violence reduction project in Jonglei, Greater Pibor Administrative Area, which was developed by the Mission, in partnership with WFP, the World Health Organization, Nonviolent Peaceforce and Vétérinaires sans frontières Germany. In the context of the project, UNMISS built the capacity of formal and informal rule of law actors and provided a forum for assessing the gaps in the delivery of justice and impediments to peace.

50. UNMISS continued to facilitate programmes and activities to promote the role of women in political and peace processes. In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, two separate capacity-building programmes targeting women leaders from across the State enhanced their skills in conflict management and promotion of social cohesion, community resilience, leadership and decision-making, and human rights. This led to the development of joint action plans for advocacy to promote women's role and participation in conflict management and political processes. A similar workshop was organized in Western Bahr el-Ghazal State, to strengthen advocacy skills of women leaders and male gender champions. The participants formulated steps to lobby at various levels to influence political leaders in support of the women and peace and security agenda.

51. During the reporting period, UNMISS implemented programmatic activities directly targeting 20,151 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. 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 41 violations and incidents were resolved at the post-migration conferences in accordance with the agreed norms.

52. 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 between 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.

53. As at the end of June 2022, there were 2 million internally displaced persons in South Sudan. The number of internally displaced persons living in the protection of civilians sites within or adjacent to the UNMISS base in Malakal stood at 34,529. The political dynamics in Upper Nile State did not offer a conducive atmosphere in which to undertake the exercise to redesignate the Malakal protection of civilians site to a regular internally displaced persons site. The Mission, after consultations with internally displaced persons, host communities and state authorities, developed and implemented actions to address some of the issues impeding the return of internally displaced persons, including security, housing, land, property and limited service provision.

54. UNMISS continued to provide technical advice and capacity-building assistance to support the Government in restoring and reforming the justice and rule of law sector, including through the deployment of corrections and justice experts to its field offices in Wau, Kuacjok, Bentiu, Malakal, Rumbek and Aweil to build the capacity of national actors across the justice chain. In coordination with the United Nations country team, UNMISS provided technical assistance to the mobile courts, which are funded by UNDP, in Terekeka, Maban, Ruweng and Kapoeta. UNMISS also supported five special courts, utilizing a model found in national law characterized by traditional leaders serving as advisers to a statutory judge, in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes States to address crimes arising in the context of intercommunal violence. Capacity-building and technical assistance to the joint special mobile court for Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Warrap States led to the investigation of 65 cases, the arrest of 32 individuals and the adjudication of 23 cases involving 28 defendants, including 3 gender-based violence cases. Communities in which the joint special mobile court deployed consistently advocated for its return, as the court was perceived as bringing peace and accountability to the border areas of the two states by providing access to justice and resolving disputes in a timely manner.

55. UNMISS continued to participate in weekly humanitarian coordination forums at the national and subnational levels around the country, including the national-level and state-level task forces on solutions, the humanitarian country team-UNMISS task team, inter-cluster working groups and the housing, land and property technical working group to promote a protective environment for returns. In Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Warrap, this led to the identification of priority actions by the Government to address violence in the affected communities, including the deployment of the South Sudan National Police Service and South Sudan People's Defence Forces to boost confidence and enhance security in hotspots in Tambura, Magwe and Tonj North.

56. UNMISS supported state and local authorities in the development and implementation of area-based returns and reintegration strategies, plans that foster peacebuilding, development, reconstruction and recovery priorities of internally displaced persons and returnees and their full participation in processes leading to elections. The Mission also supported efforts to increase women's and youth participation in peacebuilding activities, which promoted return and reintegration and enhanced livelihood opportunities for internally displaced persons. These activities enhanced such opportunities for internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities, including women and youth at risk, through joint advocacy work and the implementation of 10 dedicated projects that took into account the needs of and impact on women, girls, men and boys as part of programmatic activities.

57. UNMISS continued to advocate through the Humanitarian Affairs Committee of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission for the operationalization of six state-level task forces on solutions in Central Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria and regular activity implementation by the national-level task force on solutions, to ensure more consistent and coherent coordination of responses for return and reintegration and enhance capacities for implementing the provisions of chapter III of the Revitalized Agreement across the 10 states. UNMISS facilitated focus group discussions with key stakeholders, including leaders, elders and payam administrators, on needs for sustained returns to Malek, Nyang, Yirol and Akot payams, in Lakes, and Mayom, in Unity. The Mission's technical guidance and capacity-building support to state institutions resulted in the provision of return solutions to 51 returnees in Pochala and 800 in Baidit, in Jonglei. A total of 250 returnees were assisted in their return to Diem Jalab in Raja, Western Bahr el-Ghazal. In Wau, UNMISS supported the Government's efforts to map opportunities and challenges regarding return, reintegration and recovery in Raja county to inform the development of integrated area-based support plans.

58. 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 at the subnational level, including through the convening of a round-table discussion with key stakeholders on the Central Equatoria land bill, in conjunction with the Central Equatoria Land Commission. At the national level, UNMISS, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), supported the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development in holding a technical retreat to finalize the draft land policy in Wau, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, in April 2022. At the end of the reporting period, the land policy, which intends to govern mechanisms to peacefully resolve housing, land and property disputes, was pending introduction in the reconstituted Transitional National Legislative Assembly.

59. Quick-impact projects remained an important tool for the Mission's outreach to the local communities and for strengthening institutional capacities of the local actors. UNMISS continued to prioritize projects focused on health, water and sanitation, education, gender, peacebuilding and rule of law and justice facilities. A total of 50 quick-impact projects were implemented during the period, of which 5 directly targeted women while all others incorporated gender perspectives and a gender-sensitive approach.

60. The Mission, through mine action activities, cleared explosive ordnance, including landmines, which resulted in a safer and more secure environment for civilians. In addition, explosive ordnance risk education was delivered to more than 300,000 civilians, including approximately 850 refugees and 1,000 internally displaced persons residing in Doro refugee camp and the protection of civilians site in Malakal, Upper Nile, in anticipation of their return to their regions of origin.

Overall, 91 per cent of the beneficiaries of explosive ordnance risk education demonstrated an increase in knowledge between unsafe and safe practices. Survey and clearance operations to facilitate the safe and voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and returnees continued in Bentiu, Unity, Canal and Khor Fulus, Jonglei, and Maban, Upper Nile. UNMISS also verified and cleared roads and conducted escort and/or route proving to enhance freedom of movement for mission patrols and humanitarian actors.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Increase in the number of initiatives undertaken by national, state and county-level governments and non-State actors to protect civilians (2019/20: 161; 2020/21: 148; 2021/22: 155)

A total of 165 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 peace agreement. The activities were aimed at the reduction of intercommunal conflicts and promotion of dialogue; better regulation by state authorities of cross-border cattle migration; local rapprochement and confidence-building between the 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 the incidence of cattle raiding and cattle migration-related violence in some locations and enhanced compliance with the resolutions reached at the peace conferences. The initiatives also included local rapprochement-related activities and civil-military dialogue that resulted in enhanced freedom of movement, trade and humanitarian access

The higher number of initiatives was attributable to the positive momentum in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, and improved access to opposition-controlled areas

1.1.2 Engagement with national and state authorities, communities and civil society to address issues related to the protection of civilians (2019/20: 1,502 meetings; 2020/21: 838 meetings; 2021/22: 770 meetings)

A total of 2,083 meetings were held with national and state authorities, communities and civil society to address issues related to the protection of civilians. UNMISS worked with a wide range of stakeholders in the delivery of its programmes to ensure capacity-building, local ownership and sustainability of interventions. These included state governors and cabinet members, local and traditional authorities, representatives and leaders of communities in conflict, women, youth (urban and rural, including from cattle camps), civil society actors, national parliamentarians, faith-based organizations, organized forces, representatives and leaders of the parties to the peace agreement, cattle migration committees, media professionals, artists and Juba-based influential community leaders

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

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| 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 | Through regular engagement with key national stakeholders, including the President, the First Vice-President, senior 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 12 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 | 71 | Consultative meetings were held, comprising 67 meetings with parliamentary representatives including the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chief Whips, representatives of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus, Speaker of the Council of States of the reconstituted Transitional National Legislative Assembly; and 4 meetings with parliamentary representatives in Unity, Jonglei, and Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal. This was part of capacity-building efforts to familiarize the legislators with their expected roles |
| | 290 | <p>The higher output was attributable to the need for support and follow-up on progress being provided to the newly designated members of the reconstituted Transitional National Legislative Assembly</p> <p>Meetings were organized at the national, state and local levels 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 return. These engagements included meetings with the Ministry of Peacebuilding, the Commission for Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation and the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to limited movements due to flooding, especially in Unity, Upper Nile and greater Jonglei</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 | 440 | Meetings were organized and 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 contributed to improved freedom of movement of civilians and peaceful management of seasonal cross-border nomadic pastoral migration, mitigating violence owing to cattle raiding and revenge killings; enabled the free movement of |

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| | | <p>livestock for grazing and sharing of natural resources; and enhanced the capacity of participants, including civil society organizations, traditional leaders, local authorities, youth and women, in conflict management through the sharing of information on early warning and early response</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the relaxation of restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to formerly opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address communal conflicts</p> |
| Provision of support to civilians living in conflict-prone or return areas and displaced communities at sites for internally displaced persons adjacent to UNMISS bases and other areas, as well as collective centres, in order to resolve intercommunal conflicts through 10 workshops/dialogue forums, with an emphasis on the participation of women and youth in a dialogue for peace | 10 | <p>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</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 | 60 | <p>Meetings were held with executive and various other stakeholders to encourage the non-violent resolution of tensions through inclusive participation in political initiatives, including with the offices of the Vice-Presidents, relevant ministries, Undersecretaries, and representatives of women organizations</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, to assist the parties in effectively addressing issues of concern, and the development of joint initiatives to protect civilians through 20 advocacy meetings | 137 | <p>Advocacy meetings were held with government authorities, the opposition and communities, including internally displaced persons, to enhance space for dialogue and develop joint activities to protect civilians in Eastern, Central and Western Equatoria, Lakes, Jonglei, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap. The meetings included engagements between civilians and military to strengthen intercommunal relations and promote social cohesion</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by local groups taking the initiative to organize activities, and progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address communal conflicts</p> |

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| Conduct of 4 national and 10 subnational-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 | 14 | Consultative workshops were held, comprising 4 at the national level and 10 at the subnational level. They included engagement meetings with women peacebuilders to organize national women leadership forums on women's participation and leadership meetings 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). In addition, an awareness campaign on sexual and gender-based violence 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 court procedures for legal redress for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence |
| 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 command orders and 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 and the unilateral communiqué of December 2014 by the Chair and Commander in Chief of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Army in Opposition | Yes | With technical assistance from UNMISS, in November 2021 the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs and the Joint Defence Board launched the joint implementation committee to monitor the action plan for the armed forces on addressing conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan, which is an essential mechanism to assess the efforts of the Government to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence. In addition, a two-day workshop for 30 senior officers of the South Sudan National Police Service was organized in June 2022 to take stock of the progress and the remaining gaps in the implementation of its 2021–2023 action plan to address conflict-related sexual violence. UNMISS initiated the establishment of a specialized team on conflict-related sexual violence within the Military Justice Directorate of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, which was established through an order issued in June 2022. The team is entrusted with investigating and prosecuting reported incidents of conflict-related sexual violence |
| Engagement with and provision of technical advice and support to the high-level and technical level committees through the organization of 2 high-level ministerial meetings and 12 national technical committee meetings on child protection issues for the implementation of the Comprehensive Action Plan to End and Prevent Grave Violations Against Children in South Sudan | 5 | National-level coordination meetings were held in May 2022 with members of the high-level ministerial committee to facilitate the organization of the national conference on the protection of children |
| | 34 | The higher output was attributable to increased coordination efforts towards preparations for the national conference on children affected by armed conflict |
| | | State-level technical committee meetings were organized, with technical support from the Mission, to coordinate activities relating to the implementation of the Comprehensive Action Plan to End and Prevent Grave Violations Against Children in South Sudan |

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| | | The higher output was attributable to an increase in local ownership by national stakeholders of the process of implementation of the Action Plan |
| Conduct of a national conference on children affected by armed conflict to find joint solutions with a wide range of stakeholders for the greater protection of children and to find sustainable preventive measures | Yes | The United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting supported the Government and other parties in holding a national conference on the protection of children from 24 to 26 May 2022. This resulted in 15 resolutions and 22 recommendations on strengthening child protection in South Sudan, which included calls to the Government to increase budgetary allocation and strengthen accountability systems for child protection. A total of 125 participants, including 43 women, drawn from across the 10 states and 2 administrative areas (Ruweng and Pibor) attended the event |
| Conduct of a nationwide communications campaign to raise awareness of the Mission's objectives and activities to protect civilians through: (a) the production of 160 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 environment for the voluntary return and reintegration of displaced persons) for distribution on the United Nations Headquarters and UNMISS digital platforms and to external media outlets; (b) the conceptualization and conduct of 60 peacebuilding events or activities across South Sudan either in communities or utilizing online/radio platforms; (c) 6 UNMISS press conferences; and (d) broadcasts of peace initiatives, including a dedicated one-hour <i>Peace Makers</i> weekly programme on Radio Miraya | 616 | Multimedia products were distributed, including 234 digital news/feature stories, 50 audiovisual stories, 220 original social media engagements, 70 photo albums and 42 Flickr albums. In addition, dedicated social media campaigns were conducted to mark United Nations Day and the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, on youth, peace and security |
| | 62 | The higher output was attributable to the overall efforts across the Mission to facilitate awareness of the Mission's initiatives on the protection of civilians, peacebuilding and conflict mitigation and resolution |
| | 7 | Peacebuilding events were organized to promote the Mission's protection of civilians mandate in 11 field locations |
| | 24 | Press conferences were held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the protection of civilians, peacekeeping operations and related matters, including intercommunal violence, progress and challenges to the Revitalized Agreement, human rights and the humanitarian situation |
| | 48 | Press releases reaching local and international media houses were issued, and numerous media interviews were conducted to promote peacebuilding |
| | 9 | Radio news bulletins were produced that focused on peace initiatives |
| | 3 | Episodes of a nationwide current affairs programme were broadcast, including on intercommunal dialogue, peaceful coexistence measures and pre-migration conferences |
| | | 1-hour <i>Peace Makers</i> programmes were broadcast, although other episodes had to be paused owing to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on human resources and the need to dedicate programming to awareness-raising on COVID-19 prevention and response |

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

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> | |
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| 1.2.1 Reduced number of civilian casualties in South Sudan (2019/20: 4,759; 2020/21: 4,225; 2021/22: 3,500) | <p>The total number of casualties amounted to 4,567 individuals, including 3,459 fatalities and 1,108 injured</p> <p>The high number of casualties was the result of local political conflicts and subnational/localized violence in multiple areas across South Sudan, including communal violence and cattle raiding</p> | |
| 1.2.2 Number of mechanisms to support the protection of women, children and youth from conflict-related and gender-based violence (2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 5; 2021/22: 3) | There were 3 mechanisms to support the protection of women, children and youth from conflict-related and gender-based violence: the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements, the joint consultation forum on conflict-related sexual violence and the monitoring and reporting mechanism | |
| 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 (2019/20: 2,824; 2020/21: 1,411; 2021/22: 1,000) | 1,418 hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance were cleared in and around UNMISS bases and areas where they posed a threat to civilians | |
| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
| Maintenance of functioning and gender-responsive early warning, analysis and response mechanisms involving all relevant mission components | Yes | UNMISS continued to identify and monitor potential conflict indicators through integrated briefings, meetings and ad hoc mechanisms to address hotspots. The field offices produced weekly early warning reports that informed the Mission's analysis and related planning by various components and offices. The Mission has been expanding and strengthening its information collection and response mechanisms with a whole-of-United Nations approach to inform situational awareness, early warning and forward-looking planning |
| 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 | 567 | Joint field missions were conducted across the country to conflict-affected areas and return sites for risk mapping, data and information collection and monitoring with various stakeholders and communities. Field missions were also conducted to remote field locations, including in opposition-controlled areas and cross-border areas, in support of local initiatives to address cattle raiding and cattle migration-related violence in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Western and Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Warrap, Lakes and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. They helped to mitigate tensions arising from border disputes in Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Jonglei, Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, contributing to the safe and voluntary return of some internally displaced persons in Western Equatoria, improving civil-military relations and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian |

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| | | <p>assistance in Central Equatoria, monitoring incidents of cattle movement and destruction of farmland in Warrap, and targeting the peaceful return of internally displaced persons. In 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</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> |
| 3,744 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 (13 companies logging 24 mobile patrol days per month for 12 months) | 9,030 | <p>Mobile unit patrol days</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to changing security conditions, which required an increased protective presence</p> |
| 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) | 854 | <p>Air patrol days</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to changing security conditions in the mission area necessitating increased air reconnaissance to improve situational awareness and protective presence, as well as to the receipt of a greater number of flight safety assurances</p> |
| 1,200 unit patrol days of military observers operating in integrated teams (10 unit patrol days per month from each of the 10 field offices 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 | 3,978 | <p>Unit patrol days</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to changing security conditions requiring military observer teams to conduct a higher number of patrols to collect early warning information</p> |

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| 180 unit patrol days by the Riverine Unit to enhance the protection of civilians along the White Nile by providing force protection and transportation to UNMISS integrated patrols and by performing search-and-rescue, medical evacuation and rescue and salvage operations (10 regular patrols per month for 12 months and 10 patrols per month for 6 months during the rainy season) | 150 | Unit patrol days | The lower output was attributable to the prioritization of resources to address changing security conditions and limited riverine capacity within the Mission |
| Implementation of 15 quick-impact projects to mitigate protection concerns in areas with a high prevalence of intercommunal violence and areas of displacement, 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 | 21 | Quick-impact projects were implemented, comprising: (a) 1 prison constructed in Western Equatoria and 1 prison perimeter wall in Warrap to support the justice chain and guarantee that living conditions of inmates are in line with international human rights standards; (b) 6 court buildings constructed/renovated at Aweil in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Rumbek in Lakes, Lainya in Central Equatoria, Narus and Magwe in Eastern Equatoria, Maridi in Western Equatoria and 1 prosecutor's office at Rumbek in Lakes to enhance access to justice for civilians; and (c) 12 police stations constructed in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Warrap, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Jonglei to promote access to rule of law and a protective environment for populations affected by intercommunal conflict or cattle raiding | The higher output was attributable to the prioritization of rule of law facilities by community grant development committees |
| In coordination with humanitarian actors, provision of technical advice and support to mitigate protection concerns through protection needs assessments and the facilitation of 6 dialogues with communities, including women's groups and state authorities, to strengthen their capacity to protect civilians | 463 | Protection of civilians assessments were conducted in 196 locations around South Sudan, where consultations with internally displaced persons and host communities enhanced the Mission's awareness of early warning and service gaps hindering the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, identification of protection threats and crime hotspots, including within redesignated sites, and planning of integrated responses, including enabling humanitarian actors to deliver services to civilians in need in hard-to-reach locations | Regular security coordination meetings between United Nations police and members of the South Sudan National Police Service stationed at 7 police stations in the sites were organized to mitigate and resolve protection risks and crimes through coordinated reassurance and deterrence patrols |
| | 11 | Workshops were conducted within former protection of civilians sites in Bentiu, Bor and Juba to discuss, with representatives of internally displaced persons and local government, including the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the South Sudan National Police Service, community approaches to creating a protective environment within the sites | |

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| | 18 | <p>Workshops were conducted in collaboration with humanitarian actors to strengthen the government's capacity and accountability towards its primary responsibility to protect civilians, which improved the capacity of 1,102 representatives of communities of internally displaced persons and local authorities, including 295 women representatives, to enhance peaceful coexistence among communities of internally displaced persons through confidence-building, to facilitate direct engagement between the national police and communities, including with the community watch groups operating in former protection of civilians sites, and to support advocacy efforts to improve responses of local authorities to threats against the protection of civilians in and around former protection of civilians sites and in areas of return across South Sudan</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to increased requests from local government authorities and communities for support through capacity enhancement regarding the protection of civilians</p> |
| Coordination with humanitarian clusters and agencies to ensure information exchange and dissemination and documentation of the redesignation of the protection of civilians sites experience | Yes | <p>UNMISS facilitated discussions among humanitarian agencies, internally displaced persons and host communities and state authorities to build community confidence and enhance understanding of UNMISS plans to redesignate the remaining protection of civilians site in Malakal to a regular site for internally displaced persons, resulting in the identification of major impediments to the return of internally displaced persons to Malakal, including security, housing, land and property, and limited service provision and durable solutions. At the national level, UNMISS supported common messaging across the Mission and humanitarian country team on the non-closure of the Malakal protection of civilians site and against the forced expulsion of approximately 7,500 internally displaced persons residing in Mahad in Juba</p> |
| Provision of support to the Joint Verification Committee in the verification and screening of military barracks, training centres and establishments across the country to identify, screen, register and release children associated with the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and other armed groups through the organization of 20 child protection sensitization field missions | 4 | <p>Verification, screening and sensitization field missions were conducted by the Joint Verification Committee to military barracks, cantonment sites and training centres. This resulted in the screening, registration and release of 25 children (all boys) associated with the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and Major General James Nando's forces</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the lower number of complex allegations reported, as the number of field trips of the Joint Verification Committee depends on the number of complex allegations received that require the deployment of members/personnel of the Committee from Juba to the states</p> |

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| Survey and clearance of 1,000 known or suspected hazardous areas and the removal or destruction of 20,000 items of explosive hazards, including landmines, in the areas where there is a threat to civilians | 1,418 | Known or suspected hazardous areas were surveyed and cleared |
| | | The higher output was attributable to the improved accessibility to hazardous areas following the Mission's opening of key routes |
| | 18,690 | Items of explosive hazards were removed or destroyed, including 352 landmines, 1,285 cluster munitions and 17,053 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, 444,999 rounds of small arms ammunition were destroyed |
| Delivery of emergency mine risk education to 150,000, civilians, including women, 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 | | The lower output was attributable to fewer requests by the Mission's troop- and police-contributing countries for the destruction of their unserviceable ammunition, as well as to objections and concerns expressed by government institutions at different levels |
| | | In addition, the Mission cleared proposed police unit blocks for the United Nations police in Malakal, Upper Nile, the proposed site of the Lainya temporary operating base in Eastern Equatoria, the proposed expansion site of the Akobo company operating base in Jonglei, and the Pageri temporary operating base in Eastern Equatoria, which is intended to serve as an entry point for returnees from Uganda |
| | 314,665 | Persons received explosive ordnance risk education, comprising 107,063 boys, 96,403 girls, 48,812 men and 62,387 women, to promote community safety and behaviour change |
| | | The higher output was attributable to the relaxation of restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which enabled UNMISS to reach more people |
| | 83,000 | Beneficiaries received safety messages disseminated through the UNMISS radio station and national and international media outlets, which UNMISS published on its digital platforms and distributed to external media partners |
| | 9 | Outreach activities were conducted in different forums, including on World Humanitarian Day (August 2021), United Nations Day (October 2021), International Women's Day (March 2021), International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action (April 2022) and Geographic Information System Day (November 2021) |

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| 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 | 1,377 | <p>Dog team days</p> <p>The lower output was attributable mainly to the unanticipated cessation of operations for several days and fewer ad hoc requests for explosive detection</p> |
| 175,200 United Nations formed police unit person-days (10 personnel per patrol, 3 patrols per platoon, 4 platoons per formed police unit, 4 formed police units for 365 days) to conduct confidence- and trust-building patrols and coordinated patrols with the South Sudan National Police Service in camps for internally displaced persons, identified locations of return of internally displaced persons and hotspots of sexual and gender-based violence, and for situational awareness; and respond to public disorder situations within and around former UNMISS protection of civilians sites, weapons-free zones and camps for internally displaced persons, including support for humanitarian safety and service delivery | 173,618 | <p>Formed police unit person-days were used to ensure public order and safety within protection of civilians sites/internally displaced persons camps. Activities included deterring and responding to 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 the threats on short notice</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the conversion of 2 formed police unit patrol times into guard duties to secure UNMISS Topping and United Nations House bases during the industrial action of the private security guards in May–June 2022, and flooding in Bentiu and Malakal, which interrupted the conduct of patrols planned for that reporting period</p> |
| 94,900 United Nations individual police officer operational days around former UNMISS protection of civilians sites and in camps for internally displaced persons and other areas of high concentration of displaced persons (2 individual police officers per patrol, 13 patrols per day, at 10 field offices for 365 days) to conduct confidence- and trust-building patrols and coordinated patrols with the South Sudan National Police Service in camps for internally displaced persons and identified areas of returns and hotspots of sexual and gender-based violence, and 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 | 93,305 | <p>Individual police officer operational days were achieved through conduct of confidence-building, high-visibility, long-duration, short-duration, integrated dynamic air and coordinated patrols and complementary operational measures, co-locations with the South Sudan National Police Service and other law enforcement agency community policing activities in, around and beyond redesignated protection of civilians sites, in crime and/or sexual and gender-based violence hotspots and areas of returns of internally displaced persons</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the Mission's inability to reach full deployment of the authorized United Nations police personnel during the period, due to logistical issues and restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p> |
| In partnership with relevant actors at sites for internally displaced persons adjacent to UNMISS bases in Juba, Bor, Bentiu, Malakal and Wau, conduct training for 1,000 community watch group members and leaders, including women, to support crime prevention, community safety and | 1,552 | <p>Members and leaders of community watch groups in the Malakal protection of civilians site and redesignated protection of civilians site, comprising 873 men and 679 women, participated in training activities, workshops and awareness-raising activities on crime prevention, community violence reduction, community safety and relations and dispute resolution mechanisms</p> |

relations and community-led informal mitigation and dispute resolution mechanisms

The higher output was attributable to the relaxation of restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic allowing the Mission to reach more beneficiaries

Development of a mission-wide programme to reduce community-level violence, including sexual and gender-based violence against women and children, and promote the active participation of women in community violence reduction, which includes 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

Yes

Through 9 targeted needs assessments to engage with key formal and informal justice stakeholders, 3 rule of law and accountability conferences were organized in Bor, Pibor and Akobo, as was a workshop on prevention, investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence crimes, which brought together formal justice actors (police, prosecutors, prisons and judiciary), local government officials (payam administrators) and community leaders, as part of the ongoing community violence reduction project in Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. These events strengthened the capacity of formal and informal rule of law actors and provided a forum to assess the gaps in the delivery of justice and impediments to peace. In addition, 3 community violence reduction projects were implemented in Western Equatoria and Lakes States to empower and change the mindsets of youth and women who are victims of the armed conflict and lack economic opportunities

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.3.1 No increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees (2019/20: 3.9 million; 2020/21: 3.8 million; 2021/22: 3.8 million)

As of June 2022, the total number of internally displaced persons and South Sudanese refugees was 4.4 million, an increase of 560,000 from June 2021, including 2.0 million internally displaced persons and 2.4 million South Sudanese living as refugees in neighbouring countries

The higher number of internally displaced persons and refugees was attributable to ongoing communal conflict exacerbated by over three years of continual flooding in many areas of the country leading to the loss or a lack of seasonal crops as well as to cattle deaths

1.3.2 Estimated number of returnees in South Sudan reported by the national relief and rehabilitation commission and other United Nations agencies (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 280,778; 2021/22: 1,000,000)

According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix of the International Organization for Migration, approximately 111,248 individuals returned to their areas of origin during the reporting period

The lower number of returnees was attributable mainly to flooding and increasing subnational violence across South Sudan that prevented sustainable returns from both within 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 (2019/20: 8 million m²; 2020/21: 7.6 million m²; 2021/22: 6 million m²)

An area of 7.1 million m² of land was cleared and released to communities, enabling safe movement for local populations and humanitarian personnel, the resumption of development activities and the delivery of humanitarian aid. This clearance facilitated the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons and refugees in Jonglei (Canal/Pigi and Khor Fulus) and Upper Nile (Maban) as requested by the United Nations Children's Fund for 11,714 returnees

The larger area cleared was attributable to increased accessibility and the opening of additional roads

1.3.4 Number of mechanisms to support the peaceful resolution of housing, land and property disputes to encourage safe and voluntary returns, with an emphasis on promoting women's land and property rights (2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 0; 2021/22: 2)

No mechanisms were established to support the peaceful resolution of housing, land and property disputes. While the Transitional National Legislative Assembly has been reconstituted, delays in the formation of specialized committees and prioritization of other draft laws meant that the land policy, which is intended to govern mechanisms to peacefully resolve housing, land and property disputes, was not adopted. However, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development took steps to advance the process during the reporting period by conducting technical workshops to finalize the 2022 draft land policy

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| 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 | 190 | 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, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria. In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, regular engagements with youth and women resulted in the establishment of a youth peace network and a women peace network, which were instrumental in initiating a dialogue to address the rampant culture of violence in the area. Field missions to southern Central Equatoria helped with the improvement in civil-military relations in addition to the delivery of humanitarian assistance to civilians. UNMISS also facilitated a civil-military relations forum in Lainya county, where civilians and the military were able to find common ground to come together, discuss and enhance their understanding of the issues affecting them, mapped out key conflict triggers and deliberated on the way forward. Integrated field missions to Khor Gana, Abushaka, Mboro, 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, while integrated rotational field missions in Tambura and surrounding areas in Western Equatoria restored peace and confidence for returns following violence between pro-Azande and Balanda armed groups |

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| | | <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> |
| | 10 | <p>Workshops were organized on conflict management between host communities and internally displaced persons to promote their return. 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, chiefs and community leaders from Tonj East, North and South to discuss ways to resolve heightened intercommunal conflicts took place and measures to improve the conflict situation in the counties were adopted. The engagements 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> |
| In coordination with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country team, the Government and other relevant partners, support relevant state authorities in promoting the establishment of partner forums to develop 10 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, including women and young people at risk in areas of return | Yes | <p>Through engagements at various stakeholder coordination and planning forums and through technical support to the partnership for recovery and resilience programme, the Mission supported the collective priorities of the United Nations country team of early recovery and resilience activities to foster the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons in Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Western Bahr el-Ghazal to promote the prioritization and development of area-based plans and served as secretariat to area reference groups for the partnership for recovery and resilience programme to organize and hold multiple activities in the 4 pilot areas of Torit, Aweil, Wau and Yambio</p> |
| | 10 | <p>Sessions to enhance the capacity of national community-based organizations to implement quick-impact projects were conducted in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Western Equatoria, where 168 participants, including 42 female representatives of national non-governmental organizations, were introduced to application and management protocols of the Mission's quick-impact projects</p> |

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| | 13 | <p>Training workshops to enhance capacities for coordination and coherence in the Government's implementation of the national framework and action plan on returns were conducted in Nimule in Eastern Equatoria, Bargel, Ceuibet and Rumbek in Lakes, Gok Machar and Nyamlell in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Mankien and Bentiu in Unity, Kodok in Upper Nile, Bisselia in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, and Aroyo and Yambio in Western Equatoria for 547 internally displaced persons, including 157 women, and officials of local authorities made up of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the South Sudan National Police Service. The training resulted in increased confidence and commitment of local authorities to prepare a safe and secure environment for returns</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>Through 7 sessions held across all states with local authorities and community members and leaders in collaboration with humanitarian actors to identify the challenges hindering sustainable return and reintegration, resulting in increased awareness among stakeholders and the conduct of integrated patrols and the temporary deployment of UNMISS forces to hotspots in prioritized locations in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Western Equatoria, Unity and Western Bahr el-Ghazal. At the national level, UNMISS advocated the promotion of joint initiatives to support returns in Magwe in Eastern Equatoria, Tonj North in Warrap, Raja in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Tambura in Western Equatoria. In addition, UNMISS facilitated focus group discussions with 182 key informants, including 79 leaders, elders and payam administrators, on needs for sustained returns to Malek, Nyang, Yirol and Akot payams in Lakes, and Mayom in Unity</p> |
| Facilitation of 10 gender-sensitive consultation sessions among local authorities, host communities and returning populations and women's groups, as applicable, to address emerging challenges through the processes of return and reintegration, including facilitating go-and-see visits, town hall meetings and focus group discussions | 10 | <p>Consultations were held with authorities at the state and county levels across the country to underline their obligations to create a protective environment with the aim of fostering the return of civilians to their areas of preference</p> <p>The consultations included engagement with women leaders in internally displaced persons sites in Juba and Bentiu, as well as women representatives in several payams in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Western Equatoria, Unity and Warrap over increasing reports of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence, which informed the Mission's responses, including regular patrols and supporting awareness-raising initiatives to address protection risks faced by women and girls</p> |

Implementation of 35 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, with due consideration given to the particular needs of women

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

- (a) 3 primary schools renovated in Kerripi in Eastern Equatoria, Ajiep in Warrap and Ngolimbo in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, and 5 primary schools constructed in Rial Dit in Warrap, Daa Dakolo in Western Equatoria, Leitnhom in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Gaetan in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Buremaku in Western Equatoria, 2 secondary schools constructed in Abara in Eastern Equatoria and Kedibo in Western Equatoria, and 2 classroom blocks constructed in Agor in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Itti in Jonglei
- (b) 1 primary health-care centre renovated in Pageri, Eastern Equatoria, solar power installed at 1 primary health-care centre at Duk Fadiat in Jonglei, and 1 primary health-care centre at Kongo Ulasei in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, 2 primary health-care centres in Kpatanayo in Western Equatoria and Mangar-Tong in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, 2 maternity wards at Landili in Western Equatoria and Moli Tokuru in Eastern Equatoria, 1 outpatient department at Kapoeta civil hospital in Eastern Equatoria and 1 health science institute at Aweil in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal constructed
- (c) 2 women's empowerment centres at Terekeka in Central Equatoria and Raja in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, and 1 women's vegetable market at Pochala in Jonglei constructed
- (d) 2 boreholes installed at Kwarijik in Central Equatoria and at Gogrial West in Warrap installed
- (e) 1 radio station rehabilitated at Bentiu in Unity
- (f) 1 bridge constructed at Yubu in Western Equatoria
- (g) 1 office block for the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission renovated at Juba in Central Equatoria

The lower output was attributable to the prioritization by community grant development committees of the services required, compared with the higher number of rule of law facilities identified

Clearance and survey of 6 million m² of land for release to communities in support of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary resettlement

Yes

7.1 million m² of land was surveyed, cleared and released to communities in support of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary resettlement. The land released included 212 agricultural areas, 9 markets, 15 medical clinics, 10 schools and 32 natural water points to support the resumption of livelihood activities

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| Provision of technical advice and assistance to the national justice sector to promote accountability, including through the development of stronger linkages along the entire justice chain, the support for mobile courts and a 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 | Yes | Through (a) 1 two-day workshop for 15 participants, including 11 women, organized with national judicial authorities, lawyers and civil society groups to discuss the draft anti gender-based violence law in South Sudan and the potential addition of conflict-related sexual violence provisions in the national legal framework; (b) 9 training sessions as well as technical assistance provided to national justice sector actors across the justice chain to develop their skills, enhance investigations, prosecutions and trials, and improve the administration of justice; (c) on-site technical legal assistance to the UNDP-supported mobile courts in Terekeka, Maban, Ruweng and Kapoeta, which addressed 206 cases involving 248 defendants; and (d) support to special courts in Tonj, Warrap State, and Rumbek, Yirol and Cueibet, Lakes State, which adjudicated a further 215 cases involving 311 defendants |
| 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 70 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 | 82 | <p>Training and sensitization activities were conducted for a total of 6,184 participants, including 3,794 women, for officers of the South Sudan National Police Service and members of the community to enhance their capacity regarding security awareness, community policing, human rights, and confidence- and trust-building to protect life and property effectively, impartially and efficiently and to maintain public safety and security, especially in areas of high concentration of internally displaced persons, such as protection of civilians sites, internally displaced persons camps and identified areas of return</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the need to foster trust between the community and the South Sudan National Police Service, particularly following the redesignation of the UNMISS protection of civilians sites</p> |
| Provision of support, technical assistance and advice to the South Sudan National Police Service, by conducting training for 4,000 National Police Service members, including female members, selected for deployment to police stations across South Sudan, and to equip them with skills in protection of civilians-focused activities, basic police technical skills and knowledge on internationally accepted standards of policing, including sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response, investigation, gender-responsive policing and women's participation in police, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy; and conduct of 55 one-week sensitization | 10,097 | Members of the South Sudan National Police Service, including 4,322 women, benefited from technical assistance and advice, as well as capacity-building sessions conducted to enhance professional performance and integrity standards of police officers, particularly in human rights, sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence matters, and increase the number of women officers in all police stations. Technical advice and assistance improved the ability of the South Sudan National Police Service to conduct investigations on sexual and gender-based violence and/or conflict-related sexual violence independently in line with South Sudanese laws and international human rights standards and promoted the local ownership and capacity of the police trainers to conduct standardized training sessions for their colleagues across the country |

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, and to ensure functionality of police stations in the areas of return and high concentration of internally displaced persons

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 its housing, land and property rights

Yes

The higher output was attributable to the relaxation of restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which enabled the Mission to reach more participants

UNMISS, in collaboration with FAO, supported the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development in holding a technical retreat to finalize the 2022 draft of the land policy in Wau, Western Bahr el-Ghazal. At the end of the reporting period, the land policy, which will govern mechanisms to peacefully resolve housing, land and property disputes, was still pending introduction in the reconstituted Transitional National Legislative Assembly

Despite the delays in the adoption of the land policy, UNMISS, in conjunction with the Central Equatoria Land Commission, supported a round-table discussion on the Central Equatoria land bill with key stakeholders from Central Equatoria State, where land disputes continue to be a key protection concern

Provision of technical advice and assistance to national rule of law, justice and corrections institutions to progressively expand their presence and capacity in areas of return or areas with dense populations of internally displaced persons, in order to support the establishment of a protective environment for civilians and facilitate the safe, voluntary and dignified return of internally displaced persons, including women and girls

Yes

Through technical advice and assistance provided to national rule of law, justice and corrections institutions at the subnational level to expand their capacity and presence. Specifically, UNMISS supported rule of law actors from Wau in commencing the first circuit court deployment to Raja, Western Bahr el-Ghazal, where the formal justice system had not heard criminal cases for six years. During the deployment, the court adjudicated 8 cases involving 9 defendants, including 7 rape cases. In addition, UNMISS supported the training of 23 customary chiefs, including 2 women, and prison officials. To enhance the accountability of the South Sudan Prison Service, UNMISS printed and distributed prison forms to prisons across South Sudan. To ensure proper usage of the forms and enhance records management, UNMISS provided training sessions to the personnel of the Service in Kuacjok on records management. UNMISS further conducted human rights training, including on sexual and gender-based violence, for 88 officers of the Service, including 33 women, in Western Bahr el-Ghazal State; 5 officers, including 3 women, in Warrap State; and 30 officers, including 5 women, in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State

UNMISS also organized 2 integrated training sessions for police investigators and public prosecutors in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal States. The training sessions were attended by a total of 48 rule of law personnel, including 12 women. The training sessions were aimed at building the capacity of justice actors in pretrial case preparation, as well as collection, handling and analysis of evidence, and rights of suspects, witnesses and victims

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

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> |
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| 1.4.1 Decrease in the number of reported intra- and intercommunal conflicts (2019/20: 577; 2020/21: 849; 2021/22: 130) | 105 incidents of intra- and intercommunal conflict were recorded during the reporting period, compared with 849 incidents during the previous period. Despite the recorded violence, UNMISS political engagements at all levels were instrumental in preventing further violence, as witnessed in Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, as well as in southern Unity and Warrap. The number of killings perpetuated during these incidents was about 30 per cent lower than the number reported during the 2020/21 period. The significant decrease in incidents of communal violence was also attributable to the establishment of the Transitional Government of National Unity organs at the subnational level, and subsequent programmes and 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 (2019/20: 140; 2020/21: 24; 2021/22: 95) | 47 initiatives on reconciliation were undertaken at the subnational level by local actors across the 10 states. Significant initiatives included the building bridges dialogue initiative between women in Unity State and the Ruweng Administrative Area; the Murle traditional Red Chief leadership structures and Greater Pibor Administrative Area authorities to address the issue of armed youth; enhanced civil-military relations in Central Equatoria; and an intercounty peace forum, military dialogues and a community peace forum in Upper Nile, which led to increased movement of civilians. The initiatives also led to coordination between the counties on an early warning mechanism. In addition, in Western Bahr el-Ghazal State, the Mission facilitated intercommunal dialogue between the Ndogo, Golo and Bai communities in Bisselia, Wau county, and the Luo community in Kayango, Jur River county, that contributed to de-escalating a latent boundary dispute, thereby re-establishing social relations between these groups The lower number of reconciliation initiatives was attributable to the implementation of previous agreements that carried over into the reporting period, and the general reduction of incidents of intercommunal conflicts |
| 1.4.3 Increase in the number of local peace agreements (2019/20: 75; 2020/21: 32; 2021/22: 35) | 41 local peace agreements were recorded as a result of existing peace events, such as peace conferences, dialogues and migration conferences. Seasonal cattle movement-related conflicts were reduced largely through dialogues, peace forums and conferences (Warrap pre-migration conference and Marial Bai annual |

conference), including the 2022 post-migration conference resolutions between Dinka and Misseriya, between Dinka Malual and Rizeigat, and the cross-border pre- and post-migration conference between the Dinka Malual host community and Misseriya pastoralists in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal. Agreements to cease hostilities arising from the intercommunal conflict were also made in various forums and major peace conferences in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| 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 (including gender dimension) and in support of the provision of assistance and good offices to local peace initiatives, including women-led peace initiatives | 405 | <p>Field assessment missions were conducted 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. Most of these engagements were in Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap and Unity, which were affected by internal and cross-border 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, especially in the tri-states area of Lakes, Warrap and Unity</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 | 30 | <p>Advocacy meetings were conducted across all states to provide support for locally initiated political engagement and reconciliation initiatives. This included advocacy meetings and forums conducted with authorities (both government and opposition) in providing support for locally initiated political engagements and reconciliation initiatives. UNMISS engagement and advocacy meetings with chiefs and religious leaders, the Lainya county commissioner, members of parliament, ministers and government officials of Central Equatoria State helped to diffuse the tension between the local leaders and the Lainya county commissioner in addressing the fighting between the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the National Salvation Front and the invasion of Mundari cattle keepers after the forums in January and April 2022</p> |

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| | 20 | Workshops on conflict management were organized across all states to encourage communities and government authorities to mitigate intercommunal conflict, land/border disputes, cattle raiding, revenge killings and age-set violence. For example, in Walgak, Akobo county in Jonglei, a consultative meeting was held with the conflicting clans and followed up with peace dialogues which led to agreement on compensations and mobilization of cattle for compensation. Workshops in Upper Nile, Warrap, Jonglei, Unity, 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 | 33 | <p>Capacity-building workshops were organized across all states 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. This included civil-military dialogues in Yei, Morobo, Lainya and Kajo Kaji counties of Central Equatoria State, which resulted in the improvement in civil-military relations, as well as freedom of movement in these areas, following the deterioration of relations between the two sides as a result of activities of the National Salvation Front in the areas. The forums also saw increased participation from youth and women in political, 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 government authorities, traditional conflict management mechanisms, youth, women and communities, including civil society actors, in managing communal conflicts and localized reconciliation initiatives in the areas hosting internally displaced persons, through 15 conflict management events, good offices and shuttle diplomacy | 17 | Events on conflict management were conducted on intra- and intercommunal conflicts at the protection of civilians sites and other locations hosting internally displaced persons, as follows: 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. Engagement with diverse groups including women, youth, government authorities and civil society actors was undertaken in preparation for the state governors' forums. Those initiatives helped to foster reconciliation between communities and encouraged the return of internally displaced persons |

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| Provision of support to peace structures, including peace networks, interfaith groups, women's networks, and women's and youth clubs at the boma, county and state levels, on conflict management, peacebuilding and reconciliation through 10 capacity-building sessions | 15 | <p>Capacity-building sessions, including a session to facilitate the set-up of county peace committees in September 2021 in the southern Central Equatoria region, as an entry point to support the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement at the grass roots and to resolve conflict in the community. The Yei River County Peace Committee was instrumental in opening up markets that had been closed as a result of intercommunal 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 technical support for enhancing the knowledge base and skills of all statutory justice chain actors and customary courts through the conduct of 11 training and sensitization workshops for justice chain actors, and the organization of 11 training workshops and training-of-trainers sessions on gender mainstreaming and human rights for the National Prison Service, the National Security Service and the South Sudan National Police Service | 11 | <p>Training sessions comprising: (a) 2 training-of-trainers courses conducted for 28 members (including 9 women) of the Special Protection Unit of the South Sudan National Police Service, and prosecutors who are part of the justice chain actors for the successful investigation and prosecution of cases of sexual and gender-based violence; (b) 6 training sessions for police, prosecutors, prison officials and customary judges in Western Bahr el-Ghazal State; (c) 1 training for prison officials in Warrap State; and (d) 2 training sessions for police, prosecutors and prison officials in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State</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 and gender-sensitive dialogue and reconciliation, through the conduct of 30 meetings and 10 capacity-building workshops | 41 | <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>In Central Equatoria State, UNMISS collaborated with the Ministry of Local Government and Law Enforcement Agency to train the traditional chiefs in Juba, Terekeka, Yei, Morobo and Kajo Kaji counties on the Local Government Act (2009), and their role in conflict resolution and peace implementation. The chiefs continued to use the skills acquired to resolve conflicts in their communities, the Chief of Sindiru boma of Lobonok payam, Juba county, used the skills acquired from the mission-funded training to persuade the Dinka Bor cattle herders to leave his area to avert possible conflict between the community members and the herders</p> |

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| 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 | 22 | Advocacy meetings were held and facilitated by UNMISS to strengthen collaboration among and between civil society and government officials within the synergy of the peace and reconciliation working group, which contributed to an increase in joint initiatives to promote social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in Western Bahr el-Ghazal State |
| | 15 | Dialogue forums were delivered. The establishment of the Young Women for Peace and Reconciliation Initiative to support the inclusion and participation of women in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and women-to-women forums targeting members of the key political parties acted as entry points to defuse polarization and improve relations with the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity in Western Equatoria State. Forums on national identity led to enhanced understanding among young people and their communities about shared culture and social values. A workshop for youth on national identity motivated youth from all ethnic groups in Bor to join hands to repair a broken dyke during the 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 forum, the government officials agreed to resolve their differences and adopted state action plans with a common vision 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 |
| Provision of support to promote local peace initiatives and 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 | 10 | 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. Peace sensitization in Tambura, Nzara, Ibba and Maridi counties in Western Equatoria contributed to the prevention of politically motivated conflicts among communities, increased community awareness of the negative impact of violence, enhanced peace and stability in the State and promoted humanitarian support to internally displaced persons |

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

The lower output was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

- 3 Sporting and cultural events were conducted in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Lakes States as part of local peace initiatives to promote social harmony through culture and sports. The “Sport for peace” event was held in Isaac Stadium in Wau, where communities engaged in sport and music to promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence

The lower output was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Component 2: monitoring and investigating human rights

61. During the 2021/22 period, UNMISS documented and verified 666 incidents that constituted violations and/or abuses of international human rights and international humanitarian law. 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 (57 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 destruction of civilian property remained of concern overall. The Government continued to pose restrictions on the right to freedom of expression and assembly and on the activities of journalists, activists and other civilians who expressed dissent or criticism of the Government.

62. The Mission’s monitoring of and reporting on human rights was used to advocate for prosecution or sanctions against alleged perpetrators. However, the impact of these activities was limited, as many high-ranking perpetrators were not held accountable. Nevertheless, UNMISS continued to conduct monitoring and investigation missions across the country to investigate allegations of human rights violations and breaches to international humanitarian law. In-depth investigations were conducted into serious violations including incidents of extrajudicial killing, conflict-related sexual violence, arbitrary arrest and detention, and forced displacement of civilians, as well as looting and destruction of property. Following violence in Tambura county in June 2021, The Mission conducted investigations and participated in weekly field missions to the affected areas between June and October 2021 to investigate and document human rights violations and abuses, identify alleged perpetrators, and establish the number of civilian casualties. On 1 March 2022, a joint report by UNMISS and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on the findings in Tambura was published. Another example of such efforts was reinforcing human rights field teams to determine, verify and

report on the violations committed during the attacks in southern Unity from 6 to 12 April 2022 involving joint government and allied forces.

63. 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 Mission advocated with national and subnational authorities for action to be taken, mostly through further investigations and judicial proceedings to hold alleged perpetrators accountable. In addition, UNMISS continued to explore options to support the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in addressing alleged human rights violations, including the provision of technical and logistical support towards independent investigations and appropriate legal interventions. In May 2022, technical committees under the guidance of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs conducted public consultations for the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing at the subnational level, a significant milestone in the transitional justice process and the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement.

64. The establishment of a joint implementation committee to monitor the action plan for the armed forces on addressing conflict-related sexual violence in South Sudan in November 2021 was also a positive step and an essential mechanism, in view of the action plan's inclusion as a benchmark linked to the renewal of sanctions outlined in Security Council resolution [2577 \(2021\)](#). The Mission continued to provide technical support to the joint implementation committee and its work through various activities towards addressing one of the benchmarks for the review of the arms embargo imposed on South Sudan.

65. The Government made commendable progress in strengthening accountability mechanisms through the deployment of mobile general courts martial in several parts of the country to adjudicate human right violations, including cases involving children. UNMISS supported the South Sudan People's Defence Forces in deploying mobile general courts martial in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Central Equatoria and Unity States. UNMISS also supported civil society organizations in providing victims and witnesses with counselling and other services.

66. Notwithstanding the presence of encouraging examples during the reporting period, access to justice by victims of conflict-related sexual violence remained a serious issue, aggravated by the absence of courts and supporting state structures, as well as legal and social support, in most parts of the country. 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 to amend the penal code of South Sudan in November 2021, UNMISS continued to provide technical support to the South Sudan Law Review Commission to incorporate international crimes into domestic law, include specialized offences, such as cattle rustling and embezzlement, and incorporate community service as an alternative to imprisonment. Initial consultations in June 2022 to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure Act were also supported by UNMISS.

67. In line with the United Nations mandate on children in armed conflict, the Mission continued to support the monitoring, investigation and verification of grave violations committed against children by armed forces and groups through the verification of victims. The Mission's support towards the implementation of the Comprehensive Action Plan to End and Prevent All Grave Violations against Children and the delivery of capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions continued, including through the conduct of child protection awareness-raising, mainstreaming, and training sessions across the 10 field locations for community members, United Nations personnel, government security forces, officers of the Sudan People's

Liberation Army in Opposition, the South Sudan Opposition Alliance and child protection partners.

68. UNMISS provided technical and logistical support to the Joint Verification Committee in the verification and screening of military barracks and training centres across the country to identify, screen, register and release children associated with the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and other armed groups. The verification missions resulted in the identification and release of children associated with the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the Sudan's People Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition and Major General James Nando's forces.

69. During the reporting period, UNMISS published five public reports on human rights violations and abuses in South Sudan. These included two quarterly briefs on the human rights situation in South Sudan (July–September 2021 and January–March 2022), midyear and annual briefs on violence affecting civilians, and a report on attacks on civilians in Tambura county (March 2022).

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Number of confirmed abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity (2019/20: 1,132; 2020/21: 991; 2021/22: 900)

UNMISS documented and verified 666 incidents that constituted violations and/or abuses of international human rights and international humanitarian law that resulted in 2,699 civilian victims (1,520 killed, 801 injured, 378 abducted), including 170 women and 240 children. Violence involving community-based militias and civil defence groups constituted the majority of incidents (57 per cent), while violations attributed to conventional actors to the conflict (40 per cent) continued to decline. In addition to the above-mentioned incidents, 110 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence involving 291 survivors (including 260 female survivors, of whom 39 were 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 (2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 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

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

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: (a) the conduct of specific investigation missions, integrated missions and patrols and regular monitoring

Yes

The Mission conducted special field investigations in major hotspots where human rights violations and abuses occurred. These included: (a) several field missions between June and October 2021 to investigate the outbreak of violence in Tambura County in June 2021, including participation in weekly patrols to the areas affected by conflict, in order to investigate and document human rights violations and abuses, identify alleged perpetrators

field visits across the country; (b) the 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; and (c) the publication of 3 public reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan

and establish the number of civilian casualties; and (b) reinforcement of the Mission's field teams to determine, verify and report the violations committed during the reported attacks in southern Unity between 6 and 12 April 2022, involving joint government and allied forces, and to identify the alleged perpetrators. As a result of these special field investigations, a joint report by UNMISS and OHCHR on the findings relating to the violence in Tambura was published on 1 March 2022, and a public report drafted by UNMISS and OHCHR on the attacks in southern Unity was undergoing clearance at the end of the reporting period

In Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Warrap and in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, UNMISS continued to monitor the potential spike in localized inter- and intracommunal violence involving community-based militias, as well as the movement of the Misseriya from the Sudan (in Warrap). In Central Equatoria, UNMISS focused on the potential clashes between the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the National Salvation Front, as well as the abductions for forced recruitment by the National Salvation Front, the violence involving Dinka Bor and Mundari cattle keepers and the possible spillover of armed violence in Eastern Equatoria involving the Dinka Bor

UNMISS undertook field missions to monitor hotspots for conflict-related sexual violence, as well as outreach to survivors and witnesses aimed at investigating cases and effect referrals to service providers offering medical, psychosocial and legal support. The Mission prepared and shared three quarterly reports and one annual report (2021), integrating trends with respect to conflict-related sexual violence and pattern analysis with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

Empower civil society organizations and provide technical support to foster and promote a culture of human rights by: (a) strengthening the operational capacities of civil society organizations and providing support to various stakeholders for the promotion and protection of human rights (for example, monitoring, investigation, documentation and reporting of human rights violations) and for accountability, through the provision of 10 grants and 150 advocacy interventions; and (b) conducting human rights outreach/media events, awareness raising and sensitization campaigns (Human

401

Capacity-building activities, including 150 advocacy interventions, on human rights and international humanitarian law benefited 13,636 national stakeholders, 4,954 of whom were women, including stakeholders from 12 human rights organizations. The training and sensitization sessions on human rights were organized across the country for the benefit of South Sudanese government officials, political leaders, members of the armed forces, police, national security service, judiciary and South Sudan Human Rights Commission, human rights defenders, civil society activists, community leaders, women and young people, among others. South Sudanese organized forces (South Sudan National Police

Rights Day, and international days for persons with disabilities and human rights defenders)

Service, South Sudan People's Defence Forces and South Sudan Prison Service) in Juba and in the states also benefited from UNMISS capacity-building activities. These country-wide engagements reinforced the knowledge and skills of participants and strengthened national and state capacity on the promotion and protection of human rights

The higher number of capacity-building activities was in response to the identified need to organize more training activities for all actors as the security situation deteriorated with a marked increase in violations. The 10 grants were not provided as planned because partners did not submit requests to receive grants to facilitate their projects or activities

Coordination of mission-wide campaign efforts at the national and subnational levels, including the organization and conduct of 12 awareness-raising events, including 4 workshops and 4 radio programmes, across the country to celebrate the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, International Women's Day and the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict, in coordination with the relevant ministries and civil society organizations, to promote the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence

12

Awareness-raising sessions and capacity-building activities, including 4 workshops and 2 radio programmes, were conducted across the country targeting various stakeholders, including civil society organizations, lawyers, the South Sudan National Police Service, the armed forces, government officials, students and academic institutions. For instance, the United Nations police specialized team on sexual and gender-based violence launched a 10-day training course on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence for local police officers in Yambio, Western Equatoria, at the end of June 2022. In addition, UNMISS organized outreach and capacity-building activities on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence to mark International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict

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 the provision of support to 5 legal aid programmes of civil society organizations, monthly meetings and 11 sensitization workshops and training sessions

Yes

Through regular visits to prisons and detention facilities (at least twice per month per field office) to monitor detention conditions, the treatment of people detained and their legal status in line with international standards relating to detention. Activities also included advocacy engagements with local authorities to ensure compliance with international human rights standards

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Legal aid programme in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights and the South Sudan Bar Association on issues related to the deprivation of liberty

The lower output was attributable to the lower number of requests from civil society organizations to support legal aid programmes as support was provided on the basis of requests from partners

18

Public sensitization sessions through the *Know Your Rights* programme facilitated by panels of experts from civil society organizations

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| | | The higher output was attributable to the increased need to raise awareness of human rights issues within communities |
| Provision of technical and logistical assistance to civil society organizations and the Ministry of Justice to promote the implementation of transitional justice processes and accountability for human rights violations, in compliance with international standards, by strengthening the operational capacities of five civil society organizations engaged in transitional justice processes and through the organization of 11 consultative sessions/sensitization activities on transitional justice mechanisms | Yes | <p>Through continuous technical advice and support provided to 5 civil society organizations and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to advance accountability for serious crimes and advance the transitional justice process</p> <p>Technical support was provided to 11 rule of law and transitional justice forums at the state level, with the active participation of civil society organizations, during which issues of accountability and administration of justice were discussed</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 six training sessions | 53 | <p>Support and technical assistance activities were organized, including 6 training sessions, monthly coordination meetings and other monthly engagement, across the country in line with commitments highlighted in the action plans of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the South Sudan National Police Service addressing conflict-related sexual violence. These included: (a) awareness-raising activities on topics related to conflict-related sexual violence, including command responsibility for acts perpetrated by subordinates, prevention strategies and responses for more than 40 members of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, including 4 women, 30 members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and 30 personnel of the South Sudan National Police Service, including 20 women; (b) a workshop organized in September 2021 on survivor-centred fact-finding investigation skills for allegations of sexual violence for 47 participants, including 25 women, from the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare in Juba and at the state level, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the Ministry of Peacebuilding, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and the Ministry of Health and officers from the South Sudan National Police Service. In addition, UNMISS provided technical support to the joint implementation committee on conflict-related sexual violence to conduct field visits to military training centres. Five visits were conducted from April to June 2022 to training centres and cantonment sites to conduct awareness-raising sessions to future necessary unified forces graduates on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence</p> |

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| Provision of technical support to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and stakeholders with regard to the universal periodic review, through the organization of two quarterly consultative sessions, the provision of support to field visits and the drafting of reports for the implementation of ratified international human rights treaties | Yes 2 | UNMISS supported the government interministerial committee on international human rights in successfully drafting and submitting the national report under the second cycle of the universal periodic review, in preparation for the related interactive dialogue in February 2022. UNMISS also supported the Government of South Sudan in engaging in the interactive dialogue with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women Stakeholder reflection sessions on the universal periodic review on South Sudan were facilitated by the Mission and brought together a coalition of civil society organizations and an interministerial committee. Key recommendations advanced during the reflection concerned the requirement for engagement by various stakeholders with complementary roles in the universal periodic review process, the need to raise awareness of the universal periodic review at the grass-roots level for both community and local-level duty bearers, the development of relevant tools for monitoring the implementation of recommendations of the universal periodic review and the engagement of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission in the process |
| Provision of technical support to the South Sudan Human Rights Commission by conducting 10 workshops on monitoring, investigations, documentation and reporting for the protection and promotion of human rights and through the organization of 30 human rights forums across the country in cooperation with civil society organizations to follow up on key human rights issues and recommendations | 12 44 | Workshops on human rights monitoring and investigation were organized to provide technical assistance to the South Sudan Human Rights Commission at the national and state level to enhance the protection and promotion of human rights The higher output was attributable to additional requests by the South Sudan Human Rights Commission for training and workshops in Juba and in the states Human rights forums across the country were organized in collaboration with the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations and benefited at least 2,027 people, including 1,133 women. The forums provided an opportunity for the Commission to promote its mandate, raise awareness of human rights issues and encourage communities to denounce human rights violations. In Juba, UNMISS, in collaboration with the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, facilitated the national human rights forum, which brought together a wide range of stakeholders from both the Government and civil society organizations to discuss the administration of justice and its challenges in South Sudan |

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| | | The higher output was attributable to the increased need to sensitize communities and raise awareness of the mandate of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission at the local and grass-roots levels |
| Provision of technical support to state and local-level justice actors to increase access to justice, especially for women, girls and other vulnerable populations, through the deployment of individual Government-provided justice and corrections personnel to provide technical advice and assistance to improve the delivery of justice, accountability, the safe, secure and humane detention of suspects and convicted persons and coordination along the entire justice chain | Yes | Through the deployment of corrections and justice advisers to Wau, Kuacjok, Malakal, Bentiu, Aweil and Rumbek. Corrections and justice advisers provided technical support and good offices engagement with national officials to develop their skills, enhance the effectiveness of investigations, prosecutions and trials, improve the administration of the justice chain and ensure accountability for the accused and access to justice for victims. Deployed justice and corrections government-provided personnel facilitated training; provided technical assistance to national rule of law actors during mobile court deployments; provided mentoring to national prison authorities on the treatment of offenders, specifically vulnerable groups such as women and juveniles; and supported warrant verification exercises to ensure that all offenders were accounted for and legally detained. In enhancing coordination along the justice chain, justice and corrections government-provided personnel facilitated the establishment of rule of law forums in Kuacjok and Wau and prison development committees in Rumbek, Aweil and Kuacjok |
| 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 | With the technical and administrative support of UNMISS, representatives of the national mine action authority attended the twenty-fifth International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers (June 2022), aimed at raising awareness of the country's progress towards compliance with international treaties, including the Convention on Cluster Munitions |
| 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 | Yes | UNMISS carried out training workshops and outreach programmes for 1,521 people, including 732 women, aimed at enhancing human rights-based policing, capacity-building on and awareness of human rights violations, reporting and investigations, and gender-based human rights violation cases, arrests and detention |
| 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 | Yes | A nationwide communications campaign was conducted in relation to the Mission's human rights activities, including: |
| | 62 | Multimedia products, comprising 26 digital news stories, 3 audiovisual stories, 2 photo albums and 31 original social media engagements with story or |

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| 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 <i>Know Your Rights</i> 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 either in communities or utilizing online/radio platforms | | | audiovisual links and retweets from OHCHR and United Nations Headquarters. Dedicated social media campaigns were conducted to promote the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence, Human Rights Day, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of the children and armed conflict mandate and International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict |
| | 8 | | The higher output was attributable to efforts across the Mission to prioritize the promotion of human rights issues during a critical time in the peace process |
| | 48 | | Public service announcements |
| | | | <i>Know Your Rights</i> radio programmes broadcast |
| | | | The higher output was attributable to efforts across the Mission to prioritize the promotion of human rights issues during a critical time in the peace process |
| | 12 | | Outreach campaigns were conducted across the country in relation to the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence and International Day of Human Rights, as well as 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 higher output was attributable to efforts across the Mission to prioritize the promotion of human rights issues during a critical time in the peace process |

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

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> |
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| 2.2.1 No increase in the confirmed number of victims of violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence especially women and girls (2019/20: 189; 2020/21: 183; 2021/22: 189) | A total number of 278 victims, including 256 women, of violations and abuse, from 127 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence reported and verified during the reporting period. Of the 256 female victims/survivors, 60 were minors. The higher number of victims was attributable primarily to violent incidents in Tambura, Western Equatoria, between June and September 2021 |
| 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 (2019/20: 2; 2020/21: 1; 2021/22: 4) | 1 report was issued by the Mission in March 2022, in partnership with OHCHR, on attacks on civilians in Tambura County, documenting human rights violations and abuses, including sexual violence committed against women and children In addition, the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan issued a report on conflict-related sexual violence against women and girls in South Sudan on 21 March 2022. 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> |
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| Implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements 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, 1 each in September and December 2021 and 2 in June 2022. 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 subcluster, at both the national and the state levels. In addition, a half-day of training and consultation on the technical operation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements was organized on 20 June 2022, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, to strengthen the exchange of information on conflict-related sexual violence and enable a coherent United Nations-wide prevention and response strategy in South Sudan |
| | 4 | Quarterly reports integrating conflict-related sexual violence trends and pattern analysis were drafted and forwarded to United Nations Headquarters. The report for the most recent quarter encapsulated annual trends and patterns of conflict-related sexual violence and contributed to the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2022/272) |
| Organization and conduct of 6 meetings with representatives of the parties to the conflict to monitor and support the implementation of their commitments on addressing conflict-related sexual violence | 10 | Meetings were conducted with the joint implementation committee of the action plan for the armed forces on addressing conflict-related sexual violence, with the participation of senior officials of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and the South Sudan Opposition Alliance. The committee was officially launched in November 2021 and is mandated to oversee the overall implementation of the joint action plan, track and report on progress and gaps and generate data on the implementation of the various components of the action plan for its own progress reports The higher output was attributable to the funding of 4 meetings by UNDP |
| In line with Security Council resolution 1960 (2010) on sexual violence 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 June 2021 (1 meeting), February 2022 (1 meeting) and June 2022 (2 meetings). The meetings proved essential for fostering greater information-sharing and dialogue between members and UNMISS on trends and patterns of conflict-related sexual violence and the identification of hotspots for sexual violence, as well as consultation and awareness-raising. In addition, a 2-day workshop on survivor-centred monitoring, investigation and reporting skills was organized for members of the joint consultation forum in June 2022, |

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| | | aimed at enhancing data collection, reporting and analysis of incidents of conflict-related sexual violence. A total of 18 representatives of civil society organizations, including 11 women, participated in this capacity-building activity. The event included a discussion session with senior officials of the joint implementation committee of the action plan for the armed forces on addressing conflict-related sexual violence, which was a first opportunity for both groups to interact on issues relevant to the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence |
| Provision of technical support to the Ministry of Defence and Veterans' Affairs for the unification of the action plans on addressing conflict-related sexual violence endorsed by the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Army in Opposition through the conduct of 4 sensitization activities, including meetings and dialogues | 12 | <p>Awareness-raising events, including 8 workshops, were conducted in Yei, Wau, Bentiu, Bor, Kuacjok, Rumbek, the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, 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. A total of 418 participants, including 103 women, comprising religious leaders, service providers, security forces, internally displaced persons living inside protection of civilians sites, church youth members, women's associations and community leaders, took part in the activities</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to increased demand from local partners for enhanced visibility of conflict-related sexual violence issues during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence</p> |
| Provision of technical assistance and support to the Military Justice Directorate and other justice institutions to strengthen their technical capacity and the legal framework governing military justice in South Sudan and promote accountability for conflict-related sexual violence through the conduct of 2 workshops to enhance coordination and cooperation between civilian and military justice officials, and provision of technical and logistical support for the deployment of 2 mobile court martials to support internal accountability measures within the South Sudan People's Defence Forces | 11 | Engagement activities to support the Military Justice Directorate were undertaken as follows: |
| | 1 | Debriefing conference to review mobile court martials deployed during the reporting period |
| | 5 | Assessment missions of Military Justice Directorate personnel to Wau, Yei, Bentiu, Torit and Maridi to review cases of detention and identify possible cases for trial by general courts martial, which the Mission supported and during which it provided technical assistance |
| | 3 | General courts martial deployments to Wau, Bentiu and Yei. In total, these general courts martial concluded 28 cases involving 43 accused, including 6 convictions in 5 cases of sexual and gender-based violence. Five members of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces accused of rape were convicted, dismissed, stripped of their rank, sentenced to up to 10 years of imprisonment and required to pay compensation to survivors |
| | 2 | Meetings with the Military Justice Directorate to establish and induct the specialized team on conflict-related sexual violence, composed of 6 judge advocates, including 3 women |

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| Promotion of the efforts to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children in all states in South Sudan through the conduct of 20 community workshops by the United Nations police with internally displaced persons, community members, officials of law enforcement agencies as well as civil society actors, to raise awareness on the dangers of sexual and gender-based violence and to strengthen monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting on abuses and violations | 28 | <p>The higher output was attributable to additional requests from the Military Justice Directorate and from division commanders to review cases of persons in military detention</p> <p>Training workshops and community awareness and outreach campaigns were conducted for 1,614 people, including 908 women, comprising members of law enforcement agencies, community members and young people on the reporting of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, forced early marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, victim handling, and sexual and gender-based violence reporting, investigations, arrests and detention</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to additional operational needs identified in collaboration with communities</p> |
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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 Number of children verified as victims of grave violations such as children associated with armed forces and groups, rape and other forms of sexual violence, killing, maiming and abduction (2019/20: 181; 2020/21: 89; 2021/22: 180)

339 children (239 boys, 93 girls and 7 unknown) were verified as victims, compared with 89 children verified in the previous reporting period

The higher number of victims was partly attributable to prevailing pockets of armed conflict resulting from defections and the splintering of armed forces and groups and conducive verification environments created by the formation processes of the necessary unified forces. In addition, the country task force on monitoring and reporting verified 4 incidents of attacks on schools and hospitals, 2 incidents of denial of humanitarian access and 11 incidents of the use of schools by armed forces

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 to end and prevent the 6 grave violations against children in armed conflict in South Sudan. In this regard, the high-level interministerial committee and the national-level technical committees held several coordination meetings across the country to facilitate training for forces, conduct the verification of allegations of child rights violations, identify and release children from parties to the conflict and provide support for the implementation of accountability measures and legal enforcement during the deployment of United Nations-sponsored military mobile courts. The training of officers of the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and paramount chiefs and the organization of the national conference were key activities in the implementation of the comprehensive action plan in the reporting period

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| 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 1612 (2005) , and to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on 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 339 children (239 boys, 93 girls and 7 unknown) as victims of the 6 grave child rights violations through its monitoring and reporting mechanism, as established by the Security Council in its resolution 1612 (2005) . The country task force on monitoring and reporting mechanism coordinates the systematic gathering, verification and reporting of objective, specific and reliable information on grave child rights violations prevalent in South Sudan |
| 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 report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict for 2021 (A/76/871-S/2022/493) |
| 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 | 2 | Senior-level meetings of the country task force were held to review child protection achievements and trends of violations and to strategize on gaps The lower output was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as to turnover at the country task force leadership level of both Co-Chair positions |
| | 6 | Meetings of the country task force on monitoring and reporting technical working group (UNMISS and the United Nations Children's Fund) were held to streamline the collection of information process of the monitoring and reporting mechanism. Updates on progress made in the protection of children in South Sudan were provided to the Mission leadership |
| 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 40 training sessions at the field office level on child protection issues and grave violations against children for parties to the conflict, state and local authorities and civil society organizations | 6 | Training workshops on child protection were organized at the national level in Juba, with support from the country task force on monitoring and reporting. There were a total of 292 participants, including 49 women, drawn from all organized forces and officials from parties to the implementation of the comprehensive action plan for ending the 6 grave violations against children in South Sudan, under the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity, including high-ranking officers of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and community leaders. Participants were equipped to better uphold their leadership role in the implementation of the |

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| | | comprehensive action plan for ending the 6 grave violations against children |
| | | The higher output was attributable to an increase in the number of workshops combined with a decrease in the number of participants, in line with prevention measures established for workshops in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic |
| | 32 | <p>Training sessions on child protection were conducted at the field office level for 1,272 military officers, community members and stakeholders, including 215 women</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as insecurity and flooding in parts of the country, limiting field office movements</p> <p>In addition, 351 child protection awareness-raising and mainstreaming sessions were organized at the 10 field locations for a total of 12,080 beneficiaries, including women. The beneficiaries included community members, United Nations personnel, government security forces, officers of the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition, members of the South Sudan Opposition Alliance and child protection partners</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 through the organization of 2 training sessions for military justice officers and law enforcement agencies | 2 | <p>Training sessions were organized for 38 military justice officers, including 4 women, who were equipped with the knowledge and skills to implement the accountability measures in the comprehensive action plan for ending the 6 grave violations against children</p> <p>In addition, 163 engagement meetings were conducted with the high-level ministerial committee and the national technical committee to ensure the involvement and participation of national actors in the implementation of the comprehensive action plan. UNMISS continued to provide technical advice to the leadership of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and the South Sudan Opposition Alliance to facilitate the prevention of and response to the 6 grave violations</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, and for the implementation of the accountability provisions of the 2020 action plan of the Government of South Sudan regarding children associated with armed conflict in South Sudan | Yes | Through 2 training sessions conducted in Western Bahr el-Ghazal for prison officers on human rights, including on the treatment of juveniles in conflict with the law |

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

70. 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 for 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. For example, a temporary operating base established in Koch contributed to the establishment of safe corridors for the conduct of humanitarian operations.

71. UNMISS worked closely with humanitarian actors to create conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance through the provision of support for coordination mechanisms and a safe and secure environment for humanitarian operations, upon request and within its capacity. In collaboration with humanitarian agencies, the Mission worked with the community leaders of internally displaced persons' sites in Juba, Bor and Wau on common messaging to diffuse tensions arising from a decision by WFP to reduce food rations after February 2022 owing to a critical funding shortage. UNMISS facilitated the movement of staff of humanitarian agencies and the provision of force protection for convoys, which enabled the assessment of the humanitarian needs of internally displaced persons and the delivery of aid items to Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria. UNMISS worked closely with humanitarian partners to update contingency plans to ensure appropriate Mission responses and enhance the safe delivery of services by humanitarian actors to internally displaced persons at former protection of civilian sites and at the remaining protection of civilian site in Malakal.

72. A total of 40 humanitarian requests were successfully executed. Most notable was the force protection provided to eight WFP convoys in Jonglei State. The force successfully conducted 5,407 patrols in the vicinity of camps for internally displaced persons and provided a protection of civilians site in Malakal, which helped the Mission to monitor the security environment in the camps.

73. 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, also enabled the safe and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance. UNMISS conducted a road assessment for the Pibor-to-Akobo main supply route between the Greater Pibor Administrative Area and Jonglei, a route utilized for the first time in eight years, and enabled the movement of humanitarian aid and facilitated the mobility of peacekeepers. 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.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: A safe and secure environment to facilitate humanitarian access*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

3.1.1 Reduction (percentage) in the number of access impediments (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 5.7 per cent; 2021/22: 30)

During the reporting period, there was no reduction in the number of access impediments owing to increased food insecurity affecting communities across the country. A total of 559 incidents, the same number reported during the previous period, related to humanitarian access constraints were recorded, including 304 incidents of violence against personnel and assets, 53 incidents of active hostilities, 88 bureaucratic impediments, 75 incidents of operational interference and 39 restrictions on movements. In addition, 7 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 (2019/20: 6,531 km; 2020/21: 6,764 km; 2021/22: 4,000 km)

UNMISS verified, cleared and conducted escort/route-proving along 3,638 km, 2,272 km of which was assessed for landmines and unexploded ordnance, and 1,366 km of which was provided with escorts to enhance freedom of movement for Mission patrols and humanitarian actors

The shorter length of route verified was attributable to fewer requests for escorts and patrols, owing to security issues, road conditions and access impediments

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

Coordination with humanitarian and development actors at the national and state levels to ensure timely sharing of information and alignment of plans and priorities to enhance access for humanitarian actors and conditions for the delivery of humanitarian action

Yes

Through meetings facilitated in locations where major challenges affecting humanitarian partners were brought to the attention of senior state officials with the aim of finding solutions. Such major challenges included access impediments created by young people in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile, as well as insecurity along main supply routes

In Upper Nile, UNMISS facilitated the movement by air of members of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to facilitate engagements between youth leaders, humanitarian partners and local authorities in Renk, which led to the withdrawal of threats against humanitarian agencies and staff and ensured unimpeded access for humanitarian actors and service delivery to communities in need

In addition, UNMISS conducted 2 workshops, which enhanced the capacities of 62 focal points, including 9 women, drawn from the Mission personnel, thereby enhancing its future posture based on threat analysis and contingency plans for protecting sites during a potential crisis at Mission bases in Juba and other population concentration points

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| Survey and clearance of 500 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 | 585 | <p>Villages/towns in locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors were surveyed and cleared. This included the removal of abandoned ordnance and stockpiles from civilian infrastructures, including 15 health clinics, 10 schools, 32 water points, 212 agricultural sites and 9 marketplaces, and sites for food air drops, humanitarian hubs and temporary operating bases</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the improved security situation, enabling access to villages in the Greater Equatoria region</p> |
| | 100 | Per cent of requests relating to helicopter landing sites and airstrips addressed within 72 hours |
| | 1,604 | Km of patrol escorts provided to enhance freedom of movement for UNMISS and humanitarian actors. The provision of patrol escort support decreased during the reporting period owing to fewer requests, attributable to security issues, road conditions and access impediments |
| 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) | 365 | <p>Patrol days</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to changing security conditions and humanitarian agencies requesting more force protection from the Riverine Unit</p> |
| 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) | 4,202 | <p>Unit patrol days</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the higher number of 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 | 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. As a result, humanitarian actors were able to plan and deliver responses to communities in need of support across all states |
| 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 | 127 | <p>Multimedia products produced and distributed, including 20 digital news stories, 4 audiovisual stories, 100 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 3 photograph albums</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to efforts across the Mission to prioritize the promotion of the Mission's mandate and achievements in facilitating the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance during a critical time in the peace process</p> |

humanitarian activities in collaboration with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations

The *Working Together* radio programme on Radio Miraya was suspended during the reporting period owing to the impact of COVID-19 on the ability of the United Nations country team to support a dedicated radio programme. The programme will resume in September 2022

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

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> |
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| 3.2.1 No increase in the number of security incidents involving United Nations and designated personnel, assets and installations around the perimeter of UNMISS compounds and internally displaced persons camps (2019/20: 383; 2020/21: 474; 2021/22: 400) | 402 security incidents affecting UNMISS personnel, operations and installations throughout the country (including Juba) were reported, compared with 474 reported in the previous reporting period. In the capital, 102 security incidents in and around the United Nations premises at Tomping, Durupi and United Nations House were recorded |
| 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 (2019/20: 265; 2020/21: 315; 2021/22: 264) | 109 violations of the status-of-forces agreement were recorded during the reporting period, representing a decrease from 315 in the previous reporting period. This excludes 16 cases of interferences against UNMISS operations by the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and other non-government and armed opposition groups. The number of violations in relation to the imposition of restrictions on movement affecting UNMISS personnel and operations also decreased, to 61 compared with 269 in the previous period |
| 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 (2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent) | UNMISS provided briefing sessions on risk awareness for threats from landmines and explosive remnants of war to 3,977 United Nations and humanitarian personnel, including 1,024 women, responding to 100 per cent of requests received. The briefing sessions were conducted through the safe and secure approaches in field environments and the Military Liaison Officer induction training course, as well as in response to various ad hoc requests by humanitarian partners |

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| 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 | 43 | Notes verbales and letters related to various issues, including violations of the status-of-forces agreement and other claims against the Mission, were sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and other government entities |
| | 18 | Meetings were held with various government institutions, in particular the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, 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 |

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| 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 | 4 | <p>Sensitization workshops were organized for officials of the Government of South Sudan, including those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and officials of state-level governments of South Sudan</p> <p>The lower output was attributable to the significant reduction in violations of the status-of-forces agreement observed during the reporting</p> |
| 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 3,977 United Nations and humanitarian personnel, including 1,024 women, in order 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 21 UNMISS locations | Yes | Perimeter security was provided at 22 UNMISS bases and sites during the reporting period, comprising 20 permanent locations and 2 temporary operating bases |
| 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 | 340 | Daily liaison interactions/meetings were conducted with officers of the South Sudan National Police Service, immigration officers and Juba International Airport security actors to secure the 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

74. During the reporting period, UNMISS remained proactively engaged with parties to and 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.

75. As part of its efforts to support the permanent constitution-making process, in September 2021, UNMISS facilitated a consultation workshop on the draft constitution drafting process bill organized by Community Empowerment for Rehabilitation and Development, a local non-governmental organization, aimed at enhancing understanding of the draft bill, reviewing the text, identifying gaps and entry points for reform and ultimately generating recommendations for the Transitional National Legislative Assembly on possible amendments. In October 2021, a political party forum on the theme “Three years of implementing the Revitalized Agreement: challenges and opportunities” was conducted in collaboration with UNDP, in which political leaders discussed the challenges, opportunities and priorities for the transitional period, including the role of political parties in oversight and implementation. The deliberation concluded with the issuance of a communiqué

on key governance, security, financial management and transitional justice issues. In November 2021, UNMISS supported the organization of a workshop on a legitimate and effective constitutional framework for parliamentarians and young people organized by Community Empowerment for Rehabilitation and Development and South Sudan Democratic Engagement to discuss the constitution-drafting process and youth legislative priorities.

76. UNMISS also facilitated a one-day briefing session for the Specialized Committee for Youth, Sports and Culture of the reconstituted Transitional National Legislative Assembly and the Ministry of Youth and Sports on the pending youth-related legislation, including the national youth policy, and on the ratification of the African Youth Charter, both of which are now before parliament for consideration. The adoption of those laws and the ratification of the African Youth Charter will advance the youth and peace and security agenda in South Sudan. In addition, UNMISS supported the young parliamentarians' caucus of the reconstituted Transitional National Legislative Assembly in convening consultations to finalize its governing constitution, which defines the caucus's governance structure and the powers and functions of its members.

77. In partnership with the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, UNMISS supported the transitional security bodies, including the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board and the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, through good offices and technical advice in order to make progress on their mandates and responsibilities under the Revitalized Agreement, including through support for the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission for a community violence reduction assessment to inform programmatic design. UNMISS also partnered with UNDP to develop and launch a project in support of the national voluntary civilian disarmament strategy, funded by the Saving Lives Entity fund.

78. In addition, the Mission assisted the Joint Defence Board in the screening and registration of the forces, which culminated in the graduation of the necessary unified forces and the establishment of a unified command structure, as part of the transitional security arrangements. In this regard, UNMISS, in coordination with the Joint Defence Board, agreed to support the movement of approximately 196 personnel of the screening team of the Board to eight inaccessible priority locations across the country.

79. 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 Special Representative of the Secretary-General continued to use his good offices and, in his regular engagement with the President and the First Vice-President, 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 included meetings with senior members of political parties and representatives of women's and youth groups and civil society; subnational dialogues and consultations; and political round tables and broadcasts on Radio Miraya to broaden the political space and provide a platform for engaging all sectors of society.

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> |
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| 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 during the previous reporting period, with all bodies operational and reporting 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 were established and operational. The reconstituted Transitional National Legislative Assembly, the legislative assemblies in all 10 states and the Council of States were established. Progress was made in the implementation of key benchmarks in transitional security arrangements following an agreement between the parties to the Revitalized Agreement on the command and control structures and timelines for the graduation of the necessary unified forces. The President partially formed the command structure and appointed personnel to the ranks. The nationwide consultations for the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing also commenced |
| 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 on the participation of women in decision-making was being implemented, although the pace remained slow. As at 30 June 2022, 1 state had a female governor, only 14.7 per cent of Cabinet ministers in the national Government were women and 35.4 per cent of members of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly were women |

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| Provision of good offices to the parties to the conflict for the resolution of contentious issues, and provision of support for the formulation of gender-responsive national policies based on transparent, participatory and accountable decision-making, including the participation of women at all levels and all phases of governance | 57 | Meetings, comprising 5 meetings with the First Vice-President and 2 meetings with the Vice-Presidents, 24 meetings with representatives of key ministries, 5 meetings with senior security sector officials and 21 meetings with local authorities, to encourage the Government's continued commitment to the peace process and the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, while simultaneously advocating transparency and inclusivity in ongoing initiatives |
| | 43 | Meetings 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. There were 9 meetings with IGAD, 11 meetings with the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism and 23 meetings with the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission |

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| | Yes | Meetings were held with representatives of the various institutions, including with the Chairperson of the National Transitional Committee to address challenges to implementation, and with the National Constitutional Amendment Committee to discuss support and technical assistance for the constitutional process |
| Provision of advice, technical assistance and operational support with due consideration for gender mainstreaming and key results, as required, to the Government, in particular, as well as Parliament and the institutions and oversight bodies established under the Revitalized Agreement, to improve their capacity to deliver on key mandates, including gender provisions, and to encourage effective, transparent and responsive governance in support of the wider reform agenda in accordance with the Revitalized Agreement | Yes | UNMISS provided advice, technical assistance and operational support to the parliament and oversight bodies through the following: |
| | 1 | Training workshop for 28 members, including 5 women, of the parliamentary Committee on Legislation and Justice on legislative drafting and review and the scrutiny of bills to enhance their technical capacity to ensure that draft bills comply with international human rights standards and are gender-sensitive and aligned with the peace agreement |
| | 2 | Workshops for 38 members, including 14 women, of the young parliamentarians' caucus to review and discuss the constitution of the caucus |
| | 1 | 1-day briefing session for the parliamentary Committee for Youth, Sports and Culture and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports on the pending youth-related legislation, including the national youth policy, and on the ratification of the African Youth Charter |
| | 1 | 3-day workshop conducted by the South Sudan Anti-corruption Commission with the Mission's support, for 70 participants, including 12 women, comprising governors, chief administrators, speakers of the state legislative assemblies and the leadership of the anti-corruption commissions in the states and administrative areas. The workshop was aimed at building their capacity and ensuring that anti-corruption efforts are streamlined and effective. A memorandum of understanding was signed by governors, chief administrators and the South Sudan Anti-corruption Commission regarding the exact terms of collaboration |
| | | In addition, the Mission supported the participation of the Chairperson of the South Sudan Anti-corruption Commission in the implementation review mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The Mission also supported the participation of women in the legislative and constitution-making process, through 1 orientation workshop with the South Sudan Women's Empowerment Network to introduce 20 young women members of parliament to the legislative procedures and practices of the Assembly, and 2 workshops, 1 for members of |

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| | | parliament in coordination with the South Sudan Women's Peace Monitoring and Advocacy Group on gender-responsive governance and leadership (120 participants) and 1 bringing together 40 female members of parliament and 30 civil society leaders to enhance their engagement in the constitution-making process and the integration of gender perspectives into the legislative agenda |
| 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 political and civil society actors in political processes, as well as 24 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 | 3 | Forums, workshops and regular engagements were conducted with a cross-section of national stakeholders. A political parties forum was organized to promote open dialogue, widening of the political space and inclusive participation in political processes. The forums were focused on: (a) 3 years of implementing the Revitalized Agreement, and challenges and opportunities; (b) a leadership retreat to foster a closer working relationship with the various political entities that make up the Transitional Government of National Unity; and (c) a fellowship peace initiative |
| | | The lower output was attributable to logistical challenges and resource constraints due to other priorities within the Mission in organizing the forums |
| | 78 | Meetings were held with the senior political party leadership and women and youth representatives of parties and opposition groups on 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, academic institutions and think tanks, to hear their perspectives and promote inclusive participation, as well as with ministerial under-secretaries to encourage support for forums and workshops |
| | | The higher output was attributable to the need for increased engagement with all actors owing to the fluidity of the operational environment and the constantly changing political dynamics |
| 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 and meaningful participation of women, through (a) the sensitization of 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 | Yes | During the reporting period, members of women's civil society organizations were sensitized on the women and peace and security agenda, specifically on the 35 per cent quota in the Revitalized Agreement, advocacy, media coverage and legal reforms, through the following: |
| | 36 | Women's peace forums were conducted, including a 2-day women's leadership forum on political participation organized by UNMISS in collaboration with the South Sudanese Women Intellectuals Forum, with a focus on the implementation of the 35 per cent quota. Over 9,000 viewers joined the livestreamed |

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

event, which was well attended by prominent women leaders, the major political parties and influential opinion leaders. UNMISS reiterated its continued support for the implementation of the Revitalized 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 National Legislative Assembly had not been sworn in

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

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UNMISS contributed to a successful public consultation on the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing and provided technical and logistical support to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to facilitate its technical committee in conducting public consultations

Sensitization activities from 6 to 30 May 2022, 1 each in all 10 states of South Sudan, were organized to gather views on human rights violations to form the basis for legislation to establish the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing. The public consultations represented a significant milestone in the transitional justice process in South Sudan. In preparation for public consultations on the Commission, UNMISS provided extensive technical assistance and capacity-building support to different stakeholders

To engage victims, survivors, witnesses and local communities in the transitional justice processes, from 15 to 17 March 2022, UNMISS conducted a conference on transitional justice in Aweil, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State, which was attended by state government ministries and agencies, security forces and civil society organizations. The programme sought to equip the people of Northern Bahr el-Ghazal with knowledge of chapter V of the Revitalized Agreement, raise awareness of transitional justice and stimulate discussions on a holistic approach to transitional justice

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 the inclusion and participation of women and young people, to create conditions supportive to the national peace process

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Dialogue forums were conducted with an emphasis on the inclusion of women and young people and on specifically considering and addressing women and young participants to create conditions supportive of the national peace process. In Jonglei, the Mission supported the travel of state ministers led by the Minister for Peacebuilding and members of the state legislative assemblies from all parties to Nyerol and Duk Counties, where they appealed against youth mobilization and sensitized the communities on the Revitalized Agreement

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| 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 | 10 1 | <p>Forums were held across all 10 states to support the strengthening of the role of stakeholders at the grass-roots level – including non-State actors, communities, cattle camps, chiefs’ associations, women and young people</p> <p>1-day school debate supported by UNMISS on additional approaches to the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement enabled young people from diverse communities in Western Bahr el-Ghazal State to generate creative strategies for youth engagement in supporting the peace process</p> <p>In addition, UNMISS conducted capacity-building activities for newly elected leaders of the Western Bahr el-Ghazal Youth Union, as well as executive members of the state-level Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity, who contributed to enhancing the commitment and synergy of those structures in supporting progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement in Western Bahr el-Ghazal State</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 either in communities or utilizing online/radio platforms; (b) the production and dissemination of promotional materials, including copies of the Revitalized Agreement and/or information about electoral processes; (c) the production of 160 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 | 23 3,000 40,686 248 | <p>Awareness-raising activities in support of the Revitalized Agreement and to promote peace and reconciliation within the country were conducted. In addition, 4 events were held in 11 field locations to commemorate International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers, International Day of Peace, United Nations Day and International Women’s Day</p> <p>Copies of the Revitalized Agreement were distributed</p> <p>Promotional materials were printed and distributed nationwide</p> <p>Multimedia products were published, including 78 digital news stories, 35 audiovisual stories, 22 photograph albums and 113 original social media engagements with story or audiovisual links and retweets. Dedicated social media campaigns were conducted on International Day of Peace, United Nations Day, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of the children and armed conflict mandate and International Women’s Day, and a special digital campaign was undertaken to mark a decade since South Sudan gained independence. In addition, 24 press releases were issued and 7 press conferences held on the protection of civilians, peacebuilding, humanitarian issues and access, human rights, intercommunal conflict and the redesignation of protection of civilian sites</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to efforts across the Mission to prioritize the promotion of the peace process</p> |

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| 10 | <i>Democracy in Action</i> programmes were broadcast |
| | The lower output was attributable to the suspension of the dedicated 1-hour programmes and replacing them by integrating discussions on the relevant subjects into the Miraya breakfast shows |
| 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 with adequate participation and representation of women

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> |
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| 4.2.1 Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission meetings are held regularly, with the participation of all parties, including women's representatives of South Sudan, to oversee the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement (2019/20: 8; 2020/21: 6; 2021/22: 12) | 6 reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission plenary meetings were held during the reporting period The lower number of meetings was attributable primarily to the restrictions established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic |
| 4.2.2 All 9 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 | All 9 teams were operational and responded to ceasefire violations and conducted regular visits to cantonment sites and training centres. The Mechanism produced 35 violation reports on sexual and gender-based violence in Koch and Leer Counties and Western and Central Equatoria States, violations against civilians and attacks between the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and by other armed forces |
| 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 | 9 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> |
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| 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 | 6 | 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 activities of the Commission and its oversight role, and emphasized the need to identify and address challenges to the implementation of critical tasks in the Revitalized Agreement The lower output was attributable to COVID-19 restrictions on large gatherings |

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| 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 | 14 | Preparatory meetings were held with international and regional partners prior to the plenary meetings of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission |
| | 7 | Diplomatic forums were held at the ambassadorial level to discuss and coordinate effective international support for the peace process and implementation of the Mission's mandate; to promote coherent support for the work of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission; and to address challenges that had an impact on the implementation of critical tasks in the Revitalized Agreement |
| | | The lower output was attributable to COVID-19 restrictions on large gatherings |
| | 12 | 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, including the African Union, IGAD and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, through regular engagement with those partners to ensure sustainable and inclusive peace processes and governance | Yes | Through meetings held as follows: |
| | 3 | Meetings with special envoys to give briefings on and discuss challenges to the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement |
| | 3 | Meetings with working-level representatives of the IGAD liaison office based in Juba |
| | 12 | 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 |
| | | In addition, UNMISS facilitated 3 joint field visits of representatives of the African Union, IGAD and the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and members of the diplomatic corps to Pibor, Tambura and Leer and issued joint statements calling for the de-escalation of violence and advocating 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 | UNMISS maintained coordination with the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism through weekly coordination meetings at the headquarters level and daily patrol planning meetings at the field level with its monitoring and verification teams |
| | | Representatives of UNMISS attended all 9 meetings of the Board of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism during the reporting period to assess the implementation of tasks within its specific area of operations. In addition, 9 other meetings of the Mechanism's technical committee took place to |

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| | | address issues regarding the implementation of security arrangements at the operational level. The Mission headquarters also held 2 meetings with working-level representatives to coordinate UNMISS logistical support for operations at the field level |
| | | Administrative and logistical support rendered to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism during the reporting period included the provision of vehicles, fuel, handheld and mobile Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) radios and housing and office space in the UNMISS field offices |
| 360 unit 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 unit patrol days per month for 12 months) | 67 | 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 The lower output was attributable mainly to a delay and/or lack of information-sharing from the Government of South Sudan and the South Sudan People's Defence Forces |

Expected accomplishment 4.3: The provisions of the peace agreement, including gender provisions and the quota for women, are institutionalized in the transitional and permanent constitutions

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> |
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| 4.3.1 Progress towards the 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 on 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, including women, 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> |
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| Provision of advice, technical assistance and support, including gender expertise, to the Transitional Government of National Unity, as required, in the process of identification, review and drafting of key legislation in line | 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 |

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| with legislative and constitutional reforms proposed in the Revitalized Agreement | | To advance critical reforms related to the peace process, UNMISS continued to provide technical advice to the South Sudan Law Review Commission to review the criminal legal framework to ensure compliance with international and regional standards, as well as to harmonize national criminal laws. UNMISS also assisted the Law Review Commission in finalizing its 4-year strategic plan, which will streamline its reform efforts and assist with fundraising. UNMISS also supported a consultative workshop with government representatives and civil society to discuss the domestication and operationalization of the model legislative provisions and guidance on the investigation and prosecution of conflict-related sexual violence released by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. There were 15 participants, including 11 women. At the end of the workshop, participants formulated a statement on the domestication of the model legislative provisions, which was subsequently presented to the Minister of Gender, Child and Social Welfare |
| Provision of good offices, advice and support on the establishment and proper functioning of the National Constitutional Review Commission through weekly meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity | No | The National Constitutional Review Commission was not established during the reporting period, owing to ongoing delays in 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 | No | 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 | No | The primary interlocutor for envisaged support on the 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 | 1 | Round-table forum/workshop was 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. The round table, on governance and nation-building, was attended by 35 young people, including 13 women, and focused on |

representation and participation in the process on a widespread basis

the themes of citizenship and national identity; human security; land and livelihood; power- and wealth-sharing and accountability. It also emphasized inclusivity in the process

The lower output was attributable to the prioritization of the limited resources available to implement other activities as the constitution-making process bill was outstanding

Expected accomplishment 4.4: Electoral preparations are held in accordance with national and international obligations for elections

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> | |
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| 4.4.1 The legal framework for elections is adopted with due consideration for gender-responsive processes and the equal participation of women | 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 a conducive environment for credible and peaceful 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 | 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 The Mission remained engaged with the United Nations country team and international partners regarding the need for a coordinated and coherent approach to encourage implementation by the parties of the applicable provisions of the Revitalized Agreement in order to create the appropriate conditions to trigger electoral preparations |
| Provision of support to ensure engagement at the national and subnational levels with key political, civil society and community stakeholders to promote inclusivity and to foster increased representation and participation of women and youth in the electoral process through meetings with representatives of political parties, state authorities and civil society organizations | Yes | 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 |

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| Provision of strategic advice, technical assistance and capacity-building to support national efforts to reconstitute the National Election Commission in Juba and at the state level | Yes | Towards the end of the reporting period, in accordance with its new electoral mandate, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2625 (2022), to support inclusive, free, fair and peaceful elections in South Sudan, UNMISS began to engage with relevant national counterparts on election-related matters |
| 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 workshops 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 |
| Provision of analytical reviews of the existing legal framework for elections, highlighting areas for improvement in the context of the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement | No | The planned output was not delivered, as the National Elections Commission was not reconstituted as required by the Revitalized Agreement |
| Organization of a coordination mechanism on electoral assistance, including through monthly consultations with the diplomatic community and relevant partners, to allow for an effective alignment of good offices and technical assistance, promote consistency of delivery and avoid duplication of efforts | 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 for all including women and girls through comprehensive addressing of justice and security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues by the Transitional Government of National Unity

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.5.1 Establishment of the transitional security sector institutions as provided by the Revitalized Agreement and development of a road map for prioritized security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration during the transition period, with due consideration for the equal and inclusive participation of women and for gender-responsive security sector reform

Although the transitional security sector institutions were established and operationalized during prior reporting periods, progress on security sector reform was stalled by the ongoing delay in the unification of the forces, a necessary foundational step for all subsequent reforms in the security sector

The Strategic Defence and Security Review Board made progress on the drafting and review of its third deliverable of the Revitalized Agreement, a revised defence policy. The revised defence policy identifies the specific role and mission of the national army, the National Security Service and other organized forces and outlines a vision for their modernization

4.5.2 Progress towards reform of the justice and rule of law sector, including judicial reforms identified in the Revitalized Agreement

In accordance with the terms of the Revitalized Agreement, the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the ad hoc judicial reforms committee were appointed by IGAD in May 2022. The Committee is expected to complete its work during the 2022/23 period

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
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| Provision of good offices, strategic advice and technical assistance to encourage and support political agreement on security sector reform and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration with participation and representation of women, through regular engagement with the Transitional Government of National Unity, the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and corresponding transitional security institutions including pertinent gender provisions of the Revitalized Agreement, in close coordination with international and regional partners | Yes | <p>Through 9 meetings held with the various security mechanisms to discuss operational constraints affecting the delivery of the security arrangements as envisaged in the Revitalized Agreement, comprising 4 meetings with the Joint Transitional Security Committee, 3 meetings with the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission and 2 meetings with security supervisory mechanism</p> <p>UNMISS organized, in partnership with UNDP, a forum for political parties to discuss achievements, challenges and opportunities in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, at which the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission was represented, and made a presentation on the transitional security arrangements. The forum was attended by 106 representatives, including 13 women, of political parties at the national and subnational levels, including representatives of the African Union, IGAD and the Political Parties Council</p> <p>In close partnership with the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, UNMISS continued to provide support to the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board to enable it to complete the Revitalized Agreement deliverables outlined in section 2.5.2 of the Agreement. UNMISS also provided support to the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to develop community violence reduction approaches in the absence of an approved national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, including by supporting meetings of the nationally led, international Joint Technical Working Group on Community Violence Reduction, which commenced the initial development of a pilot community violence reduction project designed to include ex-combatants</p> |
| Monitoring and analysis of the transitional security institutions established by the Revitalized Agreement and provision of strategic advice and technical assistance to support the implementation of the proposals for revised transitional security arrangements | Yes | <p>UNMISS continued to provide good offices and technical advice and support to national authorities in preparation for the unification of the forces, including through the development of training materials for use upon graduation of the forces. UNMISS also provided technical advice to prison authorities to implement their strategic plan and prepare for the induction of new personnel upon the graduation of the necessary unified forces. UNMISS also partnered with UNDP to</p> |

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| | | develop and initiate a project funded by the Saving Lives Entity fund to support voluntary approaches to disarmament in line with the national voluntary civilian disarmament strategy |
| Provision of strategic advice, technical assistance and capacity-building to support national efforts to restore and reform the rule of law and justice sector, including judicial reforms identified in chapter 1 of the Revitalized Agreement, in a gender responsive manner, as a key precondition to advancing the peace process | Yes | Through 2 consultative workshops organized in coordination with UNDP to build consensus among 60 civil society representatives, including 30 women, and 42 policymakers, including 18 women, on the legal framework required to protect victims and witnesses of serious crimes, including conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan. Participants at both workshops reviewed a paper on victim and witness protection that was drafted by UNMISS, and collectively agreed that South Sudan should have a stand-alone law on victim and witness protection that caters to all aspects of protection before, during and after the completion of judicial processes |
| Provision of support for the integration of forces into civilian security institutions, including the South Sudan National Police Service and National Prison Service of South Sudan, including through on the job and continued training on basic and specialized prison and police functions | Yes | Notwithstanding the lack of progress on the graduation and deployment of the unified forces, UNMISS supported the National Prison Service of South Sudan in establishing the induction committee that was responsible for the induction of an anticipated 8,300 unified prison personnel. UNMISS also facilitated the deliberations of the committee that culminated in the draft plan outlining the activities that would ensure the successful post-graduation deployment of the prison service |

Component 5: support

80. 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

| <i>Planned indicators of achievement</i> | <i>Actual indicators of achievement</i> |
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| 5.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (2019/20: 79 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 77 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 90 per cent) | The Mission utilized 87.0 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 (2019/20: 6.6 per cent; 2020/21: 7.6 per cent; 2021/22: 5.4 per cent ± 1 per cent) | The actual average annual percentage of vacant authorized international staff posts was 6.9 per cent. The percentage for temporary international staff positions was 6.3 per cent The higher vacancy rate was attributable to high turnover through reassignments, transfers, retirement, resignation and separation |

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| 5.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2019/20: 28 per cent; 2020/21: \geq 28.6 per cent; 2021/22: \geq 37 per cent) | <p>The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 28.4 per cent</p> <p>The lower percentage was attributable to the continued challenges in attracting female candidates owing to the nature of the Mission's hardship and hazardous conditions</p> |
| 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 (2019/20: 61; 2020/21: 64; 2021/22: \leq 101) | The average number of calendar days for roster recruitment was 57 |
| 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 (2019/20: 368; 2020/21: \leq 332; 2021/22: \leq 120) | <p>The average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitment was 245 days</p> <p>The higher average number of days was attributable to the lengthy review and processing time of individual applications as post-specific job openings attracted a high number of applicants, as well as to obtaining various approvals before a selection decision is made</p> |
| 5.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 70; 2021/22: 100) | <p>The Mission achieved a score of 74 on the Administration's environmental management scorecard. The improvement from a score of 70 in the prior year reflected the continued mitigation of significant wastewater risks combined with modest improvements in the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources</p> <p>The lower score was attributable to the continuing lack of sufficiently robust solid waste management capacity to process the Mission's generated waste and to ongoing reliance on external dump sites. The low score also reflected the relatively low percentage of total energy generated from renewable sources, with a significant reliance on diesel generators to meet energy consumption needs</p> |
| 5.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high medium and low criticality (2019/20: 94 per cent; 2020/21: 93 per cent; 2021/22: \geq 85 per cent) | The Mission resolved 94.7 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 (2019/20: 85 per cent; 2020/21: 87.5 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent) | There was a 100.0 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 (2019/20: 2,000; 2020/21: 2,000; 2021/22: \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 (2019/20: 5 per cent; 2020/21: 5 per cent; 2021/22: \leq 20 per cent) | The deviation from the demand plan was 10.0 per cent |

| | |
|---|---|
| 5.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandum of understanding (2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent; 2021/22: 100 per cent) | 98.5 per cent of contingent personnel were in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation as at 30 June 2022 The lower percentage was attributable to aging prefabricated accommodation, which was deemed not to meet the requirements for standard ablution |
| 5.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2019/20: 96 per cent; 2020/21: 96 per cent; 2021/22: ≥ 95 per cent) | The average compliance rate was 97.0 per cent, based on performance service levels achieved in compliance with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management |

| <i>Planned outputs</i> | <i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i> | <i>Remarks</i> |
|---|---|---|
| Service improvements | | |
| Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy | Yes | The Mission fully implemented its environmental action plan for the 2021/22 period, including compliance with a directive issued by United Nations Headquarters expanding the scope of the Mission's environmental action plans to include all temporary operating bases in addition to major field offices |
| Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management blueprint and strategy | Yes | The improvements in supply chain management in UNMISS continued to progressively address Mission-specific challenges, 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 |
| Aviation services | | |
| Operation and maintenance of a total of 26 aircraft (7 fixed-wing, 19 rotary-wing) | 25 | Aircraft, comprising: |
| | 7 | Fixed-wing aircraft |
| | 18 | Rotary-wing aircraft |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the replacement of 3 helicopters, which had been contracted through a letter of assist, with 2 commercial utility helicopters at a lower cost |
| Provision of a total of 19,163 planned flight hours (14,543 from commercial providers, 4,620 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuation | 16,594 | Flight hours were flown, comprising: |
| | 13,594 | Flight hours from commercial providers |
| | 3,000 | Flight hours from military providers |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the grounding of 1 fixed-wing aircraft from January to June 2022 for |

| | | |
|--|---------|---|
| | | failing to meet contractual safety requirements and fewer flight requests owing to bad weather conditions and extended downtime for maintenance and other safety concerns |
| Oversight of aviation safety standards for 26 aircraft, and 34 airfields and landing sites | Yes | UNMISS successfully implemented the oversight of aviation safety standards for: |
| | 25 | Aircraft |
| | 16 | Airfields |
| | 19 | Helicopter landing sites |
| Budget, finance and reporting services | | |
| Provision of budget, finance, and accounting services for a budget of \$1,128,148,100 in line with delegated authority | 1,115.6 | Million dollars approved budget |
| Civilian personnel services | | |
| Provision of human resource services for up to 2,813 authorized civilian personnel | 2,646 | Civilian personnel (average strength) |
| (900 international staff, 1,447 national staff, 16 temporary positions and 450 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 | 838 | International staff (average strength) |
| | 1,399 | National staff (average strength) |
| | 15 | Temporary positions (average strength) |
| | 394 | United Nations Volunteers, including 3 national volunteers (average strength) |
| Facility, infrastructure and engineering services | | |
| Maintenance and repair services for 21 mission sites | 21 | Mission sites |
| Implementation of 8 construction, renovation and alteration projects | 2 | Major construction projects were implemented, comprising the construction of elevated water tanks in Topping, Malakal and Bentiu and the rehabilitation of a runway in Malakal. In addition, the Mission upgraded 1,217 km of the main supply routes for all 10 field offices in South Sudan and 35 km of internal camp roads and maintained 16 airfields |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the delay in collecting relevant data from the field to plan the projects, owing to unexpected extreme flooding and supply chain challenges |
| Operation and maintenance of 313 United Nations-owned generators and two solar power panel plants | 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 (42 wells/boreholes and 17 water treatment and purification plants) and 105 wastewater treatment plants | 42 | Boreholes |
| | 17 | Water treatment and purification plants |
| | 105 | Wastewater treatment plants |

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 13 sites | 13 | Sites (Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Kuacjok, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit, Wau, Yambio, Yei, Tomping, United Nations House and Durupi) |
| Provision of cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services | Yes | The Mission provided cleaning, ground maintenance, pest control and laundry services at 13 sites |
| Fuel management services | | |
| Management of supply and storage of 53.0 million litres of fuel (19.6 million for air operations, 0.1 million for marine operations, 4.1 million for ground transportation, and 29.2 million for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 17 locations | 49.6 | Million litres, comprising: |
| | 17.8 | Million litres for air operations |
| | 0.1 | Million litres for marine transportation |
| | 3.2 | Million litres for ground transportation |
| | 28.5 | Million litres for generators and other facilities |
| | | The Mission supplied oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 17 locations |
| Field technology services | | |
| Provision and support of 4,968 handheld portable radios, 2,479 mobile radios for vehicles, and 392 base station radios | 5,023 | Handheld portable radios |
| | 2,186 | Mobile radios for vehicles |
| | 231 | Base station radios |
| | | The lower output was attributable to delays in the delivery of goods needed to facilitate the timely deployment of equipment in the Mission |
| Operation and maintenance of 23 FM radio broadcast stations and 6 radio production facilities | 29 | FM radio broadcast stations |
| | 9 | Radio production facilities |
| | | The higher output was attributable to the continuing drive to expand radio coverage to reach more people in South Sudan, which resulted in the increased number of FM radio transmitters deployed. In addition, additional production facilities were added as a matter of contingency and to cover spontaneous on-site interviews of dignitaries at the Mission's headquarters |
| Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 55 very small aperture terminals, 35 telephone exchanges and 110 microwave links, as well as provision of 150 satellite and 2,200 mobile telephone service plans | 54 | Very small aperture terminals |
| | 35 | Telephone exchanges |
| | 105 | Microwave links |
| | 2,033 | Satellite and mobile phone service plans |
| Provision and support for 5,300 computing devices and 674 printers for an average strength of 5,094 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 358 computing devices and 45 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services | 5,251 | Computing devices |
| | 576 | Multifunctional printers |
| | | The lower output was attributable to continued efforts to reduce single-user devices to rationalize printer distribution while increasing efficiency in the Mission |

| | | |
|---|-------|--|
| Support and maintenance of 45 local area networks and wide area networks in 42 sites | 45 | Local area networks |
| | 43 | Wide area networks Mission-wide |
| Analysis of geospatial data covering 644,329 km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers, and production of 9,600 maps | Yes | Analysis of geospatial data covering 644,329 km ² was conducted |
| | 6,501 | Maps were produced |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the Mission's decision to encourage users to continue utilizing digital maps and Intranet-based web maps, to comply with COVID-19 risk mitigation protocols, reducing the number of maps produced |

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) | 9 | United Nations-owned level I clinics in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Kuacjok, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit, Wau and Juba (Tomping) |
| | 2 | Level I-plus clinics at United Nations House and Yambio with operating theatres |
| | 31 | Contingent-owned level I clinics and forward medical teams |
| | 7 | Formed police unit level I clinics |
| | 5 | Level II hospitals, comprising 4 contingent-owned hospitals in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Wau and 1 hospital in Juba |
| | Yes | Contractual arrangements were maintained for 3 level III hospitals in Kampala and 4 level IV hospitals in Nairobi |
| 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 55 medical evacuation cases and 10 casualty evacuation cases at level II hospitals within the Mission area and transported 60 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 |

Supply chain management services

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| Provision of planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities with an estimated value of \$157.0 million, in line with delegated authority; receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 24,000 tons of cargo within the mission | 127.0 | Million dollars in the acquisition of goods for which planning and sourcing support was provided |
| | | The lower output was attributed primarily to the non-acquisition or acquisition of a lower than planned quantity of goods and commodities, either because the Mission had similar items available in stock or |

| | | |
|--|--------|---|
| 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 \$404.5 million, in line with delegated authority | 25,230 | because of a delay in the finalization of local and systems contracts within the reporting period |
| | | Tons of cargo received. The Mission managed the onward distribution within the Mission area, comprising 13,678 tons by road and 11,552 tons by air |
| | | The higher output was attributable to improved roads, resulting in more movements by road, and the easing of movement restrictions that had been established in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic |
| | 443.3 | Million dollars in the value of inventory holdings as at 30 June 2022 |
| | | The higher output was attributable to the acquisition of a higher-than-budgeted number of assets and items of equipment for operational requirements |
| Uniformed personnel services | | |
| Emplacement, rotation, and repatriation of a maximum strength of 19,013 authorized military and police personnel (242 military observers, 431 military staff officers, 16,327 contingent personnel, 733 United Nations police officers and 1,280 formed police personnel) and 88 government-provided personnel | 15,419 | Military and police personnel (average strength) |
| | 219 | Military observers |
| | 414 | Military staff officers |
| | 13,367 | Military contingent personnel |
| | 570 | United Nations police officers |
| | 849 | Formed police personnel |
| | 32 | 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 | 87 | Physical inspections and verifications were conducted for 40 military and formed police units during the reporting period |
| Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and bottled water for an average strength of 14,110 military contingent and formed police personnel | 14,216 | Personnel were supplied with rations, comprising an average of 13,367 military contingent personnel and 849 formed police personnel |
| | | Combat rations and water were supplied for an average strength of 18,097 personnel, comprising 570 United Nations police personnel, 219 military observers, 2,646 civilian personnel, 32 government-provided personnel, 849 formed police personnel, 414 military staff officers and 13,367 military contingent personnel |
| Support the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 15,475 military and police personnel and 42 government-provided personnel | 15,419 | Military and police personnel (average strength) |
| | 32 | Government-provided personnel |

Vehicle management and ground transportation services

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Operation and maintenance of 1,942 United Nations-owned vehicles (950 light passenger vehicles, 438 special purpose vehicles, 22 ambulances, 45 armoured vehicles and 487 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 4,236 contingent-owned vehicles and 13 workshop and repair facilities, as well as the provision of transport and shuttle services | 1,763 | United Nations-owned vehicles |
| | 950 | Light passenger vehicles |
| | 368 | Special purpose vehicles |
| | 19 | Ambulances |
| | 47 | Armoured vehicles |
| | | The higher output was attributable to the acquisition of 2 armoured vehicles to enhance staff safety for emergency response teams in Juba |
| | 379 | Other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments |
| | | The overall lower number of United Nations-owned vehicles, except for light passenger vehicles and armoured vehicles, was attributable to the write-off of obsolete and unserviceable trailers, trucks and vehicle attachments |
| | 3,921 | Contingent-owned vehicles |
| | | The lower output was attributable to the repatriation of 1 infantry company without replacement |
| | 13 | Workshop and repair facilities were operated |

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 1,664 residences | 1,687 | Residential surveys were undertaken. In addition, 289 other security risk assessments were conducted |
| | | The higher output was due to the progressive lifting of movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic |
| Conduct of 2,142 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 | 2,364 | 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 higher output was attributable to the resumption of various security training courses following the progressive lifting of movement 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 3,399 civilian personnel on United Nations standards of conduct, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. In addition, during various sessions offered directly and indirectly by trained trainers, 57,915 uniformed personnel attended similar sessions on United Nations standards of conduct, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse

In close collaboration with members of the United Nations country team, the Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, 7 monitoring and evaluation exercises were conducted in 5 field offices (Lakes, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Warrap) to assess and support the established community-based complaints mechanisms

HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of 7 fixed and 4 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

11

Facilities, comprising 7 fixed HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities (2 in Juba (at United Nations House and Topping), 1 in Wau, 1 in Bor, 1 in Malakal, 1 in Yambio and 1 in Rumbek) and 4 mobile services in Aweil, Kuacjok, Torit and Bentiu, were maintained

UNMISS sensitized 11,921 Mission personnel, including 8,193 women, on HIV and other communicable diseases through induction training; 4,042 personnel, including 743 women, through awareness training; and 4,718 personnel during the commemoration of World AIDS Day in 2021. A total of 699 personnel received voluntary confidential counselling and testing services for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and 52 personnel were trained as peer educators and HIV post-exposure prophylaxis kit custodians

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022)

| Category | Apportionment (1) | Expenditure (2) | Variance | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Amount (3)=(1)-(2) | Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1) |
| Military and police personnel | | | | |
| Military observers | 11 403.1 | 9 933.5 | 1 469.6 | 12.9 |
| Military contingents | 459 575.1 | 458 326.8 | 1 248.3 | 0.3 |
| United Nations police | 34 537.3 | 27 079.5 | 7 457.8 | 21.6 |
| Formed police units | 22 409.1 | 26 903.2 | (4 494.1) | (20.1) |
| Subtotal | 527 924.6 | 522 243.0 | 5 681.6 | 1.1 |
| Civilian personnel | | | | |
| International staff | 207 046.6 | 201 769.2 | 5 277.4 | 2.5 |
| National staff | 71 992.0 | 81 733.8 | (9 741.8) | (13.5) |
| United Nations Volunteers | 24 370.9 | 24 382.4 | (11.5) | (0.0) |
| General temporary assistance | 5 212.0 | 5 330.1 | (118.1) | (2.3) |
| Government-provided personnel | 1 815.4 | 1 442.1 | 373.3 | 20.6 |
| Subtotal | 310 436.9 | 314 657.6 | (4 220.7) | (1.4) |
| Operational costs | | | | |
| Civilian electoral observers | — | — | — | — |
| Consultants | 722.0 | 445.7 | 276.3 | 38.3 |
| Official travel | 2 621.3 | 2 318.4 | 302.9 | 11.6 |
| Facilities and infrastructure | 81 510.1 | 77 918.3 | 3 591.8 | 4.4 |
| Ground transportation | 12 535.3 | 11 423.8 | 1 111.5 | 8.9 |
| Air operations | 94 906.1 | 95 560.6 | (654.5) | (0.7) |
| Marine operations | 1 186.1 | 1 341.9 | (155.8) | (13.1) |
| Communications and information technology | 29 878.3 | 29 595.7 | 282.6 | 0.9 |
| Medical | 1 746.2 | 1 392.8 | 353.4 | 20.2 |
| Special equipment | — | — | — | — |
| Other supplies, services and equipment | 49 667.0 | 55 669.0 | (6 002.0) | (12.1) |
| Quick-impact projects | 2 500.0 | 2 478.8 | 21.2 | 0.8 |
| Subtotal | 277 272.4 | 278 145.0 | (872.6) | (0.3) |
| Gross requirements | 1 115 633.9 | 1 115 045.6 | 588.3 | 0.1 |
| Staff assessment income | 26 224.1 | 28 637.2 | (2 413.1) | (9.2) |
| Net requirements | 1 089 409.8 | 1 086 408.4 | 3 001.4 | 0.3 |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) | — | — | — | — |
| Total requirements | 1 115 633.9 | 1 115 045.6 | 588.3 | 0.1 |

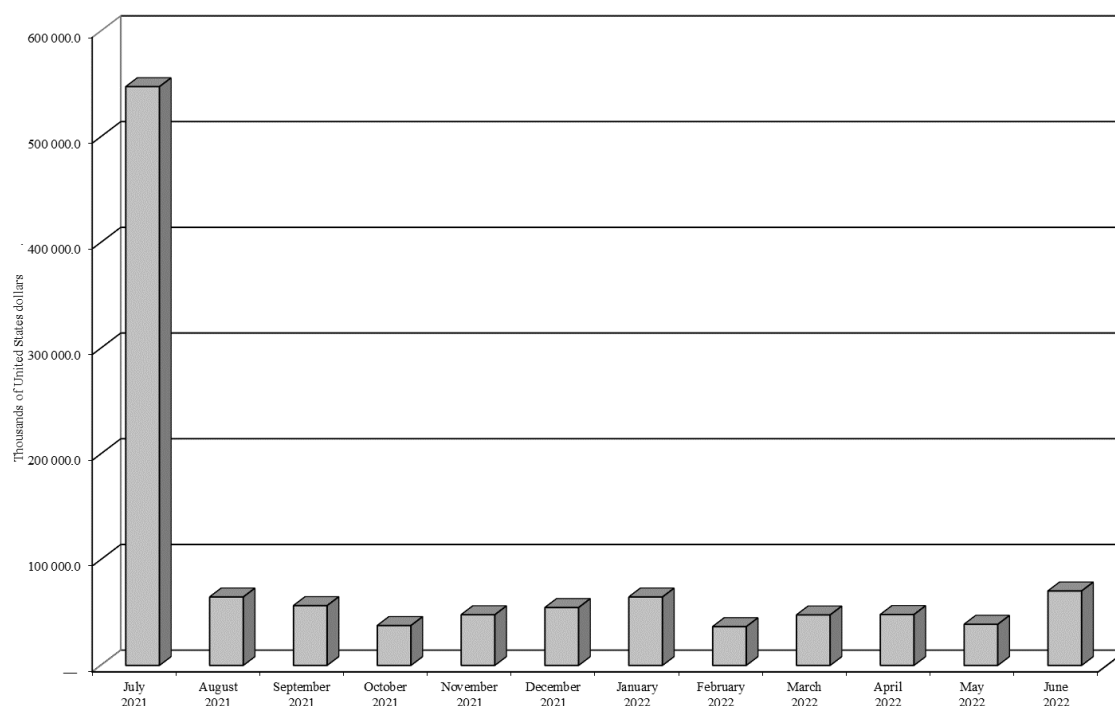
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| Group | Appropriation | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Original distribution | Redeployment | Revised distribution |
| I. Military and police personnel | 527 924.6 | (5 118.1) | 522 806.5 |
| II. Civilian personnel | 310 436.9 | 4 224.2 | 314 661.1 |
| III. Operational costs | 277 272.4 | 893.9 | 278 166.3 |
| Total | 1 115 633.9 | – | 1 115 633.9 |
| Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation | | | 0.5 |

81. During the reporting period, funds were deployed to group II, civilian personnel, and to group III, operational costs, from group I, military and police personnel. The redeployment of funds to group II was attributable primarily to the increased requirements for national staff owing to the application of the revised salary scale, effective 1 August 2021. The redeployment of funds to group III was attributable to increased requirements for other supplies, services and equipment attributable to higher freight costs, increased requirements for air operations attributable primarily to higher actual fuel prices, and increased requirements for marine operations attributable to the acquisition of additional sea containers for the transportation of engineering equipment purchased at the end of the previous period. The redeployments from group I were possible primarily owing to reduced requirements for mission subsistence allowance owing to the lower net daily rate for mission subsistence allowance, based on revised rates, effective 1 January 2022.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



82. The higher expenditure in July 2021 was attributable primarily to the creation of obligations for: (a) standard troop and formed police unit cost reimbursement and contingent-owned equipment costs for military contingents and formed police units; (b) rations for military and police personnel; (c) United Nations volunteers; (d) fuel for generators, ground transportation and air operations; (e) security services; and (f) mine detection and clearing services.

D. Other revenue and adjustments, and borrowing

1. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Amount</i> |
|--|-----------------|
| Investment revenue | 744.0 |
| Other/miscellaneous revenue | 2 985.4 |
| Voluntary contributions in cash | — |
| Prior-period adjustments | — |
| Cancellation of prior-period obligations | 26 741.3 |
| Total | 30 470.7 |

2. Borrowing

83. Owing to its cash liquidity situation, the Mission received loans from other active peacekeeping missions in the reporting period as follows:

(Millions of United States dollars)

| <i>As at</i> | <i>Lending mission</i> | <i>Amount</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 30 June 2022 | MONUSCO (40.0), UNIFIL (40.0) | 80.0 |

Abbreviations: MONUSCO, United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNIFIL, United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Major equipment | |
| Military contingents | 88 958.1 |
| Formed police units | 5 241.3 |
| Subtotal | 94 199.4 |

| Category | Expenditure | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Self-sustainment | | | |
| Military contingents | 55 674.8 | | |
| Formed police units | 3 356.5 | | |
| Subtotal | 59 031.3 | | |
| Total | 153 230.7 | | |
| Mission factors | Percentage | Effective date | Last review date |
| A. Applicable to Mission area | | | |
| Extreme environmental conditions factor | 3.1 | 1 October 2021 | 31 January 2021 |
| Logistics and road conditions factor | 2.8 | 1 October 2021 | 31 January 2021 |
| Hostile action/forced abandonment factor | 5.0 | 1 October 2021 | 31 January 2021 |
| B. Applicable to home country | | | |
| Incremental transportation factor | 0.0–4.0 | | |

F. Substantive and other programmatic activities

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> |
|--|--------------------|
| Mine detection and mine clearing services | 29 512.5 |
| Community violence reduction | |
| Community-based violence reduction activities, targeting potential perpetrators such as armed youth groups | 338.3 |
| Provision of support to the South Sudan National Police Service for initiatives to prevent crime and violence in internally displaced persons communities (community violence reduction activities) | 54.2 |
| Subtotal | 392.5 |
| Confidence-building | |
| Civil affairs activities and community support for promoting peaceful coexistence among local communities, including internally displaced persons, in the areas of conflict management, reconciliation and social cohesion | 907.8 |
| Human rights | |
| Human rights activities for the promotion of human rights standards in local communities and at the national level | 411.8 |
| Child protection activities for sensitization on grave violations and abuses committed against children, in support of the implementation of existing child protection mechanisms | 283.0 |
| Women's protection advisory-related activities to protect vulnerable groups against abuse and violence, in particular conflict-related sexual violence | 45.0 |
| Provision of support to the South Sudan National Police Service for initiatives to prevent crime and violence in internally displaced persons communities (human rights activities) | 100.4 |
| Subtotal | 840.2 |

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> |
|---|--------------------|
| Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform | |
| Provision of support to the South Sudan National Police Service for initiatives to prevent crime and violence in internally displaced persons communities | 870.0 |
| Rule-of-law activities to promote individual and institutional accountability in South Sudan | 445.5 |
| Subtotal | 1 315.5 |
| Peace consolidation | |
| Political affairs activities to promote the peace process, inclusivity and the empowerment of a broad range of stakeholders | 30.5 |
| Activities related to the enhancement of women's participation in the peace processes and public decision-making | 263.8 |
| Relief, reintegration and protection initiatives, in coordination with relevant partners, for the facilitation of the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons | 604.3 |
| Subtotal | 898.6 |
| Total | 33 867.1 |

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| <i>Category</i> | <i>Actual value</i> |
|---|---------------------|
| Status-of-forces agreement ^a | 875.0 |
| Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) ^b | 58 696.1 |
| Total | 59 571.1 |

^a Represents radio frequency fees.

^b Includes the estimated land lease cost in the amount of \$48,422,900.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Military observers | \$1 469.6 | 12.9% |

84. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the net impact of the lower daily rate of \$86 for “after 30 days” mission subsistence allowance and the higher rate of \$128 for “first 30 days” mission subsistence allowance, effective 1 January 2022, compared with the single rate of \$125 applied in the approved budget; and (b) the lower actual average monthly deployment of 219 military observers, compared with the average deployment of 230 personnel included in the approved budget, owing to the repatriation of some military observers that were not replaced before the end of the reporting period.

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

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Military contingents | \$1 248.3 | 0.3% |

85. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower cost for rations owing to: (i) the lower actual average ceiling daily individual rate, compared with the average ceiling individual rate applied in the approved budget owing to efficient management through the electronic rations management system; (ii) the acquisition of fewer combat-ready ration packs, compared with the budgeted quantity, given the availability of adequate inventory; (iii) credit notes received from vendors for substandard performance or non-performance with respect to their contractual obligations; and (iv) the lower costs of outbound transportation given the reduced use of air delivery owing to improved road networks and the use of United Nations air assets during emergencies in lieu of the more costly commercially contracted air assets for inaccessible locations; and (b) lower mission subsistence allowance owing to the net impact of the lower daily rate of \$86 for “after 30 days” mission subsistence allowance and the higher rate of \$128 for “first 30 days” mission subsistence allowance, effective 1 January 2022, compared with the single rate of \$125 applied in the approved budget.

86. The reduced requirements were offset in part by: (a) higher reimbursement costs for contingent-owned equipment attributable primarily to the overall improvement in the performance of self-sustainment equipment and services and the change in Mission factors, effective 1 October 2021, resulting in higher reimbursement amounts for all units; and (b) a higher standard troop cost reimbursement attributable primarily to the lower actual deduction for absent or non-functional equipment applied to the standard reimbursement, compared with the budgeted estimates owing to the improved performance in the functionality of contingent-owned equipment.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| United Nations police | \$7 457.8 | 21.6% |

87. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the net impact of the lower daily rate of \$86 for “after 30 days” mission subsistence allowance and the higher rate of \$128 for “first 30 days” mission subsistence allowance, effective 1 January 2022, compared with the single rate of \$125 applied in the approved budget; (b) the lower actual average monthly deployment of 570 police personnel, compared with the average monthly deployment of 704 personnel included in the approved budget, owing to challenges experienced by the Mission in identifying police personnel that met assessment requirements for service in peacekeeping operations; and (c) the lower actual average flight cost per police personnel, compared with the budgeted estimates.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Formed police units | (\$4 494.1) | (20.1%) |

88. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average monthly deployment of 849 formed police unit personnel, compared with the average monthly deployment of 680 personnel included in the approved budget, owing to: (a) the suspension of the planned repatriation of two units following a reassessment of operational requirements; and (b) the lower actual deduction for absent or non-functional equipment applied to the standard reimbursement, compared with the budgeted estimates owing to the improved performance in the functionality of contingent-owned equipment.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|
| International staff | \$5 277.4 | 2.5% |

89. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to lower actual common staff costs and lower actual costs for danger pay entitlements owing to: (a) the lower actual number of staff members eligible for mobility allowances, given the limited geographic mobility of Mission personnel, and for other entitlements, including danger pay, given the implementation of flexible working arrangements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which allowed staff members to work remotely, compared with the budgeted estimates; and (b) the higher actual vacancy rate of 6.9 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 5.4 per cent. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the lower actual average post adjustment multiplier of 59.5 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 61.5 per cent.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| National staff | (\$9 741.8) | (13.5%) |

90. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the application of the revised salary scale, effective 1 August 2021, which reflected an average increase in net salaries of 14.6 per cent for General Service staff and 8.7 per cent for National Professional Officers; (b) the lower actual average vacancy rates of 3.0 per cent and 2.4 per cent for General Service staff and National Professional Officers, respectively, compared with the budgeted rate of 4.0 per cent for both categories; and (c) the higher monthly rate of \$697 per person for danger pay entitlements for national staff in accordance with updated levels of danger pay for locally recruited staff, effective 1 January 2021, compared with the budgeted rate of \$575.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| General temporary assistance | (\$118.1) | (2.3%) |

91. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the establishment of one international general temporary assistance position of Programme Management Officer at the P-4 level in connection with the transfer of programme management functions for mine detection and mine clearing services formerly provided by the Mine Action Service through the United Nations Office for Project Services, for which the provision was included under the budget class of other supplies, services and equipment in the approved budget; and (b) the establishment of one general temporary assistance replacement position of Medical Officer at the P-3 level to address the staffing gaps in the Medical Section, which resulted from the unexpected separation of a Medical Officer during the reporting period and the additional workload resulting from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

92. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) the higher actual average vacancy rate of 6.3 per cent, compared with the anticipated full incumbency during the reporting period; (b) the lower actual average post adjustment multiplier of 59.5 per cent, compared with the budgeted rate of 61.5 per cent; and (c) the lower actual cost for danger pay entitlement owing to the lower actual number of staff members present in the Mission area and eligible for danger pay given the implementation of flexible working arrangements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, allowing staff members to work remotely, compared with the budgeted estimates.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Government-provided personnel | \$373.3 | 20.6% |

93. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower actual average monthly deployment of 32 government-provided personnel, compared with the average monthly deployment of 42 personnel included in the approved budget; and (b) the net impact of the lower daily rate of \$86 for “after 30 days” mission subsistence allowance and the higher rate of \$128 for “first 30 days” mission subsistence allowance, effective 1 January 2022, compared with the single rate of \$125 applied in the approved budget.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--|-----------------|-------|
| Consultants and consulting services | \$276.3 | 38.3% |

94. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the non-utilization of the Mission’s share of the cost for the expert panel; and (b) the postponement of the engagement of consultants to conduct public consultations and share international best practices in support of constitution-making given the slow progress in the process and the overall delays in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| Official travel | \$302.9 | 11.6% |

95. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to the lower actual costs for official travel for training owing to the Mission’s efforts to reduce costs through greater use of virtual training in lieu of in-person training, the use of regional locations with low travel costs and the use of locations within the Mission area where staff members can travel using United Nations flights and United Nations-owned facilities.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Facilities and infrastructure | \$3 591.8 | 4.4% |

96. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the postponement of the implementation of six construction projects, including the construction of formed steel warehouses in Wau, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu, and the installation of portable supplemental solar power modules in Wau, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu, given the delays in the solicitation process; (b) the acquisition of fewer construction materials and field defence supplies owing to the inaccessibility of roads caused by flooding, preventing the delivery of material and supplies to field offices; (c) the acquisition of fewer prefabricated buildings owing to the Mission’s prioritization of the installation of buildings acquired during previous periods, and the non-acquisition of air-conditioning units and other accommodation equipment owing to delays experienced in the procurement process; (d) the acquisition of fewer engineering supplies and the non-acquisition of uniform personal protective equipment and other safety and security equipment given the availability of adequate stock acquired during previous periods; and (e) the non-acquisition of wastewater treatment plants and water treatment plants given the late arrival of similar plants that had been acquired during the 2020/21 period and delivered during the reporting period. The existence of adequate inventory resulted from the delivery during the reporting period of equipment purchased during the 2020/21 period, following a delay caused by the disruption of the global supply chain system in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

97. The reduced requirements were offset in part by: (a) the higher actual average cost of \$1.130 per litre of fuel for generators, compared with the budgeted price of \$0.753 per litre, resulting from the global increase in fuel prices; and (b) higher costs

for security services attributable to higher costs for unarmed security guard services owing to higher daily rates for security guards reflected in the new contracts, effective May 2021, and the higher number of security guards in Malakal and Aweil based on security operational requirements, compared with the estimates included in the approved budget.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Ground transportation | \$1 111.5 | 8.9% |

98. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the lower cost for the rental of vehicles owing to the delay in the deployment of all-terrain vehicles, and the absence of emergency situations that would have required renting material-handling equipment for which a provision was included in the approved budget; (b) delays in the procurement process for spare parts for light passenger vehicles, fire trucks and armoured vehicles and batteries for special purpose vehicles; and (c) the delay in the establishment of a new local contract for repair and maintenance services, including a contract for the provision of body repair services for vehicles involved in accidents.

99. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the higher actual average cost of \$1.101 per litre of fuel for vehicles, compared with the budgeted average price of \$0.707 per litre, resulting from the global increase of fuel prices.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Air operations | (\$654.5) | (0.7%) |

100. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the higher actual average cost of \$1.090 per litre of fuel for aviation, compared with the budgeted price of \$0.689 per litre, resulting from the global increase in fuel prices.

101. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) the rental and operation of helicopters owing to the replacement of three Mi-17 aircraft with two less costly commercial Mi-8 aircraft and to the lower actual number of 11,480 flight hours compared with the budgeted 12,253 hours owing to frequent cancellations of flights because of adverse weather conditions, extended downtime for maintenance and other safety concerns; and (b) the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft owing to the lower actual number of 5,114 flight hours, compared with the budgeted 6,910 flight hours owing to: (i) the repatriation in January 2022 of the AN-26 aircraft following the expiration of its related contract and the grounding for seven months of the replacement DHC-8-400 aircraft for failing to meet contractual safety requirements; and (ii) frequent cancellations of flights owing to adverse weather conditions, extended downtime for maintenance and other safety concerns.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Marine operations | (\$155.8) | (13.1%) |

102. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to the acquisition of additional sea containers, including new containers, as the usual second-hand containers were not available on the market, for the transportation of engineering equipment purchased at the end of the previous period.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|--|-----------------|------|
| Communications and information technology | \$282.6 | 0.9% |

103. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) lower actual costs for telecommunications and network services owing to the delay in the selection of a local Internet and data service provider through a fibre-optic network, and the selection of an alternate local commercial mobile telephone service provider; (b) lower actual costs for the maintenance of communication and information technology equipment and support services attributable to: (i) the delayed deployment of information and communications technology contractors owing to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (ii) the delayed roll-out of the Unite Aware Maps application owing to delays in the finalization of the application's requirements; and (iii) the decommissioning of equipment supported through centrally managed secured communication at the United Nations Global Service Centre; and (c) the acquisition of fewer toners for printers owing to: (i) the reduced use of printers given the flexible working arrangements allowing staff members to work remotely; and (ii) the acquisition of fewer spare parts as most of the equipment was relatively new following the recent replacement of assets that had exceeded their useful economic life.

104. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for software, licences and fees attributable to higher actual annual software licence fees for network equipment and cloud storage, compared with the budgeted estimates.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| Medical | \$353.4 | 20.2% |

105. The reduced requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the acquisition of fewer supplies given the availability of an adequate inventory of supplies acquired during previous periods; and (b) lower actual costs for medical services owing to the non-utilization of commercial aeromedical evacuation and the lower utilization of specialized medical services outside of the Mission area as most patients were treated at United Nations-owned medical facilities.

106. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the acquisition of additional medical equipment, including autoclaves, X-ray machines, examination tables, anaesthesia machines, ventilators for the intensive care unit of the new COVID-19 ward, laboratory equipment for all United Nations-owned clinics and medical equipment for the operating theatre at United Nations House and the level 1 plus hospital in Yambio, for which a provision was not included in the approved budget.

| | <i>Variance</i> | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| Other supplies, services and equipment | (\$6 002.0) | (12.1%) |

107. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) freight costs for the shipment of prefabricated units, kitchenettes, ablutions, water treatment plants and other engineering supplies purchased at the end of the 2020/21 period, as their respective freight contracts were finalized during the reporting period; and (b) higher global market prices caused by increases in global fuel prices and high demand for vessels, compared with the estimates included in the approved budget.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

108. 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 \$588,300 with respect to the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2022 amounting to \$30,470,700 from investment revenue (\$744,000), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$2,985,400) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$26,741,300).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 76/274, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

A. General Assembly

Cross-cutting issues

(Resolution 76/274)

| <i>Decision/request</i> | <i>Action taken to implement decision/request</i> |
|--|--|
| Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that missions are responsible and accountable for the use of their programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the missions operate, and requests the Secretary-General to further improve accountability and transparency by providing, in his next budget submissions and performance reports, detailed information on the programmatic activities of missions, including their expenditures and proposed amount per category of a breakdown of “other” programmatic activities and information on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities, on the performance by missions of appropriate oversight, and on the partnerships with host Governments, civil society, and regional and subregional organizations in implementing programmatic activities and the impact of these partnerships where applicable (para. 81). | <p>The Mission provides oversight of programmatic activities through a review of each project proposal by the respective head of component with a view to ensuring transparency, alignment and sufficient linkages to mandate implementation and impact in priority areas. Implementing sections are also required to regularly report on implementation, including expenditure, and the contribution of those activities to the mandated areas.</p> <p>Additional information on the programmatic activities undertaken by UNMISS, including how they have contributed to the implementation of the Mission mandate and how the Mission has partnered with other entities to implement these activities, is provided in paragraphs 27 (a)–(f) the present report.</p> |

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Cross-cutting issues

(A/76/760)

| <i>Request/recommendation</i> | <i>Action taken to implement request/recommendation</i> |
|---|--|
| While the Advisory Committee supports inter-mission cooperation, it notes the continued lack of clear and transparent reporting on the areas of cooperation and the respective financing arrangements and trusts that future overview reports and relevant mission performance reports will provide more comprehensive information on the areas of inter-mission cooperation, including the recording of related resources between the originating and receiving missions (para. 77). | During the period, UNMISS did not undertake any inter-mission cooperation activities that involved the transfer or receipt of resources other than those agreed by the General Assembly. Information on inter-mission cooperation is provided in paragraphs 36–39 of the present report. |