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

## Budget performance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

### Report of the Secretary-General

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## Summary

The total expenditure for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, namely: support to the mediation process; protection of civilians; support to the mediation of community conflict; and support.

UNAMID incurred \$1,028.1 million in expenditures for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 98.9 per cent (compared with \$1,044.1 million in expenditures in the prior period, for a resource utilization rate of 94.7 per cent).

The unencumbered balance of \$11.4 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements in the amount of \$8.4 million for operational costs, owing primarily to lower-than-budgeted requirements for facilities and infrastructure and communications. Civilian personnel costs were \$5.1 million lower than budgeted as a result of the higher-than-budgeted actual average vacancy rates for national staff and United Nations Volunteers. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by the higher-than-planned expenditures for military and police personnel of \$2.1 million, which were mainly attributable to the higher-than-projected deployment of United Nations police personnel.

### Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	556 592.6	558 709.3	(2 116.7)	(0.4)
Civilian personnel	258 327.2	253 206.8	5 120.4	2.0
Operational costs	224 653.4	216 218.8	8 434.6	3.8
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 039 573.2</b>	<b>1 028 134.9</b>	<b>11 438.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Staff assessment income	24 483.0	23 926.9	556.1	2.3
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 015 090.2</b>	<b>1 004 208.0</b>	<b>10 882.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 039 573.2</b>	<b>1 028 134.9</b>	<b>11 438.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>

### Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)<sup>b</sup></i>
Military observers	147	135	8.2
Military contingents	15 698	13 618	13.3
United Nations police	1 583	1 458	7.9
Formed police units	1 820	1 839	(1.0)
International staff	855	744	13.0
National staff			
National Professional Officers	211	166	21.3
General Service	1 993	1 908	4.3
United Nations Volunteers			
International	163	127	22.1
National	4	4	–
Temporary positions <sup>c</sup>			
International staff	17	16	5.9
National staff	80	78	2.5
Government-provided personnel	6	6	–

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

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

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

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

## I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 February 2016 (A/70/730) and amounted to \$1,098,463,100 gross (\$1,073,804,100 net). It provided for 147 military observers; 15,698 military contingent personnel; 1,583 United Nations police officers; 1,820 formed police personnel; 867 international staff and 2,205 national staff, 97 staff against general temporary assistance positions, 167 United Nations Volunteers and 6 Government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 29 April 2016, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,095,213,500 gross for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 (see A/70/742/Add.6, para. 61).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 70/284, appropriated an amount of \$1,039,573,200 gross (\$1,015,090,200 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

## II. Mandate performance

### A. Overall

4. The mandate of UNAMID was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1769 (2007) and extended in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolution 2296 (2016).

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

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

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2016/17 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. In its resolution 2296 (2016), the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMID to 30 June 2017. The Council reiterated its endorsement of the revised strategic priorities set out for the Operation in Council resolution 2148 (2014) and directed UNAMID to continue to align all of its activities and resources for the achievement of its priorities. During the 2016/17 period, UNAMID continued to fulfil its mandate by focusing on the three strategic priorities outlined in the special report of the Secretary-General on the review of the Operation (S/2014/138): (a) mediation between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, while taking into account ongoing

democratic transformation at the national level; (b) the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; and (c) support to the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with the United Nations country team.

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

9. In support of the mediation process, the African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur continued to engage parties to the conflict in an effort to enable direct talks between the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements to achieve a comprehensive peace agreement in Darfur. In July 2016, the Joint Special Representative met with the leader of the Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW), to try to persuade him to join the peace process.

10. In August 2016, the Joint Special Representative attended the signing ceremony of the Roadmap Agreement for Ending the Conflicts in Sudan by the Sudan Call (comprising the National Umma Party, the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement-North, the Gibril Ibrahim faction of the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM/Gibril) and the Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minawi (SLA/MM)) in Addis Ababa, which was negotiated by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. Discussions on the cessation of hostilities, however, came to an abrupt conclusion as the parties failed to reach an agreement on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as the basis for discussions.

11. In September 2016, the Deputy Joint Special Representative (Political) met with the leaders of JEM/Gibril and SLA/MM in Kampala as a follow-up to the failed August talks. The movement leaders requested that UNAMID facilitate talks within the mediation process of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. Subsequently, in October, the Government of the Sudan and the two movements met in Addis Ababa for bilateral talks, during which they confirmed that the talks brought them closer to a resolution on a number of contentious issues.

12. UNAMID mediated a technical-level meeting on the cessation of hostilities in Addis Ababa in November 2016 between the Government of the Sudan and JEM/Gibril and SLA/MM, which were deadlocked on the issue of "locations versus areas": the Government of the Sudan wanted the non-signatory movements to disclose their locations in Darfur, while the non-signatory movements argued that they would only disclose the areas under their control. In January 2017, the Acting Joint Special Representative attended a signing ceremony in Doha between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army-Second Revolution, a breakaway group of SLA/AW, on an agreement based on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur.

13. In May 2017, the Joint Special Representative met with the leaders of SLA/MM, SLA/AW and JEM/Gibril in Paris, during which SLA/MM and JEM/Gibril provided a written response to the Sudan Government's demands that the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur be the basis for further negotiations, and announced a renewal of the extension of unilateral cessation of hostilities for another six months. The leader of SLA/AW held a separate meeting with the Joint Special Representative in which he expressed his disappointment with the perceived withdrawal of UNAMID from Darfur. The Joint Special Representative met again with the leaders of all three movements in Paris in June, during which SLA/MM and JEM/Gibril refuted claims that their movements broke their unilaterally declared ceasefires and claimed that they were instead attacked by Government forces and were merely defending themselves.

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

14. In September 2016, the Joint Special Representative attended a ceremony in which the President of the Sudan announced that the Darfur Regional Authority would be dissolved, that the remaining provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur would be implemented by the five commissions established by the Doha Document and that funds would continue to work under new arrangements which would be overseen by a structure to be formed within the Presidency. The dissolution of the Authority and its achievements were acknowledged during the twelfth meeting of the Implementation Follow-Up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, held in Khartoum in March 2017. The post-Authority arrangements, the review of the remaining provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the modalities for their implementation under the new post-Authority structure were also discussed during that meeting.

15. UNAMID continued to provide both technical and logistical support towards the completion of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultations to increase local ownership of the peace process. The consultation process continued into a second phase with funds made available by the Government of the Sudan and a subsequent grant from the European Union. The Operation presented the outcomes and recommendations from the first phase of the locality-level consultations during a meeting of the executive board in charge of the consultations in September 2016. The Operation facilitated the continuation of the internal dialogue and consultation process throughout the five Darfur states between September and November, during which 17 consultations were held, and also facilitated the third phase of the consultation process beginning in January 2017, during which 22 consultations were held.

16. The Darfur Ceasefire Commission monitored and verified the disarmament and demobilization of the parties that were signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and regularly monitored the implementation of the permanent ceasefire, including final security arrangements concerning the ex-combatants from the Liberation and Justice Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement-Sudan. The Ceasefire Commission held two meetings with the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and affiliated movements during the reporting period, and an additional 25 meetings were held in the sub-offices of the Ceasefire Commission in Sector South.

17. In addition, the Operation continued to provide logistical support, such as office space and transportation, to the representatives of the signatory parties who were co-located with the Ceasefire Commission at Operation headquarters in El Fasher and at sector offices in North, South and West Darfur.

18. UNAMID provided technical and logistical assistance to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and provided reinsertion cash support for the demobilization of 2,024 elements of the signatory armed movements based in East, Central and West Darfur, in line with the final security arrangement provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The Ceasefire Commission undertook the monitoring and verification of the ex-combatants, while the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided reintegration briefings and the World Food Programme provided three months of food rations as part of the reinsertion package.

19. In an effort to identify possible ways to support government initiatives to address the proliferation of weapons and ammunition in communities across Darfur, UNAMID convened an internal consultative workshop on small arms and light

weapons in May 2017, during which specific items were identified for action: (a) review the Operation's small arms and light weapons strategy for 2014–2016 and seek clarity from the Government on that initiative; and (b) enhance collaboration with the Government and community leaders to reduce the number of weapons held by civilians in communities across Darfur.

20. UNAMID hazard assessment and ordnance disposal operations were conducted in 208 villages across Darfur, resulting in the identification of 268 hazardous areas and the removal and safe destruction of 5,475 explosive remnants of war and 52,987 items of small arms ammunition that posed a danger to communities. Risk education activities were also provided to communities in villages and in internally displaced persons camps to raise awareness of the dangers posed by explosive items, and reached 191,747 direct beneficiaries, including women and children. The Operation also provided training sessions on demining leadership, basic life support and donor reporting to staff of the National Mine Action Centre aimed at continuing the capacity-building of the Centre and fostering national ownership. Those activities contributed to the protection of local communities from imminent danger posed by explosive items resulting from armed conflict across the Darfur region.

### **Protection of civilians and support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance**

21. The protection of civilians remained at the core of the Operation's mandate, in line with Security Council resolution [2296 \(2016\)](#). During the reporting period, UNAMID, in close collaboration with United Nations country team partners, conducted a consultative review and assessment of the protection of civilians strategy, which led to the development of a UNAMID refined protection of civilians strategy for 2017–2019. The refined protection of civilians strategy represented a consolidation of challenges and best practices related to the implementation of the protection of civilians mandate at the strategic level versus the operational level, and at the mission headquarters level versus the deep field level, resulting in three core strategic recommendations: (a) strengthened cross-component coordination; (b) greater clarity on roles and responsibilities in line with a whole-of-mission approach; and (c) enhanced protection of civilians training, communications and messaging. The process resulted in a more seamless implementation of the UNAMID protection of civilians mandate across the Operation's components and with the United Nations country team partners, with a strong emphasis on early warning and response at the team site and sector levels. The refined strategy was endorsed by the Acting Joint Special Representative in February 2017.

22. While advocating for unhindered access to populations in need of protection assistance, the Operation put particular emphasis on the adoption of strategic and operational prioritization of protection threats. In particular, as a follow-up to the strategic assessment of the benchmarks to be achieved in the Sudan, and in close coordination with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the UNAMID sector offices finalized a mapping exercise of the protection situation in internally displaced persons camps and settlements across Darfur. They recommended the prioritization of the internally displaced camps that were most vulnerable to protection of civilians incidents and threats and the identification of corresponding mitigating measures through the prioritization of the Operation's protection of civilians activities and resources.

23. Through an enhanced presence in field locations, which included the strengthening of integrated field protection teams across the five sectors, the Operation worked closely with local communities to provide early warning information, which is essential for better planning of patrols in support of vulnerable civilians (primarily internally displaced persons) and carrying out coordinated and integrated rapid interventions in emergency situations.

24. The Operation also provided its humanitarian partners with armed escorts and other logistical support to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance across Darfur, and advocated for full access by UNAMID and protection/humanitarian partners to conflict-affected populations.

25. The UNAMID police component continued to engage the leadership of the Government of the Sudan police in developing and building its capacity on community-oriented policing for the security of internally displaced persons at the national, regional and state levels. The Operation conducted police development coordination committee meetings at the national, regional and state levels for the effective implementation of the memorandum of understanding with the Government of the Sudan police.

26. The Operation conducted community-oriented policing for firewood, farming and livelihood activities and village and town patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons. The Operation's police and military components also conducted joint security assessment patrols for the purposes of information-gathering, supporting early warning systems, monitoring security situations and facilitating humanitarian deliveries for basic needs.

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

28. In areas to which displaced persons returned, UNAMID continued to support the re-establishment of the criminal justice chain by assisting in the building of the justice infrastructure, including courthouses, prosecution offices and prison infrastructure in priority areas; organizing capacity-building training for prosecutors in West and North Darfur states, including prosecutors from the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Darfur Crimes; and contributing to transitional justice mechanisms under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The Operation, in collaboration with the training department of the Sudan Judiciary and the National Judiciary and Legal Sciences Training Institute, conducted mediation training for rural court judges in three Darfur states to enhance their capacity to mediate disputes and community conflicts, including land disputes and other conflict drivers. As a result, there was a substantial increase in the number of tribal disputes settled through mediation by the trained rural court judges, especially in West Darfur.

29. The Operation also developed key strategic documents on standard operating procedures for prisons, a guidance manual on prison audits and inspections and a strategic framework and curriculum for the training of Sudanese prison officials, following a joint collaborative effort between UNAMID and the Sudan General Directorate of Prisons and Reform. In addition, UNAMID continued to train prison officials in all Darfur states on prison management and operations procedures that complied with international standards, and supported national authorities in the development of rehabilitation programmes for prisoners. The Operation also continued to implement small-scale quick-impact projects to address critical infrastructure gaps in a number of prisons in the various sectors, especially in prisons within or close to the priority areas of return where efforts were being made to re-establish the criminal justice chain.

30. With regard to the promotion and protection of human rights, UNAMID continued to monitor, verify and report on human rights violations and protection concerns, particularly conflict-related sexual violence. The Operation engaged with the Government of the Sudan and other key parties on human rights issues of concern, including conflict-related sexual violence and gender-based violence, with a view to supporting its primary responsibility to protect civilians by providing early warning, prevention and response. The Operation also continued to monitor compliance with international and regional human rights commitments by the Government of the Sudan in the areas of administration of justice and transitional justice mechanisms, and in addressing impunity for human rights violations and abuses.

31. UNAMID advocated for the development and consolidation of the legal framework towards the establishment and functioning of human rights and transitional justice mechanisms, including the Special Court for Darfur, as set forth in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The Operation supported the capacity-building efforts of State and non-state institutions, including civil society organizations, to enhance the presence, capacity and expertise of human rights workers in Darfur, and supported the work of the Human Rights Council special procedures mandate holder (the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan) as well as the work of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and its special mechanisms.

32. UNAMID continued to mainstream child rights and child protection through capacity-building and the training of peacekeepers and associated Operation personnel in the application of relevant Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict, and internal policy directives on mainstreaming the protection, rights and well-being of children affected by armed conflict within United Nations peacekeeping operations. In addition, the Operation continued to raise awareness of sexual exploitation and abuse of children through the campaign entitled "Protect Children/Support Efforts of UNAMID — No sexual relations with minors" by distributing more than 9,000 pocket cards translated into 12 languages, and displaying 80 posters and 20 banners in strategic locations across the Operation, printed with the key message that sexual activity with children (persons under the age of 18) was prohibited regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally and that mistaken belief in the age of a child was not a defence.

33. The Operation also advocated with local stakeholders, including the Sudanese police, the Sudanese Armed Forces, local leaders, United Nations cluster and sub-cluster working groups and local and international non-governmental organizations, to take programmatic measures aimed at preventing and responding to violations of children's rights. The Operation also aimed to ensure greater protection of children through local ownership of child protection; the establishment of child protection committees; the sensitization and training of more than 7,000 members of national institutions and local communities; and the expanded roll-out of the campaign entitled "No Child Soldiers — Protect Darfur" aimed at ending and preventing the recruitment and use of children as fighters by armed forces, armed groups and in intra- and inter-ethnic clashes.

#### **Support for the mediation of community conflict**

34. The Operation continued to provide extensive support for the resolution of communal conflicts and addressing the root causes of conflict, in coordination with the United Nations country team. UNAMID liaised and engaged with local stakeholders to gather information and monitor communal relations across Darfur. When communal conflicts arose, the Operation employed its ties with the respective communities, their leadership and local, state and federal authorities to urge for dialogue and mediation, and offered support to the reconciliation processes initiated

by the communities or authorities themselves. The Operation continued to build and strengthen excellent working relationships with the United Nations country team, civil society groups and federal, state and locality government bodies, traditional leaders and other clients and key stakeholders across Darfur and in Khartoum.

35. **North Darfur.** UNAMID continued to liaise with local authorities, the native administration, the state's security apparatus and other stakeholders to discuss the impasse in the reconciliation between the Berti and the Zayadiya. While the communities had not clashed for over a year, no reconciliation had been reached. Following rising tensions between the Beni Hussein and the northern Rizeigat in the Sereif area since December 2016, UNAMID engaged with leaders from both communities and carried out two field missions to the area in January 2017. In March, UNAMID, in partnership with UNDP and Oxfam America, facilitated a peace conference to decrease tensions between the Beni Hussein and the Rizeigat, as well as other communities that resided in the area. The conference also sought to address ways to prevent recurring conflicts over water, gold and land.

36. **South Darfur.** In South Darfur, the leaders of the Masalit and the Fallata signed a peace agreement in July 2016. UNAMID monitored the reconciliation process and offered to support exchange visits by the two communities to the Graidia and Tulus localities to advocate for peaceful coexistence. UNAMID also offered to support the dissemination of the agreement signed by the Salamat and the Ta'a'ishah in May in the Rahad al-Bardi area. In addition, following the dissemination of the agreement between the Zaghawa Umkamalti and Zaghawa Ratana, a total of 500 households of the Zaghawa Ratana voluntarily returned to the Marla area (48 km south-east of Nyala). Moreover, after a peace declaration was signed by the Fur, the Misseriya, the Beni Halba, the Salamat, the Zaghawa and the Rizeigat in August, UNAMID carried out two assessment missions in September and October to the Shattaya locality to follow up on the implementation of the outcomes of the agreement.

37. **East Darfur.** Clashes between the Ma'aliya and the Rizeigat occurred intermittently throughout the year, despite government-sponsored interventions, which culminated in a peace agreement between the Rizeigat and the Agarba (a subclan of the Ma'aliya) in August 2016. The negotiations between the Rizeigat and the Ma'aliya in Khartoum in October were not successful. UNAMID, through its presence in Abu Karinka and Ed Daein, maintained continuous engagement with the leaders of both groups to prevent an escalation of conflict, which was triggered by cattle rustling. The root cause of the conflict, land ownership, remained unresolved. In August, the Operation's direct engagement with the Ma'aliya and the Hamar prevented a conflict between the two groups that was triggered by cattle rustling. In October, UNAMID monitored the signing of a peace agreement between the Birgid and the Mahadi (a subclan of the Rizeigat). Furthermore, when clashes broke out between the Berti and the Ma'aliya in February 2017, UNAMID played a key role in preventing its escalation by urging Ma'aliya youth not to retaliate. Local authorities commended the UNAMID sensitization campaigns and workshops that promoted peaceful coexistence, enhanced local capacity on conflict resolution and promoted the role of women and youth in peacebuilding.

38. **West Darfur.** UNAMID and UNDP, in coordination with the Wali of West Darfur and the Sultan of Dar Masalit, organized a conference on peaceful coexistence for leaders of the native administration in May 2017. The conference aimed to discuss the causes of recurrent conflicts between Arab and non-Arab communities and ways to address them following clashes in Mouli in January 2016 and Azerni in May 2016.

39. **Central Darfur.** UNAMID and UNDP supported Central Darfur's crop protection plan to reduce conflicts between farmers and herders. The state's plan laid out the roles of the state authorities, the United Nations country team and UNAMID

in supporting crop protection committees in nine localities, which was one of the priority areas delineated in the Operation's strategy to address intercommunal violence. In May 2017, conflict between the Salamat and the Misseriya erupted in Um Dukhun locality, after which UNAMID engaged with the native administration, the peaceful coexistence committee and leaders of internally displaced persons from Bindisi and Um Dukhun, as well as state officials, to encourage a peaceful resolution. On 30 May, an agreement was signed between the two parties, and UNAMID met the heads of the peace and reconciliation committees as well as the peaceful coexistence committee in June to discuss and offer support for the dissemination of the reconciliation agreement.

40. In Khartoum, UNAMID met regularly with the *shura* councils of different communities, including the Ma'aliya, the Salamat, the Habbaniya and the Masalit, as well as key leaders from the Government of the Sudan, to garner support for reconciliation, support the participation of leaders from Khartoum in mediation processes and urge them to influence their counterparts in Darfur to mitigate and prevent communal violence.

41. During the reporting period, UNAMID also facilitated the signing of 18 peace/cessation of hostilities agreements, including those between: (a) the Fallata and the Salamat; (b) the Mahada and the Awlad Janoub; (c) the stakeholders of the Shattaya agreement; (d) the Agarba and the Rizeigat; (e) the Birgid and the Mahadi; (f) the Zaghawa and the Awlad Zaid (two agreements); (g) the Berno and the Rizeigat; (h) the Fur and the Misseriya; (i) the Masalit and the Rizeigat; (j) the Fur and Arab communities in Thur; (k) the Berti and the Ma'aliya; (l) the Fur and the Sudan Liberation Army/Peace and Development; (m) the Habbaniya and the Salamat; (n) the Beni Hussein and the Rizeigat; (o) the Salamat and the Misseriya; (p) the Gimir and the Rizeigat; (q) the Zaghawa Umkamalti and the Zaghawa Ratana; and (r) the Masalit and the Fallata.

42. Furthermore, in an effort to prevent and mitigate conflicts between farmers and nomadic herders, UNAMID conducted 45 peace campaigns, 84 dialogue and consultation forums and 75 outreach meetings across Darfur for farmers, nomads, internally displaced persons, returnees, native leaders, civil society organizations and local authorities.

43. In collaboration with other stakeholders, UNAMID developed and implemented 26 community stabilization projects for at-risk youth in 12 localities across Darfur, resulting in 2,255 direct beneficiaries. In addition to providing vocational skills training and short-term employment opportunities for at-risk youth and women, the projects also provided support within the selected communities with regard to issues relating to the rule of law, health, education, water and sanitation, public works for safety and security and livelihood support for early recovery.

*Advisory services mission-wide and with other stakeholders*

44. In collaboration with the relevant committees and the Ministry of Social Affairs in all five states of Darfur, UNAMID organized six Global Open Day for Women and Peace consultations. The events brought together more than 600 women and men, including members of state legislatures, civil society organizations and political parties, internally displaced persons, activists, advocates and academics. Participants enumerated achievements that included the completion of consultations of the national action plan on the implementation of the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#).

45. The Operation continued to hold regular coordination meetings with the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to share information and develop common

strategies to address shared outputs, including the pooling of resources, for the implementation of collaborative and joint programmes such as the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, International Women's Day and Global Open Day for Women and Peace consultations across Darfur.

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

46. The Joint Special Representative updated the foreign ministers of Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania on the political and security situation in Darfur at the margins of the twenty-seventh African Union Summit, held in Kigali in July 2016; updated the Chief of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the foreign ministers of Algeria, Burundi and Uganda on the situation in Darfur in the margins of the thirtieth ordinary session of the Executive Council and twenty-eighth African Union Summit in January 2017; briefed the African Union Peace and Security Council on the situation in Darfur in February 2017; met with the Chief of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and discussed the status of peace efforts in Darfur in December 2016 and February 2017; and briefed the 662nd and 691st sessions of the African Union Peace and Security Council on the security, political and humanitarian developments in Darfur in February and June 2017.

47. The Joint Special Representative and the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan of the United States of America had a series of meetings in Doha in December 2016, where they discussed the peace process and cessation of hostilities with the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar. In addition, during his visit to Geneva in May 2017, the Joint Special Representative held separate meetings with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, African ambassadors and various donor representatives and briefed them on the political, security and humanitarian situation in Darfur. Furthermore, during the reporting period, the Joint Special Representative held numerous meetings with representatives of international and donor communities, special envoys and ambassadors, briefing them on ongoing mediation efforts and on the political, security and humanitarian situation in Darfur.

### **C. Mission support initiatives**

48. During the reporting period, the support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the Operation's mandate through the delivery of related outputs, the introduction of service improvements and the realization of efficiency gains.

49. During the reporting period, UNAMID abolished 75 posts and 2 general temporary assistance positions, nationalized 9 Field Service posts and reconfigured its organizational structure and reporting lines by aligning the support component to the principles of the global field support strategy. That promoted the flexible structure needed to respond to the Operation's mandate as well as to the evolving situation on the ground.

50. Owing primarily to the difficult terrain and limited road and rail infrastructure in Darfur, UNAMID continued to rely heavily on aviation support to meet its operational and logistical requirements. During the performance period, UNAMID operated 5 fixed-wing aircraft and 19 helicopters in 35 locations, which comprised 31 helipads and 4 major airports (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Khartoum). The Operation faced challenges with respect to its air operations, including restrictions on direct flights between team sites in different sectors, the delayed processing of UNAMID aircraft entry/exit clearances, the limited window made available for air operations in Darfur, restrictions on the use of El Obeid as an alternative airfield, the

delayed approval of passenger and cargo manifests and last-minute flight cancellations by the authorities, resulting in significant disruptions to the Operation's air operations during the performance period.

51. UNAMID reconfigured its satellite network nodes in 33 locations and centralized its critical infrastructure elements in the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi. The Operation also revamped its information technology security, installed critical information technology data centres Operation-wide and updated software patches to servers and computers, thereby reducing the risk of attacks related to systems software.

52. The Operation explored the possibility of implementing a cost-effective, low-latency satellite-based solution piloted in some missions in the eastern African region. It was deemed, however, that such a solution would be impractical to employ in UNAMID owing to the difficulty of importing the requisite equipment into the country, as well as of obtaining the required spectrum licences and approvals from the authorities.

53. During the reporting period, the Operation was not able to acquire 16 heavy-duty generators as originally envisaged. In the absence of the heavy-duty generators, UNAMID experienced higher levels of power shortages and frequent outages in many locations. As a temporary remedy, UNAMID transferred energy load from the affected areas to the remaining functional power generation sites. That measure led to a loss of backup capacity, which created the risk of complete power outages in the event of any technical incidents. UNAMID, therefore, intends to place emphasis on the acquisition of heavy-duty generators during the 2017/18 period to replace the current ageing generators and contribute to the upgrade of the existing power generation sites.

54. UNAMID had planned to replace 11 special purpose vehicles during the reporting period. Owing to delays in shipment by the manufacturer, however, the vehicles were not delivered to UNAMID during the period. The Operation received notification of the arrival of 10 of the vehicles in Port Sudan in August 2017.

55. The electronic rations management system was fully rolled out during the reporting period and was used to monitor, control and manage 10.8 tons of rations in 83 locations. In addition, the electronic fuel management system was fully implemented and used to monitor 50.1 million litres of fuel issued to UNAMID in 37 fuel distribution points Operation-wide.

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

56. UNAMID continued to maintain regular communication with the heads of other missions in the region, particularly the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Support Force for Abyei (UNISFA) to ensure complementarity of efforts. In November 2016, UNAMID attended the Lord's Resistance Army focal points meeting in Entebbe, Uganda, where relevant issues were discussed. However, the fifth meeting of the regional forum, to be hosted by UNMISS in Entebbe, did not take place owing to a scheduling conflict.

57. The incursion of Darfur armed movements from Libya into North Darfur in May 2017 prompted UNAMID to closely cooperate with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). The Operation established direct contact with UNSMIL to assess and analyse cross-border issues with regard to Darfur and Libya with a view to developing a common understanding of the political and security situation and its impact on Darfur, the region and the two missions.

58. In January 2017, a Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism mission from UNISFA undertook a visit to the Buram team site in South Darfur to discuss options for the establishment of a Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism sector headquarters at the team site.

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

## **E. Partnerships and country team coordination**

60. At the strategic and policy level, UNAMID and the United Nations country team met on a bimonthly basis to provide guidance and support to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the heads of UNAMID components on complex issues related to the coordination of emergency, protection, humanitarian, recovery and development activities in Darfur. That included the implementation of the integrated Strategic Framework. The meetings were co-chaired by the Deputy Joint Special Representative (Protection) and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan, with meeting venues alternating between Khartoum and El Fasher.

61. UNAMID and the United Nations country team also embarked on the development of an integrated strategic framework for the period 2017–2019. Planning for the process began in October 2016 between UNAMID and the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, leading to a workshop in April 2017. Both parties agreed to collaborate and work jointly on various issues, including the rule of law, human rights, durable solutions and peacebuilding, consistent with the Operation’s mandate and drawing upon the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018–2021 and the “Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy 2017–2019” for the Sudan. The agreed Framework aims to strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by drawing upon joint outputs that will contribute towards collective outcomes.

62. UNAMID, the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team continued to meet on a regular basis to discuss protection issues and responses of a routine and emergency nature. At the level of Operation headquarters, strategic and policy guidance and coordination on Darfur-wide policy-level protection of civilians matters were provided by the Joint Protection Group. The Joint Protection Group also monitored the overall progress of the protection of civilians strategy implementation of operational plans established by the sector-level Joint Protection Groups and provided support to those groups. At the sector level, the Sector Joint Protection Group is the main forum for coordination among the civilian, military and police components of the Operation, and between UNAMID and humanitarian actors on protection issues. The sector-level mechanism met monthly and provided protection-related guidance and support to the team sites, the integrated field protection teams and the Joint Operations Centre patrolling mechanisms, focusing on threats to civilians and associated responses with an emphasis on prevention through political and community-based engagement and the establishment of a protective environment.

63. During the reporting period, in close coordination with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNAMID established field liaison arrangements and civil-military coordination forums at the sector level with the objective of strengthening interactions between UNAMID and humanitarian agencies. In addition, in coordination with the Operation, the humanitarian community developed draft guidelines for humanitarian civil-military coordination

between humanitarian actors and military/security actors in Darfur, primarily UNAMID. The main objective of the guidelines was to provide succinct operational guidance on relations between UNAMID and humanitarian partners in Darfur to avoid miscommunication among the actors and strengthen the coordination of activities while preserving and promoting humanitarian space, access and principles. In that respect, a civil-military advisory group was set up to provide policy and operational advice on humanitarian civil-military coordination matters to the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan and the UNAMID Deputy Joint Special Representative (Protection).

64. The Operation's updated strategy to address intercommunal violence in Darfur, adopted in June 2016, was in the process of being implemented during the performance period. The strategy involves the Government of the Sudan taking the lead, and outlines the role that UNAMID, the United Nations country team and local and international partners could jointly play to address intercommunal violence. Through the internal and external coordination mechanisms established at UNAMID headquarters and in the sectors, a number of interventions were identified and implemented during the reporting period. In Central Darfur, UNAMID and the United Nations country team provided financial and technical resources to the state crop protection plan. In West Darfur, UNAMID served on the committee tasked to support the state government in preventing conflict between farmers and herders. Moreover, UNAMID and UNDP, in coordination with the Wali and the Sultan of Dar Masalit,, organized a conference on peaceful coexistence for native administration leaders in May 2017. In North Darfur, UNAMID engaged with the commissioners of Kutum and Waha localities to establish joint coordination mechanisms at the local level to address intercommunal conflicts. In addition, UNAMID, in collaboration with UNDP and Oxfam America, supported the state government through the Sereif locality commissioner and native administration to organize a two-day peace conference in March 2017 to address conflicts between the Beni Hussein and the Al-Abbala (a subclan of the northern Rizeigat) as well as other communities in the area.

65. UNAMID also continued to collaborate with UNDP on human rights issues, including through the organization of a workshop in that regard; the establishment of an agenda for human rights-based approaches to development in Darfur; the implementation of a project relating to the rule of law; and through efforts to strengthen the capacity of the National Human Rights Commission. In addition, the United Nations country team supported the Operation's interventions at the national level and funded a project on witness and victim protection in Darfur aimed at developing strategies to safeguard witnesses and victims of crime in Darfur.

66. The Operation continued to serve as the secretariat for the country task force tasked with monitoring and reporting grave violations against children. On a quarterly basis, a report on the grave violations perpetrated against children by the parties to the conflict in Darfur was consolidated and submitted as a contribution to the global horizontal note of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict of the Security Council and for the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict. The Operation also continued to coordinate with the United Nations country team and international non-governmental organizations at the state level through co-chairing, with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the monthly meetings of the monitoring and reporting mechanism working group, which worked to verify and document violations against children in a timely, accurate and objective manner, trigger specific programmatic and advocacy support for children and enable the design of appropriate prevention and response measures by the Operation and state governments in Darfur.

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

### **Component 1: support to the mediation process**

67. During the reporting period, Darfur experienced relative calm and stability owing to a decrease in fighting between Government forces and the armed movements and the progress made in peace talks, including the signing of the Roadmap Agreement for Ending the Conflicts in Sudan by armed movements in August 2016, which had already been signed by the Government of the Sudan in March. The region, however, also experienced increased community-related conflict in some areas.

68. With regard to the peace process, UNAMID participated in all meetings and consultations organized between the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements, and was in constant communication with all stakeholders in the process. The consultations culminated in the signing by armed movements of the Roadmap Agreement presented by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel outlining a formal process towards ending the war in Darfur and the Two Areas (Blue Nile and South Kordofan), and addressing the urgent humanitarian needs and root causes of the conflict. Talks on the cessation of hostilities, which followed the signing of the agreement by the armed movements, came to an abrupt end as the parties failed to reach an agreement on four key issues, including whether or not the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur should be used as the basis for any negotiations and the contentious issue of “locations versus areas”, in which the Government of the Sudan wanted the non-signatory movements to disclose their locations in Darfur while the latter argued that they would only provide information on the areas under their control.

69. UNAMID provided substantive, technical and logistical support in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur at the local level through facilitating Darfur-based internal dialogue and ensuring the inclusive participation of civil society, internally displaced persons, youth and women. Preparations were ongoing for the roll-out of the state-level and refugee consultations. In addition, the Operation followed up on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur arrangement following the dissolution of the Darfur Regional Authority in September 2016, and provided support to the meeting of the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur in Khartoum in March 2017.

70. The Operation’s strategic communications plan for the reporting period was structured around proactive outreach through digital, print, audiovisual and events-based channels. The overall objective was to ensure accurate and timely communication across all available platforms to reach out to core audiences and stakeholders. The Operation continued to focus its communications strategy on the main areas of the Operation’s mandate, namely, the protection of civilians, the facilitation of secure movement for humanitarian personnel to ensure that humanitarian aid reached the most vulnerable and the ongoing political and intercommunal mediation efforts related to the peace process. That was achieved through greater coordination between the Operation’s headquarters and sector offices across Darfur, thereby providing targeted audiences with more in-depth coverage of the Operation’s activities, achievements and challenges.

**Expected accomplishment 1.1:** Implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur by the Darfur Regional Authority, in collaboration with the Government of the Sudan, and the inclusion of all major Darfur stakeholders in the peace process

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 Completion of negotiations, in collaboration with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, as well as other regional and international organizations, leading to the conclusion of an all-inclusive peace agreement (2014/15: no agreement; 2015/16: no agreement; 2016/17: cessation of hostility agreement and all-inclusive peace agreement)

An all-inclusive peace agreement was not reached. UNAMID continued its efforts to promote direct talks between the armed movements and the Government of the Sudan aimed at achieving an all-inclusive peace agreement through contacts, consultations and meetings with the three armed Darfur movements (JEM/Gibril, SLA/MM and SLA/AW). Those efforts resulted in the signing of the Roadmap Agreement for Ending the Conflicts in Sudan by the two movements from Darfur (JEM/Gibril and SLA/MM) on 8 August 2016, whereupon the armed movements and the Government of the Sudan pledged to engage in dialogue on: (a) a genuine basis that prioritized a negotiated settlement, stopped war and ensured the safe delivery of relief to the people; (b) ways to capitalize on the national dialogue process; and (c) determining an agenda to guarantee an inclusive dialogue, fundamental freedoms, the release of political prisoners and a matrix on the implementation of the agreements. Notwithstanding that achievement, efforts continued to persuade SLA/AW to join the peace process. UNAMID engagement included coordinated actions, meetings and contacts with the international community, regional stakeholders, armed movements and international organizations

1.1.2 Implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, in particular, those on power-sharing, wealth-sharing, permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements, children's concerns, internal dialogue and consultations (2014/15: 30 per cent; 2015/16: 70 per cent; 2016/17: 85 per cent)

Significant progress was not made in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur during the performance period. UNAMID, however, provided substantive, technical and logistical support for the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur at the local level by facilitating Darfur-based internal dialogues: 64 of the 68 locality consultations were completed during the reporting period and preparations were ongoing for the completion of the last 4 consultations and for the roll-out of the state-level, diaspora and refugee consultations. The Operation followed up on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur arrangement following the dissolution of the Darfur Regional Authority in September 2016

*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)*

*Remarks*

Organization of monthly meetings of the Ceasefire Commission and subceasefire commissions at the sector level, to discuss issues related to violations of relevant peace agreements and security arrangements; resolve disputes between the signatory parties; and identify matters to be reported to the Joint Commission

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Meetings were held, including 6 meetings at the Ceasefire Commission secretariat in El Fasher and 6 meetings at the subceasefire commissions at the sector level. Topics discussed at the meetings included the progress made in the implementation of the final security arrangements and permanent ceasefire in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; preparations for the possible conducting of final security arrangements for the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army-Second Revolution; general issues affecting the activities of the Ceasefire Commission and parties to the conflict;

		the planning and evaluation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes; and community stabilization project proposals
Organization of 6 consultative meetings with the international community and regional partners on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur priorities and implementation challenges	7	Meetings were held during the period, including 2 meetings with the 5 permanent members of the Security Council and 5 bilateral meetings with members of the international community in Khartoum in support of the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
Organization of quarterly consultations with the Government of the Sudan and signatory movements, the African Union and regional and international partners on the progress of the mediation process	6	<p>Consultations were held during the reporting period as follows:</p> <p>In August 2016, the Joint Special Representative participated in consultations that led to the signing of the Roadmap Agreement for Ending the Conflicts in Sudan and initial negotiations on the cessation of hostilities in Addis Ababa</p> <p>In September 2016, the Deputy Joint Special Representative (Political) met with the leaders of JEM/Gibril and SLA/MM to seek a way forward, and for UNAMID to assume a more proactive role as mediator between the parties, in Kampala</p> <p>In November 2016, UNAMID facilitated and participated in a technical-level meeting of military experts from the Government of the Sudan, the Darfur armed movements, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Security Adviser to the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan of the United States in Addis Ababa, at the request of those parties, that aimed at resolving the areas and locations of control of the armed movements. The parties failed to reach an agreement on the way forward</p> <p>In December 2016, 3 consultative meetings were held with the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar, in his capacity as Chair of the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The meetings were aimed at advancing the Darfur peace process. It was decided during those consultations that UNAMID should reach out to the movements to have them specify their concerns with the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, which was the basis for further talks</p>
Organization of 4 meetings with non-signatory armed movements to bring them on-board the peace process	4	<p>Meetings were held as follows:</p> <p>In July 2016, through the facilitation of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan of the United States, the Joint Special Representative met with Abdul Wahid Nur, leader of SLA/AW, in Paris in continuation of his efforts to persuade him to join the peace process. The movement leader agreed to convene a meeting of senior cadres of his movement in</p>

		<p>September 2017 to deliberate on the possibility of joining the peace process</p> <p>In August 2016, the Joint Special Representative met with the representatives of the Justice and Equality Movement/Dabajo, in El Fasher, to discuss the movement's participation in the Ceasefire Commission</p> <p>In May and June 2017, the Joint Special Representative met with the movements in Paris on 2 separate occasions, which resulted in the extension of the unilateral ceasefire in June 2017. The movements also presented a proposal to the Joint Special Representative for a new road map during the May meeting. Efforts were, however, still ongoing as of the end of the performance period to persuade the parties to sign a cessation of hostilities agreement</p>
<p>Organization of 6 meetings of UNAMID, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan on the synchronization of mediation tracks in the Sudan</p>	2	<p>Meetings were held during the reported period as follows:</p> <p>In August 2016, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan participated in a meeting between the Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Sudan Call (comprising opposition parties and armed movements from the Two Areas and Darfur), which led to the signing of the Roadmap Agreement for Ending the Conflicts in Sudan in Addis Ababa</p> <p>In November 2016, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, in collaboration with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, and with UNAMID facilitation, convened a technical-level meeting on the ongoing negotiations for the cessation of hostilities agreement with the Government of the Sudan, JEM/Gibril and SLA/MM in Addis Ababa. The meeting did not yield any progress on the issue of "locations versus areas", as both parties were entrenched in their respective positions and disagreed over the sequencing of future steps on resolving the issue</p> <p>The lower number of meetings held was due to disagreements between the parties on the next steps to be taken in the process</p>
<p>Four reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council, on mandate implementation and the progress of the peace process</p>	4	<p>Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council were prepared in July, September and December 2016 and March 2017</p>

Organization of quarterly meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and the production of reports to the Commission	1	Meeting of the Implementation Follow-up Commission was held during the performance period  The lower number of meetings was due to the decision by the Implementation Follow-up Commission to meet as they deemed necessary
Organization of 2 meetings of the Joint Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the production of reports to the Joint Commission	No	No issues related to the ceasefire violations were brought before the Joint Commission by the signatory parties to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. Therefore, meetings were not convened and reports to the Joint Commission were not prepared
Provision of support, including technical and logistical support, in the planning for and conduct of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process, involving dialogue and consultations at the local level leading to dialogue and consultations in the 5 States and Khartoum; 1 Darfur Diaspora consultation and 1 consultation for Darfuri refugees in Chad and neighbouring countries; and a final Darfur dialogue and consultation at the regional level as the culmination of the process	Yes	The second phase of locality-level dialogues commenced in September 2016. 42 locality-level meetings were held, including 4 in Khartoum and 38 across Darfur. State-level, diaspora and refugee population consultations were to follow the completion of locality-level consultations
Organization of monthly consultative meetings/forums between the Darfur Regional Authority and civil society organizations, local authorities and local community leaders, including internally displaced persons, women and youth to coordinate the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the Darfur Regional Authority activities at the local level	No	Following the dissolution of the Darfur Regional Authority in September 2016, no such meetings were held, as the successor body to the Darfur Regional Authority, the Darfur Peace Follow-up Office, was nominally appointed in January 2017. A presidential decree on its powers and mandate has not yet been issued
Public information outreach campaigns to highlight the work of UNAMID, involving the dissemination of thematic and campaign information as materials and giveaways bearing key messages advocating support to the mediation process for peace in Darfur, as follows: 10 thematic workshops for internally displaced persons, youth, women's groups and community leaders; 4 debates on topics of peace as they relate to security and development; 16 cultural and theatre/drama events; 16 sports events; 16 musical events; 2 open days in collaboration with other substantive	17  4  15	A total of 81 community outreach activities were undertaken as follows:  Workshops were held, mainly with regard to the "Darfur Women Talking Peace" campaign, to enforce and improve the role of women as mediators for peace within the community  Debates were held at state universities around Darfur dealing with human rights issues in the peace process  Cultural events with drama performances were held to propagate awareness about the UNAMID mandate as well as international days currently observed by the United Nations, including the International Day of Peace, United Nations Day and World AIDS Day

sections; 16 celebrations of United Nations-recognized international days; and 20 visits to primary and secondary schools for outreach on the UNAMID mandate	8	Sports events were held, including horse-racing and football tournaments that brought communities together, particularly youth, and spread support for peace and reconciliation in Darfur
	12	Musical events were held to promote peaceful coexistence and 1 concert was held under the theme of “No life without peace”
	1	Open day was held in collaboration with the United Nations country team for United Nations Day
	14	Celebrations of United Nations-recognized international days across all 5 Darfur states were held by sector offices to raise awareness on United Nations concerns and to sensitize the communities on the work done by the United Nations and UNAMID for the peace process in Darfur
Audio public information campaigns to highlight the work of the Operation as follows: 52 weekly 30 minute episodes of a radio serial drama; 8 live radio broadcasts of UNAMID events on Darfur State radio; 120 radio human interest news stories and features relating to the peace process broadcast in an hour, twice daily; 1 weekly 15-minute radio serial on youth/children/gender; 12 different radio public service announcements on substantive issues relating to the Operation	10	Visits to schools were conducted throughout Darfur  The challenges associated with the procurement of good-quality outreach materials, especially for sports events and school visits, led the Operation to do fewer events than anticipated. The number of thematic debates, particularly on women’s issues, was increased due to the success of the Operation’s “Darfur Women Talking Peace” campaign among Darfuri audiences
	52	Episodes of the popular <i>Rakubat Aba Saleh</i> radio serial drama were broadcast through Al Salam Radio
	13	Live radio broadcasts of UNAMID events, including live coverage of a debate at El Fasher University, were conducted
	156	1-hour episodes of the <i>Yala Nebni Darfur</i> (Let’s Build Darfur) programme, were produced and broadcast
	54	News stories were distributed to United Nations Headquarters sharing information on UNAMID efforts in the Darfur peace process for broadcast on United Nations Radio
	37	Episodes of a children’s programme were produced and broadcast to highlight and raise awareness of children’s welfare issues within the peace process
	16	Public service announcements advocating for human rights, the involvement of women in the political decision-making process, the UNAMID mandate and road safety were broadcast

<p>Multimedia products, including video/television and print-publications outputs, including 4 video/television public service announcements for UNAMID; 10 major support news videos (B-Roll) for international and local media; 5 video documentaries of 15-minute duration each; 6 bimonthly magazines with news features and human interest stories related to the mandate of the Operation; 48 weekly news bulletins; 2 annual magazines illustrating the work of the military and police components; 1 published book on the Operation's work related to the implementation of the mandate; 40 different banners increasing awareness on outreach events/campaigns, and 20 different thematic posters; 8 separate thematic booklets on substantive issues; 10,000 copies of the annual 2017 calendar in three different formats, including a desk organizer; 4 major photo events to include at least 1 photo exhibition outside Darfur; 2 photo publications; and 5 sets of thematic posters covering gender issues to raise awareness about the importance of women's participation, including 1 set on the role of youth in the Darfur peace process</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>0</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>68</p> <p>11</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>5</p> <p>1</p> <p>3</p>	<p>The following multimedia products were produced:</p> <p>Video short stories on sector visits by the Joint Special Representative, the conference on Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation in Kalimendo and International Volunteers Day in the Abu Shouk camp for internally displaced persons were produced</p> <p>Major support news videos (B-Roll) were sent to international media</p> <p>Videos, including a video on grass-roots activities entitled "Drumming for peace in Darfur" and a report on a United Nations Peacekeeper from the rule of law area were produced</p> <p>Editions of <i>Voices of Darfur</i> magazine (1 per quarter) carrying human interest stories on Darfur were produced</p> <p>News bulletins were produced. They were discontinued to limit the duplication of news content in electronic format on media sites</p> <p>"Force Bulletin" newsletter and 1 <i>Police Chronicle</i> magazine were produced</p> <p>Comic book story on UNAMID was completed</p> <p>Banners and 44 posters to support the Operation and its community outreach activities in internally displaced camps, in celebration of United Nations days and thematic and substantive campaigns, such as HIV, gender, environment, human rights, security concerns, road safety and Umoja, were produced</p> <p>Thematic brochures and booklets for outreach and sensitization on ordnance, gender and police and in support of public information in media relations were produced</p> <p>Copies of the 2017 annual calendar were printed and distributed in 3 different print formats</p> <p>Photographic exhibitions were organized, including 3 in Darfur and 2 in Khartoum, in collaboration with the Open University of Sudan and the United Nations country team</p> <p>Photo book was produced serializing the "photo of the day"</p> <p>Posters were produced on gender awareness issues</p>
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Updates on the Operation's website, including daily updates, and at least once a month, including briefings accompanied by audiovisual images to support and raise awareness on work performed by all substantive sections in relation to the implementation of the Operation's mandate, particularly concerning the mediation process; weekly press briefings; distribution of news to and from the media; and information updates on electronic platforms in continuous support of the UNAMID mandate	Yes	Daily and regular news updates were made on UNAMID internal and external websites, accompanied by regular daily images with captions as part of the "photo of the day" series to raise awareness on substantive activities. In addition, regular press updates, including information notes, press releases and media advisories, were undertaken
	No	Weekly press briefings were not undertaken since the press briefings were convened as and when needed to report critical field achievements and challenges
	Yes	Daily news media monitoring and weekly analysis were undertaken
	Yes	Information updates were posted on official social media platforms. All news updates were circulated in both Arabic and English

## Component 2: protection of civilians

71. During the reporting period, UNAMID undertook a comprehensive refinement of the Operation's protection of civilians strategy, based upon Security Council resolution [2296 \(2016\)](#) and the special report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur ([S/2016/510](#)). The exercise was conducted in close coordination with relevant United Nations country team partners across the Operation's components. The refined UNAMID protection of civilians strategy, endorsed by the Acting Joint Special Representative on 21 February 2017, represented a consolidation of challenges and best practices related to the implementation of the protection of civilians mandate at the strategic level versus the operational level, and at the mission headquarters level versus the deep field level, resulting in three core strategic recommendations: (a) strengthened cross-component coordination; (b) greater clarity on roles and responsibilities in line with a whole-of-mission approach; and (c) enhanced protection of civilians training, communications and messaging. The process resulted in a more seamless implementation of the UNAMID protection of civilians mandate across components and sections and with United Nations country team partners, with a strong emphasis on early warning and response at the team site and sector levels. In order to enhance the content of the strategy and associated responsibilities for implementing the core protection of civilians mandate, the refined strategy was rolled out across all five sectors.

72. UNAMID continued to employ the strategic prioritization of protection threats and concerns across Darfur. The Joint Protection Group and the Sector Joint Protection Groups continued to meet on a monthly basis at the Operation headquarters and sector levels to provide strategic, policy and operational guidance, provide support on the implementation of the Operation's protection of civilians strategy, identify and review sector-specific early warning indicators and ensure appropriate planning in support of timely and effective protection responses. The Operation supported the protection of civilians early warning and response system to monitor, prevent and respond to issues of threats of physical violence to civilians. Integrated field protection teams were established at most of the team sites across the five sectors to work closely with local communities and to provide early warning information essential for the improved planning of patrols in support of vulnerable civilians, primarily women and girls, when conducting livelihood activities, and to carry out coordinated and integrated rapid interventions in emergency situations.

73. In October 2016, the Operation, through the Sector Joint Protection Groups, conducted a mapping exercise at 164 internally displaced persons settlements in Darfur. The activity was undertaken in line with the recommendations of the special report of the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission on UNAMID. The exercise aimed at reviewing and analysing the situation at internally displaced persons settlements in Darfur, and produced recommendations to prioritize those internally displaced persons camps that were most vulnerable to protection of civilians incidents and threats and provided concrete measures to mitigate incidents and threats by prioritizing the Operation's protection of civilians activities and resources.

74. During the reporting period, the main objectives of the UNAMID military component were the protection of civilians, the provision of security for humanitarian assistance and development agencies and ensuring the safety of United Nations associated personnel and properties. UNAMID conducted area security operations to expand its security influence and strive for a more persistent presence beyond its own camps and team sites. Those goals were achieved through the provision of static and mobile patrols in high-risk areas. The military component also maintained its presence at 34 team sites and two forward operating bases spread across the five sectors in Darfur. Moreover, to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance, humanitarian civil-military coordination structures were established at mission headquarters and at the sector level to enhance the provision of military escorts to humanitarian partners in Darfur.

75. The UNAMID police component, working from 35 team sites and in collaboration with military and civilian components, continued to provide physical protection to civilians, including women and children, across Darfur through effective security patrols in areas at high risk of conflict and areas with large concentrations of internally displaced persons. It also strengthened relations and expanded engagement with the Government of the Sudan police in the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan authorities, which resulted in the establishment of a police development committee at the national level and a police development coordination committee for the five sectors of Darfur. Furthermore, relations were strengthened with local authorities and community stakeholders to improve information-gathering for the early warning systems in internally displaced persons camps by community policing volunteers. In that regard, the UNAMID police component continued to build the capacity of community policing volunteers in community policing, human rights and sexual and gender-based violence, and built the capacity of the Sudanese police on community policing, the detention and treatment of suspects, public order management, computer skills, criminal investigations, sexual and gender-based violence and human rights. The Operation also continued to engage the United Nations country team at all levels to enhance the capabilities of the Sudanese police and continued to collaborate with humanitarian actors to identify the security needs of internally displaced persons and provide assistance in aid delivery.

76. During the performance period, UNAMID performed mine action services comprising the disposal of explosive remnants of war and the provision of risk education and capacity-building to the National Mine Action Centre. Following the granting of access to Jebel Marra by the Government of the Sudan in early 2017, the Operation conducted general explosive hazard assessments and provided risk education on explosive remnants of war to the local population. In support of national ownership for explosive remnants of war clearance and mine action coordination, UNAMID mentored national implementing partners on safe explosive ordnance disposal procedures and provided direct training to National Mine Action Centre personnel on quality assurance standards.

77. The Operation continued to monitor and report on human rights and protection concerns, particularly sexual and gender-based violence. UNAMID engaged with the Government of the Sudan and other key parties regarding compliance with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law and advocated for the development and consolidation of a legal framework towards the establishment and functioning of human rights and transitional justice mechanisms, as set forth in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. Furthermore, UNAMID supported the capacity-building efforts of State and non-state institutions and the work of the Human Rights Council special procedures mandate holder (the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan).

78. UNAMID continued to follow up on the implementation of policy directives consistent with the Security Council agenda on children and armed conflict and Council resolutions on children and armed conflict through the mainstreaming of child rights and child protection within the Operation; capacity-building and training for peacekeepers and associated personnel; and dialogue with armed forces and armed groups aimed at securing their commitment to conclude time-bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children. The Operation, in collaboration with the United Nations country task force, continued to lead the monitoring and reporting of grave violations committed against children in Darfur. In addition, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, the Operation extended training on child protection, monitoring and reporting of violations to national partners to enhance their awareness and promote local ownership of the child protection agenda.

79. The Operation continued to work for the re-establishment of the criminal justice chain and criminal justice institutions with regard to the critical topic of the voluntary return of displaced populations in the five Darfur states. The work was performed with a special focus on the pilot areas of return in North and West Darfur states through the provision of logistical support for the establishment of rural courts and other justice institutions, including family and child courts, prosecutorial offices and prison infrastructure. The Operation organized capacity-building training for 60 prosecutors, including the Special Prosecutors for Crimes in Darfur in West, North and Central Darfur. The capacity-building initiatives were on the subject of investigations and prosecutions based on international fair trial standards and on contemporary techniques in the collection and analysis of evidence. UNAMID also worked in close collaboration with the training department of the Sudan Judiciary and the Sudan National Judicial and Legal Sciences Training Institute to conduct training sessions for 60 rural court judges and 15 judicial administrative staff on effective mediation of community conflicts in North, West and East Darfur states to enhance their capacity to mediate on disputes and community conflicts, including land issues and other drivers of conflict. A marked increase was reported in the number of intercommunal disputes being settled through mediation by rural court judges.

80. The Operation's involvement with regard to prisons during the reporting period focused on the development of three key strategic documents: standard operating procedures for prison management and operations; a guidance manual on prison audits and inspections; and a strategic framework and related curricula for the training of prison staff of the Government of the Sudan following a joint collaborative effort between the Operation and the General Directorate of Prisons and Reform. Those documents have since been validated and adopted for use in all prisons in Darfur. The documents are expected to greatly enhance the capacity of the prison staff, help improve the management and operations of Darfur prisons and ensure transparency and accountability in accordance with international standards, norms and best practices. The Operation also conducted training and capacity-building workshops for 400 prison staff (including 53 women) to equip them with the necessary skills,

knowledge and attitudes in the management and operation of prisons. In addition, the Operation supported national authorities in the development of rehabilitation programmes for prisoners and supported the development of a programme to provide prisoners with livelihood skills that would enable them to earn a decent living once released from prison, which benefited a total of 500 prisoners across Darfur. The Operation also implemented nine small-scale quick-impact projects to address critical infrastructure gaps in a number of prisons in the various sectors, especially in the area of water and sanitation.

81. The United Nations joint rule of law and human rights programme in Darfur, developed jointly by the Operation and the United Nations country team, was endorsed by the Government of the Sudan in Khartoum on 22 November 2016, paving the way for its implementation. A memorandum of understanding between UNAMID and UNDP for the implementation of transferred legal aid tasks was signed in January 2017 and funds in the amount of \$620,000 were transferred to UNDP in February for the commencement of those activities. A further amount of \$961,400 was donated by a Member State on 16 May for the rule of law activities to be undertaken by UNAMID, UNDP and UNICEF under the joint programme.

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### **Expected accomplishment 2.1: Stable and secure environment in Darfur**

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.1.1 Reduced number of civilian fatalities as a result of intercommunal (inter-ethnic or intertribal) conflict (2014/15: 881; 2015/16: 800; 2016/17: 400)

A total of 244 fatalities were recorded during the reporting period, compared with 340 fatalities during the previous period. The lower number of fatalities was attributable mainly to the implementation of strict security measures and robust interventions by the state governments and the native administrations in intercommunal conflicts in all 5 states of Darfur, mainly through the deployment of security forces and the establishment of various mediation committees

2.1.2 Reduced number of civilian fatalities resulting from armed conflict between parties to the conflict (2014/15: 120; 2015/16: 80; 2016/17: 60)

A total of 5 civilian fatalities were reported during the performance period, compared with 194 civilian fatalities recorded during the previous period. The fact that the fighting between the forces of the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements became almost non-existent, coupled with several extensions by the Government of the Sudan of the unilateral ceasefire until 2 October 2017, resulted in a significant reduction in conflict-related civilian fatalities during the reporting period, even in the context of the May-June incursion of the armed movements into Darfur from Libya and South Sudan

2.1.3 Reduction in the number of criminal/public order incidents in internally displaced persons camps (2014/15: 827; 2015/16: 500; 2016/17: 475)

A total of 489 criminal/public order incidents were recorded in internally displaced persons camps during the reporting period, compared with 610 such incidents during the previous period

2.1.4 Reduction in the number of incidents involving unexploded ordnance (2014/15: 40; 2015/16: 10; 2016/17: 8)

A total of 33 incidents related to explosive remnants of war were reported during the performance period, resulting in 9 deaths, including 7 children, and severe injuries to 24 civilians, including 16 children. The incidents were linked to increased movement of the population around Jebel Marra as a result of military operations between the Sudanese Armed Forces and SLA/AW

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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A total of 255,500 troop-days provided by 4 company-size force/sector reserves ready to intervene throughout the mission area (175 troops per company for 4 companies for 365 days)	255,500	Troop-days were provided, comprising 4 reserve companies deployed in force headquarters and Sectors North, South and West
A total of 74,460 troop-days provided by the headquarters company to ensure static security, office clerks and radio operators for mission headquarters (132 troops per day for 365 days); and escorts for the senior management and VIP visitors (12 troops per team for 6 teams for 365 days)	58,716	Troop-days were provided: 48,180 troop-days with headquarters responsibilities and 10,536 troop-days for VIPs and senior management. The lower number of troop-days was due to the reduced demand for VIP escorts
A total of 1,675,350 troop mobile and foot patrol days to ensure the safety and protection of civilians; monitor and verify intense conflicts and the position, strength and movement of all forces engaged in the Darfur conflict; and ensure the security of military observers for 34 team sites (45 troops per patrol for 3 patrols per team site for 365 days per team site)	2,535,255	Troop mobile and foot patrol days were provided, comprising patrols at 34 team sites and 2 temporary operating bases with an average strength of 45 peacekeepers per patrol  The increase in verification patrols, especially in Sectors North, West, South and Central, was due to sporadic communal conflicts
A total of 930,750 troop-days to provide static security, command and control and logistical support for 34 team sites (75 troops for 365 days per team site)	1,344,830	Troop-days were provided for static security, command and control and logistical support at 34 team sites  The increase was due to additional security measures put in place, especially in Sectors North, Central and South, as a result of increased attempts to attack internally displaced persons camps in Jebel Marra
A total of 3,840 air utility support-hours to provide highly mobile rapid protection in high-risk areas, or where ground accessibility is limited, to support civilian and military transport helicopters and ground convoys and for patrolling, reconnaissance and oversight visits (8 military utility helicopters for 40 hours per helicopter per month for 12 months)	No	The military utility helicopter unit had not been deployed in the area of operations by the end of the reporting period pending clearance and required approvals
A total of 13,505 liaison officer-days for close liaison with national and local authorities, other parties, tribal leaders and local communities to resolve conflict-related issues (37 officers for 365 days)	12,838	Liaison officer-days were provided during the reporting period
A total of 182,500 troop-days at 5 temporary operating bases (1 in each sector) to secure areas for specific	87,600	Troop-days were provided

operational activities, including logistics/distribution points and centres, weapons collection and storage points (20 troops per centre, 5 centres in each temporary operating base, for 365 days, for 5 temporary operating bases)		The lower number of troop days was attributable to the fact that only 2 of the 5 planned temporary operating bases, in Sereif (North Darfur) and Kalma (South Darfur), were operational during the reporting period. The remaining 3 proposed temporary operating bases in Anka, Adilla and Abu Karinka were not established as the Operation did not receive the requisite approval for land leases from the authorities
A total of 455,520 formed police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons (96 personnel per formed police unit for 13 units for 365 days)	455,520	Formed police operational days were provided  13 formed police units with a strength of 96 formed police personnel per unit supported individual police officers' patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons
A total of 264,990 police operational days for security patrols to protect internally displaced persons, including through the implementation of community policing activities throughout Darfur (6 police personnel per patrol for 121 patrols per day for 365 days) in 36 team sites	227,760	Police operational days were provided (average of 6 police personnel per patrol for 104 patrols per day for 365 days)  The lower output was attributable mainly to the unavailability at times of military or formed police personnel to accompany individual police personnel during their security patrols
Provision of 80 training courses for 3,600 community-policing volunteers from internally displaced persons camps (80 courses with 45 volunteers per course on community policing-related issues), to assist the Government of the Sudan police in maintaining public order in the 5 States of Darfur; comprising 40 training sessions on community policing for 1,800 community policing volunteers and 40 training sessions on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for 1,800 community-policing volunteers	68	Training courses were held for 2,883 community policing volunteers (including 1,512 women) as follows: 38 training courses on community policing for 1,391 participants (including 510 women) and 30 courses on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence and child protection for 1,492 participants (including 1,002 women). The reduced number of training courses was attributable to the crisis in hotspot areas in Sortony (North Darfur) and areas around Tawilah, Shangil Tobaya and Kutum (North Darfur) and Graidia, Kass and Khor Abeche (South Darfur), during which movement was restricted
Provision of explosive ordnance disposal operations in 100 confirmed hazardous areas and provision of rapid survey response to reported incidents involving explosive remnants of war	268	Hazardous areas underwent explosive hazard assessment operations, which were conducted by 5 explosive remnants of war multitasking teams  The increased number of operations resulted from the provision of access to Jebel Marra, which had been closed to past operations
Safe disposal of 5,000 explosive remnants of war items	5,475	Explosive remnants of war items were safely disposed of during the reporting period
Provision of explosive remnants of war and small arms and light weapons risk education to 1 million persons in all 5 States in Darfur, through direct and indirect means of communication	800,000	Persons benefited from risk education sessions on explosive remnants of war and small arms and light weapons: 191,747 direct beneficiaries through presentations, and indirect beneficiaries through local radio broadcasts in internally displaced persons

		camps, villages and market squares, schools and places of worship
Delivery of 4 training sessions to strengthen quality management of explosive remnants of war disposal and risk education activities to the National Mine Action Centre staff in Darfur	4	Training sessions were delivered to National Mine Action Centre staff. Topics covered in the training sessions included demining leadership, basic life support training, project management and financial reporting
Conduct weekly joint field assessment/verification missions from 5 sector offices and 20 team sites to identified hotspot areas and initiate early response activities to address issues related to the protection of civilians, in collaboration with UNAMID uniformed and civilian components and the United Nations country team	Yes	Weekly joint field assessment/verification missions to identified hotspot areas were conducted, in collaboration with community alert network groups, UNAMID personnel, the United Nations country team, local authorities, internally displaced persons' leaders, youth, women, farmers and nomads. Issues raised during the field missions included the management of the security situation in areas with incidents between farmers and nomads, verification missions in areas of fighting among communities, improving health-care facilities in support of implementing protection of civilians issues and implementing water projects in partnership with the United Nations country team
Establish an early warning mechanism in each State, including a community alert network in 64 locations throughout Darfur, to protect civilians under imminent threat through timely information-gathering and initiation of the rapid response	Yes	Early warning mechanisms were established in each state, including a community alert network in 18 locations throughout Darfur, to protect civilians under imminent threat through timely information-gathering and the initiation of rapid response

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

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.2.1 Increase in the number of humanitarian missions/convoys escorted by UNAMID (2014/15: 300; 2015/16: 374; 2016/17: 400)	674 humanitarian missions/convoys were escorted by UNAMID during the reporting period. The higher number of escorts was mainly owing to the improved security situation in several areas of Darfur and improved access to conflict-affected populations and other people in need of humanitarian assistance

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
245,280 troop-days of convoy protection for logistics transport convoys in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance (56 troops per escort for 12 convoys for 365 days)	102,200	Troop-days of convoy protection were provided for logistics transport convoys in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance  The lower output was attributable mainly to a lower-than-planned number of requests for convoy protection received by the military component
Provision of security services, including logistics and medevac support, throughout the area of operations to the United	Yes	UNAMID provided security services to the United Nations country team and international and national non-governmental humanitarian organizations,

Nations country team and international and national non-governmental humanitarian organizations, as well as to organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes		including at 15 accommodation sites for United Nations country team staff members, 35 warehouses and 9 office buildings, and for 14 diplomatic and United Nations country team delegation visits
In coordination with the United Nations country team, the establishment of civil-military coordination forums in each State to increase interaction and promote consensus on the provision of necessary support to humanitarian actors	Yes	The humanitarian civil-military coordination forums (the key coordination mechanism for planning the provision of the Operation's support to humanitarian actors in Darfur) were established in each of the 5 states and met on a monthly basis. Co-chaired with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the forums played an important role in enhancing coordination, information-sharing and logistical arrangements between the Operation and aid organizations in Darfur
Organization of 60 targeted training sessions for military, police and civilian personnel on protection of civilians and humanitarian principles to enhance the services and support to the Darfur population	88	Targeted training sessions for military, police and civilian personnel on protection of civilians and humanitarian principles were conducted

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

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.3.1 Effective implementation of the UNAMID revised protection of civilians strategy

In February 2017, following intensive consultations within the Operation and with the United Nations country team, United Nations Headquarters and the African Union, UNAMID adopted a refined protection of civilians strategy, which aimed to provide enhanced theoretical and operational guidance on the ways in which all components and personnel of the Operation might better assume their respective and mutually complementary roles in the implementation of the Operation's protection of civilians mandate, and in line with a whole-of-mission approach to the protection of civilians. That came after a comprehensive review and assessment of the previous UNAMID revised protection of civilians strategy adopted in May 2015, taking into account identified challenges and best practices. The resulting refined protection of civilians strategy represented a consolidation of recommendations related to the implementation of the protection of civilians mandate at the strategic level versus the operational level, and at the mission headquarters level versus the deep field level

The roll-out of the refined protection of civilians strategy was completed in all five sectors by the end of the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Identification of heightened risk areas in each sector through review and revision of 5 sector-level protection priority	Yes	In October 2016, UNAMID, through Sector Joint Protection Groups, conducted the mapping of the protection situation at internally displaced persons

matrices and their prioritization for early warning and early response through State protection action plans

settlements in Darfur in order to review and analyse the situation in each settlement and provide recommendations for prioritizing those settlements that were most vulnerable to protection of civilians incidents and threats, and to propose concrete measures to mitigate such incidents and threats by prioritizing the Operation's protection of civilians activities and resources

Establishment and operationalization of integrated field protection teams at each team site as part of the early warning system to reinforce the Operation's capacity to ensure effective prevention or early response to protection of civilians threats

Yes

Integrated field protection teams were established across Darfur (10 in North Darfur, 7 in South Darfur, 4 in West Darfur, 3 in East Darfur and 3 in Central Darfur) to foster closer interaction with local community members and increase early warning and early response capacity at field levels. While some of the integrated field protection teams functioned well, others required capacity-building and training to become fully effective conflict prevention and early response tools

Organization of monthly meetings of the Joint Protection Group at the mission headquarters and biweekly meetings of the sector joint protection groups to provide, among other things, support and strategic guidance on the implementation of the Operation's protection of civilians strategy, to identify and periodically review early warning indicators in the 5 sectors, including areas of high risk, and to ensure the response action planning

Yes

During the reporting period, 9 regular meetings and 1 special meeting of the Joint Protection Group were organized at the Operation headquarters

At the sector level, 45 Sector Joint Protection Group meetings were held, including 12 meetings in Sector North, 12 in Sector West, 10 in Sector Central, 5 in Sector East and 6 in Sector South

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.4.1 Strengthened State response to address human rights violations and abuses suffered by civilians, including internally displaced persons, through increased presence and access to law enforcement institutions (number of police stations: 2014/15: 128; 2015/16: 133; 2016/17: 140; and number of judiciary prosecutors: 2014/15: 17; 2015/16: 20; 2016/17: 23)

During the reporting period, there were 140 police stations and 23 judiciary prosecutors in Darfur. UNAMID followed up closely with state authorities to respond to and address human rights violations and abuses suffered by civilians across Darfur

2.4.2 Effective functioning of the National Human Rights Commission and the establishment of human rights subcommittees for Darfur, as provided for in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (2014/15: National Human Rights Commission fully established and operational, and capacity development strategy established and approved; 2015/16: plan for a branch of the National Human Rights Commission in Darfur to be finalized; 2016/17: a branch of the National Human Rights Commission is established)

The first branch office of the National Human Rights Commission, established in El Fasher in February 2016, was not fully operational during the reporting period. Only 1 staff member was onboard and the human rights subcommittees were not yet established. UNAMID supported the National Human Rights Commission branch in El Fasher in implementing some of its activities by providing light infrastructural support to the branch. In addition, a complaint mechanism procedure was approved during the reporting period

2.4.3 Increase in the number of concluded court cases of sexual and gender-based violence (2014/15: 10; 2015/16: 15; 2016/17: 20)

UNAMID monitored and documented 10 cases of sexual and gender-based violence. 5 of the cases were tried and concluded during the reporting period, representing an increase in cases tried compared with the previous period, although UNAMID observed that some litigants withdrew their cases, preferring instead to settle out of court

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice and support to the Government's Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur, through 1 workshop on the joint human rights cooperation framework; 2 meetings of the Darfur Human Rights Forum with the Government of the Sudan, the Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur, the National Human Rights Commission, the diplomatic community, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations; and 12 meetings of the State human rights sub-forums at the local level to address key human rights concerns	Yes	Advice and support were provided during the reporting period to the Khartoum-based Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur to follow up on the recommendations made by the Human Rights Council following the universal periodic review of the human rights situation in the Sudan. UNAMID also held 3 meetings with the National Human Rights Commission to exchange information on human rights mainstreaming and reporting in Darfur. The Commission requested continued technical cooperation support and training of their staff to improve their capacity to mainstream human rights in Darfur
Advice and support to the National Human Rights Commission, through 2 training sessions and 4 meetings on the effective implementation of its human rights protection mandate in Khartoum	5 1	Advice and support were provided to the National Human Rights Commission through the following: Meetings Workshop  During the 5 meetings held with the National Human Rights Commission, UNAMID provided technical advice on the implementation of the Commission's human rights mandates. In addition, UNAMID also organized 1 training workshop on human rights and transitional justice for staff of the Commission during which a cooperation framework between human rights organizations and transitional justice mechanisms in Darfur was developed

Advice to State committees, through 12 meetings and 5 workshops on combating violence against women, the implementation of their workplans, prevention strategies, responses to sexual and gender-based violence and institutional development	13 4	UNAMID provided advice to state committees through the following:  Meetings were held with state committees that focused on prevention strategies and responses to sexual and gender-based violence  Workshops were held as follows: a 1-day workshop in West Darfur to create and adopt a policy to protect women in collaboration with women's unions and civil society; a workshop in Central Darfur which addressed human rights and gender-based violence for youth and women's groups; a training workshop in North Darfur for members of the state committee on improving mandate implementation and strategies for institutional development; a workshop in East Darfur to build cooperation and collaboration on human rights cases, including investigations of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence
Advice to the National Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and State legislatures in Darfur, through 15 meetings and 5 workshops, on the conformity of existing laws with international human rights standards	7	Meetings were held with members of the state legislatures to provide advice on international human rights standards. Discussions were also held on their role in advocating for national laws that maintained conformity with international standards. Workshops with the state legislatures could not be held during the reporting period owing to the lack of funding. UNAMID did, however, agree with the state legislatures and the Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur to organize capacity-building and advocacy workshops during the 2017/18 period
Conduct of 125 field visits to monitor and report on the human rights situation, comprising 75 monitoring and fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and local communities, and 50 follow-up visits to relevant local authorities on actions taken and their progress	305	Field visits were undertaken to monitor and report on the human rights situation, comprising 148 monitoring and fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and 157 follow-up visits to the relevant local authorities  The increased number of field visits was due to increased requests received from the victims of alleged violations, family members of the victims or other partners on the ground
Advice and technical assistance to the Government of the Sudan, through 50 judicial monitoring missions, to enhance its capacity to provide justice to victims of human rights violations and to promote accountability in Darfur	61	Judicial monitoring missions were undertaken. UNAMID provided advice and technical assistance through attendance at 56 court sessions as well as meetings with judges and prosecutors, including 5 meetings in North Darfur with the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur
Technical advice to the Humanitarian Aid Commission, State government line ministries and internally displaced persons, through 10 workshops and 240 meetings to address the human rights situation of internally displaced persons,	257	Meetings and workshops were held with various partners and stakeholders, including 250 meetings with the Sudanese Armed Forces, the Government of the Sudan police, prison officers, the native administration, civil society members and internally displaced persons, to provide advice on the

including that of vulnerable groups among them; sexual and gender-based violence issues; and the voluntary and dignified return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin or of their choice		protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons. In addition, 12 workshops were conducted on sexual and gender-based violence issues and the return and resettlement of internally displaced persons
Organization of 5 community awareness-raising campaigns on human rights (1 each on International Women's Day, Africa Human Rights Day, International Day of Persons with Disabilities and International Human Rights Day, and 1 for 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence)	5	Community awareness-raising campaigns on human rights were organized. UNAMID organized commemorations of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, African Human Rights Day, the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, Human Rights Day and International Women's Day across all Darfur states, with the aim of promoting community-wide sensitization on the importance of human rights, empowering women and prioritizing the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and other vulnerable groups in society
Technical assistance to stakeholders of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements, through 10 workshops and 25 meetings, on the implementation of the human rights and transitional justice provisions of the agreements	1	Workshop was organized to enhance knowledge of the human rights element of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur among stakeholders. The lower-than-planned number of workshops was owing to the dissolution of the Darfur Regional Authority during the reporting period
	28	Meetings were held with the stakeholders of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, including the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, the National Commission for Human Rights, the Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur, the General Prosecutor for Darfur Crimes and civil society organizations
Technical assistance to the Darfur transitional justice actors, through 3 workshops, for empowerment to fight impunity, promote reconciliation, develop knowledge of human rights and build the skills and capacity of key stakeholders, including civil society	2	Workshops were conducted during the reporting period. UNAMID organized a workshop on transitional justice in Uganda in December 2016 at which various transitional justice actors, including representatives from the African Union Commission, the Government of the Sudan, the National Commission for Human Rights and the transitional justice mechanisms under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, took part. In addition, the Operation organized a 6-day workshop on fighting impunity in the criminal justice system and promoting knowledge of human rights and on reconciliation initiatives at the community level. Another workshop for transitional justice actors could not be held as planned owing to a lack of funding from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Provision of 10 training courses for prosecutors, judges, medical personnel, Sudanese Armed Forces personnel, law enforcement officials, armed movements and rural/traditional mechanisms on the	7	Training courses on the administration of justice, including corrections and impunity issues, international human rights standards and violence against women and children, were undertaken for the native administration, the Government of the Sudan

administration of justice, including corrections and impunity issues, international human rights standards and combating violence against women and children		police, medical personnel, Sudanese Armed Forces personnel and prison officers
Technical assistance to the Government of the Sudan police training centres and the judges training centre, through 2 workshops on the promotion of human rights and their human rights curricula, in collaboration with the Advisory Council for Human Rights	1	Training workshop, spanning 2 weeks, was conducted for the Government of the Sudan police training centres
Reprinting 10,000 items of human rights educational material, 1,800 posters, 100 illustrated flip charts and 1,000 bags to raise awareness concerning relevant national and international human rights instruments for local communities	9,600	Items were produced and distributed to raise awareness on human rights instruments and their mechanisms, comprising 500 posters, 100 banners, 1,000 bags, 2,000 T-shirts, 1,000 hats, 2,000 key rings and 3,000 mugs
Consultation and coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the African Union and United Nations special procedure mandate holders on matters pertaining to human rights advocacy	Yes	Regular consultations were held with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical matters to improve the human rights situation in Darfur through the capacity-building of State and non-state actors. The Operation also worked with the Human Rights Council special procedures mandate holder (the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan) and provided support during his visit to Darfur in February 2017. The Operation collaborated with the African Union to organize workshops for the National Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur and the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission on transitional justice and advocacy on human rights and protection issues

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

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2.5.1 Number of action plans elaborated, signed and implemented by parties to the conflict to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 3; 2016/17: 2)

On 25 January 2017, the leadership of JEM/Gibril issued a command order to all members of the movement prohibiting the recruitment and use of child soldiers, as well as sexual violence against children, the abduction of children, the killing and maiming of children and attacks on schools and hospitals. The leadership of JEM/Gibril reiterated adherence to the international norms and standards and local laws prohibiting abuses against children with specific reference to the Child Act, 2010, of the Sudan. In the order, JEM/Gibril declared its commitment to the protection of children all the way through to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Darfur and the Sudan

2.5.2 Increase in the number of child protection committees in Darfur trained to raise awareness on child rights and child protection at the community level to enable communities to take ownership of the protection of children (2014/15: 27; 2015/16: 25; 2016/17: 30)

45 child protection committees were trained in North, South, Central and West Darfur to raise awareness on child rights and child protection and enhance vetting and information-sharing on the 6 grave child rights violations perpetrated by parties to the conflict. The increased number was due to a need to expand the roll-out of the campaigns entitled “No Child Soldiers-Protect Darfur” and “Train Parties to the Conflict on the Protection of Children/Promote Local Ownership of the Protection of the Child” in many locations for greater impact

2.5.3 Increase in the number of parties to the conflict trained on child rights and child protection to raise their awareness and knowledge on the 6 grave child rights violations and international norms and standards (2014/15: 3; 2015/16: 4; 2016/17: 5)

3 parties (the Sudanese Armed Forces, the Popular Defence Forces and the Government of the Sudan police) were trained on child rights and child protection. The lower-than-planned number was due to the fact that some armed groups were not physically present in Darfur during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Establishment of dialogue with the parties to the conflict to obtain commitment to action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations, in application of Security Council resolutions <a href="#">1539 (2004)</a> , <a href="#">1612 (2005)</a> , <a href="#">1882 (2009)</a> , <a href="#">1998 (2011)</a> and <a href="#">2068 (2012)</a>	Yes	UNAMID engaged with the leadership of the armed groups to reiterate their commitments and obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law to protect children from violations
Organization of 6 meetings with the leadership of the parties to the conflict to negotiate and provide advice and support in the drafting and implementation of action plans	No	Meetings were not undertaken during the reporting period. Plans were made to hold such meetings during the next budget period
Organization of 50 training sessions on child rights and child protection to benefit at least 2,500 national child protection stakeholders, including members of civil society organizations, community policing volunteers, Government of the Sudan institutions, community child protection committees and child protection focal points	115	Training sessions were conducted. 7,679 national child protection stakeholders, ranging from the Sudanese Armed Forces to internally displaced persons and child protection committee members, participated  The increase in training sessions was due to a need to expand the roll-out of the campaigns entitled “No Child Soldiers-Protect Darfur” and “Train Parties to the Conflict on the Protection of Children/Promote Local Ownership of the Protection of the Child” in many locations for greater impact
Organization of 4 training sessions on child rights and child protection for parties to the conflict aimed at building their capacity and knowledge on 6 grave child rights violations and the monitoring and reporting mechanism	6	Training sessions were conducted, including 5 training sessions for the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Popular Defence Forces in North Darfur and 1 session for the Sudanese Armed Forces in West Darfur, on child rights and child protection for parties to the conflict

4 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building and 4 reports on grave violations committed against children submitted to the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict	8	<p>Reports were produced as follows:</p> <p>4 reports on grave violations committed against children were submitted to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict of the Security Council</p> <p>4 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building were submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict</p>
Organization of 170 monitoring missions to field localities and internally displaced persons camps to follow up and verify allegations of grave violations committed against children	325	<p>Monitoring missions to field localities and internally displaced persons camps were undertaken to follow up and verify allegations of grave violations against children</p> <p>The higher number of monitoring missions was the result of an effort by the Operation to create increased awareness of the recruitment and use of children by parties to the conflict</p>
Organization of monthly monitoring and reporting mechanism working group meetings to follow up, verify, document and respond to violations perpetrated against children	Yes	<p>Monthly monitoring and reporting mechanism working group meetings, co-chaired by UNAMID and UNICEF, were held in North, South, Central and West Darfur</p>

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

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

2.6.1 Establishment of advanced training courses for Government of the Sudan police officers in modern democratic policing (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: not applicable; 2016/17: 62)

The UNAMID police component conducted 88 training courses for 2,235 Government of the Sudan police officers, including 142 women, on sexual and gender-based violence and human rights, criminal investigations, computer skills, public order management, the detention and treatment of suspects and community policing

The higher-than-planned number of courses was attributable to funding received from the United Nations country team and the good cooperation between UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan police through the established police development coordination committees for capacity-building, training and development initiatives at regional levels

2.6.2 Increase in the number of judges and prosecutors deployed in remote localities in each of the 5 Darfur States to support the functioning of courts and prosecution offices (2014/15: 2; 2015/16: 6; 2016/17: 10 (5 judges, 5 prosecutors per State))

The number of judges and prosecutors deployed in remote localities in each of the 5 Darfur states was as follows:

West Darfur: 2 new formal courts were established in the remote localities of Masteri and Kerenek and 1 judge was deployed in Mornei to cover Kerenek. There was no increase in the number of prosecutors

East Darfur: 2 judges from Khartoum were sent to Ed Daein Court in East Darfur. There was no increase in the number of prosecutors

	<p>North Darfur: 6 district court judges were deployed, 2 each to Mellit, El Fasher and Umm Keddada, which are areas of refugee returns. There was no increase in the number of prosecutors</p> <p>South Darfur: 7 judges from Khartoum were temporarily deployed to clear a backlog of cases in the localities of Kass, Buram, Tulus, and Edd al-Fursan. In April 2017, the court in Greida locality was rehabilitated by the judiciary with judges sent to Edd al-Fursan, Buram, Tulus, Kass and Rahad al-Bardi. There was no increase in the number of prosecutors</p> <p>Central Darfur: a new chief judge for the state was deployed in March 2017. There was a shortage of prosecutors in Central Darfur, especially in the Jebel Marra area</p>
<p>2.6.3 Increase in the number of civil disputes mediated by the rural courts in compliance with national and international standards (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 50; 2016/17: 75)</p>	<p>95 civil disputes were mediated and resolved by the rural courts in compliance with national and international standards</p> <p>The higher-than-planned number of civil disputes settled by the rural courts was due to the courts' enhanced capacity to mediate and enhanced public confidence in their work</p>
<p>2.6.4 Increase in the number of policies and guidance materials developed and implemented for improved management and accountability of prisons, as foreseen in the five-year strategic plan for Darfur prisons (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 4; 2016/17: 8)</p>	<p>UNAMID developed 8 policy documents, which were validated and adopted by the Government of the Sudan for use in all prisons in Darfur, as follows: 6 sets of standard operating procedures covering searches in prisons, the counting of prisoners, key control, the admission of prisoners, prison farms and industries, and contingency planning; 1 audit and inspection guidance manual; and 1 training framework and associated curricula</p>
<p>2.6.5 Establishment and adoption by the Government of the Sudan of a strategic training framework for the prison service (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: none; 2016/17: 1)</p>	<p>A strategic training framework and associated curricula for the prison service were developed and validated by the Government of the Sudan</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<p>Organization of 100 workshops, comprising 50 workshops with Government of the Sudan police officers on community-oriented policing, gender mainstreaming and support for law enforcement agents, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, to monitor and evaluate the overall activities on community policing; and 50 workshops for community policing volunteers, internally displaced persons and community leaders on the establishment of community policing, on sexual and gender-based violence and on human rights to facilitate family and child protection in Darfur</p>	<p>155</p>	<p>Workshops were organized as follows:</p> <p>63 workshops for 1,105 Government of the Sudan police officers (including 239 women) on community-oriented policing and gender mainstreaming</p> <p>92 workshops for 3,605 community policing volunteers, internally displaced persons and community leaders (including 434 women) on community policing, sexual and gender-based violence and human rights</p> <p>The higher number of workshops was attributable to funding made available by the United Nations country team</p>

<p>Organization of 5 seminars for the Government of the Sudan police women's protection group on gender mainstreaming in Government of the Sudan law enforcement institutions</p>	1	<p>Seminar on gender mainstreaming was organized for the Government of the Sudan police in Sector West</p> <p>The lower number was attributable to a delay in funding from UNDP for the seminars in 4 other sectors</p>
<p>Organization of 432 safety coordination meetings with Government of the Sudan police, internally displaced persons and humanitarian agencies in 35 team sites throughout Darfur</p>	445	<p>Safety coordination meetings were conducted with the Government of the Sudan police, internally displaced persons and humanitarian agencies in 35 team sites throughout Darfur</p>
<p>Provision of 62 basic and advanced training courses for 1,830 Government of the Sudan police officers, comprising 12 courses on community-oriented policing for 360 police officers; 12 courses on human rights, gender-based violence and family and child protection for 360 police officers; 10 courses on criminal investigation for 300 police officers; 10 courses on crime scene management for 300 police officers; 10 courses on detention and treatment of suspects for 300 police officers; 5 courses on computer skills for 100 police officers; 2 courses on public order management for 100 police officers; and 1 course on senior police management for 10 police officers</p>	88	<p>Basic and advanced training courses were held for 2,235 Government of the Sudan police officers as follows: 19 courses on sexual and gender-based violence for 466 participants; 12 courses on criminal investigation for 284 participants; 3 courses on management for 40 participants; 14 courses on computer skills for 274 participants; 7 courses on public order management policing for 323 participants; 4 courses on the detention and treatment of suspects for 71 participants; 14 courses on community policing for 392 participants; 7 courses on explosive remnants of war and the recognition of small arms and lights weapons for 182 participants; 4 courses on first aid for 88 participants; 1 course on gender mainstreaming for 20 participants; and 3 courses on archiving and record-keeping for 95 participants</p> <p>The training programmes contributed towards efforts to strengthen and enhance the performance of the Government of the Sudan police in promoting the rule of law and respect for human rights. Besides fostering cordial relationships with the UNAMID police, the training sessions also assisted in information-sharing for an effective early warning system for the protection of civilians</p> <p>The increase in the number of training courses was attributable to funding received from the United Nations country team and the good cooperation between UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan police through the established police development coordination committees for capacity-building, training and development initiatives at regional levels</p>

<p>In collaboration with the United Nations country team, co-chairing of meetings of the United Nations Rule of Law Coordination Group for Darfur, organization of a conference for donors and the Government of Sudan, to mobilize resources for the implementation of the United Nations joint rule of law programme for Darfur; and participation in the technical task force to implement the programme</p>	Yes	<p>In collaboration with the United Nations country team, UNAMID co-chaired 2 meetings of the United Nations Rule of Law Coordination Group for Darfur and attended donor conference meetings with a view to preparing specific funding proposals for mobilizing funds, which resulted in a subsequent donation of \$961,400 by a Member State for rule of law activities</p>
<p>Provision of strategic and technical advice to the Chief Justice and the Minister of Justice to develop policy direction, and to Darfur States chief judges and general prosecutors on the coordination of the functioning of the criminal justice chain in the three selected geographic locations in Darfur (North, South Darfur and West Darfur)</p>	Yes	<p>UNAMID completed the assessment of priority areas in Kabkabiyah, Mellit and Kutum in North Darfur in December 2016 and the assessment of priority areas in Mornei, Habila and Beida in West Darfur in March 2017. UNAMID provided technical advice to chief judges and general prosecutors at the state level for the implementation of the findings of the assessment reports on the functioning of the criminal justice chain in selected areas of return</p>
<p>Organization of 2 one-week training courses in administration of justice and international standards for 60 Government of the Sudan judicial officers and prosecutors working in the Special Court for Darfur Crimes</p>	Yes	<p>UNAMID conducted 3 capacity-building training courses for a total of 60 prosecutors, Government of the Sudan legal officers and police investigators in West, North and Central Darfur, including prosecutors from the Special Court for Darfur Crimes</p>
<p>In collaboration with the National Training Institute for the Judiciary, organization of 2 focus group discussions with 30 rural court judges on best practices of mediation of community conflicts over natural resources and provision of specialized training to magistrates at the district level on addressing the drivers of conflict, including conflict over natural resources</p>	3	<p>Discussions were held with the National Judiciary and Legal Sciences Training Institute with regard to training for rural court judges in October 2016, and a training module was subsequently developed. In May 2017, in collaboration with the Sudan Judiciary, UNAMID conducted training sessions for 60 rural court judges in Sectors East, West and North on the effective mediation of community conflicts including conflicts over natural resources</p>
<p>Provision of support to the Legal Administration Department in the Ministry of Justice to develop standard operating procedures and a strategy for legal assistance in Darfur States and provide support to the functioning of legal aid desks in prisons, through 15 meetings and 3 workshops</p>	No	<p>Support was not provided to the Legal Administration Department in the Ministry of Justice as tasks relating to legal assistance were transferred to the United Nations country team in line with Security Council resolutions <a href="#">2228 (2015)</a> and <a href="#">2296 (2016)</a></p>
<p>Organization of 4 meetings of the National Prison Development Committee to evaluate and plan the implementation of the five-year strategic plan and provide technical assistance in the development of 4 policies and standard operating procedures on security, inspections, management and</p>	4	<p>Meetings of the National Prisons Development Committee were held to evaluate and plan the implementation of the 5-year strategic plan and provide technical assistance in the development and validation of 4 policy documents, including standard operating procedures</p>
	1	<p>Validation workshop was organized</p>

accountability of prisons and organize 1 validation workshop

Provision of technical assistance to the prison service, through 6 meetings and 1 validation workshop on the development of a strategic training framework and curricula, including the establishment of a prison staff training school in the Darfur region

6

Technical assistance was provided to the prison service through:

Meetings, which led to the development of a strategic training framework and associated curricula

1

Validation workshop

The establishment of a prison staff training school in the Darfur region did not take place owing to a lack of funding

Organization of 6 two-week in-service training courses in human rights and prison duties for 180 Government of the Sudan prison officers in Darfur, including 20 women; 1 two-week training course on record-keeping and data management for 30 Government of the Sudan prison officers aimed at professionalizing the service

6

2-week in-service training courses were conducted for 340 Government of the Sudan prison officers across Darfur, including 50 women, to equip them with skills and knowledge in human rights, management and operations, with a focus on the implementation of standard operating procedures in prisons

1

2-week training course was held on record-keeping and data management for 30 Government of the Sudan prison officers

Provision of support to the development of rehabilitation and reformation programmes, including vocational skills training, to provide livelihood skills to 450 prisoners to prepare them for reintegration in the community

Yes

3 vocational skills workshops were established and equipped with tools and equipment in Shallah federal (North Darfur), Nyala Central (South Darfur) and Ardamata state (West Darfur) prisons for livelihood skills training for inmate to promote community integration. The Shallah federal prison in North Darfur was accredited in October 2016 to be a trade testing centre and 6 inmates received Government of the Sudan certification in welding and metal working. In addition, 500 inmates were trained in various courses including, but not limited to, pastry-making, basketry, brickmaking, tailoring and dressmaking

Provision of 3 quick-impact projects for prosecution offices, courts and prisons aimed at establishing a criminal justice chain in priority areas

13

Quick-impact projects for prosecution offices, courts and prisons aimed at establishing a criminal justice chain in priority areas were implemented as follows:

3 projects in Central Darfur

1 project in South Darfur

3 projects in West Darfur

5 projects in North Darfur

1 project in East Darfur

The higher number of quick-impact projects was owing to the prioritization of projects relating to the criminal justice chain by the Operation

### Component 3: support to the mediation of community conflict

82. UNAMID supported the activities of local authorities and mediators in strengthening traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, including reconciliation and dialogue, in order to end intertribal clashes and criminality. The Operation strengthened early warning mechanisms with the aim of preventing local disputes leading to violence. That was done through continuous information-gathering, monitoring and analysis and the organization of forums to create the political space needed for stakeholders to peacefully air their grievances. UNAMID also forged strong partnerships with all stakeholders, including the United Nations country team, to conduct conflict prevention and mitigation activities. Through quick-impact projects, the Operation addressed the urgent needs of communities by rehabilitating water points, schools, health centres and other structures affected by communal conflicts.

83. In support of the prevention and mitigation of community conflicts, UNAMID developed an Operation-wide strategy and a set of mechanisms to address intercommunal conflicts. In addition, specific initiatives such as the rehabilitation of natural water points along migratory routes and the establishment of “crop protection committees” improved the accessibility of water for nomadic herders and their interactions with farming communities.

#### Expected accomplishment 3.1: Local conflict mediation and resolution

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.1.1 Reduced number of local level conflicts through inclusive dialogue, and community engagement (2014/15: 40; 2015/16: 35; 2016/17: 30)	There were 34 incidents of local conflict recorded during the performance period, compared with 42 incidents of local conflict during the previous reporting period
3.1.2 Increased number of agreements for peace, reconciliation and the cessation of hostilities signed by the parties to communal conflicts (2014/15: 15; 2015/16: 20; 2016/17: 30)	A total of 18 agreements, comprising 14 peace agreements and 4 cessation of hostilities agreements, were signed by the parties to communal conflicts during the reporting period, compared with the signing of 26 agreements during the previous period. A reduction in conflicts has led to a decrease in the number of peace agreements to be signed, which is an indication of a positive trend in the resolution of communal conflict

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of monthly meetings with the Darfur Regional Authority on the functioning and operations of the transitional government bodies in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (including the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund, the Darfur Land Commission, the Compensation Commission, and the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission)	4	Meetings on the functioning and operations of the transitional government bodies in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur were held with the Darfur Land Commission, the Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission and national civil society organizations in South Darfur (2), Khartoum (1) and North Darfur (1). Issues discussed included conducting assessments of voluntary returnee households, receiving updates on localities experiencing voluntary returns, the needs of returnees and the successor to the Darfur Regional Authority and its effect on peace in Darfur  The lower number of meetings was due in part to the absence of the Darfur Reconstruction and Development

<p>Organization of 20 outreach meetings with farmers and pastoralists to promote consultation and initiate dialogue to pre-empt clashes, defuse tensions and resolve conflicts on access to and management of natural resources</p>	75	<p>Fund and the Compensation Commission following the dissolution of the Darfur Regional Authority</p> <p>Outreach meetings were held in East Darfur (9), West Darfur (8), North Darfur (17) and South Darfur (41) with a diverse range of stakeholders to initiate dialogue among farmers and pastoralists and pre-empt conflict over natural resources. The meetings focused on reducing tensions between farmers and nomads, the proactive role of the joint local peace committees, the promotion of the rule of law and increased cooperation among the state governments, UNAMID and the United Nations country team in addressing causes of conflict between farmers and nomads</p>
<p>Facilitation of 15 dialogues between farmers and pastoralist groups, in coordination with local authorities, ministries and the Darfur Regional Authority, to mitigate conflicts and promote peaceful coexistence</p>	84	<p>The higher number of outreach meetings was attributable to increased requests by farmers and pastoralists for the Operation's intervention, as well as an increase in incidents of farm destruction necessitating intervention</p> <p>Dialogues between farmers and pastoralists were held in South Darfur (37), Central Darfur (3), East Darfur (2), West Darfur (2) and North Darfur (40) with a diverse range of stakeholders to discuss programmes to mitigate conflicts between farmers and nomads, crop and harvest protection, the formation of joint local peace committees and sensitization campaigns on laws that regulate agriculture and grazing</p>
<p>Monthly meetings with local peace and reconciliation committees to de-escalate conflicts and monitor the implementation of signed local peace agreements/cessation of hostilities</p>	106	<p>The higher number of dialogues was attributable to increased requests by farmers and pastoralists for the Operation's intervention, as well as an increase in incidents of farm destruction necessitating intervention</p> <p>Meetings to de-escalate conflicts and monitor peace agreements were held in East Darfur (2), North Darfur (46), South Darfur (52), West Darfur (3) and Khartoum (3) with a diverse range of stakeholders to discuss the engagement needed to prevent conflict and tension between nomads and farmers during the migration season and ways to decrease land disputes and de-escalate tensions between communities</p>
<p>Organization of 5 conflict-resolution and reconciliation conferences between tribes, in coordination with the Darfur Regional Authority, local authorities and key tribal/community actors, to facilitate the signing of a local peace agreement and/or cessation of hostilities</p>	22	<p>Conflict resolution and reconciliation conferences were held between tribes and other stakeholders in East Darfur (12), South Darfur (3), North Darfur (2), West Darfur (1) and Khartoum (4) to discuss the drawing of a road map to assist in reconciliation efforts between feuding communities in Darfur, supporting the involvement of women and youth groups in reconciliation efforts and strengthening coordination among stakeholders</p>
<p>Implementation of 5 sensitization campaigns to disseminate the outcomes of recently signed local peace agreements to</p>	45	<p>Sensitization campaigns to disseminate the outcomes of recently signed peace agreements were held in South Darfur (28), Sector West (2), Sector Central (5) and East Darfur (10)</p>

the community level, including youth, women and internally displaced persons		The higher number of sensitization campaigns was mainly due to the fact that a larger number of smaller campaigns were held, instead of a smaller number of bigger campaigns, as was originally envisaged
Organization of 20 meetings with the local community leaders, representatives of the native administration, government authorities and the Darfur Regional Authority to monitor the implementation of recently signed local peace agreements	66	Meetings were held in South Darfur (40), East Darfur (11), Khartoum (4) and West Darfur (11) with community leaders, the offices of the Walis, local <i>ajaweed</i> councils, legislative council representatives, the Minister of Agriculture, women's groups and leaders of both farmers and nomads to monitor the implementation of local peace agreements. The meetings focused on monitoring several signed peace agreements, including between the Salamat and the Ta'a'isha, the Misseriya and the Rizeigat, the Zaghawa Umkamalti and the Zaghawa Ratana, the Habbaniya and the Rizeigat, the Gemira and the Rizeigat, the Habbaniya and the Salamat, and the Fallata and the Salamat; the cessation of hostilities between the Fallata and the Masalit, and the Masalit and the Rizeigat; and the signed peace agreement between the southern Rizeigat and the Agarba
Organization of monthly meetings with the Darfur Regional Authority Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission to collaborate on its activities in addressing the root causes of conflict, together with the United Nations country team, and provide the necessary technical and logistical support	3	Monthly meetings were held in North Darfur (2) and Khartoum (1) with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and various stakeholders to address the root causes of conflicts, discuss the ongoing peaceful coexistence activities conducted in collaboration with UNDP and discuss how to work together to address communal conflicts in Darfur  The lower-than-planned number of meetings was attributable mainly to the dissolution of the Darfur Regional Authority
Organization of 30 workshops each for community leaders and youth, native administration, and local government officials, in mediation and negotiation of intercommunal conflicts and peaceful coexistence	3	Workshops were organized in North Darfur, East Darfur and Central Darfur for native administration and local authorities and women's development groups on the mediation and negotiation of intercommunal conflicts and peaceful coexistence. More workshops could not be held owing to a lack of funding
Organization of monthly meetings with the State land commissions and the Darfur Land Commission on land use and land tenure; traditional and historical rights to land (such as <i>hawakeer</i> — traditional land tenure rights and migration routes) and natural resource management, in view of addressing the root causes of conflict in Darfur	No	Meetings were not held with the state and Darfur Land Commissions on the management of natural resources and addressing root causes during the reporting period. The state land commission was present only in Central Darfur and was not functional during the performance period. The Darfur Land Commission was present in South Darfur only, and no meetings took place between the Commission and UNAMID as relevant issues for discussion did not arise during the reporting period
Organization of monthly meetings with agricultural protection committees,	106	Meetings were held in East Darfur (2), North Darfur (46), South Darfur (52), West Darfur (3) and

*ajaweed* committees and peaceful coexistence committees (local peace and reconciliation committees) to de-escalate conflicts and monitor the implementation of signed local peace agreements/cessation of hostilities

Khartoum (3) with local peace and reconciliation committees, agricultural protection committees, peaceful coexistence committees, crop protection committees, civil society organizations and representatives of the Rizeigat, Ma'aliya, Berti, Zayadiya and Dajo communities. The meetings were held to de-escalate conflicts and monitor peace agreements, discuss the engagement needed to prevent conflict and tension between nomads and farmers during the migration season and discuss ways to decrease land disputes and de-escalate tension between communities

The higher number of meetings was due to an increase in localized skirmishes between farmers and nomadic herders, necessitating additional interactions with the various agricultural and peaceful coexistence committees

Organization of monthly meetings with civil society organizations and influential opinion leaders and Darfuri citizens in Khartoum to deliberate on the resolution of conflicts in Darfur

9

Meetings with civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders in support of resolving conflicts in Darfur were held in Khartoum to discuss the role of women in mediation processes, awareness-raising on gender roles in society, establishing partnerships and identifying the root causes of conflict as well as ways to address them

Quarterly outreach activities for civil society organizations and Darfuri opinion leaders from Khartoum to hotspots in Darfur

4

Outreach activities were conducted for civil society organizations and influential Darfuris in Khartoum, including discussions on the outcome of the conference held by the Government of the Sudan to evaluate the decentralization of the governance system, collaboration on conflict resolution and peacebuilding-related activities and the violent clashes between the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements and their potential negative impact on the region. In addition, 1 other outreach activity was conducted, as UNAMID provided logistical assistance in the transport of goodwill supplies to the victims of the attack in Muli and Azerni villages in Sector West

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

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

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3.2.1 Increased number of youth and women participants in employment-creation programmes and community stabilization projects (2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 500; 2016/17: 1,000)

2,255 at-risk youth (including 1,142 young men and 1,113 young women) were direct beneficiaries of the implementation of 26 of the 32 community stabilization projects developed by UNAMID in collaboration with local implementing partners, the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, government line ministries, local government authorities and community leaders and the United Nations country team between November 2016 and June 2017. The projects provided temporary employment opportunities and skill enhancement to the beneficiaries, including opportunities for return and recovery operations. The higher number of direct beneficiaries was attributable to a focus on livelihood and vocational skills training,

<p>3.2.2 Increased number of community members and ex-combatants participate in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community reinsertion projects (2014/15: 7,875; 2015/16: 8,000; 2016/17: 9,000)</p>	<p>which attracted more youth, and the attention given to the areas of return and recovery, which have a high prevalence of at-risk and vulnerable youth</p>
	<p>A total of 4,279 individuals participated in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community stabilization programmes across all states of Darfur, comprising 2,024 ex-combatants from across Darfur who participated in demobilization exercises and received reinsertion support, and 2,255 direct beneficiaries who were engaged in either vocational skills training or on-the-job-training through construction works and involvement in livelihood development projects. The lower number of participants was attributable mainly to the nature and type of projects selected, which targeted smaller groups, and also to delays in the project approval process</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<p>Mapping of communities in all 5 States of Darfur that are under particular threat of recruitment of armed or criminal groups, accomplished and updated in a 6-month cycle</p>	13	<p>Communities were successfully mapped in South Darfur (2), East Darfur (2), Central Darfur (1), West Darfur (3) and North Darfur (5). The critical needs and comparative advantages of the communities were identified for the development and implementation of community stabilization projects through an inter-agency joint field assessment mission, in collaboration with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission</p>
<p>Development and implementation of 5 community stabilization projects (1 for each State of Darfur) to address issues including the challenges of insecurity, human rights, exclusion of women in peace activities, youth unemployment and general peacebuilding mechanism in collaboration with local implementing partners, youth, community leaders, relevant national institutions and the United Nations country team for the reduction of armed violence in Darfur</p>	5	<p>Community stabilization projects were developed, 1 for each state of Darfur, with a total of 35 subprojects falling under the umbrella of the 5 projects (West and North Darfur (11 each), East and Central Darfur (4 each) and South Darfur (5)). 26 subprojects were prioritized for implementation during the reporting period, while the remaining 9 subprojects were carried forward for implementation in the following period. The 26 subprojects were implemented in collaboration with local stakeholders, namely, local implementing partners, local government authorities and community leaders, the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, government line ministries and the United Nations country team. The subprojects provided vocational skills training and short-term employment opportunities for at-risk youth and women and provided support for addressing issues relating to the rule of law, health, education, water and sanitation, public works for safety and security and livelihood support for early recovery</p>
<p>Organization of 12 meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and other relevant partners including the United Nations country team to plan and coordinate support for the</p>	16	<p>Joint coordination meetings were facilitated between the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and UNDP, the World Food Programme and UNAMID to coordinate support for the demobilization of signatory armed movements, in line with the final security arrangement provisions of</p>

implementation of a programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants from the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur		the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The meetings also discussed the selection of new locations for community stabilization project interventions and identified possible partnerships and synergies between community stabilization projects and other programmes and projects, such as the foundational and short-term projects of the Darfur Development Strategy implemented by the United Nations country team and the Government of the Sudan. 4 more meetings than planned were held through mission headquarters-level coordination mechanisms in order to expedite the preparatory actions for demobilization at the sector-level, which included the mobilization of logistics, stakeholders and reinsertion funds
Provision of technical assistance and logistics to relevant national institutions, including the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission; and reinsertion payment in support of the demobilization of ex-combatants	Yes	Technical assistance and logistical support was provided to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission for the demobilization of 2,024 ex-combatants. The support provided included the setting up of the demobilization camp and reinsertion payments in support of the demobilization of ex-combatants
Mobilization of stakeholders, through 5 meetings and conduct of 3 workshops, and the provision of logistics and technical assistance to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and other relevant stakeholders, for the implementation of a community safety and arms control programme in Darfur	8	Coordination meetings were facilitated for the UNAMID joint working group on the community safety and arms control programme, the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and UNDP to plan and coordinate support for the arms control programme in Darfur
	1	Workshop on small arms and light weapons control was held. In May 2017, the Operation facilitated and organized an internal consultative workshop on small arms and light weapons control, with participants from UNAMID and the Darfur Ceasefire Commission, that resulted in agreements to request the review of the UNAMID small arms and light weapons control strategy for 2014-2016, seek clarity from the Government of the Sudan[[per CO]] on action in that regard and seek enhanced engagement with the Government of the Sudan in dealing with the proliferation of weapons and ammunition in communities across Darfur. The remaining 2 workshops planned for Central and South Darfur were postponed to the next reporting period to allow for the review of the recommendations of the first workshop

#### Component 4: support

84. The support component reflects the work of the Mission Support Division, the Security and Safety Section, the Conduct and Discipline Team and the HIV/AIDS Unit of UNAMID. During the reporting period, the support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the

Operation's mandate through the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. Support was provided in the areas of financial management services, health care, the maintenance of office and accommodation facilities, conduct and discipline, HIV/AIDS programmes, personnel administration, information technology and communications, air and surface transport operations, supply and resupply operations, aviation safety and the provision of legal and security services Operation-wide.

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**Expected accomplishment 4.1:** Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

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*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

4.1.1 Reduced percentage of unliquidated obligations carried forward from the previous budget period (2014/15: 3.4 per cent; 2015/16: 2 per cent; 2016/17: 1 per cent)

The percentage of unliquidated obligations carried forward from prior periods stood at 18 per cent as at 30 June 2017

4.1.2 Reduced percentage of warehousing reserved stock (2014/15: 16.5 per cent; 2015/16: 15.5 per cent; 2016/17: 14 per cent)

The warehousing reserved stock percentage was 11 per cent during the 2016/17 period, compared with the actual warehousing reserved stock percentage of 16.8 per cent during the 2015/16 period

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*Planned outputs*

*Completed  
(number or  
yes/no)*

*Remarks*

**Service improvements**

Reduction in the ceiling per-person rate of rations through continuous reduction in air deliveries using contractor air assets and use of contingents that are not far from the super camps to collect food from warehouses, instead of delivery by contractor

No

Despite the continuous reduction in air deliveries and the use of contingents in proximity to the super camps to collect food rations from warehouses, the ceiling rate per person increased from \$5.70 during the 2015/16 period to \$5.93 during the 2016/17 period, following an increase in prices in April 2016 after an extension of the rations contract

Operation of the electronic rations management system for monitoring, control and management of food rations

Yes

The electronic rations management system was fully operational during the reporting period and was used to monitor, control and manage 10.8 tons of rations in 83 locations

Implementation of the electronic fuel management system for monitoring and control of fuel usage at all fuel receiving and dispensing points

Yes

The electronic fuel management system was fully implemented and used to monitor 50.1 million litres of fuel issued to UNAMID at 37 fuel distribution points Operation-wide

**Military, police and civilian personnel**

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of up to 15,698 military contingent personnel, 147 military observers, 1,583 United Nations police officers and 1,820 formed police personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average of:

13,618

Military contingent personnel

135

Military observers

1,458

United Nations police

	1,839	Formed police personnel
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel	Yes	UNAMID verified, monitored and inspected all contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military contingents and formed police units during the reporting period
Storage and supply of 12.5 tons of rations, 266,800 combat rations and 851,025 bottles of water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 84 locations	No	UNAMID provided for the storage and supply of 10.8 tons of rations, 147,200 combat rations and 855,288 bottles of water for military contingents and formed police personnel in 83 locations. The reduction in the quantity of food rations supplied was owing to the early repatriation of a military contingent
Administration of up to 3,336 civilian staff, comprising 884 international staff, 2,285 national staff and 167 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions, and 6 Government-provided personnel	744	International staff
	2,074	National staff
	131	United Nations Volunteers
	94	Temporary personnel
	6	Government-provided personnel
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action	Yes	UNAMID implemented a preventive action plan for all military, police and civilian personnel to strengthen their capacity to deal with issues related to sexual exploitation and abuse. The implementation of the plan was closely monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis by the UNAMID sexual exploitation and abuse task force
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>		
Maintenance of 32 military, 17 formed police unit and 22 enabling unit sites and repair of 70 military camps/formed police unit sites, maintenance and repair of 33 United Nations police premises, and maintenance and repair of 42 civilian staff premises in 42 locations	Yes	42 military, 13 formed police unit and 14 enabling unit sites were maintained and operated; 37 United Nations police premises were maintained and repaired; and 38 civilian staff premises were maintained and repaired in 38 locations
Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	UNAMID collected, removed and treated 876,000 m <sup>3</sup> of liquid waste and collected and disposed of 87,000 m <sup>3</sup> of solid waste at all its locations
Operation and maintenance of 150 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 39 locations	131	Water purification plants as well as 117 wastewater treatment plants were operated and maintained by UNAMID during the reporting period
Operation and maintenance of 1,783 United Nations-owned and 610 contingent-owned generators in 47 locations	1,375	United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained in 47 locations. A total of 605 contingent-owned generators were maintained by the respective contingents

Storage and supply of 38.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	34.5 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were stored and supplied for generators during the reporting period. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the synchronization of generators; (b) the centralization of power plants in all 5 sector headquarters; and (c) the replacement of conventional air conditioning units with more efficient units
Maintenance and renovation of 35 km of roads and 16 bridges	Yes	UNAMID maintained and renovated 35 km of asphalt road and 20 bridges and culverts
Maintenance and repair of 4 airfield facilities in 4 locations	Yes	UNAMID maintained 4 airfield facilities in 4 locations
Maintenance of 4 airfields and 27 helicopter landing sites in 31 locations	Yes	UNAMID maintained 4 airfields and 31 helicopter landing sites in 35 locations

### Ground transportation

Operation and maintenance of 2,146 United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers and vehicle attachments, including 26 armoured vehicles, and 716 contingent-owned vehicles, through 8 main workshops and 29 repair facilities at 34 locations	2,492	United Nations-owned vehicles, including 26 armoured vehicles, 37 trailers, 235 vehicle attachments, and 714 items of workshop and miscellaneous equipment, were operated and maintained through 8 main workshops and 29 repair facilities at 34 locations
Supply of 6.2 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	5.6 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied for ground transportation during the reporting period
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 5,600 United Nations personnel per day, including civilian and uniformed personnel, from their accommodation to mission area	Yes	UNAMID operated a daily shuttle service 7 days a week and transported an average of 3,600 United Nations personnel from their accommodation to the mission area. That included the movement of passengers from various airports to their office locations and the movement of contingent personnel from the transit camps to the various airports at the time of troop rotations

### Air operations

Operation of 5 fixed-wing aircraft and 19 rotary-wing aircraft, including 4 medium-utility military helicopters in 31 locations, comprising 27 helipads and 4 airports (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Khartoum)	5 19 35	The Operation operated and maintained: Fixed-wing aircraft Rotary-wing aircraft Locations, including 31 helipads and 4 airports 4 military utility helicopters were not deployed during the reporting period
Supply of 14.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	10.1 million	Litres of aviation fuel for air operations were stored and supplied. The reduced requirement was attributable mainly to fewer-than-anticipated flight hours owing primarily to the non-deployment of 4 military utility helicopters, adverse weather conditions and flight restrictions

## Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 4 Earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance for 4 earth station hubs to ensure the availability of reliable and secure voice, fax, and video and data communications
Support and maintenance of 97 very small aperture terminal systems, 134 telephone exchanges and 145 microwave links	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance for 95 very small aperture terminal systems, 134 telephone exchanges and 145 microwave links
Support and maintenance of 1,330 high frequency, 144 very-high frequency and 6,727 ultra-high frequency repeaters and transmitters	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance for 1,330 high-frequency, 144 very-high frequency and 6,727 ultra-high frequency repeaters and transmitters

## Information technology

Support and maintenance of 15 physical servers hosting 668 virtual machines, 3,516 desktop computers, 2,046 laptop computers, 920 printers and 615 digital senders in 37 locations	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance for 15 physical servers hosting 668 virtual machines, 3,516 desktop computers, 2,046 laptop computers, 920 printers and 615 digital senders in 37 locations
Support and maintenance of 40 local area networks and wide area networks for 6,556 users in 37 locations	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance to 6,556 users in 37 locations

## Medical

Operation and maintenance of 1 level 3 hospital, 3 level 2 medical facilities, 5 level 1 medical facilities and 54 emergency and first aid stations in 36 locations for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained 1 level III hospital, 3 level II hospitals and 4 level I clinics, as well as 55 medical facilities in 36 locations. During the reporting period, a level I hospital and a level II hospital in El Fasher were merged and reclassified as a level II hospital
Maintenance of operation-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level 4 hospitals in 3 locations (Dubai, Nairobi and Cairo)	Yes	Operation-wide land and air evacuation arrangements were maintained for all United Nations locations, including 3 level IV hospitals in 3 locations (Dubai, Nairobi and Cairo)
Operation and maintenance of 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel in 31 locations, and implementation of HIV sensitization programmes, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities, delivering services to 10,048 mission personnel. An HIV awareness-raising programme was provided for all mission personnel through induction training, HIV in the workplace training, peer education and specialized training courses on various topics such as post-exposure prophylaxis and sexually transmitted illnesses in 31 locations

**Security**

Provision of security services 24 hours a day 7 days a week throughout the mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
24 hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services were provided on a 24-hour basis
Operation-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys	Yes	Security assessments were conducted, including 296 residential security surveys
Conduct of a total of 150 sessions on safe and secure approaches in field environments for all mission staff, and security induction briefings for all new mission personnel	Yes	UNAMID conducted 156 sessions on security awareness for 3,600 persons, and security induction briefings for all new mission personnel

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### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	6 339.6	6 555.2	(215.6)	(3.4)
Military contingents	431 055.5	426 758.2	4 297.3	1.0
United Nations police	60 223.0	67 064.3	(6 841.3)	(11.4)
Formed police units	58 974.5	58 331.6	642.9	1.1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>556 592.6</b>	<b>558 709.3</b>	<b>(2 116.7)</b>	<b>(0.4)</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	161 488.5	163 052.9	(1 564.4)	(1.0)
National staff	81 578.5	76 947.1	4 631.4	5.7
United Nations Volunteers	9 712.7	7 536.3	2 176.4	22.4
General temporary assistance	5 195.2	5 609.6	(414.4)	(8.0)
Government-provided personnel	352.3	60.9	291.4	82.7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>258 327.2</b>	<b>253 206.8</b>	<b>5 120.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	148.9	91.3	57.6	38.7
Official travel	4 100.4	4 523.4	(423.0)	(10.3)
Facilities and infrastructure	65 777.1	58 368.7	7 408.4	11.3
Ground transportation	11 096.9	11 370.0	(273.1)	(2.5)
Air operations	75 974.3	73 754.5	2 219.8	2.9
Naval transportation	–	606.7	(606.7)	–
Communications	21 727.2	14 378.9	7 348.3	33.8
Information technology	11 798.4	15 294.9	(3 496.5)	(29.6)
Medical	1 519.3	1 205.4	313.9	20.7
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	30 510.9	34 814.5	(4 303.6)	(14.1)
Quick-impact projects	2 000	1 810.4	189.6	9.5
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>224 653.4</b>	<b>216 218.8</b>	<b>8 434.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 039 573.2</b>	<b>1 028 134.9</b>	<b>11 438.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Staff assessment income	24 483.0	23 926.9	556.1	2.3
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>1 015 090.2</b>	<b>1 004 208.0</b>	<b>10 882.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 039 573.2</b>	<b>1 028 134.9</b>	<b>11 438.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>

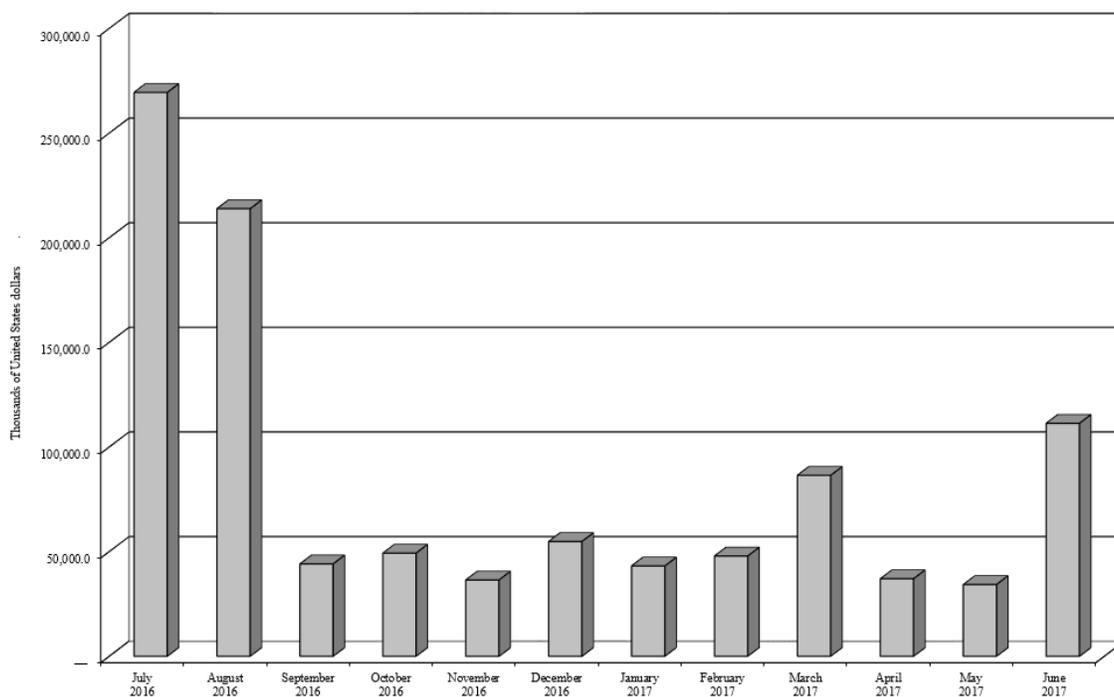
## B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	556 592.6	2 132.3	558 724.9
II. Civilian personnel	258 327.2	–	258 327.2
III. Operational costs	224 653.4	(2 132.3)	222 521.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 039 573.2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 039 573.2</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			<b>0.2</b>

85. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, to cover higher-than-planned requirements for United Nations police owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 7.9 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 13 per cent for United Nations police personnel. The redeployment of funds from group III, operational costs, was possible mainly because of lower requirements under the facilities and infrastructure, air operations and communications expenditure classes.

## C. Monthly expenditure pattern



86. The higher expenditures in July and August 2016 were attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for: (a) standard troop and formed police unit cost reimbursement; (b) claims related to contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment; and (c) facilities and infrastructure. For March and June 2017, the higher expenditures were attributable mainly to payments related to troop and formed police reimbursement and related contingent-owned equipment.

**D. Other revenue and adjustments**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	4 584.5
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 757.3
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	16 316.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 658.5</b>

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military contingents	76 169.0
Formed police units	13 761.8
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>89 930.8</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Military contingents	60 565.9
Formed police units	7 223.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>67 788.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>157 719.7</b>

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
<b>A. Applicable to mission area</b>			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.5	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.3	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 3.5		

## F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement <sup>a</sup>	3 001.9
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 001.9</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes the value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan (\$1,254,100) and services in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement, including landing rights at airports and airport and embarkation/disembarkation fees (\$1,671,900) and vehicle registration fees (\$75,900).

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military observers</b>	(\$215.6)	(3.4%)

87. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher actual ticket costs than budgeted for rotation travel, and higher-than-budgeted expenditures for mission subsistence allowances owing to the payment of mission subsistence allowances to military observers whose tour of duty was extended as a result of operational requirements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	\$4 297.3	1.0%

88. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted costs for rations, owing mainly to lower unit costs per person per day for the provision of rations and lower warehousing and transportation costs, and lower-than-budgeted costs for travel, emplacement and rotation, owing mainly to the expanded use of a long-term charter aircraft, which resulted in reduced repositioning costs. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) standard troop cost reimbursements, owing mainly to lower actual deductions for the non-deployment, delayed deployment or deployment of non-functional contingent-owned equipment against troop reimbursement costs, in line with General Assembly resolution 67/261; (b) freight costs and the deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing mainly to higher-than-anticipated costs for the deployment and repatriation of military contingents and the earlier-than-planned deployment of the contingent-owned equipment of a military contingent; and (c) mission subsistence allowances, owing primarily to the payment of full mission subsistence allowances to a higher-than-planned number of military staff and liaison officers that were not housed in UNAMID-provided accommodation during the 2016/17 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	(\$6 841.3)	(11.4%)

89. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 7.9 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 13.0 per cent.

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Formed police units</b>	\$642.9	1.1%

90. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted costs for: (a) travel, emplacement and rotation, owing mainly to the expanded use of a long-term charter aircraft, which resulted in reduced repositioning costs; (b) lower-than-planned expenditures under rations; and (c) freight costs and the deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing mainly to the delayed deployment of the contingent-owned equipment of two formed police units. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for cost reimbursements for formed police units, owing mainly to lower actual deductions for the non-deployment, delayed deployment or deployment of non-functional contingent-owned equipment against formed police reimbursement costs, in line with General Assembly resolution [67/261](#), and increased requirements for contingent-owned equipment owing primarily to better-than-anticipated serviceability and deployment factors.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	(\$1 564.4)	(1.0%)

91. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 13.0 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 15.0 per cent. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower-than-anticipated costs for common staff costs and danger pay.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	\$4 631.4	5.7%

92. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average salaries for national staff and the higher actual average vacancy rate of 4.3 per cent for national General Service staff compared with the budgeted rate of 1.0 per cent. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for common staff costs, owing to the implementation of revised rates for some of the cost elements comprising common staff costs and the payment of accrued overtime wages to security personnel who separated from the Operation on 31 December 2015.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations Volunteers</b>	\$2 176.4	22.4%

93. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 22.1 per cent for international United Nations Volunteer positions, compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 5.0 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	(\$414.4)	(8.0%)

94. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the cost allocated to UNAMID with regard to the engagement of general temporary assistance primarily related to support activities for Umoja cluster 5 and Extension 2, including the decommissioning of Galileo. The increased requirements were offset in part by the lower actual average salaries for national staff provided for under general temporary assistance, and the higher actual average vacancy rate of 2.5 per cent for national General Service staff provided for under general temporary assistance, compared with the budgeted rate of 1 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	\$291.4	82.7%

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants</b>	\$57.6	38.7%

96. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted expenditures for training consultants due to delays in the establishment of contracts and the issuance of visas for training consultants.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	(\$423.0)	(10.3%)

97. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to more frequent travel for the provision of operational support by various components of the Mission Support Division to ensure the smooth delivery of support services throughout the mission area. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower travel requirements for training, owing primarily to the Operation's emphasis on conducting training activities in the mission area whenever possible and increased use of e-learning training techniques.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	\$7 408.4	11.3%

98. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) lower expenditures for maintenance services due to the replacement of ageing small-capacity treatment plants with four new large-capacity plants at Operation headquarters, and the increased utilization of existing stock with regard to expendable items; (b) lower-than-planned expenditures for architectural and demolition services owing primarily to reduced requirements for the construction of four helipads and the cancellation of the planned construction of the movement control (MovCon) terminal owing to security reasons; (c) the lower actual consumption of 34.5 million litres of generator fuel, compared with a budgeted amount of 36.2 million litres, owing mainly to the synchronization of generators and the centralization of power plants in all five sector headquarters; and (d) the lower-than-budgeted acquisition of generators owing mainly to a delay in the procurement process. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for the acquisition of ablation units and field defence supplies.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	(\$273.1)	(2.5%)

99. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher operation and maintenance fees owing to an increase in the percentage of operation and maintenance fees allocated to the ground transportation of petrol, oil and lubricants. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower-than-expected costs for the acquisition of special purpose vehicles.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air operations</b>	\$2 219.8	2.9%

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Naval transportation</b>	(\$606.7)	–

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications</b>	\$7 348.3	33.8%

102. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the discontinuation of a leased line to support the Operation's data replication technology, which was replaced through the implementation of virtual private network technology; (b) the non-implementation of a low-latency satellite-based system project; (c) reduction in charges for voice communications through increased utilization of Voice over Internet Protocol technology; and (d) lower expenditures for public information services and printing and reproduction.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Information technology</b>	(\$3 496.5)	(29.6%)

103. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the unplanned replacement of various items of information technology equipment, which became unserviceable owing to power fluctuations and the harsh environmental conditions of the Operation, and to higher-than-planned requirements for support services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	\$313.9	20.7%

104. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the absence of reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries for vaccinations, as provided for in the approved budget for UNAMID for the 2016/17 period, as reimbursements for vaccinations are no longer provided by peacekeeping missions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	(\$4 303.6)	(14.1%)

105. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a steep increase in the daily compensation rates of national individual contractors, effective July 2016. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) lower-than-budgeted requirements for training fees, supplies and services; (b) lower freight costs due to fewer-than-planned movements of cargo from Port Sudan to Darfur owing to restrictions; and (c) reduced expenditures on bank charges, owing to a reduction in transaction fees in

accordance with an agreement between the United Nations Treasury and the Bank of Khartoum.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
<b>Quick-impact projects</b>	\$189.6	9.5%

106. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the steep devaluation of the Sudanese pound against the United States dollar during the performance period, resulting in lower-than-planned expenditures as a result of the year-end re-evaluation of funds committed in Sudanese pounds for quick-impact projects.

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

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

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$11,438,300 with respect to the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2017 amounting to \$22,658,500 from investment revenue (\$4,584,500), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,757,300) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$16,316,700).**