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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 2020 to 30 June 2021

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 2020 to 30 June 2021 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: support for the peace process; protection of civilians; support for the mediation of community conflict; and support.

UNAMID incurred \$477.3 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 98.5 per cent, compared with \$509.3 million in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.0 per cent in the 2019/20 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$7.3 million was attributable mainly to: (a) reduced requirements in the amount of \$4.9 million for operational costs, owing primarily to lower-than-budgeted requirements under other services, supplies and equipment resulting from a smaller number of assets transferred from UNAMID, cancellation of programmatic activities and lower demand for individual contractors, and lower demand for services under communications and information technology and facilities and infrastructure owing to the closure of UNAMID team sites; and (b) reduced requirements under civilian personnel in the amount of \$2.3 million owing primarily to the fact that lower-than-budgeted payments were due to international staff members at the time of their separation from service earlier than estimated in the approved budget.

Performance of financial resources

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

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	198 786.8	198 682.4	104.4	0.1
Civilian personnel	197 791.1	195 456.6	2 334.5	1.2
Operational costs	88 109.2	83 203.8	4 905.4	5.6
Gross requirements	484 687.1	477 342.8	7 344.3	1.5
Staff assessment income	22 025.5	19 078.4	2 947.1	13.4
Net requirements	462 661.6	458 264.4	4 397.2	1.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	484 687.1	477 342.8	7 344.3	1.5

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Planned^a</i>	<i>Planned (average)^b</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^c</i>
Military observers	49	32	20	37.5
Military contingents	4 001	3 434	3 107	9.5
United Nations police	760	476	339	28.8
Formed police units	1 740	1 336	1 243	7.0
International staff	527	443	402	9.3
National staff				
National Professional Officers	124	96	91	5.2
General Service	748	679	663	2.4
United Nations Volunteers				
International	68	60	57	5.0
National	—	—	—	—
Temporary positions ^d				
International staff	16	14	14	—
National staff	81	73	69	5.4
Government-provided personnel	6	4	4	—

^a Represents the maximum planned deployment.

^b Represents the planned average deployment based on the drawdown schedule applied in line with the authority to enter into commitments approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [75/251](#) B of 18 May 2021.

^c Based on average actual monthly incumbency and planned average monthly deployment.

^d 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 2020 to 30 June 2021 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 13 November 2020 (A/75/597) and amounted to \$474,041,600 gross (\$458,822,800 net). It provided for a deployment of up to 49 military observers, 4,001 military contingent personnel, 760 United Nations police officers, 1,740 formed police personnel, 527 international staff, 872 national staff, 97 staff members against general temporary assistance positions, 68 United Nations Volunteers and 6 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 8 December 2020, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly, taking into account the amount of \$240,182,900 previously authorized for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2020 under the terms of Assembly resolution 74/261 C, authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding \$198,779,900 for the six-month period from 1 January to 30 June 2021 for the maintenance of the Operation, reflecting a reduction of 15 per cent (or \$35,078,800) to the amount of \$233,858,700 for the six-month period from 1 January to 30 June 2021 (A/75/633, para. 36).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 75/251 A of 31 December 2021, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in an amount not exceeding 198,779,900 United States dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021, taking into account the amount of 240,182,900 dollars previously authorized by the General Assembly for the Operation for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2020 under the terms of its resolution 74/261 C.

4. In response to the adoption of Security Council resolution 2559 (2020) of 22 December 2020, in which the Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNAMID as of 31 December 2020, the Secretary-General, in his note of 5 March 2021 on the financing of UNAMID (A/75/800), requested the General Assembly to grant him authority to enter into commitments with assessment in the total amount of \$46,724,300 gross (\$39,917,600 net) for the responsible drawdown of UNAMID for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021.

5. In its report of 1 April 2021, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly, taking into account the amount of \$240,182,900 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2020 and the amount of \$198,779,900 for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021 previously authorized under the terms of Assembly resolutions 74/261 C and 75/251, respectively, authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments, with assessment, in an amount not exceeding \$45,724,300 for the six-month period from 1 January to 30 June 2021 for the maintenance of the Operation, reflecting a reduction of \$1,000,000 (or 2.1 per cent) to the additional amount of \$46,724,300 for the period (A/75/839, para. 20).

6. The General Assembly, in its resolution 75/251 B of 18 May 2021, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in an amount not exceeding 45,724,300 United States dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021, taking into account the amount of 240,182,900 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2020 and the amount of 198,779,900 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2021 previously authorized by the General Assembly for the Operation under the terms of its resolutions 74/261 C and 75/251 A, respectively.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

7. The mandate of UNAMID was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007 and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council until the present reporting period. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2495 (2019), 2517 (2020), 2523 (2020) and 2525 (2020) of 3 June 2020, in which the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNAMID up to 31 December 2020, and resolution 2559 (2020), in which the Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNAMID as of 31 December 2021. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to commence the drawdown of UNAMID personnel on 1 January 2021 and to complete the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNAMID personnel by 30 June 2021, except for those required for the mission's liquidation. The Council further decided that, for the duration of the Operation's drawdown and liquidation, a guard unit would be retained from within the Operation's existing footprint to protect UNAMID personnel, facilities and assets.

8. For the period up to 31 December 2020, UNAMID was mandated to help the Security Council to achieve the overall objective of a lasting political solution and sustained security in Darfur.

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

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

B. Budget implementation

11. During the first half of the performance period, from 1 July to 31 December 2020, the implementation of the Operation's mandate was guided by Security Council resolution 2525 (2020), by which the Council extended the mandate until 31 December 2020 and reiterated its request to continue planning and management for the eventual transition of the Operation to the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS). In the same resolution the Council decided that the Operation's strategic priority was to be the protection of civilians as set out in paragraph 3 (iii) of its resolution 2495 (2019), to be implemented including by supporting the capacity of the Government of the Sudan to protect civilians, and by preserving the requisite capacity, particularly in Jebel Marra. In paragraph 3 (iii) of resolution 2495 (2019), the Council specified that UNAMID was to focus on the protection of civilians, monitoring and reporting on human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations against children, the facilitation of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, and contribute to the creation of the necessary security conditions for the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, or, where appropriate, their local integration or relocation to a third location. In its resolution 2525 (2020), the Council further reiterated its request that UNAMID

and UNITAMS establish a coordination mechanism to determine the modalities and timelines for the transition of responsibilities where the two missions have common strategic objectives.

12. During the second half of the performance period, UNAMID activities were guided by the provisions of Security Council resolution 2559 (2020), by which the Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNAMID as of 31 December 2020, and requested the Secretary-General to commence the drawdown of UNAMID personnel on 1 January 2021 and to complete the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian UNAMID personnel by 30 June 2021, other than those required for the mission's liquidation. The Council also decided to authorize, for the duration of the Operation's drawdown and liquidation, the retention of a guard unit from within the Operation's existing footprint to protect the Operation's personnel, facilities and assets.

13. With respect to the Operation's coordination with UNITAMS, the Council, in the same resolution, reiterated its request to continue and expedite transition planning and management in order to ensure that the transition from UNAMID to UNITAMS is phased, sequenced and efficient, and further reiterated in that regard that UNAMID and UNITAMS should continue to closely cooperate via the established coordination mechanism to determine the modalities and timelines for the transition of responsibilities where the two missions have common strategic objectives and priorities in Darfur and to ensure close coordination and cooperation, information and analysis-sharing, and to maximize synergies, leverage resources and prevent the duplication of efforts.

14. With respect to the finalization and transition of the UNAMID programmatic activities, the Council, also in the same resolution, called on UNAMID to establish with the United Nations country team, as part of the UNAMID transition and drawdown process, appropriate arrangements enabling the country team to oversee the residual activities of programmatic cooperation which was initiated by UNAMID in 2020 but which had not yet completed implementation owing to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, to ensure a smooth transition of peacebuilding support and support for capacity development of the Government of the Sudan in Darfur.

UNAMID activities during the mandated period from 1 July to 31 December 2020

15. For the first half of the performance period, UNAMID was guided by the whole-of-system approach that was focused on the peacekeeping concept in the greater Jebel Marra area and on implementing peacebuilding initiatives through the state liaison functions elsewhere in Darfur, while preparing for the drawdown and closure and for the transition of responsibilities to UNITAMS, the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations country team, civil society and international actors. The Operation's strategic priority was focused on the protection of civilians and ensuring UNAMID preparedness for the transition of activities to UNITAMS and the Government of the Sudan. Within the peacebuilding area, the state liaison functions mechanism addressed, jointly with the United Nations country team and Sudanese authorities, critical conflict drivers and prevention of conflict.

16. The African Union-United Nations Joint Special Representative for Darfur continued to support the peace process that took place in Juba. The Joint Special Representative held consultations with the parties to the conflict in Darfur, including the Government of the Sudan, the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (led by Al-Hadi Idris and including the Gibril Ibrahim faction of the Justice and Equality Movement), the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and other major stakeholders in Khartoum.

17. The mediation process culminated in the signing of the Juba Agreement for Peace in the Sudan on 3 October 2020, which the Joint Special Representative signed as a witness for the United Nations. Thereafter, the Joint Special Representative held meetings with the Darfur armed movements on the implementation of the agreement and to discuss areas in which UNAMID could offer support, particularly in the light of resurfacing intercommunal violence.

18. Before the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement, UNAMID provided support and expertise for the mediation process in Juba. UNAMID assigned political affairs officers to provide logistical and technical advice and good offices support for the Juba peace talks, the mediation secretariat and the parties to the conflict. UNAMID also helped to facilitate the participation of women in the peace process by supporting women from Darfur and other regions to attend the talks in Juba and present a position paper to inform negotiations.

19. The talks, which largely occurred online owing to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic-related restrictions, led to the signing, on 28 and 29 August 2020, of eight protocols that were focused on wealth- and power-sharing, displaced persons and refugees, land ownership and lands traditionally used by a tribal community or *hawakeer*, compensation and rehabilitation, accountability and reconciliation, the pastoral sector, and security arrangements. The agreement comprised protocols on regional issues related to the five tracks (Darfur, the Two Areas, namely Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States, central Sudan, eastern Sudan and northern Sudan) and a separate protocol on national issues. The protocols for the Darfur track are related to governance and power-sharing; the return of internally displaced persons and refugees; accountability; transitional justice and reconciliation; compensation and reparations; wealth-sharing and economic development; land tenure and *hawakeer*; nomads and herders; and security arrangements.

20. The Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid (SLA-Abdul Wahid) rejected the agreement. The official signing of the Juba Peace Agreement was followed by its endorsement, on 12 October 2020, in a joint meeting of the Sovereign Council and the Council of Ministers, headed by First Lt. General Abdel-Fattah Al-Burhan Abdelrahman Al-Burhan.

21. The Operation ensured that the principle of gender equality and women's rights was observed in accordance with Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) on women and peace and security. UNAMID ensured that a gender perspective was integrated into all components of the Operation. UNAMID supported the effective participation of women in the peace process and in decision-making positions. From 25 to 27 November 2020, UNAMID, in collaboration with the Peace Commission, held a three-day women's peace consultative forum, which brought together 120 women from the five states of Darfur.

22. From 1 July to 31 December 2020, the Operation continued to promote an integrated approach to the protection of civilians through the three tiers: political dialogues, protective environment, physical protection and provision of humanitarian assistance. During this six-month period, UNAMID also placed emphasis on preparing for the transition and handover of protection functions, including physical protection, to the Government of the Sudan.

23. In support of its mandate related to protection of civilians, the Operation provided support for the national plan for the protection of civilians, which was formally submitted by the Government of the Sudan to the Security Council on 21 May 2020 (see [S/2020/429](#)), and encompassed eight thematic areas, with a range of commitments aimed at tackling issues of protection of civilians since the beginning of the Darfur conflict. Notably, UNAMID supported the plan by organizing a joint workshop, held in Khartoum from 13 to 14 August 2020, with the Government of the

Sudan to examine the requirements and gaps in the implementation of the plan, and identified entry points to deliver on its provisions.

24. During the mandated period, UNAMID continued to work on strengthening rule of law institutions in the Sudan while focusing largely on preparing for the transition and transfer of rule of law tasks through engagement with Sudanese national and state-level partners and the United Nations country team. The Operation continued with the ongoing implementation of infrastructural upgrades, including construction of rule of law offices and facilities, and capacity-building of rule of law actors.

25. The Operation supported conflict resolution mechanisms such as rural courts to facilitate stabilization in areas of return across the Darfur region, including hotspot areas. UNAMID supported the expansion of justice institutions for equal access opportunities to justice, especially for vulnerable groups such as women, children and internally displaced persons. The Operation strengthened coordination among justice actors and civil society organizations to address challenges related to the protection of civilians, including prosecutors' offices and legal advisers in an effort to support the national plan for the protection of civilians. Furthermore, UNAMID provided technical and logistical support for the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur and the investigations department of the Office of the Public Prosecutor on enhanced investigations and prosecutions of crimes, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious gender-based violence committed by State actors and armed groups in the greater Jebel Marra area and in the peacebuilding areas.

26. The Operation, in line with the integrated approach to the protection of civilians, continued its integrated human rights capacity development and technical assistance support for various State entities, including the National Human Rights Commission. UNAMID undertook key human rights mainstreaming activities within the framework of the "Sudan in transition" initiative, in consultation with local partners. This involved prioritizing the provision of support in areas identified by the Government of the Sudan and partners, including training and capacity development support for the Rapid Support Forces; the organization of legislative and legal reform workshops for the Sudan Bar Association, expert workshops, and a national conference on women's rights; the organization of workshops on leadership and human rights responsibility for senior officials of the Government of the Sudan; capacity development activities for the National Human Rights Commission; and human rights mainstreaming in the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

27. UNAMID continued to support the enhancement of State institutions through the provision of expert advice and capacity-building aimed at supporting those institutions in addressing criminality and human rights violations in a manner that is consistent with international norms and standards. Meetings were also conducted with relevant human rights actors to provide expert advice on human rights norms and principles, and with officials of the Federal Ministry of Health and the Federal Ministry of Labour on the strategies and interventions required for the management of care for survivors of sexual violence.

28. UNAMID continued to support existing Government conflict-resolution mechanisms to address intercommunal conflicts and protection concerns. Support was provided to local government institutions and tribal administrations in addressing intercommunal conflicts through the organization of capacity-building workshops on peacebuilding and good governance, with the full participation of women and youth in the greater Jebel Marra area. In preparation for the Operation's liquidation, information on community protection mechanisms was shared with the United Nations country team counterparts. The Operation conducted dialogue forums between farmers and pastoralist groups to mitigate conflict, promote peaceful

coexistence and share access to natural resources in several hotspots in the Jebel Marra area, namely Saraf Umrah, Tawilah, Shangil Tobaya, Kutum and Kabkabiyah in North Darfur, as well as Nertiti and Golo in Central Darfur.

29. During the mandated period, the UNAMID police component continued to support the strengthening of the protective environment by conducting training sessions at the strategic, tactical and operational levels to enable the Sudan Police Force to take on protection of civilians responsibilities in preparation for the Operation's closure and liquidation. The Operation prepared nine standard operational procedures to enhance the performance of the Sudan Police Force in line with international policing standards. The Operation's police component also established and equipped 40 gender desks at Sudan Police Force stations across Darfur to facilitate the investigation of sexual and gender-based violence cases. To increase the police footprint across Darfur, the Operation completed and handed over police training centres in West and North Darfur through the state liaison functions mechanism. The Operation also established, through the community stabilization projects, police posts in areas where returnees reside.

30. In support of the physical protection of civilians, the Operation's military component sustained its patrolling activities, focusing on area domination or show of presence, while limiting in-person engagements with local communities in compliance with COVID-19 preventive measures. The component also provided escorts and facilitated access for humanitarian convoys in support of humanitarian assistance. Following the end of the mandate, UNAMID military provided protection to UNAMID camps and United Nations personnel.

31. UNAMID operational support activities were aligned with the provisions of Security Council resolution [2525 \(2020\)](#), in which the Council decided that UNAMID was to maintain its current troop and police ceiling until 31 December 2020. In addition, the Security Council, in paragraph 11 of the same resolution, requested the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to provide the Council with a special report, which would, among other things, contain recommendations on the appropriate course of action regarding the drawdown of UNAMID, taking into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

32. In anticipation of the drawdown decision in the Security Council resolution on the UNAMID mandate, the Operation had, by early December 2020, made notable efforts to plan the drawdown, through the mechanics of the mission integrated planning team and the established workstreams established for a range of drawdown activities such as asset management and downsizing, environmental clean-up and administrative closure. In addition, UNAMID realigned its operational structure and reorganized functions to efficiently support the drawdown and liquidation activities.

Residual substantive and operational activities during the Operation's drawdown period from 1 January to 30 June 2021

33. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution [2559 \(2020\)](#), the Operation initiated the finalization of its mandated activities and the transfer of its substantive responsibilities to UNITAMS and the United Nations country team. From January 2021 onward, UNAMID focused on supporting the successful completion and closure of programmatic activities commenced before 31 December 2020, such as strengthening the capacity of rule of law institutions and the restoration of state authorities, in both the peacekeeping areas and in the state liaison functions areas.

34. After the mandate period had ended, UNAMID human rights activities were focused on the following: supporting the successful completion of programmatic activities implemented under the state liaison functions concept; providing data entry and analysis support on the Survivors of Sexual Violence Network; assisting

UNITAMS in establishing the Human Rights and Child Protection Unit within the Rapid Support Forces, which was officially opened on 10 March 2021; and carrying out tasks mandated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Also, through state liaison functions, local protection committees and other local protection mechanisms were supported and taken over by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other agencies such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. During the drawdown period, the Operation focused on supporting the closure of the pillar of activities related to durable solutions with the members of the United Nations country team as the programmatic leads.

35. While awaiting guidance from the Security Council on the UNAMID mandate after 31 December 2020, the Operation carried out multiple preparatory activities related to UNAMID operational drawdown and closure. Prior to receiving the decision of the Security Council, the drawdown timetable was premised on two scenarios – a hard exit and a measured exit – as deliberated and proposed by the Integrated Mission Planning Team and approved by Operation leadership. Following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution [2559 \(2020\)](#) on 22 December 2020, UNAMID adjusted its drawdown plan and the sequence for the closure of team sites, prioritizing the closure of team sites and the exit from high-risk and sensitive areas. The closure of Nyala II, Tawilah, Zalingei, Kabkabiyah and Shangil Tobaya were accelerated and the repatriation schedules for civilians, uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment were adjusted accordingly. On 1 January 2021, UNAMID initiated the implementation of the measured staff drawdown across all components beside those to be retained to complement the liquidation team.

36. Simultaneously, a joint host Government-UNAMID forum on drawdown was conducted on 18 January 2021 to discuss the team site closure sequence and the key elements of the framework agreement, including coordination and the resolution of issues arising during the drawdown process, and to brief the Government of the Sudan on the United Nations regulatory framework governing drawdown and liquidation process. The drawdown and site closure activities proceeded collaboratively on the basis of agreed principles and monitoring mechanisms and the finalized framework agreement for the handover of UNAMID team sites and assets exclusively for civilian-end use was signed between UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan on 4 March 2021.

37. On 15 February 2021, UNAMID had closed and handed over the first three team sites to the Government of the Sudan in line with the agreed schedule. The schedule was compressed to close and hand over all team sites before the end of May 2021 and repatriate all uniformed personnel before mid-June 2021 other than those who were required to complement the United Nations guard unit.

38. The actual drawdown implementation changed slightly owing to a request from the Government of the Sudan to delay the closures of the Kalma and Sortony team sites by 7 days and 11 days, respectively, to further consult with the local population prior to the closure, and then accelerate the closure of the Tawilah and Zalingei team sites in the light of the Eid holidays. These changes did not affect the implementation of the overall drawdown, as the closures and handovers were completed before the end of May 2021 with the closure of Shangil Tobaya team site. As a result, by the beginning of June 2021, the Operation's footprint in the Darfur region was reduced to the UNAMID logistics base in El Fasher, which was planned for closure during the Operation's liquidation period.

39. An initial environmental close-out assessment was conducted for each site to identify all necessary environmental clean-up activities. The assessment report guided the works that were conducted by the clean-up team; they included treatment of soil

contamination, excavation of operational areas of incinerators and treatment of such areas and soil through biological remediation; incineration of solid waste inclusive of biomedical waste not considered hazardous; collection of hazardous waste in a centralized location and safe disposal; disposal of electronic waste through a contractor, aimed mainly at recycling; wastewater treatment; and landfilling of organic waste. This was followed by a joint inspection by representatives of UNAMID and host country officials or landlords prior to handover of the premises/sites, where environmental clean-up works were verified and recorded in the environmental site closure addendum, which was subsequently attached to the environmental close-out assessment. This process was concluded with the attainment of the environmental clearance certificate from the Government of the Sudan at the handover of the premises.

40. The security of UNAMID sites during drawdown and closure was provided by the UNAMID formed police units and military contingents. As the Operation approached the drawdown period, owing to increased security threats, the Operation engaged the Government of the Sudan, through the Sudan Police Force, for enhancement of the security support arrangements in place. Towards the closure dates, the host Government increased the strength of the joint security force deployed to provide external security outside the Operation's team sites and prepared for the takeover of the camp security arrangements after the handover. After the looting incidents that took place in April 2019 at Ed Daein super camp and in December 2019 after the handover of Nyala super camp, a security contingency plan was developed to guide all integrated security management aspects during the drawdown period. Security assessments were conducted for each remaining team site and site-specific plans were developed. For the effective execution of security arrangements, the responsible military contingents or formed police units remained at their assigned team sites and moved out on the date of their handover.

41. When the UNAMID mandate was terminated effective 31 December 2020, 11 military contingents and 11 formed police units remained in the mission area. Taking into consideration the need to ensure that the remaining team sites and the El Fasher logistics base had adequate security during liquidation, the Operation's immediate planning for the repatriations of uniformed personnel was focused on 11 military contingents and 9 formed police units with the intention to retain 2 formed police units to complement the guard unit as authorized by the Security Council. However, upon further consideration by the Operation and United Nations Headquarters, a decision was made to retain three formed police units with lower numbers of formed police personnel per unit for a total of 360 personnel, which would serve as a guard unit during the Operation's liquidation period.

42. Designating El Fasher logistics base as the departure point for all uniformed personnel meant that the Operation had to make arrangements to move the military and police personnel from the team sites to a transit location within El Fasher before their final departure to their respective home countries. UNAMID closely coordinated with United Nations Headquarters on both passenger movement of uniformed personnel and cargo movement for the contingent-owned equipment.

43. The repatriation of contingent-owned equipment was very complex and required collaboration between many actors. These included the Operation's staff, representatives of the troop- and police-contributing countries, United Nations Headquarters, representatives of various Sudanese authorities, and logistics contractors. With regard to the repatriation of contingent-owned equipment that originated from El Fasher, UNAMID sought the assistance of the host Government to station its representatives at the logistics base, thus easing the inspection process and the obtention of clearances. Subsequently, contingent-owned equipment was moved

by road from El Fasher to Port Sudan and was thereafter received for onward shipping to the respective troop and/or police contributing countries.

44. With respect to the composition of the UNAMID liquidation team, the Operation's work on the liquidation team framework, structure and staff eligibility criteria began in March 2020. This work served as a prerequisite and basis for the Operation's formulation of its drawdown plan with the assumption that a small team of civilian staff would be retained to conduct liquidation activities. Upon the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution [2559 \(2020\)](#), UNAMID embarked on reviews and staff planning to identify requisite drawdown and liquidation activities as well as timelines for staff separation. The planning for the civilian personnel required during drawdown and liquidation was based on the need to maintain a structure that would cover the whole range of administrative, operational and logistical functions as well as security and safety of UNAMID staff and assets. A gradual reduction of civilian staff from January to June 2021 was planned and details on the composition of the UNAMID staffing complement during the drawdown period were provided in the note by the Secretary-General of 5 March 2021 ([A/75/800](#)).

45. In anticipation of the Security Council's decision on the UNAMID mandate, the Operation, in order to provide its civilian staff job opportunities upon their separation, advised its international and national staff members to submit copies of their personal history profiles and roster memberships, which were then uploaded to the Horizon platform with a view to placing downsized staff against vacant posts across the United Nations Secretariat and entities in the United Nations country team. Following adoption of resolution [2559 \(2020\)](#), UNAMID also amended the status of all international posts in Umoja as "downsizing", which would highlight applications submitted by UNAMID staff as such in the Inspira system so that they could be considered on a priority basis in accordance with the relevant United Nations policies regarding the retention of staff with permanent and continuing appointments. UNAMID further shared lists of all national staff with other agencies, funds and programmes in the United Nations country team operating in the Sudan and issued email broadcasts to national staff to circulate job openings announced by those entities. By the end of the drawdown period, a total of 10 national staff members were successfully recruited by UNITAMS and in the entities in the country team, and 90 international staff members were placed across the United Nations Secretariat through lateral placement.

46. To prepare national staff members for the transition that would follow their separation from UNAMID and to assist them in finding job opportunities, the Operation had previously conducted job fairs to showcase job opportunities in both the public and private sectors of the Sudanese economy. However, their success was limited owing to the scarce availability of such job opportunities. This influenced the Operation's adoption of the approach of building capacity for self-employment; hence the implementation of the micro- and small enterprise development fairs that were conducted in 2019 and early 2020.

47. The enterprise development fairs were to complement the job fairs in offering sustainable career development for national staff by offering alternative livelihood solutions. UNAMID invited various partners, such as local banks, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Trade, with a view to covering various topics in several investment areas, mostly agriculture and import/export, but also in other areas in which micro- and small business ventures thrive. In addition, the fairs offered an opportunity to discuss financing projects. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, these micro- and small enterprise development fairs were suspended in view of the pandemic containment measures.

48. In February and March 2021, UNAMID delivered a programme on coaching and mentoring for transformation to give sustainability to the various careers and alternative livelihoods identified by the national staff themselves. National staff were equipped to either venture into self-employment or apply and interview for jobs.

49. With respect to all categories of civilian staff, UNAMID offered in-class as well as online training courses in various areas, including soft skills in developing a personal history profile and preparing cover letters; developing project proposals and project evaluations; conducting project feasibility studies; project management; time management; and competency-based interviewing. These trainings progressed throughout most of the 2020/21 period.

50. At the start of the drawdown, the Operation conducted group welfare activities, which initially included relaxation, yoga and stretching classes, as well as social and sporting events. In addition, welfare items such as bicycles, board games, books, DVDs and sporting equipment were provided on demand. UNAMID also organized staff counselling and training activities, including group and individual psychosocial support sessions, to strengthen employee resilience and coping mechanisms for dealing with separation from the Operation. In addition, individual coaching and mentoring of staff took place coupled with group sessions to build the capacity of staff to manage their career transitions. UNAMID training activities were finalized in April 2021, after the majority of staff members had either been repatriated or had already initiated their check-out processes, thus limiting the number of people who would require additional training and support.

51. During the performance period, UNAMID asset disposal activities were considered a priority and were crucial to the effective and efficient completion of the Operation's drawdown. While preparing for the Security Council's decision on the UNAMID mandate, the Operation had, by early December 2020, made notable efforts to plan the drawdown and the established workstreams on asset management and asset disposal. In accordance with existing policies and guidelines provided by United Nations Headquarters, UNAMID carried out the physical verification of assets and infrastructure at each site. On the basis of the outcomes of the physical verifications, each technical section undertook a detailed assessment of materials, assets and equipment under its responsibility and prepared a decision brief, guided by a cost-benefit analysis.

52. During the drawdown period, from 1 January to 30 June 2021, the Operation disposed of assets, equipment and inventory with a total acquisition cost of \$198.6 million (\$74.3 million net book value). The Operation took a pragmatic approach in the movement of United Nations-owned equipment from the team sites. In identifying the assets to ship out from the team sites, UNAMID considered various factors, such as assets considered as having a high value, assets and equipment identified for transfer to other field operations or the United Nations country team, items considered as electronic waste or hazardous materials, and assets with end-user-license restrictions. From January to June 2021, approximately 1,200 metric tons of United Nations-owned asset items were moved to El Fasher from different team sites and about 3,600 metric tons of United Nations-owned equipment was shipped out of the UNAMID area of responsibility to other field operations and the United Nations reserve.

53. To leave a positive legacy, during its drawdown period, the Operation, in line with the provisions of the financial rule 105.23 (e) of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, gifted to the host Government infrastructure assets such as boreholes, surplus medical waste incinerators, specialized heavy equipment such as firefighting equipment, earth-moving equipment, and water and sanitation equipment. UNAMID also gifted various assets such as ambulances, generators,

refrigerated containers and polymerase chain reaction testing equipment in support of Sudanese COVID-19 response activities. UNAMID also supported local activities to mitigate the impact of desert locust infestation by gifting all-wheel drive vehicles, minibuses and other equipment.

54. It should be noted that UNAMID received limited support with regard to its efforts to conduct commercial sales of assets. The assets identified for commercial sale were mainly ground vehicles and generators, and such sales had to receive clearance from the host Government prior to the Operation floating a bid for commercial sale. In addition, the Government of the Sudan only allowed a handful of preselected bidders to participate, thus making it a restricted tender as opposed to an open tender. As a result, the outcomes of such biddings were not as expected.

55. Preparations for the transfer of the Operation's records with long-term and permanent archival value to United Nations Headquarters remained one of the top priorities of the Operation. Activities undertaken by the Records Management and Archives Unit during the drawdown phase include development and implementation of a comprehensive inventory, assessment and appraisal of hard-copy and electronic/digital records with long-term and permanent archival value for migration/transfer to the custody of United Nations Headquarters and the destruction of inactive paper records that have passed their retention period. The preparations for transfer/migration of the records of long-term archival value to the Archives and Records Management Section at United Nations Headquarters was ongoing during the drawdown period and was planned to be completed as part of the UNAMID liquidation activities.

Coronavirus disease pandemic

56. Throughout the entire reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions imposed by the Government of the Sudan continued to have an impact on the Operation's activities. Community outreach events, training and capacity-building, meetings and face-to-face interactions with community members were curtailed. COVID-19-related restrictive measures also limited first-hand interaction with communities and curtailed the ability to receive early warning, the planning of early intervention for the protection of civilians and other mandated tasks. However, where possible, UNAMID adopted alternative methods of information-gathering and interactions, for example through digital and virtual communication, and established mechanisms, networks and partners on the ground. A particularly notable example of the online facilitation of activities was the preparation and coordination of the workshop for the signing of the Juba Agreement.

57. Through the Sudanese national COVID-19 vaccination programme, the Operation conducted a vaccination campaign in May 2021, during which a total of 157 personnel received their first dose of the AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine. In addition, members of the military contingents based in El Fasher facilitated the administration of vaccines to a total of 1,191 uniformed and 91 civilian Operation personnel. The Operation further administered 295 inoculations to staff in June 2021 through the United Nations system-wide COVID-19 vaccination programme. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic changed the in-country presence of the civilian personnel. This was even more notable when the UNAMID-wide separation of staff was initiated after the Operation's mandate had been terminated. A significant number of staff were not able to return to their duty stations and availed themselves of the alternate working arrangements from their home countries. There were also cases of separating staff being unable leave as scheduled owing to restrictive border closures and a lack of flights to their home countries.

58. Within the reporting period, UNAMID was able to acquire equipment for polymerase chain reaction testing and, in coordination with the Government of the Sudan, conducted polymerase chain reaction tests on demand and for travel purposes. This reduced the travel time spent by staff members while travelling out of the Sudan. UNAMID also implemented measures to control the spread of COVID-19 infections, issuing regular email broadcasts to remind personnel of the need to wear masks, regularly wash and sanitize hands, maintain physical distance, quarantine on return from travel, avail themselves of vaccines, as well as reminding them of restrictions on social gatherings and welfare facilities.

Substantive and other programmatic activities, including those implemented through the state liaison functions

59. During the reporting period, UNAMID and the United Nations country team, as programmatic leads, worked on the phased closure of the state liaison functions mechanism. Over its programmatic life cycle, the mechanism achieved its envisaged goals of strengthening the presence of the United Nations country team in Darfur and supporting the capacity of the Government of the Sudan's in the following three areas: (a) prioritizing the mitigation of protection risks and threats as part of the Operation's security transition strategy; (b) addressing intercommunal and land conflicts, particularly in the areas with a high level of tension; and (c) addressing rule of law and human rights issues.

60. Programmatic activities to support peacebuilding were implemented in North, South, East and West Darfur and expanded to the greater Jebel Marra area. In line with the analysis and planning underpinning the state liaison functions concept, transition activities were implemented in the following four transition priority areas: (a) rule of law, including police, justice and corrections; (b) resilience and livelihoods/durable solutions for the displaced population and host communities; (c) immediate service delivery for internally displaced persons; and (d) human rights. In the post-mandate drawdown phase, the Operation finalized ongoing state liaison functions projects that had not been completed in 2020 owing to delays related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ultimately, UNITAMS and UNAMID, with the participation of the United Nations country team, organized a successful lessons-learned workshop with regard to the state liaison functions, held on 14 and 15 June 2021, that was focused on using the state liaison functions as a transition mechanism and as a tool for integrated peacebuilding.

Rule of law (police, justice and corrections)

61. The programmatic activities related to the rule of law pillar, implemented in collaboration with agencies, funds and programmes, were focused on establishing a protective environment conducive to peaceful coexistence and the return and resettlement of internally displaced persons. Those activities complemented ongoing peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts and helped to address gender-based violence through the women and peace and security agenda. Rule of law pillar interventions also prioritized child protection with regard to the six grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, through prevention and response efforts. Regarding community self-management support, UNAMID and the United Nations country team aimed to strengthen coordination mechanisms for protection of women and children, by working with referrals to psychosocial, medical, legal and other support mechanisms related to sexual and gender-based violence.

62. Support was provided to local conflict resolution mechanisms, including by strengthening the capacity of rural courts to adjudicate and resolve intercommunal and land-related disputes. Several interventions were carried out through infrastructure upgrades and capacity empowerment to enable rural courts to resolve civil and land-

related disputes. Two workshops were organized on the transition and the transfer of rule of law tasks for participants, including those from UNITAMS, the United Nations country team, state and local institutions and civil society groups in Nyala, El Fasher and hotspot areas. UNAMID and UNITAMS organized five state-level capacity-building and coordination workshops for members of the bar associations in the Darfur states, on the implementation of rule of law tasks and accountability mechanisms as part of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians and the Juba Peace Agreement.

63. Four workshops were organized to enhance participants' capacities to address protection risks and threats in hotspot areas in greater Jebel Marra and West Darfur. In addition, 10 prosecution centres and legal advisers' offices in West Darfur and the greater Jebel Marra area were renovated. Advice was provided through 260 meetings with state-level justice officials and prison authorities across Darfur on access to justice, fair trials and the implementation of the 25 adopted standard operating procedures (including 12 newly developed procedures) for use in prison institutions. Trainings were held for 1,746 participants, including 248 women prison officers, on human rights approaches to prison management and the application of prisons' standard operating procedures for newly recruited officers.

64. One advocacy forum was conducted with the judiciary in Khartoum on measures to increase the recruitment and the participation of women in the formal justice system. On the same theme, four round-table workshops were conducted for rural and district court judges and land administration authorities to enhance linkages between traditional remedies (*juddiyya*), administrative remedies and judicial remedies with regard to land issues. One workshop was conducted for 40 district court judges on the adjudication of land disputes. Five train-the-trainer workshops were conducted for 150 district court judges to create a pool of trainers to train other rural court judges. Two training workshops were conducted for 80 rural court judges on the mediation of intercommunal conflicts and land management disputes.

65. In addition, five workshops were organized to raise awareness of the gender mainstreaming provisions of justice services in line with Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [2429 \(2018\)](#). Two criminal justice workshops were implemented on the strengthening of coordination mechanisms in their operations and enhancing dispensation of justice. Two capacity-building workshops were held on providing justice services to internally displaced persons, including to women and children.

66. Ten capacity-building workshops were organized on community-oriented policing initiatives, and an additional nine workshops were organized for 45 senior leaders of the Sudan Police Force on change management, command and control, crime analysis and mapping. Seven workshops were held on police conduct and discipline; the protection of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in the workplace; early warning and quick response; and the implementation of community policing initiatives. Under the pillar, 31 train-the-trainer workshops were organized on conducting patrols; intelligence-led policing; investigations into organized transnational crime; early warning; quick response; sexual and gender-based violence; protection of civilians; public order management; and investigation of human trafficking and smuggling. Seven community dialogue meetings were held on building trust within the communities and creating awareness of sexual and gender-based violence laws.

67. Eight advocacy forums were conducted to accelerate the recruitment of qualified female candidates and ensure their admission into the police education system and police services. Under the rule of law pillar, the following were renovated, equipped and furnished: 12 police stations and community policing centres in West, East, South and Central Darfur; 11 gender desks offices of the Sudan Police Force in

North and Central Darfur; two police institutions; 11 police stations in North and Central Darfur; and two police facilities, one in Zalingei, Central Darfur, and another in Nertiti, South Darfur. Sudan Police Force training facilities were constructed in Central Darfur and West Darfur. Under the pillar, 10 advocacy campaigns were organized with the Government of the Sudan and the leadership of the Sudan Police Force, and it was ensured that there was 15 per cent female representation in key Sudan Police Force positions across all Darfur states.

Resilience and livelihoods/durable solutions

68. During the reporting period, the durable solutions, resilience and livelihoods pillar was focused, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, on creating an enabling environment for community stabilization, addressing drivers of conflict particularly among pastoralists, returnees and host communities, and mitigating protection threats among women. Over 20,000 vulnerable individuals, half of whom were women, received various kinds of support, including vocational training, rural enterprise development training, and technical and business management training. One hundred fifteen returnee women in Kuwayn village in North Darfur benefitted from various interventions including vocational skills trainings and leadership skills trainings to enhance their capacity and assist community economic growth. Thirty of those women were provided vermicelli machines and 30 were trained in business skills and provided a tuk-tuk to support the transportation of locally made products to market for trading and as a safer and faster means of transportation assistance for people referred to medical professionals, especially pregnant women. Twenty-five women were provided five small water pumps to support irrigation farming, and 50 of the women benefitted from the distribution of improved seeds to alleviate food insecurity.

69. Several communities in West Darfur, a state that saw a rise in intercommunal conflict in the performance period, received support. In Gokar village, 27 women pastoralists were given donkey carts to support their transportation needs. In Azerni village, a group of youth received business skills training and were provided groundnut shelling and oil pressing machines; 50 women were provided diesel-powered water pumps and improved seeds. Forty community members from both farming and pastoralist communities were trained to strengthen their leadership and role in creating community dialogues and social cohesion to support joint livelihood activities between farmers and pastoralists. In Nyuru village and West Darfur, 3,702 community members were given access to safe and clean water through the rehabilitation of a mini water yard and installation of a solar power system. The capacity of the water management committee, comprising pastoralists and farmers, was enhanced through training on basic facilities management.

70. To support the economic empowerment and resilience of the most vulnerable, over 600 women in North and South Darfur were provided livelihood opportunities through the establishment of small businesses, access to microcredit and skills training on managing funds. The focus was principally on women and vulnerable communities with the ultimate objective of addressing access to land, inclusive financing, natural resource management and enhancing skill-building for business development and management. They were provided skills training, toolkits, seeds and animals in food processing, sewing, handicrafts, production of fuel-efficient stoves, goat-rearing and home gardening in Kutum, Fata Borno, Shangil Tobaya, Saraf Umrah and Dar al-Salam in North Darfur, as well as Katayla, Rehed al-Birdi and Kalma camp for internally displaced persons (a site of multiple conflicts) in South Darfur.

71. Community-based structures were repurposed into the UNHCR-supported community-based protection network. These structures were established and

supported by UNAMID jointly with local governments to support conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution in areas prone to intercommunal conflicts including Rockero, Nertiti, Tawilah, Kutum, Jimmiza Arbaa, Menawashei, Ed Daein, Yasin, Masteri and Mornei. The members of the community-based protection network were provided with training on their new roles and functions as well as their modified terms of reference. Over 120 network members were trained in the five Darfur states and equipped with mobile phones and credit to enable communication with UNHCR for reporting purposes. The CBPN provided early warnings on localized disputes, which were channelled to Humanitarian Aid Commission for onward transmission to *walis* or state governors to prevent escalation of disputes into violence and conflict.

72. Dialogues and discussions were convened between returnees and host communities in Abu Ajura, Jimmiza Arbaa and Haraza in South Darfur and Engeimie in West Darfur to secure conflict-free land for sustainable returns and resettlement. To prevent land-related intercommunal conflicts and strengthen the capacity of land stakeholders to mitigate and resolve such conflicts, intercommunal consultations were conducted in collaboration with the Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission in Dar al-Salam, North Darfur, Al-Salam, South Darfur, Salaya, East Darfur, and Azum, Central Darfur, which were attended by 121 participants, including 36 women.

73. With regard to the durable solutions pillar, peaceful coexistence was enhanced between farmers, pastoralists and host communities by selecting and training 306 youth peace ambassadors, of whom 36 per cent were women, on peace promotion and social cohesion. The peace ambassadors were then deployed in 15 localities in North, South, East and West Darfur. A total of 11,600 participants, of whom 45 per cent were women, attended 14 community trust and confidence-building dialogue forums in North, South, East and West Darfur, which brought together different tribes and communities to dialogue on peacebuilding issues. Twenty-nine community-based reconciliation committees were established with 280 members, of whom 20 per cent were women, and trained to mediate and resolve natural resource-related and other intercommunal conflicts in North, South, East and West Darfur. The diverse nature of the membership selected has engendered the confidence and trust of communities in the ability of the community-based reconciliation committees to impartially resolve conflicts.

Immediate service delivery

74. The activities related to the pillar of immediate service delivery continued to be aimed at promoting social cohesion and community stabilization by providing increased access to basic services including water, health and education in areas and localities with a high number of internally displaced persons in Darfur. During the reporting period, thanks to activities related to this pillar, access to equitable quality integrated health services for internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities was improved. This entailed the construction or rehabilitation of basic health facilities services; the provision of training to healthcare workers; support for state ministries of health in delivering comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services (including maternal health, treatment of common illnesses, psychosocial support related to gender-based violence, and gender-based violence prevention and response); and the distribution of durable shelter materials and core relief items to extremely vulnerable individuals among internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities.

75. Through the interventions of the immediate service delivery pillar, non-food relief items and durable shelter materials were distributed to 900 of the households of the most vulnerable internally displaced persons, identified through assessments conducted by the state-level protection sectors and chaired by UNHCR. A total of 143 community members from North, Central and East Darfur localities were trained to form community rapid response teams. Databases of the community rapid response

teams, including their contact details, were established and linked to the local health facilities to support the local system responding to the different infectious and non-infectious diseases. More than 750 first aid kits were procured and distributed to all five Darfur states, to be used by the community rapid response teams to support health emergencies at the community level.

76. In addition, two rural hospitals and nine family health centres/units were provided with medical equipment, furniture and core rehabilitation in the East Jebel Marra area and in the Shataya and Kass localities in South Darfur; Kabkabiya locality in North Darfur; Sheiria, Adeela and Yasin localities in East Darfur; and Habila locality in West Darfur. Lastly, medical equipment and furniture were distributed to multiple target health facilities in consultation with state-level ministries of health.

Human rights

77. With regard to the human rights pillar, a protective environment continued to be established that would focus on providing sustainable solutions to the critical drivers of conflict. Joint support by the UNAMID and the United Nations country team in the area of human rights was focused on ensuring an adequate human rights presence and programming, including capacity-building, and protecting peacebuilding gains in Darfur. The priorities related to the pillar included an effective reporting and monitoring mechanism and the investigation of human rights incidents through the human rights mobile monitoring team located in El Fasher. Other priorities included the following: capacity-building of officials in the justice sector and law enforcement agencies to promote a culture of respect for human rights; engagement with national institutions, line ministries and civil society to widen the space for human rights cooperation, including engagement with the United Nations human rights mechanisms; and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in implementing the recommendations of the universal periodic review.

78. Human rights activities in the area of child rights included the following: establishing child rights clubs; building relations with the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces to support progress in the implementation of the action plan to end child recruitment; printing child-friendly versions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; supporting innovative interventions to combat violence against children, including female genital mutilation, child marriage and exploitation; supporting the setting up of gender-sensitive temporary detention cells for children; and empowering children through a film-making initiative.

79. During the reporting period, numerous capacity building activities were conducted, including the provision of technical support and the completion of infrastructure projects. The regional office of the National Human Rights Commission was constructed and furnished in El Fasher, North Darfur. Four human rights resource centres were constructed and furnished at four state universities. Five justice and confidence centres were constructed in four states in Darfur to promote human rights awareness among internally displaced persons and residents, through which over 1,300 paralegals were reached with training on human rights awareness and messaging on the referral pathway.

80. One hundred ninety-four rural court judges were trained and oriented on their functions; in addition, 82 judges were trained on the principles of the administration of justice. One hundred seventeen Sudan Police Force officers were trained on international human rights, on humanitarian law and on sexual and gender-based violence. Two hundred eighty Sudan Police Force officers were trained on compliance with international standards for the use of force and the detention and treatment of

persons in custody, and 102 Sudan Police Force officers were trained and certified as trainers-of-trainers on public order management, criminal investigations, crime scene management and the protection of civilians.

81. Also, train-the-trainer courses on human rights for community leaders were held in Jebel Marra, which benefited 30 community leaders, of whom 15 were female. In relation to the pillar, lawyers from the Zalingei locality were trained on human rights standards to improve access to justice in the greater Jebel Marra area. Twenty-five male district court judges were trained to deliver trainings to rural court judges. Awareness-raising training was conducted for civil society members on transitional justice. A training on human rights monitoring was held in Jebel Marra for 25 civil society members, of whom 12 were female.

82. Furthermore, with regard to the human rights pillar, support was given for activities focused on women's rights issues and advocacy around violence against women. Capacity-building activities were conducted for marginalized women from different backgrounds and provided services for violence against women survivors. Cases of violence against women and abuse were documented, and survivors were provided psychosocial counselling and legal services. Domestic violence and female genital mutilation were stressed as critical issues in Darfur requiring a specialized study to understand the full magnitude of the issue and define entry points for action.

83. Under a project with the Sudan Police Force, advocacy was recommended to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, nurture a network for the prevention of violence against women in Darfur and establish a women's rights association in the Sudan that could provide paralegal services and counselling at the community level. Support was provided for discussions in different post-conflict localities on justice and human rights that addressed women's rights issues. Workshops were conducted that established linkages and contacts for bilateral exchange, peer support and further networking. In the workshops, illiteracy was identified as the greatest hindrance for women to accessing gender justice and human rights, and as the cause of poverty and uneven development.

84. Discussions were held with rural court judges on their role in gender justice and women's human rights. In particular, the following issues were emphasized: substantive and consistent interventions regarding gender justice that result in the consistent dissemination of knowledge about the constitution and the rule of law, particularly in relation to women's human rights; building partnerships with institutions responsible for monitoring and protecting the human rights of women; increasing demand for training in judicial and law enforcement institutions on women's human rights; and confirmation of the importance of supporting women's rights networks and paralegals in communities. Four hundred internally displaced women were empowered on how to respond to gender-based violence and received training on business skills and marketing through the establishment of women's centres. Radio programmes were used to broadcast messages on gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence, child rights and constitutional rights, with a coverage of almost 90 per cent of the targeted areas. Paralegals were trained in supporting gender-based violence case survivors in different internally displaced camps. Community protection mechanisms were strengthened as part of the referral mechanism for gender-based violence. Three confidential corners for gender-based violence supported the timely, confidential and comprehensive management and referral of rape cases.

C. Mission support initiatives

85. The Operation developed a mission-specific environmental site closure and environmental clearance strategy on the basis of the guidelines on environmental clearance and handover of mission/field entity/field entity sites of the Department of Operational Support, as well as improved methods, processes and initiatives drawn from best practices and lessons learned from other United Nations peacekeeping missions that have been closed. That approach resulted in a reduced workload during the Operation's drawdown period, when its capacities were scarce.

86. Because of the anticipated short timelines for the Operation's drawdown, the environmental clean-up of sites was segmented into two phases: the major clean-up phase, conducted between July and December 2020, and the final environmental clean-up phase carried out between 1 January and 26 May 2021, prior to the closure of each site. UNAMID formed joint inspection teams that carried out the physical verification of assets and infrastructure for each site. The inspection reports informed the management of the tasks that would need to be undertaken in each of the camps. To ease the workload, taking into account massive staff separations, UNAMID engaged staff from other offices and field operations who were deployed on temporary duty assignments, in particular from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to assist in asset data cleansing and write-off processes in the Umoja enterprise resource planning system.

87. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [2559 \(2020\)](#), UNAMID had to separate all staff, except those required for the liquidation team, by 30 June 2021. To that end, the Operation sent notices of contract termination to staff to ensure timely notice was given in line with existing policies. UNAMID set up centralized check-out centres to ease the process of separation of personnel. UNAMID also worked closely with the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, to ensure that travel documents and other entitlements were processed in time and monitored closely.

D. Regional mission cooperation

88. During the 2020/21 period, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution [2559 \(2020\)](#), UNAMID worked closely with the African Union to coordinate its drawdown activities and preparatory work for the Operation's closure and transition to UNITAMS. On Sunday 28 February 2021, the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support, during his visit to the Sudan, met with officials of the African Union in the Sudan, during which the United Nations and African Union transition strategies for the period following the end of the UNAMID mandate were reviewed.

89. A delegation of 23 dignitaries at the ambassadorial level from the African Union Peace and Security Council visited the Sudan from 30 March to 1 April 2021, to assess the Operation's drawdown processes. During their field visit to El Fasher on 31 March 2021, the Peace and Security Council delegates met with the Wali of North Darfur and thereafter held discussions in Abu Shawk with internally displaced persons about the Operation's exit and transition preparedness. Furthermore, the delegation held discussions in El Fasher with the remaining members of UNAMID senior leadership. Concluding deliberations were held in Khartoum with Ministry of Foreign Affairs representatives, at which the Peace and Security Council encouraged the Government to continue cooperative efforts in support of the Operation's drawdown.

90. UNAMID had in place a service level agreement with the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, of which the last version before the Operation's closure became effective in February 2020. The service level agreement contains an outline

of the various responsibilities related to both human resources and finance between the Centre and UNAMID. During the drawdown, the Operation closely worked with the Centre to ensure that the expected surge in tasks could be handled effectively. In that regard, lists of separating staff by week and by month were routinely shared with the Centre. UNAMID set up weekly and ad hoc meetings to ensure that the requisite client services were executed in time and that separating staff were provided with information and guidance as needed.

91. Planning ahead, UNAMID and the Centre developed a new service level agreement focused on the tasks and residual responsibilities that UNAMID would hand over to the Centre during its liquidation for it to oversee after the Operation would be closed. This new agreement was signed in July 2021, and instead of being focused on human resources and budget and finance, it comprises a whole range of administrative functions that include archives and procurement. By the end of June 2021, UNAMID had processed a significant number of documents for archiving and packaged them for shipment to the Centre. The plan agreed with the Centre was that the Centre would store and manage the archives, including scanning documents for electronic archiving.

92. From the onset of the drawdown activities, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, was informed of the need to prepare to receive any surplus assets that could not be transferred to other field operations or be disposed of by other methods. Most of the assets were of high value and could be kept in stock for refurbishment, certification and transfer to field operations in the future. A joint inspection team of the Base and UNAMID was established to inspect all high-value assets identified for the United Nations reserve so as to complete the required technical assessment and confirmation of the assets' condition. In parallel, as coordinated by the Base, surplus assets that were required for immediate operational use were shipped directly to the requesting field operations.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

93. In its resolution [2525 \(2020\)](#), the Security Council called for a phased, sequenced and efficient transition from UNAMID to UNITAMS, and for the two missions establish a coordination mechanism to determine the modalities and timelines for the transition of responsibilities where the two missions have common strategic objectives.

94. During the performance period, UNAMID continued its joint planning and coordination at the strategic and operational level with UNITAMS and the United Nations country team. At the strategic level, UNAMID and UNITAMS continued to coordinate closely, including through weekly coordination meetings of the Joint Special Representative and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Sudan, who was then responsible for overseeing the start-up of UNITAMS, to ensure that, to the extent possible, the Operation's drawdown is synchronized with the scaling-up of the capacity of UNITAMS. In addition, regular coordination meetings were held between the Chiefs of Staff of UNAMID and UNITAMS, the heads of mission support of the two field operations and technical teams in different substantive and operational areas. Principal-level coordination meetings on the issue of protection of civilians were held between UNAMID, the United Nations country team and UNITAMS in November and December 2020, and a technical-level working group on the matter was co-chaired by the UNAMID representative and UNHCR to follow-up on the implementation of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians. UNAMID also facilitated information-sharing and analysis with UNITAMS, particularly on the Operation's experience, best practices and lessons learned from the support for the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

activities, community stabilization projects, mediation of intercommunal conflicts, etc.

95. After the deployment of UNITAMS staff, the Operation engaged UNITAMS on the handover of its protection of civilians tasks in anticipation of the termination of the Operation's mandate. Both UNAMID and UNITAMS worked together with the United Nations country team to apply an integrated approach to the protection of civilians mandate by combining the elements emanating from the Juba Peace Agreement on political dialogue and a protective environment, with a gradual reduction of reliance on physical protection, as UNAMID prepared to phase out its physical protection role.

96. From July 2020 onwards, UNITAMS participated in the UNAMID-United Nations country team coordination meetings chaired by the Deputy Joint Special Representative and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan, and attended by the heads of United Nations agencies in the Sudan and representatives of UNAMID police and military components. The meetings were held regularly to enhance coordination and collaboration and to provide a forum for strategic decision-making on the transition and related programmatic activities. Following recommendations by the coordination meeting in December 2020, the UNAMID-United Nations country team Joint Transition Cell reviewed priority activities to be finalized by UNAMID and handed over to the United Nations country team and UNITAMS during the Operation's drawdown.

97. In response to recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) with respect to the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of UNAMID in supporting the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding in collaboration with the United Nations country team, the UNAMID-United Nations country team-UNITAMS action plan for the implementation of recommendations was drawn up to address concerns raised by OIOS, including those pertaining to the need for increased cooperation between UNAMID and the United Nations country team on the transition.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: support for the peace process

98. UNAMID, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [2495 \(2019\)](#), [2517 \(2020\)](#), [2523 \(2020\)](#), [2525 \(2020\)](#) and [2559 \(2020\)](#), containing a call support for the peace process, provided logistical, technical and advisory support for mediation between the transitional Government of the Sudan and armed movements.

99. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued to provide support for the mediation by South Sudan in the peace talks between the transitional Government of the Sudan and the armed movements. UNAMID staff had been placed in Juba to offer logistical, technical and advisory support for the peace talks. The team was supported by a Darfur-based group that provides analytical and research capabilities to the Government of the Sudan.

100. A significant milestone in the country's political transition was achieved with the initiation, on 28 and 29 August 2020, of eight peace protocols that were focused on wealth-sharing, power-sharing, displaced people and refugees, land ownership and *hawakeer* (lands traditionally used by a tribal community), compensation and rehabilitation, accountability and reconciliation, the pastoral sector, and security arrangements. On 31 August 2020, the peace agreement was initialled.

101. The UNAMID communications strategy continued to guide the work of the Operation in informing the public and key communities of the Operation's exit from Darfur. The Operation sensitized the local Darfur communities to the closures of the

Operation's team sites in its area of responsibility. Within the Operation, communication continued primarily through internal digital messaging, virtual town hall meetings and informative broadcasts, while externally, the Operation produced accurate, timely communication structured around proactive outreach through digital, print, audiovisual and events-based channels to reach out to its core audiences and stakeholders.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Support to the peace process, including mediation between the transitional Government of the Sudan and the non-signatory armed movement of Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid, leads to a comprehensive peace agreement

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
1.1.1 Continued engagement with the transitional Government of the Sudan and armed movements to achieve and implement a comprehensive peace agreement	<p>During the reporting period, the Joint Special Representative supported the peace process by aiding the mediation process in Juba. The Joint Special Representative held consultations with the Government of the Sudan, the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (led by Al-Hadi Idris and including the Gibril Ibrahim faction of the Justice and Equality Movement), the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi and other major stakeholders in Khartoum, all geared towards supporting the mediation process in Juba. The mediation process culminated in the initialling of the Juba Agreement for Peace in the Sudan on 31 August 2020. SLA-Abdul Wahid rejected the agreement, while the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North Abdelaziz al-Hilu faction did not participate in the talks</p> <p>The Joint Special Representative signed the final peace agreement on 3 October 2020 as a witness for the United Nations. Thereafter, he held meetings with the Darfur armed movements on the implementation of the Agreement and to discuss areas where UNAMID could offer support</p>	
1.1.2 Effective participation of all the major stakeholders, including internally displaced persons, women and civil society, and native administration in the political process	<p>UNAMID facilitated the participation of major stakeholders in the peace process. The Operation provided training for the tripartite joint committee to monitor the cessation of hostilities; provided humanitarian assistance in support of the peace process; and facilitated Darfur civil society participation, including the involvement of women in those processes. In that regard, from 25 to 27 November 2020, the Operation's Gender Advisory Unit, in collaboration with the Peace Commission, organized a three-day women's peace consultative forum, which brought together 120 women from the five states of Darfur. The forum provided a platform for the inclusion of the voices, perspectives and priorities of women in Darfur for consideration during the peace negotiations at all levels</p>	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 4 meetings with the leadership of Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid to ensure its active engagement in the political and peace processes	No	SLA-Abdul Wahid continuously refused to engage in and on the peace process. Its leader, Abdul Wahid, maintained his intention to launch his own process, which has not happened to date
Organization of quarterly consultations with the Government of the Sudan and	Yes	The Joint Special Representative held consultations with the parties to the conflict in Darfur, including the

armed movements, the African Union, and regional and international partners on the progress of the implementation of the peace agreement		Government of the Sudan, the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (led by Al-Hadi Idris and including the Gibril Ibrahim faction of the Justice and Equality Movement), the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi, as well as other major stakeholders, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, in Khartoum, all geared towards supporting the mediation process in Juba
Quarterly consultative forum with subregional and regional organizations, United Nations missions and other external partners in the region to assess political developments and support the peace process and the implementation of a peace agreement	Yes	The Operation engaged regularly with the African Union on support for the peace process. The Joint Special Representative reported periodically to the African Union Peace and Security Council on the progress of the peace process and its implementation
Issuance of 4 annexes to reports of the Secretary-General on UNITAMS to the Security Council	3	3 annexes to reports of the Secretary-General on UNAMID operations and transition to UNITAMS pursuant to paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 2525 (2020) were issued, namely: the annex to S/2020/912 , covering the period from 1 June to 31 August 2020; the annex to S/2020/1155 , covering the period from 1 September to 23 November 2020; and the annex to S/2021/199 , covering the period from 1 December 2020 to 31 January 2021. As the Operation's mandate ended on 31 December 2020, and given the separation of the majority of its substantive staff, only 3 annexes were drafted
Facilitation of 5 workshops for members of the Darfur regional coalition for the dissemination of the peace agreement across the five states of Darfur	No	The Joint Special Representative held meetings with the Darfur armed movements on the implementation of the agreement and to discuss areas in which UNAMID could offer support, particularly in the light of the resurfacing of intercommunal violence. No workshops were held owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and to the early termination of the mandate
Public information outreach campaigns to highlight the UNAMID transition process and eventual exit, through the dissemination of thematic information, education and communication materials, bearing key messages advocating support for the implementation of the Operation's mandate, as follows:		
4 thematic workshops for internally displaced persons, youth, women's groups and community leaders	8	Pre-closure community sensitization workshops were held for community leaders, youth, women and internally displaced persons in in Kutum, Saraf Umrah, Zalingei, Golo, Kalma and Menawashei UNAMID team sites as well as in the Hamadiya and Hasahisa camps for internally displaced persons. More workshops were implemented than planned owing to the necessity of informing local communities of impending team site closures
1 debate on topics of peace as they relate to security and development	2	Debates took place in Zalingei, Central Darfur, and El Fasher, North Darfur, in October 2020 to assess the impact of UNAMID operations in Darfur in the

		preceding 10 years. More debates were held to ensure a higher representation for better evaluation
4 cultural and theatre/drama events	4	Theatre events were held during a COVID-19 sensitization campaign and UNAMID pre-closure awareness activity, and a drama performance took place on the topic of human rights and the rights of the disabled
4 sport events	3	Sporting activities were held, including the Together for Peace football tournament at the Hasahisa camp for internally displaced persons; the Persons with Disabilities Race for Peace, held on 3 December 2020 in El Fasher, North Darfur; and the Together for Peace football tournament at the Hamadiya camp for internally displaced persons. One sporting event was not held owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
4 musical events	No	Musical events could not be held owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
3 open days in collaboration with other substantive sections	No	Open days were not organized during the mandated period owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
6 celebrations of United Nations-recognized international days	8	Celebrations of days recognized by the United Nations were held on Nelson Mandela International Day, on International Youth Day, on the International Day of Peace, on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, at the launching of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, on World AIDS Day, on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and on Human Rights Day. Additional celebrations were organized to support local communities, given the Operation's drawdown and upcoming closure
and 9 visits to primary and secondary schools for outreach on the UNAMID transition	No	Outreach events at schools were not held owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Updates made on the UNAMID website, including 18 news features and human-interest stories in English and Arabic	19	Updates were made on the UNAMID website, comprising 19 news features and human-interest stories in English and Arabic, including on the Operation's drawdown and closure
daily production and circulation of photo of the day to the Operation's distribution lists	Yes	Photo of the day was produced and distributed on a daily basis to the Operation's distribution lists
and 1 annual magazine illustrating the work of the military and police components as they transfer functions to national stakeholders	Yes	An annual magazine illustrating the work of the Operation's military component was published
Audio public information campaigns to highlight the work of the Operation, as follows:		

4 live radio broadcasts of United Nations events on Darfur FM and state radio stations	7	Live broadcasts were conducted on the following days recognized by the United Nations: Nelson Mandela International Day, International Youth Day, International Day of Peace, seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, launching of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, International Day of Persons with Disabilities and Human Rights Day. Additional broadcasts were organized to inform the audience of the Operation's activities related to its drawdown and closure
30 episodes of "UNAMID this week", a 30-minute radio programme broadcast twice a week	30	Episodes of "UNAMID this week", a 30-minute radio programme broadcast twice a week;
and 4 radio public service announcements on substantive issues relating to the Operation	8	Public service announcements were broadcast with regard to COVID-19 sensitization. Live broadcasts were conducted on the following days recognized by the United Nations: Nelson Mandela International Day, International Youth Day, International Day of Peace, seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, launching of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, International Day of Persons with Disabilities and Human Rights Day. Additional public service announcements were made in relation to celebrations of international days recognized by the United Nations
Updates made on the Operation's external website, including daily news updates, a combination of information notes and press releases on developments in the Operation, as appropriate	Yes	Updates were made on the external website including daily news updates, and press releases and information notes
three 2- to 3-minute video news stories on the Operation's activities uploaded on social media	3	2- to 3-minute video news stories on the Operation's activities were uploaded to social media
4 press briefings by the Head of Mission and the Spokesperson	No	Briefings were not held owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
daily distribution of news to and from the media; and information updates on electronic platforms in continuous support of the UNAMID mandate	Yes	Media monitoring reports were issued daily during the work week, and one was issued every Saturday
one 15- to 20-minute video documentary on the UNAMID legacy	Yes	UNAMID produced the mission's legacy video documentary

Component 2: protection of civilians

102. In line with Security Council resolutions [2495 \(2019\)](#), [2517 \(2020\)](#), [2523 \(2020\)](#), [2525 \(2020\)](#) and [2559 \(2020\)](#), UNAMID, during its mandated period, focused on the protection of civilians and the transition of its protection responsibilities to the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations country team and UNITAMS. The Operation promoted an integrated approach to the protection of civilians across the three tiers: (a) dialogue and engagement with the communities to widen access to

those in need of protection and humanitarian assistance; (b) physical protection to the civilians under threat by providing military pre-emptive and preventive presence for life-saving; and (c) creating a protective and conducive environment for the voluntary arrival of the returnees and supporting durable solutions for them. The majority of the protection of civilians activities ceased by 31 December 2020, when the Operation's mandate was terminated.

103. During the mandated period, there was a rise in intercommunal violence and criminality, continued fighting between factions of SLA-Abdul Wahid and fighting between SLA-Abdul Wahid and forces of the Government of the Sudan. This situation was exacerbated by civil unrest over deteriorating economic conditions and the limited capacity of the local authorities to protect civilians from attack, particularly internally displaced persons, farmers and children.

104. SLA-Abdul Wahid infighting took place between 26 July and 3 August 2020 in Buh and Torong Tonga, South Darfur, resulting in 48 fatalities and significant displacement. SLA-Abdul Wahid elements attacked the base of the Sudanese Armed Forces in Boulay, south of Sortony, the observation post of the Sudanese Armed Forces on Arafat hill, south of Golo, and Boldong base near Nertiti. The attack against Boldong on 27 September 2020 reportedly resulted in three SLA-Abdul Wahid elements being killed and one soldier of the Sudanese Armed Forces being severely wounded. Infighting within SLA-Abdul Wahid continued with new clashes between the Mubarak Aldouk and Saleh Borsa factions taking place between 1 and 6 September 2020 in Hussein, Flow, Komy and other villages near Golo, resulting in one civilian fatality and causing new displacements. Infighting on 30 September and 12 October 2020 between these two factions in Dwo and surrounding villages in East Jebel Marra, South Darfur, over the control of artisanal gold mines near Kidingir and illegal tax collection in eastern Jebel Marra resulted in at least seven civilians being killed and 525 families, mainly women and children, being displaced. On 16 November 2020, SLA-Abdul Wahid commander Mubarak Aldouk and 14 other commanders presented a signed statement to UNAMID in which they announced their split from the group, citing grievances including discrimination, extortion, torture of detainees and murder of dissidents.

105. In terms of intercommunal violence and clashes, in late July 2020, in West Darfur between the Masalit and Northern Rizeigat in the area of Masteri and El Geneina left about 75 civilians dead and close to 7,000 people in Masteri and over 13,000 in El Geneina displaced with more than 30 villages affected and 1,500 houses burned. In North Darfur, internally displaced persons in Fata Borno camp were attacked on 13 July 2020 by nomad militias, killing nine. In South Darfur, conflict between Masalit and Fallata from 23 to 26 July 2020 led to 18 fatalities. Also, attacks on Boronga, South Darfur, by suspected Misseriya were reported on 26 and 31 July 2020, which left one person dead, some 28 houses burned and at least 20,500 people displaced. These attacks gave way to protests in Kass, when a Sudan Police Force station was burned and the armoury looted. In response to the incidents in Fata Borno, UNAMID scaled up its presence to deter further violence and support the Government. Similarly, in the Hamadiya camp for internally displaced persons in Central Darfur, UNAMID strengthened its military and police patrolling to deter violence after a power struggle for the camp's leadership resulted in violence, with many families fleeing the camp.

106. UNAMID had to redefine its protection of civilians strategy, particularly the activation of its crisis response, when community violence resumed in areas where the Operation had already handed its team sites back to the host Government. To complement the Government's limited capacity and ensure a quick response to physical threats of civilians outside areas with a peacekeeping presence, UNAMID developed a standard operating procedure in September 2020 for dealing with

situations in extremis. The UNAMID early warning system in support of the Government's protection of civilians efforts was implemented at the team site level. Patrols were organized and interactions occurred with communities during which threats were identified and communicated to the Operation's headquarters. The UNAMID early warning mechanisms were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, since the timely gathering and sharing of quarterly matrices of hotspot areas and protection of civilians threats depended on the Operation's ability to assess communities for livelihood activities. UNAMID completed a comprehensive mapping of the United Nations interventions in Darfur and identified areas of possible support for the Government to assume its primary protection responsibility in line with the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians.

107. In line with its strategic priority for the protection of civilians and the Operation's mandated responsibility to transition the Operation's protection responsibilities before its exit, UNAMID supported the implementation by the Government of the Sudan of its National Plan for the Protection of Civilians. On 16 and 28 July 2020, UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan held meetings to discuss the Operation's support and agreed to establish a high-level coordination mechanism. UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan jointly held a high-level workshop in Khartoum on 13 and 14 August 2020, with the parties agreeing on coordination mechanism and a task force to enhance cooperation. The Operation also engaged with the Walis of the three Darfur states under the Operation's area of operation – Central, North and South Darfur – to transfer its protection of civilians responsibilities to the Sudanese authorities. Each state created a security committee to discuss with the Operation the modality of the transfer, including lessons learned and the streamlining of the transfer of responsibilities. A tripartite coordination mechanism comprising the African Union, the United Nations and the Government of the Sudan conducted several meetings to discuss matters relating to the protection of civilians, the course of action going forward and the progress achieved in the implementation of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians, the provision of physical protection and the creation of a protective environment. According to the timeline for the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement, the deployment of integrated forces should have taken place on 1 January 2021.

108. During the reporting period, UNAMID engaged the United Nations country team on streamlining the transition process on tier three, creation of a protective environment. UNAMID held meetings with the United Nations country team to share the list of hotspot areas and discuss humanitarian access to internally displaced person camps post-UNAMID. In November and December 2020, UNAMID conducted joint missions with UNHCR, which serves as the protection sector lead, to 13 hotspot areas including Kalma, Kass, Nertiti, Golo, three internally displaced camps in Zalingei, Sortoni and Kabkabyia, covering South, Central and North Darfur. During these missions, UNAMID and UNHCR engaged with local stakeholders on protection concerns in the light of the Operation's exit. The findings of these missions were consolidated and shared with the host Government in Khartoum by UNITAMS and UNHCR. UNAMID components also conducted scenario planning on possible security, human rights and protection of civilians concerns after 31 December 2020 and continued to share information relevant to the protection of civilians with UNITAMS and the United Nations country team throughout the drawdown period.

109. The Operation also continued to monitor, verify and report on human rights violations and abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence, and engaged with the Government of the Sudan on complying with its obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law. UNAMID monitored, documented and investigated the human rights situation across Darfur, particularly in the greater Jebel Marra area, albeit on a limited basis owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, which limited

interactions with local communities. Follow-up visits were undertaken to ensure that violations were documented and verified in accordance with the methodology and standards of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. Fact-finding field visits to locations of alleged violations were undertaken within the mandated period, albeit on a limited basis owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. UNAMID continued to utilize the human rights due diligence policy as a tool to promote human rights and strengthen accountability and obligations of recipients of United Nations support. In the context of the Operation's drawdown and liquidation, the human rights due diligence policy continued to guide asset disposals, donations and closure of UNAMID team sites and premises.

110. The Operation continued to provide physical protection to civilians in the peacekeeping area of operations through the use of military and police patrols undertaken for deterrence purposes. The protection efforts were complemented by police activities during the mandated period in joint patrols with the Sudan Police Force, training-the-trainers workshops, community policing, advocacy and infrastructure projects through the state liaison functions mechanism. Physical protection activities were conducted regularly in camps for internally displaced persons, returnee gathering sites, areas adjoining team sites and along migration routes, in collaboration with the Government's security forces. A strong force presence was generally maintained within the greater Jebel Marra area using patrols and rapid responses to threat situations to ensure the protection of civilians from physical violence, especially in high-risk areas. The local community engagements and patrols beyond UNAMID camps ceased with the termination of the Operation's mandate on 31 December 2020.

111. The UNAMID military also fostered a protective environment and ensured physical protection in Darfur by facilitating humanitarian assistance as well as the safety and security of humanitarian personnel in the greater Jebel Marra area. The military component maintained rapid response capability and ensured the prevention of physical violence to civilians through force deployments and systematic patrols, particularly in hotspot areas. The component provided physical protection to the United Nations bases, escorts and facilitation of road access for humanitarian convoys, allowing the continued delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Stable and secure environment in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Reduced number of violent intercommunal (inter-ethnic or inter-tribal) conflicts due to improved early warning capacities and information-sharing (2018/19: 21; 2019/20: 33; 2020/21: 30)

UNAMID continued to gather information about incidents of intercommunal violence, in particular in its area of presence in Darfur, throughout its mandate period. Information-gathering was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the Operation's inability to interact freely with local communities. Consequently, UNAMID was dependent on information-sharing by telephone or electronic means. An increase in intercommunal tension was noted in areas from which UNAMID had withdrawn, in particular West and South Darfur, throughout the reporting period. The political uncertainty in the country also contributed to the escalation in tensions and intercommunal violence, both of which were beyond the control of UNAMID

From January 2021 onwards, with the end of the substantive mandate of the Operation, information-gathering regarding intercommunal (inter-ethnic or intertribal) conflicts ceased and became the responsibility of UNITAMS, to which all existing databases were transferred

2.1.2 Reduced number of civilian fatalities as a result of intercommunal (inter-ethnic or inter-tribal) conflicts due to improved early warning capacities and information-sharing (2018/19: 57; 2019/20: 185; 2020/21: 150)

From June to October 2020, UNAMID recorded 146 civilian fatalities (111 in July 2020 alone) as a result of 31 clashes and disputes, amounting to a more than fourfold increase in the number of casualties compared with the same period in 2019, which saw 31 fatalities as a result of 23 incidents, and a more than eightfold increase compared with 2018, when 17 fatalities were caused by 15 incidents. Land-related conflicts, predominantly involving crop destruction by pastoralists, remained almost constant, with 32 fatalities from 134 incidents between June and October compared with 49 fatalities from 171 incidents during the same period in 2019 and 20 fatalities from 126 incidents during the same period in 2018. While tensions between nomadic and farmer communities usually heighten during the farming season, which is from May to November 2020, the escalation of intercommunal violence appeared to be linked to the ongoing national transition process

Information regarding the number of civilian fatalities as a result of intercommunal (inter-ethnic or intertribal) conflicts could not be collected after January 2021 owing to the termination of the Operation's mandate and operational and time constraints in preparation for its closure

2.1.3 Reduced number of civilian fatalities resulting from armed conflict between parties to the conflict (2018/19: 48; 2019/20: 15; 2020/21: 14)

Although the level of fighting between government forces and armed groups, including SLA-Abdul Wahid, subsided after the start of the peace talks in Juba, the conflict continued to simmer in Darfur and internal, factional infighting escalated in 2020. Intermittent clashes between government forces and SLA-Abdul Wahid resulted in some fatalities among the combatants and new displacements of civilians away from the areas of conflict. Factional infighting within SLA-Abdul Wahid over its participation in the peace process also intensified. From May to October 2020, UNAMID recorded 162 fatalities from 82 incidents involving armed confrontations, amounting to a more than fourfold increase compared with the 39 fatalities from 53 incidents recorded from January to May 2020 and a more than sixfold increase compared with the 25 fatalities from 35 incidents recorded from August to December 2019

2.1.4 Number of explosive ordnance items disposed of throughout Darfur, with a focus on the areas of return and the Jebel Marra area (2018/19: 2,280; 2019/20: 12,239; 2020/21: 6,000)

A total of 8,600 items of explosive remnants of war were disposed of during the reporting period. 114 of these items were located in the Jebel Marra area. In addition, 41,389 items of shelf-life expired ordnance and 1,998,478 items of small arms ammunition were handed over to the Operation by repatriating UNAMID military and police contingents and were safely destroyed

2.1.5 Number of responses to explosive ordnance incidents through survey activities across Darfur, with a focus on the areas of return and the Jebel Marra area (2018/19: 168; 2019/20: 260; 2020/21: 260)

Suspected contaminated areas were assessed throughout Darfur from July to December 2020, with 155 confirmed dangerous areas cleared, including 37 in the Jebel Marra area

2.1.6 Reduction in the number of criminal/public order incidents in internally displaced persons camps and areas of return (2018/19: 384; 2019/20: 342; 2020/21: 308)

The level of criminality involving armed robbery, theft and other acts of violence remained relatively unchanged in 2020 as compared with the prior reporting period. From June to October 2020, UNAMID recorded 97 fatalities from 882 criminal incidents, compared with 78 fatalities from 812 incidents during the same period in 2019. There were 166 incidents of violence and harassment against internally displaced persons in the five-month period from June to October 2020, compared with 247 cases during the five-month period from January to May 2020. Incidents of conflict-related sexual violence reported to UNAMID from May to August 2020 increased by 10.5 per cent compared with the same period in 2019

Information regarding the number of criminal/public order incidents after January 2021 could not be collected owing to the termination of the Operation's mandate and operational and time constraints in preparation for its closure

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A total of 255,500 troop-days provided by 1 force reserve battalion (4 companies) ready to intervene in any part of the operational area (175 troops per company for 4 companies for 365 days)	128,800	Troop-days were provided by four company-size reserve forces over the entire operational area. The lower output was due to the termination of the Operation's mandate, on 31 December 2020, and the repatriation of the Operation's military personnel
A total of 262,800 troop-days provided by the headquarters company to ensure static security, office clerks and radio operators for force headquarters (75 troops per day for 7 team sites and 1 temporary operating base for 365 days), and for logistical and administrative escorts (15 troops per day for 7 team sites and 1 temporary operating base for 365 days)	180,720	Troop-days were provided by one administration company at force headquarters. The company included administrative and logistical offices in the form of static security, office clerks and radio operators. The lower output was due to the termination of the Operation's mandate, on 31 December 2020, and the repatriation of the Operation's military personnel
A total of 394,200 troop-days provided by 17 companies ready to intervene for 7 team sites and 1 temporary operating base (45 troops per patrol for 3 patrols per day for 7 team sites and 1 temporary operating base for 365 days)	198,720	Troop-days were provided by 17 company-sized forces that were ready to intervene from 7 team sites and 1 temporary operating base. The lower output was due to the termination of the Operation's mandate, on 31 December 2020, and the repatriation of the Operation's military personnel
A total of 2,920 liaison officer-days for close liaison with national and local authorities, other parties, tribal leaders and local communities to resolve conflict-related issues (8 officers for 365 days)	1,288	Liaison officer-days were provided. The lower output was due to the termination of the Operation's mandate, on 31 December 2020, and the repatriation of the Operation's military personnel
Provision of security services, including logistics and medical evacuation support, throughout the area of operations to the United Nations country team, and international and national non-governmental humanitarian organizations, and to organizations associated with reconstruction	7,410	Troop-days were provided to the United Nations country team and international and national non-governmental humanitarian organizations

and development processes in the greater Jebel Marra area

A total of 91,980 police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons and communities, including the implementation of community-oriented policing activities throughout the greater Jebel Marra area (6 police personnel per patrol for 42 patrols per day for 365 days)	25,210	Police operational days were provided for security patrols throughout Darfur until the termination of UNAMID mandate on 31 December 2020. The lower output was due to the termination of the Operation's mandate, on 31 December 2020, and repatriation of the Operation's police personnel other than those required for the United Nations guard unit
A total of 304,410 formed police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons and communities, including the implementation of community-oriented policing activities throughout the greater Jebel Marra area (90 formed police unit personnel from 5 units for 365 days and 64 formed police unit personnel from 6 units for 365 days)	226,308	Formed police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons. The lesser number of operational days was due to the termination of the Operation's mandate, on 31 December 2020. However, in preparation for the handover of security responsibilities to the Government, joint patrols with the Sudanese police forces and enhanced mentoring activities, in particular in community outreach in camps for internally displaced persons, and increased accountability to local communities were implemented by UNAMID. This helped to bridge the credibility gap between local communities, in particular communities of internally displaced persons, and the Government forces
A total of 152,205 formed police operational days to provide reserve support and protection to United Nations police personnel and security for UNAMID installations, humanitarian escorts and the quick-reaction force throughout the greater Jebel Marra area (45 formed police unit personnel from 5 units for 365 days and 32 formed police unit personnel from 6 units for 365 days)	130,212	Formed police operational days were provided to support and protect United Nations police personnel and ensure the security of UNAMID installations, humanitarian escorts and the quick reaction force throughout Darfur. The lower output was due to the termination of the Operation's mandate on 31 December 2020, resulting in the discontinuation of police patrols. During the drawdown, formed police operational days were provided only for the security of UNAMID personnel and assets until the handover of respective team sites
Organization of 156 safety coordination meetings with the Sudan Police Force, local communities and humanitarian agencies in the Jebel Marra area, in coordination with the United Nations country team and all stakeholders, to build trust between the Police Force and the local communities	105	Organized 105 safety coordination meetings with the Sudan Police Forces, local authorities, local communities, non-governmental organizations and humanitarian agencies in coordination with the United Nations country team. The lower output is attributable to the termination of the Operation's mandate
Organization of 676 awareness-raising activities with the Sudan Police Force leadership in the Jebel Marra area on issues of sexual and gender-based violence in order to facilitate the recruitment of female community policing volunteers (1 activity per week for 52 weeks in 12 team sites and 1 temporary operating base)	676	Organized 676 awareness-raising activities with the Sudan Police Force leadership across Darfur, including 5 joint impact assessment workshops with senior Sudan Police Force officers; 43 workshops for 853 Sudan Police Force officers (666 male and 187 female); 231 meetings with 893 Sudan Police Force participants; 96 workshops for 2,995 participants and 366 Sudan Police Force officers; 200 sensitization sessions for Sudan Police Force officers; and 101 detention/juvenile centre visitations with Sudan Police Force officers on issues of sexual and gender-based

		violence, conflict-related sexual violence, human rights, family and child protection, and gender-responsive policing. Additional efforts were made to implement all planned activities prior to the termination of the Operation's mandate
Organization of 6 workshops for members of 90 community committees to strengthen their knowledge of community policing and enhance the relationship between the police and communities in handling security and community tasks	7	Organized 7 workshops for 250 community policing volunteers and internally displaced persons (100 male and 150 female) to strengthen their knowledge of community policing and enhance the relationship between the police and communities in handling security and community tasks. The higher number of workshops is attributable to more focus being placed on community policing initiatives and activities aimed at bridging the trust deficit between the local communities and the Sudan Police Force in anticipation of the termination of the Operation's mandate
Organization of 5 workshops for 225 community policing volunteers on community policing, human rights, sexual and gender-based violence, and family and child protection in order to build their capacity to support community policing activities	8	Workshops were conducted for 300 community policing volunteers and internally displaced persons (150 male and 150 female), on community policing, human rights, sexual and gender-based violence, and family and child protection. The higher output number is attributable to the intensification of these activities in anticipation of the termination of the Operation's mandate, requiring more focus on community policing initiatives
Organization of 4 two-day workshops in 4 team sites for 100 participants on mainstreaming vulnerable sections of society, in particular women and children; expanding the understanding and scope of actors (i.e., civil society organizations, government institutions, women's groups, the Sudan Police Force, United Nations agencies and the general population); the role of the law in providing a predictable environment for those needing protection; and reconciling the various threats to civilian security	6	Organized 6 workshops for 204 community policing volunteers and internally displaced persons (100 male and 104 female) on mainstreaming vulnerable sections of society and reconciling the various threats to civilian security all over Darfur. Prior to the termination of the Operation's assets, these activities were enforced and two additional workshops were held
Organization of 5 coordination and confidence-building meetings for 125 community members and 50 police officers in 5 team sites to specifically address the trust deficit between the community and the Sudan Police Force and other government law enforcement agencies	13	Organized 13 coordination and confidence-building meetings for 1,224 community members (589 male and 635 female) and 100 police officers at 13 team sites to address the trust deficit between the community and the Sudan Police Force and other government law enforcement agencies. The higher number of workshops is attributable to enforcement of these activities in anticipation of the termination of the Operation's mandate, requiring more focus on bridging the trust deficit between the local communities and the Sudan Police Force
Provision of explosive hazards assessment in 200 suspected contaminated areas and	423	Suspected contaminated areas were assessed throughout Darfur from July to December 2020, with 155 confirmed dangerous areas cleared, including 37 in the Jebel Marra area. 8,600 items of unexploded

disposal of 6,000 items of explosive ordnance		ordnance were located and destroyed during these assessments. Prior to the termination of the Operation's mandate, these activities were enhanced and more suspected contaminated areas were assessed
Survey and clearance of 10 UNAMID team sites and mission headquarters in Zalingei, subject to closure, for explosive hazards prior to their handover to the Government of the Sudan	15	All the Operation's team sites were surveyed during the performance period and were verified as being free of explosive hazards, including UNAMID headquarters in Zalingei and the logistics base in El Fasher. Following the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 2559 (2020) of 22 December 2020, in line with the UNAMID drawdown, 14 UNAMID team sites were closed during the performance period. The logistics base in El Fasher will be handed over to the host Government during the liquidation period
Disposal of all ammunition that has expired or that is unsafe for transport received from repatriating troop- and police contributing countries	No	41,389 items of shelf-life expired ordnance and 1,998,478 items of small arms ammunition handed over to the Operation by repatriating UNAMID military and police contingents were safely destroyed. The remaining 1,309,673 items of small arms ammunition are planned to be destroyed during the Operation's liquidation from July to September 2021
Provision of 2 mentoring session to relevant national institutions involved in mine action in Darfur, to strengthen their capacity to address issues related to residual explosive ordnance	No	The idea of providing specific mentoring sessions was abandoned owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, in favour of the provision of continuous on-the-job training by international mentors. On-the-job training would provide guidance and training to the national counterparts on general explosive hazard assessments, explosive ordnance disposal techniques and the preparation of task orders and task implementation plans

Expected accomplishment 2.2: The transitional Government of the Sudan creates a long-term protective environment in Darfur, in line with international humanitarian law and human rights standards

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 Number of engagements with the relevant transitional Government of the Sudan authorities at the local and state levels on protection requirements and international humanitarian law principles to build their capacity in fostering a protective environment (2018/19: 175; 2019/20: 225; 2020/21: 204)

In November and December 2020, UNAMID conducted joint missions with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which served as the protection sector lead, to 13 hotspot areas, totalling to approximately 20 engagements. As a result of a high-level coordination mechanism between the Government of the Sudan and UNAMID, each state created a security committee to discuss with the Operation the modality of such a transfer, including lessons learned and streamlining the transfer of responsibilities

2.2.2 Number of high-level engagements by the Operation leadership with the federal authorities on handing over protection of civilians tasks before the exit of the Operation (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 10; 2020/21: 10)

The Office of the Deputy Joint Special Representative engaged extensively with the Government of the Sudan following its submission of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians to the Security Council. On 16 and 28 July 2021, UNAMID and the host Government held meetings to discuss the Operation's support and agreed to establish a high-level coordination

mechanism. UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan jointly held a high-level workshop in Khartoum on 13 and 14 August 2020, with the parties agreeing on a coordination mechanism and a task force to enhance cooperation. The Operation also engaged with the Walis of the three Darfur states under the UNAMID area of operation – Central, North and South Darfur – to transfer protection of civilians responsibilities to the host Government. Also, a tripartite coordination mechanism comprising the African Union, the United Nations and the Government of the Sudan conducted several meetings to discuss matters related to the protection of civilians, the course of action going forward and the progress achieved in the implementation of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians in two tiers, i.e. physical protection and the creation of a protective environment

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
In conjunction with the United Nations country team, production of 6 protection assessment reports to improve analysis in support of protection of civilians prevention and response actions	Yes	UNAMID staff participated in protection assessment missions in Darfur conducted by UNHCR, the protection sector lead, throughout the reporting period, which led to assessment reports. The Operation also jointly conducted 13 missions to selected hotspots in Central, North and South Darfur in November and December 2020, resulting in comprehensive assessment reports on the protection of civilians needs in Darfur. The reports were then shared with the host Government
Joint mapping with the United Nations country team of areas considered sufficiently stabilized to support a dignified and voluntary return of internally displaced persons	Yes	UNAMID, through the state liaison functions, supported UNHCR in joint mapping exercises during the mandated period
Strengthening of 20 women's protection networks, with a focus on areas of displacement and return	No	Activities were not fully implemented owing to pandemic restrictions and time and operational constraints arising from the termination of the UNAMID mandate, the Operation's drawdown and preparations for the Operation's closure. However, throughout the Juba peace process, UNAMID supported and mentored women's networks across Darfur to develop a coherent plan for the inclusion of their security and protection concerns into the language of the accords and assisted them in their participation in the discussions in Juba and the preparatory phase in Darfur. This was done in close collaboration with the members of the United Nations country team working in similar areas
Organization of 2 workshops with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development on integrating gender perspectives into Darfur state transitional institutions' policies, programmes and legislation within the women and peace and security agenda	No	Activities were not implemented owing to the termination of the Operation's mandate and operational and time constraints in preparation for its closure

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Civilians in Darfur benefit from improved protection and increased access to humanitarian assistance

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.3.1 Advocacy with local authorities on protection and access by the Operation (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 175; 2020/21: 180)	UNAMID undertook advocacy with local authorities over the mandated period on protection issues
2.3.2 Advocacy through state liaison functions with local and state authorities on protection and access (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 75; 2020/21: 24)	UNAMID, through the state liaison functions and in partnership with UNHCR, led engagements on protection issues with local and state-level authorities across North, South, East and West Darfur. Access matters remain the purview of United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which did not participate in state liaison functions-related activities
2.3.3 Protection of civilians-focused assessment and verification missions to the deep field, in coordination with the United Nations country team and humanitarian country team partners (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 140; 2020/21: 12)	In November and December 2020, UNAMID conducted joint protection assessment missions to 13 hotspot areas in Central, North and South Darfur with UNHCR, which served as the protection sector lead. This resulted in a comprehensive assessment report on the protection of civilians in Darfur

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly meetings with the United Nations country team to coordinate the United Nations protection response in Darfur and support data-sharing and handover, in coordination with UNITAMS and the United Nations country team (UNHCR as lead)	3	Bimonthly meetings were held with the United Nations country team on the coordination of the protection response. Also, Joint Protection Group meetings occurred on an as-needed basis as part of the crisis response. Meetings with UNITAMS took place on data-sharing and lasted throughout the drawdown period. OCHA and UNHCR sent representatives to daily Joint Operations Centre meetings from July 2020 until the end of the mandate period, which further enhanced information-sharing and coordination on protection of civilians in the peacekeeping area for transition purposes
Monthly reports on human rights violations and the protection of civilians to provide information and assessments on key protection concerns	Yes	UNAMID produced reports each month that were focused on human rights violations and the protection of civilians, in addition to daily and weekly reporting
Provision of security escorts, when requested by humanitarian actors, in coordination with OCHA	90	Security escorts for humanitarian partners were facilitated by the Operation from April to December 2020
Organization of bimonthly trust-building activities between communities and the national security actors at the community level to support national security actors in endorsing their post-UNAMID protection function	No	No trust-building activities were held owing to the COVID-19 pandemic

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

*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

2.4.1 Number of strategies, policies and action plans elaborated by the transitional Government of the Sudan and/or oversight and legislative bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights, including transitional justice and women's rights in Darfur (2018/19: 2; 2019/20: 2; 2020/21: 2)

UNAMID conducted human rights capacity development and technical assistance support for various State entities, including the National Human Rights Commission. UNAMID undertook key human rights mainstreaming activities within the framework of the "Sudan in transition" initiative in consultation with local partners. That involved prioritizing the provision of support in areas identified by the Government of the Sudan and partners, including training and capacity development support for the Rapid Support Forces; legislative and legal reform workshops for the Sudan Bar Association; expert workshops and a national conference on women's rights; workshops on leadership and human rights responsibility for senior officials of the Government of the Sudan; capacity development for the National Human Rights Commission, as well as human rights mainstreaming in the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. No new action plans or policies were elaborated by the State actors by the time of termination of the UNAMID mandate

2.4.2 Number of outreach sessions conducted by the National Human Rights Commission in the implementation of its human rights action plan (2018/19: 3; 2019/20: 3; 2020/21: 6)

No outreach sessions were held owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and time and operational constraints due to Operation's drawdown and preparations for its closure

2.4.3 Increase in the number of transitional Government of the Sudan responses addressing reports or allegations of human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence, in Darfur (2018/19: 77; 2019/20: 51; 2020/21: 56)

Information regarding the number of responses by the transitional Government of the Sudan addressing reports or allegations of human rights violations in Darfur, including conflict-related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence, could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities

Despite the lack of data available on the number of investigations, throughout the reporting period UNAMID continued to advocate more systematic investigations into the use of force and firearms by national police officers

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

Provision of technical assistance and support, through 2 meetings and 1 workshop, to justice institutions on the integration of human rights-based approaches to justice and legislative reform, and on implementing the recommendations contained in the periodic report on the Sudan

Yes

Technical assistance and support were provided through various workshops to state institutions. This included training for 1,746 participants, including 248 women prison officers, on human rights approaches to prison management and the application of prisons' standard operating procedures for newly recruited officers. UNAMID also held capacity-building workshops for officials in justice sector and law enforcement agencies to promote a culture of respect for human rights; engagement with national institutions, line ministries, civil society to widen the space for human rights cooperation, including

		engagement with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and assisting the Government of the Sudan in implementation of recommendations of the universal periodic review
Provision of technical assistance and logistical support, through 1 workshop and 2 meetings, to the National Human Rights Commission and transitional justice mechanisms in enhancing their capacity to fight impunity, to promote accountability and to develop their knowledge of human rights	Partially	UNAMID assisted the regional office of the Sudanese National Human Rights Commission with the construction and furnishing as follows; the El Fasher office, North Darfur; 4 human rights resource centres in 4 universities; 5 justice and confidence centres in four states of Darfur to promote human rights awareness-raising among internally displaced persons and residents Although the activities were being conducted mostly through implementing partners, there were no face-to-face meetings owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of technical assistance, through 2 workshops, to civil society actors to build their skills to monitor and report on human rights and use human rights-based approaches	2	Awareness training was conducted on transitional justice for 30 civil society members, of whom 15 were women. A training on human rights monitoring was held in Jebel Marra for 25 civil society members, of whom 12 were women
Conduct of 20 field visits to monitor and investigate the human rights situation, comprising 15 fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and local communities and 5 follow-up visits to verify actions taken and follow up on their progress	No	Field visits were not organized owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, although an effort was made to gather information by telephone. Unfortunately, information provided on the phone could not be independently verified
Organization of 3 community awareness-raising campaigns on human rights and dissemination of human rights educational outreach materials to raise awareness of national and international human rights instruments in 4 locations	Partially	There was a train-the-trainers course on human rights for community leaders in Jebel Marra; 30 community leaders benefited, of whom 15 were women
Organization of 4 awareness-raising campaigns on the protection of women's human rights, focusing on sexual violence in conflict and gender-based violence and distribution of advocacy materials	Partially	Discussions were held with rural court judges on their role in gender justice and women's human rights. 400 internally displaced women were empowered on how to respond to gender-based violence and received training on business skills and marketing through the establishment of women's centres
Organization of 2 workshops on combating violence against women, including conflict-related sexual violence in the greater Jebel Marra area	Partially	UNAMID used alternate means to address gender-based violence by training rural court judges and by advocacy

Organization of 3 awareness-raising workshops for the dissemination of the framework of cooperation on combating conflict-related sexual violence in the Sudan	Yes	Paralegals were trained to support gender-based violence case survivors in different internally displaced camps. Community protection mechanisms were strengthened as part of the gender-based violence referral mechanism. Three gender-based violence confidential corners supported the timely, confidential and comprehensive management and referral of rape cases
Organization of 2 three-day consultations on the national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) for 100 members of Darfuri women's regional coalitions/networks	No	No consultations were organized owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities, as well as owing to the COVID-19 pandemic

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.5.1 Number of community-based strategic plans issued and implemented by tribal leaders to end the recruitment and use of children in communal conflicts and other grave violations against children (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 2; 2020/21: 2)

Information regarding the number of community-based strategic plans issued and implemented by tribal leaders to end the recruitment and use of children in communal conflicts and other grave violations against children could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and preparations for its closure

Despite the lack of data available on the number of community-based strategic plans, throughout the reporting period, UNAMID continued to provide support at the community level, including technical support, for the Government of the Sudan in efforts to train local authorities and community members on child rights

2.5.2 Number of meetings held with the National High-level Committee on the Action Plan to provide technical support to the committee in developing a national strategy on the protection of children in conflict (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 1; 2020/21: 1)

Information regarding the number of meetings held with the National High-level Committee on the Action Plan could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and preparations for its closure

Despite the lack of data available on the number of meetings, throughout the reporting period UNAMID, along with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), provided technical support to the Government of the Sudan, which developed a national plan for the prevention of violations against children

2.5.3 Number of child protection committees in Darfur trained to raise awareness of child rights and child protection at the community level to enable communities to take ownership of the protection of children (2018/19: 82; 2019/20: 10; 2020/21: 10)

Information regarding the number of child protection committees in Darfur trained to raise awareness of child rights and child protection at the community level could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and preparations for its closure

Despite the lack of data available on the number of child protection committees in Darfur trained, UNAMID continued to work to strengthen women and child protection coordination mechanisms, including through referrals to psychosocial, medical, legal and other mechanisms related to sexual and gender-based violence

2.5.4 Number of parties to the conflict trained on child rights and child protection to raise their awareness and knowledge of the 6 grave child rights violations and international norms and standards (2018/19: 7; 2019/20: 13; 2020/21: 2)

Information regarding the number of parties to the conflict trained on child rights and child protection could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and preparations for its closure

Despite the lack of data available on the number of parties to the conflict trained, UNAMID continued to implement its protection programme ranging from human rights and the protection of children and women to the protection of civilians, including through capacity-building training and workshops that included the legal protective agencies, community leaders and the general population

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 2 meetings with ethnic leaders to negotiate and provide advice on and support for the drafting and implementation of community-based strategic plans to prevent the use of children in communal conflicts	No	Meetings were not held owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities, as well as owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Organization of 1 meeting with armed groups to promote the adoption of measures to prevent the recruitment and use of child soldiers in communal conflicts	No	Meetings were not held owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities, as well as owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Preparation and submission of 2 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and 2 reports on grave violations committed against children and to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict	No	Reports were not prepared owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities, as well as owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Organization of 5 training sessions on children's rights and child protection for 250 national child protection stakeholders, including members of civil society organizations, community policing volunteers, members of government institutions, members of community-based child protection committees and child protection focal points	Yes	Two capacity-building workshops were held for 75 participants, including 30 paralegals, on providing justice services to internally displaced persons, as well as to women and children. Five workshops were organized for 75 members of the Sudan Police Forces, including 20 women officers, for gender desk officers and for members of civil society organizations
Organization of 10 monitoring missions to field localities and camps for internally displaced persons to follow up on and verify allegations of grave violations committed against children	No	No monitoring missions were organized owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities, as well as owing to the COVID-19 pandemic

Organization of monthly meetings of the monitoring and reporting mechanism working group to follow up on, verify, document and respond to violations perpetrated against children	No	No monthly meetings were organized owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities, as well as owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Organization of 3 community awareness-raising campaigns, under “No child soldiers-protect Darfur”, aimed at ending the recruitment and use of children by armed forces, armed groups and communities in ethnic clashes	No	No community awareness-raising campaigns were organized owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities, as well as owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Organization of 2 training sessions on child protection, on the theme of “Train parties to the conflict on the protection of children/promote local ownership of the protection of the child”, aimed at building the capacity and enhancing the knowledge of parties to the conflict regarding the promotion and protection of the well-being of children affected by the conflict	No	No training sessions were organized owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities, as well as owing to the COVID-19 pandemic

Expected accomplishment 2.6: Strengthened rule of law institutions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.6.1 Number of civil disputes on land resolved by rural courts in compliance with national and international standards (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: 1,800)	During the reporting period, 2,200 civil disputes on land were resolved by the rural courts across Darfur. While the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the activities of the rural courts, its impact was less severe than originally anticipated
2.6.2 Number of policies, guidance materials and standard operating procedures developed and adopted for improved management and accountability of prisons, as foreseen in the national five-year strategic plan for prisons (2018/19: 8; 2019/20: 13; 2020/21: 8)	During the reporting period, 10 policies and standard operating procedures were developed and adopted by the General Directorate of Prisons and Reform for the improved management, operations and accountability of prisons in Darfur. Two additional standard operating procedures for the management of women offenders and juveniles were developed and adopted to guide operations and management at the institutions for vulnerable groups in prisons. In addition, 13 draft standard operating procedures, which were developed in the previous performance period, were adopted for use in prisons
2.6.3 Number of prison officers trained on the newly adopted standard operating procedures for prison management and operations (2018/19: 748; 2019/20: 667; 2020/21: 720)	A total of 863 prison officers were trained on various cadre-specific courses during the reporting period as follows: 150 newly recruited officers were trained on basic prison duties and human rights during the seven-months' initial course, 200 in-service prison officers were trained on a human rights approach to prison management and operations and on the application of standard operating procedures in the day-to-day operations. In addition, 11 courses, which had been postponed in the previous performance period owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, were organized for 513 prisons officers including 8 courses for 338 newly recruited officers and 3 in-service courses for 175 officers

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of support, through organization of 2 workshops, in Khartoum and El Fasher, to federal and state justice and prison authorities, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and UNITAMS, on the transition and transfer of rule of law tasks, especially in hotspot areas, and on the implementation of the protective environment aspects of the National Plan for Civilian Protection	2	Workshops were organized, including a workshop on the transition and transfer of rule of law tasks in Khartoum for federal authorities, UNITAMS and the United Nations country team, and one workshop in El Fasher for state authorities and United Nations country team field officers
Provision of advice on and technical support for the implementation of the provision related to the rule of law, justice and accountability of the anticipated peace agreement, in coordination with UNITAMS, through the organization of 5 state-level capacity-building workshops for the bar association on their role in the National Plan for Civilian Protection and the implementation of the peace agreement	5	State-level capacity-building workshops were organized for the bar association in each Darfur state on their role in coordinating with UNITAMS on the implementation of the rule of law and accountability, as part of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians and the Juba Peace Agreement
Organization of 4 four-day workshops for general prosecutors and police investigators to enhance their capacity to address protection risks and threats in the hotspots in the greater Jebel Marra area and West Darfur	4	Workshops were organized for general prosecutors and police investigators to enhance their capacities to address protection risks and threats in the hotspot areas in the greater Jebel Marra area and in West Darfur
Organization of 2 three-day criminal justice forum workshops for a total of 80 participants to strengthen the coordination among justice actors and civil society in addressing protection of civilian challenges	2	Criminal justice forum workshops on the strengthening of the coordination mechanism were organized for 80 participants drawn from justice stakeholders and civil society
Provision of support in strengthening community engagement in justice delivery, through the organization of 2 capacity-building workshops for paralegals providing services in justice and confidence centres in camps for internally displaced persons in West Darfur	2	Capacity-building workshops on strengthening community engagement in the delivery of justice across Darfur were conducted for paralegals
Provision of office equipment and furniture to 1 prosecution office and 1 rural court in West Darfur and 2 family and child protection centres in the Jebel Marra area, and provision of office equipment for the prosecution offices in Kutum, Kass, Zalingei and Nertiti and for legal advisers of Ministry of Justice in El Fasher and Zalingei, in support of the National Plan for Civilian Protection	10	Prosecution centres in West Darfur, the Jebel Marra area, Kutum, Kass, Zalingei, Nertiti and offices of the legal advisers in El Fasher and Zalingei were made operational after UNAMID had provided office equipment and furniture as part of the support for the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians
Provide technical advice on the development, adoption and validation of 8 standard operating procedures on prisons management through the national prison development meeting	23	10 standard operating procedures including 2 for the management of women offenders and juveniles developed and adopted for use in Darfur prisons. In addition, 13 draft standard operation procedures developed during the previous performance period were also adopted for use during the current period

Organization of 5 two-week training workshops on prison duties and human rights, including application of standard operation procedures in prison operations, for 150 newly recruited prison officers to address protection issues affecting prisons in the hotspot areas (Kutum, Kabkabiyah, Nertiti, Kass and Zalingei)	13	Workshops for 488 newly recruited prisons officers were organized, as follows: 5 training workshops organized, for 150 newly recruited officers, on prison duties, human rights and the application of standard operating procedures in prison operations, in hotspot areas found in Kutum, Kabkabiyah, Nertiti, Kass and Zalingei; and 8 courses, which had been postponed during the previous performance period owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, were organized for 338 newly recruited officers during the current period
Organization of 5 two-week in-service training workshops on a human rights approach to prison management and integration of standard operating procedures into prisons operation for 200 prison officers	8	In-service training workshops for 375 prisons officers were conducted across Darfur, as follows: 5 training workshops for 200 prisons officers on a human rights approach to prison management and the application of standard operating procedures in prisons' day-to-day operations. In addition, 3 in-service courses, which had been postponed during the previous performance period owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, were held for 175 prisons officers during the current period
Weekly meetings with state prison administration authorities on the implementation of the adopted standard operation procedures to strengthen management and operations in prisons in Darfur	260	Weekly meetings were held with state prison administrations across the five Darfur states to give advice on the implementation of the adopted standard operating procedures to strengthen management, operations and security in prisons and reducing riot and breakout incidents
Organization of 5 one-day awareness-raising workshops for police, judiciary, prosecutors and social services and medical personnel on the provision of criminal justice services, in line with resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2429 (2018)	5	Workshops were organized for police, the judiciary, prosecutors and social services, including medical personnel, to raise awareness of the provision of justice services in line with Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 2429 (2018)
Organization of 5 one-day workshops in 5 states on sexual and gender-based violence and operations of the Sudan Police Force gender desks for Police Force gender desk officers	5	Workshops organized in 5 states on sexual and gender-based violence and operations of the Sudan Police Force gender desks for Police Force gender desk officers
Organization of 5 two-day workshops on ethical reporting of sexual and gender-based violence for Sudan Police Force gender desk officers	5	Workshops conducted in 5 states on ethical reporting of sexual and gender-based violence for Sudan Police Force gender desk officers
Conduct of 1 advocacy forum with the judiciary on measures to increase recruitment and participation of women in the formal justice system	1	Advocacy forum conducted with the judiciary on measures to increase recruitment and participation of women in the formal justice system
Organization of 4 round-table workshops for rural and district courts judges and land administration authorities, to enhance linkages between traditional (<i>judiyya</i>), administrative and judicial remedies on land issues	4	Round-table workshops conducted for rural and district court judges and land administration authorities, to enhance linkages between traditional (<i>judiyya</i>), administrative and judicial remedies on land issues

Organization of 1 one-day workshop for district court judges on the adjudication of land disputes	1	Workshop conducted for district court judges on the adjudication of land disputes
Organization of 5 train-the-trainer workshops for district court judges to create a pool of trainers to train rural court judges in Darfur	5	Train-the-trainer workshops conducted for 150 district court judges to train rural court judges in Darfur
Organization of 2 training workshops for rural court judges on mediation of intercommunal conflicts and land management aspects	2	Training workshops conducted for 80 rural court judges on mediation of intercommunal conflicts and land management aspects
Conduct of 10 five-day training courses for 400 Sudan Police Force officers to build their capacity in community-oriented policing initiatives	10	Training workshops conducted for 400 Sudan Police Force officers to build their capacity in community-oriented policing initiatives
Organization of 9 three-days workshops for 45 senior leaders of the Sudan Police Force in Central, South and North Darfur and 3 workshops for 15 senior leaders of the Police Force in each state on change management, command and control, and crime analysis and mapping	9	Workshops conducted for 45 senior leaders of the Sudan Police Force in South, Central and North Darfur on change management, command and control, and crime analysis and mapping
Organization of 7 three-day training workshops for 120 mid-level officers of the Sudan Police Force in Zalingei, Golo and Nertiti in Central Darfur, Kutum and Sortoni in North Darfur, El Geneina in West Darfur and Kalma in South Darfur, and 3 workshop for 40 mid-level officers of the Police Force in each state on police conduct and discipline, protection of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in the workplace, early warning and quick response and implementation of community policing initiative	7	Workshops were conducted for 120 mid-level officers of the Sudan Police Force in Central, North and South Darfur on police conduct and discipline, protection of victims of sexual and gender-based violence in the workplace, early warning and quick response and implementation of community policing initiative
Organization of 31 ten-day training-of-trainer courses for 330 officers of the Sudan Police Force in team sites in Central, South, and North Darfur, including training in Central Darfur on conducting patrols, intelligence-led policing, and investigation of organized and transnational crime, training in South Darfur on early warning, quick response and sexual and gender-based violence, and training in North Darfur on protection of civilians, public order management and investigation of human trafficking and smuggling	31	Train-the-trainer workshops were conducted for 330 officers in Central, South and North Darfur on conducting patrols, intelligence-led policing, investigations of organized transnational crime, early warning, quick response and sexual and gender-based violence, protection of civilians, public order management and investigation of human trafficking and smuggling

Organization of 7 community dialogues with the 125 gender desk officers of the Sudan Police Force in the 5 Darfur states, including hotspots (Kutum, Sortoni, El Geneina, Kalma, Zalingei, Golo and Nertiti) to build trust and confidence within the communities and create awareness of laws related to gender-based violence	7	Community dialogue meetings were conducted with the 125 gender desk officers of the Sudan Police Force in the 5 Darfur states on building trust and confidence within the communities and create awareness of laws related to gender-based violence
Organization of 8 advocacy forums for 130 officers of the Sudan Police Force, including 65 female police officers, to accelerate the recruitment of qualified and motivated women candidates and ensure their admission into the police education system and police services	8	Advocacy forums were conducted for 130 police officers, including 65 women, of the Sudan Police Force to accelerate the recruitment of qualified and motivated women candidates and ensure their admission into the police education system and police service
Provision of equipment to Riyadh and Danderin police stations, Makada police post and Sirba and Rossi community policing centres in West Darfur; Al-Laboub community policing centre in East Darfur; Mershing and Gradia police posts, Kaileik police station and Gatena police post in Kass locality in South Darfur; and Hamidiya police post in Zalingei, Central Darfur	12	Police stations and posts including community policing centres in West, East, South and Central Darfur were operational as a result of the provision of equipment and furniture by UNAMID
Upgrading of a total of 11 Sudan Police Force gender desks through minor renovations of offices and provision of equipment and furniture (office desks, office cabinets, desktop computer and printer, and office and plastic chairs) for 1 gender desk in North Darfur and 10 gender desks in Central Darfur	11	Sudan Police Force gender desks offices in North and Central Darfur were operational as a result of the provision of equipment and furniture
Minor rehabilitation of Kutum police headquarters and Kutum locality main police station, and provision of equipment to 8 police stations in Kutum locality (Fata Borno, Disa, Gabir, Masri, Umm Sulay 'ah, Hashabah, Ssrakoli and Damrat Elshiekh police stations) and 2 police posts in Central Darfur (Gurney village and Guildo police posts in Nertiti locality)	13	Two police institutions renovated and eleven police stations and posts in North and Central Darfur were operational as a result of the provision of equipment and furniture
Expansion and construction of training facilities at Zalingei training school in Central Darfur	1	Training facility constructed at the Zalingei police training centre in Central Darfur
Provision of equipment to 1 community policing centre at Azum and one police station in Nertiti, Central Darfur, in support of community-oriented policing initiative	2	Police facilities, including one community policing centre at Azum in Zalingei and one police station Nertiti, were operational as a result of the provision of equipment and furniture

Organization of a campaign for the creation of quota of at least 15 percent representation of women in key positions in the Sudan Police Force in all states	10	Advocacy campaigns conducted with the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan Police Force leadership for the creation of a 15-per-cent representation of women in key positions in the Sudan Police Force in all states
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Component 3: support for the mediation of community conflict

112. Throughout the reporting period, UNAMID continued to support local and national efforts to address root causes of the conflict in Darfur and to prevent intercommunal violence. Its strategy included sustained support for the Juba peace process, which was aimed at ending the ongoing conflict in a comprehensive manner, as well as empowering local community-based conflict resolution mechanisms, such as crop protection and peaceful coexistence committees, and strengthening community violence mitigation initiatives. However, many activities were put on hold or cancelled as a result of pandemic restrictions, while others had to be modified for remote implementation.

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 increased community engagement (2018/19: 25; 2019/20: 33; 2020/21: 20)	With the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement, the parties to the conflict committed to reducing local-level conflicts through dialogue and joint action. UNAMID provided all support necessary for the signing of the peace agreement. Implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement is the mandate of UNITAMS. UNAMID highlighted the lack of consensus related to the agreement created by the absence of SLA-Abdul Wahid at the peace table, and encouraged all parties to find a suitable platform for the inclusion of this key player in the comprehensive peace process. UNAMID also facilitated and supported the engagement of the local communities (internally displaced persons, community elders, and women and youth) in the Juba process
3.1.2 Number of agreements for peace, reconciliation and the cessation of hostilities signed by the parties to communal conflict (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 3)	One agreement was signed. The Juba Peace Agreement was signed by the transitional Government, the Sudanese Revolutionary Front and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi in Juba on 3 October 2020 and endorsed by the Sovereign Council and the Council of Ministers on 12 October 2021
3.1.3 Establishment of formalized coordination mechanisms to address intercommunal conflicts (2018/19: strengthened collaboration between coordination mechanisms; 2019/20: reinforcement of strengthened collaboration between coordination mechanisms in the greater Jebel Marra area; 2020/21: extension of state-level coordination mechanisms to the greater Jebel Marra area)	UNAMID continued its close collaboration with the Sudanese authorities through the state liaison functions to deliver solutions to the critical drivers of conflict and help to prevent a relapse into conflict. Simultaneously, the Operation worked to provide support for the response of the Sudanese authorities in cases of intercommunal conflict, including by reinforcing protection capacity in the greater Jebel Marra area

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Facilitation of 10 dialogues between farmers and pastoralist groups in the greater Jebel Marra area, in coordination with local authorities, the native administration and other relevant government bodies, to mitigate conflicts and promote peaceful coexistence	7	Dialogues were conducted between farmers and pastoralist groups in the greater Jebel Marra area, namely Saraf Umrah, Tawilah, Shangil Tobaya, Kutum and Kabkabiyah in North Darfur, as well as Nertiti and Golo in Central Darfur. The lower number of dialogues was due to the termination of the UNAMID mandate
Organization of 8 outreach meetings with farmers and pastoralists in the greater Jebel Marra area to promote consultation and initiate dialogue to pre-empt clashes, defuse tensions and resolve conflicts on access to and management of natural resources	7	Dialogues were focused on conflict resolution with the same farmers and pastoral groups as reported above. In-person meetings were curtailed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Organization of 8 meetings with agricultural protection committees, peaceful coexistence committees and reconciliation (<i>ajaweed</i>) committees in the greater Jebel Marra area, to de-escalate conflicts and monitor the implementation of cessation of hostilities and local peace agreements	7	Dialogues reported above also incorporated the empowerment of the agricultural protection committees representing both the farmers and the pastoralist groups, to prevent an escalation of conflicts
Organization of 4 capacity-building workshops on peacebuilding and 2 seminars on good governance in the greater Jebel Marra area for local stakeholders, including civil society, government officials and local authorities, in partnership with the United Nations country team	6	Capacity-building workshops on peacebuilding and good governance for local government institutions and tribal administrations were held in the greater Jebel Marra area. A total of 500 participants, including 150 women leaders, attended these activities in Zalingei, Central Darfur, Shangil Tobaya, North Darfur and in Golo and central Jebel Marra
Organization of 2 meetings with the traditional mechanism (<i>ajaweed</i> or <i>judia</i>) in the greater Jebel Marra area to advocate the inclusion of women in the traditional reconciliation process	No	No meetings were organized owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities
Organization of 6 meetings with the native administration to advocate the inclusion of women in the traditional reconciliation process in Darfur	No	No meetings were organized owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities
Organization of 1 strategic-level stocktaking workshop on mediation of intercommunal conflicts in Darfur	No	Although 2 training workshops were conducted for rural court judges on the mediation of intercommunal conflicts and land management disputes, the strategic-level stocktaking workshop was not held owing to time and operational constraints arising from the termination of the UNAMID mandate, the Operation's drawdown and preparations for its closure

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

*Planned indicators of achievement**Actual indicators of achievement*

3.2.1 Increased number of ex-combatants participating in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and in receipt of reinsertion support (2018/19: 729; 2019/20: 0; 2020/21: 0)

The signing of the Juba Peace Agreement was postponed several times, therefore, there were no disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities initiated by the Government and armed movements during the reporting period

3.2.2 Implementation of targeted employment creation and community stabilization projects focused on youth and women's participation in the greater Jebel Marra area (2018/19: 58; 2019/20: 20; 2020/21: 6)

UNAMID and the United Nations country team implementing partners conducted vocational trainings, rural enterprise development, technical and business management and leadership training to enhance the communities' capacity and assist in their economic growth. Some participants were provided with various equipment, including vermicelli-making machines, tuk-tuks and donkey carts to support their transportation needs. In Azerni village, a group of youth received business skills training and were provided fenced groundnut shelling and oil pressing machines; 50 women were provided diesel water pumps and improved seeds

3.2.3 Increased number of civilians surrendering illegally owned weapons in exchange for livelihood incentives (2018/19: 0; 2019/20: 200; 2020/21: 0)

Information regarding the number of civilians surrendering illegally owned weapons in exchange for livelihood incentives could not be collected owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities

Despite the lack of data available on the number of civilians, throughout the reporting period, UNAMID continued to advocate more systematic investigations into the use of force and firearms by national police officers

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

Organization of monthly meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the United Nations country team and other relevant partners to plan and coordinate support for the implementation of a programme for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants from the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur

No

The activities were not implemented owing to operational and time constraints arising from the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities

Provision of technical and logistical assistance to relevant national institutions, including the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, and reinsertion payment in support of the demobilization of ex-combatants	No	There were no disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities initiated by the Government and armed movements during the reporting period; therefore, no support was provided
Organization of 1 lessons-learned workshop on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in Darfur	Yes	UNAMID documented lessons learned and held a session with UNITAMS and the United Nations country team on lessons learned from its support for the previous disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in Darfur
Organization of 1 strategic-level stocktaking workshop on civilian arms control in Darfur	No	The activities were originally planned to be initiated after 31 December 2020, but were later cancelled in line with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2559 (2020)
Organization of 2 workshops on psychosocial healing of former combatants, including a workshop for officials from the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Government of the Sudan, and a training-of-trainers workshop for field-based personnel of the Commission and Darfur state authorities	No	The activities were originally planned to be initiated after 31 December 2020, but were later cancelled in line with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2559 (2020)
Organization of 2 capacity-building workshops on the integration of a gender perspective into the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; 1 workshop for officials of the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and relevant state line ministries in the greater Jebel Marra area; and 1 workshop for women leaders of civil society organizations/ groups, with a focus on the inclusion of female ex-combatants	No	The activities were originally planned to be initiated after 31 December 2020, but were later cancelled in line with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2559 (2020)
Implementation of 6 community stabilization projects and 2 community security and arms control projects in the greater Jebel Marra area	No	The activities were not initiated as the Operation focused on mandated activities that had commenced during the previous period but had not been completed owing to COVID-19-related restrictions

Component 4: support

113. The support component is tasked with providing rapid, effective, efficient and responsible services to support the implementation of the Operation's mandate through the delivery of related outputs, service improvements and efficiency gains. Support was provided to an average strength of 20 military observers, 3,107 military contingent personnel, 339 United Nations police officers, 1,243 formed police personnel, 402 international staff, 754 national staff, 83 temporary positions, 57

United Nations Volunteers and 4 Government-provided personnel. The support provided included the implementation of conduct and discipline and HIV/AIDS programmes, personnel administration, financial management services, health care, the construction and maintenance of office and accommodation facilities, information technology and communications, air and surface transport operations, supply and resupply operations and the provision of security services Operation-wide.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 Percentage of approved flight hours utilized (excluding search and rescue, medical evacuation/casualty evacuation) (2018/19: 94 per cent; 2019/20: 69 per cent; 2020/21: ≥ 90 per cent)

The Operation utilized 65.9 per cent of approved flight hours. The lower-than-planned number of flight hours utilized is due to the closure of the Operation's team sites and the gradual termination of air asset contracts following the end of mandate in December 2020

4.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2018/19: 10.2 per cent; 2019/20: 9 per cent; 2020/21: 9 per cent ± 2 per cent)

The average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant was 9.3 per cent. The higher-than-planned vacancy rate resulted from the separation of UNAMID personnel and the cessation of recruitments during the period from 1 July to 31 December 2020 in preparation for the Operation's drawdown and liquidation

4.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2018/19: 28 per cent; 2019/20: 26 per cent; 2020/21: 27 per cent)

The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 26 per cent

4.1.4 Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 (2018/19: 38; 2019/20: 87; 2020/21: ≤ 75)

The Operation did not undertake roster recruitments during the reporting period owing to the drawdown and preparations for its liquidation

4.1.5 Average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 (2018/19: 105; 2019/20: 154; 2020/21: ≤ 124)

The Operation did not undertake post-specific recruitments during the reporting period owing to the termination of the mandate of the Operation and the prioritization of liquidation activities

4.1.6 Overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard (2018/19: 64; 2019/20: 66; 2020/21: 100)

The overall score on the Administration's environmental management scorecard during the performance period was 73

4.1.7 Percentage of all information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2018/19: 78 per cent; 2019/20: 84 per cent; 2020/21: 95 \geq per cent)

The Operation resolved 92 per cent of information and communication technology incidents. The lower-than-planned rate was due to the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

4.1.8 Overall score on the Department of Operational Support property management index based on 20 underlying key performance indicators (2018/19: 1,511; 2019/20: $\geq 1,341$; 2020/21: $\geq 1,800$)	UNAMID has been assessed against the performance targets for entities in liquidation, which is set to 1,200 points. For results-based budgeting purposes, the expected performance index for liquidating missions is set to 1,080. During the performance period UNAMID reached 863 points
4.1.9 Deviation from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and the timeliness of purchase (2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: not applicable; 2020/21: ≤ 20 per cent)	Achieved 33 percent of the planned quantities to be purchased. The lower-than-planned rate is mainly due to activities limited to supporting UNITAMS because of the Operation's drawdown and closure of team sites
4.1.10 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation on 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent; 2020/21: 100 per cent)	100 percent of contingent personnel were in standard-compliant United Nations accommodations as of 30 June 2021
4.1.11 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2018/19: 99 per cent; 2019/20: 99 per cent; 2020/21: 95 per cent)	UNAMID achieved a compliance rate of 95 per cent with United Nations standards for delivery, quality and stock management of rations

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	<p>The UNAMID environmental action plan is in line with the Department of Operational Support environmental strategy, tailored to the Operation's drawdown, which was aimed at maximizing efficiency in the sustainable use of resources and minimizing the Operation's environmental footprint on the host country</p> <p>The Operation's key achievements during the period include the environmental site closure and clearance strategy derived from the Department of Operational Support and Operation-specific environmental guidelines. 14 locations, including the Operation's former headquarters, were cleaned up and handed over after certification by the Government of the Sudan. In addition, UNAMID disposed of 240,650 kg of e-waste, about 25,358 kg of ballistic protective equipment, about 52,932 kg of various chemical products, about 5,200 kg of medical waste, 25,200 kg of unwanted paper records and 6,000 used mattresses, and reclaimed 130 cylinders of R-22 refrigerant gas. Moreover, UNAMID remediated (fertilized) about 636 m³ of oil- and diesel-contaminated soil, installed and commissioned 1 biomedical incinerator at the El Fasher maternity hospital as a gift to the Government of the Sudan, continued to monitor the groundwater</p>

		levels in El Fasher and Zalingei, produced 550 tree seedlings and donated 300 to the University of El Fasher, re-used treated wastewater for the irrigation of trees and dust control; replaced ablution units with highly water-efficient ablution units, fitted with solar water heaters and motion-sensing lights, replaced existing air conditioners with energy-efficient ones, and facilitated one technical visit by the Environmental Technical Support Unit team of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management strategy and blueprint	Yes	UNAMID has been able to support the implementation of the Department of Operational Support supply chain management strategy and blueprint. In that regard, the Operation completed the inventory verification and accounting for discrepancies. A similar approach was implemented to complete relevant verifications at closing team sites and sectors to ensure that all assets were accounted for and relevant write-offs and disposals processed as planned
Aviation services		
Operation and maintenance of 10 aircraft (2 fixed-wing and 8 rotary-wing aircraft)	Yes	<p>Operated and maintained: 2 fixed-wing aircraft and 8 rotary-wing aircraft</p> <p>The number of rotary-wing aircraft was reduced to 6 from March to May 2021. During June 2021, the Operation operated and maintained 2 fixed-wing and 2 rotary-wing aircraft</p> <p>4 military rotary-wing aircraft positioned at UNAMID only flew 29 hours to be transferred from UNAMID to UNISFA</p>
Provision of a total of 5,588 planned flight hours from commercial providers for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation	Yes	<p>3,688 flights hours (1,190 with fixed wing and 2,498 with rotary wing) were performed by commercial providers for all services including for passengers, cargo, patrols and observation, search and rescue, and casualty and medical evacuation</p> <p>The lower-than-planned number of hours was attributable to the limited operation of aircraft owing to restrictions on the movement of aircraft in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic in the Sudan</p>
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 10 aircraft and 14 airfields and landing sites	Yes	UNAMID provided oversight of the aviation safety standard for:
	10	Aircraft
	14	Airfields and landing sites (11 landing sites and 3 airfields (El Fasher, Nyala and Khartoum))
		The reported sites were all in use up to December 2020, after which there was a gradual closure of the

different team sites and thus no requirement for oversight at those sites. As at the end of June, only El Fasher and Khartoum airfields remained in use by the operation

Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance, and accounting services for a budget of \$474.0 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	Provision was made for \$484.7 million, in line with delegated authority and the total approved resources for the 2020/21 period. The actual expenditure reported is based on the final UNAMID appropriation of \$477.3 million
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Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resources services for up to 1,564 authorized civilian personnel (527 international staff, 872 national staff, 97 temporary positions and 68 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, travel, recruitment, post management, budget preparation, training and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority	Yes	<p>The operation provided human resource services to an average 1,296 civilian personnel comprising: 402 international staff, 754 national staff, 83 general temporary staff and 57 United Nations Volunteers</p> <p>UNAMID successfully managed human resource services and support for civilian personnel, including staff entitlements, leave, appointments, recruitment, training, staff performance and other staff related support functions, in line with delegated authority. However, pursuant to resolution 2559 (2020), by which the Security Council terminated the mandate of the Operation, civilian personnel services were focused on staff separation, repatriation and placement. The lower number of staff supported is due to the gradual drawdown of the operation, with staff separation being conducted between January and June 2021</p>
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Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for all mission sites	Yes	Maintenance and repair services were provided for 23 locations
Implementation of 5 construction, renovation and alteration projects	Partially	A lower number of construction projects were implemented owing to cancellation or downscaling of the UNAMID construction projects planned for the drawdown period, including construction of the waste management yard in Zalingei and the tipping sites in Zamzam and Nyala. Planned renovation and alteration activities at the Operation's Liaison Office in Khartoum were also cancelled owing to the UNAMID drawdown and preparations for its liquidation
Operation and maintenance of 1,369 United Nations-owned generators	Yes	<p>Maintenance and repair services were provided for 1,369 United Nations-owned generators and 23 contingent-owned generators in the first half of the financial year</p> <p>As at 30 June 2021, the number of operational generators decreased to 47 owing to the UNAMID drawdown and preparations for its liquidation</p>

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (including 18 water and waste treatment plants and 36 boreholes)	Yes	<p>Operated and maintained 18 water and waste treatment plants and 36 boreholes in the first half of the financial year</p> <p>With the gradual drawdown and closure of the team sites, UNAMID only had 6 water and wastewater treatment plants and 7 boreholes at the end of June 2021</p>
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, at 23 sites	Yes	UNAMID provided waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal at 23 sites for the first half of the financial year. With the gradual closure of the different sites, the number of sites served kept reducing month by month between January and June 2021. By end of June, only 3 sites were operational and required these services
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 23.4 million litres of fuel (5 million litres for air operations, 1.8 million litres for ground transportation and 16.6 million litres for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities	Yes	<p>Managed the supply and storage of 13.2 million litres for generators and other facilities, 1.4 million litres for ground transportation and 4.1 million litres for air operations and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities</p> <p>The lower consumption across the different categories of fuel is due to the termination of the mandate and closure of team sites, separation of staff and repatriation of uniformed personnel</p>
Geospatial, information and telecommunications technology		
Provision of and support for 1,877 handheld portable radios, 783 mobile radios for vehicles and 35 base station radios	No	UNAMID maintained and supported 1,750 handheld portable radios, 672 mobile radios for vehicles and 16 base stations. The reduced requirement was attributable to the discontinuation of unserviceable equipment and the drawdown of the operation, with a gradual reduction of personnel
Operation and maintenance of 1 radio production facility	Yes	UNAMID maintained and provided technical support for 1 radio production facility
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 1 Earth station hub, 34 very small aperture terminals, 78 telephone exchanges and 109 microwave links, as well as provision of mobile phone service plans	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained 34 very small aperture terminal systems, 54 telephone exchanges and 95 microwave links for voice, fax, video and data communications. The lower number of items of equipment operated and maintained, including the discontinuation of the Earth station hub, stemmed from a change of information and communications technology (ICT) network topology in line with the UNAMID drawdown

Provision of and support for 2,101 computing devices and 239 printers for an average strength of 2,106 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 106 computing devices and 13 printers installed for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	Yes	UNAMID provided and supported 1,759 computing devices and 186 printers for an average strength of 2,106 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 95 computing devices and 11 printers installed for the connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services. The lower-than-budgeted holdings of computing devices were due to the discontinuation of unserviceable equipment and the UNAMID drawdown
Support for and maintenance of 35 local area networks and wide area networks at 89 sites	Yes	UNAMID supported and maintained 35 local area networks and wide-area networks at 85 ICT sites. The change in requirement was attributable to a change of ICT network topology due to the UNAMID drawdown
Analysis of geospatial data covering 350,000 km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers, and production of 1,785 maps	Yes	Analysis of geospatial data was conducted covering 350,000 km ² . In addition, UNAMID maintained topographic and thematic layers and produced 762 maps. The lower-than-planned requirement was attributable to the drawdown of the operation in the second half the financial year

Medical services

Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (1 level I clinic and 2 level I-plus hospitals) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (24 level I clinics and 1 level II-plus hospital) in 16 locations and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 2 other level III hospitals in Khartoum	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained United Nations-owned medical facilities (1 level I clinic and 2 level I-plus hospitals), supported contingent-owned medical facilities (24 level I clinics, 1 level II-plus hospital) in 16 locations and maintained contractual arrangements with 2 other level III hospitals in Khartoum
Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 4 level IV hospitals in 4 locations outside the mission area (Egypt, Kenya, South Africa and United Arab Emirates)	Yes	UNAMID maintained medical evacuation arrangements to 4 level IV hospitals in 4 locations outside the mission area (Egypt, Kenya, South Africa and United Arab Emirates)

Uniformed personnel services

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 6,550 authorized military and police personnel (49 military observers, 135 military staff officers, 3,866 contingent personnel, 760 United Nations police officers and 1,740 formed police personnel) and 6 government-provided personnel	Yes	Emplaced, rotated, and repatriated an average strength of 6,288 of deployed uniformed personnel comprising: 20 military observers, 83 military staff officers, 3,038 military contingent personnel, 339 United Nations police officers and 1,243 formed police personnel
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 22 military and formed police units	Yes	UNAMID inspected, verified and reported on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment for 22 military and formed police units at 15 team sites before the repatriation of units to their respective home countries
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 3,866 military contingent and 1,636 formed police personnel	Yes	UNAMID supplied and stored rations, combat rations and water for an average strength of 3,107 military contingent and 1,243 formed police personnel

Support for the processing of claims, including official travel requests and entitlements, for an average strength of 4,050 military and 2,500 police personnel and 6 government-provided personnel	Yes	UNAMID processed claims, including travel requests and entitlements, for an average strength of 3,127 military and 1,582 police personnel and 4 government-provided personnel
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Vehicle management and ground transportation services

Operation and maintenance of 1,157 United Nations-owned vehicles (including 575 light passenger vehicles, 272 special purpose vehicles, 8 ambulances, 15 armoured vehicles and 287 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), through 2 main workshops and 7 repair facilities at 9 locations, and provision of daily shuttle services 7 days a week transporting United Nations personnel within mission area	Yes	<p>UNAMID operated and maintained 1,157 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 575 light passenger vehicles, 272 special-purpose vehicles, 8 ambulances, 15 armoured vehicles and 287 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments at 2 main workshops and 7 repair facilities at 9 locations</p> <p>With the drawdown, there was a gradual reduction in vehicles and vehicular equipment, and by the close of June 2021, UNAMID had 244 vehicles and items of vehicular equipment</p>
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UNAMID operated a daily shuttle service 7 days a week, transporting United Nations personnel from their accommodations to their office locations and contingent personnel from the transit camps to the various airports at the time of troops' repatriation

Security

Provision of security services, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area
24-hour close protection to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services were provided to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials on a 24-hour basis
Operation-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 120 residences	Yes	Security assessments were conducted, including 37 residential surveys. The lower-than-expected number of residences assessed was attributable to the closure of team sites in line with the Security Council resolution 2559 (2020) , in which the Council authorized the drawdown and subsequent liquidation of the operation
Conduct of a total of 1,084 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission personnel and security induction training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission personnel	Yes	UNAMID conducted 520 information sessions on security awareness, contingency plans, security induction training and primary fire training and drills for all new mission personnel. The lower-than-expected number of sessions was attributable to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions on face-to-face interaction, coupled with the current drawdown and liquidation phase of the Operation

Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel through prevention,	Yes	UNAMID implemented its action plan with few COVID-19-related modifications, so as to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse among all military,
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including training, and the monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action

police and civilian personnel. To strengthen their capacity to deal with issues related to sexual exploitation and abuse, 100 per cent of newly arrived personnel (military, police and civilian) were given induction training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, using a videoconferencing application. UNAMID conducted induction and refresher training sessions using Teams to train 6,423 UNAMID personnel during the 2020/21 period. UNAMID also conducted 23 misconduct risk assessments of various team sites to proactively identify potential risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse and other forms of misconduct. Appropriate mitigating and remedial actions have been taken on all risks identified. The implementation of the plan was closely monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Operation's sexual exploitation and abuse task force during the pre-drawdown phase

HIV/AIDS

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

Yes

UNAMID operated and maintained voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel and implemented HIV awareness-raising programmes, including peer education, for all mission personnel

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

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

Category	Variance			
	Apportionment	Expenditure	Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	974.5	1 105.6	(131.1)	(13.5)
Military contingents	129 125.0	129 282.9	(157.9)	(0.1)
United Nations police	15 401.6	16 823.0	(1 421.4)	(9.2)
Formed police units	53 285.7	51 470.9	1 814.8	3.4
Subtotal	198 786.8	198 682.4	104.4	0.1
Civilian personnel				
International staff	142 615.7	137 834.2	4 781.5	3.4
National staff	43 186.9	44 924.6	(1 737.7)	(4.0)
United Nations Volunteers	3 612.7	5 202.3	(1 589.6)	(44.0)
General temporary assistance	8 207.2	7 319.9	887.3	10.8
Government-provided personnel	168.6	175.6	(7.0)	(4.1)
Subtotal	197 791.1	195 456.6	2 334.5	1.2
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	120.6	150.0	(29.4)	(24.4)
Official travel	1 648.3	1 459.6	188.7	11.4
Facilities and infrastructure	16 733.2	15 768.5	964.7	5.8
Ground transportation	1 625.2	1 518.5	106.7	6.6
Air operations	25 805.4	26 983.9	(1 178.5)	(4.6)
Marine operations	18.5	18.5	—	—
Communications and information technology	10 332.6	9 149.3	1 183.3	11.5
Medical	1 769.4	1 342.5	426.9	24.1
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	30 056.0	26 813.0	3 243.0	10.8
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	88 109.2	83 203.8	4 905.4	5.6
Gross requirements	484 687.1	477 342.8	7 344.3	1.5
Staff assessment income	22 025.5	19 078.4	2 947.1	13.4
Net requirements	462 661.6	458 264.4	4 397.2	1.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	484 687.1	477 342.8	7 344.3	1.5

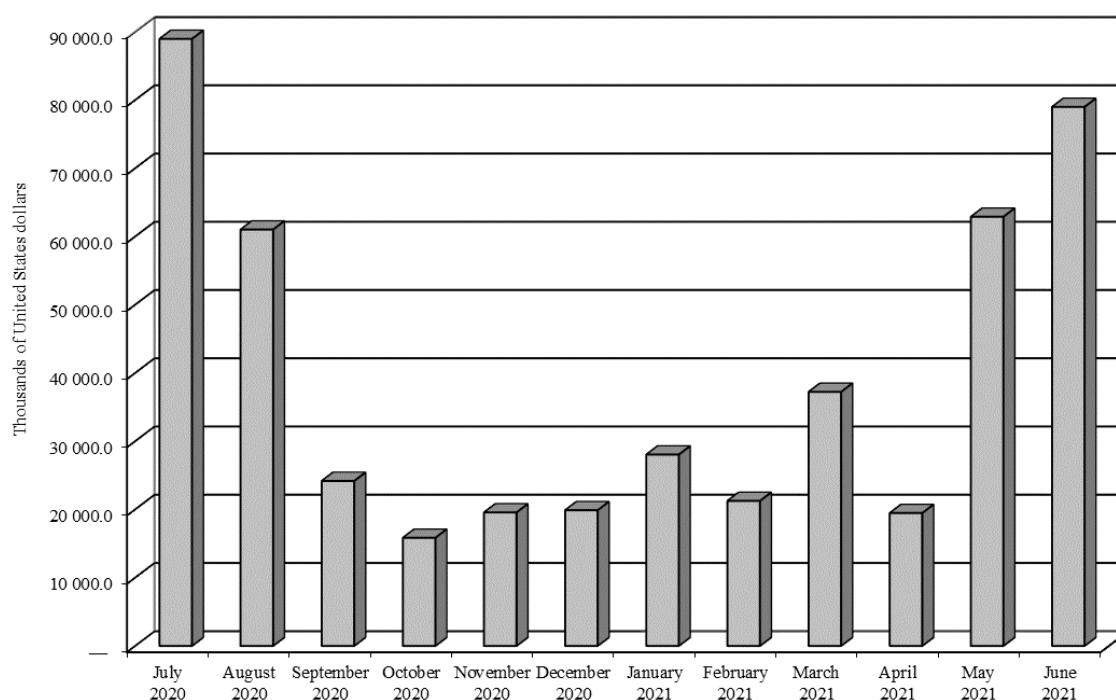
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	198 786.8	–	198 786.8
II. Civilian personnel	197 791.1	–	197 791.1
III. Operational costs	88 109.2	–	88 109.2
Total	484 687.1	–	484 687.1
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			–

114. There were no redeployments across groups during the reporting period.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



115. The higher level of expenditures in July and August 2020 was attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for standard troop and formed police unit cost reimbursement and claims relating to contingent-owned equipment, major equipment and self-sustainment based on the availability of cash to the Operation. The higher level of expenditure in March, May and June 2021 was attributable mainly to the creation of obligations and the provision of disbursements related to the repatriation of uniformed personnel and contingent-owned equipment, as well as to the separation of civilian personnel.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	533.0
Other/miscellaneous revenue	2 002.5
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	9 073.2
Total	11 608.7

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	22 808.8
Formed police units	12 428.0
Subtotal	35 236.8
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	12 088.2
Formed police units	5 117.4
Subtotal	17 205.6
Total	52 442.4
<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i> <i>Effective date</i> <i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to mission area	
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.6 1 July 2017 June 2017
Logistics and road conditions factor	3.8 1 July 2017 June 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.7 1 July 2017 June 2017
B. Applicable to home country	
Incremental transportation factor	0.0–3.75

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	1 123.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	1 123.0

^a Includes the value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan (\$73,600), landing rights at airport (\$301,900), embarkation/disembarkation fees at seaports (\$379,200), radio frequency fees (\$112.4) and vehicle registration (\$255,900).

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$131.1)	(13.5%)

116. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the higher-than-budgeted mission subsistence allowance paid to military observers for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	(\$157.9)	(0.1%)

117. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the increased cost of repatriation for military contingent personnel resulting from the increased price of commercial charter flights; and (b) provisions made to cover the death and disability claims received but not yet processed. The increased requirements were also offset mainly by reduced requirements under standard troop cost reimbursements owing to an actual average vacancy rate for military contingents of 9.5 per cent compared with zero per cent budgeted for the Operation's mandated and drawdown periods.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$1 421.4)	(9.2%)

118. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) higher-than-budgeted mission subsistence allowance paid to United Nations police officers for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021; and (b) increased requirements under travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to the increased cost of commercial air travel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$1 814.8	3.4%

119. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower cost of freight of contingent-owned equipment resulting from the requirement to retain additional formed police units for the liquidation, from the change in composition of the guard unit and from combining shipments of contingent-owned equipment for different units located in the same region. The reduced requirements were partially offset by increased requirements under travel on emplacement, and rotation and repatriation of formed police units owing to the higher cost of air travel and by a provision made to cover the death and disability claims received but not yet processed.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	\$4 781.5	3.4%

120. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) lower-than-planned payments due to staff members at the time of separation from service; and (b) lower danger payments owing to staff members availing themselves of remote working arrangements in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic in regions where such payments are not provided. The reduced requirements were partially offset by increased requirements for international staff salary costs that stemmed from a higher post adjustment of 74 per cent between February and June 2021, compared with the

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

70.1 per cent in January 2021, when the additional request for resources to cover the UNAMID drawdown had been formulated.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$1 737.7)	(4.0%)

121. The increased requirements were attributable primarily to retroactive payments made for overtime work performed during the 2012–2014 period. The increased requirements were partially offset by reduced requirements in salaries, danger pay and common staff costs owing to lower actual average level and step compared with the budgeted level, as well as the accelerated separation of national staff owing to the Operation's drawdown.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$1 589.6)	(44.0%)

122. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a provision to cover payments due to international United Nations Volunteers at the time of their repatriation. The increase in the volunteer living allowance owing to an increase in the post adjustment multiplier for the Sudan also contributed to increased requirements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$887.3	10.8%

123. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-planned payments due to staff at the time of their separation from service owing to a higher number of reassignments to other United Nations field operations and United Nations offices.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$29.4)	(24.4%)

124. The increased requirements were attributable to the posting of expenditures related to travel for international contractors under this class of expenditure instead of under the other supplies, services and equipment class of expenditures, where such resources were budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	\$188.7	11.4%

125. The reduced requirements were attributable to reduced travel within the mission area resulting from the cancellation of in-person substantive activities and to reduced international travel because of restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$964.7	5.8%

126. The reduced requirements were attributable to the termination of the mandate and the accelerated closure of camps which led to: (a) the cancellation and downscaling of construction projects as the host Government expressed its desire to receive the closed team sites "as is", without additional refurbishments; (b) lower requirements for security services and generator fuel owing to the accelerated closure of some of the camps.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$106.7	6.6%

127. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) a higher-than-anticipated decrease in the UNAMID ground transportation fleet, which led to lower requirements mainly under liability insurance; (b) utilization of existing spare parts instead of procuring new items.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	(\$1 178.5)	(4.6%)

128. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) higher costs for rent and operation of the rotary-wing aircraft owing to higher-than-planned reliance on air support during the UNAMID drawdown and the need to cover guaranteed flight hours; and (b) the higher-than-planned cost of fuel owing to an increase in the cost per litre and insufficiency of the aviation fuel already held in stock during the UNAMID drawdown.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications and information technology	\$1 183.3	11.5%

129. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the faster-than-planned drawdown of the UNAMID information technology and communications infrastructure due to the termination of the Operation's mandate and the decommission of more information technology equipment than originally anticipated. The cancellation or change of format of public information events also contributed to the reduced requirements.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$426.9	24.1%

130. The reduced requirements were attributable to lower requirements for medical supplies, including personal protective equipment, owing to the termination of the Operation's mandate and the consequent lower demand due to the reduction of personnel. The reduced requirements were partially offset by the higher-than-planned number of cases that required medical intervention.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$3 243.0	10.8%

131. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) lower-than-planned costs for freight of United Nations-owned assets and to the higher-than-anticipated number of UNAMID assets transferred to other United Nations field operations at the cost of the receiving office, gifted to the local authorities or sold locally; (b) the cancellation of a number of UNAMID programmatic activities owing to the termination of the Operation's mandate; and (c) lower demand for individual contractor services owing to the closure of Operation's team sites and reliance on the Operation's existing capacities.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$7,344,300 with respect to the period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2021 amounting to \$11,608,700 from investment revenue (\$533,000), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$2,002,500), and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$9,073,200).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution [75/251](#) C, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

A. General Assembly

(Resolution [75/251](#) C)

Decision/request

Action taken to implement decision/request

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the tripartite nature of the Operation is maintained during the liquidation period (para. 8).

The tripartite nature of the Operation was maintained throughout the lifetime of the Operation, through joint meetings and reporting mechanisms as well as planning and appointment of its senior personnel. During the drawdown period, the African Union Peace and Security Commission visited the Sudan several times to assess the situation and the Operation's activities. Recently, a visit of the African Union officials took place, on 31 March 2021. The Head of the Operation consulted regularly with the Head of the African Union Liaison Office in the Sudan on the operations of UNAMID. The tripartite coordination and consultations will continue throughout the liquidation period.

Also, as requested by the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission commenced, in August 2021, a joint study of lessons learned from the African Union-United Nations partnership with respect to UNAMID. The lessons-learned study was completed and submitted to the Security Council (see [S/2021/1099](#)).

Notes the hybrid nature of the Operation, and in that regard stresses the importance of ensuring full coordination of efforts during its drawdown phase between the African Union, the United Nations and the host country (para. 9).

UNAMID worked closely with the African Union, the United Nations country team and the Government of the Sudan during the drawdown period. On 7 January 2021, UNAMID established an integrated team from different substantive sections of UNAMID as part of

the joint arrangements with the United Nations country team to enable the entities in the United Nations country team that are programme leads to finalize the residual activities of programmatic cooperation. The integrated team supported the transition of all residual activities from several work streams, particularly those in the state liaison functions mechanism, from UNAMID to the United Nations country team. Moreover, UNAMID facilitated information-sharing and analysis with UNITAMS.

On 28 February 2021, the Under-Secretary-General for Operational Support, during his visit to the Sudan, convened a session with the Head of the African Union Liaison Office in Khartoum, at which they reviewed United Nations and African Union transition strategies post-UNAMID mandate.

A delegation of the African Union Peace and Security Council, consisting of 23 dignitaries led by the Ambassador of Kenya, Jean Njeri Kamau, visited the Sudan from 30 March to 1 April 2021, to assess the UNAMID ongoing drawdown processes. During their field visit to El Fasher on 31 March 2021, the delegates met with the North Darfur State Wali and thereafter spent time in Abu Shawk with internally displaced persons; discussions were held on the Operation's exit and transition preparedness. Furthermore, the delegation held discussions with the UNAMID leadership in El Fasher. Concluding deliberations were also conducted in Khartoum with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during which the Peace and Security Council commended the Government of the Sudan on its continued cooperative efforts in supporting the UNAMID drawdown.

Furthermore, UNAMID held a high-level engagement and negotiations that culminated in the signing of the framework agreement between the Government and UNAMID on the handover of UNAMID team sites and assets exclusively for civilian use, on 4 March 2021. The framework agreement underpinned and complemented the handover arrangements and associated documents related to team sites that were being closed and handed over to the various Darfur states on behalf of the Government of the Sudan. The framework agreement provided for the establishment of appropriate committees at the central (joint task force) and state levels (technical committees) for the coordination of the handover process with UNAMID and ensured that team sites and assets handed over by UNAMID would be properly managed, used and accounted for, guaranteeing the civilian end-use of

<p>Requests the Secretary-General to include in future mission liquidation plans a risk assessment, mitigation measures to prevent any possible theft of assets and appropriate steps to recover stolen assets, in accordance with the relevant staff and financial regulations and rules (para. 11).</p>	<p>former UNAMID teams sites and assets, as well as the physical protection thereof. Such coordination with these committees is expected to continue throughout the liquidation process.</p> <p>Cooperation with the Government of the Sudan during the drawdown period was also secured by the Agreement of 9 February 2008 between the United Nations, the African Union and the Government of the Sudan concerning the status of UNAMID as a peacekeeping mission (the status-of-forces agreement). The Government of the Sudan established a joint task force as an operational coordination mechanism with UNAMID on the Operation's drawdown and liquidation. Agreement was also reached with the host Government for UNAMID to provide periodic notifications to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan to keep the Government of the Sudan informed about upcoming road convoy schedules and the movement, transfers and repatriation of contingents and United Nations-owned equipment.</p> <p>UNAMID adopted a robust approach to deterring theft (or attempted theft) of assets during the liquidation. Cases of theft or attempted theft were treated seriously, in line with the existing United Nations policies, with administrative actions taken against staff and non-staff UNAMID personnel who were found to have participated in such malfeasance.</p>
<p>Recalls the recommendations of the Board of Auditors relating to the disposal of assets, requests the Secretary-General to review the compliance of the Operation on this matter, and also requests the Secretary-General to determine the appropriate disposal methods in full compliance with relevant regulations and rules (para. 12).</p>	<p>To secure its assets, UNAMID enhanced physical security measures, which included congregating assets in select locations for ease of management and monitoring, increased mobile and foot patrols in camps, improved lighting in vulnerable areas, especially along the perimeter fence, and implementation of a strict gate pass system.</p> <p>In cases of theft, UNAMID engaged with the police authorities for assistance in recovery. Such engagements have been successful in a number of cases, where the stolen assets were recovered.</p>
	<p>To manage the disposal of assets during the drawdown period, the previously formed asset drawdown task force was reinvigorated. UNAMID also formed a dedicated Assets Management Unit and reorganized the asset management functions under the Supply Chain Management pillar. In line with the existing United Nations policies, the list of assets, including details and their condition, was submitted to other field operations. A significant amount of equipment, including engineering, transport, security, information</p>

*Decision/request**Action taken to implement decision/request*

Emphasizes the importance of the accountability system of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen risk management, transparency and internal controls in the management of peacekeeping budgets in order to facilitate mandate implementation and to report thereon in his next report (para. 13).

Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve oversight of the activities of peacekeeping missions and implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, and in this regard to avoid deficiencies in management and related economic losses with the aim of ensuring full compliance with financial regulations and rules, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 14).

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that necessary arrangements are made to transfer residual activities to the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations country team and the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan, as appropriate, and to report thereon in the context of the final performance report (para. 15).

technology and communications, and medical equipment, was transferred to other missions. Remaining equipment was sent either to the United Nations reserve or disposed of through sales to the United Nations country team and the Government of the Sudan, commercial sales, gifting, processing into scrap and destruction, as required. The technical units and Local Property Survey Board were involved in all cases while some cases were referred to the United Nations Property Survey Board at Headquarters.

UNAMID adopted a risk-based approach during the drawdown period. An updated risk register covering the drawdown period was prepared and disseminated to all managers. The register was used as a management tool in the planning and execution of drawdown activities. In addition, with a view to entrenching risk management during the drawdown period, the Chief of the Risk Management and Compliance Unit has been serving as a member of the liquidation management team.

The Operation continued to strengthen the internal controls by ensuring that controls are not diluted or disregarded during the currently on-going liquidation period. Budget monitoring remains an area of significant focus. Budget utilization forms part of the weekly reporting items to the liquidation management team.

UNAMID continued to make every effort to ensure that the recommendations of the oversight bodies were implemented in a timely manner. UNAMID maintained the Risk Management and Compliance Unit as part of the liquidation team with the role of facilitating the work of oversight bodies and following up on the implementation of audit recommendations. As part of the key performance indicators in liquidation, the Risk Management and Compliance Unit reports the status of open recommendations on a regular basis to the Head of the Operation and the senior management team.

On the basis of the provisions of resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), in which the Security Council endorsed a whole-of-system approach for the transfer of some substantive functions to the United Nations country team, UNAMID started to collaborate with the country team through joint analysis, planning and delivery to provide sustainable solutions to the critical drivers of conflict. UNAMID co-located a number of staff members with the country team in the four Darfur state capitals to support the implementation of activities in the identified priority areas.

Requests effective collaboration with relevant United Nations entities during the liquidation process, taking into account lessons learned from previous liquidations, including on effective and early asset and property disposal and mitigation of negative environmental impacts, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to draw on lessons learned and best practices for future drawdowns and closures (para. 16).

From February 2019, following the issuance of the planning directive of the Secretary-General to operationalize the drawdown and liquidation of UNAMID, the Joint Transition Cell was established to provide technical support and coordinate the transition. The Joint Transition Cell coordinated the implementation, monitoring and reporting of programmatic activities implemented under the state liaison functions concept in collaboration with the United Nations country team. The Joint Transition Cell functions were transferred to the integrated team, which is tasked with overseeing the completion of both state liaison functions and core programmatic residual activities.

Between January and April 2021, the integrated team, together with the UNITAMS Peacebuilding Unit, held virtual events enabling a large audience to benefit from the thematic expertise of UNAMID staff, who gave presentations on a wide array of topics ranging from the protection of civilians to conflict resolution, the rule of law, human rights monitoring, and police work in Darfur. Furthermore, UNAMID facilitated direct access for UNITAMS staff to existing datasets of the UNAMID Joint Mission Analysis Cell as a knowledge-sharing measure.

Various State institutions, including Sudanese security agencies, were trained on different thematic areas to enable the Government of the Sudan to take over responsibilities previously held by UNAMID; those included the protection of civilians, human and women's rights, and the protection of children, among other thematic areas.

UNAMID asset disposal activities were performed in compliance with the existing United Nations asset management policies and guidelines issued by United Nations Headquarters. In addition, the Director of Mission Support issued guidance on assets disposal, while the Joint Special Representative issued guidance on the handover of team sites. In line with the guidelines, joint inspection teams carried out the physical verification of assets and infrastructure for each site and prepared a detailed listing of all assets. The list of assets was shared with other United Nations field operations for possible transfer, and to the United Nations country team for sale, donation or gifting.

*Decision/request**Action taken to implement decision/request*

Acknowledges the proposed duration of 12 months for liquidation, notes the challenging environment in which the Operation operates, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the drawdown and liquidation, as well as the transition of activities to the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan, are done as swiftly, effectively and efficiently as possible (para. 17).

UNAMID developed a mission-specific environmental site closure and environmental clearance strategy based on the guidelines on environmental clearance and handover of mission/field entity/field entity sites of the Department of Operational Support, as well as improved methods, processes and initiatives drawn from best practices and lessons learned from other closed United Nations peacekeeping missions. An initial environmental close-out assessment was conducted for each site to identify all necessary clean-up activities. The assessment report guided the activities of the clean-up team, which were followed by a joint inspection performed by UNAMID staff and officials of the host country or representatives of landlords prior to the handover of the premises/sites. Environmental clean-up activities were verified and recorded in the environmental site closure reports. This process was concluded with the issuance of an environmental clearance certificate by the Government of the Sudan at the handover of team sites.

The transition of activities to UNITAMS and the United Nations country team started before the mandate's termination, allowing for a smooth transfer of residual activities. Following Security Council resolution [2559 \(2020\)](#) that terminated the Operation's mandate as of 31 December 2020, UNAMID management took appropriate steps to ensure a coordinated and efficient drawdown and liquidation of the Operation.

In anticipation of the drawdown decision in Security Council resolution [2559 \(2020\)](#), the Mission Support Division made efforts to plan the drawdown through the mechanism of the mission integrated planning team and the workstreams established for multiple drawdown activities such as the disposition of assets, downsizing of civilian and uniformed personnel, environmental clean-up, etc. In addition, the Operation realigned its structure and reorganized certain functions to efficiently support the drawdown and liquidation activities. During the drawdown period, from January to June 2021, UNAMID was able to repatriate all troops and police except those who would complement the United Nations guard unit guarding the El Fasher camp, to separate all civilian staff except those retained for the liquidation, to close 14 team sites and to transfer some equipment to other missions and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

Reiterates the importance of thorough, responsive and advance planning for any mission transition process based on operational drawdown and transition plans that draw on lessons learned and take account of specific circumstances, in consultation with all relevant United Nations system entities, relevant regional and subregional organizations and the host Government, to ensure a timely, efficient and effective transfer of relevant roles, responsibilities and activities, the disposal of assets and property in full compliance with relevant regulations and rules, at minimal loss and at best feasible cost-effective use when responding to changes in the mandate which require the mission to consider options for, prepare or commence mission drawdown or liquidation (para. 18).

Planning for liquidation began in 2018 as an end state to achieve. The drawdown period was managed by the mission integrated planning team and the administrative task force. In June 2021, UNAMID embarked on the preparation of a liquidation plan outlining priorities and timelines for liquidation activities. The final liquidation plan was completed and endorsed by the UNAMID Director of Mission Support on 1 July 2021. UNAMID continued to work closely with United Nations Headquarters, the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to ensure a smooth and efficient liquidation.

Liquidation activities include the environmental clean-up, closure and handover of the El Fasher camp; the termination of all service contracts; the completion of all liquidation activities, including administrative and financial, and the resolution of pending legal cases; the repatriation of the United Nations guard unit and respective contingent-owned equipment; the completion of the disposal of the remaining assets; and the separation of all civilian personnel. UNAMID expects to complete these activities within the prescribed timelines. Residual liquidation activities will be transferred to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for disposition of assets, and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda, for financial and human resource matters.

UNAMID has been preparing for liquidation since the Security Council, in its resolution [2429 \(2018\)](#), endorsed the recommendations made in the special report of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the strategic review of UNAMID ([S/2018/530](#)) for a new mission concept and a transition concept, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, over a two-year period, towards the exit and liquidation of UNAMID.

As early as 2019, pending a final decision by the Security Council on UNAMID, initial drawdown plans were developed that were focused on the sequential closure of 14 team sites, separation of civilian staff, repatriation of uniformed personnel and development of workstream proposal documents setting out drawdown activities, which included asset management and disposal, and environmental clean-up.

*Decision/request**Action taken to implement decision/request*

Encourages the Office of Internal Oversight Services to continue to ensure the oversight, through audits and investigations, of United Nations peacekeeping missions that are closing and to report thereon in its next report (para. 19).

Recognizes the important role played by regional and subregional actors for peacekeeping operations, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General to continue to deepen the partnership, cooperation and coordination of the United Nations with regional and subregional actors, in accordance with relevant mandates, and to provide information on such deepened engagement in the context of his next report (para. 21).

Recalls paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General to take measures to address expeditiously any remaining death and disability claims and to report thereon to the General Assembly in the context of his next report (para. 23).

Notes the efforts undertaken by the Operation to assist national staff in developing skills and finding employment opportunities in the event of the drawdown and exit of the Operation, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist national staff with identifying opportunities for future employment (para. 24)

Recalls paragraph 33 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to identify human resources strategies that facilitate the retention of expertise from already onboarded staff, including national staff, until the end of the liquidation period (para. 25).

During the drawdown period, the Office of Internal Oversight Services conducted four audits that were focused on drawdown and closure activities; two more reports with respect to the UNAMID drawdown and liquidation were issued after June 2021. Lessons learned from the internal audits have been incorporated into the planning and execution of the liquidation activities of the Operation.

The tripartite nature of the Operation was maintained throughout the lifetime of the Operation. In addition, as requested by the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission commenced, in August 2021, a joint study of lessons learned from the African Union-United Nations partnership with respect to UNAMID. The lessons-learned study was completed and submitted to the Security Council (see [S/2021/1099](#)).

One of the main conclusions of the document is that UNAMID paved the way for a much closer and more robust African Union-United Nations partnership in peace and security today.

The Secretariat prioritizes death and disability claims and makes every effort to ensure that all death and disability claims are settled as soon as possible, but no later than 90 days from the date of submission and upon receipt of all supporting documentation.

In addition to skills development trainings, UNAMID uploaded staff members' profiles to the Horizon platform for consideration by other United Nations entities operating in the Sudan. UNAMID further shared the list of all national staff with other agencies, funds and programmes operating in the Sudan and issued email broadcasts to national staff on job openings within those United Nations entities.

As its first step, UNAMID defined positions and skill sets and that were required for drawdown liquidation activities and, where possible, retained onboarded staff members, including national staff, encumbering such positions. The Operation sought only external candidates when onboarded skilled staff left to pursue other job opportunities that offered continuity in their employment or left the Operation of their own accord.

Decision/request

Requests that the Secretary-General continue his ongoing efforts to ensure the attainment of equitable geographical distribution in the Secretariat and to ensure as wide a geographical distribution of staff as possible in all departments and offices and at all levels, including at the Director and higher levels, of the Secretariat, and requests him to report thereon in his next overview report (para. 26).

Notes with concern the mid- and long-term impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on countries, regions and subregions in conflict, and emphasizes the importance of United Nations peacekeeping operations, where appropriate and within their respective mandates, coordinating with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery of countries and regions in conflict, especially those in Africa (para. 27).

Notes the progress made in the implementation of the multi-year environmental strategy to reduce the footprint of peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance measures for the implementation of the strategy in all peacekeeping missions, in line with the five pillars of the strategy and in accordance with the legislative mandates and particular conditions on the ground and in full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, and to report thereon in the context of his next overview report (para. 28).

Action taken to implement decision/request

The nature of a drawdown and liquidation exercise is rather administrative. Consideration of personnel for the liquidation team is based on functional requirements rather than geographical distribution, among many other factors.

During the performance period, UNAMID did not have a mandate to coordinate with national authorities and other United Nations entities in promoting post-conflict reconstruction, peacebuilding and post-pandemic recovery.

In compliance with United Nations environmental and waste management policies and the environmental strategy, UNAMID continued to reduce its environmental footprint. The Operation has completed environmental clean-up activities at the 14 team sites before they were closed and handed over to the Government of the Sudan.

UNAMID hires contractors for the collection and safe disposal or recycling of electronic waste and non-hazardous solid waste.

In addition, UNAMID holds various waste management facilities that include a centralized waste management yard in El Fasher with two large-capacity incinerators for the destruction of papers and medical waste, a tipping site at Zamzam, and incineration steel chambers encased with 20-foot sea containers that are used by the Ordnance Disposal Office to safely destroy ammunition and ordnance.

Other facilities include bulb crushers for the safe disposal and chemical treatment of fluorescent tubes, and a disposal yard in El Fasher camp.

Environmental mitigation measures undertaken by UNAMID during the drawdown period included synchronizing generators, solar-powered borehole pumps and ICT communication towers, solar-powered street lighting at the team sites and camps, environmentally friendly heating and cooling equipment, and continued disposal by the mission of hazardous chemicals with technical guidance and

*Decision/request**Action taken to implement decision/request*

Recognizes the increasing security challenges faced by United Nations peacekeepers, re-emphasizes the importance of improving the safety and security of peacekeepers and mission personnel in an integrated manner, including enhanced training and capacity-building, force protection planning for United Nations camps and situational awareness, requests the Secretary-General and host Governments to fulfil the responsibilities under relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to improve the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers and mission personnel, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Member States in promoting the safety and security of United Nations peacekeepers in this regard (para. 29).

support from the Rapid Environment and Climate Technical Assistance Facility.

All UNAMID staff are required to take mandatory security field training before their arrival. UNAMID continuously conducts personal training and information-sharing for staff by means of security advisories, email broadcasts, emails and bulk SMS messages, which continue into the liquidation period.

UNAMID compounds are secured with physical deterrent features that include perimeter walls, concertina wiring, Hesco bastions and entrance barriers. The compounds are equipped with closed-circuit television cameras and security observation points occupied by formed police units.

UNAMID maintains a clearance system for the movement of personnel/convoy/assets that also provides support for emergency and crisis management.

The security of UNAMID personnel and assets is provided by the deployed formed police units. As the Operation was entering its drawdown period, owing to increased security threats, UNAMID engaged with the Government of the Sudan to enhance security support arrangements in place. UNAMID was able to effectively coordinate security-related matters with the Sudan Police Force. Towards the closure dates, the Government of the Sudan increased the manpower of joint security forces, comprising the Sudanese Armed Forces, the Rapid Support Forces and the police force, to provide external security outside the UNAMID team sites. There were no major incidents during the drawdown and closure/handover of the sites.

The Operation took a cautious approach to site security after the lootings that took place in April 2019 during the handover of Ed Daein super camp and in December 2019 after the handover of Nyala super camp. The Department of Safety and Security, in collaboration with the leadership of the deployed military and police forces, has developed a security contingency plan and security concept note III, which guided all teams on integrated security management aspects. Security assessments were conducted and security plans were developed for each site. To ensure the effective execution of security arrangements, the responsible uniformed personnel remained at their assigned team sites until the handover of each team site. This worked effectively in reducing movements and changes to security arrangements and increasing

Requests the Secretary-General to establish clear frameworks and guidelines to determine the solicitation procedure, whether invitation to bid or request for proposal, to be utilized for, inter alia, acquiring different types of goods and services, including aviation services, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly (para. 30).

Also requests the Secretary-General to take measures to ensure that the Organization conforms to best practices in public procurement with respect to transparency, including by placing additional information in the public domain on the outcome of procurement exercises conducted, including in the area of aviation services, so as to further increase the transparency of the procurement operations of the Organization, and to update the United Nations Procurement Manual accordingly (para. 31).

Recalls paragraphs 16 and 18 of its resolution [69/273](#) of 2 April 2015, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General that he continue to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition at Headquarters and field offices and to encourage interested local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening its geographical base (para. 32).

Encourages the Secretary-General to utilize local materials, capacity and knowledge in the implementation of construction projects for peacekeeping operations, in compliance with the United Nations Procurement Manual (para. 33).

communication as well as the overall ability to act in the event of any security breach.

The United Nations Procurement Manual was updated in 2020 and a section was added on the solicitation methods, which summarizes the methods of solicitation and guidelines to determine their appropriate use.

The United Nations Procurement Manual stipulates, in section 1.4.2, that transparency means that all information on procurement policies, procedures, opportunities, and processes is clearly defined, made public, and/or provided to all interested parties concurrently. All along, UNAMID has adhered to the policies and procedures outlined in the Manual, including by placing information on outcomes of procurement exercises in the public domain. The procurement policy of UNAMID, has developed in-built internal controls with a clear separation of tasks that include the development of solicitation documents and criteria of evaluation, the establishment of a tender-opening committee, the review of proposals, the awarding of proposals through the local contracts committee or Headquarters Committee on Contracts. The involvement of different offices and committees ensures effective internal controls throughout the process.

The Procurement Division continues to work closely with the Enabling and Outreach Service of the Office of Supply Chain Management to explore additional innovative ways to promote procurement from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and encourage local vendors to apply for registration on the Secretariat vendor roster, with a view to broadening the geographical base.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, business seminars were conducted virtually to provide information to potential vendors and trade entities on the United Nations procurement process, evaluation criteria, vendor registration procedures and potential business opportunities.

Procurement principles, i.e., best value for money, fairness, integrity and transparency, effective international competition and the interest of the United Nations, do not allow for favouring local suppliers. All procurement, irrespective of the procurement service providers, should be conducted in accordance with the financial regulations, rules,

*Decision/request**Action taken to implement decision/request*

Requests the Secretary-General to take necessary measures to ensure the completion of ongoing mine action activities, most specifically surveys, clearance, verification and certification of remaining team sites and sector offices and to provide updated information in the context of his next report (para. 34).

Expresses concern over the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse reported in peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement his zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse with regard to all civilian, military and police personnel, and to report thereon in the context of his next report on cross-cutting issues (para. 35).

policies, procedures and relevant guidance, as reflected in the Procurement Manual.

During the drawdown period, UNAMID was supported by the Mine Action Service team, which conducts ordnance disposal, provides analysis of lessons learned and coordinates handover of tasks to the UNITAMS mine action component and the Sudan National Mine Action Centre. In support of the UNAMID drawdown and liquidation, the Ordnance Disposal Office has, since January 2021, verified and cleared 14 team sites throughout Darfur before the handover to the host Government. In addition, 1.4 million items of ammunition belonging to repatriated troops and police contingents were destroyed. UNAMID retained up to 30 September 2021 a small Ordnance Disposal Office team made up of three personnel members to complete residual work that includes the verification of the El Fasher UNAMID compound and disposal of the remaining 1.7 million items of ordnance of the UNAMID military and police contingents.

The Conduct and Discipline Team pursued the three-pronged approach of prevention, implementation and victim assistance in dealing with the zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and abuse.

During the reporting period, UNAMID provided training on sexual exploitation and abuse to 5,567 civilian and uniformed personnel. In addition, the Conduct and Discipline Team conducted 14 misconduct risk assessments and several train-the-trainer sessions on sexual exploitation and abuse for the focal points at the team sites.

UNAMID continued its proactive approach of reminding the Operation's personnel, through computer pop-ups, posters and email broadcasts, to maintain the highest standard of conduct.

UNAMID leadership constantly emphasized, during town hall meetings, field visits and internal meetings with the managers and commanders, the Organization's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse.

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(A/75/839)

Request/recommendation

The Advisory Committee notes the challenging environment in which UNAMID operates and trusts that all efforts are being made to ensure that the drawdown, the transition of activities to UNITAMS and the preparation for its liquidation are done in an effective and efficient manner (para. 7).

The Advisory Committee discussed the application of the lessons learned for the Operation in its previous report, covering issues related to asset disposal, team site handover, waste disposal and environmental clearance activities (A/75/633, paras. 30–35). The Advisory Committee concurs with the Board of Auditors and expects that the recommendations of the Board will be implemented in a timely manner (A/75/5 (Vol. II), paras. 189, 236, 237, 292, 314 and 318). The Committee trusts that the Operation will apply lessons learned both from its own drawdown process and those of the other closed peacekeeping operations. Moreover, the Committee trusts that further information on the Operation's drawdown, including but not limited to team site handover, asset disposal and environmental clean-up with proper certification, will be provided in the next proposed budget (para. 19).

Action taken to implement request/recommendation

For the UNAMID drawdown activities, please refer to paragraphs 31–53 of the present report.

UNAMID developed a mission-specific environmental site closure and environmental clearance strategy on the basis of the United Nations guidelines and policies on environmental clean-up and handover of the Operation's team sites, as well as on improved methods, processes and initiatives drawn from best practices and lessons learned from previous liquidations of the United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services were addressed and taken into account by the Operation during the drawdown period.

(A/75/822/Add.13)

Request/recommendation

The Advisory Committee notes that the drawdown and liquidation of the Operation is taking place in a challenging environment and during a pandemic. Nevertheless, the Committee stresses that the relevant staff regulations and rules for the retention of staff members on permanent and continuing appointments, including those on gender equality, will be adhered to during the liquidation of the Operation. Furthermore, the Committee trusts that all necessary measures will be taken to limit any potential costs to the Organization (see also A/75/839, paras. 10 (b) and 16) and that detailed information and justifications will be provided in the context of the next performance report (para. 33).

Action taken to implement request/recommendation

UNAMID identified the skill sets required for the liquidation and developed criteria to guide the retention of personnel. The selection of personnel for the liquidation team was based on staff expertise and knowledge.

With the guidance and support of United Nations Headquarters, the Director of Mission Support was responsible for the selection of personnel for the liquidation team. The selection was not based on individual contractual status, gender or seniority but on functional requirements. UNAMID assisted, as much as possible, personnel who held continuing and permanent contracts in getting placements within the United Nations Secretariat.

Request/recommendation

Taking into consideration the opportunities for national staff presented by the International Computer Driving Licence centre and its imminent transfer, the Advisory Committee trusts that further information will be provided in the next performance report, including on the future sustainability of the centre (para. 34).

The Advisory Committee notes the efforts undertaken by UNAMID to assist national staff in developing the full range of knowledge and skills, and trusts that the necessary support is given in order to find employment opportunities during the drawdown phase and exit of the Operation (para. 36).

The Advisory Committee is of the view that comprehensive and transparent information on the breakdown of all UNAMID assets and their disposal, including the book value of the assets, the assets gifted and the revenue generated from the assets sold, and details on any related reimbursement or cost recovery for assets transferred to other missions and operations, should be presented in the context of the next performance report (see also [A/75/822](#), para. 76) (para. 46).

Action taken to implement request/recommendation

Although the International Computer Driving Licence provided an opportunity for national staff from different areas of expertise to familiarize themselves with various computer software skills, training programmes were discontinued from April 2021 owing to the termination of the Operation's mandate and the repatriation of the Operation's staff responsible for conducting training activities. However, most of the national staff had been trained in various courses from 2016 that were focused on their career pathways post-UNAMID. In that regard there were courses on the development of personal history profiles and writing cover letters; the development and evaluation of project proposals; project feasibility studies; project management; time management; interviewing skills; electricals; refrigeration and air conditioning; auto mechanics; welding; block work; operating heavy duty earth-moving machines; and horticulture and animal husbandry.

To support national staff and identify job opportunities, UNAMID invited national staff to submit copies of their personal history profiles, performance reports and roster memberships, which were uploaded to the Horizon platform with a view to placing downsized staff members against vacant posts at other field operations and United Nations entities located in the Sudan. UNAMID further shared the list of all national staff with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes operating in the Sudan and issued email broadcasts to national staff to circulate job openings announced by those United Nations entities. By the end of the drawdown period, a total of 10 national staff members were successfully recruited by UNITAMS and the United Nations country team.

Detailed information on UNAMID assets disposed of before and during the Operation's liquidation period will be provided in the context of the final disposition of assets report.

Request/recommendation

The Committee was informed that responsibility for the clearance of the residual explosive remnants of war elements in the remaining localities had been transferred to the National Mine Action Centre, which will be supported by UNITAMS, and that responsibility for explosive ordnance risk education and victim assistance activities had been transferred on 31 December 2019 from the Ordnance Disposal Office to the National Mine Action Centre. With regard to national capacity development, the Ordnance Disposal Office transferred this responsibility to the UNITAMS mine action component on 31 December 2020 and worked closely with the National Mine Action Centre to enhance the capacity of its staff in operations management, provide basic explosive ordnance clearance training and mentor national non-governmental organizations to enable them to independently address any residual requirement. The Advisory Committee trusts that updated information will be presented in the context of the next performance report (para. 48).

The Committee was provided with information on the framework for the transition of residual activities from UNAMID to the United Nations country team, the status of implementation of UNAMID programmatic activities during the 2020/21 period and the status of the residual activities. The Advisory Committee trusts that updated information will be presented in the context of the next performance report (para. 50).

The Advisory Committee once again stresses the importance of compliance with the relevant rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, the United Nations environmental and waste management policy and procedures, as requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 31 of its resolution [70/286](#). The Committee trusts that the environmental clean-up activities and management of electronic waste will take place in close coordination with the host country authorities (para. 54).

While noting the lengthy drawdown and liquidation time period, the Advisory Committee is of the view that a number of lessons learned relating to the drawdown and liquidation of the Operation require further consideration in terms of their implication for future

Action taken to implement request/recommendation

During the drawdown period, UNAMID was supported by the Mine Action Service team, which conducts ordnance disposal, provides analysis of lessons learned and coordinates handover of tasks to the UNITAMS mine action component and the Sudan National Mine Action Centre. In support of the UNAMID drawdown and liquidation, the Ordnance Disposal Office has, since January 2021, verified and cleared 14 team sites throughout Darfur before the handover to the host Government. In addition, 1.4 million items of ammunition belonging to repatriated troops and police contingents were destroyed. UNAMID retained up to 30 September 2021 a small Ordnance Disposal Office team made up of three personnel members to complete residual work that includes the verification of the El Fasher UNAMID compound and disposal of the remaining 1.7 million items of ordnance of the UNAMID military and police contingents.

To ensure the efficient transfer of programmatic activities, a framework for the transition of residual activities was developed and signed by UNAMID, UNITAMS and the United Nations country team on 30 January 2021. The framework details the coordination mechanism for the transition of residual activities.

UNAMID adheres to all relevant United Nations policies on drawdown and liquidation. This includes compliance with environmental and waste management policies and UNAMID accordingly conducted environmental clean-up in all closed sites prior to their handover to the Government of the Sudan. During the clean-up exercise, the Operation worked closely with the host Government, which issued environmental clearance certificates upon final verification of the closed team sites. UNAMID has also made arrangements for the collection and safe disposal of electronic waste, which is mostly disposed of and recycled outside the Sudan. Under the terms of the relevant agreement, the host Government provides a certificate confirming the export of the electronic waste.

UNAMID documented every stage of the drawdown and liquidation, including the challenges faced. There was high-level political engagement between the Operation and United Nations Headquarters; direct involvement of the federal Government through the

*Request/recommendation**Action taken to implement request/recommendation*

missions. These include the need to start the process of retention and placement of staff members on permanent and continuing appointments against suitable positions in the global Secretariat earlier in the drawdown process (see para. 33 of report [A/75/822/Add.13](#)); the management and disposal of assets, including details of inventory of assets, best value for the assets sold and any cost recovery for transferred assets (see para. 46 of report [A/75/822/Add.13](#)); and environmental site closure and clearance strategies (see para. 54 of report [A/75/822/Add.13](#)) (para. 57).

joint task force and the framework agreement on the drawdown and handover of UNAMID team sites signed in March 2021; improved relations with Darfur walis through outreach and shuttle diplomacy; partnering with and recognition of the added value of Operation's counterparts on the part of United Nations Headquarters, the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy and the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe, Uganda; the adoption of a flexible operational posture without losing sight of the strategic aim (which in turn has allowed for the Operation to pivot, mid-stream of the drawdown, towards liquidation). As requested by the Security Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission commenced, in August 2021, a joint study of lessons learned from the African Union–United Nations partnership with respect to UNAMID. The lessons-learned study was completed and submitted to the Security Council as a document of the Council ([S/2021/1099](#)). The retention and placement of staff on permanent and continuing appointments was taken by UNAMID as a priority and their personal history profiles were uploaded to the Horizon platform for consideration at other United Nations offices.

For information on UNAMID asset disposal activities, please refer to paragraphs 49–52 of the present report.

For information on site closure and environmental clean-up activities, please refer to paragraphs 33–37 of the present report.