



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
14 December 2011

Original: English

## Sixty-sixth session

Agenda item 162

## Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

### Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

### Report of the Secretary-General

## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction . . . . .	4
II. Mandate performance . . . . .	4
A. Overall . . . . .	4
B. Budget implementation . . . . .	5
C. Mission support initiatives . . . . .	5
D. Regional mission cooperation . . . . .	6
E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions . . . . .	6
F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks . . . . .	6
III. Resource performance . . . . .	59
A. Financial resources . . . . .	59
B. Expenditure for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe . . . . .	60
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups . . . . .	61
D. Monthly expenditure pattern . . . . .	61
E. Other income and adjustments . . . . .	62
F. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment . . . . .	62
IV. Analysis of variances . . . . .	63
V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly . . . . .	66

\* Reissued for technical reasons on 27 February 2012.



### Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.

The total expenditure for UNMIS for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, peace process; security; governance; humanitarian assistance, recovery and reintegration; and support.

### Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	321 648.5	302 113.8	19 534.7	6.1
Civilian personnel	245 666.0	260 055.5	(14 389.5)	(5.9)
Operational costs	440 711.8	436 607.1	4 104.7	0.9
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 008 026.3</b>	<b>998 776.4</b>	<b>9 249.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Staff assessment income	26 360.4	30 300.3	(3 939.9)	(14.9)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>981 665.9</b>	<b>968 476.1</b>	<b>13 189.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 008 026.3</b>	<b>998 776.4</b>	<b>9 249.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>

### Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)<sup>b</sup></i>
Military observers	525	525	482	8.2
Military contingents	9 450	9 450	9 350	1.1
United Nations police	715	715	670	6.3
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
International staff	1 098	1 098	888	19.1
National staff	3 078	3 078	2 761	10.3
United Nations Volunteers <sup>c</sup>	768	594	413	30.5
Temporary positions <sup>d</sup>				
International staff	192	130	72	44.6
National staff	96	80	42	47.5
Government-provided personnel	40	40	25	37.5

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

<sup>b</sup> Based on actual monthly incumbency. Vacancy rates for United Nations Volunteers and general temporary positions are based on planned monthly strength and take into account staffing levels approved by the General Assembly in resolution 64/283 for the referendums and the Secretary-General's Panel on the Referenda in the Sudan.

<sup>c</sup> Comprised of 358 international and 62 national volunteers in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/283, and 348 international volunteers for support for the referendums in the Sudan for the period from 1 August 2010 to 31 March 2011 in accordance with Assembly resolution 64/283.

<sup>d</sup> Funded under general temporary assistance. Comprised of 42 international and 47 national staff in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/283, 109 international and 49 national staff for support for the referendums in the Sudan for the period from 1 August 2010 to 31 March 2011, and 41 international staff for the Secretary-General's Panel on the Referenda in the Sudan for a six-month period, in accordance with Assembly resolution 64/283.

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

## **I. Introduction**

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 January 2010 (A/64/632) and amounted to \$977,309,700 gross (\$951,552,800 net). It provided for 525 military observers, 9,450 military contingent personnel, 715 United Nations police officers, 1,098 international staff, 3,078 national staff inclusive of 266 national officers, and 420 United Nations Volunteers.

2. Additional financing arrangements for UNMIS for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 were presented in the note by the Secretary-General of 14 October 2010 (A/65/509), to provide for support for the referendums, including establishment of the Secretary-General's Panel on the Referenda in the Sudan, and amounted to \$85,705,600 (\$84,145,700 net). The financing arrangements provided for 506 general temporary positions comprising 109 international posts, 49 national posts and 348 international United Nations Volunteers for support of the referendums. They also provided for 41 international general temporary positions for the Secretary-General's Panel on the Referenda.

3. In its report of 19 March 2010, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate an amount of \$938,345,400 gross for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (A/64/660/Add.3, para. 65). In its report of 12 November 2010 (A/65/571), the Advisory Committee, pursuant to the note by the Secretary-General on financing arrangements for UNMIS for the same period (A/65/509), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$85,705,600 for the support of the referendums, in addition to the amount already appropriated under the provisions of Assembly resolution 64/283 of 24 June 2010.

4. The General Assembly, by its resolution 64/283, appropriated an amount of \$938 million gross for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. In its resolution 65/257 of 24 December 2010, the General Assembly appropriated the amount of \$70,026,300 for UNMIS for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, in addition to the amount already appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution 64/283. The total amount of \$1,008,026,300 has been assessed on Member States.

## **II. Mandate performance**

### **A. Overall**

5. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1590 (2005) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1919 (2010) and 1978 (2011).

6. The Mission was mandated to help the Security Council to achieve an overall objective, namely, of national reconciliation, lasting peace and stability, and a prosperous and united Sudan, in which human rights are respected and the protection of civilians is ensured.

7. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped into five components as follows: peace process; security; governance; humanitarian assistance, recovery and reintegration; and support.

8. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2010/11 budget. 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**

9. The main priorities of the Mission during the performance period were to assist the parties in implementing the outstanding provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and to protect civilians in imminent danger. The Mission successfully implemented the majority of its mandated tasks, including (a) providing support to the parties in the preparation and implementation of the 2011 referendum on the self-determination of Southern Sudan; (b) providing support to progress on popular consultations for Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States; (c) providing support to negotiations on the status of the Abyei area; and (d) implementation of a protection of civilians strategy.

10. In undertaking these tasks, the major external factors which affected mandate implementation were: (a) a lack of agreement on eligibility criteria for the Abyei referendum, resulting in no referendum; (b) a lack of agreement on the physical demarcation of the North/South border of 1 January 1956 and other post-referendum issues; and (c) ongoing localized violence in Southern Sudan, resulting in civilian casualties and displacement.

## **C. Mission support initiatives**

11. The key mission support initiatives which affected the support activities and the related utilization of resources during the performance period addressed uncertainties in relation to the future of the Mission and its subsequent withdrawal and administrative liquidation, delays experienced in the deployment of staff, and issues related to freedom of movement.

12. Mission spending during the reported period reached 99.1 percent of the total budget. The overall reduced requirements were attributable to lower than budgeted travel costs of military contingents due to lower air ticket costs, lower than budgeted rations for military contingents due to a lower cost per unit and availability of stock, and higher than budgeted vacancy rates of staff in general temporary positions. The reduced requirements were partially offset by lower than budgeted actual vacancy rates of national and international staff, and higher than budgeted rental of fixed-wing aircraft. Additional spending was incurred to address critical operational requirements in relation to the unforeseen withdrawal of the Mission and establishment of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). Additional generator capacity was installed to cater to the increased power requirements

because of the expansion of the Topping Site and the newly built United Nations House. As a result, this accounted for additional fuel consumption in comparison to the budgeted consumption rate.

13. Efficiency gains were realized through the outsourcing of maintenance and repairs of vehicles, resulting in lower repair and maintenance services and spare part costs to the Mission. The use of the electronic movement of personnel (e-MOP) system that was applied for the movement of civilian personnel resulted in enhanced processing efficiency through reducing the processing time of movement requests from three days to one day.

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

14. UNMIS worked with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in implementing a regional strategy to address issues concerning the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), including through the establishment of an LRA Liaison Office in Yambio, Southern Sudan. UNMIS also exchanged military liaison officers in Darfur with the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to ensure coherence of operations along the common border between their Mission areas.

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

15. The Mission, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, developed a joint action plan around five main outcomes, namely: (a) organization of credible referendums in Southern Sudan and the Abyei area; (b) holding of productive popular consultations in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States; (c) conclusion of agreements on post-referendum arrangements and the implementation of related provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; (d) achieving overall Mission area stability, conflict management and protection of civilians; and (e) development of governance, security sector and rule of law capacities in Southern Sudan.

16. Structures for implementation of the action plan in collaboration with the United Nations country team were put in place, and the Mission reorganized at the senior management, section leadership and field levels, and carried out reviews on a monthly basis to maintain significant momentum in the collective United Nations effort to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

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

##### **Component 1: Peace process**

17. With the support of UNMIS, the referendum on the self-determination of Southern Sudan, was conducted peacefully from 9 to 15 January 2011 and resulted in 98.83 per cent of voters voting in favour of secession of Southern Sudan from the Sudan. The results of the referendum were declared on 7 February 2011 and accepted by the two parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the international community. The Abyei referendum was scheduled to be held simultaneously with the Southern Sudan referendum but was postponed, as an

agreement was not reached between the parties to the Agreement. Negotiations between the Governments of the Sudan and of Southern Sudan, facilitated by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, have since resulted in the parties signing an interim security agreement on Abyei while a political solution continues to be negotiated. The parties have also made some progress on post-secession arrangements related to citizenship and border management. The Ad Hoc Technical Border Committee, composed of members of the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and supported by UNMIS, which was tasked to: (a) delineate the 1 January 1956 border between Northern and Southern Sudan, and (b) coordinate the demarcation of the border once the delineation was agreed between both sides, reached agreement on the delineation of an estimated 80 per cent of the border. Post-independence negotiations were facilitated by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel for discussions of the remaining five disputed areas.

---

**Expected accomplishment 1.1:** A democratic and peaceful Sudan where power and wealth are equitably shared among the various regions and the final status of Southern Sudan and the three areas is resolved peacefully, in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement

---

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

1.1.1 Referendums in Southern Sudan and Abyei are conducted in a fair and peaceful manner, in accordance with the Referendum Act

The Southern Sudan Referendum Commission was established and sworn in by the President of the Republic on 6 July 2010, while the Southern Sudan Referendum Bureau was established and sworn in by the Commission on 4 August 2010. The State Referendum committees were established on 12 August 2010. The Secretary-General of the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission was appointed on 14 September 2010 and Referendum Centre committees and subcommittees were established in Northern Sudan and Southern Sudan, respectively. Voter registration commenced on 15 November 2010 and concluded on 8 December 2010. The Preliminary Voters' Register was published on 31 December 2010. Polling commenced on 9 January and concluded peacefully on 15 January 2011

The Abyei Referendum Commission was not established owing to disagreement between the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on voter eligibility criteria for the Abyei referendum

1.1.2 Results of the referendums are accepted by the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and implemented in a peaceful manner

Achieved. The results of the Southern Sudan referendum were declared by the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission on 7 February 2011 and accepted both by the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the international community. Out of the 3,792,518 valid votes cast, 98.83 per cent were in favour of secession and 1.17 per cent in favour of unity

1.1.3 Establishment and administration of the National Land Commission in compliance with its mandate

Achieved. The National Land Commission was established and is functional; 7 State Land Commissions were established and are functional in sector II (Warrap, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal States) and sector III (Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity States)

---

1.1.4 Completion of the Ad Hoc Technical Border Commission tasks, including delineation and demarcation of the border, and peaceful completion of the physical demarcation of the North-South border	The Ad Hoc Technical Border Committee, composed of members from the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), reached agreement on the delineation of an estimated 80 per cent of the border and identified five remaining contentious areas
1.1.5 Popular consultations in Southern Kordofan State and Blue Nile State are conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement	<p>The first phase of the popular consultations process, constituting public hearings, was conducted in 112 centres across the Blue Nile State in January and February 2011. Data processing was completed on 19 June 2011 and data analysis was commenced. The second phase, constituting popular consultations thematic hearings, was not concluded</p> <p>The popular consultations process was delayed in Southern Kordofan State until after State elections were held in May 2011. The State Preparatory Committee on popular consultations was operational and continued to conduct civic education activities</p>
1.1.6 Participation of all parties in meetings of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission to monitor implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement	Achieved. The National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) participated in all 12 regular meetings of the Assessment and Evaluation Commission, which focused on the referendums for Southern Sudan and Abyei, the Southern Kordofan State elections, and implementation issues in relation to post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement arrangements
1.1.7 Agreement by the parties on wealth-sharing issues in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including the full transfer of federal funds to the state level	Achieved. Oil revenues continued to be transferred to the Government of Southern Sudan and the 3 oil-producing States. Transfer of federal funds to the Government of Southern Sudan at various levels continued
1.1.8 Implementation by the parties of the Abyei Protocol and stabilization of the political situation in the three areas (Blue Nile State, Southern Kordofan State and Abyei), including the functioning of the state-level Assessment and Evaluation Commissions in Southern Kordofan State and Blue Nile State in accordance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement	<p>Implementation of the Abyei Protocol and the referendum for the Abyei area was not achieved, and the Abyei Area Administration was unilaterally dissolved in May 2011. The political situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States was tense due to increased conflict</p> <p>Assessment and Evaluation Commissions at state levels were established and functioned until the end of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement period</p>

---



<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice and technical assistance, as required, to the National Constitutional Review Commission, the National Assembly and the Referendum Commissions on the implementation of the legislative frameworks for the referendums and key aspects of the referendums, including administration and structures, and public information campaigns	Yes	<p>Advice and technical assistance provided through holding one meeting with the Ministry of Legal Affairs of the Government of Southern Sudan, 5 meetings with the Government's Task Force on the status of preparations for the referendum, 15 Policy Committee meetings co-chaired by the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission and the Southern Sudan Referendum Bureau, and 21 Technical Committee meetings, chaired alternatively by UNMIS and the Commission/Bureau, to discuss diverse technical issues on preparations for registration and polling</p> <p>60 advisory meetings held with the Legal Department of the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission on the development of all referendum regulations, and 16 meetings of the Legal Thematic Group with the Commission's Legal, Media and Observation Units on development, analysis and interpretation of related regulations</p> <p>20 meetings held with the Southern Sudan Police Service Referendum Security focal point on all aspects of security preparations for the referendum</p> <p>Two training sessions for Southern Sudan Referendum Commission staff in Khartoum and one training for 11 Southern Sudan Referendum Bureau officials in Juba on voter registration procedures; 25 training sessions in each of the 25 States for State Referendum Committee training and registration staff on registration procedures; 3 training-of-trainers sessions on polling and counting procedures attended by 38 trainers and 45 Commission/Bureau participants</p> <p>The Referendum Law was drafted and debated in the National Assembly; the National Constitutional Review Commission revised laws for consistency with the Constitution; the Referendum Commission derived its mandate from the Referendum Law and supervised the conduct of the referendum</p> <p>Two workshops for judges and judicial clerks in Southern Sudan regarding their role, duties and obligations during the referendum process; one workshop in Khartoum for 35 judges assigned to courts to hear complaints and appeals on the referendum process; and 5 meetings of senior members of the national judiciary on the establishment of courts to deal with referendum-related complaints, were held</p>

Coordination of the monthly meetings and provision of policy advice to the Referendum Assistance Group, comprising United Nations agencies, international partners and other interested entities on coordination issues, and provision of technical and logistical support related to the referendums	Yes	<p>Meetings held with the referendum assistance group coordinated by UNMIS included 5 meetings of the Donor Working Group to provide information on the preparations for the referendum and decide upon issues of concern; 6 meetings with representatives of British, Swedish, Norwegian, South African, United States and Netherlands Embassies on preparations for the referendum; 99 meetings with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), the European Union (EU) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to coordinate support</p> <p>24 meetings held with the Out-of-Country Voter Working Group, IFES, EU, IOM and the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission on planning and preparations for Out-of-Country Voter weekly meetings with the Commission on modalities for accreditation of observers</p> <p>Assistance provided to the Southern Sudan Referendum Commission for design and production of observer and media accreditation badges, including the delivery and supply of approximately 50,000 observer accreditation badges countrywide and 4,000 media badges, and assistance provided to 50 international observer groups and 89 domestic observer groups obtaining accreditation</p> <p>Six training sessions held at state level with local domestic observer groups, including 1,000 domestic observers from 42 organizations in Southern Sudan trained on the basic principles of observation and the legal and procedural framework</p>
Provision of advice through monthly consultations with the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan and political parties to facilitate implementation of such pending provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement as border demarcation, resolution of the status of Abyei, full deployment and operation of the Joint Integrated Units, and conduct of the referendums in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Advocacy with SPLM representatives at the state level to initiate post-referendum discussions with other Southern political parties and constituencies through town hall meetings	Yes	<p>Monthly consultations with the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement conducted on the implementation of the pending provisions of the Agreement, particularly conduct of the referendums and the state elections in Southern Kordofan, resolution of the status of Abyei, and post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement arrangements between the parties</p>

Participation in Comprehensive Peace Agreement mechanisms: the Assessment and Evaluation Commission monthly plenary sessions and regular working groups on security, the three areas and wealth-sharing arrangements, including the provision of input to strategic planning, the facilitation of advocacy and the provision of good offices by the international community to the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on implementation issues and decisions taken by the Assessment and Evaluation Commission. Provision of secretariat support to the Ceasefire Political Committee, including the provision of good offices to the parties for the resolution of contentious issues, such as the redeployment of forces, the full deployment and operation of the Joint Integrated Units, and the incorporation or reintegration of other armed groups	22	Meetings held with the Assessment and Evaluation Commission include 12 meetings which focused on the referendums, post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement arrangements, popular consultations and security; one security working group meeting; 4 three areas working group meetings; 2 special meetings on popular consultations; 3 Ceasefire Political Committee meetings with focus on resolution of contentious issues
Provision of good offices, through monthly and quarterly briefings, for the international community and regional bodies, such as the African Union Peace and Security Council, on support to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement implementation priorities and challenges, and through meetings with and workshops for the parties to the Agreement and relevant stakeholders in Khartoum and Juba in preparation of the referendums	9	Seven monthly briefings to the international community and regional bodies in support of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement; 2 United Nations-African Union Consultative Forums on priorities and challenges to the Agreement
4 reports of the Secretary-General and 4 briefings to the Security Council on the Sudan	8	Reports prepared comprising 4 reports of the Secretary-General and 4 briefings to the Security Council on the Sudan
Provision of technical and logistical support through the Geographical Information Systems Section, the Department of Field Support/Cartographic Section and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to the Ad Hoc Technical Border Committee throughout the process of border delineation to border demarcation, including technical assessment and, as necessary, the clearance of mines and explosive remnants of war; provision of good offices to the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on border demarcation issues, including by setting up a secretariat for the	Yes	The Ad Hoc Technical Border Committee, supported by the Cartographic Section of the Department of Field Support and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, conducted training and field visits, and preparation of base maps. Clearance of land mines was achieved. The border demarcation process was not commenced — the Ad Hoc Technical Border Committee submitted its report to the Presidency regarding 4 contested areas. Physical demarcation could not commence as agreement was not reached on the report

Committee, and provision of support to local authorities along the line established on 1 January 1956 to address border disputes

Provision of assistance to the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in conflict management (tribal conflicts, transhumance), addressing differences on and defining a joint approach to popular consultations through good offices; assistance in defining and addressing contentious issues through the facilitation of focus groups at 16 localities and the conduct of 2 state-wide workshops in Southern Kordofan State and Blue Nile State, each with 60 participants from main political parties, state governments, tribal groups and civil society. Provision of technical advice through experts on the devolution of powers and decentralization

Yes

Conflict management mechanisms established and functioning

Liaised with state and other actors in Southern Sudan on resolving conflicts arising in the States

Provided good offices and logistical support in the Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States to support holding of the popular consultation public hearings scheduled in January and February 2011

Supported a series of 19 workshops on popular consultations, a civic education campaign and a public awareness campaign conducted by the State Preparatory Committee in Southern Kordofan State

Provision of assistance to the parties on conflict management through early warning and facilitation of peace conferences and by addressing the root causes of conflicts. Special attention will be paid to tribal conflicts with political implications and to seasonal transhumance across the border established on 1 January 1956. Drafting of a policy option paper on the definition of “grazing rights” for the Misseriya and other tribes involved in seasonal transhumance across the borderline established on 1 January 1956, supported by independent international expertise; on the basis of the paper, develop policy proposals through workshops in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (1), Southern Kordofan State (2), Blue Nile State (1) and Abyei (1), each for 50 to 60 participants from state governments, tribal groups, civil society and academia, to be adopted by the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for inclusion in post-referendum arrangements

Yes

Provided good offices through provision of air assets, technical advice and other logistical support to the State authorities to access areas of tribal conflicts. Monitored the seasonal transhumance across the 1.1.56 borderline for early warning

Finalized the work on the “grazing rights” policy option paper

Conducted 5 workshops on agreements on intercommunal matters and resolution of disputes

Conduct of 6 workshops in Khartoum (3) and Juba (3), each for 30 journalists, on the role of the media in conflict resolution and mitigation

7

Workshops conducted comprising 3 workshops on the role and responsibilities of the media, freedom of the press, freedom of expression, and the Government’s role; 3 workshops on referendum coverage for local journalists in Juba, Wau and Malakal; and 1 workshop on referendum coverage for local journalists in the city of Malakal. In addition, referendum-awareness workshops were held in 29 counties

---

Conduct of 6 town hall meetings in Abyei on the implementation of the Abyei Protocol and the conduct of the referendum, in collaboration with local authorities and community leaders, for Abyei residents, local leaders and tribal chiefs	4	Village town hall meetings conducted with the Misseriya and Dinka areas on the conduct of the referendum
Operation of 25 FM relay stations of Radio Miraya in Southern Sudan; production and broadcast of daily thematic awareness programmes (5 to 30 minutes per day) on Comprehensive Peace Agreement-related issues throughout the Sudan	15	Relay stations were operational in a number of locations in Southern Sudan. Live audio streaming of broadcasts, scripted news bulletins and audio access to a selection of other programmes was provided through the Miraya website. Lower than planned outputs were due to the lack of the required licence to broadcast

---

### **Component 2: Security**

18. The main security achievements during the period were the dissolution of the majority of Joint Integrated Units in Northern and Southern Sudan and the peaceful conduct of both the Southern Sudan referendum in January 2011 and the Southern Kordofan State elections in May 2011, which were supported by UNMIS. While the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) redeployment from Southern Sudan reached 100 per cent, the redeployment of SPLA from North Sudan reached only 37 per cent. The Ceasefire Joint Military Committee continued with its regular meetings and conducted a number of emergency meetings to discuss the implementation of the 2011 Kadugli Agreements in Abyei, specifically the deployment and employment of the Joint Integrated Units. The major challenges to the successful implementation of security operations in the Sudan were the repeated denials of access by parties and non-parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (armed groups) to UNMIS air and ground patrols, including several incidents of temporary detention of UNMIS vehicles, personnel and helicopters, and the increased security threats posed by armed groups in Southern Sudan and Abyei. UNMIS provided backstopping and leadership to the ceasefire mechanisms. At the national level, the Mission chaired the biweekly Ceasefire Joint Monitoring Commission, which was notably successful among the Comprehensive Peace Agreement mechanisms. Through this forum the Mission was able to resolve disputes, diffuse tensions on the ground and achieve concessions, including on redeployment of forces and deployment of the Joint Integrated Units. The Mission also chaired the Area Joint Monitoring Commissions, performing a similar role at the sector level. In conjunction with relevant officials, the Mission also contributed to a more secure environment by facilitating cessation of fighting on the ground and by diffusing tensions through pre-empting escalation of violence.

---

**Expected accomplishment 2.1:** Compliance of the parties with the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005

---

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.1.1 Zero serious violations of the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements (2008/09: 1; 2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0)	Five serious incidents were reported. Three incidents related to the detention of UNMIS aircraft, their crews and passengers by SPLA, which took place on 4 August 2010, 23 September 2010 and 28 April 2011. One incident related to an attack on a joint UNMIS/SAF-JIU convoy in Abyei took place on 19 May 2011. One incident related to clashes between SAF and SPLA took place from 20 to 22 May 2011
2.1.2 Zero unauthorized presence of SPLA inside Northern Sudan, except those personnel designated to serve in the Joint Integrated Units	The SPLA continues to have troops deployed north of the current borderline in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States. The percentage of SPLA troops redeployed south of the current borderline has increased from 34.9 per cent to 37 per cent
2.1.3 Zero unauthorized presence of SAF inside Southern Sudan, except those personnel designated to serve in the Joint Integrated Units	Achieved. SAF redeployment figures were verified at 100 per cent
2.1.4 The parties abide by the mechanisms stipulated by the Joint Defence Board and ensure that Joint Integrated Units are deployed in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (2008/09: 32,723; 2009/10: 39,000; 2010/11: 39,000)	The Joint Defence Board authorized Joint Integrated Unit (JIU) strength was 39,639 troops. On 23 May 2011, the SAF Joint Defence Board issued a letter instructing the dissolution of all Joint Integrated Units in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States. The Joint Defence Board authorized the deployment of a JIU brigade in Abyei to implement the January 2011 Kadugli Agreement. The brigade was unofficially dissolved following the Abyei clashes in May 2011 and the subsequent military offensive

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Chairing of twice-monthly meetings of the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee to ameliorate the conditions for the implementation of the ceasefire	Yes	Meetings were held twice a month and in response to specific incidents as required
Chairing of twice-monthly meetings of the Area Joint Military Committee in 6 sectors to monitor and verify alleged violations, resolve disputes and report to the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee	Yes	Twice-monthly meetings were held by the Area Joint Military Committee on a regular basis in the 6 sectors. Additional meetings of the Committee were held as required

Ceasefire mechanisms, comprising the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee, the Area Joint Military Committee and the Joint Military Teams, pursuant to the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements, meet 24 times at the level of the Area Joint Military Committee and 24 times at the level of the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee	200	Meetings, comprising 24 Ceasefire Joint Military Committee meetings and 176 Area Joint Military Committee meetings, were held across the 6 sectors. Additional emergency meetings were held in all sectors
Provision of technical assistance and advice to senior staff of the Joint Integrated Units and the Joint Defence Board on the development of the Joint Integrated Units, including on infrastructure, training and logistical enhancements, and demining operations	Yes	Supported development of 7 Joint Integrated Units through provision of donor projects and interaction with the leadership of the Units. Logistical support was provided to the Units in Abyei to assist with the implementation of the Kadugli Agreement
Coordination and solicitation of donor support for Joint Integrated Unit development, including for communications equipment, camp infrastructure and training, through meetings with and presentations to donors and the Joint Defence Board	Yes	Six meetings between Force Headquarters and donors were held in Khartoum
Conduct of 36 training courses, each for 150 Joint Integrated Unit troops, by troop-contributing countries, on laws of armed conflict, conflict prevention and management, Comprehensive Peace Agreement awareness, military-relevant human rights issues, and camp hygiene and maintenance	No	Conducted 6 training courses until September 2010. Courses were not programmed from October to December 2010 due to priority preparations for the referendum. As of January 2011, courses were cancelled due to the post-referendum dissolution of the Joint Integrated Units
219,000 troop-days by 4 company-size force reserves to protect United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the Mission area (150 troops/company, 4 companies for 365 days)	281,722	Troop-days provided to secure and protect static installations, team sites and field headquarters
87,600 troop-days by 6 platoon-size tactical reserves to prevent violations of ceasefire agreements in each sector (40 troops/platoon/sector for 365 days)	153,549	Troop-days provided to prevent violations of ceasefire agreements in all 6 sectors. The increase in troop-days is due to the high number of patrols used in support of security events

---

78,840 United Nations military observers mobile patrol days to monitor and verify the activities and commitments agreed by the parties to the Permanent Ceasefire and Security Arrangements, investigate violations and assist in building confidence as part of the Joint Military Teams (4 military observers/patrol x 54 patrols/day for 365 days)	39,456	United Nations military observers mobile patrol provided. The planned output was not fully met owing to a reduced number of United Nations military observers available for patrolling, denial of freedom of movement, and restricted mobility
131,400 troop mobile and foot patrol days to conduct presence patrols, ensure the security of observers, escort humanitarian aid convoys, secure fixed/mobile checkpoints, monitor local Joint Integrated Unit operations and provide on the job training/mentoring of Joint Integrated Units (15 troops/patrol, 1 patrol/company, 24 companies for 365 days)	136,163	Troop mobile and foot patrol days were provided. The increase in the number of days in some sectors was due to the volatile security situation and the increased frequency of shorter duration patrols to monitor security events
2,040 air patrol hours for patrolling, reconnaissance and investigations regarding compliance with the Protocol on Security Arrangements (170 hours/month for 12 months)	1,646	Air patrol hours provided. The planned output was not fully met due to denial of air security clearances, which resulted in patrols being cancelled at short notice
11,680 boat patrol days for patrolling, reconnaissance and investigations of the ceasefire (8 troops/boat, 4 boats for 365 days)	7,582	Boat patrol days provided. The planned output was not fully met, as the number of marine vessels was less than the number planned to perform planned patrols
945,715 static installation security/team site protection/field headquarters protection days (2,591 troops for 365 days)	945,791	Static installation security, team site protection or field headquarters protection days were provided

---

### Component 3: Governance

19. In the area of governance and rule of law, there was an increase in the representation of women in the National and Southern Sudan Legislative Assemblies. The number of women representatives increased from 18.7 per cent to 28.5 per cent at the national level and from 19 per cent to 31.7 per cent in Southern Sudan. In addition, during the reporting period, the Government of Southern Sudan established Peace Commissions in all 10 States of Southern Sudan. Key legislation was also adopted by the National Assembly, including the Regulation of Prisons and Treatment of Inmates Bill, the Trade Union Bill, the National Security Act and the popular consultations for Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States Acts. Human rights issues were closely monitored and reported. Out of the arbitrary arrests, 69 cases were resolved with authorities in different parts of the Sudan, and 189 were investigated and appropriate action taken. Law enforcement responsibilities were transferred from the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to the Southern Sudan Police Service.



20. The Mission reached out to communities, including women, encouraging them to participate in civic activities. Advice was provided to the Government of Southern Sudan on the need for greater attention towards issues related to women and their participation in governance-related activities. This resulted in the introduction of qualitative changes to the legislation mentioned above. The Mission also reached out to government officials on human rights issues, including to military and police commanders, highlighting the need to take human rights into account. The Mission conducted training of police and military officers, and sought access to detention facilities and detainees with an overall aim to improve the human rights situation.

**Expected accomplishment 3.1:** Establishment of National and Southern Sudan levels of Government, which will exercise authority in respect of the people with an emphasis on just, transparent, people-led and integrity-based governance

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.1.1 25 per cent of the positions in the National Civil Service are filled by persons from Southern Sudan and an integrated civil service (including other components of the Government) is operational in the three areas (especially Southern Kordofan State and Blue Nile State)	<p>11.5 per cent out of the 25 per cent target was achieved at the national level. The service of Southern Sudanese in the National Civil Service in the Sudan was terminated as of 9 July 2011, and directives were issued for the settlement and payment of their financial rights in the 9 June 2011 meeting of the Government of the Sudan</p> <p>1,615 people from Southern Kordofan State were integrated into the State's civil service starting in February 2011</p>
3.1.2 Increased representation of women in the National and Southern Sudan Legislature, respectively (2008/09: 18.6 per cent; 2009/10: 25 per cent; 2010/11: 27 per cent)	<p>After the April 2010 elections, women's representation in the National and Southern Sudan Legislative Assemblies increased from 18.7 per cent to 28.5 per cent and 19 per cent to 31.7 per cent, respectively. In the 10 States of Southern Sudan, women's representation in State Legislative Assemblies reached 28 per cent as a result of capacity-building programmes for women candidates and implementation of the quota provision stipulated in the Elections Act (2008), which gave women 25 per cent representation at all levels of government</p>
3.1.3 The Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission and Peace Commission are functioning in accordance with the Constitution of Southern Sudan, and independent audits take place in all States	<p>The Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission was established in 8 Southern States and experienced significant constraints in its capacity to deliver its mandated activities, including lack of operational funds, office space, equipment, vehicles and qualified personnel, and the will to pursue corruption issues</p> <p>The Southern Sudan Peace Commission was established in all 10 Southern States and faced similar capacity constraints in certain States due to the lack of commitment from state authorities</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring, through quarterly briefing with the National Civil Service Commission, of the development of transparent, accountable and inclusive civil administration, civil service institutions and legislation, including state and regional assembly debates, and the role of such specialized bodies as the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission in conformity with its mandate	Yes	Monitored development of civil service institutions, including regional and State Assembly debates in both the Southern State's and the three area's Assemblies; updates received from the National and the Southern Civil Service Commissions in Khartoum and Juba; and role of the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission
Provision of advice and logistical support to the Government of National Unity by assisting with the training of integrated police forces and facilitating transportation during the integration of civil service and other components of the Government, specifically on the opening up of SPLM "closed areas" in Southern Kordofan State and Blue Nile State, as civil service and security forces from the former SPLM-held "closed areas" are being integrated with federal civil service and security forces	Yes	<p>Provided daily advice, including through co-location, to the local police and conducted training for 111 police officers, including one female from the Joint Integrated Police Unit</p> <p>Facilitated transportation of civil servants from Southern Sudan to Khartoum to take up their positions in the Ministries in the capital, and transportation of new civil servants to the "closed areas" to provide basic services to the residents of those areas</p>
In collaboration with the state government, conduct of 8 workshops and 4 meetings with an average of 50 participants from civil society organizations, including women's groups, traditional leaders, political parties and local governments, to promote understanding of and participation in democratic systems	21	<p>Sessions conducted comprising 18 peace and governance-related workshops in a number of states, and 3 Political Parties Forums in Western Equatoria State, which were attended by civil society organizations, traditional leaders, political parties, women's groups and others to promote understanding of and participation in democratic systems</p> <p>Convened, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Republican Institute (IRI), IOM and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, political parties' round tables in the 10 Southern States to review lessons learned from the April 2010 national elections</p>
Promotion and facilitation of dialogue between local communities and state governments on the planning and budgeting processes, including the identification of budget requirements and the facilitation of town hall meetings between local communities and state government officials on the budget process	3	<p>Workshops conducted on "sector-wide consultative planning and budgeting" in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States for 45 participants each</p> <p>Attended and facilitated Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly parliamentary debates on the Government of Southern Sudan Budget 2011 and subsequently its passing on 17 March 2011, and reported on proceedings at the State Assemblies on State budgets for the fiscal year</p>

Monthly meetings with representatives of civil society organizations, political parties and government officials in Southern Sudan and the three areas to promote participation and increase awareness of their rights under and role in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including mediation between the parties whenever differences arise in the interpretation of the Agreement	Yes	<p>Conducted monthly meetings and consultations with civil society organizations, political parties and government officials in both Southern Sudan and the three areas</p> <p>Conducted 14 Comprehensive Peace Agreement and popular consultations awareness-raising workshops in various locations</p> <p>Conducted weekly consultations with the Government of Southern Sudan and state governments to discuss the status of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement</p>
Provision of advice through monthly meetings with the Ministry of Social Welfare, Women and Children Affairs of the Government of National Unity, the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs of the Government of Southern Sudan and the state-level ministries in Juba, Wau, Rumbek, Malakal, Kadugli and Ed Damazin, as well as relevant authorities in Abyei on the implementation of gender mainstreaming policies, plans and activities relating to all sectors of civil administration, including implementation of the national policy for women's empowerment, the gender policy for Southern Sudan and quota decisions	Yes	<p>42 planning and coordination meetings convened with the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security of the Government of National Unity and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare of the Government of Southern Sudan to discuss ways to strengthen capacity on gender mainstreaming</p> <p>Advice and technical support was provided to ensure gender mainstreaming in programme planning and policy in the referendum process, popular consultations and state elections of Southern Kordofan State</p>
Monthly meetings in Khartoum, Juba, Wau, Rumbek, Malakal, Kadugli, Ed Damazin and Abyei with women in senior or strategic positions in NGOs, political parties, academic institutions and government administration on increased representation of women in political and decision-making bodies	Yes	18 meetings, including workshops, were held with government institutions, women political leaders and members of parliament, electoral bodies, civil society and women's groups towards the increased participation and representation of women in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement process, political and decision-making bodies, and the post-referendum agenda

---

**Expected accomplishment 3.2:** Establishment of the rule of law, including independent judiciary and correctional services, in the Sudan

---

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

3.2.1 Adoption of key legislation, including the Child Act, the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Acts, the Press Act, the Security Act and the Legal Aid Act in compliance with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Interim National Constitution

Achieved. Completed in the Sudan in 2009. In Southern Sudan, amendments were made to the Prisons Bill by the Council of Ministers and the draft Bill was forwarded to the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development and subsequently enacted as a Provisional Order in 2011

3.2.2 Sustainable improvement in independence, efficiency, transparency, uniformity and accountability of the judiciary and traditional justice mechanisms consistent with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the Interim National Constitution, the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan and international norms and standards in Northern and Southern Sudan

The Interim National Constitution was passed, the Government of National Unity formed, seats in the Parliament were redistributed according to the new power-sharing arrangements, and a Constitutional Court was established. However, limited progress was made in the judicial sector in the South owing to lack of expertise and infrastructure, or in the North

3.2.3 Adoption and implementation of the reform and strategic development plans for correctional services by the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan

Achieved. Southern Sudan Prison reform implementation is ongoing with support provided through quick-impact projects for prisoner accommodation infrastructure needs at Bentui, Torit, Nasser, Yei, Maridi, Kwacjok, Akobo, Pibor, Cueibet, Raja, Tonj and Lainya prisons; funding was received from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) for the purchase of materials for construction of a dormitory at Rajaf prison farm near Juba; 3 meetings were conducted with the Prisons Service to develop Standing Order 31 dealing with "Guarantee Prisoners", which provided a reward and reinforcement method for the rehabilitation of inmates; and completion of the construction of the new prison facility in Abyei

In the Sudan, 5 meetings of the Prison Development Committee were held with the General Directorate for Prisons and Rehabilitation to enhance the prisons reform agenda; 2 libraries in local prisons were established and 2 training workshops on human rights were conducted for prison officers in North Sudan; the renovation of Port Sudan federal prisons ward C was completed; and \$10,000 was presented to prison authorities at Omdurman female prison for conducting a training workshop on sewing for 40 female inmates and 10 prison officers

3.2.4 Adoption and implementation of the Prison Service Code of Conduct for Southern Sudan by the Director General of the Prison Service

Completed in 2009

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Complete assessment of the justice sector in the South, including an overview of traditional justice mechanisms, and a report with recommendations on rule of law reform programming and budgeting to the Government of Southern Sudan and international assistance providers in the justice sector	No	Baseline assessment was partially completed at the end of 2010 and restarted in 2011 in Lakes State to seek additional information

Provision of technical assistance and advice to the national authorities in the South, specifically the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, the Judiciary of Southern Sudan and the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly, on customary law reform, legislative drafting, codes of ethics, transparency, complaint and accountability mechanisms; gender-based violence; gun control; legal aid and access to justice, in coordination with UNDP, legal aid clinics and the national NGO network	Yes	Technical assistance to the Legislative Assembly on legislative drafting, codes of ethics, gender-based violence, gun control and legal aid was carried out with the Legislative and Legal Affairs Committee of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly
Coordination among national stakeholders in the justice, security and corrections sector in the South, including by facilitating 25 meetings for about 30 participants each and providing technical assistance and legal advice to the Government of Southern Sudan Coordination Committee on pretrial detention, to the Rule of Law Steering Group, the Police and Prison Committees, the Rule of Law Budget Sector Working Group and other relevant national coordination bodies	25	<p>Meetings facilitated to provide technical assistance to the Government of Southern Sudan as part of the Southern Sudan Development Plan process, in coordination with UNDP and other stakeholders</p> <p>Implemented the first stage of the prison review board, which will review cases of juveniles being detained in Juba Central Prison to determine the legality of detentions</p> <p>Facilitated the Rule of Law and Security Working Groups in the Conflict Mitigation and Security Pillar of the Southern Sudan Development Plan through holding 400 meetings, involving 15 to 20 participants, to coordinate national and international efforts for drafting of the Southern Sudan Development Plan for the period from July 2011 to December 2013</p> <p>Developed a database, to be handed to the Government of Southern Sudan upon its completion, of internationally supported projects in the justice and security sectors to enhance coordination among national stakeholders and eliminate gaps and duplication efforts in the sectors</p> <p>Developed an overview of support and coordination of contributions to the referendum with the Southern Sudan Police Service and relevant partners</p> <p>Twice-a-week security information coordination provided to the High Referendum Security Committee for the period from July 2010 to January 2011</p>
Implementation of a special capacity-building programme in Jonglei State by engaging traditional chiefs and elders and harmonizing traditional justice mechanisms with the statutory system and international norms and standards in cooperation with UNDP	Yes	Implemented the UNDP/Department of Peacekeeping Operations Joint Justice Programme in Jonglei to strengthen coordination among states and county-level rule of law institutions as part of the Jonglei State Stabilization Strategy, and an assessment visit by the Joint Assessment Mission team from UNDP, UNMIS and the United Nations Police (UNPOL) to Bor, Akobo and Pibor

Monitoring of land allocation policies and drafting of at least 3 reports thereon, in cooperation with traditional leaders in Upper Nile State, Central Equatoria State, Western Equatoria State and Western Bahr el Ghazal State, with special focus on internally displaced persons, returnees and marginalized groups, including women, and provision of advice to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement Land Commission in terms of land allocation policy and the establishment of dispute settlement mechanisms for land and property claims	Yes	Land allocation policies have been monitored through meetings with traditional leaders with particular focus on returnees to the states. Continued advice has been provided to the Land Commissions at national and state levels with emphasis on land dispute resolution
Provision of technical assistance and advice to the Government of National Unity on a periodic assessment of the prison sector; obtention of donor funding; issuance of a jail manual; promulgation of prisons legislation; and establishment of a gender-disaggregated database on prisoners and staff	No	Three meetings held with the General Directorate of Prison Reform regarding the formulation and preparation of the Prisons Manual. A database of prisoners and staff has also been established. Anticipated progress was not achieved in relation to technical assistance and donor funding
Conduct of 2 sensitization workshops for 40 mid-level prison officers and social workers outside Khartoum State in Northern Sudan on the role of corrections in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement/Interim National Constitution and organization of 2 capacity-building workshops for 40 senior prison officers in Northern Sudan	4	Workshops conducted in Port Sudan and El Obeid, and 2 capacity-building workshops in Khartoum
Provision of monthly advice and technical assistance to the Prisons Development Committee and the Government of Southern Sudan Prisons Department on needs analysis and strategy development; assessment of compliance with international standards; development of a framework of prison regulations, policies and operating procedures; recruitment, conditions of service, promotion, oversight and accountability; prison rehabilitation; vocational skills training for prisoners; training of ex-military and new recruits as prison officers; obtention of donor funding; and establishment of a database on prisoners and staff	Yes	<p>Advice and technical assistance provided in Southern Sudan including through one meeting of the Prisons Development Committee held in Juba with senior management and relevant stakeholders; 29 meetings with the Prisons Service Coordination Committee with senior management and relevant stakeholders; registration of 4,284 Prisons Service staff in the staff database, which was transferred to Prisons Service Headquarters; 20 prison assessments conducted at State prisons in a number of locations; 44 meetings with the Prisons Service Regulations Working Group on the development of Prison Regulations; operating and training curriculum manuals printed with assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and also a human resource manual</p> <p>Advice provided to the Prisons Service Director on the development of prison farms at Makembele, Rajaf and Wanyang</p>

		Advice and technical assistance provided in the Sudan, including through 5 Prison Development Committee meetings held with the General Directorate for Prisons and Rehabilitation to enhance the prisons reform agenda; 15 training workshops for 387 prison officers, including one 5-day induction training for 25 non-commissioned prison officer recruits in Ed Damazin; 3-day training on human rights and child protection for 25 prison officers in Abyei and 8 prison officers in Agok; and a number of workshops on topics including human rights and rule of law, and water and sanitation
Conduct of 2 workshops to identify policy issues for revision and to provide training on such specialized topics as treatment of vulnerable prisoners to 40 Government of National Unity prison officers each in Kassala and Kadugli	9	Workshops and training sessions conducted, comprising one Good Prison Management and Human Rights workshop for 25 prison officers in Lagawa (Southern Kordofan State), one induction training session for 25 non-commissioned prison officer recruits in Ed Damazin, one induction training session on Good Prison Management for 20 Prison officers in Dilling and for 20 prison officers in Ed Damazin, and 5 other workshops for 132 prison officers in various locations
Conduct of 5 in-service training courses on basic prison management for 200 mid-level Government of Southern Sudan prison managers and 10 in-service training courses on basic prison duties for 1,500 Government of Southern Sudan junior prison officers	17	In-service training courses conducted, including 2 Court Liaison Courses in Juba and Wau with UNODC for a total of 19 Prisons Service Court Liaison Officers; one training-of-trainer Course in Juba for 8 Prisons Service trainers from all States; one Non-commissioned Officer Supervision Management Training Course in Bentiu for 30 Prisons Service non-commissioned officers; one Critical Incident Management Workshop in Juba for 15 Prisons Service managers from all States; 2 Critical Incident Instructor Courses (Phase 2) in Juba for a total of 25 prison officers from all States; and 8 other workshops and courses for 779 participants, including 241 women, in various locations
Organization of 8 sensitization workshops on prisons code of conduct for 300 prison personnel in 8 prisons in Southern Sudan using co-located seconded officers and prison trainers	Yes	Completed in 2009. In Southern Sudan, code of conduct sensitization is incorporated into daily mentoring of prison staff provided by co-located Corrections Advisers in the 10 States
Provision of mentoring and advice to senior and mid-ranking prisons officials, in particular on the management of prisons and humane treatment of prisoners through daily co-location of seconded corrections officers in 13 prisons in Northern (3) and Southern Sudan (10)	Yes	Corrections Advisers co-located with the Prisons Service in all 10 States in Southern Sudan. Mentoring and advice was provided through various meetings, training workshops and co-location activities in 10 States in the Sudan

Conduct of 2 HIV/AIDS awareness courses in Juba and Rumbek each for 30 prison focal staff and 1 training course on HIV/AIDS in prisons in Kampala for 20 prison medical officers, in collaboration with other stakeholders and the Ugandan Prisons Service	2	Tuberculosis/HIV Medical Workshops conducted over 7 days in Juba for 45 Prisons Service Medical Officers from all States in Southern Sudan and a health and hygiene workshop (including HIV/TB) conducted with the Ministry of Health of the Government of Southern Sudan in Wau for 30 prison medical staff from Western Bahr el Ghazal
Conduct of 8 gender-awareness courses, including on Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), each for 50 police and prison managers in Juba, Wau, Malakal, Rumbek, Kadugli, Ed Damazin, Abyei and Khartoum	Yes	Completed gender-awareness campaigns to enhance the professional capacity of the Southern Sudan Police Service in dealing with women and children in conflict and contact with the law; 24 courses on human rights, family, gender protection and other related cases for 1,109 Southern Sudan Police Service officers, including 151 female officers; training for 151 Special Protection Unit officers on gender, child and vulnerable persons protection in Juba, Awiel, Bentiu, Rumbek, Kuajok, Juba, Malakal, Nassir, Wau, Bor and Torit; 6 Special Protection Units in various locations; and other outputs, including a women's networking workshop and a child and women's rights handbook

### **Expected accomplishment 3.3: Progress towards national reconciliation throughout the Sudan**

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.3.1 Presentation of the National Reconciliation Plan by the Government of National Unity to the nation (Machakos Protocol)	The National Reconciliation Plan by the Government of National Unity had not been presented by the end of the performance period. Parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement have not expressed significant interest in the issue of national reconciliation
3.3.2 Conflict management mechanisms established and functioning at the regional and state levels	Supported a Peace Actors Forum in Upper Nile State; Peace Forums in Jonglei State; a Peace and Conflict Sensitive Forum in Western Equatoria State; works on a Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System implemented by the Government of Southern Sudan and several international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Southern States, and a number of tribal reconciliation conferences in Northern Bahr el Gazal and Southern Kordofan States; a Peace Forum in Mayom County in January 2011, resulting in reconciliation between 2 Chieng clans; and a number of other workshops in various regions  Provided logistic support to the members of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly to create an enabling political environment and support in conflict management in the Southern States, including field missions, 18 long-range patrols and 24 joint patrols to monitor and assess general situations for early warning, and 6 visits aimed at de-escalating conflicts in Upper Nile State and Jonglei  Produced a baseline conflict analysis report on North Bahr el Ghazal



<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of assistance on conflict resolution to local authorities and mechanisms of conflict resolution, including civil society organizations, the Peace and Reconciliation Commission in Southern Sudan and other similar mechanisms in the three areas, through the sharing of UNMIS conflict analysis tools, through conflict prevention measures, including peace conferences, and through targeted assistance in collaboration with the United Nations country team	Yes	<p>Collaborated with the Southern Sudan Peace Commission in all 10 States in the South and with respective authorities and mechanisms in the three areas (Abyei, Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan) on conflict management through early warning; provided good offices and facilitated logistical support to the conflict resolution initiatives of the people of Southern Sudan</p> <p>Supported the establishment of a Peace Council in Western Bahr el Ghazal State in March 2011. Facilitated with state authorities a peace conference for reconciliation in 3 counties of Warrap State in May 2011. In Eastern Equatoria State, disseminated one conflict-mapping tool to the local authorities and held 5 workshops with County Support Offices</p> <p>Supported a leadership forum, held in Bor to formulate the Jonglei State Security Strategy, and two workshops on conflict mapping, in Upper Nile State, organized and funded by international NGOs</p>
Advocacy for the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement provisions on national reconciliation and coordination of technical expertise to the parties in drafting a national plan, including through experts from the region. Provision of advice and logistical support to national and state-based initiatives on reconciliation. Provision of assistance to local communities in order to define issues to be addressed in the reconciliation process through at least 1 workshop per state with 40 to 50 participants from community and tribal leaders, civil society and local political parties	No	<p>Parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement have not expressed significant interest in the issue of national reconciliation</p> <p>Provided good offices through provision of air assets, technical advice and other logistical support to the national and state-based initiatives on reconciliation, confidence-building and peacebuilding missions in the entire 6 sectors' areas of responsibility</p> <p>In Southern Kordofan State, UNMIS co-chaired the monthly Peacebuilding Sector Coordination meeting in October, November and December 2010; supported the work of the State's Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism; and conducted reconciliation conferences/workshops/meetings in October, November and December 2010</p>
Provision of advice to the Government of Southern Sudan and local authorities on community security, including on civilian disarmament, by providing mediation services and facilitating conflict resolution meetings with tribal chiefs, community leaders and the Southern Sudan Police Service in areas where the civilian community is reluctant to disarm and the potential for violence during disarmament is high	Yes	<p>Provided advice to the local police on the ongoing exercise of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) in Sector 4 (Kadugli). In addition, UNPOL, UNDP and the Southern Sudan Police Service jointly produced and implemented the Community Policing Concept and Strategic Document</p>

Provision of advice to, and monitoring of, national, Southern and state Land Commissions to address land use and land tenure issues in the context of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, through identification of land-related conflicts and the promotion of appropriate actions by the Land Commissions in each of the 10 States in Southern Sudan	Yes	Monitored land-related issues as part of its conflict management work for early warning, and provided advice to South Sudan and state Land Commissions through the Government of Southern Sudan and state governments
Provision of technical advice to the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan on civilian disarmament activities, civilian weapons control and community security, in cooperation with the United Nations country team, including through dialogue at the community level, and participation in 2 regional meetings with 20 participants each to share similar experience	Yes	<p>Advised the Southern Sudan Police Service in the exercise of marking and registration of weapons, starting with newly acquired weapons, for effective management of arms, ammunitions and control of proliferation of small arms and light weapons</p> <p>Provided advice and encouragement to the Government of Southern Sudan towards voluntary disarmament and taking steps to improve security of the communities being disarmed</p> <p>Provided advice to SPLA and the Southern Sudan Police Service on procedures concerning collection, storage and subsequent destruction of weapons; interacted with communities, impressing upon them the advantages of a weapon-free society and resolution of disputes through dialogue</p>
In collaboration with the Government of National Unity, conduct of 2 regional training-of-trainers conferences in Khartoum and Juba, each with around 60 participants, and 8 workshops on the role of youth (young women) for sustainable peace in the Sudan, in Wau, Malakal, Kadugli, Ed Damazin, Abyei and Rumbek, each with around 60 participants	3	Three conferences on youth for peace awareness, including a dialogue on women and peace, were held in Eastern, Western and Central Equatoria States
Conduct of 4 training courses on journalistic reflections of conflict in the media for 50 participants each in Khartoum and Juba	No	No training courses were conducted, as they required the permission of the Ministry of the Interior in Khartoum. UNMIS, however, conducted a thematic workshop/town hall meeting for civil society groups such as NGOs, religious leaders, women, youth groups, political parties and other community groups in Khartoum and the three areas (Southern Sudan, Southern Kordofan and Abyei) on Comprehensive Peace Agreement-related issues
Staging of 13 mobile exhibitions and 13 cinema performances on Comprehensive Peace Agreement-related issues and on peaceful coexistence in Kadugli, Ed Damazin, Abyei, Juba, Wau and Malakal	No	<p>Mobile exhibitions and cinema performances were not staged due to imposed restrictions</p> <p>Conducted workshops on the referendums and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for 200 parish priests and social workers in Khartoum, and a 2-day workshop</p>

		<p>in relation to the Agreement and the role of the media for 500 government officials, community and religious leaders, state media and the State Chapter of the National Sudanese Youth Union in Khartoum</p> <p>A symposium on youth for peace and development was held in collaboration with Juba University and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for 250 youths and university students</p> <p>The International Day of Peace, a 1-day cultural event in collaboration with UNICEF and Juba University, was held at the Juba University campus, targeting over 500 university students with cultural performances and governmental representatives speaking on the importance of peace among the youth community</p>
Biweekly press briefings and monthly journalist round-table discussions on Comprehensive Peace Agreement-related issues	Yes	<p>Hosted and organized a 2-day round table for newspaper editors and television and radio station managers</p> <p>Distributed 15 press releases, 15 press statements and 50 new items to the national and international media and prepared regular press round-ups and talking points on Comprehensive Peace Agreement-related issues</p> <p>Prepared 5 special media briefings by senior United Nations officials and 15 press conferences on topics such as the referendum and humanitarian affairs in Juba and Khartoum</p> <p>Coordinated biweekly meetings with United Nations agencies on common media issues and provided regular support for disseminating press releases and news items, and organizing press conferences</p>
Production of the monthly Mission magazine, brochures, posters, booklets, 10,000 Comprehensive Peace Agreement summary booklets, 10,000 copies of the Agreement, audio and visual material for national and state governments officials, the general public, the national and international media, academics, civil society groups and political parties to promote understanding of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the role of UNMIS in the Sudan	Yes	<p>Issued and distributed, on a monthly basis, 15,000 copies of <i>In Sudan</i>, the Mission magazine (9,000 English and 6,000 Arabic copies); distributed 8,000 wall and desk calendars; prepared fact sheets on Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Mission activities; 6,000 Comprehensive Peace Agreement summary booklets were printed (3,000 each in English and Arabic); news stories, slideshows, photos, Mission documents, referendums information, fact sheets, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and other materials; provided design services; and provided coverage for an interview with the heads of the United Nations Integrated Referendum and Electoral Division (UNIRED) on preparations for the UNMIS referendums on the UNMIS website</p>

---

**Expected accomplishment 3.4:** Establishment of a framework for governance on the promotion and protection of human rights in the Sudan

---

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.4.1 Ratification by the Government of National Unity of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	<p>Advocacy and sensitization workshops were organized with government institutions, the parliament and civil society organizations on raising awareness on the importance of treaty ratification and dialogue with human rights mechanisms</p> <p>Ongoing engagement with the Government of Southern Sudan to ratify the remaining core treaties upon the proclamation of its independence</p>
3.4.2 Enactment of reform laws in compliance with international human rights instruments by the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan (2008/09: 12; 2009/10: 7; 2010/11: 15)	<p>Advisory services provided to the Government of National Unity aimed at reforming the National Intelligence and Security Service Bill, the Press Act and the Non-Government Organization Act. A number of laws on human rights were amended by the Government of National Unity</p> <p>Training and technical assistance provided to the Government of Southern Sudan concerning the human rights obligations of the legislative and executive arms of government, including on the reform of laws and policies to bring them in line with applicable international human rights standards. Participants in the sessions included legislators at the national and State levels, and representatives of relevant key departments</p> <p>Commented and provided advice on human rights aspects of the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan</p>
3.4.3 Establishment of 10 state offices of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission and of 13 state offices of the National Human Rights Commission, operating in accordance with the Paris Principles	<p>Eight offices of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission were established in 8 of the 10 States of Southern Sudan</p> <p>Advocacy with the Government of National Unity to establish a national human rights commission in line with the Paris Principles and international best practices through a consultative process is continuing</p>
3.4.4 Increase in the percentage of reported cases of human rights violations resolved in accordance with international and national human rights standards (2008/09: 50; 2009/10: 60; 2010/11: 75)	<p>Out of a total of 195 cases of human rights violations reported by UNMIS, 69 cases of arbitrary arrest were resolved in different parts of the Sudan, and 126 were investigated by UNMIS and submitted to the relevant authorities of the Government of National Unity but remained unresolved</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Bimonthly Human Rights Forums co-chaired by UNMIS and the Government of National Unity; similar forums for the Government of Southern Sudan, including functional forums at the state and local levels to inform government bodies of human rights violations, encourage dialogue on human rights issues and discuss initiatives which support the promotion and protection of human rights, such as legal reform and capacity-building activities	Yes	<p>Two forums were held in July and August 2010 in Khartoum. The forum was not resumed due to lack of participation</p> <p>A human rights forum launched in Juba, Southern Sudan, on 19 November by the Vice-President of Southern Sudan, met 6 times over the reporting period</p> <p>The International Partners Working Group on Human Rights, established in Khartoum and co-chaired by UNMIS and EU, bringing together UNMIS and the diplomatic community, met 6 times</p> <p>State forums are functioning in Yambio and Rumbek, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and UNMIS</p>
Monitoring of and reporting on civil and political rights in the period leading up to the referendums; follow-up on all reported violations of civil and political rights throughout the country in an effort to seek redress for victims and combat impunity; 1 public report on political freedoms	Yes	<p>Civil and political rights were monitored across the Sudan in the lead-up to, during and after the Southern Sudan referendum, the gubernatorial elections in Southern Kordofan State, and the organization of popular consultations in Blue Nile State</p> <p>Violations were reported and followed up with relevant authorities and redress secured for some cases in the South</p> <p>One public report was issued through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Geneva</p>
Provision of technical advice, such as comments, position papers and 2 awareness-raising workshops on legislative topics in Northern Sudan (Khartoum) and Southern Sudan (Juba), focusing on harmonization of national legislation, with relevant international human rights standards, including the revision of the media bill in Southern Sudan and other legislation in Northern and Southern Sudan	Yes	<p>Comments, position papers and technical advice provided on the Interim Constitutions in Northern and Southern Sudan, and on a number of areas, including the citizenship law, the Press Act, a human rights approach to referendum and post-referendum issues, and nationality and citizenship rights in post-referendum arrangements</p>
Provision of technical and logistical assistance to national, regional, state and local human rights institutions in Northern and Southern Sudan, including capacity-building of human rights institutions, by facilitating the exchange of information and experience with regional/neighbouring human rights institutions	Yes	<p>Technical advice and logistical support provided through weekly meetings of civil society organizations in Juba to discuss human rights issues and challenges; biweekly meetings with civil society organizations in Juba and Yambio; monthly meetings with civil society organizations in Khartoum; continued training and information sharing with the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission at central and state levels and provision of equipment to human rights libraries in Wau, Rumbek and Bor</p>

Promotion and protection of economic, social and civil rights through monitoring, reporting, capacity-building and advocacy efforts, including through 14 awareness-raising workshops on international standards for adequate housing and employment rights targeting groups of 25 government officials and civil society actors at the state level in Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Lakes, Warrab, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan, Upper Nile and Khartoum States	Yes	Economic, social and civil rights continued to be monitored and promoted through engagement with relevant authorities to seek redress for verified violations and abuse; 29 workshops were held for government agencies and civil society organizations in Jonglei, Lakes, Western el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, Kassala, White Nile, Khartoum, Juba, Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria States on international standards on human rights
Provision of technical assistance and logistical support to the National Police and Southern Sudan Police Service through the dissemination of human rights training manuals and other relevant material for law enforcement officials; dissemination will include provision of manuals to 14 state focal points at the state level (2 in Southern Kordofan State) and training sessions on international detention standards; training sessions for groups of 25 law enforcement officials in Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Lakes, Warrab, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan, Upper Nile and Khartoum States	Yes	4 training manuals drafted, disseminated and used to inform training sessions for the Southern Sudan Police Services in Yambio, Rumbek, Abyei, Jonglei, Wau and Juba, as well as for training in Southern Kordofan, Port Sudan, Khartoum and Unity State
Monitoring of trials; investigation of the legality of detentions, monitoring of and reporting on ill-treatment and torture in detention; advocacy with state- and local-level judicial and law enforcement authorities for the release of arbitrarily detained civilians, especially vulnerable populations such as women and children; provision of legal aid to detainees; conduct of 14 training workshops (2 in Southern Kordofan State) targeting groups of 25 prosecutors, judiciary and law enforcement agencies at the state level; training sessions to be held in the following States: Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Lakes, Warrab, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan (2 locations, Abyei and Kadugli), Upper Nile and Khartoum	Yes	<p>Trial monitoring was a routine activity across the North and the South, as well as the Transitional Area, and was used to inform advocacy for the release of irregular cases of detention</p> <p>Conducted prison assessment, including detention conditions in Southern Sudan</p> <p>Conducted an assessment of traditional courts in the South, with a view to bringing their procedures close to international standards of human rights</p> <p>13 training sessions were conducted for prosecutors and lawyers in El Obeid, Khartoum, Abyei, Eastern Equatoria, Yambio, Wau, Juba and Lakes</p>

Monthly bulletins highlighting verified human rights violations and capacity-building activities promoting human rights in Khartoum, the three areas and Southern Sudan distributed to the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan, United Nations agencies, the diplomatic community and other implementing partners; 1 or 2 public reports on serious human rights incidents, with recommendations for national authorities	12	Bulletins produced and shared with the Governments and United Nations partners
Conduct of 14 workshops at the state level (2 in Southern Kordofan State), targeting groups of 25 individuals from the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan, state assemblies, law enforcement agencies, security forces, human rights institutions, civil society organizations, including community-based groups, and national NGOs, on basic international and national human rights standards, and the promotion and protection of human rights in the Sudan, state reporting obligations under international human rights treaties; fair trial guarantees, political rights and freedoms, arbitrary arrest and detention; promotion of the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the oversight role of human rights committees and other relevant entities	52	Workshops conducted, comprising 38 workshops conducted in 10 State offices in the South, 12 in the North, and 6 in Ed Damazin, Kadugli and Abyei, including for security forces, civil society organizations, women's groups, journalists, judges and legislators, as well as members of the Southern Sudan Human Rights Commission from 8 Southern States. The content of the workshops ranged from basic human rights to specific rights and obligations by institutions such as the police and the army  Reporting focused on preparations for Sudan's review under the Universal Periodic Review, and 14 workshops were held for Government agencies and civil society organizations, geared towards drafting and submitting reports to the Human Rights Council
Conduct of 8 workshops on gender mainstreaming, gender-based violence, Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), each with around 60 participants from the Ministries of Justice, Social Welfare, Women and Child Affairs, Gender and Religious Affairs (Government of National Unity, Government of Southern Sudan and state levels), civil society organizations, tribal leaders and women's associations in Juba, Wau, Malakal, Rumbek, Kadugli, Ed Damazin, Abyei and Khartoum	8	Workshops on gender mainstreaming, gender-based violence and Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) were conducted in Khartoum, Juba, Wau, Malakal, Kadugli and Ed Damazin, including representatives from other states, and targeted Government institutions, women's organizations and other relevant stakeholders  Held workshops, round-table discussions, debates and radio talk shows on UNMIS Radio Miraya to mark the celebration of 16 days of activism against gender-based violence and International Women's Day

**Expected accomplishment 3.5:** Restructuring of the Government of Southern Sudan nascent police force, derived from SPLA and the existing police force of the Government of National Unity, into police services operating to internationally acceptable standards consistent with democratic policing

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.5.1 Approval and implementation of the organizational structure, operational guidelines, command and control systems of the Southern Sudan Police Service to be in conformity with international policing standards. This includes the democratic principles of policing, basic principles on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement agencies, and the protection and observance of human rights	<p>The Southern Sudan Police Service adopted the Strategic Development Plan, which covered organizational structures, operational priorities and short- and long-term objectives</p> <p>The overriding need to prepare the Southern Sudan Police Service for referendum security required the Mission to focus on providing support in all aspects of security planning and its implementation. With donor support and the close cooperation of the leadership of the Service, a comprehensive referendum security plan was also adopted</p>
3.5.2 Enactment and implementation of the Southern Sudan Police Service Police Act by the Government of Southern Sudan and adoption and implementation of other policies, including asset management and training policies within the Police Service	Under the Police Act, which was assented to by the President of Southern Sudan in October 2009, 40 Southern Sudan Police Service officers, including 15 females and prison officers, were trained on asset management
3.5.3 Full operational capacity of the local police through training on referendum security, riot control and crowd dispersal, conflict resolution and team-building to ensure a successful referendum process	Achieved. Operational capacity of the local police was enhanced through training sessions on referendum security for 29,359 Government of Southern Sudan and Sudan Police officers, including 2,468 females; training-of-trainers courses for 151 Southern Sudan Police Service officers on referendum security; training for 1,590 Southern Sudan Police Service officers on the activities of formed police units
3.5.4 Transfer of law enforcement responsibilities and policing matters, including community policing, from SPLA to the Southern Sudan Police Service	Achieved. Transfer of law enforcement responsibilities from SPLA to the Southern Sudan Police Service was completed in line with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement
3.5.5 Increased representation of women and minorities in the Southern Sudan Police Service (2008/09: 8.3 per cent; 2009/10: 9 per cent; 2010/11: 15 per cent)	Achieved. There were 36,496 Southern Sudan Police Service officers registered in the Registration Database Unit, of whom 10 per cent were women and 15 per cent were from minority groups



<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Conduct of 182 training courses in the North for 3,935 police officers from the national police services, in Kadugli, Ed Damazin, Abyei, Kassala, Sennar, Port Sudan, El Obeid and Khartoum, in community policing, crime investigation, traffic management, asset management and logistics, airport security, human rights/gender and child protection, special weapons and tactics/crisis response, first-level supervision, radio communication skills, driving, senior/executive management, conflict resolution and team-building, forensic investigation, cybercrime, first responder, bomb awareness, police station functions, records and computer skills, and rule of law	96	Courses conducted for 6,940 Government of Sudan police officers, including 174 female officers, and advice provided through daily co-location to the local police on gender awareness, community policing, conflict resolution, asset management, crime investigation, human rights and gender and child protection
Conduct of 308 training courses for 7,620 police officers from the Southern Sudan Police Service in Juba, Wau and Malakal in basic policing, community policing, crime investigation, referendum security plans, traffic management, asset management and logistics, airport security, human rights/gender and child protection, response, first-level supervision, radio communication skills, driving, senior/executive management, conflict resolution and team-building, police station functions, records management, computer skills, rule of law and crisis response	409	Courses conducted for 26,688 officers from the Southern Sudan Police Service, including 2,776 female officers, on basic policing, asset management, crime investigation, human rights, gender and child protection, records management, police station functions, computer skills, rule of law and crises response. The need to train a higher number of officers was due to the preparations required in relation to referendum security
Provision of daily advice through co-location of United Nations police with Southern Sudan Police Service officers at 73 co-location sites in all 10 States in Southern Sudan on police operations, including crime investigations, gender and child protection, community policing, traffic management and traffic law enforcement	Yes	<p>Provided advice through daily co-location at 78 sites in Southern Sudan on police operations, including traffic management and traffic law enforcement, forensic and crime investigations, gender and child protection and other police procedures such as arrest, search, detention and report writing</p> <p>Conducted road safety awareness campaigns, organized a workshop on road safety and participated in the drafting of the Traffic and Road Safety Bill for the Southern Sudan Police Service</p>

Conduct of 6 workshops for 120 senior Southern Sudan Police Service officers on training policy, planning, general administration and operations in Juba (2 workshops each with 20 participants), Wau (2 workshops each with 20 participants) and Malakal (2 workshops each with 20 participants)	No	The envisaged training sessions were replaced by the training programmes related to referendum security at the request of the leadership of the Southern Sudan Police Service. Workshops on planning security for the referendum were held in Juba for the senior officers and mid-level managers
Provision of guidance to, daily monitoring and reporting on, Southern Sudan Police Service operations through training, co-location and inspection of detention facilities in all 10 States in Southern Sudan to promote human rights, including the protection of the rights of women and children	Yes	Provided advice to the senior leadership of the Police of the Government of Southern Sudan through its daily co-location activities and monthly meetings. In addition, daily co-location was undertaken in all 10 States to monitor and report on Southern Sudan Police Service operations and to inspect detention facilities
Implementation of 140 refresher training programmes for the 4,600 participants from the local police in Abyei and in the 10 States in Southern Sudan on referendum security plans, riot control, crowd control, VIP protection, conflict resolution and crisis management	140	Training programmes conducted on referendum security for 29,359 Government of the Sudan and Government of Southern Sudan police officers, including 2,468 females; conducted training-of-trainers courses for 151 Southern Sudan Police Service officers on referendum security
Monthly liaison meetings and consultations with the Director-General and senior leadership of the national police and the Inspector-General and senior leadership of the Southern Sudan Police Service on the implementation of the community policing model for the Sudan, including follow-up on meetings of the Police-Community Relations Committees and their recommendations on local security, crime prevention and other police-related issues	Yes	<p>Monthly meetings were conducted with the Director-General and senior leadership of the Southern Sudan Police Service on implementation of a community policing model. In addition, UNMIS conducted the following workshops and meetings:</p> <p>7 workshops and 4 meetings for the Southern Sudan Police Service and the community aiming at the establishment of Police-Community Relations Committees in Southern Sudan</p> <p>24 meetings between UNMIS and members of the Police-Community Relations Committees in Southern Sudan to activate police-community relations activities aimed at effective crime control</p> <p>Established 35 Police-Community Relations Committees in Southern Sudan</p> <p>50 Southern Sudan Police Service officers trained for the Livestock Patrol Unit</p> <p>Provision of vehicles, construction costs of a police station, and other special items and logistical support covered by a donation from the Luxembourg Fund</p>

---

		<p>Liased with the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control to improve on crime prevention</p> <p>Assisted the Southern Sudan Police Service to develop guidelines, strategies and standard operational procedures for effective implementation of community policing, which have been adopted by all directorates</p>
Advocacy and provision of advice to the Inspector-General and senior leadership of the Southern Sudan Police Service through strategic co-location and monthly consultative meetings on recruitment issues, including on gender balance and minority recruitment	Yes	UNMIS provided advice to the senior management of the Southern Sudan Police Service on recruitment issues through monthly meetings and strategic co-location

---

#### **Component 4: Humanitarian assistance, recovery and reintegration**

21. Strong progress was made in the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme during the period, contributing to the demobilization of, overall, 48,776 ex-combatants and members of the special needs groups since Mission inception, including 12,920 female DDR participants. In the North, reinsertion and microscale projects were introduced to address the increasing gap between demobilization and reintegration. In the South, the DDR Integrated Unit provided support to the Southern Sudan DDR Commission to draft a new DDR policy that paves the way for a new DDR programme after the independence of South Sudan. DDR marked a key milestone during the reporting period with the successful completion of demobilization operations in Rumbek, Aweil, Wau, Khartoum and Kauda and the partial completion of operations in Torit and Kadugli. A total of 25,174 ex-combatants and members of special needs groups received transitional support allowances. Demobilization operations in Kadugli were suspended on 6 June 2011 due to continued insecurity.

22. Significant progress continued in mine action services with 30.2 million square metres of land having been cleared of landmines and other remnants of war. The Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Southern Sudan provided safe drinking water to 250,000 people, provided access to medical supplies to 2.5 million people and delivered school supplies to 1.7 million students. In the area of returnees, 429,386 people returned to southern States and the three areas, with all having received basic reintegration packages consisting of food rations for a transitional period of 3 months.

---

**Expected accomplishment 4.1:** Sustainable return, reintegration and resettlement, or local integration, of displaced populations in the Sudan

---

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

4.1.1 Returning internally displaced persons and refugees receive humanitarian assistance to help sustain their return and reintegration (2008/09: 300,000; 2009/10: 330,000; 2010/11: 330,000)

Achieved. Over 300,000 verified returnees received a basic reintegration package consisting of food rations for a transitional period. The number of returnees verified reached 429,386 people in southern States and the three areas. In addition, 113,000 internally displaced people in Abyei were provided with humanitarian assistance following renewed clashes in May 2011

4.1.2 Coordination mechanisms are in place at the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan for the management of the impact of returns on receiving communities

Achieved. In 2010/2011, 436 working groups or similar forums met on a monthly basis, in addition to regular inter-agency sectoral gatherings, to address a wide range of humanitarian and reintegration issues and to promote community-based recovery and development in the 10 southern States and each of the 3 Protocol areas

4.1.3 Agreement by all State Coordination Committees for Returns on the priority projects for reintegration

Achieved. Throughout the year an essential element of the work of the forums cited above consisted of a collaborative effort on the part of the 13 field teams and their partners in state governments to identify and coordinate reintegration and recovery priorities

4.1.4 Implementation of state-level action plans for the reintegration of displaced populations in the Sudan and for the transition to recovery and development

Achieved. In the south, each of the 10 field teams held a workshop to develop a State humanitarian action plan in collaboration with state authorities, NGOs and other partners. These plans are based on needs analysis and identification of gaps in reintegration and recovery activities. They are being implemented with support from the United Nations agencies and international donors

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

Support to key government counterparts, including the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, state authorities (for example, governors, administrators and commissioners), and line ministries (for example, the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education, Irrigation and Water Resources, and Social Welfare) in identifying priorities for return and sustainable reintegration, through joint monthly consultations in Return and Reintegration Working Groups involving key humanitarian and development actors from the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan, including assistance in the development and implementation of gender-sensitive return plans and coordination of the provision of individual/family-based and community-based reintegration

Yes

A joint returns task force led by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, UNMIS, United Nations agencies, IOM and the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission was established in March 2011 to focus on north-south returns and coordinate return movements. The task force provided water to, and supported the return by road of, over 6,000 persons to the South. In addition, the task force also supported the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work in registering, consolidating and delivering humanitarian support to the internally displaced persons. Support for the return of an estimated 21,000 internally displaced persons stranded in Khartoum is ongoing

Provision of assistance in planning and facilitating the transition to recovery through weekly and monthly meetings with key government counterparts, including the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, United Nations agencies and international and local NGOs, at the state level	Yes	Through the Return Sector in the North and the return and reintegration working groups in the South, technical advisory support was provided to both national and state actors, particularly in planning response for returnees to the South. Likewise in the South, direct state support was given, through the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, for the development and finalization of 10 State reintegration plans that were presented at the Southern Sudan Development Conference. Advocacy for donor support to identify reintegration priorities is ongoing
Conduct of 13 workshops in the three areas and Southern Sudan, each with 20 representatives from the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission/ Humanitarian Aid Commission, state, county and Payam administrators, the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education, Irrigation and Water Resources, and Social Welfare, county reception committees and police, on the management of return and reintegration activities, including the collection, analysis and management of information on internally displaced persons	4	Capacity-building training workshops were held in Bor to develop the capacity of 15 Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission County Coordinators to manage and coordinate the state-level action plans for return and reintegration of returnees in Jonglei State. Other capacity-building training workshops were organized in Dilling and Kauda, Southern Kordofan State, for 44 participants representing the Humanitarian Aid Commission, the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and NGOs in order to build their capacity on state-level contingency planning. In June 2011, in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, training was provided to 18 members of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs on humanitarian principles in Southern Kordofan, assessment, emergencies, humanitarian rights and protection for internally displaced people
Provision of advice to United Nations agencies, NGOs, the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan on sustainable programmes and projects through data gathering and analysis at the village level on spontaneous returns in Southern Sudan and the three areas, and identification of gaps in absorption capacities and reintegration needs	Yes	Coordinated over 200 joint inter-agency assessments that were conducted across the 10 States in Southern Sudan and the three areas, with the objective of assessing the reintegration needs of 450,000 returnees and absorption capacity gaps in high return areas. Results and recommendations from the assessments have been reviewed and addressed by United Nations agencies, NGOs and national counterparts
Weekly coordination meetings in Khartoum and the 6 regional and field offices on demining activities, capacity-building programmes for the Southern Sudan Demining Commission and the National Mine Action Centre (Northern Sudan), mine clearance of and mine risk education for communities at risk, in particular in the	Yes	58 meetings were held in Khartoum, Juba and the other regional offices of the United Nations Mine Action Office in Sudan (UNMAO). In Southern Sudan, UNMAO and the Southern Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA) co-chaired 2 monthly sector working groups, the first ever held at the Authority. In addition, coordination meetings were held in the regional field offices as required

three areas and Southern Sudan, including internally displaced persons and refugees returning to those areas, and coordination with stakeholders including UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme and NGOs

Facilitation of the transition to national mine action ownership through weekly meetings with national and regional demining authorities in Khartoum and Juba, and provision of on-the-job training in mine-action operations, quality assurance and programming each for staff from national and regional demining authorities in Khartoum and Juba

Conduct of a minimum of 2 donor support working group meetings in Khartoum and Juba, with donor country representatives, on national authority and Joint Integrated Demining Unit development, including donor support for demining equipment, infrastructure and training of Joint Integrated Demining Units

In collaboration with the United Nations country team, the Joint United Nations Team on AIDS, the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan, conduct of HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence-awareness campaigns, HIV/AIDS-awareness sessions, voluntary confidential counselling and testing and promotion activities, including distribution of outreach materials in 10 States receiving ex-combatants or returnees

Yes

2

Yes

A 30,201,185 square metre area of land was cleared of landmines and other explosive remnants of war, of which 23,946,000 square metres were battle area clearance

10,600 anti-personnel mines and 2,256 anti-tank mines were destroyed

639,501 items of small arms ammunition and 70,579 items of unexploded ordnance were destroyed

228,209 direct beneficiaries of mine risk education were reached

2256 km of road were opened

Staff of the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) and the Southern Sudan Demining Authority (SSDA) received on-the-job training in demining operations, quality assurance, the Information Management System for Mine Action, information management and resource mobilization

The SSDA mine risk education and vulnerability assessment departments continued to coordinate sector activities with advice from UNMAO and planned 3 Mines Awareness Day celebrations in Yei, Juba and Raja

Donor meetings were conducted in Khartoum and Juba on supporting the national authorities on demining equipment, training and infrastructure

13,247 men, women and youths were sensitized on HIV and AIDS through training sessions and confidential counselling in 14 locations, namely, Khartoum, Gedaref, Ombadda, Juba, Torit, Yambio, Malakal, Wau, Gongryal, Julud, Aweil, Kadugli, Ed Damazin and Southern Kordofan

**Expected accomplishment 4.2:** Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of members of armed forces and groups in the Sudan, including meeting the specific needs of women and children associated with such groups, as well as weapons control and destruction

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.2.1 Increase in the total number of ex-combatants, including adults, children and members of special groups, disarmed and demobilized (2008/09: 600 children, 7,000 adults; 2009/10: residual caseload of children and 45,000 adults; 2010/11: 64,000 children and adults)	25,174 ex-combatants, including 6,679 female participants, were demobilized in the Sudan. Out of this total, 1,637 (1,461 males; and 176 females) DDR participants were physically disabled
4.2.2 Increase in the total number of adult ex-combatants and members of special needs groups receiving reinsertion support (2008/09: 7,000; 2009/10: 45,000; 2010/11: 64,000)	25,174 ex-combatants received reinsertion packages, including World Food Programme (WFP) family rations for 3 months, non-food item kits and a transitional safety allowance (860 SDG per participant). The above total number of participants includes 6,679 female participants
4.2.3 Increase in the number of adult ex-combatants participating in reintegration programmes (2008/09: 7,000; 2009/10: 47,000; 2010/11: 87,000)	32,868 ex-combatants were counselled on reintegration opportunities (21,154 in the Sudan, 11,714 in Southern Sudan), including 21,192 registered with implementing partners for receipt of reintegration supports (11,567 in the Sudan, 9,625 in Southern Sudan); 14,475 completed the training component of the programme (8,959 in the Sudan, 5,516 in Southern Sudan); and 12,411 received reintegration packages (7,039 in the Sudan, 5,372 in Southern Sudan)

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (Number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of technical assistance and financial support to the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan in the disarmament and demobilization of 64,000 combatants and members of special needs groups, through the registration and implementation of an information management system for personnel data on ex-combatants and members of special needs groups, the operation of 6 demobilization sites and 4 mobile sites, medical verification of disabled ex-combatants and sensitization and orientation of ex-combatants and members of special needs groups	48,776	<p>Ex-combatants and members of the special needs groups have been demobilized since February 2009, including 12,920 female DDR participants, through 7 standard area demobilization operations in the Mission area led by the Governments of the Sudan and of Southern Sudan, with technical and financial assistance provided by UNMIS. The Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, and the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Committee took the lead during the demobilization in the registration, individual medical screening, and data capturing and management of all beneficiaries demobilized</p> <p>UNMIS provided technical and financial resources to the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission for the development of a new DDR programme to be implemented after 9 July 2011. The Commission presented the concept developed to the international community, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and corrections services in April 2011</p>

Provision of technical support to both North and South Sudan DDR Commissions to build their capacity and to enable and strengthen national execution of the DDR programme through co-location of United Nations and Commission DDR offices	Yes	Workplan templates were developed and a draft workplan was prepared for 2011. Regular coordination meetings between the public information units from UNMIS, UNDP and the North Sudan DDR Commission were reactivated to ensure efficacy of upcoming public information projects. Streamlined reporting systems were in place between the DDR Commission and UNDP, including at the field level. New templates were being used and weekly reports and analysis were sent. A new system of implementing partner tracking was introduced and training for the DDR Commission was provided. A joint DDR website was operational and being updated regularly. UNDP staff also provided support in producing a monthly North Sudan DDR Commission newsletter
Construction and furnishing of 13 state DDR offices	Yes	Provided logistical and financial support for the construction and furnishing of 13 DDR state offices located in Bor, Malakal, Yambio, Rumbek, Wau, Aweil, Juba, Torit, Bentiu, Kwayok, Ed Damazin, Kadugli and Kauda
Provision of support for monitoring of the reintegration programme through the identification of training needs and provision of technical and logistical support.	Yes	<p>Provided training, in collaboration with UNDP, on monitoring, finance, procurement and reporting to implementing partners in 2010/11 through a series of workshops with the Joint DDR Commission, both in Khartoum and in the field</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) guidance notes for the implementing partners were revised, based on lessons learned from field experience; a framework for monitoring using the existing Technical Reintegration Committee mechanisms was developed with UNDP/ DDR and the Joint DDR Commission; site assessments, by trained Commission staff in each of the states were conducted</p> <p>Developed an M&amp;E curriculum for national counterparts at the Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Committee</p> <p>Conducted a weekly information technology training session at the Committee's headquarters</p> <p>Conducted community perception and client satisfaction surveys by the programme in conjunction with government counterparts</p>
Provision of technical and financial support to the 13 state offices of the national DDR Commissions in the distribution of reinsertion kits and provision of transitional	Yes	12 out of 13 state-level offices of the National DDR Commission received support. Support to the Abyei Office was not possible because of the security and political situation



safety allowances and through the implementation of 2 reinsertion pilot projects

The Local Reinsertion Committees performed reviews in states where there was an identified need to bridge the gap between demobilization and reintegration

Reinsertion projects were submitted to the Technical Review Committee. In Southern Kordofan State, all reinsertion activities were suspended, however, due to continued insecurity in the area. Four reinsertion projects were received from Khartoum and Ed Damazin to be reviewed by the Project Approval Committee for final project approval and implementation

The Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization And Reintegration Commission led quality control, storage and distribution of reinsertion support packages for 25,174 DDR participants, including 6,679 WFP family rations for 3 months, non-food item kits and transitional safety allowances (860 SDG per participant)

Quarterly meetings with bilateral and multilateral donors to review progress of the DDR programme and mobilize international support for reintegration activities; monthly joint coordination meetings between the 2 DDR Commissions; 2 round-table conferences with donors; 6 briefings to the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee on progress in the DDR process

Yes

Provided DDR briefing during meetings of the Ceasefire Joint Military Committee

Held stakeholder presentations and discussions concerning the programme review in October-December 2010

Participated in the technical coordination meeting that took place on 27 February 2011 at the UNDP Country Office following the report of the programme review

Briefed donors through meetings of the High-level Coordination Committee, which also brought together national partners, donors and the United Nations

Provision of guidance, logistical and financial support to the North and Southern Sudan DDR Commissions, in cooperation with UNICEF, in the identification, verification, release, family tracing and reunification, as well as reintegration of any remaining children still associated with armed forces and groups, and provision of support to the Commissions for continued functioning and establishment of policies and programmes aimed at preventing the re-recruitment of children

Yes

Support was provided which led to 212 children associated with armed forces/groups (CAAFG) to be released and reunited with their families in North and Southern Sudan (190 in Kurmuk, Blue Nile State, and 22 in Bentiu, Unity State)

Provision of technical and legal advice, including expertise to help Sudanese counterparts on draft DDR-related strategic, operational and budget documents, and

Yes

Technical and legal advice was provided to the Sudanese DDR Commissions. Capacity-building was also provided to these counterparts to help them to prepare strategic documents in relation to civilian

logistical support to relevant national and state authorities in civilian disarmament issues, including civilian weapons control and destruction, and community security activities, in coordination with the United Nations country team

disarmament, weapons control and community security

Dissemination of information on DDR programmes in the Sudan through distribution of 500 posters, 20,000 brochures and fliers, and regular radio/television programmes, including through Radio Miraya broadcasts

Yes

Provided printed materials on DDR programmes, including the design of 6 posters with 1,200 copies printed in Arabic and English, 20 banners, 8 roll-up photo exhibition panels, and a total of 16,000 flyers, including 10,000 copies of the DDR general information brochure, 3,000 copies of a brochure on gender dimensions of DDR, and 3,000 copies of another focusing on ex-combatants with disabilities. All printed materials were delivered to the North Sudan DDR Commission for distribution in Khartoum and the States of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan, along with 1,000 DDR-labelled T-shirts and 300 traditional robes

DDR broadcasts on Radio Miraya continued in the South. The Joint DDR Commission in Southern Kordofan secured access to 2 community broadcasters, one each in Kauda and Kadugli, for the broadcast of public service announcements, special interviews and panel discussions

---

**Expected accomplishment 4.3:** Equitable community-based recovery and rehabilitation throughout the Sudan

---

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

---

4.3.1 Multi-Donor Trust Fund (national and Southern Sudan) portfolio reflects a global spending balance of two thirds of government resources and one third of donor resources (2009/10: 66 per cent government, 33 per cent Multi-Donor Trust Fund; 2010/11: 66 per cent government, 33 per cent Multi-Donor Trust Fund)

A \$524 million Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Southern Sudan, supported by 15 donors and administered by the World Bank, has been operating since 2005 to assist the interim government with state- and peace-building efforts. Projects funded contributed to providing an estimated 250,000 people with safe drinking water, helping 2.5 million people to access medical supplies and delivering school supplies to 1.7 million students, in addition to activities in community-based training, government capacity-building and infrastructure construction and rehabilitation

#### 4.3.2 Comprehensive Joint Assessment

Mission targets as outlined in volume II of its report are met

A comprehensive joint assessment mission was not achieved as planned. Mini assessments were carried out in Western Equatoria, where an inter-agency assessment and verification of internally displaced persons was conducted in May 2011 in Kulu payam, Mvolo County, following tribal conflict between the Jur-Nyamoussa tribe and Dinka Atwot tribes from 9 through 12 February, and on 10 and 25 March 2011 in Kokori payam to determine the vulnerability of internally displaced persons. As a result, OXFAM GB repaired 4 boreholes in the Kulu Centre and conducted a hygiene-awareness session for over 150 women, men and children

Another assessment was conducted and led by WFP to determine the food security situation and priority needs of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)-affected communities of internally displaced persons in the Yambio, Nzara, Ezo, Tambura, Ibba and Maridi Counties of Western Equatoria State

The purpose of the evaluation assessment was to devise an exit strategy for internally displaced persons who have continuously been assisted for over 6 months to 3 years. The numbers of such persons assessed per county were as follows: Tambura (over 15,000), Ezo (over 12,000), Nzara (over 5,000), Yambio (over 15,000), Maridi (over 5,000) and Ibba (over 1,000)

In Eastern Equatoria, on 5 May 2011, the Resident Coordinator's Support Office participated in the routine dynamic Air Patrol to Jie Payam, Kapoeta East County

#### 4.3.3 Multi-year Sudan Recovery Fund for Southern Sudan and the Humanitarian and Transitional Appeal for Abyei implemented according to timelines agreed with United Nations partners and donors

The Sudan Recovery Fund selected lead agencies and implementing agencies for the Round III Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria Stabilization Programmes. The amount of \$42.7 million was transferred to the lead implementing agencies to initiate implementation. The fourth and last Round III Stabilization Programme (Warrap State) was initiated and projects were identified following county and state level consultations

The Sudan Recovery Fund Round III State Stabilization Programmes for Jonglei (\$17.75 million), Lakes (\$17.5 million) and Eastern Equatoria (\$17.4 million) progressed on time with the implementation of infrastructure projects in areas affected by conflict and insecurity. The lead agency and implementing partners for the Warrap Stabilization Programme (\$17.75 million) have been selected and funds were being transferred at the end of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (Number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for early recovery, reintegration and the transition to development, including provision of information on early recovery and rehabilitation requirements, and on projects to empower women; hosting of donor conferences; facilitation of donor participation in relevant coordination meetings and tracking of donor contributions for use by early recovery, rehabilitation and development organizations and by the Government of Southern Sudan.	Yes	<p>Prepared the Lakes State Reintegration Plan to support fund mobilization efforts at a joint donor round table with support from the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and line ministries</p> <p>Oriented the key stakeholders about the Government of Southern Sudan procedures on reintegration of returnees from North Sudan, advocated to relevant stakeholders land allocation and relocation of returnees, and coordinated assistance activities for internally displaced persons from Abyei</p> <p>Mobilized logistics support to partners for coordination activities on humanitarian assessments and reintegration in Western Bahr el Ghazal</p> <p>Participated and supported the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the relevant ministries in Eastern Equatoria Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and the Ministry of Social Development and Child Welfare</p>
Provision of strategic guidance and policy advice to the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country team, NGOs, the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan on early recovery, rehabilitation and the transition to development issues, through participation in Multi-Donor Trust Fund Oversight Committee quarterly meetings and bilateral meetings; and coordination of the development of the United Nations and Partners Work Plan for 2010/11, consistent with the Joint Assessment Mission process	No	<p>Facilitated training of Legislative Council members and the Southern Sudan Police Service in Western Equatoria State</p> <p>Provided technical guidance and policy advice in Western Bahr el Ghazal during bilateral meetings, coordination and partnership meetings to state governments and the United Nations country team on early recovery, rehabilitation, sustainable reintegration and recovery, and development issues</p>
Organization of monthly liaison/information exchanges, joint analysis and planning meetings between local government leadership, United Nations agencies and NGOs engaged in humanitarian and recovery activities in response to humanitarian crises which undermine the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the shift towards recovery and transition to development	Yes	<p>Coordinated planning, monitoring and midterm and outcome review of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)</p> <p>Attended monthly meetings in Khartoum convened by the Programme Management Team and the United Nations country teams, and donor meetings for fund mobilization</p> <p>Provided regular updates to the United Nations Country Team Contingency and Preparedness Plan on disaster prevention, response and mitigation; and assisted the Southern Kordofan State coordination mechanism for recovery and development activities</p>

		Supported the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to conduct 2 humanitarian coordination meetings and 1 partners meeting in Lakes State
		Participated in inter-agency planning meetings on internally displaced persons in Yirol West and verification of returnees at various areas, and provided agencies with returnee data in collaboration with the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and IOM
Provision of technical assistance and policy advice on humanitarian and recovery programmes that will enable state governments to plan and prioritize stabilization activities at the state level, through monthly coordination meetings or by co-locating staff resources in state offices in Southern Sudan	Yes	<p>Contributed to the Southern Kordofan State coordination mechanism for recovery and development activities</p> <p>Contributed to the establishment of the Programme Management Team as a coordination mechanism to support strategic planning</p> <p>Conducted early recovery assessment in Lakes State, with the participation of line ministries, United Nations agencies and NGOs</p>
Provision of advice and technical assistance on recovery and integration activities, including on the Sudan Recovery Fund, that will enable the Ministry of Finance of the Government of National Unity, the budget sector working groups of the Government of Southern Sudan, and NGOs to identify and cost strategic development priorities, including women's development, through monthly meetings at the regional and state levels	Yes	<p>Participated in 6 budget sector working groups which contributed to the development of the Lakes State budget and provided capital and operational costs for the State's early reintegration plan</p> <p>Provided advice and technical support on contingency planning efforts for return scenarios during the referendum or post-referendum, and monitored protection provided in relevant areas of displacement</p>
Preparation and implementation, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, of joint Government-United Nations-NGO programmes (youth employment, conflict prevention and peacebuilding, health, HIV/AIDS and integrated community recovery programmes) by facilitating joint Government-United Nations assessments, planning, monitoring and evaluation, and the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources through quarterly meetings and/or joint missions	Yes	<p>Collaborated with UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) on a joint programme on creating opportunities for youth employment in Jonglei, with youth associations, ministries and relevant partners</p> <p>Provided technical support and inputs on HIV and AIDS training to the United Nations CARES-Sudan team to enhance the HIV and AIDS community-based interventions by different United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), FAO, UNDP and the World Bank</p>

Provision of assistance to the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan in the management of and reporting on humanitarian, recovery and reintegration activities through the collection, analysis and dissemination of data for performance monitoring at the state and regional levels, and in the prioritization of recovery activities	Yes	<p>Assistance provided to the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan in managing and reporting on humanitarian and recovery activities. In Jonglei State, provided assistance to the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the State on return, reinsertion and early recovery activities regarding the collection, analysis and usage of data, with costing breakdown in 5 priority areas of community policing, health, education, water and livelihoods</p> <p>In Lakes State, UNMIS and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) conducted a fact-finding mission on returnees' access to land and hence their reintegration in Yirol East and West, in which county authorities were urged to provide free access to land. As a result, Yirol West County allocated 1,000 square metres of land for returnee settlement. Provision of tools and seeds was recommended and background information on humanitarian and recovery initiatives was provided to Directors of the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the Governor's office during monthly humanitarian emergency coordination and partners' meetings</p>
Provision of secretariat and technical support to United Nations agencies and national partners in developing contingency plans for the pandemic influenza and various health crises that will enable the United Nations to secure staff health and safety, set up an effective information-sharing/surveillance system and provide national and local authorities with the policy advice/technical assistance to lead the national response against health outbreaks	Yes	<p>UNMIS provided coordination and technical support to United Nations agencies and national partners, and contingency plans were developed in relation to potential health crises</p> <p>UNMIS, in collaboration with UNDP, supported Yambio County in Western Equatoria State and the state Ministry of Health in the development of a health facility and quarterly reporting tools</p>

**Expected accomplishment 4.4:** Sudanese civilians living free from fear of attack or abuse, with displaced persons able to return to their homes in an environment of protection and respect for human rights

*Planned indicators of achievement*

*Actual indicators of achievement*

4.4.1 All serious incidents of protection-related violations, such as attacks by armed groups against civilians, sexual and gender-based violence, child recruitment and abductions, and freedom of access to basic resources addressed by governmental authorities or the ceasefire structures

During the reporting period, UNMIS continuously monitored, reported and followed up grave violations committed on civilians and children in armed conflict and their impact on children, including the following

Attacks on civilians in March 2011 resulted in the deaths of 28 persons in Al Fayed, Rashad and Southern Kordofan; 74 children killed, including 53 injured/maimed during the military confrontations and intertribal fighting in the communities; 67 girls

	<p>(11-18 years old) reported raped/sexually abused by the armed forces/groups as well as during intertribal/communal conflicts; and 232 children abducted by ethnic tribal groups, of which 25 abducted children, including 21 Congolese children, were returned/rescued in cooperation with the local authorities and tribal leaders</p> <p>18 schools were reported attacked during armed forces confrontations and intertribal fighting; two health facilities were attacked and one health centre was occupied by the authorities. Some of these incidents were discussed during the monthly meetings of the Area Joint Military Committee; 15 cases of denial of access of humanitarian agencies to the conflict-affected areas were reported in Sector 2 (Wau), Sector 4 (Kadugli) and Sector 6 (Abyei); and 111 children were reported detained in prisons with cases ranging from murders, rapes and adultery to petty theft</p>
<p>4.4.2 Establishment of joint Government-United Nations protection committees, at the local and state levels, to report and address protection gaps and issues (2008/09: 13; 2009/10: 13; 2010/11: 13)</p>	<p>15 Protection Cluster Working Groups were established and sustained in the areas of responsibility of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, led by UNHCR and with UNMIS and government representation to share information, monitor and report on general protection and child protection gaps, violations and other issues. They met on a monthly basis to discuss and follow up reported violations and agree on actions to be undertaken, including concerted advocacy efforts with the government authorities to address reported violations</p> <p>13 child protection sub-cluster groups were established in the states, with responsibility for coordinating child protection issues, including humanitarian actions, sharing of information, and monitoring and reporting on grave violations</p>
<p>4.4.3 Identification, demobilization and reintegration of all children associated with armed forces and other armed groups into civilian life; no reported instances of child recruitment into armed forces and groups</p>	<p>544 children associated with armed forces/groups (CAAFG) were reported, including 409 demobilized, and 63 cases of reintegrated child soldiers being re-recruited</p> <p>Initiated, in collaboration with UNICEF, advocacy efforts for the release of children, and held training for 1,001 SPLA officers to sensitize and raise awareness of child protection issues and of the SPLA Plan of Action for the release of child soldiers</p>
<p>4.4.4 Government of National Unity and Government of Southern Sudan action plans to combat child rights violations, including 6 grave violations, developed and adopted in cooperation with United Nations partners, and mechanisms for monitoring and reporting child rights violations put in place and operational in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) and national child protection standards</p>	<p>Government of National Unity and Government of Southern Sudan action plans to combat child rights violations were coordinated by the National Council for Child Welfare at the national level and at the Federal/state level for Northern Sudan, and by the Ministry of Social Welfare in Southern Sudan. UNMIS provided technical guidance and support, including capacity-building, as part of mainstreaming child protection activities within government structures</p> <p>Implementation of the 2009 SPLA Plan of Action for the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers through the Southern Sudan DDR Commission, with UNMIS and UNICEF support, was delayed owing to logistical issues and lack of access to the SPLA barracks in Southern Sudan, and the implementation period was extended in June 2011</p>

A monitoring and reporting mechanism on child rights violations, including 6 grave violations, was established through the Country Task Force on Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), with subregional task forces in Juba and Khartoum chaired by UNMIS and co-chaired by UNICEF in cooperation with United Nations agencies and NGO partners, including partners of civil society organizations. These include the establishment of a database in accordance with Council resolution 1612 (2005), housed by the UNMIS Child Protection Section, which is used for analytical trends reporting, including for policy decision-making and prioritization of actions. A bimonthly global horizontal note on the status and situation of children in armed conflict has been produced by UNMIS with inputs from the sub-task forces as well as the UNAMID Child Protection Unit

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (Number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring and reporting on the protection situation in the Sudan on a weekly basis through identification and analysis of protection gaps and violations, provision of recommendations and advocacy to and follow-up with national and local authorities, and all relevant parties, to address those protection issues	Yes	A total of 232 weekly reports, 30 incident reports, 66 joint assessment reports and 2 thematic reports was produced during the reporting period, covering child protection violations (Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)), child juvenile justice issues, separated children and returns issues, and street children. Advocacy efforts with state authorities, United Nations agencies, NGOs and relevant parties on the reported violations were initiated, including on empowering the civil service organizations and communities on protection and child protection issues
Conduct of 50 field investigations and assessments of serious abuses against civilians, including cases of sexual and gender-based violence, the abduction and/or trafficking of children, the association of children with armed forces and groups, and other violations of child rights	70	Field assessments and verifications and investigations of serious violations committed against civilians and children such as denial of access for humanitarian actors and stranded returnees, attacks on villages, sexual abuse, abductions, child recruitment, killing or maiming of children, occupation and use of schools and hospitals, and detention of children
Coordination of and participation in monthly meetings of inter-agency protection working groups to advocate for accountability and initiate preventive and remedial action by the authorities concerned	Yes	Participated in 111 coordination meetings of the Protection Cluster Working Group, Child Protection sub-cluster Working Groups, senior management meetings in the sectors, contingency planning meetings, and meetings with the Government and United Nations agencies on creation of safe havens and propositioning of food and non-food items. In addition, UNMIS participated in the monthly Government-United Nations agencies State Coordination Committee meetings. Issues discussed during these meetings included protection of civilians, child protection issues, returns, contingency planning, monitoring and reporting under Security



---

		Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) and implementation of the SPLA Plan of Action for the Release of Child Soldiers
Organization of monthly meetings and/or quarterly round-table discussions with state authorities to establish at least 4 joint state government-United Nations protection committees in Southern Sudan	13	States that have established joint Government-United Nations Protection Coordination Committees (10 in Southern Sudan and 3 transitional areas) met on a monthly basis to share information, conduct joint planning, and take decisions and actions on issues related to security, protection of civilians, child protection, human rights, rule of law, returns of internally displaced persons, humanitarian response and early recovery development
In collaboration with UNICEF and other partners, conduct 20 workshops with 50 participants each from Joint Integrated Units, Joint Integrated Police Units, SPLA, SAF, the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan police and civil service on the responsibility to protect civilians and children from recruitment into armed forces and other violations, such as sexual and gender-based violence and abductions, including provision of specific tools for following up on their protection responsibilities, such as a checklist on violations, weekly field reports and refresher training	36	Training sessions conducted for 1,495 participants from the Southern Sudan Police Service, SPLA, national police, prison staff, social workers, local authorities personnel, judges and other relevant partners to raise awareness and build capacities of cadres on child protection in relation to the provisions of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) in the areas of child juvenile justice, the Child Act, monitoring and reporting, contingency planning and project proposal writing
Conduct of 15 workshops, each with an average of 40 UNMIS uniformed personnel, on their responsibility to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, including through the provision of guidance	13	Training sessions were held and attended by 258 uniformed personnel as part of child protection mainstreaming within the Mission. Topics covered included child protection, Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009), juvenile
and specific tools, such as general protection and child protection thematic papers, training materials and advocacy and information materials		justice, the Southern Sudan national Child Act, and traditional and customary laws

---

### Component 5: Support

23. The support component reflects the work of the Personnel Conduct and Discipline Team, the HIV/AIDS Unit, the Security and Safety Section, the Office of the Director of Mission Support, Administration Services and Integrated Services. Key priorities during the period included: (a) support to the DDR programme; (b) support to the 2011 referendum on the self-determination of Southern Sudan; (c) support to progress on popular consultations for Southern Kordofan and Blue

Nile States; (d) support to negotiations on the status of Abyei; and (e) support for the implementation of a strategy for the protection of civilians.

**Expected accomplishment 5.1:** Effective and efficient administrative logistical and security support to the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.1.1 Increase in the number of security guard posts abolished in place of outsourcing arrangements (2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 72; 2010/11: 256)	Posts were abolished for 2 consecutive years and consequently local guards with independent contractor (IC) contracts were hired to perform non-core functions at all UNMIS sites during the period. A total of 184 guard posts were abolished
5.1.2 Reduction in the average number of days for processing of movement of personnel requests (2008/09: 3 days; 2009/10: 3 days; 2010/11: 1 day)	Processing of movement of personnel requests has been reduced to one day during 2010/11 as a result of the introduction of the e-MOP system for civilian staff. This excludes military and police personnel, who are still on a manual system
5.1.3 Reduction in holdings of vehicle spare parts from 5 per cent of vehicle inventory value in 2009/10 to 3 per cent in 2010/11 as a result of contracting out of second and third line maintenance and accident repairs, and dispatch service for national staff in Khartoum	The holdings of spare parts were less than 4 per cent in 2010/11 owing to outsourcing of second and third line maintenance and accident repairs, and dispatch service for national staff
5.1.4 Increase in the number of international civilian personnel living in permanent structures within United Nations-provided accommodation camps at sector headquarters locations (2008/09: 73 per cent; 2009/10: 80 per cent; 2010/11: 90 per cent)	In total, 2,937 units have been provided in different locations throughout the Mission area covering 90 per cent of civilian personnel

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
------------------------	---	----------------

**Service improvements**

Provision of more cost-efficient security guard services through increased outsourcing of service delivery to reliable local security service providers throughout the Mission area	No	Outsourcing did not take place in Northern and Southern Sudan due to political uncertainties
Completion of the 3-year construction plan for the conversion of United Nations-provided accommodation from prefabricated to permanent structures at all sector headquarters locations	No	14 permanent accommodation structures at the United Nations House were completed by 30 June 2011, and 6 more structures were in progress at that time

Implementation of an electronic movement of personnel system (e-MOP), which will result in much faster and more efficient processing of movement of personnel requests, an accurate flight booking system, as well as management control of financial claims by staff	Yes	The e-MOP is replacing the Movement of Personnel manual. The system is being implemented in stages. The first phase for civilian staff was implemented and is fully functional. The second phase for police and military personnel had not been implemented at the end of the period owing to the time needed to develop the system and rationalize it in order to come up with the most effective system to take care of the many requirements associated with travel on United Nations aircraft and vehicles, including the security clearances system, the management of within-Mission travel expenditure and the electronic migration into the passenger manifesting system
Provision of more cost-efficient dispatch services in Khartoum and El Obeid by outsourcing the regular services for UNAMID/UNMIS national staff in Khartoum, sharing workshop facilities providing maintenance and repair support, and reducing requirements for medium buses and spare parts	No	A contract was put in a place in May 2011 to transport UNAMID/UNMIS national staff in Khartoum; it provided for an average of 25 buses daily in the morning and 25 buses in the afternoon. For El Obeid, outsourcing dispatch services did not take place because of delays experienced in identifying a suitable vendor
Strengthening of vehicle fleet management through regular reviews of the vehicle usage rate, monitoring of CarLog and fleet management systems to meet any additional requirements in the sectors such as DDR, referendum and other programmatic support requirements from within the existing fleet	Yes	All CarLog receiving stations were monitored daily as well as data flow from sectors and team sites to the main CarLog database. Based on vehicle usage reports provided, the Mission was able to meet requirements in the sectors for DDR, referendum and other programmatic support. Reports on vehicle usage helped to optimize vehicle usage and the sharing policy
Provision of more effective telecommunications through network optimization, including decentralization of the satellite hub (Juba and Khartoum), which would reduce transponder charges by 44 per cent	Yes	Achieved through the realignment of bandwidth between the Northern and Southern Sudan satellite hubs, realized through effective utilization of bandwidth allocation to sectors and team sites without the need for additional bandwidth, which would have required the Mission to substantially increase its funding requirements to meet the same level of services
Conduct of quarterly inspection visits of medical teams in regional level-II/III facilities to ensure that all equipment is functional and specialized medical staff is available to provide specialized medical care at all times, and to reduce regional medical evacuations to Khartoum	Yes	Inspected 4 level-II hospitals and 1 level-III hospital to ensure availability of functional equipment to enable the handling of cases on site and minimize medical evacuations to Khartoum  One visit was undertaken every 6 months for each of the level-II and level-III facilities
Conduct of physical verification, confirmed investigation or write-off procedures for 100 per cent of United Nations-owned equipment assets (2008/09: 86 per cent verification)	99.9 per cent	Physical verification was conducted on 99.9 per cent of United Nations-owned equipment

**Military, police and civilian personnel**

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 9,450 military contingent personnel, 525 military observers and 715 United Nations police officers	467	Emplaced, rotated and repatriated: Military observers
	179	Staff officers
	9,069	Military personnel
	637	United Nations police
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel achieved in accordance with United Nations Headquarters policy	Yes	Carried out inspections of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and police personnel on a quarterly basis and all inspection verification reports (periodic and operational readiness) have been successfully prepared and submitted in due time to United Nations Headquarters. The reports concerned 36 units corresponding to 72 verification reports (major equipment and self-sustainment)
Supply of rations for an average of 9,450 military contingent personnel and catering for an average of 263 (38 signallers, 225 in transit) daily in 29 locations	9,350	Military contingent personnel on average, including signallers, were provided with rations in 23 locations
Storage and supply of 10 days' reserve combat rations and bottled water for an average strength of 525 military observers, 9,450 military contingent personnel (including 203 staff officers), 715 United Nations police officers, 40 Government-provided personnel and 4,685 civilian personnel (including 149 international contractors)	482	5 days' stock of reserve combat rations and bottled water were stored and supplied for: Military observers
	9,350	Military contingents
	670	United Nations police
	25	Government-provided personnel
	4,176	Civilian personnel
Administration of an average of 4,685 civilian personnel, comprising 1,140 international staff and 3,125 national staff, including temporary positions, 420 United Nations Volunteers and 149 international contractors	960	Administration of an average of: International staff including temporary positions
	2,803	National staff including temporary positions
	413	United Nations Volunteers
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and disciplinary action through 52 induction training sessions in Khartoum, 12 in Juba and 72 in the team sites and sector headquarters	143	Conduct and discipline training sessions were attended by a total of 4,009 Mission personnel, and induction training was provided to 1,376 newly deployed civilian and military personnel  Conducted 92 training sessions in the southern sectors with 29 in Juba and 63 in the team sites  Conducted 51 induction training sessions and 54 briefing sessions in the northern sectors

Refresher courses on combating sexual exploitation and abuse were conducted on a 3-month basis at the sector level with a view to raising awareness on sexual exploitation and abuse misconduct

Community outreach programmes were delivered as an integral part of the Mission's public information activities in conjunction with the United Nations country team

Prevention of misconduct was carried out based on the development policies, issuance of advisories, conduct of trend analysis and risk assessments on a 3-month basis

### Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance of the Khartoum Mission headquarters complex and UNMIS buildings and accommodation facilities in the Juba southern regional headquarters, the 6 sector headquarters, the El Obeid logistics base, Port Sudan and 19 team sites. Maintenance of facilities in 6 DDR sites and 10 DDR state offices where UNMIS personnel co-locate with the National DDR Commission

Yes

Routine maintenance was carried out on all existing structures, including accommodation units, offices, kitchens and laundry facilities

Electrical networks, water and sanitation networks and ablution units, sewage systems, walkways, air conditioners, generators and ground improvement works were routinely checked and maintained in all locations

Expansion of the United Nations House in Juba to accommodate all UNMIS civilian personnel in 1 compound and construction of permanent accommodation. Expansion of the Juba logistics base to support delivery of supplies through Kenya and Uganda

Yes

Constructed the United Nations House in Juba to accommodate all UNMIS civilian and military components as follows:

4 two-storey office buildings completed and occupied, and 8 new two-storey buildings

11 kilometres of internal roads; and the Juba logistics base expansion completed

Provision of sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal at 1 Mission headquarters, 6 sector headquarters, the El Obeid logistics base, Port Sudan and 19 team sites

Yes

Existing sanitation services were maintained at 1 Mission headquarters, 6 sector headquarters, the El Obeid logistics base, 19 team sites and 27 country support bases

Operation and expansion of solid waste management in Mission headquarters and all sectors, including the use of more environmentally friendly measures of waste disposal through the installation of waste thermal treatment plants at sector headquarters

Yes

Collection and disposal of solid waste was undertaken in all sectors, being disposed of in either municipal dumps or onsite disposal areas

Operation and maintenance of 17 United Nations-owned water treatment plants, 57 wells in Mission-wide locations and 50 United Nations-owned sewage treatment plants	Yes	Operation and maintenance of a total of 16 water treatment plants, of which 15 are functional, and 49 wells Mission-wide. One wastewater treatment plant was 75 per cent installed
Operation and maintenance of 744 United Nations-owned generators throughout the Mission	No	460 United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained. Lower than planned output is due to the use of higher capacity generators
Storage and supply of 17.6 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	22.4 million	Litres of fuel stored and supplied for generators. Higher than planned output is due to increased fuel consumption by the 500 KVA generators. The 500 KVA generators replaced the 160/250 KVA sets
Maintenance of 160 km of supply and secondary supply routes, as compared to 94 km maintained in the 2008/09 period	No	Maintenance of 88 kilometres of Yei-Kaya road and 10 kilometres of road repaired to the UNMIS camp in Yei. The road maintenance team was then moved to Juba to construct the UNMIS apron because of the increasing shortage of parking spaces for UNMIS aircraft
Maintenance and repair of 6 airfield facilities in Kadugli, Malakal, Juba, Ed Damazin, Wau and El Obeid, 8 airstrips and 14 helicopter landing sites throughout the Mission area	No	New facilities, maintenance and repair of airfield facilities, airstrips and helicopter landing sites across the Mission during this period included construction of an apron and taxiways in Khartoum and El Obeid  Construction of an apron at Juba International Airport was started and was 45 per cent complete
Demining of elements of the existing transportation infrastructure, including assessment and verification of 2,819 km of roads by route survey and verification teams in support of Mission operations, and provision of assistance with humanitarian demining, as required	1,435	Kilometres of roads were assessed and verified during the period. The reason for not reaching the target was that poor weather conditions did not allow for continuous operations in some areas and security constraints hindered operations in other areas. However, when the demining units were not working on road verification and assessments, they were tasked to work on other high priority tasks such as clearance of key infrastructure, including markets, schools, hospitals and land identified for resettlement
Maintenance of rapid response capacities at the regional level to address unplanned requirements for mine or explosive remnants of war clearance tasks, as identified by UNMIS or the United Nations country team	Yes	Maintained 6 commercial demining contractors in the North (consisting of 26 teams working on the ground) and 5 demining contractors in the South (also with 26 teams). Out of these, 6 teams in both the North and South were highly mobile and capable of responding quickly to any unplanned requirements
<b>Ground transportation</b>		
Operation and maintenance of 2,907 United Nations-owned vehicles through 9 workshops in 9 locations (Khartoum, El Obeid, Juba, Wau, Rumbek, Malakal, Abyei, Ed Damazin and Kadugli)	3,240	United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers and attachments were operated and maintained through 9 workshops across the Mission

Operation of a daily dispatch service in Khartoum and sector headquarters for military, police and civilian personnel	No	Daily dispatch service in Khartoum was operational, carrying on average 13,200 passengers per month and covering on average 93,975 kilometres per month
Supply of 6.38 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	6.6 million	Litres of fuel supplied for ground transportation during the period

### Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 11 fixed-wing and 28 rotary-wing aircraft throughout the Mission, including 2 fixed-wing aircraft cost-shared with UNAMID	11 30	Operated and maintained: Fixed wing aircraft Rotary-wing aircraft operated, including 10 additional rotary-wing aircraft used for the referendum
Provision of 20,896 flight hours (9,290 flight hours for 11 fixed-wing aircraft, 11,606 flight hours for 28 rotary-wing aircraft), including scheduled domestic and regional flights for passengers and cargo, troop rotations, special flights, casualty and medical evacuation flights, air patrols and observation flights	24,201	Flight hours utilized for both fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft (9,288 fixed-wing, 15,685 rotary-wing)
Coordination, assistance and provision of firefighting services on locations where UNMIS operates its flights	Yes	Fire trucks and firefighting materials were provided to the Sudan Civil Aviation Authority at El Obeid, Ed Damazin, Kadugli, Malakal, Wau, Rumbek and Juba
Supply of 22.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	31.2 million	Litres of fuel were supplied for air transportation during the period

### Naval transportation

Supply of 70,503 litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation for 9 patrol boats and 1 marine vessel	63,600	Litres of fuel were supplied for naval transportation for 9 patrol boats during the period
---	--------	--

### Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of two 7.3-metre Earth stations as hubs, 1 based in Juba and another in Khartoum, to provide voice, fax, video and data communications, as well as 51 very small aperture terminals throughout the Mission	2 53	Support and maintenance provided for: 7.3 meter hubs, one based in Khartoum and another in Juba Earth stations comprising 34 in Southern Sudan, 2 in Abyei and another 17 in North Sudan
Support and maintenance of 120 telephone exchanges and 42 high-capacity microwave links	92 59	Support and maintenance provided for: Telephone exchanges Microwave links

Support and maintenance of 1,550 high frequency (HF) mobile radios and 2,052 very-high frequency (VHF) mobile radios that will be deployed to support the total requirement for ground transportation and 6,963 VHF hand-held radios	1,642 1,950 6,343	Support and maintenance provided for: Mobile radios (HF) Mobile radios (VHF) Hand-held radios (VHF)
Maintenance and deployment of 5 mobile deployable telecommunications systems, which are part of the UNMIS disaster recovery and business continuity plan	5	Mobile deployable telecommunications systems deployed and maintained
Support and maintenance of 26 radio rooms in field offices to support vehicle tracking, flight-following and operations	26	Radio rooms supported and maintained
Support and maintenance of 23 FM radio broadcast stations in 4 radio production facilities in Khartoum, Juba, Malakal and Wau	25 4	Supported and maintained: Radio transmitter sites, including 10 new sites in Southern Sudan Radio production facilities in Khartoum, Juba, Wau and Malakal
<b>Information technology</b>		
Support and maintenance of 191 servers, 4,663 desktop computers, 1,335 laptop computers, 1,153 printers and 244 digital senders in 40 locations	111 4,279 1,334 1,153 231	Support and maintenance provided for: Servers Desktops Laptops Printers Digital senders
Support and maintenance of local area networks (LAN), wide area networks (WAN) for 6,200 users in 40 locations and the wireless area network, consisting of 225 access points and bridges	40 6,595	Support and maintenance provided for: Locations Active mail accounts
<b>Mapping services</b>		
Provision of 6,000 sheet maps of large scale for the North-South Border Committee for the Demarcation, 12,000 maps in support of the Southern Sudan referendum and 5,800 maps for the military forces, United Nations police, security and all other offices	6,000 6,781 7,268	Sheet maps of large scale for the North-South Border Committee for the Demarcation were provided Maps in support of the Southern Sudan referendum, Maps for the military forces, United Nations police, security and all other offices



Development of a real-time data collection mobile geographical information systems application for United Nations police and military and security officers, and provision of 1 geographical information systems Web application to support decision-making	Yes	All phases of the real-time data collection mobile geographical information systems application and the geographical information systems Web application progressed as planned
---	-----	--

### Medical

Operation and maintenance of 34 level-I clinics (9 civilian, 25 military), 5 level-II medical facilities, 1 level-III hospital as well as 28 forward medical teams and 5 aerial medical evacuation teams (AMET) throughout the Mission	Yes	Operated and maintained the number of medical facilities listed as planned
--	-----	--

Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including 5 level-IV hospitals in Nairobi (2) and in Cairo (3) and 1 air medical evacuation arrangement outside the Mission area (African Medical and Research Foundation)	Yes	Maintained Mission-wide land and air evacuations in a timely manner, including the evacuation to 4 level-IV medical facilities in Nairobi and Cairo, 4 level-III hospitals in the Sudan and to the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) in Nairobi
---	-----	---

Provision of HIV-related services, comprising voluntary confidential counselling and testing for 13,414 Mission personnel, and sustained sensitization programme for all Mission personnel, including 12 courses on peer education for 350 Mission personnel	Yes	<p>328 voluntary confidential counselling and testing services were provided in all sectors during the reporting period</p> <p>11 HIV and AIDS peer education and change agents courses were conducted, reaching 304 participants, including 152 participants from the host nation</p>
--	-----	--

### Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for the entire Mission area	Yes	Provided in all sectors 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
---	-----	---

Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials were provided close protection as necessary
---	-----	--

Conduct of investigations of 981 incidents and 213 accidents involving Mission personnel and property	956	Completed investigations, with 25 cases pending
---	-----	---

Conduct of 338 Mission-wide site security assessment and fire safety inspections and assessments, including residential surveys for residences	297	Fire safety inspections and residential surveys and assessments were conducted
--	-----	--

Conduct of 416 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff	401	Security awareness-training programmes were conducted. Contingency plans were rehearsed in conflict areas with uniformed personnel. Areas in Abyei, Ed Damazin and Kadugli undertook rehearsals and coordination exercises
Conduct of 50 security induction training sessions, 37 fire warden training sessions and 90 primary fire training sessions/ 8 drills for all new Mission staff and training of trainers at all Mission locations	Yes	Planned weekly induction training sessions were completed successfully. Planned fire drills, fire warden training and fire safety programmes were conducted in all sectors

---

### III. Resource performance

#### A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3) = (1) - (2)	(4) = (3) ÷ (1)
<b>Military and police personnel</b>				
Military observers	26 483.7	26 415.3	68.4	0.3
Military contingents	258 181.0	240 118.0	18 063.0	7.0
United Nations police	36 983.8	35 580.5	1 403.3	3.8
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>321 648.5</b>	<b>302 113.8</b>	<b>19 534.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>				
International staff	142 713.5	159 094.3	(16 380.8)	(11.5)
National staff	67 887.4	70 836.2	(2 948.8)	(4.3)
United Nations Volunteers	18 565.5	18 611.5	(46.0)	(0.2)
General temporary assistance	16 499.6	11 513.5	4 986.1	30.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>245 666.0</b>	<b>260 055.5</b>	<b>(14 389.5)</b>	<b>(5.9)</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>				
Government-provided personnel	1 779.7	1 228.0	551.7	31.0
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	590.4	791.8	(201.4)	(34.1)
Official travel	6 626.3	8 127.5	(1 501.2)	(22.7)
Facilities and infrastructure	91 008.4	91 846.8	(838.4)	(0.9)
Ground transportation	20 021.2	17 254.5	2 766.7	13.8
Air transportation	182 102.6	195 388.0	(13 285.4)	(7.3)
Naval transportation	101.7	57.0	44.7	44.0
Communications	26 604.2	20 099.3	6 504.9	24.5
Information technology	16 863.7	15 591.6	1 272.1	7.5
Medical	9 851.4	9 408.0	443.4	4.5
Special equipment	2 753.5	2 694.3	59.2	2.1
Other supplies, services and equipment	81 408.7	73 473.5	7 935.2	9.7
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	646.8	353.2	35.3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>440 711.8</b>	<b>436 607.1</b>	<b>4 104.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>1 008 026.3</b>	<b>998 776.6</b>	<b>9 249.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Staff assessment income	26 360.4	30 300.3	(3 939.9)	(14.9)
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>981 665.9</b>	<b>968 476.1</b>	<b>13 189.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>1 008 026.3</b>	<b>998 776.4</b>	<b>9 249.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>

## B. Expenditure for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe

(Thousands of United States dollars.)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Civilian personnel</b>	
International staff	—
National staff	—
United Nations Volunteers	—
General temporary assistance	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Operational costs</b>	
Consultants	—
Official travel	10 200
Facilities and infrastructure	18 837
Ground transportation	14 440
Air transportation	—
Communications	1 926
Information technology	7 039
Medical	1 197
Special equipment	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	3 886
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>57 525</b>
<b>Gross requirements</b>	<b>57 525</b>
Staff assessment income	—
<b>Net requirements</b>	<b>57 525</b>
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>57 525</b>

24. The Regional Service Centre at the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, was established by the General Assembly in resolution 64/269 with effect from 1 July 2010. It was decided that the personnel and financial resources of the Regional Service Centre for 2010/11 would be achieved mainly through redeployments from the missions to be served by the Centre: MONUSCO, UNMIS, UNAMID, the United Nations Support Office for AMISOM (UNSOA), the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA). The costs for the respective missions were based on the proportion of the approved total Mission budget (gross) for 2010/11 against the total budget of those missions.

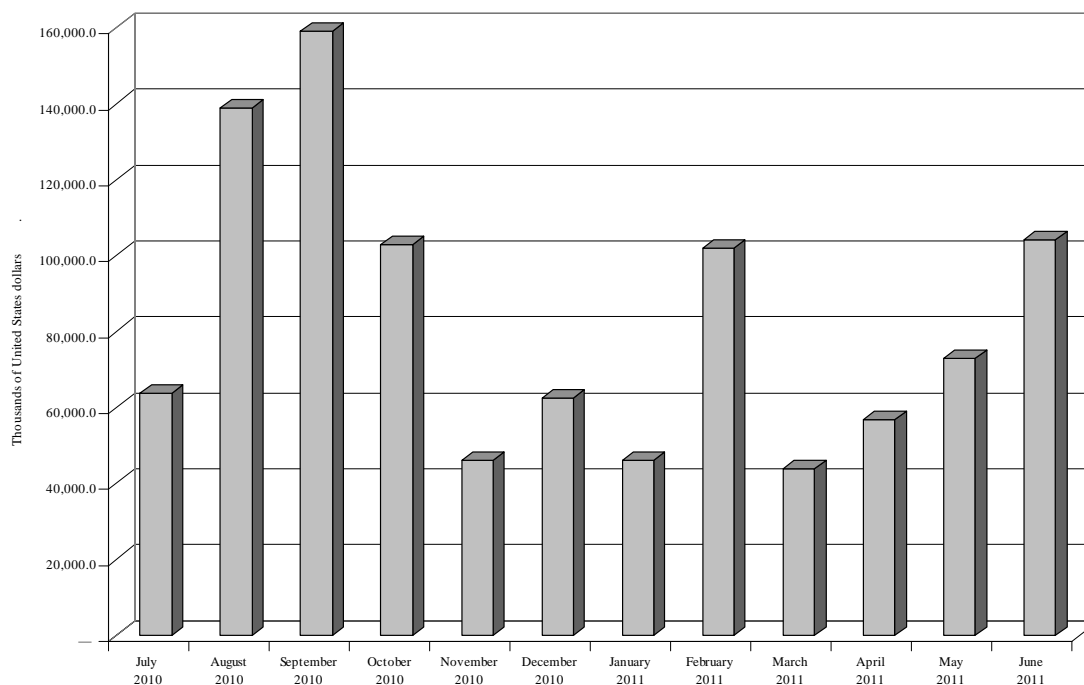
### C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	321 649	(18 470)	303 179
II. Civilian personnel	245 666	14 427	260 093
III. Operational costs	440 712	4 043	444 755
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 008 027</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 008 027</b>
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			<b>1.8</b>

25. Redeployment from group I, Military and police personnel, primarily to group II, Civilian personnel, was effected to cover higher than budgeted actual salaries and common staff costs of international and national staff caused mainly by actual vacancy rates that were lower than budgeted rates.

### D. Monthly expenditure pattern



26. Higher expenditure levels were incurred during August and September 2011, which marked the beginning of the annual procurement cycle and obligation of

funds for the payment of troop costs, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment costs to troop-contributing countries

## E. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest income	4 425.4
Other/miscellaneous income	1 399.0
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	23 389.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 213.7</b>

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
<b>Major equipment</b>	
Military observers	—
Military contingents	51 137.0
Formed police units	—
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>51 137.0</b>
<b>Self-sustainment</b>	
Facilities and infrastructure	19 268.3
Communications	8 428.7
Medical	8 077.6
Special equipment	2 694.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>38 468.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>89 605.8</b>

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
<b>A. Applicable to Mission area</b>			
Extreme environmental condition factor	3.8	24 March 2005	—
Intensified operational condition factor	2.6	24 March 2005	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.3	24 March 2005	—
<b>B. Applicable to home country</b>			
Incremental transportation factor	0-3.0		

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Military contingents</b>	\$18,063.0	7.0%

27. The reduced requirements were primarily due to lower actual costs for replacement, rotation and repatriation realized through reduced air charter costs; and lower costs for rations due to lower unit prices and transportation costs, and availability of sufficient backup stock.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>United Nations police</b>	\$1,403.3	3.8%

28. The reduced requirements were primarily due to the actual vacancy rate of 6.3 per cent for United Nations police as compared to the budgeted rate of 1 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>International staff</b>	(\$16,380.8)	(11.5%)

29. The higher requirements were due to higher actual common staff costs and a lower actual vacancy rate of 19.1 per cent for civilian staff as compared to the budgeted rate of 26 per cent. The higher requirements were partially offset by a lower than budgeted hazardous duty station allowance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>National staff</b>	(\$2,948.8)	(4.3%)

30. The higher requirements were primarily due to higher actual common staff costs, an increase in the salary scale and a lower vacancy rate of 8.8 per cent for national General Service staff as compared to the budgeted rate of 15 per cent. The higher requirements were partially offset by a lower than budgeted hazardous duty station allowance.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>General temporary assistance</b>	\$4,986.1	30.2%

31. The lower requirements were primarily due to the higher actual vacancy rates for international and national temporary staff, which stood at 44.6 and 47.5 per cent, respectively, compared to the budgeted rates of 20 and 16 per cent, respectively, and a decrease in the hazardous duty station allowance.

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Government-provided personnel</b>	\$551.7	31.0%

32. The lower requirements were due to the higher actual vacancy rate of 37.5 per cent for Government-provided personnel as compared to the budgeted rate of 5 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Consultants</b>	(\$201.4)	(34.1%)

33. The higher requirements were mainly due to additional requirements for three consultants contracted for the Secretary-General's Panel on the Referenda in the Sudan.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Official travel</b>	(\$1,501.2)	(22.7%)

34. The higher requirements were due to unplanned trips in support of Integrated Support Services (ISS) and transportation, and for coordination trips for the establishment of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). Higher than budgeted in-Mission travel was incurred in relation to military and civilian personnel movement costs

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Facilities and infrastructure</b>	(\$838.4)	(0.9%)

35. The higher requirements were primarily due to higher than budgeted acquisition of generators and higher consumption of petrol, oil and lubricants because of added generator capacity; higher construction services, including to meet additional requirements for concrete tanks, structures and the completion of the United Nations House in Juba; and higher cost for rental of office accommodation provided to teams supporting the referendum. The higher requirements were partially offset by lower requirements for security and maintenance services as a result of delays experienced in outsourcing, and by lower requirements for alteration and renovation services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Ground transportation</b>	\$2,766.7	13.8%

36. The lower requirements were primarily due to a lower level of vehicle acquisitions than budgeted, as the Mission received 204 vehicles from other missions; to delays in planned repairs and maintenance, and to lower requirements for spare parts. The lower requirements were partially offset by higher than budgeted requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants due to a higher fuel price and higher consumption levels of an aging fleet.



	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Air transportation</b>	(\$13,285.4)	(7.3%)

37. The higher requirements were primarily attributable to higher than budgeted costs for rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft due to under-recovery of costs, and rental and operation of rotary-wing aircraft because of the rental of two additional rotary-wing aircraft. The higher requirements were partially offset by lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants due to lower than budgeted flight hours.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Naval transportation</b>	\$44.7	44.0%

38. Lower requirements were mainly due to lower petrol, oil and lubricants costs as a result of a lower than budgeted fuel price and level of operational activity.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Communications</b>	\$6,504.9	24.5%

39. The lower requirements were primarily due to lower than budgeted usage of Internet service providers, and a lower level of acquisition of communications equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Information technology</b>	\$1,272.1	7.5%

40. The lower requirements were mainly due to lower than budgeted acquisition of equipment as a result of vendor discounts, and to lower costs for information technology services and spare parts and supplies.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Medical</b>	\$443.4	4.5%

41. The lower requirements were mainly due to lower than budgeted purchase of medical supplies as a result of the availability of supplies on hand and a change in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration support plan.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Other supplies, services and equipment</b>	\$7,935.2	9.7%

42. The lower requirements were mainly due to lower than budgeted expenditures under the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme as some of the DDR projects were not implemented as scheduled owing to the security situation in some locations. The lower requirements were partially offset by higher requirements for freight due to shipments of containers and vehicles from the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) to Juba.

	<i>Variance</i>	
<b>Quick-impact projects</b>	<b>\$353.2</b>	<b>35.3%</b>

43. The lower requirements were due to the security situation in some regions where projects were planned for implementation

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

44. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNMIS are:

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$9,249,900 with respect to the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2011 amounting to \$29,213,700 from interest income (\$4,425,400), other/miscellaneous income (\$1,399,000) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$23,389,300).