



General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 December 2015

Original: English

Seventieth session

Agenda item 165

Financing of the African Union-United Nations

Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Budget performance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction	5
II. Mandate performance	6
A. Overall	6
B. Budget implementation	6
C. Mission support initiatives	9
D. Regional mission cooperation	11
E. Partnerships and country team coordination	12
F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks	13
III. Resource performance	68
A. Financial resources	68
B. Financial resources for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe	69
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups	70
D. Monthly expenditure pattern	70
E. Other revenue and adjustments	71
F. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment	71
G. Value of non-budgeted contributions	72



IV.	Analysis of variances	72
V.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly.....	77
VI.	Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 69/261 A, including the recommendations and requests of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly	78
A.	General Assembly.....	78
B.	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.....	79

Summary

The total expenditure for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely peace process; security; rule of law, governance and human rights; humanitarian liaison, recovery and development; and support.

UNAMID continued to fulfil its mandate during the 2014/15 period, focusing on the achievement of the revised strategic priorities set out for the Operation in Security Council resolution 2148 (2014): (a) the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; (b) the mediation between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, while taking into account ongoing democratic transformation at the national level; and (c) support to the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with the United Nations country team.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Operation for 2014/15 amounted to \$1,089,065,300 gross (\$1,064,725,500 net), representing a resource utilization rate of 94.4 per cent of the approved amount of \$1,153,611,300 gross (\$1,130,747,000 net) (compared with \$1,264,491,000 gross in expenditure for a resource utilization rate of 94.7 per cent during the prior period). The performance report reflects the implementation of the first phase of the streamlining exercise of the civilian component, which entailed the abolishment of 784 posts and positions (207 international, 257 national and 320 United Nations Volunteers), in accordance with the approved budget for the 2014/15 period.

Resource utilization was \$1.5 million lower than planned for military and police personnel, mainly owing to reduced expenditure on self-sustainment and freight for contingent-owned equipment, compared with the approved budget for the 2014/15 period, and \$80.6 million lower for operational costs, mainly owing to reduced requirements for the hiring of aircraft and the lower actual cost of fuel for generators, vehicles and air transportation. The reduced requirements were offset in part by an additional expenditure of \$17.6 million on civilian personnel, due to the application of revised salary scales for the national General Service and the National Professional Officer categories with effect from 1 September 2014, and to the payment of end-of-assignment entitlements to separated staff following the abolishment of 207 international and 257 national posts effective 31 March 2015.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	559 411.2	557 897.9	1 513.3	0.3
Civilian personnel	272 305.0	289 856.5	(17 551.5)	(6.4)
Operational costs	321 895.1	241 310.9	80 584.2	25.0
Gross requirements	1 153 611.3	1 089 065.3	64 546.0	5.6
Staff assessment income	22 864.3	24 339.8	(1 475.5)	(6.5)
Net requirements	1 130 747.0	1 064 725.5	66 021.5	5.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 153 611.3	1 089 065.3	64 546.0	5.6

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Planned	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	260	210	183	12.9
Military contingents	15 940	15 191	13 116	13.7
United Nations police	2 310	1 526	1 282	16.0
Formed police units	2 380	1 845	1 852	(0.4)
International staff ^{c,d}	1 221	1 163	946	18.7
National staff ^d				
National Professional Officers	221	211	162	23.2
General Service	2 808	2 747	2 673	2.7
United Nations Volunteers				
International	516	261	248	5.0
National	4	4	0	100.0
Temporary positions ^e				
International staff	23	22	12	45.5
National staff	81	23	23	—
Government-provided personnel	6	6	6	—

^a Represents the highest level of authorized/approved strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.

^c Includes one P-5 post (Senior Field Security Coordination Officer) funded through a cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team.

^d Reflects the combined incumbency information for the Operation and for posts at the Regional Service Centre financed from the UNAMID budget.

^e Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 February 2014 ([A/68/754](#)) and amounted to \$1,244,690,000 (\$1,222,403,300 net). It provided for 260 military observers; 15,940 military contingent personnel; 4,690 police personnel including 2,380 in formed units; 6 government-provided personnel; 1,096 international staff and 2,974 national staff inclusive of 207 National Professional Officers and posts financed by UNAMID in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda; 120 staff against general temporary assistance positions and 340 United Nations Volunteers.

2. In its report of 8 May 2014 ([A/68/782/Add.15](#)), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of \$667,624,000 (equal to half of the Operation's budget for 2013/14), for the maintenance of UNAMID for the six-month period from 1 July to 31 December 2014. The Advisory Committee further recommended that the Secretary-General should be requested to submit a revised budget proposal for 2014/15 reflecting the decision of the Security Council on the renewal of the mandate of the Operation by no later than the main part of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 68/297, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation in a total amount not exceeding \$639,654,200 for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2014, and, *inter alia*, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, subject to the provisions of the same resolution.

4. Accordingly, the proposed revised budget for the maintenance of UNAMID for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 November 2014 ([A/69/549](#)), and amounted to \$1,206,524,100 (\$1,183,163,700 net). For the period 2014/15, the budget provided for a maximum strength of 260 military observers; 15,940 military contingent personnel; and 4,690 police personnel including 2,380 in formed units. For the period from 1 July 2014 to 31 March 2015, the budget provided for a civilian component of 6 government-provided personnel; 1,221 international staff and 3,015 national staff inclusive of 207 National Professional Officers and posts financed by UNAMID in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe; 25 staff against general temporary assistance positions; and 520 United Nations Volunteers. For the period from 1 April to 30 June 2015, the budget provided for a reduced civilian personnel component, comprising 6 government-provided personnel, 1,004 international staff and 2,734 national staff inclusive of 221 National Professional Officers and posts financed by UNAMID in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe; 104 staff against general temporary assistance positions; and 169 United Nations Volunteers.

5. In paragraph 57 of its report dated 16 December 2014 ([A/69/671](#)), the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,153,611,300 gross for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of the amount of \$639,654,200 previously authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 68/297.

6. The General Assembly, by its resolution 69/261 A, appropriated an amount of \$1,153,611,300 gross (\$1,130,747,000 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, inclusive of the amount of \$639,654,200 gross (\$627,957,850 net) previously authorized under the terms of its resolution 68/297. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

7. The mandate of UNAMID was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1769 (2007) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2113 (2013) and 2173 (2014).

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

9. Within that overall objective, the Operation has, during the performance period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by subprogrammes as follows: peace process; security; rule of law, governance and human rights; humanitarian liaison, recovery and development; and support.

10. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2014/15 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

11. During the 2014/15 period, UNAMID continued to fulfil its mandate by focusing on the following three strategic priorities, which were outlined in the special report of the Secretary-General on the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur ([S/2014/138](#)) and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 2148 (2014): (a) the protection of civilians, the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel; (b) mediation between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, while taking into account ongoing democratic transformation at the national level; and (c) support to the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with the United Nations country team.

Facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel

12. The worsening security environment in parts of Darfur continued to have significant implications for the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and assets during the reporting period. In most areas of Darfur, United Nations agencies continued to rely heavily on UNAMID for escorts, area security and logistical

capacity as a means of mitigating security risks and operating constraints. UNAMID continued to reduce the threat posed by explosive hazards throughout Darfur. The destruction of unexploded ordnance facilitated freedom of movement, including access, which enhanced livelihood activities.

13. The reporting period was marked by continued clashes between Government forces and rebel groups, tensions between tribes and an increase in criminality, resulting in a significant impact on the civilian population, especially in North, Central and South Darfur. Restrictions were most often imposed by officials of the Government of the Sudan in areas of ongoing or recently concluded hostilities between the Government and armed movement forces. The Operation continued to monitor and report on human rights and protection concerns and to engage with the parties on their compliance with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law.

14. The Operation provided support to the signatory parties to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, namely the Government of the Sudan, the Liberation and Justice Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement-Sudan (JEM-Sudan), in the implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document related to community stabilization and recovery projects.

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

15. The African Union-United Nations Joint Chief Mediator for Darfur continued his consultations with the parties to the conflict in an effort to promote direct talks between the armed movements and the Government in order to achieve a comprehensive peace agreement. On 5 September 2014, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel facilitated the signing of an agreement on initial talks on a cessation of hostilities to be held outside of the Sudan between the Government of the Sudan and the Darfur armed movements. The Panel convened direct talks between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi (SLA-Minni Minawi) and the Justice and Equality Movement-Gibril (JEM-Gibril) in Addis Ababa between 23 and 30 November 2014. Despite concerted efforts to include all non-signatory rebel groups, the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid (SLA-Abdul Wahid) decided not to take part in that round of negotiations. The Government of the Sudan and the armed movements did not agree on the agenda and the Panel postponed the talks sine die on 30 November 2014.

Support to the mediation of community conflict

16. During the reporting period the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation process was launched in all five capitals of the Darfur states, and community outreach and sensitization workshops were completed in all 64 localities of Darfur. The first phase of the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation process, community outreach, aimed at raising public awareness about the process, was completed. Community outreach and sensitization workshops were conducted at the locality level with all stakeholders throughout Darfur. The meetings focused on identifying priority issues to be addressed and the selection of representatives for the second phase of the process. The second phase of the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation process, involving locality-level dialogues and consultations in 15 localities across Darfur, was launched in early June 2015 and is ongoing.

17. UNAMID engaged intensively with native administration and tribal leaders of the northern Rizeigat and Beni Hussein tribes from both North and West Darfur, state authorities and Sudanese Armed Forces in efforts to contain violent clashes in El Sireaf. In July 2014, UNAMID liaised with the native administration leaders from the northern Rizeigat and Zaghawa tribes to prevent the escalation of tensions between them and secure the release of 12 Zaghawa members and two Arab youths abducted by elements of Sudan Liberation Army-Unity in Goba village, in North Darfur, on 26 June 2014. In East Darfur, UNAMID supported a local agreement between the Ma'aliyya and the Hammar to settle a violent communal conflict that began on 1 July 2014 when clashes erupted over cattle rustling.

18. UNAMID continued to engage with the Government of the Sudan authorities at the federal and state levels and with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission in North and East Darfur states to reconcile the Ma'aliyya and the Rizeigat. UNAMID also engaged with the Wali of East Darfur and the deputy *nazir* (traditional chief) of the southern Rizeigat, urging the state government and traditional leaders to relaunch the stalled reconciliation process between the two communities. In October 2014, UNAMID met in Khartoum with members of Darfur civil society organizations to encourage members of the shura councils based in Khartoum to play a role in reconciliation.

19. UNAMID facilitated two preparatory workshops in November 2014 for the Ma'aliyya in Abu Karinka and the southern Rizeigat in El Da'ein as well as a peace forum for representatives of both communities in Khartoum in December 2014. After the renewed conflict in May 2015 between the Ma'aliyya and the Rizeigat, UNAMID actively liaised with their leaders and facilitated the Darfur Regional Authority and the Rizeigat shura delegation to travel from Khartoum to East Darfur for peacebuilding activities.

20. Following the clashes between the Berti and the Zayadiya in North Darfur in February 2015, UNAMID engaged with the Malha locality commissioner, the leadership of the Meidob tribe (which had been at the forefront of the mediation), influential Berti and Zayadiya in Khartoum, the native administrative leaders of both tribes and the Darfur Regional Authority to encourage reconciliation. After clashes between the Fallata and the Sallamat of South Darfur in February 2015, UNAMID met with the Fallata shura council and facilitated the visit of a peace committee made up of leaders from both groups, including the South Darfur Ajaweed (mediation) Council to Buram and Tulus localities. UNAMID conducted a field visit to Buram from 9 to 12 February 2015 to support sensitization campaigns on peaceful coexistence and to promote dialogue between the Habaniya and the Rizeigat in South Darfur. Through UNAMID engagements, six joint local committees comprising the *ageed* (tribal warriors) and the *hakamat* (war singers) in South Darfur were established to develop a mechanism for early warning.

Strengthening and streamlining civilian, military and police components

21. Pursuant to the request of the Security Council contained in its resolution 2148 (2014), the Secretary-General, in his reports to the Council on UNAMID (S/2014/279), (S/2014/515), (S/2014/852), (S/2015/141), (S/2015/163), (S/2015/378) and (S/2015/729), provided information on progress in the strengthening and the streamlining of the civilian, military and police components of the Operation. UNAMID has undertaken a comprehensive assessment and review of its personnel

and operational capacities and has taken concrete measures to refocus its activities and resources to achieve greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Following a comprehensive assessment and adjustment of its personnel and material capacities, UNAMID streamlined its activities towards the three new strategic priorities and discontinued all other tasks. The streamlining exercise undertaken by the Operation also built upon the civilian staffing review, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/264, which was finalized in UNAMID in October 2013.

22. During the reporting period, United Nations Headquarters and UNAMID cooperated closely to finalize the first phase of the streamlining exercise of the civilian component, comprising the abolishment of 784 posts and positions (207 international, 257 national and 320 United Nations Volunteers), which was completed by 31 March 2015. The General Assembly, in its resolution 69/261 B, subsequently abolished a total of 488 posts and positions in UNAMID for the 2015/16 period (10 international, 476 national, and 2 United Nations Volunteers) in the context of the second phase of the streamlining of the Operation.

23. The revised budget for UNAMID for the 2014/15 period also reflected the drawdown of uniformed personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2173 (2014), in which the Council reduced the military component of the Operation from the previous level of 16,200 to a maximum strength of 15,845 military personnel (comprising 147 military observers, 15,275 military contingent personnel and 423 staff and liaison officers) and the police component from the previous level of 2,310 United Nations individual police officers to a maximum strength of 1,583, and set a maximum strength of 2,380 formed police personnel. During the reporting period, UNAMID deployed an average of 13,299 military personnel (comprising 183 military observers, 12,755 military contingent personnel and 361 staff and liaison officers), 1,282 United Nations individual police officers and 1,852 police in formed units.

C. Mission support initiatives

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

25. With regard to multi-year projects, the construction of key buildings, such as offices and living quarters, had been completed prior to the reporting period. The outsourcing of major construction work was therefore limited during the period 2014/15 to: (a) the construction of four helipads, of a planned number of seven helipads (the remaining three helipads are expected to be completed during the 2015/16 period); (b) the first phase, or 50 per cent, of the construction of 3.5 km of asphalt road through the compaction of soil, sand and gravel (it has been determined that the asphaltting process will no longer be needed, as the gravel surface is considered sufficient to serve UNAMID operational mobility needs); and (c) the rehabilitation of seven existing soft-skin warehousing facilities in El Fasher (5), Nyala (1) and El Geneina (1), by modifying the structural elements through reinforced brick walls and perimeter fencing, rather than undertaking the planned construction of hard-wall facilities, thereby reducing the overall costs of the

warehousing project. The planned construction of the pilot solar project could not be undertaken during the reporting period. Two additional buildings were constructed in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, to which UNAMID contributed during the 2014/15 period.

26. UNAMID continued its efforts to use water resources efficiently and to properly dispose of waste, including hazardous materials, for greater sustainability. During the reporting period the Operation collected, removed and treated 820,451 m³ of liquid waste and collected and disposed of 65,402 m³ of solid waste in all Operation locations. The wastewater collected was treated for use in firefighting, car-washing, sanitation, irrigation and dust control. Solid waste was segregated in batches to be recycled, composted, turned into briquettes for fuel or disposed of at dedicated landfills and controlled tipping sites in accordance with internal environmental guidelines.

27. UNAMID mitigated the environmental impact of its activities through the adoption of environmentally friendly construction techniques, including by decreasing its reliance on timber and oven-fired bricks and fossil fuels. With regard to the planned installation of 300 solar water heaters, only 18 were installed during the 2014/15 period, owing to technical limitations confronted during the installation process, in addition to the 216 that were installed during the 2013/14 period. With regard to the tree planting campaign, the Operation planted a total of 34,516 seedlings during the reporting period, which was fewer than planned, attributable to the late receipt of seedlings and nursing bags and the poor performance of the major suppliers of the seedlings.

28. During the 2014/15 budget period, UNAMID utilized regional strategic transport resources to support its troop rotations and to meet its air transportation requirements. The Operation continued to rely heavily on aviation support to meet its operational and logistical requirements, primarily owing to the difficult terrain and limited road and rail infrastructure in Darfur. During the 2014/15 performance period, UNAMID operated 5 fixed-wing aircraft (comprising 2 L-410s, 1 CRJ-200, 1 DHC-8 and 1 B-737), and 19 helicopters (comprising three Mi-8T/AMEs and 16 Mi-8MTVs) in 31 locations, consisting of 27 helipads and 4 major airports (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Khartoum). However, UNAMID continued to face a number of challenges related to the non-deployment of the four approved military utility helicopters and restrictions on movement, which affected the number of planned flights and sorties actually executed. UNAMID further refined the weekly flight schedule, which resulted in a considerable reduction in daily flights on all routes, especially between El Fasher and Khartoum, which was reduced from three flights per day to one flight per day.

29. UNAMID continued to review its vehicle holdings in an effort to align the existing vehicle fleet with the deployed strength. UNAMID wrote off 826 light passenger vehicles and transferred 460 light passenger vehicles to other field missions to meet operational requirements, thereby reducing the total fleet strength from 2,956 light passenger vehicles during the 2013/14 period to 1,670 light passenger vehicles during the 2014/15 period. Of the 460 light passenger vehicles transferred to field missions, the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) received 400 vehicles, while the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) received 60 vehicles. The revised vehicle fleet strength was based on the recommendations of

the strategic review and took into account the co-location of office premises and living accommodations in all super-camps and team sites throughout the mission area through the introduction of a shuttle bus service for intra-premises transportation.

D. Regional mission cooperation

30. UNAMID, through its Joint Mission Analysis Centre, participated in two meetings of the joint regional forum established with the main objective of periodically reviewing security developments along the shared borders between South and East Darfur, Southern Kordofan, Abyei and South Sudan. Meetings to assess joint cross-border security were held between UNAMID and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in Entebbe, and a meeting of focal points on the Lord's Resistance Army also took place in Entebbe. The meetings were held with a view to sharing area-specific briefings on the overall security situation and challenges faced by the regional missions. The meetings resulted in the recommendation of best practices as well as the establishment of a regional institutionalized information-sharing mechanism. They enabled the sharing of information in real time through focal points and discussion of the modality and frequency of future cross-border security analysis meetings. The interactions also resulted in the identification of mission-specific strategic issues and trends that affect all the regional missions in the short term and their impact on mandate implementation.

31. UNAMID cooperation with the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and UNMISS in support of fully operationalizing the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism is ongoing. The Force Chiefs of Staff met twice during the reporting period, in August 2014 in Nairobi and in February 2015 in Entebbe. The first meeting aimed at re-establishing the UNAMID, UNMISS and UNISFA Coordination Working Group, and discussed the security situation in the respective missions and ways to operationalize the monitoring mechanism. In the second meeting, the Force Chiefs of Staff agreed that inter-mission guidelines and standing operating procedures should be prepared for the operationalization of the mechanism. The inter-mission guidelines were drafted and submitted in March 2015 to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for review and endorsement. In the meantime, UNAMID team sites close to the borders were directed to remain vigilant with regard to cross-border activities and to report all significant activities accordingly.

32. Following the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), the Umoja deployment and the reorganization of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe into service lines during the 2013/14 period, the Centre focused on stabilizing its service delivery model while continuously improving service delivery performance during the 2014/15 period. The Centre undertook a workforce planning exercise to determine the most important factors that would have an impact on its resource requirements, including the planned roll-out of Umoja extension 1 in November 2015 and in April 2016, which will significantly affect the Centre's processes related to allowances, payments, benefits and entitlements. As the Centre matures, its staffing structure needs to be aligned with the changing requirements of its client missions. In that regard, the Centre underwent a civilian staffing review process during the 2014/15 period resulting in a

proposal for post realignment, including the nationalization of 68 posts and the abolishment of 7 international posts starting in the 2015/16 period.

33. The approved UNAMID share of resources for the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 amounted to \$13,444,400. During that period, the expenditure of the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe amounted to \$14,247,800, representing an overexpenditure of \$803,400 (gross) or 6 per cent.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

34. The UNAMID-United Nations country team Integrated Strategic Framework was developed through a collaborative process with the objective of serving as a coordinated mechanism for the achievement of the United Nations' overarching role in stabilization and peace consolidation in Darfur. It was signed by the UNAMID Acting Joint Special Representative and the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator on 28 March 2015. Implementation has commenced and progress reporting will be undertaken on a quarterly basis. The Integrated Strategic Framework will eventually be linked to the handover of identified and agreed tasks to the United Nations country team.

35. The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan remained the principal interface between UNAMID and the United Nations country team at Khartoum, maintaining liaison with the wider humanitarian community and working closely with the Acting Joint Special Representative in fostering synergies and collaboration between the Operation and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes towards the achievement of a common vision and to promote a "One United Nations" approach in Darfur. During the reporting period, the Operation also began to engage closely with the newly appointed Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, based in El Fasher, to facilitate UNAMID-United Nations country team humanitarian coordination and decision-making processes at the regional level.

36. In Darfur, through the Operation headquarters and sector joint protection groups, UNAMID and the United Nations country team/humanitarian country team continued to meet on a regular basis to discuss protection issues and responses of a routine and emergency nature as well as the revision, and subsequently the ongoing implementation, of the protection of civilians strategy at Operation headquarters and field levels. Through those forums, and as a result of joint field monitoring, assessment or verification missions, recommendations continued to be made in relation to the protection of civilians as well as the expansion of humanitarian space in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

37. Additional coordination forums were co-chaired by the United Nations country team and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, and included UNAMID Joint Operations Centre meetings, as the Operation's primary forum for early warning and situational analysis, and Crisis Management Coordination Forums, which have been established in Central and East Darfur. The forums are a means of coordinating logistical arrangements vis-à-vis the provision of escorts and other assistance in line with UNAMID-mandated priorities. UNAMID also continued to participate in national and field-level humanitarian and protection-oriented coordination meetings to review the overall humanitarian situation in Darfur and progress in the delivery of humanitarian assistance aimed at addressing the needs of vulnerable populations and strengthening national or local capacities.

38. UNAMID and the United Nations country team continued to hold bimonthly high-level coordination meetings with senior leadership to ensure a coordinated approach to issues of mutual concern, including in relation to the handover of activities. Joint Working Group meetings and corresponding reporting were also undertaken in support of the implementation of the Integrated Strategic Framework to ensure an integrated approach to joint UNAMID-United Nations country team programming in Darfur. The Operation's Gender Advisory Unit transferred to the United Nations country team (in particular to representatives of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)), all external gender-related activities previously performed by UNAMID, including the responsibility for strengthening the capacity of state institutions and civil society organizations on gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment, the promotion of gender equality and women's rights, subject to the availability of funds and human resources to undertake them. Regrettably, the transferred activities were not implemented by the United Nations country team during the performance period. A monthly coordination meeting between the Operation, UN-Women and UNFPA, hosted by the UNAMID Gender Advisory Unit, was established to facilitate information-sharing and the coordination of shared outputs in order to maximize outcomes and avoid duplication of effort.

39. The Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism in Addis Ababa continued to provide the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission with regular analytical reports, statements and briefings on security, political and humanitarian activities and developments related to UNAMID and Darfur, and to serve as a forum for discussing technical and operational requirements of the Operation.

40. Tripartite coordination remained a key mechanism that brought together senior representatives of the Government of the Sudan, the African Union and the United Nations to reinforce cooperation among members in their support for UNAMID.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: peace process

41. Activities under the peace process component were aimed at supporting the signatory parties in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel mediation between the Government of the Sudan, the non-signatory armed movements and any other major Darfur stakeholders towards their inclusion in the peace process. The Acting Joint Special Representative and Joint Chief Mediator continued his consultations with regional and international partners to provide support to the parties in their efforts towards an inclusive and comprehensive peace, as well as to encourage the holdout movements to join the peace process. The Operation, in partnership with the United Nations country team, international partners and civil society, continued to facilitate collective efforts in developing the technical capacity of the Darfur Regional Authority to strengthen its effectiveness.

42. The Joint Chief Mediator continued to facilitate the pursuit of a comprehensive political settlement through the intensified engagement of the parties to the conflict. To that end, he encouraged the Government of the Sudan and the non-signatory armed movements of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur to cease hostilities and enter into direct peace negotiations. Several meetings were organized,

through the Joint Chief Mediator, between the leaders of the non-signatory armed movements and the top leadership of the African Union Peace and Security Council in Addis Ababa.

43. UNAMID executed a stronger communications and public information programme in line with a more robust communications strategy that focused mainly on the peace process during the 2014/15 period, in addition to increasing awareness of other priorities through outreach and advocacy on the work of the substantive offices and the Operation's overall mandate. The Operation engaged its stakeholders through a wide range of outreach activities, utilizing various media options including its publications and audiovisual, photo and social media platforms directed at civil society organizations, women and other influential groups, which were encouraged to participate in the Operation's efforts to deliver its mandate.

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Negotiations in collaboration with international and regional organizations, leading to the conclusion of an all-inclusive peace agreement in Darfur

An all-inclusive peace agreement has not been reached. However, the Joint Chief Mediator continues efforts to bring on board the non-signatory movements through consultations, meetings and workshops with the non-signatory movement leaders and meetings with regional leaders. The synchronized mediation effort under the leadership of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel met with the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar and other regional leaders to seek their support in the efforts to bring the non-signatory movements into the national dialogue. The Panel Chairman also met with President Bashir to discuss the possible resumption of talks with the armed movements in Darfur. The meetings explored ways to take the peace process forward

1.1.2 Effective functioning of the organs and institutions of the Darfur Regional Authority

The appointment of four members of JEM-Sudan by President Bashir as two Darfur Regional Authority ministers and as chairpersons of the two Doha Document for Peace in Darfur commissions strengthened the functioning of the Darfur Regional Authority by providing leadership to different organs and institutions of the Darfur Regional Authority

1.1.3 Provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, particularly power-sharing, wealth-sharing, permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements, children's concerns, internal dialogue and consultations are fully implemented

The Government of the Sudan and JEM-Sudan made progress in the implementation of the power-sharing provisions of the Doha Document of Peace in Darfur with the appointment of the Federal Minister for Development, the State Minister for Agriculture, the Darfur Regional Authority Minister for Agriculture, the Minister for Social Affairs, the Chairman of Nomadic and Pastoralist Development in Darfur and the Chairman of the Social Welfare Fund in Darfur. On wealth-sharing provisions, the first phase of development projects contained in the Darfur Development Strategy was fully completed in West, East and South Darfur, whereas in Central Darfur and North Darfur States, 50 per cent of the planned development projects were completed

The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur has also been incorporated into the national constitution. The Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation process was launched in El Fasher and in other state capitals. Community outreach meetings were conducted in all localities in the Darfur region. The second phase of locality-level dialogue and consultation meetings commenced in 15 localities in Darfur. The final security arrangements and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process of the Liberation and Justice Movement and JEM-Sudan are ongoing

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of six high-level consultations with the signatory parties to facilitate the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements, in particular the functioning of Darfur Regional Authority institutions envisaged in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur	4	<p>Consultations were held with the signatory movements to facilitate the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. UNAMID met with the JEM-Sudan Vice-President to discuss ongoing efforts by the group to secure the Chairmanship of the Darfur Reconstruction Development Fund. The Acting Joint Special Representative met with the President of JEM-Sudan to discuss progress and challenges in the implementation of the 2013 peace protocol (based on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur framework) between the Movement and the Government of the Sudan</p> <p>UNAMID met with the Darfur Regional Authority Chairperson and the JEM-Sudan Vice-President to take stock of the progress made on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur implementation</p> <p>Only four meetings were held because parties became involved in election activities from October 2014 to April 2015</p>
Organization of six consultative meetings with the international community and regional partners on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur priorities and implementation challenges	7	<p>High-level consultative meetings were held with the UNAMID Stakeholders Forum, the European Union Political and Security Committee of Ambassadors, the Minister for Africa of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Chief of Defence of Senegal, the European Union delegation to the Sudan, the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar and the Ambassadors of Namibia, Nigeria and Uganda to Ethiopia and to the African Union Commission on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur priorities and implementation challenges</p>
Organization of quarterly consultations with the Government of the Sudan and signatory movements, the African Union, regional and international partners on the progress of mediation process	6	<p>Consultative meetings were held with the Government of the Sudan, the Darfur Regional Authority, Sudanese opposition political parties, the African Union and regional leaders and international partners in Khartoum, Addis Ababa, Doha and N'Djamena to brief and seek guidance on the Darfur peace process, especially on ways to facilitate the participation of armed movements in the national dialogue</p>

Six high-level consultations/engagements with the African Union Commission and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel on issues related to the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, the conduct of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultations and the peace process in Darfur	5	High-level consultations were held with the African Union Commission, the African Union Peace and Security Council, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, the United Nations Special Envoy to the Sudan and South Sudan and the Special Envoy of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development on issues related to the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, the conduct of the Darfur Internal Dialogue and Consultation process and the peace process, as well as on the participation of the non-signatory armed movements in the national dialogue
Organization of four meetings with non-signatory armed movements to engage them in the peace process	5	Meetings were held with non-signatory movement leaders in Kampala, Vienna and Addis Ababa, including a five-day workshop on negotiation skills, ceasefire and cessation of hostilities for 30 field commanders of JEM-Gibril and SLA-Minni Minawi. The meetings were aimed at preparing the Darfur armed movements for direct negotiation with the Government of the Sudan and for their participation in the proposed national dialogue. Preliminary talks between the Government and Darfur armed movements (JEM-Gibril and SLA-Minni Minawi) were also organized by synchronized mediation efforts under the leadership of African Union High-level Implementation Panel
Organization of six meetings of UNAMID, the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan for the synchronization of mediation tracks in the Sudan in support of an inclusive national dialogue	5	Meetings were held with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, the Special Envoy of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar on the synchronization of the mediation tracks in the Sudan in support of the national dialogue, with a view to developing a common United Nations and African Union approach to the resolution of conflicts in the Sudan, as well as to discuss measures to engage with all Sudanese armed opposition movements regarding the national dialogue process, feeding into a harmonized mediation effort The pre-dialogue talks for the national dialogue that were planned for 29 March 2015 in Addis Ababa were postponed as a result of the decision of the National Congress Party not to take part in the pre-dialogue talks before the elections
Four reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council on mandate implementation and the progress of the peace process	8	Four quarterly reports were submitted to the Security Council and four to the African Union Peace and Security Council

Organization of quarterly meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the production of four reports to that Commission	1	<p>On 12 January 2015, the Implementation Follow-up Commission held a meeting with the following signatory parties: the Government of the Sudan, the Liberation and Justice Movement and JEM-Sudan</p> <p>The Implementation Follow-up Commission members decided to hold only one meeting during the reporting period. The reports were not delivered owing to a lack of agreement by the signatory parties</p>
Organization of two meetings of the Doha Document for Peace in the Darfur Joint Commission and the production of 12 reports to the Joint Commission	No	Meetings of the Doha Document for Peace in the Darfur Joint Commission were held. No issues related to ceasefire violations were brought before the Joint Commission by the Doha Document of Peace in Darfur signatory parties; therefore, no meetings were convened, and no reports to the Joint Commission were produced
Provision of advice through monthly consultative meetings/forums between the Darfur Regional Authority and civil society organizations, local authorities and local community leaders, including internally displaced persons, women and youth, to coordinate implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and Darfur Regional Authority activities at the local level	14	Meetings were held with Darfur Regional Authority officials, civil society organizations, state and local officials, native administration representatives, local leaders, leaders of internally displaced persons and women's and youth groups in the five Darfur states and in Khartoum to coordinate the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and to enhance further Darfur Regional Authority engagement with civil society organizations and follow-up mechanisms in the peace process. The issues discussed in the meetings included the promotion of Darfur internal dialogue, elections, building partnerships and coordination with stakeholders towards the implementation of Darfur Regional Authority activities at the local level
Organization of six meetings with the parties to the conflict, including the Government of the Sudan and armed groups, to advocate the integration of children's concerns into the peace process, peace agreements and the post-conflict recovery and reconstruction phases in pursuance of relevant Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict	4	Meetings were held with the parties to the conflict. Two meetings focused on obtaining a commitment to establish action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and two meetings were held with tribal leaders to obtain commitment to end the use of children in inter- and intra-tribal conflicts
Organization of five seminars for 200 women civil society representatives to monitor the implementation of the provisions on gender and women contained in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and subsequent agreements	No	UNAMID completed the transfer of the responsibility for gender-related activities in Darfur to the United Nations country team, and has focused on in-mission gender mainstreaming. The five planned seminars were not conducted by the United Nations country team owing to a lack of available funding

Public information campaigns to highlight the work of the Operation, including community outreach activities involving the distribution of public information material containing key messages and giveaways in support of the peace process, as follows: 10 thematic workshops for internally displaced persons, youth, women's groups and community leaders; 6 debates on peace-related topics on security and development; 12 theatre/drama events; 15 sports events; 15 music events; 2 open days in collaboration with other substantive sections; and 8 special/cultural events to heighten awareness of the work and activities carried out by the Operation through its components; six 30 to 90-second television public service announcements; 10 major support news videos (B-roll) for international and local media; 4 of 5 15-minute television/video documentaries; 52 weekly 30-minute episodes of a radio serial drama on the Operation's peacebuilding efforts; 10 radio public service announcements; 5 live radio broadcasts and promotional messages on Darfur state radio stations in support of the Operation's peacebuilding and outreach activities; 50 radio human interest news features relating to the peace process for broadcasting through United Nations Radio in Arabic and English; up to 3 hour-long daily radio programme packages broadcast live, through the Darfur Regional Authority, by the UNAMID Radio Unit	9	Thematic workshops for internally displaced persons, youth, women and community leaders discussing peace were provided
	1	Open university debate was held on the peace process. Security concerns leading up to the elections interrupted projects that were planned in the community
	14	Theatre/drama events were held
	4	Music concerts were held
	17	Sports activities, including football, horseracing and volleyball, were held across Darfur
	1	Open day was organized. The second open day was not held owing to security concerns
	3	Special/cultural events were held, comprising eight United Nations international day celebrations in collaboration with other offices and three cultural events in Darfur
	7	Public service announcements were released through United Nations Television and shared with local television broadcasters, covering environmental awareness and peace and reconciliation issues
	14	Major support news videos (B-roll) were produced on United Nations Day, on the conference of the Acting Joint Special Representative, on environmental awareness, on peacekeeping activities and on the Operation's police work
	2	Television/video documentaries concerning peace and security were provided. The reduced number of outputs was due to the reassignment of technical staff to MINUSCA
	40	Episodes of a radio serial drama were produced to support peacebuilding and the peace process in Darfur
	28	Public service announcements for radio were broadcast locally on substantive themes, mainly in support of the peace process, and promoting outreach event days and new Operation initiatives
	12	Live radio broadcasts were made
	82	Radio human interest news features relating to the peace process were produced for broadcasting through United Nations Radio in Arabic and English

	336	Hour-long programmes were broadcast twice daily, five days per week, including the Yala Nabni Darfur, and 75 editions of the Voices of Children programme, under the Government of the Sudan radio bridging solution which permits limited broadcasting for UNAMID
Monthly magazines with news features and human interest stories related to the Operation's mandate; 1 weekly news bulletin; 1 published book on UNAMID; 2 annual magazines illustrating the work of the military and police components; 50 different event/campaign banners; 25 different thematic posters and 6 separate thematic booklets disseminated in large numbers to support information campaigns and raise awareness about mission activities; 1 annual calendar in 3 versions for 2015; 4 photographic projects, including photography books/exhibitions; 4 different sets of posters disseminated to raise awareness about the importance of women's participation in the peace process	4	Bimonthly double-issue magazines were produced, instead of smaller monthly editions
	No	Weekly news bulletins were produced, owing to the reprioritization of outreach activities
	2	Photo books illustrating work of the Operation were released electronically and prepared for publication
	2	Annual magazines illustrating the work of the military and police components were published
	53	Different banners were produced in various quantities announcing outreach events, with campaign messages and thematic issues for the public
	79	Posters were produced on UNAMID substantive campaigns, health matters (Ebola), major mission-wide initiatives and priorities (Umoja) and outreach events
	6	Booklets were produced to support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and gender and HIV awareness
	1	2015 UNAMID annual calendar was produced in three different print forms
	4	Photo exhibitions were held
	4	Different promotional materials were designed to support gender activities
Daily updates of the Operation's website and 5 press briefings, distribution of news to and from the media and information updates on the mission's electronic publishing platforms in continuous support of the UNAMID mandate	Yes	Daily radio, TV and national press news monitoring reports and regular press releases/statements; five media/press briefs, as well as photo releases and informational notes were delivered to and through United Nations Headquarters

Component 2: security

44. The Operation contributed to a relatively safe environment in most parts of the mission area, although in some areas, especially in the Jebel Marra region (Sector Central), restrictions on the conduct of UNAMID patrols were experienced. The UNAMID military component provided security in the form of static and mobile patrols throughout the mission area. In high-risk areas and potential hotspots, patrols were intensified to deter violence and ensure the security and safety of the civilian population.

45. During the reporting period, although the military component conducted a total of 50,003 patrols, 130 restrictions on movement were encountered across all the sectors of the Operation. Of the 130 restrictions, 51 related to patrols for the protection of humanitarian agencies and logistical and administrative patrols. The majority of the restrictions were imposed by the security agencies of the Government of the Sudan: the National Intelligence and Security Service, the Sudanese military and the Sudanese police. In addition, some armed movements on occasion restricted UNAMID patrols. Despite those constraints, the military conducted 2,067 humanitarian escorts in support of humanitarian partners in order to deliver aid to the needy communities in Darfur. The patrols not only deterred violence and protected civilians, but also assisted other humanitarian and development organizations in conducting operations by reaching out to the civilian population in the Darfur region. Through its liaison officers, the military component liaised and coordinated with local political authorities of the Government of the Sudan and the sector and Force headquarters. However, the absence of several military utility helicopters hampered the efforts of UNAMID to carry out special military tasks, such as insertion, extraction, evacuation, combat air patrolling, aerial reconnaissance and robust long-range and confidence-building patrolling. The deployment of the approved military utility helicopters would have enhanced the ability of the Operation to monitor high-risk areas, especially where road conditions were unfavourable for vehicular movement.

46. The UNAMID police component continued to strengthen relations among internally displaced persons, communities and Government of the Sudan police personnel to ensure that camps for the internally displaced were protected. The Operation intensified its physical police presence 24 hours a day, seven days a week, through confidence-building patrols in camps for internally displaced persons. Joint security assessment patrols were conducted by the police, military and civilian components on information-gathering for early warning systems, the monitoring of security situations and the facilitation of humanitarian delivery of basic needs to internally displaced persons. Community policing was operationalized, and 70 per cent of police officers were deployed to the deep field at all 36 team sites for the safety of internally displaced persons camps and their surrounding communities. The Operation, through its police component, also coordinated with the United Nations country team and collaborated with the authorities of the Government of the Sudan in implementing a project for the promotion of the rule of law and access to justice in the Sudan, which has ensured the close participation of the Ordnance Disposal Office and the UNAMID police in the disposal of explosive remnants of war.

47. The Operation identified and worked with groups to help enhance their roles and capacities to mediate and resolve intercommunal conflicts, including the *ageed* (tribal warriors), the *hakamat* (war singers) and the peaceful coexistence committees. In the case of the *ageed*, the Operation sought to incorporate them into existing traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. The Operation also extensively engaged with the civil society organizations Kasha Centre and the Darfur Civil Society Mechanism for Peace in an effort to enhance their capacities in resolving conflicts in Darfur. In that regard, the Kasha Centre was able, through the support of the Operation, to manage conflict, including between the Ma'aliyya and the Rizeigat and between the Berti and the Zayadiya. In addition, through the Operation's engagements with civil society organizations, stakeholders were transported from

all over the Sudan, particularly from Khartoum, to East and South Darfur states, where they directly engaged communities in conflict. Those initiatives resulted in a cessation of hostilities and the mitigation of some conflicts.

48. The Ceasefire Commission regularly monitored the implementation of the permanent ceasefire concerning former combatants from the Liberation and Justice Movement and JEM-Sudan. Some 534 ex-combatants affiliated with JEM-Sudan were demobilized, of which 437 were successfully integrated into the Government of the Sudan armed forces by June 2015. Another 500 ex-combatants underwent training in Sector North under the auspices of the Government of the Sudan for their eventual integration into the armed forces. The Liberation and Justice Movement, which earlier withdrew from the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur agreement, rejoined the peace process after interventions from the Ceasefire Commission and the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur Joint Commission. Delays were incurred in the demobilization of the movement group, and the Ceasefire Commission is in the process of finalizing the security arrangements. The verification processes in Sector North and Sector South Darfur were completed. Approximately 200 of the Movement's ex-combatants from the Shawa integration camp (Central Darfur) joined the Government of the Sudan armed forces brigade headquarters in Zalingei, Central Darfur. Having successfully completed the verification process involving both movements, the Ceasefire Commission continues to closely monitor the integration process of the ex-combatants into the Sudanese Armed Forces.

49. UNAMID provided support to national institutions, including the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangement Implementation Commission, and to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur signatory parties, comprising the Government of the Sudan, the Liberation and Justice Movement and JEM-Sudan, for the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, in accordance with the provisions of the final security arrangements of the Doha Document. The signatory parties to the Doha Document finalized preparations for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants from JEM-Sudan and affiliated movements based in North Darfur. Disarmament was also monitored for Liberation and Justice Movement ex-combatants based in North, Central, West and South Darfur states, while arrangements for the demobilization of Liberation and Justice Movement and JEM-Sudan ex-combatants based in South and East Darfur continued. The Operation, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, provided necessary support for the demobilization of former combatants from JEM-Sudan and its affiliated movements.

50. UNAMID also continued the implementation of community-based labour-intensive projects, as part of the second-generation disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in Darfur for youth at risk of being recruited into armed movements and engaging in criminal gangs, in order to reduce the level of violence in conflict-sensitive and conflict-prone areas in communities across Darfur. In collaboration with local implementing partners, 27 projects in the areas of vocational and on-the-job skills training for 1,770 at-risk youths were launched in all five states of Darfur. Thirteen such projects were completed and nine were nearing completion at the close of the reporting period. Implementation monitoring and post-project assessment show the positive impact of the projects on communities and its beneficiaries.

51. UNAMID ordnance disposal operations in contaminated villages resulted in the safe destruction of explosive items posing immediate danger to communities. Risk-education activities were also provided to communities in villages and in camps for internally displaced persons to raise their awareness on dangers posed by explosive items. Selected Government of the Sudan police stations received technical support to improve storage conditions for weapons and ammunition in order to minimize the risk of theft for criminal use. All those activities contributed to the protection of the local communities from imminent danger posed by explosive items resulting from the armed conflict across the Darfur region.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Stable and secure environment in Darfur

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.1.1 Reduced number of civilian fatalities as a result of intercommunal (inter-ethnic or inter-tribal) conflict (2012/13: 1,229; 2013/14: 1,059; 2014/15: 800)	A total of 881 fatalities were recorded during the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015. The higher number of fatalities was attributable to the increased combat capacity of the warring parties, as large-scale inter-communal conflicts involved tribes that were better-armed owing to their long-term participation in counterinsurgency operations against the non-signatory armed movements
2.1.2 Reduced number of unexploded ordnance incidents (2012/13: 23; 2013/14: 20; 2014/15: 15)	Despite the increased pace of destruction of unexploded ordnance during the reporting period, there was no reduction in the number of unexploded ordnance incidents: there were 40 incidents that resulted in 19 deaths and 57 injuries. The increased number of incidents is attributed to the rise in armed hostilities between the Sudanese Armed Forces and armed militias, the increase in armed tribal hostilities and the increased movement of communities in contaminated areas, which were inaccessible for explosive hazard clearance operations

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of fortnightly meetings or as many as may be called by the Chair of the Ceasefire Commission and sub-ceasefire commissions at the sector level, to discuss issues related to violations of relevant peace agreements, the redeployment of forces and security arrangements, and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, with priority given to women, children and disabled persons; to resolve disputes between the signatory parties; and to identify matters to be reported to the Joint Commission	8	Meetings of the Ceasefire Commission were held. As a result of the absence of representatives of JEM-Sudan, the Liberation and Justice Movement, the Government of Qatar or the Government of the Sudan, fewer meetings were held. All stakeholders must be present to convene a meeting and to discuss the common issues for the ceasefire

Provision of security services throughout the mission area to the United Nations country team, international and national non-governmental and humanitarian organizations and organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes, including protection, security briefings and evacuation support	Yes	Some 40 peacekeepers per day, on average, were deployed for the protection of the 32 World Food Programme (WFP) warehouses, 2 offices and 30 accommodation sites located within two WFP compounds. No other static security was requested by the humanitarian or development actors operating in Darfur
255,500 troop-days provided by 4 company-size force/sector reserves ready to intervene throughout the mission area (175 troops per company for 4 companies for 365 days)	202,125	Troop-days were provided. Three reserve companies were deployed in force headquarters and Sectors North and South throughout the fiscal year. The fourth reserve company was only deployed in Sector West from May to June 2015, due to delays in obtaining clearances for both personnel and contingent-owned equipment
74,460 troop-days provided by the headquarters company to ensure static security, office clerks and radio operators for the Operation headquarters (132 troops per 365 days); escorts to the senior management and VIP visitors (12 troops per team for 6 teams for 365 days)	58,212	Troop-days were provided, comprising 48,180 troop-days for Operation headquarters responsibilities and 10,032 troop days (836 escorts) for VIPs and senior management, due to reduced demand for VIP escorts
1,675,350 troop mobile and foot patrol days to ensure the safety and protection of civilians; to monitor and verify intense conflicts, and the position, strength and movement of all forces engaged in the Darfur conflict; and to ensure the security of observers for 34 team sites (45 troops per patrol for 3 patrols per team site for 365 days)	2,250,135	Troop mobile and foot patrol days were provided, comprising patrols at 34 team sites and two temporary operating bases with an average strength of 45 peacekeepers per patrol. The increased number of patrols was necessitated by increased demand for the protection of United Nations staff and civilians
1,079,670 troop-days to provide static security, command and control, administration and logistical support at team sites (72 troops to provide static security for 34 team sites for 365 days; and 15 troops to provide command and control, administration and logistical support for 34 team sites for 365 days)	1,079,670	Troop-days were provided for static security, command and control, administration and logistical support at team sites, comprising 72 troops per day for static security and 15 troops per day for logistical and administration support at 34 team sites throughout the fiscal year
3,840 air utility support-hours to provide highly mobile rapid protection in high-risk areas or where ground accessibility is limited; to support civilian and military transport helicopters and ground convoys; for patrolling, reconnaissance and oversight visits (8 military utility helicopters for 40 hours per helicopter per month for 12 months)	No	Pending issuance of necessary security authorizations for eight military helicopters, the Operation relied on commercial air assets to perform some of those tasks

267,180 troop-days of convoy protection for mission/military operational as well as logistics and administrative convoys and in support of humanitarian convoys (humanitarian escorts: 20 troops per convoy for 3 convoys per day for 365 days (21,900); logistics and administrative escorts and standing convoys: 56 troops per convoy for 12 convoys per day for 365 days (245,280))	490,124	Troop-days were provided. A total of 41,340 troop-days of humanitarian escorts (2,067 patrols with 20 troops per patrol) and 448,784 troop-days of logistics and administrative escorts (8,014 patrols with 56 troops per patrol) were undertaken from 34 team sites and 2 forward operating bases. The fragile security situation in Darfur necessitated a higher demand for escorts for humanitarian actors
31,025 liaison officer-days for close liaison with the national and local authorities, other parties, tribal leaders and local communities to resolve conflict-related issues (85 officers for 365 days)	19,710	Liaison officer-days were provided. Some 54 Liaison Officers were deployed on average throughout Darfur. The reduced number of liaison officer-days is a result of the implementation of the uniformed personnel and comprehensive mission reviews
36,500 troop-days at centres in each of 5 temporary operating bases to secure areas for specific operational activities (logistics/distribution points and centres, weapons collection and storage points) (20 troops for 5 temporary operating bases for 365 days)	76,080	Troop-days were provided. Two temporary operating bases with company size (120 troop strength each) were deployed in El Sireaf and Kalma effective October 2014. The large number of troops at those locations was required owing to their proximity to and need to service the large internally displaced persons camps
455,520 formed-police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons (96 personnel per formed police unit for 13 units for 365 days)	427,050	Formed-police operational days were provided. Thirteen formed police units with an average strength of 90 personnel per unit supported individual police officers' patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons. The lower strength of 90 personnel per formed police unit was due to the use of some formed police personnel as reserve support for humanitarian escorts to reach out to internally displaced person communities in need of humanitarian aid and camp security
264,990 police operational days for security patrols to protect internally displaced persons, including through the implementation of community policing activities throughout Darfur (6 police personnel per patrol for 121 patrols for 365 days)	160,600	Police operational days for security patrols were provided. The lower number of police operational days was due to restrictions on movement and access in hotspot areas where the security situation was volatile; the continued higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate for individual police officers, resulting in a shortfall on the ground; and the inability to perform patrols owing to insufficient force protection at some team sites

80 training courses for 3,600 community policing volunteers from camps for internally displaced persons to assist the Government of the Sudan police in maintaining public order; they include 40 training courses on community policing for 1,800 community policing volunteers and 40 courses on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for 1,800 community policing volunteers (16 courses for 45 volunteers per course on community policing-related issues in the 5 sectors), financed through the United Nations country team	68	Training courses were held for a total of 3,280 community policing volunteers (of whom 1,465 were women), including 40 sessions on community policing (1,878 people) and 28 sessions on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence (1,402 people). The reduced number of courses held was the result of the unavailability of community policing volunteers during the distribution of humanitarian aid and basic needs for internally displaced persons
Implementation of 15 quick-impact projects for developing the infrastructure of the Government of the Sudan police (telecommunications, refurbishment of police stations)	No	Quick-impact projects in support of Government of the Sudan police infrastructure development were approved in the reporting period, owing to a reprioritization towards the development of water sources, mainly boreholes, through the implementation of quick-impact projects
Organization of 15 community livelihood support projects in support of the rehabilitation efforts of internally displaced persons and establishment of one Government of the Sudan police training centre in Sector East	4	Community livelihood support projects were completed. Owing to the change in the Operation's priority focus to develop water sources, mainly boreholes, only four new community livelihood support projects were approved for implementation
20 outreach meetings with farmers and pastoralists to promote consultation and initiate dialogue to pre-empt clashes, defuse tensions and resolve conflicts on access to and management of natural resources	25	Meetings were held in North Darfur (9), South Darfur (6), West Darfur (3), East Darfur (3) and Central Darfur (4) with a diverse range of stakeholders to promote consultation and initiate dialogue to pre-empt clashes, defuse tensions and resolve conflicts on access to and management of natural resources
15 dialogues between farmers and pastoralist groups, in coordination with local authorities, ministries and the Darfur Regional Authority, to mitigate conflicts and promote peaceful coexistence	36	Dialogues and forums were conducted to strengthen peaceful coexistence between farmers and pastoralists and to ensure crop protection during the harvest season in South Darfur (3), North Darfur (28) and East Darfur (5). That included 11 peace-tour campaigns conducted in nine village clusters in rural El Fasher to sensitize farmers and pastoralists to maintain social peace and use peaceful means to resolve disputes. More than 1,500 participants attended the campaigns
Organization of monthly meetings with local peace and reconciliation committees to de-escalate conflicts, monitor implementation of signed local peace agreements/cessation of hostilities	29	Meetings were held with local peace and reconciliation committees in North Darfur (16), South Darfur (5), East Darfur (4), West Darfur (3) and in the capital, Khartoum (1). The meetings discussed issues related to conflicts between the Berti, Zayadiya and Zaghawa tribes in order to help defuse tensions between them

20 consultation meetings with key relevant actors/groups, in coordination with the Darfur Regional Authority, local authorities and native administration and tribal leaders, in preparation for a mediation conference to facilitate the signing of a local peace agreement to resolve intertribal conflict	14	Meetings were held with the relevant actors and groups in South Darfur (5), North Darfur (5), West Darfur (2) and the capital, Khartoum (2), to mitigate conflict, mediate reconciliation, gauge various views on the root causes of conflicts that were escalating and discuss the way forward towards settlement and reconciliation. Those meetings, among others, preceded the Marawei conference held in November and December 2014 between the Ma'aliyya and the Rizeigat, in East Darfur and Khartoum, respectively. That culminated in a proposed peace agreement, which the Ma'aliyya failed to sign. Similar results were achieved in North Darfur regarding the conflict between the Berti and the Zayadiya. Mediation efforts in that regard are ongoing
5 conflict resolution/mediation conferences between tribes, in coordination with the Darfur Regional Authority, local authorities and key tribal/community actors, to facilitate the signing of a local peace agreement and/or cessation of hostilities	9	Conflict resolution/mediation conferences between tribes were held. In June 2015, a conference in North Darfur resulted in a peace agreement between Fur, Tama and Awlad Nwaiba (a branch of the Northern Rizeigat tribe) tribes that resolved a long-standing dispute over an incident in 2013 relating to an injured Awlad Nwaiba tribesman. Eight peacebuilding workshops were held in South Darfur for 500 participants (of whom 150 were women), 400 Government of the Sudan police and 20 paralegals, who were sensitized and trained on mediation and conflict prevention mechanisms
5 sensitization campaigns to disseminate the outcomes of recently signed local peace agreements to the community level, including youth, women and internally displaced persons	3	Meetings with native tribal leaders, state reconciliation committees and <i>ageed</i> (tribal warriors) local organizations were held in South Darfur state to disseminate the outcomes of two signed cessation of hostility agreements between the Habaniya and the Rizeigat tribes and between the Fallata and the Sallamat tribes, and a peace agreement between the Gemir and the Beni Halba tribes. Denial of access and security challenges hindered full implementation of the activity
20 meetings with the local community leaders, representatives of the native administration, government authorities and the Darfur Regional Authority to monitor the implementation of recently signed local peace agreements	5	Meetings were held to monitor the implementation of recently signed local peace agreements, including four meetings between representatives of local tribal leaders, local authorities, <i>ageed</i> (tribal warriors) local organizations and state mediation committees that were held in South Darfur to disseminate signed cessation of hostilities between the Massalit and the Fallata, the Sallamat and the Fallata, the Ta'aisha and the Sallamat, and the Habaniya and the Rizeigat tribes; and, in West Darfur, a consultative forum on the prevention of tribal conflicts, the sustaining of local reconciliation and signed cessation of hostilities and peace agreements was held. The Darfur Regional Authority was unavailable for a considerable period owing in part to the holding of the general elections, as some members contested for positions or relocated

Provision of advice through monthly meetings with the Darfur Regional Authority Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission to collaborate on its activities related to addressing the root causes of conflict, together with the United Nations country team, and provide necessary technical and logistics support	2	Meetings were held with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and the Darfur Regional Authority to address the root causes of conflict and provide technical and logistical support, and for conflict mitigation and promotion of social peace in Kutum and Alwaha localities in North Darfur. Security constraints, lack of access and the divisions within the Darfur Regional Authority hindered full implementation of the activity
15 seminars for local organizations to improve their capacity to implement quick-impact projects	15	Capacity-building workshops were conducted on general operations and procedures for quick-impact projects for 104 implementing partners in West, East and South Darfur. The workshops sought to enhance the knowledge and skills of participants on the principles, guidelines, proposal design and financial reporting of quick-impact projects
Organization of 5 community dialogues for 200 male community leaders, including imams, focusing on the physical security of women and of their communities	No	UNAMID completed the transfer of responsibility for gender-related activities in Darfur to the United Nations country team, and has focused its gender advisory services on matters within the Operation
Organization of quarterly meetings with the Ceasefire Commission to provide advice on the provisions on gender and women contained in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and to monitor their implementation	No	UNAMID completed the transfer of responsibility for gender-related activities in Darfur to the United Nations country team, and has focused its gender advisory services on matters within the Operation. The United Nations country team participated in the Ceasefire Commission meetings and provided advice to the Commission on the provisions on gender and women in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
5 training sessions on conflict-related sexual violence prevention and response and on advocacy skills for 200 members of the women's protection network in camps for internally displaced persons in the five states of Darfur	No	UNAMID completed the transfer of responsibility for gender-related activities in Darfur to the United Nations country team, and has focused its gender advisory services on matters within the Operation. The five training sessions were not conducted by the United Nations country team owing to lack of available funding
Provision of emergency response and clearance of 30 targets of explosive ordnance disposal in recorded dangerous areas in Darfur	143	Targets of explosive ordnance in 96 villages were cleared, from which 2,206 items of unexploded ordnance and 9,759 shelf-life-expired ordnance items were destroyed. The increased number of targets was attributable to the deployment of three national multitasking teams and improved coordination with national authorities that led to better access to task locations
Training of 100 Sudanese police officers to undertake unexploded ordnance spot tasks in all five sectors of Darfur	No	The bidding process for the training provider yielded only one response that did not satisfy the technical requirements for the task. The Operation instead undertook to build the capacity of three national clearance teams from a local non-governmental organization to undertake similar operations

Provision of educational sessions on the risks posed by explosive remnants of war to Darfuris throughout the five states, utilizing a variety of outlets	Yes	Mobile Risk Education teams conducted 1,700 direct presentation sessions throughout the five states of Darfur, targeting the most at-risk communities, reaching out to 17,430 men, 29,365 women, 51,625 boys and 37,927 girls
Provision of training on the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and the International Small Arms Control Standards to 20 persons selected from the relevant national authorities	No	Owing to scheduling problems, the training could not take place and was postponed to the next financial period. In preparation for the start-up of training, seven Government of the Sudan police weapons and ammunition storage facilities were refurbished (three in North Darfur and two each in South Darfur and East Darfur)

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in Darfur

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
2.2.1 Increased number of ex-combatants and community members participate in reinsertion projects (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 6,000; 2014/15: 7,000)	7,875 ex-combatants were disarmed by the Darfur Security Arrangement Implementation Commission: 1,350 combatants from JEM-Sudan based in North Darfur and 6,525 combatants from the Liberation and Justice Movement across all five states of Darfur. In addition, the Operation, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, supported the demobilization of 534 ex-combatants from JEM-Sudan and its affiliated movement in North Darfur. Planning for the demobilization of Liberation and Justice Movement combatants based in South and East Darfur states continues

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 12 meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and relevant authorities, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, to provide policy and operational advice on the implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan and on civilian and community arms control initiatives and complementary measures for Darfur, including the implementation of community-based labour-intensive projects in support of violence reduction	29	<p>Meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and relevant authorities, including 16 technical coordination meetings at the national, regional and state levels to facilitate planning, implementation and coordination of traditional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes for JEM-Sudan, the Liberation and Justice Movement and affiliated movements; 9 meetings on identification, monitoring and implementation of community-based labour-intensive projects for at-risk youth; and 4 technical coordination meetings in support of civilian arms control activities in Darfur, were held</p> <p>The increased number of meetings was necessary to improve coherence and synergy in coordinating and planning the disarmament and demobilization exercise and the community-based labour-intensive projects</p>

Coordination of reinsertion activities, including community-based labour-intensive projects, for 7,000 ex-combatants and community members to contribute to community security through the provision of short-term work opportunities	2,044	Ex-combatants and community members, including at-risk youth, were supported by reinsertion activities, including community-based labour-intensive projects. Efficient coordination services were provided to United Nations country team and Government of the Sudan stakeholders for the reinsertion of 534 ex-combatants from JEM-Sudan and affiliated movements who were demobilized at Turbo village (North Darfur). The demobilized personnel received cash payments from the Operation and food rations from WFP. The lower-than-planned number of beneficiaries is attributable to delays in obtaining a comprehensive list of ex-combatants for reinsertion from national authorities
Public information events and messages for 7,000 ex-combatants and community members promoting peaceful community relations and delivered in conjunction with labour-intensive projects	1,510	Ex-combatants and community members participated in public information events in conjunction with labour-intensive projects. In collaboration with implementing partners, local authorities, tribal and religious leaders and women and youth representatives, 22 community-based labour-intensive projects targeting 1,510 youth beneficiaries were launched in all five states of Darfur. Public information events promoting peaceful community relations allowed the Operation to raise awareness and sensitize communities to the projects, and to distribute relevant materials and messages to event participants
Provision of logistics to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and relevant authorities, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund, to support the release, identification, verification, family tracing and reunification, and reinsertion of children associated with armed forces and groups	No	Logistics support was provided for the release of children associated with armed forces and groups during the fiscal year; however, logistics support was provided for the "No Child Soldier-Protect Darfur" campaign that was launched in Masseria, North Darfur, in November 2014

Component 3: rule of law, governance and human rights

52. The Operation, in collaboration with the United Nations country team and international and local non-governmental organizations, supported initiatives to strengthen the rule of law. The Operation held a number of workshops, seminars and meetings and implemented projects aimed at strengthening respect for the rule of law, including community-based justice projects, to reinforce the capacity of rural court judges to mediate community conflict (during which 48 rural court judges representing 24 rural courts across Darfur were trained in mediation and conflict-resolution skills), and to support the rehabilitation of Justice and Confidence Centres in Abbushouk (North Darfur) and Kalma (South Darfur) camps for internally displaced persons. Access to justice in communities was improved through technical support to paralegal networks. A significant number of victims of

crimes, including sexual and gender-based violence survivors, have benefited from the services offered by community paralegals in the two camps, as well as in other camps in West Darfur and Central Darfur, where the Operation has been active in building the capacity of the paralegals through targeted training. UNAMID supported the strengthening of the existing state legal aid scheme as part of the broader objective of enhancing access to justice for vulnerable groups, including women, children and detainees. The Operation's engagement with associations for legal aid lawyers in Central Darfur, South Darfur and West Darfur resulted in pro bono services being offered to the indigent and vulnerable groups, thereby enhancing possibilities for access to justice.

53. UNAMID supported the improvement of the Sudanese criminal justice system, including the prison system, to facilitate a stable and protective environment in line with the priority, established by the Security Council in resolution 2173 (2014), of the protection of civilians. A study tour of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, so that three senior Sudanese prosecutors could learn from the work of the Arusha tribunal as they embarked on supporting the special court for crimes committed in Darfur, was undertaken by the Operation. Similarly, a workshop was organized for 13 prosecutors from the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur on contemporary techniques and best practices in the prosecution of mass crimes and crimes against international humanitarian law. A quick-impact project for the rehabilitation of a land registry office in Foroarang (West Darfur) was also completed as part of a broader strategy to improve dispute resolution and the mediation of community conflicts. Progress was made in the prisons sector in the implementation of the five-year strategic plan. Significant progress was also made in the development of rehabilitation programmes for prisoners, which included multiple vocational skills programmes implemented in a number of prisons in Darfur to assist prisoners in reintegrating into their communities. In addition, educational (both formal and informal), psychosocial and recreational programmes in prisons have been developed. Infrastructure upgrades included the rehabilitation of Shallah Juvenile Home, funded through the Operation's community-based labour-intensive projects, and two quick-impact projects in El Da'ein Prison to improve the prison's environment, safety and security.

54. UNAMID continued to monitor human rights in the administration of justice, address impunity for human rights violations and abuses and build the human rights capacity of both state and non-state institutions. During the period under review, the Operation, through its advocacy, capacity-building, outreach, monitoring and reporting activities in Darfur, contributed to combating impunity and to increasing access to justice and promoting accountability. The responses by the authorities of the Government of the Sudan to human rights concerns materialized through the enactment of targeted state laws in East Darfur, and an increase in investigations, prosecutions and redress regarding human rights cases. There was also a noticeable increase in awareness and increased knowledge and understanding of human rights standards on the part of civil society stakeholders. The Operation monitored trials and reported on human rights cases and incidents.

55. UNAMID sustained its efforts to mainstream human rights into the peace and political processes pertaining to strategies for the protection of civilians and humanitarian responses. The Operation's police component strengthened coordination mechanisms with the United Nations country team through the revised integrated strategic framework for the period 2014-2016 on seven identified programmatic

areas. The collaboration enhanced protection of civilians strategies and the provision of security for internally displaced returnees and their integration into the communities. The strategies included pre-positioning formed police units to provide security to conflict-affected communities between the Ma'aliyya and the Rizeigat tribes in East Darfur and the Abbala and the Bani Hussein tribes at Saraf Omra in North Darfur; facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance; identifying hotspot areas; reporting sexual and gender-based violence; and enhancing cooperation with the Government of the Sudan police during the Kalma incident that laid the foundation for interaction between the community of Kalma and the Sudanese police in November 2014. The Operation enhanced the robustness of the formed police units within the framework of the requirements of the status of forces agreement and the relevant memorandums of understanding. Inspections of formed police units' contingent-owned equipment were carried out frequently and operational capabilities were enhanced through focused practices and rehearsals for shootings and public order management.

56. The UNAMID police component and the Sudanese police collaborated and trained community policing volunteers on community policing, human rights and addressing sexual and gender-based violence. Family and child protection desks established with the Government of the Sudan police have facilitated the monitoring and reporting of crimes and the processing of sexual and gender-based violence victims. Furthermore, the police component and the Government of the Sudan police developed a joint training strategy with eight core curricula: crime scene management, criminal investigation, detention of subjects, treatment of suspects, public order management, community policing, human rights and addressing sexual and gender-based violence. The Operation, through the police component, also coordinated with the United Nations country team and collaborated with the Government of the Sudan on implementing a project on promoting the rule of law and access to justice in the Sudan, which has ensured the close participation of the Ordnance Disposal Office and UNAMID police in the disposal of explosives and remnants of war.

57. UNAMID trained 1,742 mission personnel (including 312 women) from the military, police and civilian components as part of its effort to mainstream gender into the Operation's activities and processes. The gender courses included, inter alia, training of trainers on gender mainstreaming for police advisers and military gender focal points as well as advanced gender courses for civilian personnel. The sessions focused on essential gender concepts, international legal instruments promoting gender equality in peace support operations, gender and Darfur culture, sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response and gender mainstreaming.

58. The Operation engaged with the Darfur Regional Authority Commissions, such as the Darfur Land Commission and the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, as well as the Ministry of Information, Technology and Capacity-Building on the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. Under the Darfur capacity-building and peacebuilding project funded by the Government of Japan, UNAMID completed the rehabilitation and restoration of 100 *rihoods* (water dams) across Darfur. The Operation, with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Nomadic Commission and the Ministry of Animal Resources in South Darfur, agreed to demarcate 140 km of livestock migratory routes in Niteaga, Al Salam and Mershing localities in Central Darfur.

The regulation of movement of pastoralists by the reopening of *masarat* (migratory routes) in several Central Darfur locations contributed to alleviating disputes between crop farmers and pastoralists. The Operation encouraged Peaceful Coexistence Committees and Agriculture Protection Committees to promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Effective, representative and inclusive governance by national and local government institutions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>	
3.1.1 Increase in the number and representational diversity of participants in the wider consultations between the Darfur Regional Authority commissions and the local stakeholders (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 240; 2014/15: 500)	No consultations were held between the Darfur Regional Authority commissions and the local stakeholders. The Operation held an initial meeting with the Secretary-General of the Darfur Regional Authority, wherein it was agreed that UNAMID would facilitate consultations between the Chairperson of the Darfur Regional Authority and local stakeholders. However, the consultations did not take place. The Darfur Regional Authority was not present or effective in the East, West and Central Darfur states	
3.1.2 Increase in the percentage of the representation of Darfuri women in state and national government institutions (2012/13: 15 per cent; 2013/14: 35 per cent; 2014/15: 38 per cent)	The representation of Darfuri women in state and national government institutions was 18.1 per cent during the reporting period. There was a notable increase in the number of women in the legislature, commissions and executive bodies in Darfur state institutions, as compared with the previous fiscal year period. Women representation in state institutions increased as follows: North Darfur, from 14 per cent to 16 per cent; South Darfur, from 9 per cent to 11 per cent; West Darfur, from 11 per cent to 21 per cent; and in Central Darfur, women representation remained constant at 25 per cent	
<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of monthly meetings with the Darfur Regional Authority on the functioning and operations of the transitional government bodies in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (e.g., the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund, the Darfur Land Commission and the Compensation Commission, Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission)	9	Meetings were undertaken with the Darfur Regional Authority in North Darfur (5), West Darfur (2) and South Darfur (1), as well as in the capital, Khartoum (1), to discuss the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; the role of the Darfur Land Commission in resolving land-related or natural resources conflicts; data collection on natural resources; customary law and conduct of social peace; issues of early warning; the future of the Darfur Regional Authority after the April 2015 elections; and other Darfur Regional Authority activities, its challenges and the way forward

Organization of monthly meetings with the state land commissions and the Darfur Land Commission on land use and land tenure, traditional and historical rights to land (such as <i>hawakeer</i> , which refers to traditional land tenure rights and migration routes) and natural resources management, with a view to addressing root causes of conflict in Darfur	8	<p>Meetings were held. In South Darfur, three meetings were held with the state land commission: one in follow-up to a two-day conference held on land-related conflicts, land use and customary laws (July 2014); one meeting to discuss issues concerning natural resources (November 2014); and one meeting to discuss the role of the Darfur Land Commission in resolving land-related issues (April 2015)</p> <p>In North Darfur, two meetings took place with the Director of the North Darfur state land commission, comprising one meeting to discuss land use and registration in North Darfur (July 2014), and another to discuss issues related to land conflicts and appraisal of early warning mechanisms (March 2015)</p> <p>In March 2015, a meeting was held with the newly established Darfur Land Commission, which focused on the set-up and functioning of the office of the Land Commission, challenges and cooperation between the Darfur Land Commission and the Operation</p> <p>In West Darfur, one meeting was held with the state land commission to discuss the ongoing land-use mapping project in West Darfur, and another was held to discuss the effective functioning of the Darfur Land Commission (June 2015)</p>
Organization of a survey on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) that uses prevention, participation, protection, recovery and development as indicators	Yes	The survey was completed and the first draft was circulated for comments within the Operation and the United Nations country team

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Enhanced capacity of rule of law actors and of security, justice and prison institutions to tackle impunity and improve the delivery of judicial services

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.2.1 Increase in the number of judicial actors, including the Special Court for Darfur Crimes, trained in international standards in the administration of justice and in prosecutions (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 50)

13 staff of the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur were trained on the protection of legal rights in the administration of justice. The lower number of persons trained was attributed to the limited number of staff released to attend the training

3.2.2 Implementation of 20 per cent of the five-year strategic plan activities for prisons by government prison authorities, including infrastructure assessed by the National Prison Development Committee

Only 10 per cent of the five-year strategic plan was implemented, due to lack of government funding. The Operation undertook four training workshops for 121 Government of the Sudan prison staff, and quick-impact projects were undertaken to make infrastructure upgrades at Shallah Juvenile Home under the five-year strategic plan

3.2.3 Increase in the number of legal aid desks in prisons (2012/13: 1; 2013/14: 1; 2014/15: 3)

Three legal aid desks have been established in prisons. Two legal aid desks were established in the reporting period in Nyala (South Darfur) and El Geneina (West Darfur). One legal aid desk was already in place in North Darfur

3.2.4 Increase in mediation and conflict resolution workshops for judges using training modules validated by the Judicial Training Institute (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 3)

Three workshops were held in El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina for 48 rural judges

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of 4 meetings with the National Prisons Development Committee and the state prisons development committees in the five states of Darfur on the implementation of prison system reforms	1	Meeting with the National Prisons Development Committee and the state prisons development committees was held. In addition, two technical subcommittee meetings were held to plan for the donor round table to mobilize resources for the implementation of the five-year strategic plan. Thirty coordination meetings with the state prisons development committees and 120 prison working group meetings aimed at enhancing the managerial skills and operational capacities of the prisons officers towards a human rights approach to prison management were held
Provision of technical assistance to the prison system in Darfur for the development of a strategic training framework and associated training curriculum for Government of the Sudan prison staff	Yes	A draft training framework and curriculum were developed in consultation with the Government of the Sudan prison authorities
Organization of 60 meetings with the directors of prisons to provide advice and mentoring towards strengthening the management of prison institutions in Darfur	62	Meetings with state-level directors of prisons across the five states of Darfur were undertaken, with the aim of improving prison management in line with international standards and best practices
Establishment of two legal aid desks in prisons in Sector South and Sector West, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	2	Legal aid desks were established in Nyala (South Darfur) and El Geneina (West Darfur) prisons, with financing through the United Nations country team
Organization of 52 meetings with the judiciary, prosecutors and the Bar Association to provide advice on dealing with cases in accordance with the applicable rules and principles of fair trial, as well as international legal and human rights standards	55	Meetings were held with chief judges, prosecutors and bar associations across Darfur to render advice on applicable rules and international standards. Additional meetings were held with the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes in Darfur in El Fasher to discuss the follow-up study tour to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

Organization of 3 workshops for the judiciary and community actors on rural court mapping and verification and providing a training curriculum on mediation and conflict resolution skills	3	Consultation workshops were held in Khartoum with the Judicial Training Institute on the development of a curriculum on mediation principles and the enforceability of agreements between the tribes by the judiciary. An agreed curriculum was completed in March 2015
Organization of 3 awareness-raising workshops for community paralegals in community centres to strengthen their capacity to respond to and report cases of sexual and gender-based violence	3	Workshops were held for community paralegals in Abbushouk (North Darfur), Kalma (South Darfur) and Durti (West Darfur) internally displaced persons camps
Organization of 3 sensitization sector workshops on combating violence against women for 120 rule of law actors (prosecutors, judges, lawyers and prison officers)	No	Workshops were undertaken, owing to the unavailability and non-establishment of Violence Against Women Committees at the state level
Deployment of 1 staff member from the Justice and Corrections Standing Committee to provide technical expertise and support to the Operation and national authorities	Yes	One staff member was deployed from the Justice and Corrections Standing Committee to the Operation from March to June 2015
Organization, in collaboration with UNDP, of a workshop for justice actors, including the judiciary, prosecutions, bar associations and non-governmental organizations on the review of the existing legal aid system	No	The activity could not be carried out as UNDP financial resources were only available in the second half of 2015
Establishment of a comprehensive victim and witness support programme	No	An international consultant was selected to undertake an assessment of witness and victim needs in Darfur but was denied an entry visa. The process has been reinitiated to select a local consultant and will be carried out during the 2015/16 period
Organization of a seminar with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission on a legal framework and features to make it effective using best practices and lessons learned	No	The seminar could not be held as the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission was inoperative owing to internal challenges
One report to the Government of the Sudan on findings and recommendations based on monitoring criminal cases to establish application of domestic laws and international legal standards	Yes	The report was completed in June 2015 and its findings were shared with the Darfur chief judges

Organization of 3 meetings, including 1 regional conference with the members of the Special Court for Darfur Crimes to provide technical and logistical support for improved functioning of the Special Court to deal with serious crimes	1	Meeting was held with Special Court for Darfur Crimes officials in Khartoum. The second meeting did not take place as Darfur court officials continued to be based in Khartoum and had not travelled to Darfur, citing insecurity as a reason. Consequently, the regional conference was not held
Organization of 3 meetings with the Chief Justice of the Sudan to establish a common vision for rule of law activities in Darfur	2	Meetings were held with the Chief Justice in Khartoum (August 2014) and in El Fasher (April 2015). The third meeting did not take place during the reporting period because of the unavailability of the Chief Justice during the holy month of Ramadan, but was later held in August 2015
Provision of 5 one-month training sessions on human rights and prison duties for the newly recruited prison staff in Darfur, 1 two-week management course for 30 middle-level managers, 1 phase two "train the trainers" course for 33 Government of the Sudan prison officers for one month, financed by the United Nations country team	3	Training sessions were provided. The five planned one-month training sessions for newly recruited prison staff were not provided. Instead, the Operation conducted in-service training on human rights and prison duties for 121 Darfur prison officers (of whom 31 were women). The two-week management course was conducted in El Fasher in June 2015 for 30 officers (of whom 12 were women). The phase two train-the-trainers session was held at El Fasher University in March 2015 for 32 Government of the Sudan prison officers
5 quick-impact projects in the prison and justice sectors to improve justice and prison infrastructures and capacity-building	5	Quick-impact projects were undertaken. Four were in support of improvements to prisons and one was in support of the justice sector. The five projects comprised infrastructure construction and improvements (2), improvements to prison sanitation facilities (2) and access to water in prison (1)
Establishment of 6 co-location centres with the Government of the Sudan police, 2 in Sector North and 1 in each remaining sector, comprising 4 desks (i.e., a family and child protection desk, a crime monitoring desk, a human rights desk and a community policing desk) to build the capacity of the Government of the Sudan police by co-locating 2 police officers at every desk for 8 hours a day, 5 days a week, for 52 weeks	7	Co-location centres were established. Family and child protection desks were established in all five Darfur states: three in North Darfur (North Darfur Police Headquarters, Mid-Centre and South Centre police stations), and one each in South Darfur (Nyala police station), East Darfur (El Da'ein police station), West Darfur (El Geneina police station) and Central Darfur (Zalingei police station). In addition, two individual police officers were co-located in four designated desks for eight hours a day, five days a week for 52 weeks throughout the fiscal year

Organization of 150 reform and restructuring workshops comprising 5 workshops with the Government of the Sudan/movement police officers to monitor and evaluate overall activities on community policing; 75 workshops for community policing volunteers on gender-based violence, sexual harassment and human rights to facilitate family and child protection in Darfur; 70 joint workshops for prosecutors, judges, medical personnel, Sudanese law enforcement officials and armed forces personnel on gender-based violence, sexual harassment and human rights violations, particularly those committed against women and children	62	Reform and restructuring workshops were provided. Five workshops were conducted for 543 police officers (of whom 7 were women) on community policing, gender-based violence and human rights. Fifty-seven workshops were conducted for 2,676 community policing volunteers (of whom 951 were women) on community policing, human rights, sexual and gender-based violence, and child and family protection. The reduced number of workshops for community policing volunteers, and the lack of any of the planned joint workshops being undertaken, were due to a lack of engagement by stakeholders and a lack of funding from the United Nations country team
Organization of 864 safety coordination meetings for the Government of the Sudan police, internally displaced persons and humanitarian agencies at 36 team sites throughout Darfur	159	Safety coordination meetings were held with all stakeholders at 36 team sites. Security plans to protect life and property, information-sharing, how to curb crime and measures to deal with security challenges, the operationalization of community policing, the development of security committees and the reporting of crimes to address security needs in internally displaced persons camps and the humanitarian community were discussed. The lower-than-planned number of meetings was due to a lack of engagement by stakeholders and the Government of the Sudan police's priority to train its officers in preparation for the April 2015 presidential elections
Provision of 28 courses for 700 police of the signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and subsequent agreements comprising 8 courses on community policing for 200 movement police officers, 12 courses on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for 300 movement police officers and 8 courses on middle-level management for 200 movement police officers	No	Courses were provided, due to a lack of funding from the United Nations country team

Provision of 78 basic and advanced training courses for 3,160 Government of the Sudan police officers, comprising 10 courses on basic training for 400 non-commissioned officers (police ethics and basic skills, law subjects); 10 courses on crime scene management for 400 police officers; 10 courses on sexual and gender-based violence for 400 police officers; 10 courses on criminal investigation for 400 police officers; 10 specialized courses on human trafficking, money-laundering, combating drugs, cybercrime and environmental crime for 300 officers; 8 courses on computer skills for 160 officers; 5 courses on public order management for 500 police officers; 5 courses on the detention and treatment of suspects for 200 police officers; 5 courses on leadership for 200 police officers; and 5 courses on community policing for 200 police officers, financed by the United Nations country team

54

Basic and advanced training courses were provided. A total of 2,990 Government of the Sudan police officers (of whom 297 were women) benefited from the 54 courses conducted as follows: 9 on basic police training (298 people), 7 on crime scene management (200 people), 1 on sexual and gender-based violence (20 people), 11 on criminal investigation (303 people), 9 on computer skills (209 people), 2 on public order management (1,168 people), 9 on detention and treatment of suspects (270 people), and 6 on community policing (522 people). The reduced number of courses held was due to the Government of the Sudan police's priority to train its officers in preparation for the April 2015 presidential elections and the lack of funding from the United Nations country team

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Progress towards the promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.3.1 Adoption by the Government and/or oversight and legislative bodies of at least two new strategies for the promotion and protection of human rights, including transitional justice and women's rights, in Darfur (2012/13: 6; 2013/14: 2; 2014/15: 2)

The Operation's advocacy with partners resulted in the adoption of three new strategies. In East Darfur, the Chief of the Judiciary issued an order to set up nine locality courts and upgraded the El Da'ein Court to a state-level court; the Minister for Justice appointed eight legal consultants to the Office of the Prosecutor to assist locality commissioners and prosecutors on legal matters to combat impunity; and the state government established the Human Rights Commission in December 2014. In West Darfur, the state assembly approved the legal amendment criminalizing the unauthorized use of arms and the covering of faces, which has been widely used by perpetrators of human rights violations to conceal their identities, pending final approval by the state governor

3.3.2 Compliance of national and regional laws, policies and/or initiatives with principles and standards of international human rights and humanitarian law (emergency act, 2007; National Intelligence and Security Service Act, 2010; Child Act, 2010; Criminal Act, 1991; and Criminal Procedure Act, 1991)

The Government of the Sudan has taken action to improve compliance with international human rights standards. The Operation has recorded increased use of the amendment to article 149 of the Criminal Act, 1991, relating to the definition of rape during court trials, and 11 related laws were enacted and promulgated in 2014 in East Darfur

3.3.3 Increase in the number of responses in Darfur (investigations, prosecutions, adjudications, compensations and institutional reforms) to human rights violations by the Government (2012/13: 139; 2013/14: 250; 2014/15: 275)

Some 30 responses in Darfur (investigations, prosecutions, adjudications, compensations and institutional reforms) to possible human rights violations were recorded during the reporting period. In one case, the Government responded to a possible human rights violation in which two military officers were implicated. In 29 other cases, the Government responded to possible human rights violations during inter-communal fighting, in which Government functionaries were implicated on the basis of their communal or tribal affiliation. That included Ma'aliyya and Rizeigat (East Darfur) conflict-related crimes, in response to which a criminal investigation commission was instituted in July 2014. The findings of the criminal investigation were submitted to the Minister for Justice. In addition, eight other incidents of killings and injuries among the Ma'aliyya and Rizeigat tribes were reported to and investigated by the local police, and 20 of the 49 human rights incidents in West Darfur were documented and verified by the Operation

3.3.4 Increased percentage of projects governed by non-United Nations security entities that comply or accept the application of the United Nations due diligence policy for programme evaluation (2012/13: 0 per cent; 2013/14: 20 per cent; 2014/15: 25 per cent)

100 per cent of projects governed by non-United Nations security entities complied with or accepted the application of the United Nations due diligence policy for programme evaluation. A standard operating procedure on the human rights due diligence policy was developed to strengthen the oversight mechanism within the Operation. In addition, a task force has been appointed and trained for stakeholders to ensure the systematic application of the human rights due diligence policy. Further, all of the applications for quick-impact projects and community-based labour-intensive projects were screened for compliance with human rights due diligence during the project design and implementation phases

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice and support to Government's Advisory Council for human rights in Darfur through 1 workshop on the joint human rights cooperation framework, 2 meetings of the Darfur Human Rights Forum with key national and international stakeholders and 12 meetings of the state human rights sub-forums at the local level to address key human rights concerns, financed by the United Nations country team	19	<p>Instances of advice and support were provided during the reporting period in meetings with the Government of the Sudan Advisory Council for Human Rights (3), the National Human Rights Commission (6), the international community, including the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team (8), and in two workshops on international human rights mechanisms for the National Human Rights Commission, the Advisory Council for Human Rights and civil society organizations at the national level</p> <p>In addition, the Operation advocated and provided technical advice for the establishment of the East Darfur Human Rights Commission and conducted a training on human rights and humanitarian law for state-level human rights commissioners</p>

Advice to state committees through 12 meetings and 4 workshops on combating violence against women, the implementation of their workplans, prevention strategies, responses to sexual and gender-based violence and institutional development	24	<p>Meetings and workshops were delivered. The Operation provided technical advice and planned human rights awareness and capacity-building events through 12 meetings with the state committees on sexual and gender-based violence; 2 meetings with the Central Darfur state committee to discuss the UNAMID violence against women workplan and grave violations of female child rights (including female genital mutilation); 2 meetings with the East Darfur state committee to provide advice on combating violence against women; 1 meeting with the West Darfur Wali's adviser to discuss their 2015 annual workplan; and 1 joint meeting with the State Committee on Violence against Women and the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 Committee during the visit of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women to Darfur</p> <p>The Operation also organized two capacity-building workshops on combating violence against women in Khor Omer (North Darfur) and El Da'ein (East Darfur); a workshop on raising awareness on conflict-related sexual violence and its impact on women and girls for the UNAMID Violence Against Women Unit in Central Darfur; two training sessions on awareness-raising on how to handle sexual and gender-based violence cases for state committee members; and a training session on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response for 30 violence against women focal points from seven localities</p>
Advice to the National Parliamentary Committee on human rights and the state legislatures in Darfur through 15 meetings and 5 workshops on the conformity of existing laws with international human rights standards	13	<p>Activities were undertaken through which advice was provided to the National Parliamentary Committee on human rights and the state legislatures. Twelve meetings were held with the parliamentary committee and state legislative council members throughout Darfur to discuss international human rights standards. A human rights training session was held in West Darfur for 34 state legislative council members. Workshops for parliamentarians could not be held as planned as the National Assembly was dissolved for the April 2015 presidential elections and the new Assembly had yet to be sworn in at the end of the fiscal year</p>
Organization of 420 field visits to monitor and report on the human rights situation, comprising 240 monitoring and fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and local communities, and 180 follow-up visits to relevant local authorities on actions taken and progress made	1,058	<p>Field visits were undertaken to monitor and report on the human rights situation. Some 529 field visits were conducted in internally displaced persons camps, police facilities, prisons and hospitals, including fact-finding visits in locations of alleged human rights violations. Some 251 follow-up visits and 278 monitoring visits were undertaken with the relevant authorities and police to monitor the progress of the ongoing caseload</p>

Advice and technical assistance to the Government of the Sudan through 120 judicial monitoring missions to enhance its capacity to provide justice to victims of human rights violations and to promote accountability in Darfur	146	Judicial monitoring missions were undertaken. The Operation provided technical advice and assistance to prosecutors, judges and police through 24 meetings in East Darfur; undertook 48 visits to the Office of the Prosecutor and the judiciary to follow up on reported cases in Central Darfur; conducted 28 judicial and prison visits in North Darfur; and monitored 46 court cases in North Darfur (20) and West Darfur (26)
Technical advice to humanitarian aid commissions, state government line ministries and internally displaced persons through 10 workshops and 240 meetings to address the human rights situation of internally displaced persons, including that of vulnerable groups among them, issues related to sexual and gender-based violence and the safe, voluntary and dignified return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin or to another place of their choice	256	Workshops and meetings of humanitarian aid commissions, state government line ministries and internally displaced persons were held. The Operation undertook 247 meetings with internally displaced persons, the United Nations country team, the Humanitarian Aid Commission, the Darfur Regional Authority, state authorities, camp managers and staff of other organizations active in internally displaced persons camps throughout Darfur in order to address the human rights situation of internally displaced persons. A total of nine workshops were conducted throughout the five Darfur states: two workshops on sexual and gender-based violence in El Neem internally displaced persons camp; one workshop on gender organized by the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Women, Family and Child Protection Unit of the Government and UNFPA for 34 participants, including 24 women students from Zalingei University, which addressed international human rights standards and mechanisms in the administration of justice and children's rights and protection of women; two workshops on national and international human rights standards in El Sireaf and Tina in North Darfur; and four workshops on human rights concepts for various groups, including government ministries, internally displaced persons community leaders, prosecutors and Government of the Sudan police in West Darfur
Organization of 5 community awareness-raising campaigns on human rights (1 on International Women's Day, 1 for 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence, 1 on African Human Rights Day, 1 on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and 1 on Human Rights Day)	5	Community awareness-raising campaigns on human rights were provided. International Human Rights Day, African Human Rights Day, the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence were commemorated in all Darfur states. In addition, from January to March 2015, the Operation organized a series of commemorations of International Women's Day in all five Darfur states, the focus of which was to promote community-wide sensitization on the importance of empowering women, prioritizing the elimination of all kinds of discrimination and violence against women and creating opportunities to educate and empower women. All of the above events were covered by the Operation and national media

Technical assistance to the stakeholders of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements through 10 workshops and 25 meetings on the implementation of the human rights and transitional justice provisions of the agreements	25	Workshops and meetings on the implementation of the human rights and transitional justice provisions of the agreements were provided. A total of 23 meetings with stakeholders were undertaken to provide technical assistance on the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The meetings covered issues of the human rights of internally displaced persons and the means of collaboration for capacity-building activities, including the rights and responsibilities of internally displaced persons as law-abiding citizens. Two training workshops on human rights concepts were conducted in North Darfur for JEM-Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement
Technical assistance to the Darfur transitional justice forum through 3 workshops for its empowerment to fight impunity, promote reconciliation, develop knowledge of human rights and build the skills and capacity of key stakeholders, including civil society	2	Workshops on transitional justice were conducted for the Truth and Reconciliation Committee and the Justice Committee, respectively, as the Darfur transitional justice mechanism was not operational during the reporting period. The reduced number of workshops is attributable to the closure of the UNAMID Human Rights Office in Khartoum, which required all planned activities at the federal level to be undertaken from El Fasher. In addition, four meetings to advocate for human rights standards in traditional justice mechanisms were undertaken with the Rural Court Chief Judge (1), the Deputy Chief of the shura council (3) and the Director for the Peace and Development Studies Centre (1)
With the support of the United Nations country team, provision of 18 training courses for prosecutors, judges, medical personnel, Sudanese Armed Forces personnel, law enforcement officials, armed movements and rural/traditional mechanisms on the administration of justice, including corrections and impunity issues, international human rights standards and combating violence against women and children	21	<p>Training courses were provided. Fifteen training workshops were conducted for the Government of the Sudan police, law enforcement officials and medical personnel on impunity, human rights standards and combating violence against women; two were conducted for rural court judges on native administration justice systems; and four were conducted for National Intelligence and Security Services and Sudanese military personnel on international human rights and humanitarian law with a special focus on sexual and gender-based violence</p> <p>UNAMID also held briefing sessions on human rights standards, the rights of detainees and prison conditions in workshops led by the Rule of Law Section and Sudanese military personnel</p>

Technical assistance to Government of the Sudan police training centres and the Judges' Training Centre through 4 workshops on human rights promotion and their human rights curricula	3	Workshops on human rights promotion and their human rights curricula were provided. In collaboration with the North Darfur Bar Association, a training session on legal representation for victims of human rights violations was conducted for 55 lawyers; Government of the Sudan police in South Darfur were trained on the human rights framework, rights of people awaiting trials and the use of force; and, in collaboration with the Central Darfur Child Welfare State Council, a workshop on child rights was organized for Government of the Sudan police
Reprinting of 10,000 human rights educational materials, 1,800 posters, 100 illustrated flipcharts and 1,000 human rights bags to raise awareness about relevant national and international human rights instruments among local communities	Yes	The information, education and communication materials were produced and were distributed in all training and workshops that the Operation held, and also among the local communities when the opportunity arose
Increased integration of human rights standards and principles, including the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces, through monthly meetings on policies and programmes with United Nations partners, including from the Darfur Protection Cluster Group	Yes	A standard operating procedure on the human rights due diligence policy was developed to strengthen the oversight mechanism. UNAMID ensured that all quick-impact projects and community-based labour-intensive projects were developed and implemented with a human rights due diligence policy lens. In addition, Human Rights Officers participated in 10 Protection Cluster Working Group meetings
Advice and support to the National Human Rights Commission through 2 training sessions and 4 meetings on the effective implementation of its human rights protection mandate	2	Training workshops on reporting for the universal periodic review mechanism were organized for 60 participants from the National Human Rights Commission, the Advisory Council for Human Rights and civil society organizations
Implementation of 4 quick-impact projects to promote human rights within the formal education and judicial systems	1	Quick-impact project in support of addressing the living conditions of inmates in the prison in El Geneina (West Darfur) was undertaken. The remaining three quick-impact projects were not undertaken, owing to a change in the Operation's priority focus for the reporting period in favour of new boreholes
Consultation and coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and with the African Union on special procedures mandate holders on matters pertaining to human rights advocacy	Yes	Monthly telephone conferences were conducted with UNHCR to share information and seek advice on follow-up to the country's universal periodic review and treaty-body obligations as well as capacity-building initiatives and technical cooperation funds for activities with the Government of the Sudan. Regular contact was maintained with the African Union to launch a joint administration of justice programme in Darfur

Organization of 5 workshops for 200 prosecutors, judges, medical personnel and military and law enforcement officials (police, staff of national intelligence and security services and prison officers)	7	Workshops were organized for 130 prosecutors, with topics ranging from the universal periodic review and criminal investigation to human rights with a focus on fair trial and the use of legal aid
Organization of 2 round tables for 40 women who are potential mediators on customary laws affecting women	No	The activity could not be conducted, as the focus was instead put on two transitional justice workshops for the Justice Committee and the Truth and Reconciliation Committee of the Darfur Regional Authority. A total of 48 members and 21 technical staff benefited from the workshops, which focused on themes related to the use of a legal framework and international human rights standards in conflict resolution

Expected accomplishment 3.4: Progressive elimination of grave violations committed by the parties to the conflict

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.4.1 Action plans elaborated, signed and implemented by parties to the conflict to put an end to the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children (2012/13: 0; 2013/14: 6; 2014/15: 7)

Two action plans were concluded during the reporting period, thereby achieving a total of eight plans to date. In October 2014, one pro-government militia initiated a community-based strategic plan with the objective of ending the use of children as fighters in inter- and intra-ethnic clashes in North Darfur

3.4.2 Increase in the number of child protection committees in Darfur that are trained to raise awareness about child rights and child protection at the community level to enable communities to take responsibility for the protection of children (2012/13: 9; 2013/14: 18; 2014/15: 27)

Twenty-seven child protection committees were formed and trained within villages and internally displaced persons camps to raise awareness on child rights and child protection

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Establishment of dialogue with the parties to the conflict to obtain commitment to action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations in pursuance of Security Council resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012)	Yes	A consultation was held by the Acting Head of the Operation, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the leadership of SLA-Abdul Wahid, JEM-Sudan and SLA-Minni Minawi on the situation of children in Darfur, in Austria in May 2015

Organization of 6 meetings with the leadership of the parties to the conflict to negotiate and provide advice and support for the drafting and implementation of action plans	1	Darfur-wide campaign entitled “No Child Soldier-Protect Darfur” was launched in Masseria, North Darfur in December 2014, which called for an end to the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict. The launch followed a community-based strategic plan initiated in October 2014 by a pro-government militia leader and endorsed by other tribal leaders, with the objective of ending the use of children as fighters in inter- and intra-ethnic clashes
Organization of 36 training sessions on child rights and child protection to benefit at least 1,500 national child protection stakeholders, including members of civil society organizations, community policing volunteers, Government of the Sudan institutions and established child protection committees and focal points, financed by the United Nations country team	61	Training sessions were organized. A total of 2,262 people (of whom 1,064 were women) benefited from the training sessions held on child rights and child protection. The Operation increased training, particularly targeting internally displaced persons, to address the phenomenon of children stoning UNAMID vehicles during military and police patrols in the internally displaced persons camps
4 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building and 4 reports on violations committed against children submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict	6	Reports were produced, including four quarterly reports on the six grave violations committed against children, which were submitted to the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict; and two reports, one on mainstreaming and capacity-building advocacy, and one on mainstreaming and capacity-building of the Operation’s personnel and national partners, which were submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
Organization of 160 monitoring missions to field locations and camps for internally displaced persons to follow up on and verify allegations of grave violations committed against children	176	Monitoring missions to field locations were organized by the Operation to follow up on and verify allegations of the six grave violations against children
Organization of 4 training sessions on child rights and child protection benefiting members of parties to the conflict in order to build their capacity and knowledge on 6 grave child rights violations and international norms and standards	3	Training sessions were held in South Darfur, which sensitized the Liberation and Justice Movement and the Government of the Sudan armed forces on child rights, child protection and other international norms and standards applicable to the protection of the rights of children

Component 4: humanitarian liaison, recovery and development

59. The protection of civilians, including the facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance, continued to be identified as the Operation’s core mandate during the reporting period and in line with the revised strategic priorities endorsed

by the Security Council in its resolution 2148 (2014). As a result, the Operation refocused its work to a greater extent, in accordance with the revised Operation-wide approach to the protection of civilians, in very close coordination with United Nations country team partners. Having also taken into account the changing and extremely challenging security and operating environment throughout Darfur, the Operation was not able to prioritize, nor give a significant focus to, post-conflict recovery and reconstruction activities during the reporting period. Furthermore, the combination of continued conflict coupled with significant access restrictions meant that efforts in support of recovery and reconstruction projects were not possible in many parts of Darfur.

60. While access remained possible in other parts of Darfur during the reporting period, UNAMID and its humanitarian partners continued to be denied access to many crucial areas and the vulnerable and needy communities living there. Nonetheless, through the provision of UNAMID military escorts, humanitarian actors were able to deliver assistance as planned to areas at risk and in some areas of ongoing conflict. Meanwhile, hopes for a sizeable permanent voluntary return of internally displaced persons remained frustrated by ongoing hostilities, which continued to create an unstable environment that was not conducive for a permanent voluntary return of internally displaced persons. That, in addition to the fact that a majority of return areas lacked basic services and livelihood opportunities, meant that the Operation, in coordination with United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team partners, was unable to make substantial inroads in support of the return, reintegration and ultimately the finding of durable solutions for displaced populations in Darfur. UNAMID continued to work closely with the United Nations country team in support of the protection of civilians, including through the revision of the Operation's protection of civilians strategy during the reporting period. On 10 May 2015, UNAMID adopted the revised protection of civilians strategy following consultations within the Operation joint protection group and the country team. The strategy provides for a strategic, geographical and operational prioritization of protection threats in Darfur that will serve as the basis for the Operation's joint planning with the country team. In that regard, the UNAMID Joint Operations Centre is a key forum for the sharing of information on protection of civilians issues, including in relation to early warning. Integrated Joint Operations Centre teams have been established at each sector headquarters.

61. Similarly, joint UNAMID-United Nations country team advocacy efforts in support of the expansion of humanitarian space resulted in several significant achievements with regard to the granting of access to long-delayed inter-agency assessment missions, most notably to the East Jebel Marra in Central Darfur. In addition, and despite the ongoing limitations resulting from visa and permit issues for both UNAMID and United Nations country team and humanitarian country team partners, regular, ad hoc and emergency meetings continued to be held with United Nations country team partners, with the Darfur Regional Authority in Darfur, with the Humanitarian Aid Commission in the sector offices and with donors in Khartoum. Of 1,071 projects planned for the Darfur Development and Reconstruction Fund, the implementation of 315 projects was started in the context of the first phase of the Foundational and Short-Term projects funded from the first instalment of 800 million Sudanese pounds (SDG) received from the Government of the Sudan in 2013. An additional SDG 100 million, as part of the second instalment of SDG 900 million, has already been approved by the Government of the Sudan. To

date, nearly SDG 452 million (of the total cost of SDG 615 million for the first phase), has been utilized. In addition, the Government of the Sudan has funded projects (SDG 80 million, plus \$25 million from the Ministry of Development), for purposes such as the construction of roads and airports in strategic locations.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Sustained secure environment that enables the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the restoration of livelihoods

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 Donors provide funding for recovery and development on the basis of the commitments made during the international donors conference for reconstruction and development in Darfur (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 40 per cent; 2014/15: 60 per cent)

Donors provided 40 per cent of funding commitments for recovery and development made during the international donors conference for reconstruction and development in Darfur, comprising \$88 million to the United Nations Development Fund, \$35 million for five service hubs for returnees and \$6 million to the Darfur Regional Authority for operational costs (Qatar); \$200 million for the connection of Darfur to the national grid (Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development); \$50 million for the construction of Nyala Hospital (Turkey); 12 million euros for two water projects in Wadi El Ku and East Darfur (European Union); and \$21 million (Germany)

4.1.2 Increased number of recovery and rehabilitation projects funded through the Peace and Stability Fund and other funds (2012/13: 26; 2013/14: 45; 2014/15: 50)

A total of 177 recovery and rehabilitation projects were funded through the Darfur Capacity and Peacebuilding Project, which was funded by the Government of Japan through the African Union. The Operation, through local implementing partners, implemented the construction of 100 *rihoods* (water dams) throughout North, South, Central and West Darfur, and supported the supply of office furniture and equipment, generators and water tanks and pumps to 67 locality commissioners' offices. Furthermore, the Operation, in partnership with the United Nations Office for Project Services, successfully completed all construction activities related to recovery and rehabilitation projects under UNAMID supervision

4.1.3 Increased delivery of humanitarian assistance in areas where access has been restricted or intermittent (2012/13: 20 villages; 2013/14: 40 villages; 2014/15: 50 villages)

Delivery of humanitarian assistance was provided to 17 villages where access has been restricted or intermittent. A total of 4.4 million people in Darfur were in need of some form of assistance, and durable solutions largely remain out of reach for the vast majority of people. While access remained possible in many parts of Darfur during the reporting period, there were still some crucial areas where access continued to be denied, including in Jebel Marra areas of Central Darfur and the East Jebel Marra in South Darfur. Additional areas remained difficult to reach owing to inter-tribal fighting, insecurity and bureaucratic impediments. Nonetheless, through the provision of military escorts, humanitarian actors were able to deliver assistance in areas at risk and in some areas of ongoing conflict

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of monthly meetings with the United Nations country team and the Darfur Regional Authority and fortnightly meetings with the humanitarian country team to provide advice on humanitarian, early recovery and protection of civilian issues and participation in ad hoc committee meetings with donors on humanitarian affairs	430	Regular, ad hoc and emergency meetings were held with United Nations country team partners in Darfur and Khartoum, with the Darfur Regional Authority in Darfur, with the Humanitarian Aid Commission in sector offices and with donors in Khartoum
Advice to the parties to the conflict through monthly meetings in each of the five states of Darfur to facilitate the timely and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need in areas under their control	Yes	<p>Monthly meetings were held in each of the five states of Darfur. The Operation was engaged in monitoring and reporting on humanitarian and protection issues through field missions and by liaising with the military and police components at team site locations. With the data collected, UNAMID recommended advocacy on issues pertaining to movement restrictions and the need for full and unhindered access to populations in need of humanitarian assistance and related interventions by humanitarian actors, including associated protection concerns</p> <p>In Sector North, such interventions took place with regard to Korma and Kutum. In Sector Central, during the July 2014 and June 2015 missions to East Jebel Marra, the Operation played a significant role in advocating with the Government of the Sudan for access, which was eventually granted, and the inter-agency assessment missions were undertaken</p>
Organization of 5 capacity-building workshops for 200 women civil society organization representatives on gender mainstreaming, financed by the United Nations country team	No	UNAMID completed the transfer of responsibility for gender-related activities in Darfur to the United Nations country team, and has focused its gender advisory services on matters within the Operation. The five workshops were not conducted by the United Nations country team owing to lack of available funding
Training on microfinance and project management to equip women to implement 5 income-generating activities in Darfur for 200 beneficiaries, financed by the financial support of the United Nations country team	No	UNAMID completed the transfer of responsibility for gender-related activities in Darfur to the United Nations country team, and has focused its gender advisory services on matters within the Operation. The training was not delivered by the United Nations country team owing to lack of available funding

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Darfuri civilians living free from fear of attack or harassment and internally displaced persons and refugees voluntarily returning to their homes or resettling in safe and secure environments

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.2.1 Decisions taken and implemented within the joint protection group having a direct and positive impact on the protection of civilians throughout Darfur (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 24; 2014/15: 30)

Twenty decisions were taken and implemented within the joint protection group that had a direct and positive impact on the protection of civilians throughout Darfur. The joint protection group, composed of representatives from the military, police and civilian components of the Operation and the United Nations country team, met 12 times to discuss protection issues of both routine and emergency natures and followed through on 20 action points related to the coordination of the protection of civilians Darfur-wide. In addition, a number of significant decisions recommended by the sector-level joint protection group to UNAMID senior leadership resulted in a direct and positive impact on the protection of civilians throughout Darfur. The most significant examples related to the Government of the Sudan cordon and search operations in Al Salam and Kalma internally displaced camps (South Darfur) during August and November 2014, the situation in Talbaldia and Labado (East Darfur) in December 2014 and the revision and roll-out of the protection of civilians strategy in early 2015

4.2.2 Increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees voluntarily leaving camps to return or resettle (2012/13: 81,000; 2013/14: 1,000,000; 2014/15: 200,000)

It is estimated that 52,578 internally displaced persons left their areas of displacement to return to their places of origin or opted to resettle in a third location across North, South and West Darfur. Darfuri civilians continued to suffer from the impact of armed conflict, local violence and inter-tribal clashes. The total number of displaced persons in Darfur rose to more than 2.5 million by 30 June 2015. Access restriction and continued insecurity prevented the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and its partners from verifying the newly displaced. Hopes for a sizeable permanent voluntary return of internally displaced persons remained jeopardized by the ongoing hostilities, which continued to create an environment of instability not conducive to a permanent voluntary return of internally displaced persons. In addition, most of the return areas lacked basic services and livelihood opportunities. Specifics particular to the context of Darfur continue to make it extremely challenging to obtain data relating to the number of internally displaced persons and refugees voluntarily leaving camps to return or resettle

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Reinforcement of early warning mechanisms, through timely identification and reporting, and of their linkages with rapid response mechanisms, to protect civilians under imminent threat	Yes	<p>Following an extensive review process undertaken in close consultation between the United Nations country team, the Operation headquarters joint protection group and United Nations Headquarters, the revised strategy employed a strategic, geographic and operational prioritization of protection threats in Darfur with a strong emphasis on early warning and response at the team site and sector levels. The Joint Operations Centre is a key forum for the sharing of information on protection of civilians issues, including in relation to early warning. Integrated Joint Operations Centre teams have been established at each sector headquarters</p> <p>At the sector level, reinforcement of the early warning mechanism included preventative actions against tribal conflicts through continuous engagement with the local Government of the Sudan and native administration, the Operation's robust patrols around internally displaced persons camps and collaboration with local authorities by the sector heads of office</p>
Organization of monthly meetings of the joint protection group and participation in the monthly meetings of the Darfur Protection Cluster Group on threats and issues related to the protection of civilians	33	<p>Meetings were held in the reporting period, comprising 12 Operation headquarters and 21 sector joint protection group meetings. Sector-level joint protection group meetings also continued to be held largely on an emergency basis in response to current or emerging crises in the respective sector's area of responsibility. The Darfur Protection Cluster Group continued to be negatively affected by the lack of presence in Darfur by UNHCR. Consequently, no meetings were held by the Darfur Protection Cluster Group during the reporting period</p>
Coordination of logistical and security support for 300 inter-agency needs assessment, verification and/or humanitarian aid delivery field missions to areas of return	374	<p>Armed escorts and other logistics required for inter-agency needs assessment missions, verification missions and missions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance were provided. The Operation also provided accommodation, transportation and storage of the assistance items for agencies, funds and programmes. Furthermore, a total of 100 convoys consisting of 983 trucks carrying 26,401 metric tons of humanitarian assistance were escorted by the Operation's military component in support of the UNAMID-WFP joint logistics project "Operation Lighthouse"</p>

Advice to state authorities, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations through monthly meetings of return and reintegration working groups on returnees' protection and humanitarian needs and priorities

93

Meetings of the Protection Cluster Working Group and the Returns and Reintegration Working Group were held in North, South, West and Central Darfur states to discuss issues relating to protection, return and durable solutions. No meetings were held in East Darfur as a majority of humanitarian agencies were still in the process of establishing offices in El Da'ein during the reporting period

Component 5: support

62. The support component reflects the work of the Mission Support Division, the Security Section, the Conduct and Discipline Team and the HIV/AIDS Unit of UNAMID. During the reporting period, the Operation's support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the Operation's mandate through the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. Support was provided to an average of 16,433 uniformed personnel, comprising 183 military observers; 13,116 military contingent personnel, including 361 military staff and liaison officers; 1,852 formed police personnel; and 1,282 United Nations police officers. Support was also provided to an average civilian deployment of 899 international staff (exclusive of 47 international staff assigned to the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe), 2,794 national staff (exclusive of 41 national staff redeployed or reassigned to the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe), 35 staff assigned against temporary positions, 248 United Nations Volunteers and 6 government-provided personnel. The range of support included the implementation of conduct and discipline and HIV/AIDS programmes, personnel administration, finance services, health care, maintenance and construction of office and accommodation facilities, information technology and communications, air and surface transport operations, supply and resupply operations and the provision of legal and security services Operation-wide.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

5.1.1 Reduced percentage of unliquidated obligations carried forward from the previous budget period (2012/13: 11 per cent; 2013/14: 5 per cent; 2014/15: 3 per cent)

UNAMID reduced the percentage of unliquidated obligations carried forward from prior periods to 3.4 per cent of total unliquidated obligations as at 30 June 2014

5.1.2 Reduced number of days required to fully carry out a technical evaluation in the requisitioning process (2012/13: 15 days; 2013/14: 12 days; 2014/15: 15 days)

UNAMID took an average of 18 days to carry out a technical evaluation during the 2014/15 period, compared with the actual average of 15 days to undertake such evaluations in 2013/14. The higher-than-planned average number of days is mainly attributable to one technical evaluation that required 95 days to complete

5.1.3 Reduced percentage of warehousing reserved stock (2012/13: 18 per cent; 2013/14: 12.5 per cent; 2014/15: 10 per cent)

The warehousing reserved stock ratio was 16.5 per cent in the 2014/15 period, compared with the actual warehousing reserved stock ratio of 18 per cent in 2013/14

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Reduction in the ceiling of the per-person rate for rations through continuous reduction in air deliveries and improved warehouse management in the regions	No	The reduction in the ceiling of the per-person rate for rations was not achieved. While the actual per-person rate for rations of \$6.30 in the 2014/15 period was lower than the planned rate of \$6.84, the per-person delivery rate for rations was \$1.15 per person per day in 2014/15, compared with the budgeted rate of \$0.62 per person per day, which is attributable to greater reliance on air movements of rations, owing to heavy rainfall during the reporting period and the suspension of road movements from July to September 2014
More efficient passenger check-in, easier baggage recording and tracing, transparency in seat allocation and improved accountability	No	The e-ticketing project incorporating all of those features was still in its implementation phase at the end of the reporting period, and was expected to be completed by 30 June 2016
Reduced requests for special flights, shorter travel time between locations, increased availability of staff at their places of work	Yes	A 22 per cent reduction was achieved in requests for special flights through the introduction of a redesigned weekly flight schedule, based on the hub and spoke concept, which extended the coverage of temporary operating bases in the weekly UNAMID flight schedule
Installation and operation of advanced electronic fuel management systems for monitoring and control of fuel usage at all fuel receiving and dispensing points	No	The implementation of the advanced electronic fuel management system was delayed owing to difficulties in obtaining official visas, and is expected to be completed during the 2015/16 period. The equipment related to the new system was received in July 2015 and has been installed at distribution points Operation-wide, and new UNAMID identification cards with barcodes have been issued to all personnel allowing them to withdraw fuel subject to the controls and safeguards of the system. Training of trainers of staff in the use of the system will be undertaken in the course of 2015/16
Installation and operation of electronic rations management tool for the monitoring, control and management of food rations	No	The electronic rations management tool is expected to be introduced during the 2015/16 period

Mobilization of a fuel distribution point at the Sortoni team site	Yes	Mobilization of a fuel distribution point at the Sortoni team site was completed in March 2015
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength, inclusive of the delayed deployment factors, of 13,367 military contingent personnel, 199 military observers, 1,450 United Nations police officers and 1,799 formed police personnel	13,116	Average strength of military contingent personnel emplaced, rotated and repatriated
	183	Average strength of military observers emplaced, rotated and repatriated
	1,282	Average strength of United Nations police officers emplaced, rotated and repatriated
	1,852	Average strength of formed police personnel emplaced, rotated and repatriated
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel	Yes	UNAMID verified, monitored and inspected all contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment of military contingents and formed police units during the reporting period
Storage and supply of 11.5 tons of rations, 285,200 combat rations and 851,025 litres of water for military contingents and formed police personnel in 84 locations	Yes	Storage and supply of 11.6 tons of rations, 285,200 combat rations and 1,450,593 litres of bottled water for military contingents and formed police units in 82 locations (32 in Sector North, 28 in Sector South and 22 in Sector West) was achieved. The reduction in the number of troop locations was owing to the redeployment of troops within the mission area of responsibility
Administration of a monthly average of 4,261 civilian staff (excluding 106 civilian personnel redeployed to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe and including temporary positions and vacancy rates), comprising 954 international staff, 2,898 national staff and 239 United Nations Volunteers	3,982	Monthly average of civilian staff administered (exclusive of civilian personnel deployed to the Regional Service Centre), comprising 899 international staff, 2,794 national staff, 35 staff against temporary positions, 248 United Nations Volunteers and 6 government-provided personnel
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance of 32 military, 13 formed police units and 22 enabling units sites; repair of 71 camps of military, formed police and enabling units; maintenance of and repair of 33 individual police premises; and maintenance and repair of 42 civilian staff premises in 42 locations	Yes	46 military, 13 formed police units and 11 enabling units sites were maintained and operated; 70 camps of military, formed police and enabling units were repaired; 33 individual police premises were maintained and repaired; and 42 civilian staff premises were maintained and repaired in 42 locations

Provision and maintenance of equipment and supplies in support of a monthly average (excluding 106 civilian personnel redeployed to the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe and including vacancy rates and delayed deployment factors), of 4,261 civilian personnel (including 32 temporary positions), 1,450 United Nations police personnel, 199 military observers and 399 staff officers	Yes	UNAMID maintained equipment and supplies in support of a monthly average of 3,982 civilian personnel (including 35 personnel in temporary positions), 1,282 United Nations police personnel, 183 military observers and 361 staff officers
Construction of remaining 7 helipads (at 6 team sites and 1 in El Fasher super-camp); first phase at 50 per cent of total funds for a 3.5 km asphalt road connecting El Geneina super-camp with the airport terminal; and construction of a pilot solar power plant and hard-wall warehouse projects in El Fasher super-camp	4	Helipads at four team sites were constructed. The construction of the remaining three helipads was postponed to the 2015/16 period, owing to operational delays experienced in the solicitation process
	Yes	The first phase of 50 per cent of the construction of 3.5 km of road connecting the El Geneina super-camp with the airport terminal, comprising the compaction of soil, sand and gravel, was completed during 2014/15. However, UNAMID has determined that the asphaltting will no longer be needed, as the gravel surface was considered sufficient to serve UNAMID operational mobility needs
	No	The construction of the pilot solar project could not be completed, mainly attributable to technical limitations confronted during the installation process. The pilot solar project is expected to be completed by 30 June 2016
	Yes	A total of seven warehousing facilities were rehabilitated in El Fasher (5), Nyala (1) and El Geneina (1). UNAMID decided to rehabilitate the existing soft-skin warehousing facilities, rather than construct hard-wall facilities, by modifying the structural elements through reinforced brick walls and perimeter fencing, thereby reducing the overall costs related to the warehousing project
Maintenance and renovation of 35 km of asphalt road, 20 km of gravel road and 16 bridges	33	Km of asphalt road in four sectors (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei) were maintained
	45	Km of gravel road across five sector headquarters and 36 team sites were maintained
	8	Bridges were maintained during the reporting period, comprising two bridges in Sector West and six bridges in Sector South
Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	UNAMID collected, removed and treated 820,451 m ³ of liquid waste and collected and disposed of 65,402 m ³ of solid waste at all mission locations

		Wastewater collected was treated to be reused for firefighting, car washing, sanitation, irrigation and dust control
		Solid waste was segregated in batches to be recycled, composted, turned into briquettes (fuel) or disposed of at dedicated landfills and controlled tipping sites in accordance with internal environmental guidelines
Operation and maintenance of 292 United Nations-owned and 111 contingent-owned water purification plants in 40 locations	292	United Nations-owned water purification plants were maintained and operated
	78	Contingent-owned water purification plants were maintained and operated. A further 26 contingent-owned water purification plants were unserviceable, while 7 plants were under repatriation as at 30 June 2015
Operation and maintenance of 1,828 United Nations-owned and 554 contingent-owned generators in 48 locations	1,828	United Nations-owned generators were maintained and operated
	518	Contingent-owned generators were maintained and operated, while the remaining generators were under repatriation
Storage and supply of 40.0 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	38.3	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators were stored and supplied. The reduced requirement for fuel is mainly attributable to: (a) the synchronization of generators in El Fasher, which resulted in a reduction of 4.2 per cent in consumption of generator fuel; (b) the complete closure of the Pacific Architects and Engineers camp in El Fasher; (c) the partial closure of the ex-African Union Mission in the Sudan camp in El Fasher; and (d) the suspension of support to the diplomatic police force detailed for UNAMID operations
Maintenance and renovation of 248 storage facilities for petroleum, oil and lubricants for generators, ground, and air transportation, at 34 locations	248	Storage facilities at 34 locations were maintained for petrol, oil and lubricants for generators, ground and air transportation fuel
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 2,051 United Nations-owned vehicles and attachments, including 27 armoured vehicles, 861 items of workshop and miscellaneous equipment through 5 main workshops and 29 repair facilities at 34 locations	2,050	United Nations-owned vehicles were operated and maintained. A total of 400 light passenger vehicles and two ambulances were transferred to UNMEER, and a further 60 light passenger vehicles were transferred to MINUSCA during the reporting period
	861	Items of workshop tools and miscellaneous equipment were operated and maintained at five main workshops
	29	Repair facilities were operated and maintained

Supply of 6.8 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	6.5	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied for ground transport. The reduced requirement for fuel was attributable to restrictions on the movement of vehicles and the introduction of a shuttle bus service for collective transportation within and outside camp locations
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 3,900 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to the mission area	Yes	UNAMID operated a shuttle service seven days a week to transport United Nations personnel to and from their accommodations and/or centre points to their workplaces. Approximately 4,568 personnel were transported on a daily basis. That included the movement of passengers to and from the various airports to their office locations, the movement of contingent personnel to and from transit camps to the various airports at the time of troop rotations and support to the Darfur Regional Authority and other outreach programmes
Air transportation		
Operation of 5 fixed-wing aircraft and 23 rotary-wing aircraft, including 4 medium utility military helicopters, at 31 locations covering 27 helipads (upgrading of one helipad in El Sireaf, as compared to the 2013/14 budget period), and 4 airports (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina, Khartoum. There are no UNAMID flights to Entebbe airport)	5	Fixed-wing aircraft were operated and maintained
	19	Rotary-wing aircraft were operated and maintained. Four military rotary-wing aircraft could not be deployed during the reporting period
	31	Locations were operated and maintained, consisting of 4 airports and 27 helipads
Supply of 15.7 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	10.0	Million litres of aviation fuel for air operations were supplied. The reduced requirement was attributed to the non-deployment of four military utility helicopters, the late deployment of one civilian helicopter, the cancellation of flights due to bad weather, restrictions imposed by the authorities and the reduction in the daily regular flights between El Fasher and Khartoum from three flights per day to one flight per day
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 4 Earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	Yes	UNAMID carried out regular maintenance of four Earth stations to ensure the availability of reliable and secure voice, fax, video and data communications
Support and maintenance of 98 very small aperture terminal systems, 143 telephone exchanges and 153 microwave links	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance to 98 very small aperture terminal systems, 143 telephone exchanges and 153 microwave links

Support and maintenance of 3,020 high-frequency, 786 very-high-frequency and 10,700 ultra-high-frequency repeaters and transmitters	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance for 3,020 high-frequency, 786 very-high-frequency and 10,700 ultra-high-frequency repeaters and transmitters
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Information technology

Support and maintenance of 34 physical servers, 437 virtual servers, 5,599 desktop computers, 3,457 laptop computers, 920 printers and 619 digital senders in 37 locations	30	Physical servers were supported and maintained
	450	Virtual servers were supported and maintained
	5,520	Desktop computers were supported and maintained
	415	Laptop computers were supported and maintained
	920	Printers were supported and maintained
	619	Digital senders were supported and maintained
Support and maintenance of 40 local area networks and wide area networks for 6,100 users in 37 locations	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance to 41 local area networks and wide area networks for 6,100 users in 37 locations

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 1 level III hospital, 3 level II hospitals, 6 level I clinics and 67 medical facilities, as well as emergency and first aid stations, in 76 locations for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained one level III hospital, three level II hospitals, six level I clinics and 67 medical facilities, as well as emergency and first aid stations, in 76 locations for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to 3 level IV hospitals in 3 locations (Dubai, Nairobi and Cairo)	Yes	UNAMID maintained mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to three level IV hospitals in three locations (Dubai, Nairobi and Cairo). However, UNAMID continued to lack military aircraft to provide medium-lift capability for casualty and medical evacuations and used commercial air assets for those functions
Operation and maintenance of 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel and provision of an HIV awareness-raising programme, including peer education, for all mission personnel	5	HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities were operated and maintained, delivering services to 4,560 mission personnel. An HIV awareness-raising programme, including peer education, was provided for all mission personnel, including through induction training, HIV in the workplace training, peer education and specialized training courses on various topics such as post-exposure prophylaxis and sexually transmitted illnesses

Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, seven days a week
24-hour close protection for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services were provided on a 24-hour basis
Mission-wide site security risk assessment, including residential surveys	Yes	A mission-wide site security risk assessment was conducted, and 274 residences were assessed
Conduct of information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff and induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	Yes	138 information sessions were conducted on security awareness and contingency plans for all staff. Induction security training and primary fire training/drills were conducted for all new staff

Regional Service Centre

63. During the reporting period, the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe continued to provide effective and efficient logistical and administrative services to its client missions for the check-in and check-out of personnel and the processing of education grant claims, as well as a number of finance and human resources functions, and through the operation of the Regional Training and Conference Centre and of the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre.

Expected accomplishment 5.2: Effective and efficient check-in/check-out support to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.2.1 Maintenance of the time required for check-in (2012/13: 89.3 per cent completed in 2 days; 2013/14: more than 98 per cent completed in 2 days and 100 per cent completed in 7 days; 2014/15: more than 98 per cent completed in 2 days and 100 per cent completed in 7 days)	95 per cent of all check-ins performed during the period were completed within 2 days; 99 per cent were completed within 7 days
5.2.2 Maintenance of time required for international personnel check-outs (2012/13: 99.3 per cent completed in 1 day; 2013/14: more than 98 per cent completed in 1 day and 100 per cent completed in 5 days; 2014/15: more than 98 per cent completed in 1 day and 100 per cent completed in 5 days)	47 per cent of check-outs were completed in one day, 67 per cent of check-outs were completed in five days. The ability of the Regional Service Centre to meet the target was adversely affected by incomplete check-out processes at the mission level, prior to staff member arrival at the Centre

5.2.3 Sustained level of services by maintaining a short time for uniformed personnel check-outs (2012/13: 98 per cent completed in 3 days; 2013/14: more than 98 per cent completed in 3 days and 100 per cent completed in 7 days; 2014/15: more than 98 per cent completed in 3 days and 100 per cent completed in 7 days)

98 per cent of check-outs were completed in three days and 100 per cent were completed in seven days

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Check-in and check-out of 553 civilian personnel from UNAMID	19	Check-in and check-out actions were undertaken at the Regional Service Centre. The lower output was due to check-in and check-out being conducted by UNAMID instead of the Centre, owing to transportation issues between Entebbe and UNAMID, and the lower cost of processing check-ins in missions
Check-in and check-out of 2,240 uniformed personnel from UNAMID	No	Check-in and check-out actions were undertaken at the Regional Service Centre. The lower output was due to the transportation difficulties between El Fasher and Entebbe, resulting in UNAMID retaining that function

Expected accomplishment 5.3: Effective and efficient education grant processing support to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.3.1 Sustained level of services by maintaining a short time for processing education grant claims during the peak period (July-October) (2012/13: 46 per cent in less than 7 weeks; 2013/14: more than 96 per cent in less than 6 weeks; 2014/15: 96 per cent in 6 weeks)	90 per cent of a total of 3,688 claims were processed within six weeks. The lower output was owing to staff members not submitting the required documents in a timely manner
5.3.2 Sustained level of services by maintaining a short time for processing education grant claims during the off-peak period (November-June) (2012/13: 70.3 per cent in less than 4 weeks; 2013/14: more than 96 per cent in less than 3 weeks; 2014/15: 96 per cent in 3 weeks)	68 per cent of a total of 2,911 claims were processed within three weeks of receipt. The lower output was due to staff members not submitting the required documents in a timely manner, coupled with the initial phases of the implementation of the field support system in March 2015, which also affected education grant processing. The field support system is a suite of integrated applications designed to standardize and support common mission business functions and automate processes and workflows. There are 15 modules that support business processes benefiting field operations

5.3.3 Sustained level of services by reducing time for the payment of education grant claims during the peak period (July-October) (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: less than 12 per cent; 2014/15: 96 per cent in 1 week)	<p>Since payments are disbursed by Headquarters in New York, the responsibility of the Regional Service Centre ends at the education grant approval step</p> <p>The indicator was modified in 2015/16</p>
5.3.4 Sustained level of services by reducing time for the payment of education grant claims during the off-peak period (November-June) (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 96 per cent in 3 days)	<p>Since payments are disbursed by Headquarters in New York, the responsibility of the Regional Service Centre ends at the education grant approval step</p> <p>The indicator was modified in 2015/16</p>
5.3.5 Reduction in the average number of education grant claims returned to missions (2012/13: 4 per cent; 2013/14: less than 12 per cent; 2014/15: less than 11 per cent)	<p>18 per cent of all education grant claims submitted were returned to missions for correction or completion.</p> <p>The Regional Service Centre has undertaken efforts to reduce the volume of returned cases by providing training to staff members and to education grant focal points in missions on the requirements for education grant submissions</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Processing of 2,048 education grant claims from UNAMID	1,668	Claims were processed

Expected accomplishment 5.4: Effective and efficient Regional Training and Conference Centre support to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.4.1 Sustained level of services in the operation of the Regional Training and Conference Centre (2012/13: 6,391 participants in events organized by the Regional Service Centre in Entebbe; 2013/14: 6,000 participants; 2014/15: 6,000 participants)	Achieved. Training and conference services were provided to 6,198 participants. The higher number of participants was due to the increased utilization of existing capacity for Umoja-related meetings and training as well as mandatory trainings such as sexual exploitation and abuse and ethics for all staff present at the Regional Service Centre
5.4.2 Maintenance of the response time to training requests received by the Regional Training and Conference Centre (2012/13: 47 per cent within 24 hours; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 24 hours; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 24 hours)	88 per cent of requests for training received by the Regional Training and Conference Centre were processed within 24 hours. The lower level of achievement was due to requests submitted at the end of the week, which could not be completed within 24 hours

5.4.3 Sustained level of customer satisfaction received from training participants (2012/13: 28 per cent of customers satisfied or more than satisfied; 2013/14: 99 per cent of customers satisfied or more than satisfied; 2014/15: 99 per cent of customers satisfied or more than satisfied)

84 per cent of customers were satisfied according to the client survey conducted in March 2015. That service received the highest satisfaction score among all areas of the Regional Service Centre

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
250 regional training sessions and conferences held with the participation of 2,799 staff from UNAMID	249	Regional training sessions and conferences were held with the participation of 181 staff from UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 5.5: Effective and efficient regional troop and police movement support to client missions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.5.1 Timely coordination of regional troop and police movement flights by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre (2012/13: 839 flights; 2013/14: 1,179 flights; 2014/15: 555 flights)	<p>Only 123 troop and police movement flights were coordinated during the reporting period by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre</p> <p>The lower level of achievement was due to:</p> <p>(a) The change in the policy on troop movements to a yearly basis and the subsequent increased baggage space and weight allotment per person made many planned troop movements impractical with the available aircraft</p> <p>(b) The cancellation of the contracts for the MD-83 and the B-737 Combi in February and May 2014 in UNAMID and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, respectively</p> <p>(c) The Ebola outbreak in West Africa, resulting in restricted operations in the East African region by the United Nations Mission in Liberia B-737 that was supporting the Control Centre troop movements</p>
5.5.2 Reduction in the time required to provide a transportation solution for troop and police movement (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 96 per cent within 5 days and 100 per cent within 14 days; 2014/15: 95 per cent within 5 days and 100 per cent within 10 days)	Not measured. All task requests were responded to within the stipulated time; however, during the reporting period there was no appropriate tool to measure that activity. Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre services will be incorporated into the iNeed system, to be launched by the end of the 2015/16 period, which will enable the measurement of response time

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Coordination of 12 troop and police movement flights using United Nations long-term charter aircraft for UNAMID	10	Troop and police movement flights were conducted for UNAMID
420 troops and police moved for UNAMID	586	Troops and police were moved for UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 5.6: Effective and efficient support to regional air and surface transportation requirements from client missions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.6.1 Regional flights operated on schedule (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: at least 75 per cent operated on time)	Not measured. During the reporting period there was no appropriate tool to measure that activity. However, the Aviation Information Management System, which is about to be launched, will provide the required tool to conduct that activity in the coming year
5.6.2 Reduction in the time required to provide other transportation solutions (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 95 per cent within 5 days and 100 per cent within 10 days)	Not measured. All requests have been responded to within the stipulated time; however, during the reporting period there was no appropriate tool to measure that activity. Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre services will be incorporated into the iNEED system, to be launched by the end of the 2015/16 period, which will enable the measurement of response time
5.6.3 70 per cent of passengers and cargo capacity utilization (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 70 per cent)	62 per cent of passenger and cargo capacity utilization was recorded owing to the fact that integrated regional flight schedule was coordinated only in support of MINUSCA. The Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre was not tasking the aircraft and played a coordination role only
5.6.4 80 per cent of flight hours utilization against budgeted hours (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 80 per cent)	Not applicable. The cancellation of the MD-83 and the B-737 Combi contracts, which took place in early 2014 owing to low utilization of the aircraft by the missions, left the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre with no aircraft under its tasking authority

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
312 regional flights in support of UNAMID	0	No regional flights were conducted for UNAMID. The Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre was no longer supporting UNAMID regional flights owing to the cancellation of the requirement
10 surge (ad hoc) flights conducted in support of UNAMID	0	In spite of several ad hoc movement requests from the regional missions, the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre was unable to provide support due to the unavailability of air assets

13,985 passengers transported on the integrated regional flight schedule in support of UNAMID	0	The Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre was unable to provide support to regional requirements due to the unavailability of air assets
136,557 kg of cargo transported in support of UNAMID	0	The Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre was unable to provide support to regional requirements due to the unavailability of air assets
810 flight hours undertaken in support of UNAMID	46	Flight hours were operated during the period. Despite the early cancellation of the two aircraft contracts, the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre operated a total of 46 flight hours during the period utilizing aircraft of other regional missions

Expected accomplishment 5.7: Effective and efficient finance services to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.7.1 Maintenance of the time required to pay valid vendor invoices (2012/13: 86.8 per cent within 28 days; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 27 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 27 days)	75 per cent of invoices were paid within 27 days. The ability of the Regional Service Centre to meet the target was affected by delayed receipt and inspection, partial deliveries and incomplete shipping and payment documentation from respective vendors. The Centre relied on client missions to perform those processes in a timely manner
5.7.2 Maintenance of the time required to process personnel claims (2012/13: 89 per cent within 28 days; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 21 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 21 days)	60 per cent of personnel claims were processed within 21 days, which was a significant improvement compared with the previous cycle (30 per cent). The ability of the Regional Service Centre to meet the target was affected by insufficient supporting documents being submitted by the staff members, and by fund commitments
5.7.3 Maintain prompt payment discounts obtained from vendors (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 100 per cent of prompt payment discounts obtained for applicable vendor invoices)	96 per cent of prompt payment discounts were obtained for applicable vendor invoices. The lower output was due to late forwarding of the appropriate invoices to the Regional Service Centre
5.7.4 Reduction in the time taken to process electronic bank transfers (2012/13: 97 per cent within 3 days; 2013/14: 97 per cent within 3 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 3 days)	79 per cent of electronic bank transfers were processed within 3 days and 95 per cent within 5 days. The reasons for the partial achievement were related to the transition and training required following the implementation of the Umoja system
5.7.5 Maintenance of the time to process staff monthly payroll and to pay other allowances (2012/13: 99.8 per cent within 5 days; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 5 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 5 days)	Achieved. 100 per cent of staff monthly payroll was processed within 5 days

5.7.6 Sustained customer satisfaction rate for finance services (2012/13: 13 per cent for claims services; 21 per cent for payroll services; 16 per cent for vendor services; 2013/14: 80 per cent; 2014/15: 80 per cent)

No specific survey was performed for financial services following the restructuring of the Regional Service Centre along service lines, which incorporated both finance and human resources services

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monthly financial statements for UNAMID prepared in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)	Yes	12 monthly IPSAS-compliant financial reports were prepared
Payment of 23,323 personnel claims from UNAMID	8,143	Claims were processed for UNAMID The lower output was attributable to the lower number of claims received during the performance period
Payment of 1,286 international staff from UNAMID	756	International staff were paid through local payroll. The figure takes into account the actual number of staff receiving their salary at UNAMID and at the deployment level
Payment of 3,363 national staff from UNAMID	2,843	National staff were paid through local payroll. The figure takes into account the actual number of staff receiving their salary at UNAMID and at the deployment level
Payment of 8,319 uniformed personnel from UNAMID	1,522	Uniformed personnel, comprising civilian police, military observers and staff officers, were paid mission subsistence allowance. The figure takes into account the total number of officers receiving local payment. The payment excludes the daily allowance payable to contingents and formed police units
Payment of 598 United Nations Volunteers from UNAMID	293	United Nations Volunteers were paid volunteer living allowance. The figure takes into account the actual number of volunteers receiving local portions at the missions and at the deployment level for each mission
Payment of 1,800 individual contractors from UNAMID	10,504	Payments were processed for individual contractors
Payment of 1,260 vendors from UNAMID	184	Payments were processed for vendors

Expected accomplishment 5.8: Effective and efficient human resources services to clients

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.8.1 Maintenance of the time taken to complete induction/offer management requests from client missions within delegated authorities (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 98 per cent of induction cases completed within 90 days)	76 per cent of onboarding offers were completed within 90 days. The ability of the Regional Service Centre to achieve that indicator was mostly affected by delays in receiving candidates' responses, processing medical clearances and receiving managers' approval
5.8.2 Maintenance of the time taken to approve staff entitlements and benefits (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 14 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 14 days)	90 per cent of international and national staff entitlements were approved within 14 days
5.8.3 Maintenance of the time taken to pay entitlements travel (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 14 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 14 days and 100 per cent within 20 days)	46 per cent of entitlement travel requests were processed within 14 days and 71 per cent within 20 days. The lower output was the result of delays in staff members' responses
5.8.4 Maintenance of the time taken to pay assignment grants (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 5 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 5 days)	89 per cent of assignment grants were processed within five days
5.8.5 Contract extensions completed on time for payroll on all recommendations and ePerformance documents received from client missions (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 100 per cent; 2014/15: 100 per cent)	96 per cent of contract extensions (for national and international staff) were completed on time for payroll
5.8.6 Maintenance of the time for final separation action and finalization of time and attendance records of separating staff (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 30 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 30 days)	The indicator could not be monitored. The final separation action and finalization of time and attendance records is a manual process, with actions required in different systems, and no analysis or monitoring occurred
5.8.7 Maintenance of the time for issuance of tickets for official travel (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 98 per cent within 7 days; 2014/15: 98 per cent within 7 days)	92 per cent of tickets were issued within 7 days of request

5.8.8 Compliance with the requirement to purchase tickets for individual travellers 16 calendar days in advance of commencement of official travel (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: 75 per cent; 2014/15: 75 per cent)	63 per cent of tickets were issued 16 days or more prior to departure. That is an improved rating compared with the 2013/14 cycle owing to the Centre's continued enforcement of compliance with the travel policy through its communications with client missions and staff members
5.8.9 Maintenance of customer satisfaction rate for human resources services (2012/13: 15 per cent for recruitment and induction services; 40 per cent for travel services and 48 per cent for staff services; 2013/14: 90 per cent; 2014/15: 90 per cent)	No specific survey was performed for human resources services following the restructuring of the Centre along service lines, which incorporated both finance and human resources services

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Issuance of 424 offers for international positions from UNAMID	123	Onboarding cases were completed for international staff in UNAMID
Extension of 4,485 contracts for national and international staff from UNAMID	1,056	Contracts were extended for national and international staff in UNAMID
Approval of 14,951 entitlements and benefits for UNAMID	8,936	Entitlements and benefits were approved
8,061 airline tickets issued including civilian staff and uniformed personnel for UNAMID	5,643	Tickets were issued

Expected accomplishment 5.9: Effective and efficient information technology support to client missions

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.9.1 Improvement of telephone billing services through the establishment of a regional structure and standardization (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 97 per cent of telephone bills sent within 7 days of receipt of user-verified invoice; 100 per cent within 15 days of receipt of user-verified invoice)	The implementation of telephone e-billing, software user acceptance testing and the standardization of telephone billing was completed at 90 per cent. 100 per cent of telephone bills have been sent within 7 days of receipt of user-verified invoice and within 15 days of receipt of user-verified invoice since October 2014
5.9.2 Improvement of network performance for the missions through centralized management and monitoring at the technology centre (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 99 per cent network uptime per month)	Construction at the technology centre was still ongoing during the 2014/15 period, with the civil works only completed in June 2015. The Centre is expected to be commissioned during the 2015/16 period

5.9.3 Sustained response time to incidents and service requests (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 100 per cent of all incidents and service requests are responded to within 3 hours)	98 per cent of all incidents and service requests were responded to within three hours
5.9.4 Service level compliance for incident resolution (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent of all incidents will be resolved according to the priority assigned to them (critical incidents: the resolution target is 3 hours; high-priority incidents: the resolution target is 6 hours; medium-priority incidents: the resolution target is 12 hours; low-priority incidents: the resolution time is 48 hours))	96 per cent of all incidents were resolved according to the priority assigned. The average incident resolution time recorded during the performance period according to the priority assigned to each incident was as follows: critical priority was 5.23 hours, high priority was 10.21 hours, medium priority was 2.77 hours and low priority was 1.35 hours. During the reporting period, 99 per cent of all tickets were created as “medium priority”
5.9.5 Service level compliance for service fulfilment (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent of all requests for service will be resolved according to the priority assigned to them (critical incidents: the resolution target is 2 hours; high-priority incidents: the resolution target is 4 hours; medium-priority incidents: the resolution target is 24 hours; low-priority incidents: the resolution target is 48 hours))	86 per cent of all requests for service were resolved according to the priority assigned. During the performance period, 99 per cent of all tickets were created as “medium priority” in iNeed unless otherwise critical
5.9.6 Increased client satisfaction rating for regional information and communications technology services (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent customer satisfaction)	84 per cent of customers were satisfied according to the client survey conducted in March 2015

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Effective management of 7,924 telephone accounts in support of UNAMID	7,924	Telephone accounts were managed

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	9 378.9	8 786.8	592.1	6.3
Military contingents	429 071.0	425 875.2	3 195.8	0.7
United Nations police	58 227.9	62 037.1	(3 809.2)	(6.5)
Formed police units	62 733.4	61 198.7	1 534.7	2.4
Subtotal	559 411.2	557 897.9	1 513.3	0.3
Civilian personnel				
International staff	195 389.7	200 789.5	(5 399.8)	(2.8)
National staff	60 499.4	70 427.8	(9 928.4)	(16.4)
United Nations Volunteers	13 059.8	15 349.2	(2 289.4)	(17.5)
General temporary assistance	3 024.2	2 935.5	88.7	2.9
Government-provided personnel	331.9	354.6	(22.7)	(6.8)
Subtotal	272 305.0	289 856.5	(17 551.5)	(6.4)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	347.0	324.9	22.1	6.4
Official travel	5 119.5	6 641.2	(1 521.7)	(29.7)
Facilities and infrastructure	91 733.2	73 191.9	18 541.3	20.2
Ground transportation	16 600.4	12 974.0	3 626.4	21.8
Air transportation	125 857.1	78 762.8	47 094.2	37.4
Naval transportation	—	280.8	(280.8)	—
Communications	25 613.2	16 804.5	8 808.7	34.4
Information technology	18 360.8	18 168.2	192.6	1.0
Medical	1 063.7	1 012.2	51.5	4.8
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	35 200.2	31 151.2	4 049.0	11.5
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 999.2	0.8	0.0
Subtotal	321 895.1	241 310.9	80 584.2	25.0
Gross requirements	1 153 611.3	1 089 065.3	64 546.0	5.6
Staff assessment income	22 864.3	24 339.8	(1 475.5)	(6.5)
Net requirements	1 130 747.0	1 064 725.5	66 021.5	5.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	1 130 747.0	1 064 725.5	66 021.5	5.8

B. Financial resources for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
			(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	7 974.8	7 469.5	505.3	6.3
National staff	975.0	848.4	126.6	13.0
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	8 949.8	8 318.0	631.8	7.1
Operational costs				
Consultants	93.9	1.2	92.7	98.7
Official travel	49.6	191.2	(141.6)	(285.5)
Facilities and infrastructure	3 134.9	4 340.2	(1 205.3)	(38.4)
Ground transportation	61.8	24.3	37.5	60.7
Air transportation	0.0	4.1	(4.1)	—
Communications	417.9	720.4	(302.5)	(72.4)
Information technology	653.9	559.3	94.6	14.5
Medical	18.9	17.4	1.5	8.1
Special equipment	—	—	—	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	63.7	71.9	(8.2)	(12.8)
Subtotal	4 494.6	5 929.9	(1 435.3)	(31.9)
Gross requirements	13 444.4	14 247.8	(803.4)	(6.0)
Staff assessment income	909.3	818.1	91.2	10.0
Net requirements	12 535.1	13 429.7	(894.6)	(7.1)
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	13 444.4	14 247.8	(803.4)	(6.0)

64. The overexpenditure of resources at the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe during the 2014/15 period was mainly due to the cost of construction of two buildings at the Centre (\$3.9 million), which was offset in part by reduced requirements under civilian personnel owing to higher actual average vacancy rates, as compared with the budgeted rates, for international staff as a result of the freezing of recruitment in anticipation of the civilian staffing review recommendations to nationalize 68 and abolish 7 international posts.

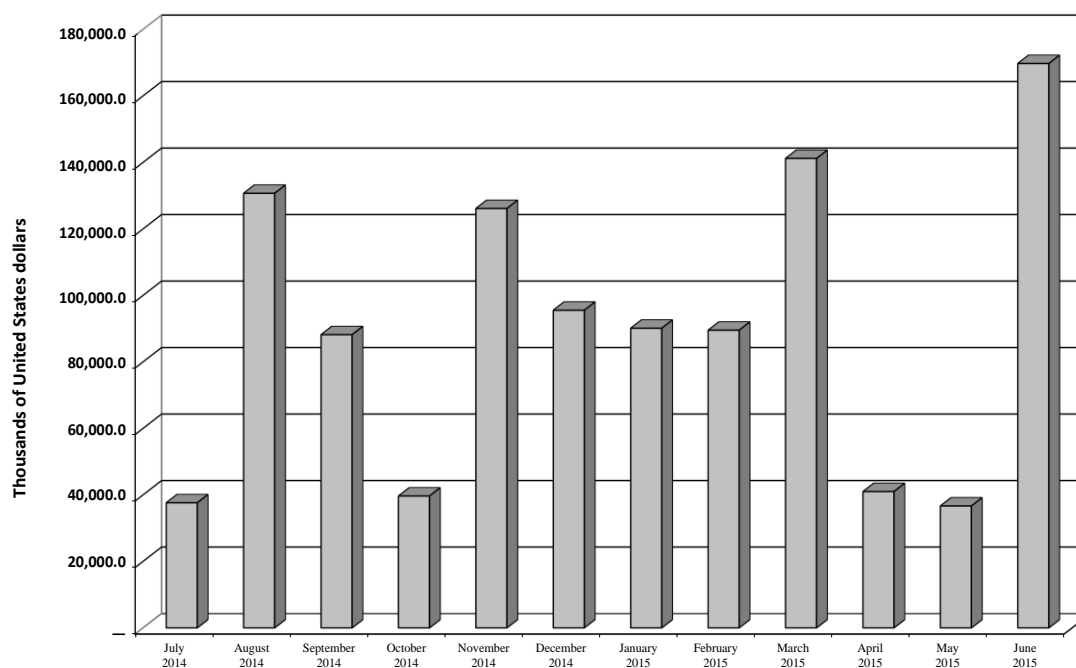
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	559 411.2	18 879.9	578 291.1
II. Civilian personnel	272 305.0	26 909.1	299 214.1
III. Operational costs	321 895.1	(45 789.0)	276 106.1
Total	1 153 611.3	0.0	1 153 611.3
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			4.0

65. The redeployment of funds from group III, operational costs, to group I, military and police personnel, was carried out primarily to cover anticipated additional requirements for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation. However, the planned repatriation of three contingents was postponed and the planned emplacement of a helicopter unit did not take place during the reporting period, which meant that the redeployed funds were not needed. The redeployment of funds to group II, civilian personnel, was primarily due to additional requirements for: (a) the payment of end-of-assignment entitlements following the abolishment of 207 international and 257 national posts effective 31 March 2015; and (b) the implementation of the revised salary scales for the national General Service and the National Professional Officer categories, reflecting an increase of 19.4 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively, effective 1 September 2014.

D. Monthly expenditure pattern



66. The higher levels of expenditure in August and November 2014 and in June 2015 were mainly due to the raising of commitments for reimbursements to troop- and police-contributing countries for the provision of military and police personnel and equipment. In March 2015, higher levels of expenditure were recorded as a consequence of the payment of termination indemnities to qualifying staff and for the payment of end-of-assignment entitlements following the abolishment of 207 international and 257 national posts effective 31 March 2015.

E. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest revenue	2 246.5
Other/miscellaneous revenue	2 998.7
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(8.5)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	24 146.1
Total	29 382.8

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure		
Major equipment			
Military contingents	78 482.1		
Formed police units	14 526.8		
Subtotal	93 008.9		
Self-sustainment			
Military contingents	54 693.9		
Formed police units	6 959.2		
Subtotal	61 653.1		
Total	154 662.0		
Mission factors	Percentage	Effective date	Last review date
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.60	1 January 2008	—
Intensified operational condition factor	3.80	1 January 2008	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.30	1 January 2008	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.25-3.50		

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	1 662.8
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	–
Total	1 662.8

^a Includes the value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan (\$558,700) and services in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement, including: landing rights at airports (\$808,600) and vehicle registration fees (\$295,500).

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$592.1	6.3%

67. The unencumbered balance is mainly attributable to the higher actual vacancy rate of 12.9 per cent during the 2014/15 period compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 5 per cent for military observers, and to the lack of expenditure incurred under death and disability compensation, as no such claims arose during the performance period. The reduced expenditure is offset in part by the higher cost of travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$3 195.8	0.7%

68. The unencumbered balance is primarily attributable to lower requirements for self-sustainment compared with the approved budget for the 2014/15 period; the lower expenditure on travel, emplacement and rotation, owing to the postponement of the repatriation of three military contingents and the non-deployment of one helicopter unit; and the lower-than-budgeted expenditure incurred under death and disability compensation. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher-than-budgeted requirements for: (a) reimbursement to contributing countries for military personnel and for contingent-owned equipment mainly owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 13.7 per cent for military contingent personnel in the 2014/15 period, compared with the budgeted rate of 18 per cent; (b) payment of full mission subsistence allowance to a higher-than-planned number of military staff and liaison officers that were not housed in UNAMID-provided accommodation during the 2014/15 period, whereas the approved budget provided for the payment of a reduced mission subsistence allowance to such personnel; as well as (c) increased cost of rations, mainly owing to the lower-than-budgeted vacancy rate during the 2014/15 period.

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$3 809.2)	(6.5%)

69. The variance is mainly attributable to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 16 per cent for individual police personnel during the 2014/15 period compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 19 per cent, and to the payment of full mission subsistence allowance to a higher-than-planned number of United Nations police that were not housed in UNAMID-provided accommodation during the 2014/15 period, whereas the approved budget provided for the payment of a reduced mission subsistence allowance to such personnel.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$1 534.7	2.4%

70. The unencumbered balance is attributable to lower requirements for freight of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the postponement of the repatriation of formed police units pending the issuance of required clearances, which was offset in part by increased expenditure on reimbursement to police-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment.

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$5 399.8)	(2.8%)

71. The increased requirements are mainly attributable to the payment of end-of-assignment entitlements following the abolishment of 207 international posts effective 31 March 2015, and to the recording under that heading of danger pay for international staff holding general temporary assistance positions. The additional expenditure was offset in part by reduced requirements for salaries, as the combined actual average vacancy rate for international staff in the Operation and in the Regional Service Centre was 18.7 per cent during the 2014/15 period, compared with the budgeted vacancy factors of 17.8 per cent in the Operation and 5 per cent in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	(\$9 928.4)	(16.4%)

72. The variance is mainly attributable to additional expenditure on salaries and staff assessment following the application of revised salary scales for the national General Service and the National Professional Officer categories, reflecting an increase of 19.4 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively, effective 1 September 2014, and on common staff costs, owing to the payment of end-of-assignment entitlements following the abolishment of 257 national posts effective 31 March 2015. The additional expenditure was offset in part by reduced expenditure on national staff salaries and staff assessment, owing to a higher combined actual vacancy rate of 2.7 per cent for national General Service posts and 23.2 per cent for National Professional Officers in the Operation and in the Regional Service Centre, compared with the budgeted vacancy rates of 1 and 20 per cent, respectively, in the Operation, and 5 per cent for national General Service staff in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$2 289.4)	(17.5%)

73. The variance is primarily attributable to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 5 per cent for international United Nations Volunteer positions, compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 10 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	(\$22.7)	(6.8%)

74. The variance is mainly attributable to the payment of full mission subsistence allowance to a higher-than-planned number of government-provided personnel that could not be housed in UNAMID-provided accommodation during the 2014/15 period, whereas the approved budget provided for the payment of reduced mission subsistence allowance to such personnel, and to the full utilization of all approved government-provided personnel positions in UNAMID, compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 10 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	\$22.1	6.4%

75. The unencumbered balance is primarily attributable to the reduced expenditure on training consultants, owing to difficulties in obtaining visas, which was offset in part by the need for additional non-training consultants for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2015 to ensure the continuity of certain critical ongoing functions formerly performed by staff whose posts were abolished as at 31 March 2015.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$1 521.7)	(29.7%)

76. The increased requirements are attributable to more frequent travel for political consultations in support of the peace process, including meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission, the African Union Peace and Security Council, tripartite meetings and African Union/United Nations workshops, and in relation to mission support, including addressing visa and customs clearances, administrative and logistical support to sectors and team sites, coordination and monitoring of rotation flights, predeployment visits to troop-contributing countries, Umoja implementation and the functioning of the Field Central Review Board. The additional requirements were offset in part by reduced expenditure on travel for training, owing to: (a) the conduct of training activities in the mission area that had been planned to be conducted externally; (b) the conduct of more training programmes via e-learning methods; (c) difficulties in obtaining travel visas in time for training activities; (d) the limiting of training activities to those personnel with an expectation of continued service with the Operation; and (e) the cancellation of training programmes by the organizers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	\$18 541.3	20.2%

77. The unencumbered balance is mainly attributable to: (a) the lower actual average cost of \$1.09 per litre for generator fuel during the 2014/15 period, compared with the budgeted cost of \$1.29 per litre; (b) the priority given to the utilization of available stocks in the Operation, which resulted in fewer-than-planned acquisitions, particularly with regard to engineering supplies; (c) the delayed procurement of water treatment, fuel distribution and fire and safety equipment; and (d) the requirements for contractual personnel initially being budgeted under facilities and infrastructure, whereas the expenditure was recorded under other supplies, services and equipment (see para. 84 below). In addition, a reduced number of construction projects was undertaken within the Operation compared with the approved budget: (a) only four helipads were constructed at four team sites, compared with the budgeted number of seven helipads; (b) 3.5 km of road were compacted in El Geneina, without the asphaltting contemplated in the approved budget for 2014/15; and (c) the scope of the project to reinforce seven warehouses by rehabilitating seven existing soft-skin warehousing facilities (five in El Fasher, one in Nyala and one in El Geneina) was reduced by modifying the structural elements through reinforced brick walls and perimeter fencing. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the additional construction of two buildings in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe (\$3.9 million).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$3 626.4	21.8%

78. The unencumbered balance is mainly attributable to the lower cost of petrol of \$1.07 per litre during the 2014/15 period, as compared with the budgeted cost of \$1.25 per litre, and the reduced utilization of the vehicle fleet owing to restrictions on movement due to the volatile security situation. In addition, 20 medium-size buses were procured during the 2014/15 period, compared with the planned acquisition of 30 medium-size buses, which is attributable to the increased availability of accommodation facilities within UNAMID camps and to the lower demand for shuttle services between various locations inside and outside the camps.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$47 094.2	37.4%

79. The unencumbered balance is mainly attributable to reduced expenditure on the hiring of rotary-wing aircraft (\$34.9 million), owing to: (a) the non-deployment of four military utility helicopters (\$9.3 million); (b) the lower rental cost of recently negotiated rental contracts for rotary-wing aircraft (\$22.1 million); and (c) the late deployment of one civilian helicopter (\$3.5 million); and on the hiring of fixed-wing aircraft (\$1.2 million), owing to the repatriation ahead of schedule of four fixed-wing aircraft (one B-1900 and one CRJ in November 2014, one LJ-60 in January 2015 and one MD-83 in February 2015).

80. In addition, the reduced expenditure on petrol, oil and lubricants for air transportation (\$10.2 million) is mainly attributable to: (a) the non-deployment of four budgeted military utility helicopters; (b) the late deployment of one budgeted

civilian helicopter in October 2014; (c) the actual average cost of aviation fuel (A-1) of \$1.05 per litre during the 2014/15 period, compared with the budgeted cost of \$1.26 per litre; (d) the lower-than-budgeted number of flight hours undertaken owing to adverse weather conditions, such as sandstorms, and to restrictions on movements; and (e) the reduced number of regular daily flights between El Fasher and Khartoum from three flights per day to one flight per day.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	(\$280.8)	—

81. The variance is attributable to the requirements for the acquisition of shipping containers initially being budgeted under facilities and infrastructure, whereas the expenditure was recorded under naval transportation.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$8 808.7	34.4%

82. The unencumbered balance is mainly attributable to reduced requirements for: (a) the acquisition of equipment (\$2.4 million), owing to the ongoing centralization of back-end infrastructure for digital two-way radio systems at the United Nations Global Service Centre and the non-acquisition of planned satellite systems in peacekeeping missions as a result of a protracted acquisition process, which are now planned to be acquired during the 2015/16 period; (b) the reduced requirement for commercial communications services (\$3.8 million), owing to the discontinuation of the leased-line contract because of the poor quality of service, the non-completion of the acquisition process for a contract with a new Internet service provider, which is expected to be completed in the 2015/16 period, and the delayed implementation of upgraded satellite bandwidth in the sectors to better support the increased number of centralized applications, including Umoja, which will be implemented during the 2015/16 period; and (c) spares, owing to the change of priorities resulting from the ongoing centralization of back-end infrastructure for digital two-way radio systems at the United Nations Global Service Centre, the difficulties experienced by suppliers in obtaining necessary export clearances from the countries of manufacture, the increased implementation of virtual infrastructure and the lower-than-planned level of repairs and failures as a consequence of proactive preventative maintenance. In addition, the reduced expenditure on public information services and printing and reproduction services is attributable to: (a) the non-utilization of radio-broadcasting services, pending the issuance of a radio licence by the host country; and (b) the delayed implementation of printing and publishing service contracts for information materials to support public outreach activities, owing to security concerns.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	\$192.6	1.0%

83. The unencumbered balance is mainly attributable to lower-than-planned expenditure on the acquisition of equipment, owing to increased virtualization and the migration of the messaging platform to a centrally hosted system at the United Nations Global Service Centre, and the difficulties experienced by suppliers in obtaining necessary export clearances from the countries of manufacture.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$4 049.0	11.5%

84. The unencumbered balance is mainly attributable to: (a) the lower-than-planned volume of acquisitions, which reduced the requirement for freight and related costs during the 2014/15 period; and (b) the reduced expenditure on bank charges, owing to the consolidation of banking operations through the cash pool in the United Nations Treasury as a result of the implementation of Umoja. The lower expenditure was offset by the requirements for national individual contractors hired to provide services in the areas of construction and facilities maintenance (see para. 77 above), fleet maintenance and operations, ground-handling and other tarmac and air-terminal operations initially budgeted under the headings of facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation and air transportation, whereas the expenditure was recorded under other services, supplies and equipment.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$64,546,000 with respect to the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other revenue/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2015 amounting to \$29,382,800 from interest revenue (\$2,246,500), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$2,998,700) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$24,146,100), offset by prior-period adjustments (\$8,500).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 69/261 A, including the recommendations and requests of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

A. General Assembly

(Resolution 69/261 A)

<i>Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General</i>	<i>Action taken to implement decisions and requests</i>
Continue efforts to mitigate the environmental impact of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in full compliance with the existing rules and the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions (para. 4)	UNAMID continued its efforts to mitigate the environmental impact in full compliance with the existing rules and the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions regarding protection of the environment
Ensure that the Operation continues to implement mine detection and clearing services in a timely manner (para. 5)	During the reporting period, 2,206 items of unexploded ordnance were located and destroyed in 96 villages across Darfur
Make every effort to ensure that all planned quick-impact projects are completed in a timely manner (para. 6)	Guidelines on the realignment of the quick-impact projects governance structure and implementation concept were formulated and signed by the Acting Joint Special Representative on 9 December 2014, which provided for effective management processes and operational procedures for quick-impact projects, including monitoring and evaluation at the sector and Headquarters level. The guidelines are aimed at facilitating coherent, efficient and effective project implementation throughout the Operation through the establishment of a quick-impact project cell at Operation headquarters to oversee and manage the implementation of projects; and the formation of an audit team to provide the Project Review and Approval Committee with the necessary information to ensure the effective implementation and completion of quick-impact projects

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(A/69/671)

<i>Request</i>	<i>Response</i>
<p>The Advisory Committee takes note of UNAMID efforts to achieve economies through the reconfiguration of its aviation fleet to align it with the requirements of the Operation, resulting in the reduction of the Operation's air asset holdings, and trusts that the Operation will maintain sufficient air transportation capacity to ensure the fulfilment of its mandated objectives, as well as standby medical evacuation capacity. In that regard, the Committee looks forward to receiving the results of those measures in the relevant performance report (para. 48)</p>	<p>Optimization and reconfiguration of the fleet resulted in a reduction in aircraft requirements, from nine fixed-wing aircraft during the 2013/14 period to five fixed-wing aircraft during the 2014/15 period, and from 25 helicopters during the 2013/14 period to 23 helicopters during the 2014/15 period, resulting in a net reduction of six aircraft, comprising four fixed-wing and two rotary-wing aircraft. Reductions of fixed-wing aircraft included the repatriation ahead of schedule of the LJ-60 in January 2015 and the MD-83 in February 2015, and the B-1900 and the CRJ in November 2014. The rotary-wing aircraft were repatriated ahead of schedule in March 2014. The reduction yielded a total cost savings of \$26.8 million</p> <p>Other cost-saving measures resulted in reduced requirements for aviation fuel owing to continuous review of the flight schedule to maximize load and passenger capacity. Consequently, the number of daily regular flights between El Fasher and Khartoum was reduced from three flights per day to one flight per day</p>