



General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 December 2020

Original: English

Seventy-fifth session

Agenda item 167

Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Budget performance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based budgeting frameworks, grouped by component: protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; creating the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance; supporting the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the peace process; and support.

During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to protect civilians both inside and outside the protection of civilians sites, with an increased uniformed presence in areas of need, and contributed to promoting conflict resolution, reconciliation and social cohesion across the country while building confidence in areas of return. The leadership of the Mission continued its engagement with key stakeholders to monitor progress and advocate the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. The Mission also took the steps necessary to limit the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on its ability to perform its mandates tasks and assisted the authorities, within its existing capacity, in responding to the pandemic, in particular at the subnational level.

UNMISS incurred \$1,182,499,200 in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent, compared with \$1,150,107,100 in expenditure and a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent in the 2018/19 period.

The unencumbered balance of \$0.9 million was attributable mainly to: (a) reduced requirements in the amount of \$9.7 million for operational costs, owing primarily to lower-than-budgeted requirements for air operations, largely as a result of fewer-than-anticipated flight hours, including flight restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (b) reduced requirements in the amount of \$3.5 million for military and police personnel, owing mainly to lower rations costs as a result of new contractual arrangements. The overall reduced requirements were offset in large part by higher-than-planned expenditure for civilian personnel of \$12.2 million, owing mainly to an increase in the post adjustment multiplier for international staff salaries; increased common staff costs and higher rates for danger pay for national staff; and increased programme support costs and living allowances for United Nations Volunteers.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	563 067.2	559 593.4	3 473.8	0.6
Civilian personnel	291 075.7	303 301.1	(12 225.4)	(4.2)
Operational costs	329 304.4	319 604.7	9 699.7	2.9
Gross requirements	1 183 447.3	1 182 499.2	948.1	0.1
Staff assessment income	24 971.7	25 664.0	(692.3)	(2.8)
Net requirements	1 158 475.6	1 156 835.2	1 640.4	0.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 183 447.3	1 182 499.2	948.1	0.1

Human resources incumbency performance

<i>Category</i>	<i>Approved^a</i>	<i>Actual (average)</i>	<i>Vacancy rate (percentage)^b</i>
Military observers	242	219	9.5
Military contingents	16 758	14 559	13.1
United Nations police	703	638	9.2
Formed police units	1 320	1 148	13.0
International staff	920	859	6.6
National staff			
National Professional Officers	158	152	3.8
General Service	1 268	1 227	3.2
United Nations Volunteers			
International	443	396	10.6
National	3	3	–
Temporary positions ^c			
International staff	32	30	6.3
National staff	10	10	–
Government-provided personnel	78	73	6.4

^a Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

^b Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

^c Funded under general temporary assistance.

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

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 25 February 2019 (A/73/769) and amounted to \$1,197,334,300 gross (\$1,172,362,600 net). It provided for an average deployment of 242 military observers, 16,758 military contingent personnel, 703 United Nations police officers, 1,320 formed police personnel, 952 international staff (inclusive of 32 temporary positions), 1,436 national staff (inclusive of 10 temporary positions), 447 United Nations Volunteers and 78 government-provided personnel.

2. In its report of 30 April 2019, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$1,193,047,300 gross for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020 (A/73/755/Add.13, para. 49).

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 73/323, appropriated an amount of \$1,183,447,300 gross (\$1,158,475,600 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of UNMISS was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1996 (2011) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 2459 (2019) and 2514 (2020).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council to achieve the overall objective of addressing the impact of the conflict, in order to protect the civilian population and enable durable peace in the country.

6. Within that overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: protection of civilians; monitoring and investigating human rights; creating the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance; support for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the peace process; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based budgeting frameworks set out in the budget for the 2019/20 period. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to fulfil its mandate and made notable contributions to protecting civilians and building durable peace in South Sudan. Notwithstanding the Mission's efforts, the uneven pace of the peace process and the fragile security conditions during the reporting period had significant

implications for the trajectory of peace in South Sudan and the implementation of the Mission's mandate.

9. Following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan on 12 September 2018, its implementation was substantially delayed owing to challenges in the completion of critical tasks during the pre-transition period as a result of limited political consensus, insufficient political will and resource constraints. During the reporting period, efforts were made by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), regional partners and the United Nations to enhance momentum by bringing together the principal leaders of the main parties to the conflict, including the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, and the leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO), Riek Machar, to resolve outstanding issues. Building on those efforts, a further extension of the pre-transitional period for an additional 100 days, commencing on 12 November 2019, was agreed between President Kiir and Mr. Machar in Uganda on 7 November 2019. The meeting was convened by the President of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, and the Chair of the Sovereign Council of the Sudan, Lieutenant General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, in their capacity as guarantors.

10. During the extended pre-transitional period, President Kiir and Mr. Machar held a number of face-to-face meetings in Juba, following which Mr. Machar and many key opposition leaders returned to Juba. While this was a positive development, the determination of the number of states and their boundaries and distribution of ministerial positions remained key outstanding issues, holding back the entire peace process. IGAD and regional partners continued to engage, including through the visit of the Deputy President of South Africa and Special Envoy of South Africa to South Sudan, David Mabuza, in December 2019, and the meetings of the IGAD Council of Ministers and IGAD Heads of State held on 8 and 9 February 2020, respectively. Subsequently, on 15 February 2020, President Kiir announced a return to a 10-state arrangement, albeit with the formation of three administrative areas: Abyei, Pibor and Ruweng. Furthermore, the President dissolved the Transitional Government of National Unity on 21 February 2020 and, pursuant to the Revitalized Agreement, appointed Mr. Machar as First Vice-President and Taban Deng Gai, James Wani Igga and Rebecca Nyandeng de Mabior as Vice-Presidents. The new presidency of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity was sworn in on 22 February 2020, marking the end of the pre-transitional period. On 23 February 2020, the President also selected Hussein Abdelbagi Akol, from the South Sudan Opposition Alliance, as the fourth Vice-President.

11. High-level negotiations on the composition of the Revitalized Transitional Government at the national and subnational levels continued during the remainder of the reporting period. Following prolonged discussions among the parties on the allocation of 35 ministerial portfolios, the Cabinet members were appointed by the President on 12 March 2020. The political disagreements over the allocation of states between the parties subsided during the latter part of the reporting period, with the President eventually appointing the governors for 8 of 10 states on 29 June 2020, subsequent to an agreement reached with the First Vice-President. A further appointment for state governor was made on 15 July 2020, leaving only one appointment pending.

12. The establishment of the Revitalized Transitional Government paved the way for the further consolidation of peace in South Sudan. Nevertheless, the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement remained significantly behind schedule during the reporting period owing to disagreements over national and state-level power-sharing arrangements and the lack of resources. In particular, the implementation of the transitional security arrangements, including unification of

forces, suffered protracted delays. Furthermore, the Government's efforts in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement was sidetracked owing to the onset of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic during the last quarter of the reporting period.

13. The overall security situation remained fragile during the reporting period and was significantly affected by the political developments mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. The ceasefire continued to hold in large part but faced serious challenges owing to sporadic violations in multiple locations across the country. The conflict dynamics were localized for the most part but influenced by the intertwined power play between national and subnational stakeholders. Disagreements over gubernatorial positions and the associated fluidity in state governance, the accumulating deficits in transitional security arrangements, and civilian disarmament processes compounded localized tensions and led to an increase in conflict and violence across the country. The areas of Central and Western Equatoria remained at the centre of intermittent clashes between government and opposition forces and the National Salvation Front, a faction of the non-signatory coalition of the South Sudan Opposition Movements Alliance, which remained outside of the Revitalized Agreement. Upper Nile, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Western Equatoria also saw small-scale and low-intensity but consistent skirmishes that were characterized by internal friction within the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO), as well as violence driven by ethnic divisions.

14. Of significance was the increase in the number and scale of intercommunal and intracommunal conflict incidents, with an almost 40 per cent increase compared with the previous reporting period. While some decline was observed over the first half of the reporting period, the number of incidents increased sharply, by 59 per cent, in the second half. Moreover, the number of casualties from communal conflicts doubled compared with the previous reporting period, with Jonglei, Lakes, Unity and Warrap being the worst-affected areas. In Jonglei, there was an increase in violent incidents owing to attacks by Lou Nuer and Dinka Bor youth on Murle communities in late February 2020, which resulted in hundreds of people being killed and injured, the abduction of women and children, the looting of cattle and the displacement of thousands of civilians. Tensions in Jonglei increased again in May 2020 when Murle armed elements attacked Lou Nuer areas.

15. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased slightly, to approximately 7.2 million, owing in part to conflict and insecurity in the country and severe flooding in Jonglei and the arrival of desert locusts in some parts of the country. As of the end of June 2020, a total of 3.9 million people had been displaced (1.6 million internally displaced persons and 2.3 million refugees in neighbouring countries), which represents a slight decrease from the 4.2 million people who had been displaced as of June 2019. UNMISS continued to host approximately 168,500 people in its protection of civilians sites and areas within and around its premises. While the overall operating environment for humanitarian actors improved during the reporting period, seven humanitarian workers were killed while carrying out their duties, reaffirming that operating conditions in South Sudan remain challenging. In addition, the flooding in Jonglei and the COVID-19 pandemic, compounded by economic difficulties and increased violence over resources, signified an increasingly complex operating environment and presented significant challenges in the protection of civilians.

16. Restrictions imposed on UNMISS by the Government and other parties to the conflict remained a major hurdle for the Mission's ability to implement its mandate, in particular with regard to issues relating to freedom of movement and access, flight safety assurances and entry of personnel and supplies into South Sudan. The number of violations of the Status of Forces Agreement increased compared with the previous

reporting period, with 264 violations recorded during the period, compared with 171 in the previous period. The increase in the total number of violations was attributable primarily to increased denial of access by government forces to some parts of Northern Bahr el-Ghazal during military operations between November 2019 and January 2020, and restrictions imposed by the Government in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic in April and May 2020. The Mission continued to engage with the Government to address the issue, including through the submission of monthly reports on violations of the Status of Forces Agreement to the Government and the Security Council. In addition, 383 security incidents involving United Nations personnel, compounds and contractors were recorded during the reporting period, representing an increase from the 295 incidents recorded in the previous period. The increase was attributable mainly to a number of incidents, including stone throwing, assaults, thefts and conflict among internally displaced persons within the protection of civilians sites.

17. The Security Council adopted resolution [2514 \(2020\)](#) on 12 March 2020, by which it extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 March 2021 and maintained the four core pillars of the Mission's mandate and the overall level of uniformed personnel. By the same resolution, the Council requested UNMISS to prioritize enhanced force mobility and the deployment of forces with appropriate air, land and water assets within existing financial resources. The Council also highlighted three areas where UNMISS support could be enhanced, namely, on the meaningful participation and involvement of women in all spheres and levels of political leadership, the prevention of further commission of sexual violence, and the restoration and reform of the rule of law and justice sector. It also requested the Secretary-General to conduct an independent strategic review of UNMISS and submit its findings to the Council no later than 15 December 2020.

18. In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions [2459 \(2019\)](#) and [2514 \(2020\)](#), as well as resolution [2436 \(2018\)](#) on peacekeeping operations, UNMISS intensified its efforts to enhance the effectiveness and impact of its operations through the implementation of the strategic approach and operational priorities set by the mission leadership. It also continued to implement the recommendations emanating from various reviews that had been carried out since 2016, including by the Office for the Peacekeeping Strategic Partnership, to improve the safety and security of peacekeepers and the Action for Peacekeeping initiative to address pertinent operational issues in order to strengthen the overall performance of the uniformed, security and support components of the Mission.

19. In support of its mandate implementation, the Mission's strategic communications strategy was further advanced, including through an innovative new neighbourhood outreach event, entitled "Building Durable Peace Together", which was held in five locations to support the peace process by bringing thousands of community members and their political leaders for direct engagement. In addition, UNMISS-operated Radio Miraya remained the main medium through which the Mission communicated with audiences across South Sudan, including vulnerable communities in remote parts of the country. A perception survey conducted by the Mission through an external service provider found that approximately 78 per cent of respondents reported Radio Miraya being available in their area, an increase of 11 per cent from the previous period, owing to the increased number of transmission sites. Listenership among those communities increased from 80 to 92 per cent, with approximately 75 per cent agreeing or strongly agreeing that Radio Miraya's reporting and programming was impartial, fair, balanced and accurate.

Protection of civilians

20. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to protect civilians both inside and outside the protection of civilians sites, with an increased focus on having a uniformed presence in identified areas of need, with the aim of pre-empting, deterring and mitigating violence and building confidence in areas of return. The operational posture of the UNMISS force evolved to be more mobile through the introduction of a hub-and-spoke model of patrols to enhance their efficiency and impact. During a hub-and-spoke operation, a temporary operating base is established in a hub location to facilitate a prolonged presence from which short duration patrols are dispatched in the surrounding areas (spokes), thus providing increased outreach to the wider area. During the reporting period, temporary operating bases established in Tonj in Warrap, Moppair in Lakes, Abiemnom in Unity and Gumuruk in Jonglei, for example, made notable contributions to calming tensions following the significant escalation of violence between communities. From November 2019 to June 2020, UNMISS established more than 20 temporary operating bases, with a duration ranging from one week up to two months, in various areas in response to early warning signs or the escalation of tensions among communities, often resulting in a significant decrease in violence in the areas.

21. UNMISS police also intensified confidence- and trust-building patrols outside of the protection of civilians sites in Juba, Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Wau towns to deter and pre-empt violence against civilians and enhance the protection of civilians through community engagement and early warning. UNMISS police also enhanced engagement with the South Sudan National Police Service at the strategic level, including through the provision of advice on the planning and development of strategies to address issues of protection and criminality. As a result of a strategic re-engagement with the National Police Service, police community relation committees were established in two divisions of the National Police Service in Juba to oversee the implementation of community policing activities, in conjunction with community leaders. In addition, a five-year strategic plan for the National Police Service (2020–2024) was developed with the support of UNMISS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The provision of technical assistance and advice was further reinforced through continuous engagement with a technical working group, consisting of both national and United Nations partners. Furthermore, 3,875 National Police Service and other law enforcement officers were sensitized on international humanitarian law and the investigation into and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, as well as other serious human rights violations, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. Continuous engagement with the National Police Service through sensitization workshops and daily visits to police stations and posts across the country improved cooperation between the National Police Service and UNMISS police, providing an opportunity for discussion and advice on day-to-day issues.

22. The COVID-19 pandemic had a notable impact on the activities of the uniformed component during the reporting period, including a 32 per cent reduction in short duration patrols from February to June 2020 and an 87 per cent reduction in confidence- and trust-building patrols by individual police officers in the third and fourth quarters of the reporting period. In addition, while operations to protect the protection of civilians sites, UNMISS bases and airfields remained functionally unchanged, the Mission had to significantly lighten its police presence and suspend community engagement within the protection of civilians sites, while maintaining its presence at the gates with a quick-reaction force. The conduct of a limited number of hub-and-spoke patrols nevertheless continued, with a focus on critical locations and resulting in the increase of long duration patrols.

23. Proactive engagement and political advocacy through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, as well as heads of field offices and other staff in the senior mission leadership, remained the main tool to advocate the primary responsibility of the Government to protect civilians and impress upon stakeholders the need to cease hostilities and renounce violence as a means to resolve conflicts. During the reporting period, the Special Representative made field visits to various locations across the country and engaged with local stakeholders to address protection concerns. On 6 March 2020, he led an integrated team to Bor and Pibor in response to intercommunal violence between Murle, Dinka and Nuer youth in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, where the team interacted with internally displaced persons and engaged with local authorities. The Special Representative called upon local authorities to provide security in Pibor town to encourage the return of its residents and requested humanitarian partners to provide the necessary support, and emphasized that UNMISS was ready to support peace and reconciliation efforts between the three communities to prevent a further escalation in conflict.

24. During the reporting period, 150 activities were implemented, directly targeting 61,536 beneficiaries across South Sudan. The activities included 89 workshops, rapprochement meetings, peace conferences and dialogue forums, including in opposition-held areas, to promote peace initiatives and dialogue at the subnational level, utilizing the resources provided for substantive programmatic activities. They were aimed at supporting conflict management, reconciliation, social cohesion and the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. Other activities were aimed at supporting peaceful pastoral migration and building the capacity of local stakeholders to manage local-level conflicts. For example, UNMISS supported a Mankien tri-state conference between the defunct states of Gogrial, Twic and Northern Liech (from Warrap and Unity States), which produced resolutions on conflict management mechanisms, including the joint border forces and enhanced cooperation to address cross-border violence. The support activities undertaken also included increased outreach to cattle camp youth, which enhanced compliance with the resolutions adopted at pre- and post-pastoral migration conferences. The Mission also held civil-military forums, which improved relations between government forces, opposition groups and civilians in the greater Equatoria, Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile regions and resulted in improved freedom of movement. In addition, the Mission provided programmatic support to promote dialogue between internally displaced persons in the Mission's protection of civilians sites and host communities, which significantly increased freedom of movement and improved confidence and trust among the groups. Following the escalation of intercommunal fighting in Jonglei, UNMISS reinforced its Pibor base with additional troops and engaged with influential leaders at the national and local levels to advocate the cessation of hostilities, the protection of civilians and the return of abducted women and children.

25. According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix programme of the International Organization for Migration, since January 2019, 583,705 people have returned to their habitual residences, of whom 380,442 returned within South Sudan and 203,263 returned from abroad. During the reporting period, the overall downward trend in the number of individuals displaced continued, decreasing from 1.9 million in January 2019 to 1.6 million in June 2020. Similarly, the number of internally displaced persons living in the protection of civilians sites within or adjacent to UNMISS bases in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal and Wau declined from 184,326 in June 2019 to 181,000 in June 2020. While the number continued to fluctuate owing to the violence in the vicinity of Wau and the flooding in Jonglei, a significant decrease was observed in the Bentiu site in the latter months of the reporting period.

26. With respect to the facilitation of support for the returns, UNMISS held extensive consultations with humanitarian stakeholders, donors, internally displaced

persons and state authorities in preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on future planning for the protection of civilians sites in South Sudan (S/2019/741). The report was submitted pursuant to paragraph 36 of Security Council resolution 2459 (2019) and presented the history of the protection of civilians sites, current challenges and future planning for the sites. The Mission also worked closely with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and humanitarian partners to provide technical input to the South Sudan national action plan on return and reintegration. However, the efforts of the Ministry and the Mission to promote the dissemination of the action plan and the national framework for return, reintegration and relocation of displaced persons across the country were hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic and delays in the appointment of state governors.

27. UNMISS continued to participate in the meetings of the Solutions Working Groups in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal and Wau aimed at supporting the safe, voluntary and dignified return and reintegration of internally displaced persons across the country. As a result, UNMISS supported the return of 1,793 internally displaced persons to various locations in the country, in coordination with the Government and humanitarian partners, including 68 internally displaced persons returned from the Juba protection of civilians sites to Malakal and Bentiu using UNMISS air assets; 62 internally displaced persons from the Bor protection of civilians site to various locations in Jonglei; and 1,663 internally displaced persons from the Wau protection of civilians area to various locations in Western Bahr el-Ghazal. UNMISS also worked closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to identify people interested in returning to various locations, which resulted in 93 individuals registering at the Bor protection of civilians sites for a return to locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile. However, owing to flooding in areas of return in Jonglei, political uncertainty and the COVID-19 pandemic, many people opted to remain in the protection of civilians site.

28. Furthermore, through the South Sudan Protection Cluster, UNMISS has coordinated with humanitarian partners to better understand the dynamics of displaced populations in the protection of civilians sites, on the basis of the conduct of intentions surveys and profiling exercises, along with regular displacement tracking. Similarly, UNMISS shared protection concerns, identified during its patrols in areas of returns, in various coordination forums and played a critical role in the United Nations country team's partnership for recovery and resilience. This partnership brought together humanitarian and development partners, senior representatives from the state authorities and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to promote the rehabilitation of services in areas of return. In Wau, the Mission's participation in the Solutions Working Group resulted in humanitarian partners shifting their strategy to increase service delivery in Jur River county and Wau town areas, after those areas had been identified as areas of high return. Furthermore, UNMISS continued to provide technical advice to the Parliamentary Land Committee, in coordination with the United Nations country team and other humanitarian actors, to review the land policy of South Sudan, which was submitted to Parliament in December 2019. The land policy is a critical issue for returns, given potential disputes over housing, land and property rights.

29. The Mission continued to employ its quick-impact projects to rehabilitate basic service infrastructure in key locations to create an enabling environment for the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and to promote peaceful coexistence between internally displaced populations and host communities. UNMISS continued to prioritize projects focused on health, education and rule of law facilities and implemented 30 quick-impact projects during the reporting period, 26 of which were completed during the period. Five of the quick-impact projects implemented addressed gender issues directly.

30. The number of incidents in and around protection of civilians sites continued to decrease significantly. A total of 643 security incidents (240 in Bentiu, 10 in Bor, 121 in Juba, 159 in Malakal and 113 in Wau) were reported during the reporting period, representing a decrease of 39 per cent compared with the 1,057 cases reported in the previous reporting period. While there were continued tensions and protection risks in the sites, including major incidents in Bentiu and Juba in November 2019 and June 2020, respectively, the security risk assessments conducted in the various protection of civilians sites concluded that their residents were not facing an imminent and external physical threat that required a permanent United Nations military and police presence in and around the sites. Nevertheless, security incidents and criminal activities inside the protection of civilians sites remained a challenge. During the reporting period, 481 persons who were allegedly responsible for serious breaches of security or posed security threats within the protection of civilians sites were held at the holding facilities in Bentiu, Juba and Malakal. UNMISS referred 100 cases of serious crime to the national authorities for investigation and possible prosecution, 57 of which ultimately proceeded to trial. The Mission also intensified engagement with the community leadership and conducted awareness-raising campaigns on the civilian character of the sites, deterrent and active patrols, and community-oriented policing and search operations, which resulted in the reduction in crime and the maintenance of the civilian nature of the sites.

31. UNMISS continued to facilitate the operationalization of five mobile courts for the Bentiu and Malakal protection of civilians sites, and after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, it supported authorities in conducting remote investigations in nine cases. Beyond the protection of civilians sites, UNMISS and UNDP supported the deployment of mobile courts to Rumbek and Yambio, which adjudicated 127 cases involving 164 individuals, resulting in 83 individuals being convicted of crimes and sentenced to imprisonment terms ranging from three months to life.

32. Mine action activities made 641 villages and towns, 375 agricultural areas, 13 markets, 15 medical facilities, 10 schools and 84 water points a safe and secure environment for civilians through the clearance of explosive hazards, including landmines and explosive remnants of war. Further support was provided to the United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners through the provision of explosive ordnance risk education sessions and survey operations at transit sites to facilitate the voluntary return of internally displaced persons from protection of civilian sites. UNMISS also surveyed and cleared an internally displaced persons camp in Rubkona, Unity, and destroyed 380 explosive remnants of war to enable a safe and secure environment for civilians.

Monitoring and investigating human rights

33. During the reporting period, UNMISS continued to implement its human rights mandate, with an emphasis on violations and abuses committed against women and children, including all forms of conflict-related sexual violence. Since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, the overall number of human rights violations attributed to the parties to the conflict has declined. At the same time, entrenched patterns of violence affecting civilians have persisted, and in this regard intercommunal violence constituted the primary source of violence affecting civilians during the reporting period and accounted for the majority of civilian casualties. Regarding the administration of justice, the lack of accountability for serious human rights violations and abuses continued to characterize the human rights situation in the country. Prolonged and arbitrary detention, including torture, ill-treatment and proxy detention, as well as the unlawful detention of civilians at military and security service facilities, remained of concern overall. Nevertheless, at least 20 perpetrators

associated with the security forces were sentenced for crimes committed against civilians, including gender-based violence.

34. Despite restrictions on access and movement, including those following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Mission was able to undertake investigations into conflict-related violations and abuses in major incidents occurring in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile. On the basis of those investigations, UNMISS developed an incident-based tracking mechanism to document conflict-related violations and abuses, including victim and eyewitness accounts, as well as reports from secondary sources identified during field missions. Overall, UNMISS documented and verified 1,132 incidents that constituted violations and/or abuses of international human rights and international humanitarian law.

35. The Mission conducted visits to prisons and places of detention three to four times per month per field office and advocated compliance with international human rights standards in the administration of justice and the release of detainees who had been arrested arbitrarily or for minor crimes, including for violating COVID-19 measures. Concerns regarding cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention were addressed during those visits and other forums, including the human rights forums, which were organized by the South Sudan Human Rights Commission with the support of the Mission, bringing together relevant government institutions, civil society organizations and international partners to improve the human rights situation in South Sudan. UNMISS also provided technical and capacity-building support to the Human Rights Commission in strengthening its capacity to conduct the monitoring of prolonged and arbitrary detention cases in all detention facilities, including in those of the National Security Service and the South Sudan People's Defence Forces.

36. UNMISS documented and verified 145 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence involving 189 victims, marking a significant decrease compared with the documentation and verification of 254 incidents involving 1,054 victims in the previous reporting period. The decrease was attributable primarily to the reduction in military operations as a result of the implementation of the permanent ceasefire and the Revitalized Agreement, in addition to the reinforced prohibitions on the use of conflict-related sexual violence by parties to the conflict through the endorsement and subsequent implementation of specific, time-bound commitments and action plans. In particular, the South Sudan National Police Service, with support from the Mission, launched its action plan to address conflict-related sexual violence on 19 November 2019 pursuant to the Joint Communiqué of the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence of 2014. Furthermore, the Mission's sustained advocacy and engagement with the senior leadership of SPLM/A-IO resulted in the issuance of two command orders by Mr. Machar in July and December 2019 reiterating prohibitions related to conflict-related sexual violence, committing to holding perpetrators accountable and paving the way for the release of women and girls held against their will on SPLM/A-IO bases in Western Equatoria. Similarly, the National Salvation Front issued two command orders in August 2019 and February 2020, in which it prohibited conflict-related sexual violence and put in place mechanisms to enhance preventive measures and accountability for sexual violence crimes.

37. In partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNMISS published three reports during the reporting period: (a) on human rights violations and abuses in Central Equatoria committed between September 2018 and April 2019 (July 2019); (b) on access to health for survivors of conflict-related violations and abuses in South Sudan (May 2020); (c) and a brief on violence against civilians (May 2020). In correspondence addressed to UNMISS, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare described the report

on survivors of conflict-related violations and abuses in May 2020 as timely and one that provided a true picture of the challenges faced by survivors, while acknowledging the challenges involved and enumerating the actions already taken by the Government, including the adoption of the action plans. In that context, with dedicated training and technical support provided by the Mission to civil society organizations, the South Sudan Council of Churches issued a statement on 19 June 2020 in which it urged parties to the conflict and localized militia to end conflict-related sexual violence and facilitate survivors' access to services and livelihood programmes.

38. A comprehensive action plan to end and prevent all six grave violations against children in South Sudan was signed by the Government on 7 February 2020 during the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict. In view of the anticipated unification of their forces with the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, as envisaged in the Revitalized Agreement, the SPLA-IO and the South Sudan Opposition Alliance forces bound themselves to the action plan. In cooperation with the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the parties to the conflict, the United Nations supported the release and reintegration of 99 children. In addition, as part of its response and protection strategy, UNMISS conducted 317 child protection training and awareness-raising sessions for 10,093 government and other armed forces and groups personnel, 2,941 United Nations personnel and 5,604 community members. The training sessions with the armed forces and groups resulted in the appointment of 150 additional child protection focal points within their groups. UNMISS also supported national prison officials in developing an operations protocol for juvenile reformatories in South Sudan and trained 50 prison officers assigned to the juvenile reformatory in Juba to become Juvenile Detention Officers, with a view to establishing and operationalizing a juvenile reformatory system in South Sudan.

39. UNMISS continued to advocate strongly for appropriate measures to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict in South Sudan. The Mission conducted targeted and practice-based programmes for military justice officials to enhance their skills in investigating and prosecuting such violations and supported the development of a pamphlet, entitled "Five key messages to prevent rape and other forms of sexual violence", for circulation among existing and newly inducted military personnel. With the support of UNMISS, the parliamentary Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs and Committee on Legislation and Justice conducted broad-based consultations on the domestication of international crimes and submitted a written report for consideration by the Transitional National Legislative Assembly.

40. In partnership with other stakeholders, UNMISS provided technical and logistical support to the interministerial committee on international mechanisms led by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to carry out public consultations on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Mission also supported the specialized committees of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and the members of the Persons with Disability Union on public consultations on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The support provided resulted in the submission of national reports to the treaty bodies of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the submission of the report on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly for a ratification process. In addition, UNMISS capacity-building on data collection and report writing and logistical support, offered in partnership with an international non-governmental organization (NGO), enabled

South Sudan civil society organizations to draft and submit a shadow report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in June 2020.

41. UNMISS continued to monitor the implementation of the transitional justice provisions of the Revitalized Agreement. While the Mission, in collaboration with civil society partners, provided technical support through the conduct of sensitization activities and capacity-building, including the establishment of a transitional justice centre in Yei, Central Equatoria, limited progress was made in the effective establishment of transitional justice mechanisms in South Sudan.

42. The restrictions imposed in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic had a negative impact on the implementation of general human rights-related mandates and the follow-up on the thematic action plans. UNMISS nevertheless adopted remote monitoring methods by using community networks and other relevant contact, including child protection focal points within the armed forces and groups, to implement its mandate. The Mission also sought entry points to engage and support national justice actors in responding to the pandemic, including through the provision of support to national prison officials to develop a COVID-19 emergency preparedness and response plan. Following the issuance, on 17 March 2020, of the directive by the National Prison Service regarding the measures to decongest places of detention across the country as part of the COVID-19 prevention response, UNMISS monitored the implementation of the measures at the local level and advocated with national and local authorities for the early release and larger decongestion of detainees from all prisons and detention facilities across the country.

Creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance

43. During the reporting period, UNMISS worked closely with humanitarian partners to create conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, participating regularly in humanitarian coordination forums across the country. The Mission's support remained focused on supporting conditions in which humanitarian partners could operate impartially and independently, wherever possible, and on providing force protection and other logistical support upon request and within its resources.

44. UNMISS continued to participate in various protection cluster meetings and humanitarian coordination forums to promote information-sharing, situational awareness, early warning and coordination among various actors in the field, with those engagements often resulting in coordinated responses to emerging humanitarian situations. For example, in Lakes, UNMISS conducted 23 assessments and consultations at various locations, where it held meetings with communities and local authorities to identify strategies and action points focusing on creating a conducive environment to enhance and support voluntary return and reintegration. As a result, Amongpiny, Malek and Rumbek North were identified as hotspot locations, to which the Mission subsequently organized regular patrols of its forces to reduce the threat to humanitarian partners and to build their confidence in delivering services in those locations.

45. UNMISS provided force protection and other support through the military and civil defence assets modality of the Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief, responding to 68 humanitarian requests of 91 received. Twenty-three requests were either supported through other means or cancelled owing to lack of access or by the requester. The Mission also provided 207 military escorts for humanitarian convoys or road movements of varying duration, mostly in Equatoria, Unity, Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal. In addition, UNMISS provided mine action activities to enable the delivery of humanitarian

assistance through the survey and clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance from roads, airstrips, food drops and distribution sites, as well as other locations prioritized by humanitarian actors. Assessment and clearance operations enabled partners to facilitate the establishment of humanitarian hubs in Kajo Kaji, Central Equatoria; Kodok and Malakal, Upper Nile; and Leer, Unity. UNMISS also assessed an area for a new field hospital in Pibor, Jonglei, as requested by Médecins sans frontières after severe flooding. Mine action activities remained critical in enabling the implementation of the Mission's mandate and ensuring the safety and security of mission and associated personnel, as well as the local population.

46. In addition, UNMISS police continued to provide security to humanitarian partners within the protection of civilians sites, in particular during the delivery and distribution of assistance. UNMISS also ensured protection at airfields utilized by humanitarian air services and maintained agreements with multiple humanitarian organizations to accommodate humanitarian assets and staff within UNMISS bases. The Mission also maintained 2,589 km of main supply roads in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Office for Project Services and government authorities, enabling continuous delivery to key humanitarian hubs, extending pre-positioning capacity in more remote areas and reducing reliance on the use of air assets.

Support for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and the peace process

47. During the reporting period, UNMISS made important contributions to the processes leading up to the conclusion of the pre-transition period and the establishment of the Revitalized Transitional Government, engaging all stakeholders as an impartial player, facilitating information-sharing, encouraging confidence-building and providing technical expertise to some of the implementation organs. For example, UNMISS facilitated dialogue among political leaders, as well as regional and national partners, to review the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and highlight priority tasks in the run-up to the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his deputies actively exercised their good offices to support the peace process and engage with senior government and opposition officials, traditional leaders, Member States and representatives of the African Union and IGAD to facilitate the peace process. Efforts to ensure coherence and coordinate support for the peace process from international and regional partners continued, with calls upon the parties to remain committed to the peace process and to accelerating the implementation of critical pre-transition tasks. The Mission continued to actively participate in and support the meetings of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, coordinate regular diplomatic forums involving locally based representatives of the diplomatic community and provide briefings on the state of the peace process in a number of meetings of the Security Council, the IGAD Council of Ministers and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union. In discharging this role, the Mission also coordinated extensively with the IGAD Special Envoy for South Sudan and other international and regional partners, including through participating in the retreat of the special envoys in October 2019.

48. UNMISS actively built on key relationships and networks previously established with the parties to the conflict and other stakeholders to advance its good offices mandate and enable the parties to remain engaged. The Mission continued to have regular engagement with the President and the First Vice-President, through which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General urged continued and constructive participation in ongoing peace efforts, while also emphasizing the role of women in the peace process. The Mission interacted with all other stakeholders at various levels, including leaders of the opposition, political parties, members of

Parliament, civil society organizations, including faith-based, women's and youth groups, and representatives of the diplomatic community residing in Juba. Such proactive engagement by UNMISS, including with other signatories to the Revitalized Agreement, was well received and welcomed by all stakeholders. The Mission also utilized its good offices to encourage outreach to the non-signatories to participate in the peace process through direct engagement with the IGAD Special Envoy in a number of meetings and directly with representatives of the Rome-based Community of Sant'Egidio.

49. The Mission enhanced its efforts to provide the space necessary to build trust and confidence through the expansion of civic and political space and the encouragement of the meaningful participation of women in the peace process. In that context, UNMISS hosted a series of dialogue forums to assist national stakeholders in promoting an open culture of political discourse, strengthening confidence and building trust and consensus among stakeholders through the sharing of comparative experiences in a neutral and impartial space. Those included biweekly political round tables on Radio Miraya; the inauguration of a political parties' forum, supported by an international facilitator, to build on the dialogue forums held during the previous reporting period; a follow-up forum at the party leadership level; and a workshop to review the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. Significantly, the political parties' forum and the party leadership follow-up forum brought together a cross-section of political party representatives and groupings, including all signatories of the Revitalized Agreement, with all participants engaging openly with one other and expressing a renewed commitment towards a successful transition. Those forums were the product of sustained UNMISS engagement over time. In addition, the Mission continued its effort to disseminate information on the Revitalized Agreement to raise awareness and participation at the national and subnational levels. Neighbourhood outreach campaigns such as the Building Durable Peace Together initiative were initiated, taking national political leaders into communities for public gatherings to raise awareness of the Revitalized Agreement and its implementation.

50. At the subnational level, since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, the appetite for peace at the grassroots level was high, and local government and opposition leaders were willing to engage in subnational rapprochement activities. In support of this, the Mission continued to support local rapprochement and trust-building activities. Through its good offices and provision of logistical support, 29 rapprochement and trust-building activities were implemented, which resulted in a marked increase in coordination and collaboration between field commanders and political representatives of the Government and the opposition, leading to a significant decrease in political hostilities. Building on that experience, UNMISS organized three grassroots forums in Juba, bringing together actors from across South Sudan for dialogue with national leaders to enable grassroots participation in the peace process and to strengthen the nexus between the subnational and the national peace processes.

51. The Mission enhanced its efforts to advance the women and peace and security agenda, in particular in order to promote the provision in the Revitalized Agreement requiring 35 per cent female representation at all levels of governance and the participation of women in the ongoing peace process. In addition to the high-level advocacy undertaken by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the President of South Sudan, UNMISS continued to engage with women's groups and organizations to promote their participation in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. This included the conduct of 34 workshops at the subnational level to strengthen the capacity of women's organizations and leaders to participate in decision-making processes; the provision of technical support to a national women's conference led by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and funded by

the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women); and the convening of the South Sudan Women, Peace and Security Monitoring and Advocacy Group, which is intended to monitor the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and advocate effective measures related to women and peace and security.

52. Despite mixed progress in the implementation of critical tasks as a result of limited political consensus, UNMISS remained engaged with the implementation mechanisms established under the terms of the Revitalized Agreement, utilizing its good offices and calling for demonstrable progress in the implementation of critical tasks, as well as working with the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism. The Mission also provided technical expertise to support the work of the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board in developing policy frameworks on security sector reform and strategic advice, technical assistance and coordination, advocacy and monitoring support to the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. Those engagements contributed to a better understanding of the challenges faced by the institutions, although the overall impact was limited owing to the slow progress made on high-profile issues during the reporting period. Despite the limited progress in the constitutional review process, UNMISS also provided technical assistance to the National Constitutional Amendment Committee and other agencies for the revision and development of constitution-related pieces of legislation and convened meetings of international and regional partners on the permanent constitution-making process to facilitate the establishment of a constitutional support coordination forum.

53. The Mission continued to provide administrative, logistical, operational and communications support to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, housing one monitoring and verification team each on nine UNMISS bases. Those teams responded to a number of complaints of ceasefire violations through field visits and provided support to and monitoring of the cantonment and training sites established for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. Some of those field visits were supported by UNMISS air assets or conducted jointly with UNMISS teams. The Mission also actively participated in all nine meetings of the Mechanism's board and five of its technical committee meetings.

54. The regional dialogue forums for the national dialogue process were completed in August 2019 and saw some progress towards inclusivity and compromise with the swearing in of new members and the expansion of membership to include all opposition parties and blocs, except for SPLM/A-IO, which preferred to be an observer in the process around the regional conferences. Following the conclusion of the regional conferences in August 2019, the focus shifted to preparations for the national conference, which was originally scheduled for 16 March 2020 but later postponed owing to the need to undertake critical activities around the ongoing formation of the new transitional government. UNMISS remained engaged with the national dialogue secretariat, through its attendance at plenary meetings in an observer capacity and providing technical advice on best practices and lessons learned.

55. Notwithstanding the challenges to mandate implementation posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, UNMISS leadership continued its engagement with key stakeholders to monitor progress and advocate the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement through the new committee appointed by the President to oversee implementation. The Mission continued to explore and implement new and creative ways of working with partners to foster civic and political space and encourage

unified messages for advancing peace, including through the expansion of its radio broadcast and virtual dialogue programming.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

56. The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the Mission's ability to implement its mandated tasks during the last quarter of the reporting period. Beginning in February 2020, UNMISS began to take steps to prepare for the onset of the pandemic in South Sudan, including through proactive social distancing measures at the mission level and the development of a contingency plan in conjunction with the United Nations system-wide response plan, including critical considerations for protection of civilians sites. The Government of South Sudan established a high-level task force on COVID-19 in March 2020 to coordinate its efforts to prevent and contain the pandemic in South Sudan and introduced a number of measures to restrict movement and enforce social distancing beginning in April 2020, following the first reported cases of COVID-19 in the country. Amid pronounced fears that the international community had brought the virus into the country, some of the restrictions had an adverse impact on UNMISS operations. Following the President's statement in which he advised against targeting anyone, the situation became more reconciliatory. The Mission continued to engage with the Government and some of the restrictions were removed in part, in particular in terms of the blockade of UNMISS bases and denial of access to its patrols in the field locations. The suspension of uniformed personnel rotations, which came into effect in late March 2020, constrained mission operations, as did the backlog on new entry approvals, which predominately affected uniformed personnel until the end of the reporting period. During the hiatus, mission support, force and police components worked exhaustively to put in place quarantine and isolation arrangements and enhance medical capabilities, including testing, to ensure that rotations could resume rapidly once the suspension was lifted. Extensive planning and scheduling took place to enable those uniformed personnel delayed the longest in-country to be prioritized for the first outbound rotations. Extensive discussions with government authorities afforded the Mission the exit and entry permits necessary to allow rotations to commence in earnest as from July 2020.

57. During the reporting period, the Mission took measures to limit engagement with local communities and stakeholders in order to avoid the potential spread of and exposure to COVID-19, while its uniformed and civilian mode of operations adapted to the situation, including through alternate delivery models for the implementation of the Mission's mandate such as maintaining communication with local stakeholders through limited in-person meetings with social distancing measures in place and making full use of videoconferencing and other network technology, as well as enhancing the use of Radio Miraya broadcasts. During the COVID-19 emergency, UNMISS decided to place emphasis on the following areas as a priority: (a) ensuring continued support for and a focus on the peace process; (b) force deployments for protection of civilians interventions that were life-saving in nature; (c) prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 transmission in the protection of civilians sites, in collaboration with humanitarian partners; (d) support for state-level COVID-19 response efforts; (e) support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; (f) maintaining open and consistent supply routes; and (g) the safety and welfare of all UNMISS personnel.

58. In addition, UNMISS reprioritized its activities in support of national response efforts to prevent, mitigate and respond to the pandemic, focusing in particular on areas where local capacity was limited at the subnational level and using existing mission resources, including the force engineering capacity. UNMISS implemented an urgent awareness-raising campaign using promotional trucks to broadcast public health messages and distributed 80,000 posters and informational pamphlets in seven

languages to communities across the country, including within the protection of civilians sites. Radio Miraya also broadcast public service announcements and dedicated a large portion of its news and programming to COVID-19. The rehabilitation of health facilities was undertaken in eight locations, in coordination with other humanitarian partners, focusing primarily on the facilities identified in the national COVID-19 response plan. The Mission also provided assistance, including various medical and other supplies and equipment, to state-level task forces and health facilities, training to local health professionals and the installation of hand-washing facilities in population centres in several locations, including Juba, Yei and Torit. Other support provided included the distribution of 2,800 handheld radios across remote locations in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap, and the production of cloth face masks and soaps by community members, which were distributed among communities and to the local authorities. In that context, UNMISS actively participated in the state-level COVID-19 task forces and technical working groups to ensure that the Mission's support was provided as part of a coordinated response at the state level.

59. On the support side, some of the actions undertaken by the Mission in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic included the following:

(a) Procurement of personal protective equipment, infection prevention and control items for mission personnel. Following requests for urgent support from national and state-level authorities, the Mission provided assistance, including personal protective equipment and other essential medical supplies, to national medical facilities and government hospitals engaged in COVID-19 prevention and control activities, to augment their capacity;

(b) All level I clinics and level II hospitals in the Mission were augmented with isolation and quarantine facilities for the management of COVID-19 cases;

(c) Mission personnel with pre-existing morbidity and/or in an older age category were advised to return home and telecommute. Alternate working arrangements were also adopted in the office to maintain social distancing and reduce the risk of transmission;

(d) Teleconsultations were conducted before visits to clinic/hospitals to reduce the risk of infection to health-care personnel; and

(e) The Juba level II-plus hospital was augmented with additional capacity.

Substantive and other programmatic activities

60. UNMISS efforts during the reporting period reflected a full range of substantive activities implemented directly by the Mission. Only three of the projects undertaken during the reporting period were carried out by local implementing partners. Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, most of the substantive programme activities involving public gatherings, including peace conferences, workshops and training sessions, were suspended. The utilization rate of resources allocated for programmatic activities had, however, already reached more than 90 per cent by the end of March 2020. Subsequently, the Mission decided to reprioritize the remaining resources to activities in support of local COVID-19 response initiatives related to sensitization activities on preventive measures for COVID-19, training of local health personnel and the provision of support to local initiatives for the production of face masks and soap. This not only helped to provide protective materials that were in short supply to the communities, but also offered livelihood opportunities for a limited time for women affected by the pandemic.

61. While detailed information is provided under the relevant outputs in the results-based budgeting frameworks, the following activities were implemented by the Mission during the reporting period:

(a) Confidence-building. Activities included those related to the provision of good offices at the state and local levels aimed at the reduction in intercommunal conflicts and the promotion of dialogue; better regulation of cross-border cattle migration; support for local rapprochement and trust-building between the Government and opposition communities; enhancement of civil-military relations; and the development of local peace structures. A total of 150 activities were implemented across the country, as detailed in paragraph 24 above. The provision of assistance to community-led mechanisms in managing pastoral migration resulted in a notable reduction in cattle-raiding incidents and enhanced compliance with the resolutions reached at pre- and post-migration conferences. In addition, support for the local rapprochement-related activities and civil-military dialogue resulted in a marked decrease in hostilities between armed forces, improved relations, and enhanced freedom of movement, trade and humanitarian access. Other activities supported the mitigation and resolution of local conflicts, as well as subnational-level institutions in advancing peaceful coexistence and reconciliation at the local level;

(b) Human rights. Activities included the monitoring and investigation of and reporting on human rights violations and abuses; the provision of support to national justice mechanisms, including transitional justice; the organization of workshops and sensitization sessions; and continued engagement with relevant stakeholders to advocate the prevention of and protection from conflict-related sexual violence and violence against children. A total of 166 capacity-building activities and awareness-raising sessions were held on various human rights issues, including engagement with partners through the national human rights forum. In addition, 317 training and awareness-raising sessions were conducted on child protection issues for 18,913 beneficiaries and 57 training and awareness-raising events were conducted on protection from conflict-related sexual violence. The continued advocacy supported through those sessions resulted in the progress referenced in paragraphs 35, 36, 38 and 40 above, including the launch of the action plan for the South Sudan National Police Service, specific commitments made by SPLM/A-IO and the National Salvation Front to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence, and the release and reintegration of 99 children, including 3 girls, from various armed forces;

(c) Peace consolidation. Activities included the establishment and facilitation of high-level leadership dialogues with stakeholders of the Revitalized Agreement and with the national dialogue leadership; the establishment and convening of forums of political parties, as referenced in paragraph 49 above, and other dialogue forums on inclusive political space, targeting civil society stakeholders; the convening of monthly forums with the diplomatic community to ensure coordinated support for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement; the convening of workshops, and round-table discussions on Radio Miraya on the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement; the organization of workshops on women and peace and security, with an emphasis on women's participation in the peace process and the provision of the Revitalized Agreement requiring 35 per cent female representation at all levels of governance, as detailed in paragraph 51 above; and continued collaboration with the United Nations country team to support and identify opportunities for the voluntary reintegration of displaced persons. As part of the activities to support returns, three projects were implemented by local NGOs to provide various vocational and business management training to returnees and youth at risk and distribute ox ploughs and energy-saving stoves;

(d) Rule of law/security institutions/security sector reform/community violence reduction. Activities included the provision of support for the confidence- and trust-building project of the South Sudan National Police Service and the sensitization of 3,875 police and other law enforcement officers on international humanitarian law and the investigation into and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-

related sexual violence, as referenced in paragraph 21 above; the organization of training sessions for community watch group members to support crime prevention and community safety initiatives; the provision of assistance to national justice officials to investigate and prosecute crimes committed in protection of civilians sites; the provision of support for mobile courts both within and outside the protection of civilians sites, as detailed in paragraph 31 above; and the provision of technical advice to national justice institutions to strengthen their capacities with regard to responding to sexual and gender-based violence and the development and implementation of a national juvenile justice system consistent with international standards.

C. Mission support initiatives

62. During the 2019/20 period, UNMISS continued to provide and improve resource effectiveness and efficiency through further standardization of service delivery, the refinement of supply chain management and greater utilization of business analytics to better support its strategic priorities. The Mission also made progress in its implementation and utilization of the strategic planning, budget formulation and performance management modules in Umoja, including the strategic management and budget formulation functionalities.

63. During the reporting period, the Mission fully or substantially implemented 22 construction projects, of which 8 had expenditure of \$1 million or more: (a) the construction of conventional water treatment plants in Tomping, Malakal and Bentiu (\$1.3 million); (b) the construction of a centralized power station system at United Nations House and at the UNMISS compound in Tomping (\$2.4 million); (c) the construction of a loading and staging apron for Mi-26 helicopters at Juba International Airport (\$1.0 million); (d) the construction of the United Nations House water pipeline (\$1.7 million); (e) the construction of hard-wall ablutions for uniformed personnel mission-wide (\$2.4 million); (f) the construction of hard-wall kitchens for uniformed personnel mission-wide (\$1.2 million); (g) the rehabilitation of internal roads at United Nations House (\$2.8 million); and (h) the construction of solar farms at United Nations House and Wau compounds (\$2.0 million). While there was consistent progress in construction activity for most of the reporting period, in the last quarter this was adversely affected by onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which manifested itself in the disruption of the supply chain, movement restrictions, the closure of borders and airports, the reduction in the mission footprint and operations to critical functions, the realignment of engineering priorities and project management capacity to the urgent construction of isolation and quarantine centres, and delays in the granting of visas to executing contractors and to staff. Those challenges were compounded by a longer and heavier than usual rainy season. Consequently, the completion of some projects extended through to the 2020/21 period. The implementation of these projects has benefited the Mission by providing safe drinking water to mission personnel, improving power generation and distribution efficiency, providing safe and efficient staging and loading sites for the operation of the Mi-26 aircraft, improving logistical support for the Mission, improving the communal facilities of uniformed personnel, producing green energy and helping to reduce the Mission's carbon footprint by decreasing the dependence on fossil fuel-operated generators.

64. As part of its environmental initiative, the Mission continued to implement projects to reduce its environmental footprint, including: (a) the construction of a consolidated power station at United Nations House and at the compound in Tomping; (b) the acquisition of a heavy-duty dual-chamber controlled waste incinerator, portable medical waste incinerators, a shredder for plastic bottles and cans, bulb crushers, bins and waste composters; (c) the construction of four three-chamber septic tanks at United Nations House and at the UNMISS compound in Tomping; (d) the installation of 26

wastewater treatment plants and 6 water treatment plants; (e) the establishment of proper waste storage yards in several field locations; (f) the construction of environmentally friendly concrete platforms for generator and fuel storage sites to prevent oil leakages and spills; (g) the planting of 10,000 indigenous trees; and (h) the commissioning of a renewable energy solar power plant at United Nations House and the construction of a solar plant in Wau. Initiatives were also taken to enhance the implementation of the Mission's environmental management system and improve monitoring of the Mission's water and power consumption, solid waste generation and greenhouse gas emissions.

D. Regional mission cooperation

65. During the 2019/20 period, UNMISS worked closely with partners in the region, including the African Union and IGAD, in support of the peace process and the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. In that regard, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General regularly engaged with and coordinated United Nations support and good offices efforts on the peace process in South Sudan with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the African Union. The United Nations Office to the African Union and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Horn of Africa used their comparative advantage and geographic proximity to effectively provide routine and timely engagement with the African Union Commission and the IGAD secretariat on matters related to South Sudan.

66. UNMISS also continued to undertake coordination arrangements with other regional mission partners, such as the provision of support for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), mandated to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, including through working group arrangements on logistics, security, operations and communications issues, and dedicated passenger flights from Entebbe, Uganda, to Wau by way of Juba. UNMISS continued to support the UNISFA liaison office in Juba, as needed.

67. The Regional Service Centre in Entebbe continued to provide regional support, including support for the Mission, in the areas of onboarding and separation, benefits and payroll, vendor payments, entitlements and official travel, claims processing (such as education grants and reimbursement for mission-related travel), cashier services, training and conference services, transport and movement control and information technology services.

68. The Mission continued to use the Global Procurement Support Section in Entebbe to streamline procurement services in the Central and East Africa regions through regional vendor management and the consolidation of requirements for regional systems contracts.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

69. UNMISS continued to work closely with the United Nations country team in areas of common priority, in line with its mandate and the United Nations Cooperation Framework 2019–2021. During the reporting period, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General chaired a weekly senior management group meeting that included all the heads of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in South Sudan. UNMISS also participated in biweekly meetings of the programme management and operations management teams of the United Nations country team and maintained regular communication with the Office of the Resident Coordinator on border strategic planning matters.

70. Throughout the reporting period, UNMISS continued to maintain regular contact and coordination with relevant individual United Nations agencies in areas of mutual concern, including through the implementation of the partnership for recovery and resilience programme and other joint initiatives. For example, UNMISS collaborated with UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to implement a project on strengthening dialogue for peace and reconciliation in South Sudan funded by the Peacebuilding Fund, which is aimed at strengthening local dialogue platforms and peace structures to address communal conflicts and local mechanisms for regulating the inter-state seasonal pastoral migrations. UNMISS also implemented a food for peace project in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, in partnership with WFP, which resulted in improved food security and an increase in women's confidence in occupying public space through the enhancement of their livelihood and income opportunities.

71. Intensive coordination between UNMISS and the humanitarian country team continued during the reporting period under the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator) and through weekly meetings, engaging all humanitarian partners, and quarterly meetings of the Humanitarian High-Level Oversight Committee, co-chaired by the Minister for Cabinet Affairs. The UNMISS-humanitarian country team task force, co-chaired by UNMISS and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Juba, also remained active in addressing critical issues, including with regard to the future planning for the protection of civilians sites, identifying and supporting opportunities for the safe, voluntary and dignified return and reintegration of internally displaced persons, and overseeing the COVID-19 pandemic response to avoid gaps in protection of civilians sites.

72. UNMISS continued to implement the United Nations three-pronged strategy against sexual exploitation and abuse, including the roll-out of the sexual exploitation and abuse toolkit, a draft information-sharing protocol and a systemwide approach to victim rights and assistance. The Mission collaborated with the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse task force to provide assistance to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse and incorporated the victim assistance measures into the system-wide prevention strategy and inter-agency workplan. The workplan was informed by the work of UNMISS and the United Nations country team and is intended to promote and protect human rights, achieve gender equality and empower women and girls, including through the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls.

F. Results-based budgeting frameworks

Component 1: protection of civilians

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Increase in the number of initiatives undertaken by national, state and county-level governments and non-State actors to protect civilians (2017/18: 125; 2018/19: 185; 2019/20: 135)

A total of 161 initiatives by national, state and county-level government authorities and non-State actors to protect civilians have been recorded. The key initiatives included efforts by the Government, opposition authorities and armed groups on local rapprochement and trust-building activities, and joint statements/agreements and joint deployment of organized forces in conflict areas, which resulted in increased freedom of movement of civilians, enhanced coordination on security issues, peaceful management of pastoral migration, reduced cattle raiding and improved access in Central and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Bahr el-Ghazal and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area

1.1.2 Engagement with national and state authorities, communities and civil society to address issues related to the protection of civilians (2017/18: 744 meetings; 2018/19: 893 meetings; 2019/20: 750 meetings)

A total of 1,502 meetings were organized to engage with national and local stakeholders on protection of civilians issues, which was significantly higher than the 893 meetings reported in the previous reporting period. This was attributable primarily to the upsurge in communal violence across the country, as well as the continued progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. The outcomes of the engagements varied. The engagements in Renk in Upper Nile, for example, led to the inclusion of 3 women in the traditional local courts for the first time. In Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, women from various locations were mobilized and played a positive role in the resolution of local conflicts by acting as peace agents and “ambassadors for peace”

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices to support the efforts of the Transitional Government of National Unity at the national level to maintain and execute its responsibility to protect civilians	Yes	Good offices were utilized through regular engagement with key stakeholders, including the President, the First Vice-President, Vice Presidents, senior Cabinet ministers and the Presidential Adviser on Security Affairs, to impress upon stakeholders the need to cease hostilities and respect the ceasefire, placing specific emphasis on the primary responsibility of the Government to protect civilians. The Mission continued to emphasize the need for inclusive participation in initiatives directed at restoring peace and stability and protecting all civilians
Promotion of awareness of the UNMISS mandate and activities for the protection of civilians and the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons through the organization of 6 consultative meetings with representatives of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, including the Speaker, Deputy Speakers, political party whips and members of specialized committees at the national level, and through the conduct of 600 meetings with state and county authorities and security forces, non-State actors and key community and opinion leaders, including women and youth, including in areas of return	24 1,036	Consultative meetings were organized at the national level with various legislative stakeholders to promote awareness of and provide clarification on the Mission’s mandate. Those engagements included meetings with the Speaker, the Deputy Speakers and the Chair of the Specialized Committee on Legal Affairs, representatives of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly, parliamentary caucus representatives, including the chair of the women’s parliamentary caucus, and the youth caucus The higher number of meetings was the result of increased requests by legislative actors for engagement with UNMISS Meetings were organized with various stakeholders at the national, state and local levels on the UNMISS mandate and activities for the promotion and protection of civilians and return of internally displaced persons. Key initiatives included the promotion of peaceful coexistence, support for the peace process, assessments and strategies to support returns of internally displaced persons and the readiness of communities in places of potential return to receive returnees in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap, and strategic partnership and advocacy in Unity region to address local conflicts and contribute to peace to create conditions that support return

<p>Provision of support for the development of conflict management, reconciliation and social cohesion strategies at the community level to protect civilians through 22 meetings with state-level authorities, civil society and community leaders, as well as potential spoilers</p>	275	<p>The number of meetings held were higher than planned owing to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
<p>Facilitation of non-violent solutions to tensions and conflicts through the conduct of monthly meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity, political parties, members of Parliament, the offices of the President and Vice-Presidents, relevant ministries, the women's parliamentary caucus and relevant opposition elements</p>	12	<p>Meetings were organized to provide support for the development of conflict management, reconciliation and social cohesion strategies to protect civilians, in partnership with international and local peace actors. Those meetings addressed communal conflicts, cross-border conflict issues in Eastern and Western Equatoria, Lakes, Jonglei, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap. The meetings led to increased freedom of movement of civilians and peaceful management of seasonal cross-border nomadic pastoral migration, mitigating violence owing to cattle raiding and revenge killings; enabled the free movement of livestock for grazing; and enhanced the capacity of participants, including youth and women, in conflict management through sharing information on early warning and early response</p> <p>The number of meetings held was higher than planned owing to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
<p>Promotion and encouragement for the opening of the political space needed to engage in effective political dialogue and full and inclusive participation in national and regional political initiatives through the organization of 6 meetings with national stakeholders, including political party leaders, civil society organizations, faith-based groups and women's groups</p>	33	<p>Meetings were held with various stakeholders to encourage inclusive participation in initiatives aimed at reconciliation and restoring stability, promoting dialogue and advancing the non-violent resolution of political tensions, including the First Vice-President, representatives of youth groups, representatives of women's organizations, representatives of SPLM/A-IO, senior local leaders and representatives of internally displaced communities residing in the protection of civilians sites in Juba</p> <p>Meetings were held with the leadership and representatives of opposition political parties and groups on various issues related to political space, advancing dialogue, consensus-building, political dynamics and inclusivity. These included the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), SPLM/A-IO, the South Sudan Opposition Alliance, the South Sudan United Movement/Army, other political parties, faith-based representatives, women's representatives and civil society representatives, leading to the convening of a forum of senior leadership of all political parties to promote greater inclusivity in ongoing political processes</p>

	12	<p>Meetings were also held with members of the National Dialogue Steering Committee and its secretariat in relation to developments in the national dialogue process, preparations for the national and regional conferences, the broadening of space and the need for more inclusive participation, including greater participation by women</p> <p>The number of meetings held was higher than planned owing to the need for increased engagement with all actors due to the constantly changing political dynamics and operational environment</p>
<p>Provision of support to enhance the dialogue space between the Government and different segments of the society, in collaboration with partners, so as to assist the parties in effectively addressing issues of concern, and the development of joint initiatives to protect civilians through 20 advocacy meetings</p>	110	<p>Meetings were held with government authorities and communities to enhance space for dialogue and develop joint activities to protect civilians. UNMISS, in collaboration with UNDP, organized four peace forums that allowed constructive discussions among the civil society organizations and the national actors, and broadly met its objectives of expanding civic and political space and the role of civil society organizations</p> <p>The number of meetings held was higher than planned owing to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
<p>Conduct of 20 subnational women's peace forums and 1 national women's peace forum with women in civil society organizations for the global "Open Days on Women, Peace and Security"</p>	34	<p>Subnational peace forums and workshops with women peacebuilders were conducted by UNMISS at the subnational level. Women from different political affiliations, women peacebuilders from civil society and women in local government and public administration participated in those events. UNMISS facilitated the sessions on gender provisions of the Revitalized Agreement, the significance of women's meaningful participation in the peace process and public decision-making towards sustainable peace</p> <p>In addition, UNMISS provided technical support for a national women's conference led by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and funded by the United Nations country team</p> <p>The higher output was attributable mainly to the increased demand for awareness-raising and information on the gender provisions of the Revitalized Agreement, including the quota for women at all levels of governance</p>
<p>Facilitation of a workshop on women's participation in public decision-making and in peace processes in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to target key stakeholders and opinion leaders in the National Legislative Assembly,</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS supported the convening of the South Sudan Women, Peace and Security Monitoring and Advocacy Group, comprising women peacebuilders, representing the political parties, legislature, civil society organizations and academia. The group was formed to monitor the status of the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and advocate the causes of</p>

political parties and civil society organizations		women and peace and security, in particular the quota for women at all levels of governance
Conduct of 2 national-level consultative workshops with government authorities and civil society actors to monitor progress on the implementation of the UNMISS sexual and gender-based violence prevention strategy, especially in relation to creating a safe environment for women and girls, carrying out initiatives to mitigate the risk of sexual and gender-based violence, increasing women's livelihood initiatives and addressing gender values and norms	2	<p>National-level consultation meetings were held to discuss the 35 per cent quota for women in view of the impending formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity</p> <p>One interactive session was held between women peacebuilders from civil society organizations and Security Council members during their visit to South Sudan in October 2019. The objective of the session was for the women leaders to lobby for more representation in decision-making and share their challenges with the Council members</p> <p>Another meeting was held between women peacebuilders from civil society organizations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the six-month extension to the pre-transition period of the Revitalized Agreement. That meeting was aimed at eliciting women's views on the Revitalized Agreement provisions with respect to women's participation in decision-making. The meetings produced information that the Mission would use to lobby the Government for more women's involvement in decision-making</p>
Provision of support and technical advice to the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the South Sudan National Police Service and other national institutions for the implementation of the cross-sectoral national action plan (implementation plan) of the joint communiqué of October 2014 of the United Nations and the Government of South Sudan on addressing conflict-related sexual violence	Yes	With technical support from UNMISS, the South Sudan National Police Service finalized and launched its action plan on addressing conflict-related sexual violence on 19 November 2019. Prior to its endorsement, UNMISS provided assistance to the National Police Service drafting committee. Furthermore, technical assistance was extended to the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the National Police Service committees mandated to oversee the implementation of respective action plans through attendance at meetings and assistance to Chairs of both committees
Provision of support for the verification and screening of barracks and establishments of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and non-State armed groups across the country to identify children to be separated and released and engagement with relevant national institutions on child protection issues in accordance with the peace agreement, in line with international and regional best practices in demobilization, disarmament and reintegration	Yes	UNMISS provided logistical and technical support for the screening, age verification and release of a total of 99 children (96 boys and 3 girls) through the United Nations country task force for monitoring and reporting. In addition, 12 children (11 boys and 1 girl) were verified as having been released or escaped from the armed forces. All the released children were provided with reintegration services, including family unification, through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Provision of support to government security forces and other parties to the conflict for the development of an action plan on enhanced protection of children	Yes	A series of advocacy and engagement meetings were held with South Sudan People's Defence Forces, SPLA-IO and South Sudan Opposition Alliance leadership to agree on the comprehensive action plan

and the prevention of and accountability for grave violations by armed forces and groups

<p>Development and implementation of a continuous nationwide communications campaign to raise awareness of the Mission's vision, mandate, objectives and activities to protect civilians through: (a) the production of multimedia stories, including those promoting the activities of UNMISS uniformed elements, for distribution on the United Nations Headquarters and UNMISS digital platforms, as well as to external media outlets, including 40 audiovisual stories, 80 digital news and feature stories and 10 photography albums; (b) the conceptualization and conduct of 60 events or activities, including presentations, to promote the Mission's mandate to audiences across South Sudan, including such civil society organizations as youth and women's groups and faith-based organizations; (c) UNMISS press engagements, broadcasts of peace partner initiatives and 12 radio programmes on Radio Miraya, as well as digital media coverage promoting the fostering and support of a safer environment for the voluntary return and reintegration of displaced persons</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>69</p> <p>149</p> <p>42</p> <p>76</p> <p>42</p> <p>14</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>81,000</p> <p>6</p> <p>9</p> <p>22</p> <p>55</p> <p>8</p>	<p>with regard to all six grave violations against children. The comprehensive action plan was signed by the Government of South Sudan and endorsed by SPLA-IO and the Opposition Alliance on 7 February 2020 on the occasion of the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict</p> <p>A continuous nationwide campaign to raise awareness of the Mission's vision, mandate, and activities to protect civilians was conducted through the following:</p> <p>Audiovisual stories</p> <p>Digital news and feature stories</p> <p>Photography albums and social media posts</p> <p>Those products were distributed to audiences through United Nations Headquarters and UNMISS platforms, as well as directly to external media outlets</p> <p>Specific mandate presentations to civil society organizations, media, local military and police forces, and youth, women's and faith-based groups</p> <p>Events or activities to promote the UNMISS mandated role to support the peace process in locations across the country</p> <p>Public information campaigns relating to protection from COVID-19 conducted across the country using promotional trucks broadcasting health messages in multiple languages</p> <p>Copies of the UNMISS mandate disseminated to local audiences</p> <p>Posters and flashcards related to COVID-19 were distributed to the public at community centres, markets, tea shops, schools, government offices, protection of civilians sites and other locations from promotional trucks broadcasting public health messages</p> <p>Press conferences of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General</p> <p>Radio programmes focused on the protection of civilians mandate</p> <p>In addition, the following activities were undertaken to foster the safe return of displaced persons:</p> <p>Audiovisual stories</p> <p>Digital news and feature stories</p> <p>Photography albums developed</p> <p>The higher outputs across the targets were due in part to the favourable political developments, which resulted in</p>
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improved access and an increase in outreach activities. In addition, the Mission made consistent efforts to deploy Public Information Officers to field locations to produce additional stories, photos and videos from diverse and remote locations and to provide multimedia training and ongoing intensive mentoring of field staff

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Improved protection for civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of violence, with specific protection for women and children

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.2.1 Reduced number of civilian casualties, incidents and physical threats to civilians in and around UNMISS bases and areas of concentration for internally displaced persons and refugees (2017/18: 2,915; 2018/19: 4,253; 2019/20: 3,500)

The total number of casualties amounted to 4,759 individuals, including 2,275 injured and 2,484 fatalities. The slightly higher number than the previous reporting period was attributable to the continued low-level political conflicts and intense localized subnational violence, including communal violence and cattle raiding

1.2.2 Number of mechanisms to support the protection of women, children and youth from conflict-related and gender-based violence (2017/18: 0; 2018/19: 3; 2019/20: 3)

In addition to the existing and functioning Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements Technical Working Group on conflict-related sexual violence, the country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, and the Joint Consultation Forum on conflict-related sexual violence, a comprehensive action plan for ending and preventing grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict was signed by the Government of South Sudan on 7 February 2020

1.2.3 Survey and clearance of hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance in and around UNMISS bases and areas where they may pose a threat to civilians (2017/18: 3,110; 2018/19: 3,880; 2019/20: 1,425)

2,824 hazardous areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance were cleared in and around UNMISS bases and areas where they posed a threat to civilians. The increase was the result of a reduction in conflict across the country, which enabled greater access to specific areas that had previously been unsafe to visit

Assessment and clearance operations enabled partners to facilitate the establishment of humanitarian hubs in Kodok, Upper Nile; Kajo Kaji, Central Equatoria; Malakal, Upper Nile; and Leer, Unity. UNMISS also assessed an area for a new field hospital in Pibor, Jonglei, as requested by Médecins sans frontières after severe flooding

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Maintenance of functioning early warning, analysis and response mechanisms involving all relevant mission components

Yes

The Mission continued to monitor potential indicators of conflict through the weekly early warning meeting and other meeting forums. Early warning matrices were regularly produced and disseminated, and weekly briefings were held with mission leadership and other relevant mission components. On the basis of early warning information, necessary early responses were coordinated and implemented through the Mission's various coordination mechanisms at field and mission headquarter levels, including the UNMISS operational coordination committee led by the Mission's Chief of Staff and through Joint Operations Centre coordination

<p>Provision of support for the mapping of risks and threats to strengthen early warning and situational awareness to protect the civilian population, with a special emphasis on women and children, through the conduct of 150 joint UNMISS field missions, with national and international partners, where appropriate, to conflict-affected areas and return sites</p>	309	<p>meetings. Information collected through those mechanisms from all components of the Mission was used to inform situational awareness, early warning and forward-looking planning</p> <p>Joint field missions were conducted across the country to conflict-affected areas and return sites for risk mapping, in particular in data and information collection from various stakeholders and communities. The field missions were also conducted to deep field locations, including in opposition-controlled areas, which led to local initiatives addressing cattle raiding in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, mitigating tensions arising from border disputes in Jonglei and Warrap, improving civil-military relations and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Central Equatoria, monitoring incidents of cattle movement and destruction of farmland in Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, and targeting peaceful returns of internally displaced persons. In those efforts, the Mission established contact with key community network leaders, including women, peace coordinators, spiritual leaders and youth, some of whom have been coached and identified as early warning informants providing real-time early warning information for timely interventions</p> <p>The higher output was due to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
<p>Provision of support to civilians living in conflict-prone or return areas as well as displaced communities at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and other collective centres in order to resolve intercommunal disputes through 10 workshops, with a particular emphasis on the participation of women and youth in a dialogue for peace</p>	6	<p>Workshops were held in various states to resolve intercommunal conflicts and protect civilians in conflict-prone or return areas. In Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, workshops were held to promote peaceful coexistence among internally displaced persons in the protection of civilians sites, which resulted in the adoption of non-violent mechanisms to resolve conflicts and improved relations among internally displaced persons. For example, the workshop in Warrap resulted in a relatively peaceful border situation between Nuer and Dinka from Warrap and Unity, compared with the previous reporting period</p> <p>Another successful example was a women's conference for peace held in the former Yei River state in Central Equatoria, from 4 to 6 March 2020, which produced an action plan on enhancing women's voices in mediation for local-level peace and reconciliation and led to the formation of a monitoring committee to follow up on the action plan that saw an enhanced role for women in peacebuilding activities</p>

		The lower number of activities was attributable mainly to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of planned activities
1,036,512 mobile troop patrol days to protect civilians in areas of concern by deterring all forms of violence, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the safe and voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees, protecting United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the mission area, securing fixed and mobile checkpoints and conducting tactical deployments (48 troops per patrol, 59 companies for 366 days)	615,581	Mobile troop patrol days were conducted to protect civilians The lower actual number of mobile troop patrol days than planned was attributable to the lower number of troops per patrol per day than planned, on average, and to patrol cancellations as a result of restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
1,300 air patrol hours in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments for the protection of civilians, the creation of conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, the provision of assistance to development actors and the protection of United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the mission area (5 hours per day, 5 days per week for 52 weeks)	1,195	Air patrol hours were conducted in support of air reconnaissance and security assessments The lower number of air patrol hours was attributable to the lack of clearance and flight safety assurances, especially in Jonglei, and the restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
6,240 mobile troop patrol days of military liaison officers operating in integrated teams (2 military liaison officers conducting patrolling 5 days per week for 52 weeks from 10 field offices and 2 field office team sites) to deter all forms of violence against civilians, particularly women and girls, engage with the local population, local authorities and uniformed services and collect early warning information with regard to interventions for the protection of civilians and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence	5,686	Mobile troop patrol days were conducted by military liaison officers operating in integrated teams at the state level
	3,277	Mobile troop days were operating in integrated teams at the county level The higher number of mobile troop patrol days at the state and county levels was attributable to a higher number of troop patrol days per week by integrated teams
105,408 static troop days to provide security at UNMISS protection of civilians sites (48 troops to protect 6 UNMISS protection of civilians sites and other protective areas for 366 days)	449,944	Static troop days were conducted to provide security at all protection of civilians sites The higher output was attributable to a requirement for more than 48 troops to protect each UNMISS protection of civilians site per day to ensure the rotation of troops
Implementation of 12 quick-impact projects to mitigate protection concerns in and around the UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas of vulnerable populations, including women and	13	Quick-impact projects were implemented, including: (a) 7 police posts were built across South Sudan to promote access to rule of law to populations affected by intercommunal conflict or cattle raiding. This includes locations such as Terekeka and Kabu in Central Equatoria,

children, to foster peaceful coexistence between internally displaced person communities and host communities and to support the operations of the South Sudanese rule of law institutions

In coordination with humanitarian actors, provision of technical advice and support to facilitate and monitor the implementation of action plans at the field level to mitigate protection concerns, especially in and around UNMISS bases and areas of vulnerable populations, including women and children

Yes

Anyidi in Jonglei, Rubkona and Leer in Unity, Longba-Raja in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Mabek in Warrap;

(b) A police data analysis centre to support crime investigation was built at the South Sudan National Police Service headquarters in Juba;

(c) A public prosecutor's office in Bor in Jonglei and two justice courts in Moppair-Akot in Northern Bahr el-Gazal and Turalei in Warrap were rehabilitated to enhance access to justice by the population;

(d) A prison was constructed in Yirol in Lakes and a women's section in Yei River prison in Central Equatoria to guarantee that living conditions of inmates were in line with international human rights standards

A number of activities were conducted in order to facilitate the action plans to mitigate protection concerns in various locations

In Juba and Wau, UNMISS conducted 1 town hall meeting and 2 workshops within the protection of civilian sites to discuss with internally displaced persons on community approaches to maintain the civilian character of the site. A total of 178 participants were educated on the rules and regulations in the protection of civilian sites and agreed to engage at the community level to reduce criminality and the possession of illegal weapons

In planning for the future of the protection of civilians sites, security risk assessments were conducted for the sites at UNMISS bases in Juba, Malakal and Wau to determine the threats to internally displaced persons living in the sites. On the basis of the recommendations arising from the risk assessment, action plans for the Malakal and Wau protection of civilians sites were finalized, with the Mission's posture in and around the sites adjusted accordingly. In Bor, the UNMISS-humanitarian country team task force met under the leadership of the head of field office with the relevant UNMISS and humanitarian actors present to discuss the security risk assessment undertaken in 2019 and agree on the way forward. In Bentiu, UNMISS decided to wait until the appointment of the state authorities to undertake that exercise

In addition, 181 patrols were conducted across the country to locations where protection concerns such as harassment, gender-based violence and occupation of homes by armed forces were identified as major challenges for returnees. Reports were shared with the relevant humanitarian partners for their necessary intervention. Specifically, UNMISS undertook regular patrols in Jonglei following the intercommunal disputes that had caused the displacement of thousands of

		people, with some seeking temporary protection at the area adjacent to the UNMISS base in Pibor. In Western Bahr el-Ghazal, enhanced integrated patrols in the Jur River area contributed to sustained humanitarian access and improved service delivery that averted an influx of displaced persons into protection of civilians areas adjacent to the UNMISS base in Wau
Survey and clearance of 1,425 known or suspected hazardous areas and the removal or destruction of 25,000 items of explosive hazards, including landmines, in areas having an impact on UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas where there is a threat to civilians	2,824	Known or suspected hazardous areas were surveyed and cleared. The higher number of hazardous areas surveyed and cleared was the result of a reduction in conflict, which enabled teams to enter areas that had been inaccessible for some years
	27,546	Items of explosive hazards were removed or destroyed, including 368 landmines, 545 cluster munitions and 26,633 items of unexploded, degraded or abandoned ordnance, through the completion of explosive ordnance disposal tasks, battle area clearance and mine clearance, and the conduct of non-technical and technical surveys. In addition, 853,680 rounds of small arms ammunition were destroyed
		The higher number of explosive hazards removed and destroyed was due to the Mission's troop- and police-contributing countries requesting the destruction of their unserviceable ammunition
Delivery of emergency mine risk education to 250,000 civilians in order to promote community safety through participants' enhanced ability to recognize, mitigate and report explosive hazards, including small arms and light weapons and small arms ammunition, and awareness-raising through outreach events, such as the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action	283,505	Persons received explosive ordnance risk education, including 77,870 boys, 74,038 girls, 65,323 men and 66,274 women, to promote community safety
	4	Outreach activities were conducted, including United Nations Day in October 2019, Universal Children's Day and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women in November 2019, and International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action in April 2020
		Safety messages were disseminated through the UNMISS radio station and national and international media outlets, which UNMISS published on its digital platforms and distributed to external media outlets
10,500 explosive detection dog team days (up to 29 teams deployed daily across 6 main locations) to provide entry point control and explosive detection searches for small arms ammunition and explosives at key UNMISS locations, including protection of civilians sites	1,026	Dog team days were achieved for entry point control and explosive detection searches for small arms ammunition and explosives at key UNMISS locations, including protection of civilian sites
		The reduction in output was due to the lower number of teams deployed and locations covered than planned (4 teams over 3 locations) as a result of the Mission's review of its risk exposure and deployment strategy in the use of the explosive detection dog teams
307,440 United Nations formed police unit person days (10 personnel per patrol, 3	259,599	United Nations formed police unit person days within and around the protection of civilian sites and weapons-free

patrols per platoon, 4 platoons per formed police unit, 7 formed police units for 366 days) to patrol, maintain vigilance, conduct gender-sensitive security checks and respond to public order situations within and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites and weapon-free zones

zones were completed to provide a safe environment in the sites, including through the conduct of high-visibility patrols and securing holding facilities and access gates, while also providing a protective environment for individual police officers operating at the sites

The lower number of formed police unit person days was attributable to the delay in the deployment of a formed police unit to the Mission. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on operational activities in the protection of civilians sites, given that the activities of the formed police units within the sites were reduced in order to minimize the exposures for both the residents and UNMISS personnel

98,820 United Nations individual police officer operational days at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas of high concentration of displaced persons (15 individual police officers per shift, 3 shifts per day, at 6 sites or concentration points for 366 days) to patrol, maintain a police presence and interact with local communities, including joint patrols with other mission components, to monitor and report on security-related threats and human rights violations

110,608 United Nations individual police officer operational days at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and areas of high concentration of displaced persons were achieved, which helped to improve the physical safety and security of internally displaced persons and deter access by active combatants to the sites

The higher output was due to the increased deployment of individual police officers in the field offices within the protection of civilians sites due to operational demands

19,764 individual Corrections Officer days (6 individual Correction Officers per shift, 3 shifts per day, at 3 holding facilities for 366 days) to provide administrative, security and operational services at the UNMISS holding facilities attached to protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal and Bentiu

27,974 Individual Corrections Officer operational days were achieved. The higher output was attributable to the increased actual deployment of Corrections Officers to provide full and effective services related to the administration, security and operation of the UNMISS holding facilities in protection of civilians sites in Juba, Malakal and Bentiu, in line with international standards and practice

Provision of advocacy and support to national authorities in the justice sector to facilitate the referral of cases of internally displaced persons who committed serious security incidents within UNMISS protection of civilians sites for review, investigation and prosecution, in accordance with fair trial standards

Yes UNMISS referred and facilitated the investigation and prosecution of 100 individuals accused of committing serious security incidents within the protection of civilians sites, including through the deployment of 5 mobile courts to Bentiu and Malakal. Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNMISS provided support to national officials in conducting remote investigations in 9 cases

In partnership with relevant actors at UNMISS protection of civilians sites, training for 1,000 community watch group members and leaders, including women, at the sites in Juba, Bor, Bentiu, Malakal and Wau to support crime prevention, community safety and relations and community-led informal mitigation and dispute resolution mechanisms

1,010 Community watch group members and leaders, including 279 women, were trained in the protection of civilians sites in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal and Wau to support crime prevention, community safety and relations and community-led informal mitigation and dispute resolution mechanisms. This also led to improved support from the communities to UNMISS individual police officers in maintaining the civilian nature of the sites

<p>Provision of support for the establishment and operation of a dedicated capacity within the national justice sector to investigate and prosecute sexual and gender-based violence and other serious human rights violations, including conflict-related violence and crimes against children, including through the development of stronger linkages along the entire national justice chain, from the filing of a charge to sentencing and detention</p>	Yes	<p>Despite delays in the opening of the sexual and gender-based violence court, UNMISS supported efforts to enhance the skills of national justice officials to investigate and prosecute sexual and gender-based violence and other serious human rights violations through a number of training sessions organized by UNMISS police and UNDP</p> <p>In addition, in coordination with UNDP, UNMISS supported the national justice sector in deploying mobile courts to Rumbek and Yambio to address a backlog of serious cases, including murder, rape and armed robbery. The mobile courts adjudicated 127 cases involving 164 individuals, resulting in 83 individuals being convicted of crimes and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 3 months to life</p>
<p>Provision of 12 practice-based workshops for senior military justice officials in the investigation and prosecution of serious human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence, and technical support to revise the legal framework governing military justice in South Sudan</p>	5	<p>Practice-based workshops for senior military justice officials were organized during the reporting period, as a part of a training curriculum consisting of 12 workshops to train military justice officials to investigate and prosecute serious human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence</p> <p>In addition to those workshops, UNMISS provided technical support to military justice officials to develop “Five key messages to prevent rape and other forms of sexual violence” and produce it on pocket-sized cards in Arabic and English, for circulation among existing and newly inducted military personnel</p>
<p>Development of a mission-wide programme to reduce community-level violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, against women and children by armed groups, particularly youth, which includes pilot community-based projects to support livelihood activities and vocational training and initiatives to change attitudes and behaviour</p>	Yes	<p>A concept note for a community violence reduction programme in UNMISS was developed. On the basis of the concept note, consultations continued to develop a comprehensive mission-wide programme to reduce community-level violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, against women and children by armed groups, in particular youth, which would include pilot activities, including through facilitating several consensus-building sessions with communities in Lakes and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. However, the pilot project was not finalized owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>

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

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

1.3.1 No increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees (2017/18: 4.4 million; 2018/19: 4.2 million; 2019/20: 4.2 million)

As of June 2020, the total number of internally displaced persons in South Sudan was 1.6 million, including 181,000 internally displaced persons in the UNMISS protection of civilian sites. This represents a slight decrease from 1.9 million internally displaced persons, including 184,326 in UNMISS protection of civilian sites, in June 2019. The number of refugees and asylum seekers as of June 2020 was 2.3 million, resulting in a total number of internally displaced persons and refugees of 3.9 million people

1.3.2 Decrease in the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance as a result of surveys and clearance to provide a safer environment for the voluntary return and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees (2017/18: 17 million m²; 2018/19: 17.9 million m²; 2019/20: 8 million m²)

UNMISS cleared and released to communities 8 million m² of land, enabling safe movement for local populations and humanitarian personnel, the resumption of development activities and the delivery of humanitarian aid

UNMISS supported the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons through assessments of proposed waystations, facilitating voluntary returns in Dhorbor in Unity and Baliet in Upper Nile, and conducted surveys and the clearance of camps in Kuruki in Central Equatoria and Kurkal in Unity

1.3.3 Adoption by the Government of a revised land act and land regulations with specific provisions to support the peaceful resolution of land disputes and encourage safe and voluntary returns

Significant gains were made to advance the legislative process to adopt a national land policy, with the draft land policy being submitted to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly in December 2019. However, the process was stalled owing to overall delays in the peace process, the pending resolution of ministerial appointments and the reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly

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

Organization and conduct of 25 joint field missions to assess the conflict environment at possible return sites and 10 workshops on conflict management and confidence-building with communities at return sites to provide support for resolving conflicts between host communities and returnees, including in the opposition-controlled areas

30

Joint field missions were conducted to assess and address communal conflicts targeting host communities and returnees in Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Equatoria and Western Bahr el-Ghazal

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

8

Workshops were organized on conflict management between host communities and internally displaced persons to promote returns. A series of inter-ethnic dialogue sessions in the protection of civilians sites for internally displaced persons and round-table discussions between host communities and internally displaced persons in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria and Upper Nile were held to build confidence and trust

between them. Those engagements, for example, reinforced confidence and trust in the population in Upper Nile, resulting in freedom of movement for civilians. In Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, UNMISS facilitated community sensitization campaigns to prevent conflict that might arise from competing needs for water, land and other resources. The programming also contributed to the consolidation of stability and the return of a significant number of internally displaced persons and refugees in the Nzara-Basukangbi areas in Western Equatoria and Kajo-Kaji in Central Equatoria

The lower number of workshops was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of planned activities

In coordination with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country team, the Government and other relevant partners, facilitation of the development of state action plans to rehabilitate and restore basic services and improve access to livelihood opportunities for the displaced population and youth at risk in areas of return

Yes

UNMISS worked closely with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and other humanitarian actors to provide technical input to the South Sudan national action plan on return and reintegration, although the promotion and dissemination of the Action Plan was halted owing to the delays in the nomination of the state authorities and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic

UNMISS also participated in state humanitarian coordination forums in Central Equatoria, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el-Ghazal to create a protective environment for returns, and provided secretariat support and technical advice to the partnership for recovery and resilience programme in Eastern and Western Equatoria and Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal to promote early recovery and resilience activities to foster the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons. In addition, the Mission facilitated 15 meetings where major challenges affecting humanitarian partners such as abduction, cattle raiding and gender-based violence cases were brought to the attention of senior state officials with the aim of finding solutions

To improve access to livelihood opportunities for youth at risk and the displaced population, UNMISS conducted leadership and business management training in Tonj in Warrap for 44 market vendors from Aguka Paayam, where they learned strategies to start a business and form a trade union and cooperative groups. In Lakes, 300 ox ploughs were distributed to a group of 1,500 women-headed households, along with training on the production of fuel-efficient cooking stoves. In Kodok in Upper Nile, 60 youths were trained in dressmaking and bricklaying and given start-up kits and basic business management training. In Kuacjok in Warrap, vocational training targeting 100 youths was initiated but suspended owing to the onset of the

		<p>COVID-19 pandemic. Three projects were implemented by NGOs as implementing partners</p> <p>In Unity, 110 people participated in 2 workshops, in Leer and Mayendit, aimed at clarifying the roles of local authorities in supporting returns and creating a conducive environment for the return of internally displaced persons. The training increased the confidence and commitment of local authorities to preparing a safe and secure environment for returns</p> <p>In addition, in order to enhance the capacity of national community-based organizations to implement quick-impact projects, UNMISS conducted 2 workshops, in Lakes and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, where 77 representatives from national NGOs were introduced to application and management protocols of the quick-impact projects</p>
<p>Facilitation of 30 consultation sessions for internally displaced persons, including women and children, at UNMISS protection of civilians sites in order to identify concerns about protection and requirements for safe and sustainable return and reintegration</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Feedback meetings after “go-and-see” visits were organized in the Bor protection of civilians site with internally displaced persons to inform them about available services and protection issues in areas of return. UNMISS engaged with local authorities and returnees in Akobo, Ayod, Pibor, Pieri and Waat to identify areas where support was needed. UNMISS worked closely with UNHCR to identify internally displaced persons interested in returning to various locations and 93 individuals registered to return to various locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile. However, owing to flooding in areas of return, political uncertainty due to the delay in the appointment of state governors and the COVID-19 pandemic, most of the internally displaced persons opted to remain in the protection of civilians sites</p> <p>Most of the consultation sessions were scheduled for the third quarter of the reporting period, coinciding with the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity and the onset of the dry season. Nevertheless, the severe flooding in areas of return, political uncertainty and the COVID-19 pandemic hindered the Mission’s plan to undertake additional “go-and-see” visits, resulting in a lower number of consultation sessions than planned</p>
<p>In coordination with the United Nations country team, the humanitarian country team, the Government and other relevant partners, facilitation of the development and implementation of joint intentions surveys of internally displaced persons at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and populations affected by violence at other locations in order to establish preferred</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS participated in the meetings of the Solutions Working Groups established in Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal and Wau to support returns. As a result, 68 internally displaced persons from the Juba protection of civilians site returned to Malakal and Bentiu using UNMISS air assets; 62 internally displaced persons from the Bor protection of civilians site returned to various locations in Jonglei; and 1,663 internally displaced persons from the Wau protection of civilians adjacent area returned to various locations in Western</p>

destinations for relocation and reintegration

Bahr el-Ghazal with coordinated efforts of humanitarians, government and UNMISS

In preparation for the report of the Secretary-General on future planning for the protection of civilians sites (S/2019/741), UNMISS held consultative meetings with a plethora of humanitarian stakeholders, donors and state authorities and attended focus group discussions organized by the protection cluster to identify concerns of internally displaced persons towards returns. UNMISS advocated with humanitarians to conduct intentions surveys and profiling exercises, along with their regular displacement tracking, in order to better understand the dynamics of displaced populations in the protection of civilians sites. The discussion on the future of the sites not only resulted in the report of the Secretary-General, but also brought a commitment from the humanitarian partners to jointly developing phase-out plans for each protection of civilians site

Facilitation of 30 consultation sessions among local authorities, host communities and returning populations to address emerging challenges through the processes of return and reintegration 42

Consultation sessions were held across the country, including 39 assessment visits to identify the challenges that were hindering sustainable reintegration. Those assessments resulted in patrols and the temporary deployment of UNMISS forces to hotspots in prioritized locations

3

Workshops were held in Lakes and Upper Nile, where 137 community members discussed the availability of basic services in return areas, shared lessons learned from previous experiences and identified the critical role of local authorities in promoting sustainable returns

Implementation of 18 quick-impact projects to improve basic service infrastructure in areas of return for the eventual safe and voluntary return and reintegration of internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations and build resilience of the community to avoid further displacement 17

Quick-impact projects were implemented to improve basic service infrastructure in areas of return, in particular targeting those related to health, education and rule of law facilities, as follows:

(a) 9 primary schools were renovated or constructed to allow students from both returnee and host communities access to education in Achana and Manyiel in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal; Mayom in Unity; Baliel and Kodok in Upper Nile; Irenio Wau in Western Bahr el-Ghazal; and Atangara, Bazumburu and Mangbanga in Western Equatoria. Two classroom blocks were built at St. Thomas primary school in Kuron in Eastern Equatoria and 1 secondary school was renovated in Raga in Western Bahr el-Ghazal to support 300 secondary school students;

(b) 2 maternity wards to support pre- and post-natal services for pregnant and lactating mothers were constructed in Opari in Eastern Equatoria and in Wun Thou in Lakes;

		(c) 1 fish and vegetable market was constructed in Wun Rog in Warrap to improve livelihood opportunities for women;
		(d) 3 boreholes were drilled, and 1 water yard system was rehabilitated in Mundri in Western Equatoria;
		(e) 1 youth centre was renovated in Raga in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and 1 women's centre was constructed in Akobo in Jonglei to enhance youth and women's participation in community activities to promote social cohesion
Clearance and survey of 8 million m ² of land for release to communities in support of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary resettlement	8 million m ²	Land was surveyed, cleared and released to communities in support of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary resettlement. The land released included 375 agricultural areas, 13 markets and 84 natural water points to support the resumption of livelihood activities
Provision of support, in line with the human rights due diligence policy, to the confidence- and trust-building policing project of the South Sudan National Police Service in all field offices through the conduct of 20 sensitization seminars and workshops with the National Police Service, community leaders, civil society organizations and women's representatives on community-based policing, human rights, trust-building and conditions conducive to the voluntary return or relocation of internally displaced persons	64	<p>Sensitization workshops with the South Sudan National Police Service, community leaders, civil society organizations and women's representatives on community-based policing, human rights, trust-building and conditions conducive to the voluntary return or relocation of internally displaced persons were conducted</p> <p>A total of 4,651 participants benefited from the workshops, building positive perceptions by community members on criminal justice chain actors and strengthening the relationship between the communities and the South Sudan National Police Service</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to increased requests from the local authorities and communities</p>
Provision of support to law enforcement agencies, including technical assistance and advice, by conducting training for 1,000 South Sudan National Police Service members selected for deployment to police stations across South Sudan, to equip them with basic police technical skills and knowledge on internationally accepted standards of policing, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy, and by conducting 30 one-week sensitization workshops for the National Police Service and other law enforcement agencies in all field offices to enhance their expertise on human rights and international humanitarian law, including the handling of cases involving sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence	88	<p>Training and sensitization workshops for the South Sudan National Police Service and representatives from other law enforcement agencies were conducted</p> <p>The South Sudan National Police Service and other law enforcement officers were sensitized on international humanitarian law, the investigation into and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence, and other human rights violations, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy</p> <p>These efforts have strengthened the capacity of the South Sudan National Police Service to address cases involving sexual and gender-based violence, conflict-related sexual violence and other forms of human rights violations and abuses</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to increased requests from the local authorities</p>

Provision of technical advice to national authorities to facilitate the creation of legal frameworks for the safe and voluntary return of displaced populations by addressing housing, land and property rights, including in consultation with local authorities, traditional leaders and other stakeholders, to promote the peaceful resolution of disputes	Yes	UNMISS supported the standing specialized committee on land and physical infrastructure to implement revisions to the draft land policy, which were made during workshops to discuss women's land rights and the land policy in May and June 2019, respectively. The draft land policy was submitted to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly in December 2019, but had not been adopted as at the end of June 2020
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Expected accomplishment 1.4: Enhancement of peaceful coexistence, reconciliation and social cohesion at the community level

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.4.1 Decrease in the number of reported intra- and intercommunal conflicts (2017/18: 258; 2018/19: 421; 2019/20: 150)

577 incidents of intracommunal and intercommunal conflict were recorded during the reporting period, compared with 421 incidents during the previous period. The upsurge in intracommunal and intercommunal conflicts was attributable to a range of factors, including increased conflict resulting from unresolved past grievances and old rivalries at the subnational level in the absence of civil war, divided communities on the number of states and boundary issues related to the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and related access to resources. The widespread availability of small arms at the hands of civilians, weak rule of law institutions, the erosion of traditional authorities and a high incidence of cattle raiding have fuelled more intercommunal and intracommunal violence. Delays in the appointment of the governors and the absence of state authorities for a prolonged period have also contributed to increased intercommunal conflicts

1.4.2 Increase in the number of reconciliation initiatives taken at the subnational level (2017/18: 77; 2018/19: 48; 2019/20: 85)

140 initiatives on reconciliation were taken at the subnational level by local actors. The upward trend was attributable to the increase in conflict incidents and the need to reconcile conflicting parties. Significant initiatives included the local community reconciliation initiatives in Terekeka in Central Equatoria and Kangi and Udici in Western Bahr el-Ghazal; reconciliation dialogues between Toposa-Buya and Toposa-Didinga communities in Eastern Equatoria; the resolution of Tonj South and Tonj East intracommunal conflicts in Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal; and reconciliation initiatives for greater Paliet between Ajak, Kongdier and Bonchuai communities, resulting in signed resolutions and agreements

1.4.3 Increase in the number of local peace agreements (2017/18: 16; 2018/19: 36; 2019/20: 25)

75 peace agreements were recorded as a result of various peace events, such as peace conferences, dialogues and migration conferences, including the Marial Bai agreement review conference between the authorities and communities of Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal to manage the seasonal migration. Agreements to cease hostilities arising from the intercommunal conflict were also made in various forums and major peace conferences in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap. UNMISS collaborated with UNDP for peace dialogues. The significantly higher number of agreements was attributable to the increase in conflict incidents and the need to reconcile conflicting parties

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Regular engagement with local stakeholders through the conduct of 150 joint field assessment missions throughout South Sudan with a view to enhancing the understanding of local conflict dynamics and in support of the provision of assistance and good offices to local peace initiatives	174	<p>Field assessment missions were conducted by the Mission across the country to engage with local stakeholders to enhance understanding of local conflict dynamics and provide support for local peace initiatives. Activities in those field missions included raising awareness of the Revitalized Agreement, promotion of the peaceful resolution of border and land disputes, and engagement with local authorities and community leaders, as well as work in opposition-controlled areas, to address the cycle of revenge killings and encourage communities to support joint committees that had been formed from previous reconciliation forums</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
Provision of support for locally initiated political engagement and reconciliation initiatives between communities through the conduct of 30 advocacy meetings and 20 conflict management workshops to encourage communities and authorities to mitigate intercommunal conflict, cattle raiding, revenge killings and age-set violence	204	<p>Advocacy meetings were conducted across the country to provide support for locally initiated political engagement and reconciliation initiatives. Examples of those meetings included a youth forum on peacebuilding and reconciliation in Raja in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, which brought together youth from the Kresh, Yulu, Banda and Froge communities, resulting in the establishment of a youth committee and an action plan for engagement in peace and reconciliation; and a dialogue forum that brought together representatives of the Western Bahr el-Ghazal state Legislative Assembly, the state Ministry of Local Government, the inter-state coordination committee on cattle seasonal movement, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to reflect and share views on the Marial Bai agreement, which was endorsed by the state Legislative Assembly and regulated the seasonal pastoral migration</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
	19	<p>Workshops on conflict management were organized to encourage communities and government authorities to mitigate intercommunal conflict, land/border disputes, cattle raiding, revenge killings and age-set violence. For example, in Upper Nile, a workshop was facilitated for members of the informal mitigation and dispute resolution mechanism, resulting in a consensus to</p>

		resolve intercommunal conflicts in the local court, which enhanced intercommunal relationships
Promotion of understanding among local stakeholders, including government authorities, community leaders, youth, women, civil society actors and traditional authorities, on the roles and responsibilities of the Government and communities at large to prevent, mitigate and resolve local conflicts, including improving civil-military relations, through the delivery of 32 capacity-building workshops in conflict management and mediation	27	<p>Capacity-building workshops were organized in Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Unity to promote understanding among local stakeholders on the roles and responsibilities of the government and communities at large to prevent, mitigate and resolve local conflicts</p> <p>Civil-military dialogues conducted in greater Equatoria (notably in Eastern and Western Equatoria and Yei), Jonglei, Upper Nile and Warrap resulted in enhanced understanding among communities and the organized forces, and the facilitation of freedom of movement, trade and humanitarian access. The forums also saw increased participation from youth and women in local conflict management and increased the accountability of the security sector institutions</p> <p>The lower number of workshops than planned was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of planned activities</p>
Provision of support to the Government and communities for peaceful cross-border international and internal migration by preventing, mitigating and resolving conflicts between pastoralists and host communities through the conduct of 30 meetings, 10 missions and 10 conferences	110	Meetings were held on the peaceful management of pastoral migration in all 10 states. Those initiatives resulted in agreements on, among others, the peaceful management of pastoral migration, the establishment of mechanisms for addressing migration-related conflicts, migration routes, the timing of the migration and the carrying of arms. UNMISS also supported the dissemination of the resolutions adopted at the migration conferences to enhance compliance with the resolutions endorsed by the farming and pastoralist community
	29	Field missions were organized across the country to provide support to the authorities and communities for peaceful cross-border international and internal migration by preventing, mitigating and resolving conflicts between pastoralists and host communities. Those missions included visits to cattle camps to promote the role of cattle camp youth in managing cattle-related conflicts in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity and Warrap, resulting in, for example, a notable reduction in cattle raids among pastoralists and nomads in the Ruweng Administrative Area and between herders in Guit and Rubkona in Unity
	10	<p>Conferences were delivered on the peaceful management of pastoral migration in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap</p> <p>The higher number of initiatives and meetings and field missions was attributable to the recognition of the importance of addressing one of the key drivers of local</p>

<p>Provision of support to Government authorities, traditional conflict management mechanisms, youth, women and communities, including civil society actors, in managing communal conflicts and localized reconciliation initiatives at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and other locations hosting internally displaced persons through 22 conflict-management events</p>	13	<p>communal conflicts and increased support for the successful replication of the best practices of international border pastoral migration to the internal cross-border migration</p>
<p>Provision of support to peace structures, including peace networks, at the county and state levels in Boma, for conflict management, peacebuilding and reconciliation through 12 capacity-building sessions</p>	11	<p>Events on conflict management were conducted on intracommunal and intercommunal conflicts at the protection of civilians sites and other locations hosting internally displaced persons. In Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap, sensitization forums brought together internally displaced persons, host communities, traditional leaders, youth and women and state authorities to promote peaceful coexistence while providing a platform to disseminate peace messages, to follow up on humanitarian needs and to engage with organized forces on issues raised by the communities. Those initiatives helped to foster reconciliation between communities and encouraged the return of internally displaced persons</p> <p>The lower number of activities was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of planned activities</p> <p>Capacity-building sessions were held to support peace structures at the state and county levels for conflict management, peacebuilding and reconciliation. Assistance included enhancement of the conflict management skills of the inter-faith council, local leaders, internally displaced persons in the protection of civilians sites, youth, civil society and students in, Jonglei, Lakes, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Western Equatoria. The role of women was promoted in peacebuilding through the provision of support for networking among women peace actors through exchange visits between women in Bor and Pibor (Kabarize women's group) and the implementation of the women's forums in Central and Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr-el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap. Those forums contributed to an increase in participation of women in decision-making processes and the development of a joint action plan for promoting women's participation in peace and reconciliation</p>
<p>Provision of support to enhance the capacity of traditional leaders to operationalize local traditional mechanisms for conflict management, including inclusive dialogue and reconciliation,</p>	23	<p>The lower number of activities than planned was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of planned activities</p> <p>Meetings were organized to support the enhancement of the capacity of local traditional mechanisms for inclusive dialogue and reconciliation in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal</p>

through the conduct of 30 meetings and 10 capacity-building workshops	9	<p>Workshops were conducted on conflict management, negotiations and mediation for local peace actors, including in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, to help the youth to address persistent conflict as peace ambassadors; in Gwor, Tali and Tindilo in Central Equatoria, to enhance the skills of cattle camp youth and local communities in conflict management through the mobile peace campaigns; and in Lakes, to mitigate tensions between the Kok Panawac and Kok Pacuer communities</p> <p>The lower number of activities than planned was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of planned activities</p>
Provision of support to civil society actors, government officials, youth and women to promote inclusivity, national identity, good relations and equal opportunity so as to reverse ethnic polarization and repair the social fabric through 20 advocacy meetings and 12 dialogue forums	32	<p>Advocacy meetings were held across the country to provide support to civil society actors and government representatives to promote inclusivity and promote understanding on national identity, good relations and equal opportunities</p> <p>The higher output was attributable to the positive momentum created by progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, including local rapprochement initiatives, improved access to opposition-controlled areas and initiatives to address the upsurge in communal conflicts</p>
	12	<p>Dialogue forums were delivered to promote social cohesion and inclusivity across the country. The roll-out of peace clubs in Eastern Equatoria and forums on national identity in Jonglei and Western Equatoria led to enhanced understanding among the youth and their communities about shared culture and social values</p>
Provision of support to promote social harmony and advance the concept of a coherent multi-ethnic and inclusive society, including in the opposition-controlled areas, through 9 mobile peace education campaigns, 5 exchange visits and 15 sporting or cultural activities	9	<p>Peace campaigns were held in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal to support social harmony. Notably, the sensitization outreach workshop in Lakes served as a platform for various stakeholders to come together and renew their commitment to peaceful coexistence and seek to peacefully resolve intercommunal conflicts</p>
	1	<p>Exchange visit was organized to facilitate an official visit of state officials from the Greater Pibor Administrative Area to meet the Governor and Cabinet of Jonglei in Bor, with the view to promoting social and economic relations. As a result, intercommunal relations improved, with Murle communities from the Greater Pibor Administrative Area visiting Bor and Anyidi in Jonglei to sell their cows and meet their relatives, while traders from Bor visited the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. Notably, some abducted children and stolen cattle were returned to Jonglei authorities</p>
	13	<p>Cultural events were conducted for the dissemination of peace messages to grass-roots communities in Eastern</p>

and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Upper Nile that allowed opportunities for interaction and trust-building between communities. They were undertaken in conjunction with local rapprochement activities. Sports activities to complement peace programmes and the dissemination of peace messages were also conducted in Jonglei, Lakes, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Warrap. Notably, the Mission supported peace campaigns and sports activities among cattle keepers from Aguok and Apuk communities in Warrap, following pre-migration agreements

The lower number of activities was attributable to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the cancellation of planned activities

Component 2: monitoring, reporting and investigating human rights

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Number of confirmed abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity (2017/18: 325; 2018/19: 599; 2019/20: 530)

UNMISS documented and verified 1,132 incidents that constituted violations and/or abuses of international human rights and international humanitarian law that resulted in 4,569 civilian casualties, including 466 women and 528 children, which represents an increase compared with the 599 incidents in the previous reporting period. The higher number of incidents reported is attributable to improved access to areas where human rights violations had occurred following the decrease in armed conflict and the upsurge in communal conflicts, which includes violence committed by militia groups

2.1.2 Monitoring, investigation, verification and reporting on the use of cluster munitions and other conventional weapons deemed to have indiscriminate effects in violation of international law and related treaties (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)

There were no reports on the use of cluster munitions or other conventional weapons deemed to have indiscriminate effects during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Thorough documentation and verification of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual violence, as well as the identification of signs of early warning of human rights violations through the conduct of specific investigation missions, integrated missions and patrols (of long	Yes	UNMISS conducted in-depth field investigations in Yei in Central Equatoria, Bunj and Maiwut in Upper Nile, northern Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Unity and Western Equatoria to support documentation and verification of violations and abuses. The Mission also continued to monitor and investigate human rights violations committed in other areas to increase visibility for early warning signs of violations. In that regard, efforts were made to

and short duration) and regular monitoring activities across the country		mainstream human rights across the Mission, enhance the cooperation between the mission components and establish a protocol to facilitate information flow between the UNMISS force and the Human Rights Division. In addition, Human Rights Officers accompanied three field visits of the Force Commander to integrate human rights contextual understanding into force patrols
Establishment of track records of alleged perpetrators of human rights violations across the country for accountability purposes and to ensure strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy	Yes	UNMISS processed 38 assessment requests in line with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy. In addition, 17 new profiles of alleged perpetrators were created, including 8 linked to the special investigations in Central and Western Equatoria. UNMISS also began a comprehensive inquiry into individual perpetrators of human rights violations and their chain of command, with a view to establishing an improved and clearer attribution of who committed the violations, including under the principle of command and senior responsibility
Preparation and publication of 3 public reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan	3	Public reports were issued jointly with OHCHR on human rights violations and abuses in Central Equatoria between September 2018 and April 2019 (July 2019), on access to health for survivors of conflict-related violations and abuses in South Sudan (May 2020) and a brief on violence against civilians (May 2020)
Provision of technical support for civil society actors, particularly women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders, traditional justice actors, human rights defenders and journalists, to foster and promote a human rights culture through the conduct of 20 training sessions for various stakeholders in the area of human rights monitoring and investigation to ensure that the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, are protected against abuse and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence	21	Training sessions were conducted, with a focus on protection from conflict-related sexual violence and mitigating measures and referral pathways available for survivors. A total of 1,056 participants, including 692 women, took part in the training sessions. The participants included human rights defenders, religious leaders, internally displaced persons, teachers, local NGOs, women living near cantonment sites, members of the gender-based violence subcluster and joint consultation forums on conflict-related sexual violence in locations such as Juba, Leer, Malakal, Renk, Rumbek, Wau and Yambio
	20	Training sessions were conducted for a total of 760 participants, including 428 women, at all 10 field offices and mission headquarters where practical skills training on human rights monitoring, investigations and reporting were covered. The participants included human rights defenders and select civil society organizations
Protection of the human rights of people deprived of their liberty, including those sentenced to death or detained on political grounds, through weekly visits to government or opposition-run detention facilities across the country and sustained	30	Consultative meetings were undertaken during regular weekly visits to prisons and detention facilities (3 to 4 times per month per field office). Engagement and advocacy with local authorities to ensure compliance with international human rights standards continued throughout the reporting period. The higher output was

engagement with relevant national stakeholders through 20 consultative meetings and 11 sensitization workshops for relevant national stakeholders, including women's representatives

due to the improved access to the Juba prison authority after a long period of denial

In addition, UNMISS organized national human rights forums on a quarterly and a monthly basis in field locations to consult on and discuss key human rights concerns and remedial mechanisms related to the administration of justice and the rule of law. Since April 2020, the national human rights forum convened on a weekly basis to deliberate on COVID-19-related human rights concerns in South Sudan

11 Sensitization training sessions were conducted for 495 participants, including 101 women, on the administration of justice, protection of the rights of suspects in detention and the rights of prisoners, to key rule of law actors. The participants were selected from the South Sudan National Police Service, the National Prison Service, judges, prosecutors, traditional chiefs, community leaders, social workers, and women's and youth groups

Provision of technical support for legal reforms aimed at reducing the number of persons in prolonged and arbitrary detention in national prisons, including through alternatives to detention

Yes UNMISS continued to provide technical support for amendment of the National Security Act and the SPLA Act with comprehensive input aimed at reducing the number of persons in prolonged and arbitrary detention in security forces' detention facilities. However, the Transitional National Legislative Assembly did not enact any of the proposed security bills' amendments during the reporting period

Provision of support in enhancing the knowledge base and skills of statutory and customary courts, law enforcement and the judiciary to protect, respect and fulfil human rights and the rule of law through training and the conduct of 10 sensitization workshops across the country

Yes UNMISS provided support in enhancing the knowledge base and skills of local stakeholders to achieve the rule of law across the country. In Lakes, Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, UNMISS, as part of its support to peace conferences to reduce violence related to cattle raiding, included presentations to the traditional and customary leaders and state-level government officials on the statutory jurisdiction of customary courts. This was to ensure that all agreements arising from those peace conferences complied with national and human rights laws

Provision of support in building the knowledge and reinforcing the skills of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and other parties on human rights and international humanitarian law standards, including regarding sexual violence and child rights, through monthly coordination meetings, monthly engagement and the conduct of 11 training sessions

Yes Monthly engagements were held with the South Sudan People's Defence Forces personnel, key SPLA-IO officials and the South Sudan National Police Service. Engagements with the National Salvation Front were held less frequently (approximately every 2 months). Technical advice was extended to all the above-mentioned parties to the conflict in the form of mentoring key personnel mandated to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence and the provision of relevant knowledge and resources, including copies of command orders on conflict-related sexual violence to enable them to perform their duties. It produced new or reinvigorated commitments on the

		prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence by all four parties to the conflict. As a result, two new command orders were issued by Riek Machar (July and December 2019), three command orders by the National Salvation Front (July and August 2019 and February 2020), and one action plan on addressing conflict-related sexual violence by the South Sudan National Police Service (November 2019)
	12	Training sessions were conducted in various locations across the country, including Aweil, Diel, Juba, Kuacjok, Lankien, Wun Lit, Yambio and Yei, on conflict-related sexual violence prevention and response, including obligations stemming from the action plans of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and SPLA-IO on conflict-related sexual violence. The sessions were attended by 428 senior personnel from the People's Defence Forces and SPLA-IO, including 30 women
Monitoring of transitional justice processes and accountability measures taken by government actors and armed forces through the continuous provision of technical assistance, advice and support to the judiciary and other rule of law institutions; reporting, provision of recommendations and organization of sensitization activities, including 10 workshops, on international, regional and national justice mechanisms and the administration of justice for relevant national stakeholders and civil society in order to promote compliance with international standards of due process, transparency and independence; and organization and conduct of 10 sensitization activities aimed at promoting an environment conducive to the implementation of transitional justice processes	10	Workshops and sensitization activities were conducted on international, regional and national justice mechanisms and the administration of justice for relevant national stakeholders and civil society representatives in Juba, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei UNMISS continued the monitoring of the implementation of the transitional justice provisions of the Revitalized Agreement through engagement and meetings with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission. Additional technical support was provided to the specialized committees of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly on the incorporation of international crimes into the South Sudan legal framework
Provision of technical assistance, expert advice and enhanced partnership with the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations, including women's groups, youth groups, community and religious leaders, human rights defenders and journalists, to reinforce their watchdog capacities and foster an environment conducive to the exercise of fundamental freedoms through the conduct of 10 tailored training sessions, 20 awareness-raising activities and 5 human rights forums	10	Tailored training sessions on human rights monitoring and advocacy were conducted for the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, the South Sudan Human Rights Defenders Network and civil society organizations, including women's groups, youth groups, community and religious leaders, human rights defenders and journalists to enhance their capacity to monitor, document and advocate the promotion and protection of human rights in all field offices. The partners were also provided with practical skills on interviewing, advocacy and protection of witnesses and sources. A total of 381 partners participated in the sessions, including 125 women

		<p>In addition, UNMISS provided technical and logistical support to the interministerial committee on international mechanisms led by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to implement, document and update the matrix of the universal periodic review recommendations for South Sudan. The interministerial committee, with technical support from UNMISS, carried out public consultations on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. The national reports on those Conventions were subsequently submitted in compliance with the treaty body reporting obligations</p>
	20	<p>Awareness-raising activities on human rights were undertaken for civil society organizations, including women's groups, youth groups, community and religious leaders, human rights defenders and journalists, to enable the partners to advocate and stand up for the rights of others</p> <p>To enhance advocacy on the human rights concerns identified, UNMISS provided technical and logistical support for the human rights forums held on a monthly basis in the field offices and quarterly in Juba. The forums were co-chaired by South Sudan Human Rights Commission and civil society organization representatives under the patronage of the Vice-President of South Sudan, James Wani Igga, with wide participation of different stakeholders, including representatives from government authorities, organized forces, civil society organizations, the media and other international and United Nations partners</p> <p>The human rights forums were suspended following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. UNMISS nevertheless maintained contact through virtual weekly meetings with the co-Chairs and select civil society organizations</p>
<p>Provision of technical support and expert advice to the judicial, military justice and other institutional mechanisms, as well as civil society organizations, to strengthen the fight against impunity, in particular regarding conflict-related sexual violence</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS continued to coordinate with national justice actors to ensure accountability for alleged serious human rights violations, especially in areas where the justice chains are absent. In addition, sensitization programmes of populations on reporting human rights violations, with a focus on conflict-related sexual violence and referral mechanisms, were conducted</p>
<p>Provision of technical assistance towards the establishment and operationalization of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS continued its engagement with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs towards the revitalization of the technical committee in charge of drafting legislation for the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing, to explore the need for further sensitizations and consultations prior to developing draft legislation. The progress was, however, affected by significant delays in</p>

Promotion of the UNMISS mandate and the Mission's impartiality, work, achievements and success stories related to monitoring, verification and reporting on human rights through the production of multimedia and print products, including regular monthly radio programming and videos	Yes	the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of advocacy and support to the Government as a party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and other relevant instruments governing explosive weapons to monitor, investigate, verify and report on suspected cluster strikes and the utilization of other conventional weapons in violation of international law and treaties	Yes	<p>24 audiovisual stories, 37 digital news and feature stories, and 14 photography albums focusing on the Mission's human rights activities were produced and distributed. In addition, 10,000 copies of the UNMISS mandate, including its human rights monitoring and verification role, were disseminated to local audiences. Radio Miraya produced and broadcast 40 "Know Your Rights" programmes and featured human rights defenders on daily news and current affairs shows throughout the year</p> <p>Representatives of the national mine action authority attended 3 international conferences, with the technical and administrative support of UNMISS, aimed at raising awareness of the country's progress towards compliance with international treaties, as follows: (a) the Ninth Meeting of State Parties to the Convention of Cluster Munitions, in Geneva (September 2019); (b) the Fourth Review Conference of the State Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, in Oslo (November 2019); and (c) the twenty-third International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers, in Geneva (February 2020)</p> <p>The national mine action authority held side events at the Fourth Review Conference and the twenty-third International Meeting of National Mine Action Programme Directors and United Nations Advisers to brief Member States and others on their plans to complete the clearance of all known mine fields and cluster strike areas by July 2026</p>
Provision of advocacy for and monitoring of adherence to the rule of law and international human rights standards by the South Sudan National Police Service and other actors associated with the administration of justice in all states through monthly planning and coordination meetings and daily engagement on prolonged/arbitrary detentions and violence against women, children and other vulnerable groups, including sensitization of the South Sudanese National Police Service, the National Prison Service, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the judiciary, on human rights, international humanitarian law and professional ethics, in strict compliance	1,082	<p>Members of the South Sudan National Police Service were sensitized through 17 targeted workshops on human rights, international humanitarian law and professional ethics, in strict compliance with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy</p> <p>In addition, regular monthly planning and coordination meetings and daily engagement on human rights-related issues were conducted with the South Sudan National Police Service and representatives of other law enforcement agencies in all field offices</p>

with the United Nations human rights due diligence policy

<p>Development and implementation of a nationwide communications campaign to raise awareness among the general public and civil society organizations on combating impunity for abuses and violations of human rights: (a) public service announcements and 40 human rights-focused programmes broadcast on Radio Miraya; (b) promotion of awareness among vulnerable groups and the general public of the protection of civilians mandate regarding sexual and gender-based violence and the Mission's role in providing impartial monitoring and verification of and reporting on such violence, through the conduct of 6 outreach activities and the production of multimedia products, including 18 digital news/feature stories, 12 audiovisual stories and 5 photography albums; (c) provision of 2 outreach events and multimedia products to raise awareness of the Day of the African Child and International Women's Day, highlighting the need for combating impunity for abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law; (d) conduct of outreach and a multimedia awareness-raising campaign across 10 regions through UNMISS field offices to mark Human Rights Day and the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign; (e) engagement with the media through press conferences and press releases and the production of multimedia products to publicize reports from UNMISS and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the human rights situation in South Sudan; and (f) promotion of the Mission's mandate and its impartiality, work, achievements and success stories related to the monitoring and verification of and reporting on human rights through the production of multimedia products, including video, radio, photography and social media products</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>40</p> <p>37</p> <p>24</p> <p>14</p> <p>7</p> <p>9</p> <p>8</p>	<p>The Mission conducted a continuous advocacy and awareness campaign targeting all audiences, including civil society, on human rights abuses and violations and the need to combat impunity</p> <p>Item (a):</p> <p>Human rights programmes were produced and broadcast, and human rights defenders were featured throughout the reporting period on daily news and current affairs shows</p> <p>Item (b):</p> <p>The following activities were undertaken by UNMISS, focusing on human rights and the Mission's role in combating sexual-based gender violence:</p> <p>Digital news/feature stories</p> <p>Audiovisual stories</p> <p>Flickr albums</p> <p>Outreach events were held to celebrate the 16 Days of Activism campaign in 7 field locations (Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Kuacjok, Malakal, Rumbek and Torit)</p> <p>Item (c):</p> <p>Events were held to mark International Women's Day in 9 field locations (Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Kuacjok, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit, Yambio and Yei) and multimedia products were produced. A "Family Open Day" in Juba was held on the theme of celebrating children in South Sudan, with 20 secondary schools participating (approximately 1,500 participants, including 800 students). However, a specific event to commemorate the Day of the African Child was unable to be held owing to COVID-19 restrictions</p> <p>Item (d):</p> <p>International Human Rights Day and 16 Days of Activism events were held in 8 field locations (Bor, Bentiu, Juba, Kuacjok, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit and Wau). In addition, an inter-secondary school volleyball tournament for girls was organized in Yei and a panel discussion on affirmative action was organized in Juba. Four digital news stories, 2 audiovisual stories and 3 photography albums were produced and distributed</p> <p>Item (e):</p> <p>Press statements were published and assistance was provided to OHCHR in the release of public reports,</p>
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jointly by UNMISS and OHCHR, including facilitating press conferences and providing video/photography and digital news coverage. Human rights issues were also raised during 6 press conferences of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, which was broadcast live on Radio Miraya

Item (f):

With regard to human rights activities, UNMISS produced:

- 24 Audiovisual stories
- 37 Digital news and feature stories
- 14 Photography albums

In addition, 10,000 copies of the UNMISS mandate, including its human rights monitoring and verification role, were disseminated to the local population

The higher outputs were attributable in part to the favourable political developments, which resulted in improved access and an increase in outreach activities. In addition, the Mission made consistent efforts to deploy international Public Information Officers to field locations to produce additional stories, photos and videos from diverse and remote locations and to provide multimedia training and ongoing intensive mentoring of field international and national staff

Provision of technical support to enable the referral of cases to national authorities, ensure adequate conditions of detention for cases of sexual and gender-based violence and other serious human rights violations and address reports of suspected human rights abuses in facilities operated by the National Prison Service

Yes

UNMISS conducted an assessment of Wau Central Prison to identify areas of improvement with respect to compliance with the minimum standards of detention. Following a similar assessment conducted for Bentiu Central Prison in the previous reporting period, a quick-impact project was completed to reduce overcrowding and ensure adherence to international standards of detention

Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNMISS sensitized National Prison Service leadership on COVID-19 preparedness and response measures and provided technical support to the National Prison Service in developing a COVID-19 action plan focusing on three key areas: (a) education outreach and hygiene; (b) decongestion and early releases; and (c) reducing admissions. In support of the plan, UNMISS provided technical assistance to identify and expand categories of prisoners for urgent release to aid prison decongestion

Provision of technical support for a model case management system to track the progress of cases throughout the justice system to, inter alia, identify prolonged and arbitrary detention and improve efficiency

Yes

Building upon its assistance to develop and launch the automated database of prisoners, UNMISS provided technical support to advance the expansion of the case management system to other prisons in South Sudan. More specifically, UNMISS supported training for

and coordination along the entire justice chain

Database Officers of the National Prison Service, in coordination with UNDP

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 No increase in the confirmed number of violations and abuses committed against women, including sexual and gender-based violence (2017/18: 160; 2018/19: 254; 2019/20: 200)

145 incidents of conflict-related sexual violence affecting 189 survivors (174 female and 15 male) were reported and verified during the reporting period. This marked a significant decrease compared with the previous reporting period, during which 254 such incidents were reported. The decrease was attributable primarily to the reduction in military confrontations as a result of the implementation of the permanent ceasefire and the Revitalized Agreement, in addition to the reinforced prohibitions on the use of conflict-related sexual violence by parties to the conflict

2.2.2 Reports on conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan by relevant United Nations and non-United Nations actors, including international and national non-governmental and civil society organizations (2017/18: 2; 2018/19: 3; 2019/20: 6)

2 reports were issued by the Mission, in partnership with OHCHR, which covered conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence in South Sudan (a report on Central Equatoria, issued in July 2019, and a report on access to health for conflict-related sexual violence survivors, issued in May 2020). In addition, regular reports of the Secretary-General on South Sudan have dedicated sections on conflict-related sexual violence, while the 2019 report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence ([S/2020/487](#)), dated 3 June 2020, contained a section on South Sudan

The report of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan was issued on 28 April 2020 ([S/2020/342](#)) and the report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan was issued on 31 January 2020 ([A/HRC/43/56](#)). Both reports included chapters on sexual and gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence. Separately, the South Sudan 2019 human rights report issued by the Department of State of the United States of America has a chapter on women that addresses sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements at the national and state levels as a reporting mechanism to detect, prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence, including the organization and conduct of 3 training sessions and 6 meetings of the technical working group on monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements to collect information for the drafting of 4 quarterly reports for submission to United Nations Headquarters on patterns and trends of conflict-related sexual violence	3	Meetings of the technical working group were held in July and October 2019 and March 2020. UNMISS also continued to actively participate in forums led by other United Nations entities, including the South Sudan Protection Cluster and the Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster, both at the national and state levels
	1	Virtual training session was organized in June 2020 with members of the technical working group (UNMISS police's special police team on sexual violence) The lack of additional training sessions and the lower number of meetings were attributable to challenges in

		engaging with relevant partners and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
	4	Quarterly reports to United Nations Headquarters were prepared that analysed trends and patterns, which contributed to the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2020/487)
Organization and conduct of 6 meetings with representatives of the parties to the conflict to monitor and support the implementation of the joint communiqué on addressing conflict-related sexual violence	12	Meetings were conducted with representatives of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the Ministry of Defence to support the implementation of the action plan of the People's Defence Forces on conflict-related sexual violence (launched in March 2019 pursuant to the Joint Communiqué of the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence). Additional meetings were conducted with the South Sudan National Police Service to support the drafting process of its action plan on addressing conflict-related sexual violence, which was launched in November 2019, with technical assistance from UNMISS
Development of guidelines, in collaboration with relevant United Nations country team actors, to enhance national and state-level capacity to effectively investigate, prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence and support victims' rights to justice, reparation and compensation for conflict-related sexual violence incidents	No	The guidelines have not been developed, given that they will be part of a broader accountability strategy. In the meantime, in June 2020, UNMISS agreed with the Minister of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to provide technical support to the Ministry to strengthen the technical capacity of Ministry staff with regard to fact-finding and investigation skills on conflict-related sexual violence. To this end, a project proposal has been drafted. Implementation was expected in the latter part of 2020
In line with Security Council resolution 1960 (2010) on sexual violence against women and children in situations of armed conflict, organization and conduct of 4 meetings of the Joint Consultation Forum to improve coordination among actors for advocacy and response in addressing conflict-related sexual violence	4	Meetings of the Joint Consultation Forum on conflict-related sexual violence were held, in July, August and November 2019 and May 2020. The meetings proved essential for fostering greater information-sharing and dialogue among members and with UNMISS on trends and patterns on conflict-related sexual violence, commitments by parties to the conflict and identification of hotspots of sexual violence
Organization and conduct of 12 awareness-raising events, including 8 workshops, in each region to celebrate the 16 days of activism, in coordination with relevant civil society organizations, to promote the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence	12	Awareness-raising events were held within the framework of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including 9 workshops conducted in Malakal, Rumbek, Wau, Juba, Torit, Aweil, Lankien, Renk and Leer. A total of 753 participants, including 475 women, attended the above-mentioned events, among them religious leaders, internally displaced persons living inside the protection of civilians sites, church youth members, women's associations and community leaders

Provision of technical support to raise the awareness of the members of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces on internal oversight mechanisms and possible implications of conflict-related sexual violence through the conduct of 4 sensitization activities, including dialogues, workshops and training sessions	10	Sensitization activities were conducted, including the provision of technical support to the South Sudan People's Defence Forces oversight committee regarding the action plan on conflict-related sexual violence, which held meetings in August 2019 and January 2020. UNMISS also carried out nationwide training sessions targeting the People's Defence Forces on legal obligations regarding conflict-related sexual violence prevention and response The higher number of initiatives was attributable to momentum reached after the adoption of the action plan of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces on conflict-related sexual violence. As result, 268 People's Defence Forces personnel, including 7 women, were trained
Promotion of the efforts to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children at UNMISS protection of civilians sites and all states in South Sudan through the conduct of 10 community workshops and 4 Radio Miraya broadcasts	34	Awareness-raising workshops were conducted, benefiting 2,110 participants from communities The higher output was due to the prevalence of incidents related to sexual and gender-based violence in and around the protection of civilians sites. It resulted in increased awareness of reporting violations and abuses committed against women, including sexual and gender-based violence
	4	One-hour radio programmes were broadcast on Radio Miraya on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, with a focus on the prevention of violence against women and children

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Improved prevention measures and creation of a protective environment by key actors for children affected by armed conflict, violence, abuse and exploitation

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.3.1 No increase in the number of reported incidents of grave violations against children, such as children associated with armed forces and groups, sexual violence and abuse, attacks in schools and hospitals, abductions and the denial of humanitarian assistance (2017/18: 546; 2018/19: 267; 2019/20: 1,000)

158 incidents affecting 181 children (155 boys and 26 girls) were verified. The United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict verified 3 incidents of attacks on schools and hospitals and denial of humanitarian access, as well as 9 incidents of the military use of schools and hospitals

The lower number of incidents and violations was attributable primarily to the reduction in the level of conflict across the country and to an increase in training and awareness-raising activities and the increased number of child protection focal persons within the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and the opposition forces

2.3.2 Clear functional actions undertaken towards the partial or full implementation of the recommitment agreement of the revised action plan of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces to halt the recruitment and use of children and a

A comprehensive action plan to end and prevent the six grave violations against children in South Sudan was signed by the Government of South Sudan on 7 February 2020 on the occasion of the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict. The Joint Verification Committee, consisting of representatives from the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, the pro-Taban Deng Gai SPLA-IO, the

commitment by SPLM/A-IO to end grave violations against children

pro-Machar SPLA-IO, the South Sudan Opposition Alliance, the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, UNMISS and UNICEF, continued to jointly conducted age-verification exercises and negotiated and facilitated the release of 99 children (96 boys and 3 girls), including 59 from pro-Machar SPLA-IO, 36 from the South Sudan United Front/Army, 2 from the South Sudan Opposition Alliance and 1 each from the People's Defence Forces and the South Sudan National Police Service, during the reporting period

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Monitoring, investigation and verification of grave violations committed against children by armed forces and groups and reporting of such violations to the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, as required under Council resolution 1612 (2005), and to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, including through annual inputs for the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of children in armed conflict	Yes	UNMISS verified 158 incidents of grave violations affecting 181 children (155 boys and 26 girls) through its monitoring investigation and verification mechanism UNMISS submitted 4 global horizontal notes and contributed to the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/74/845-S/2020/525)
Production of quarterly reports on trends of violations of child rights ("global horizontal" notes) in South Sudan (4 such notes expected annually)	4	Quarterly reports on trends of violations of child rights ("global horizontal" notes) in South Sudan were submitted to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, which informed the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/74/845-S/2020/525)
Coordination of child protection activities through the organization of 3 senior-level meetings of the country task force of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict and 6 meetings of the technical working group of the mechanism with child protection stakeholders in Juba	2 2	Meetings of the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict at senior levels were organized to address coordination challenges among child protection stakeholders at the national level. The third meeting could not be held owing to the COVID-19 pandemic The United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict technical-level working group meetings were held to update mission leadership and the humanitarian community on progress made in the protection of children. At those meetings, advocacy priorities and programmatic strategies to advance the children and armed conflict agenda in South Sudan were discussed The lower-than-planned number of meetings held was attributable mainly to the number of other working-level meetings in which technical issues were discussed, namely, the meetings during the visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and to the postponement

		of the technical meetings due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of 2 workshops for the South Sudan People's Defence Forces at the national level and 2 sensitization sessions for child protection actors/partners in Juba at the national level to strengthen the monitoring, verification, analysis and reporting mechanism for grave violations and abuses committed against children, and 19 training sessions at the field office level on child protection issues and grave violations against children for the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, SPLM/A-IO, state and local authorities and civil society organizations	4 41 174	Sensitization sessions were organized in Juba, benefiting 131 participants. The participants included 61 community members, 40 government officials and 30 members of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces Training sessions were organized in all field offices to increase child protection awareness among parties to the conflict and local stakeholders, benefiting 2,114 participants Sensitization sessions were organized in all field offices to increase child protection among community members, which benefitted 13,858 participants
Provision of support for and monitoring of the implementation of the mechanism of the existing military command orders of the South Sudan People's Defence Forces and of punitive orders prohibiting and criminalizing the recruitment and use of children, rape and sexual violence, attacks and occupation/use of schools and hospitals by the armed forces and armed groups in order to increase accountability and fight impunity	Yes	UNMISS continued to provide technical advice to South Sudan People's Defence Forces, SPLA-IO and South Sudan Opposition Alliance leadership in relation to the prevention of and response to the six grave violations. The United Nations country task force on monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict, through the Joint Verification Committee, has unlimited access to all South Sudan People's Defence Forces, SPLA-IO and South Sudan Opposition Alliance barracks and opposition forces settlements for child protection-related activities
Provision of technical support for the development and implementation of juvenile rehabilitation services within the National Prison Service, including for juveniles vulnerable to inclusion in the conflict	Yes	UNMISS supported the National Prison Service in operationalizing the juvenile reformatory in Juba, which was renovated with assistance from an UNMISS quick-impact project in a previous reporting period. That support included: (a) technical support for the development of an operations protocol for juvenile reformatories in South Sudan that implemented the Child Act, 2008, and other national laws and international protocols related to juvenile justice; (b) the facilitation of a workshop to validate the operations protocol; and (c) the facilitation of targeted training for 50 National Prison Service officers to serve as Juvenile Detention Officers Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNMISS provided technical, logistical and coordination support to national justice actors to hold hearings for juveniles detained in the juvenile reformatory in Juba Central Prison. During that period, trials were completed or initiated in 95 cases, resulting in 5 cases being summarily dismissed, 28 juveniles tried and acquitted, and 14 juveniles being tried and convicted

Component 3: creating the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance

Expected accomplishment 3.1: A safe and secure environment to facilitate humanitarian access

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.1.1 No increase in the number of incidents in which humanitarian workers are prevented from accessing affected areas owing to insecurity (2017/18: 148; 2018/19: 650; 2019/20: 1,000)	During the reporting period, 593 incidents involving humanitarian personnel were reported, including 175 incidents of violence against personnel, 128 incidents of violence against assets, 58 active hostilities, 82 bureaucratic impediments, 85 incidents of operational interference, 40 restrictions on movements and 25 COVID-19-related restrictions. In addition, 7 humanitarian staff were killed while carrying out their duties
3.1.2 Kilometres of route verification, clearance operations or convoy escort/route-proving conducted on priority routes and locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors to mitigate threats from landmines and unexploded ordnance and permit freedom of movement for United Nations and humanitarian actors (2017/18: 5,344 km; 2018/19: 6,789 km; 2019/20: 2,500 km)	UNMISS verified, cleared and conducted escort/route-proving along 6,531 kilometres, 882 of which was assessed for landmines and unexploded ordnance, and 5,649 of which was provided with escorts to enhance freedom of movement for mission patrols and humanitarian actors The completion of the survey and clearance of the Pamir-Wunkur-Tonga route in Unity enabled the delivery of humanitarian aid via road from Juba, Central Equatoria, to Malakal, Upper Nile, for the first time since 2013

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of action plans at the field level to enhance access for humanitarian actors through the provision of a safe and secure environment, including in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites	Yes	<p>UNMISS worked closely with humanitarian partners to create the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance through the provision of support for coordination mechanisms and a safe and secure environment for humanitarian operations, upon request and within its capacity. This included the provision of force protection through the military and civil defence assets modality of the Guidelines on the Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief, responding to 68 separate humanitarian requests, for a 74.7 per cent response rate</p> <p>In Wau, through the reinstated state humanitarian committee, UNMISS advocated with the state authorities to guarantee safety and security and support the creation of a protective environment for the return of internally displaced persons. UNMISS engagement enabled the unhindered access of humanitarian personnel for the delivery of services, and a progressive return of internally displaced persons was observed</p> <p>At all protection of civilians sites, UNMISS worked closely with humanitarian partners to update the contingency plans to ensure the safety and security of internally displaced persons and the safe delivery of services by humanitarian actors</p>

Survey and clearance of 750 villages/towns at locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors; verification of helicopter landing sites and airstrips, within 72 hours of tasking by UNMISS; and provision of convoy escorts/route-proving for safer freedom of movement for UNMISS and humanitarian actors	641	Villages/towns in locations prioritized by UNMISS and humanitarian actors were surveyed and cleared, and included the removal of abandoned ordnance and stockpiles from 497 civilian infrastructures, comprising 15 health clinics, 10 schools and 84 water points, as well as churches, marketplaces and other public spaces The lower-than-planned number of surveys and clearance activities was attributable to the suspension of proactive clearance operations in the last quarter of the reporting period owing to COVID-19-related restrictions
	100	Per cent of requests relating to helicopter landing sites and airstrips were addressed within 72 hours
	5,649	Kilometres of patrol escorts were provided to enhance freedom of movement for UNMISS and humanitarian actors. The provision of patrol escort support increased significantly in May and June 2020 as a result of the reprioritization of operations of the mine action teams owing to the restrictions on their survey and clearance operations following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic
21,840 mobile troop-days of the Riverine Unit to facilitate access to protection of civilians sites along the White Nile by United Nations and other humanitarian agencies (2 sites x 35 troops per day x 6 patrols/week for 52 weeks)	7,787	Mobile troop-days were conducted by the Riverine Unit, including 2,936 mobile troop-days for tactical deployment for patrols The lower number of mobile troop-days was attributable to the lower-than-planned number of troops per day on average and to patrol cancellations in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Contribution towards situational awareness of the conflict environment from a local perspective for national and international humanitarian organizations through situational briefings, as requested	Yes	UNMISS participated regularly in humanitarian coordination forums across all states, sharing information gathered during patrols to remote locations where humanitarian partners had no access or a low footprint. For example, in Western Equatoria, UNMISS shared information on the protection concerns of internally displaced persons in Maridi due to the activities of the National Salvation Front and those displaced in Mvolo and other locations owing to the clashes between Dinka cattle herders and the Jur farming community and the presence of SPLA-IO forces. In the latter case, the information was used by humanitarian partners to engage with SPLA-IO authorities to request their soldiers to vacate the homes occupied in Kedibo, which led to the return of more than 3,500 internally displaced persons from Mundri
Conduct of a continuous nationwide multimedia campaign to promote the Mission's mandate, with a particular focus on its impartiality, work and achievements related to the facilitation of the safe	Yes	A continuous multimedia campaign was conducted throughout the year to promote the Mission's mandate, with a particular focus on its impartiality, work and achievements related to the facilitation of the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance, including:

delivery of humanitarian assistance, through the production of multimedia content, including 50 digital news/feature stories, 20 audiovisual stories and 6 multimedia albums, for distribution on United Nations Headquarters and UNMISS platforms as well as to external media, and 40 radio programmes focusing on humanitarian activities in collaboration with non-governmental organization partners	92	Digital news/feature stories
	47	Audiovisual stories
	28	Photography albums
	42	1-hour programmes called “Working Together”, to highlight the work and activities of NGOs and other humanitarian partner organizations, were produced by Radio Miraya
		The higher outputs were attributable in part to the favourable political developments, which resulted in improved access and an increase in outreach activities. In addition, the Mission made consistent efforts to deploy international Public Information Officers to field locations to produce additional stories, photos and videos from diverse and remote locations and to provide multimedia training and ongoing intensive mentoring of field international and national staff

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

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.2.1 No increase in the number of security incidents involving United Nations and designated personnel, assets and installations in and around UNMISS protection of civilians sites (2017/18: 546; 2018/19: 295; 2019/20: 550)

383 incidents were reported, compared with 295 reported during the 2018/19 period. The increase in safety and security incidents directly affecting United Nations personnel, programmes and assets was attributable to a host of infractions, notably stone throwing, assaults, thefts and conflict among internally displaced persons within the protection of civilians sites

3.2.2 No increase in the number of violations of the status-of-forces agreement as it pertains to UNMISS and its personnel, assets and installations throughout South Sudan (2017/18: 229; 2018/19: 171; 2019/20: 230)

265 violations of the Status of Forces Agreement were recorded during the reporting period, representing an increase from 171 in the previous reporting period. This excludes 8 cases of interferences against UNMISS operations by SPLM/A-IO and other armed forces. The number of violations in relation to the imposition of restrictions on movement affecting UNMISS personnel and operations also increased, from 75 to 168, compared with the previous period. Those kinds of violations continued to be the most prevalent type of violations recorded. The increase in the total number of violations, including violations related to restrictions on movement, was attributable to increased access denials by government security forces to some parts of Northern Bahr el-Ghazal between November 2019 and January 2020, during military operations launched by the South Sudan People’s Defence Forces against members of an armed opposition group. In April and May 2020, UNMISS also experienced increased restrictions on its operational patrols owing to measures imposed by the Government in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

3.2.3 United Nations and humanitarian personnel receiving awareness training on landmines/explosive remnants of war as part of training on safe and secure approaches in field environments, Military

UNMISS provided briefing sessions on risk awareness of threats from landmines and explosive remnants of war to 3,052 United Nations and humanitarian personnel, responding to 100 per cent of requests received. The briefing sessions were conducted through the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments and the

Liaison Officer induction training courses and ad hoc requests by mission components and humanitarian partners (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)

Military Liaison Officer induction training course, as well as in response to various ad hoc requests by mission components and humanitarian partners

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Regular engagement with relevant authorities of the Government of South Sudan, at both the national and local levels, regarding the UNMISS mandate and violations of the status-of-forces agreement, including any restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNMISS personnel, impacting the mandate of UNMISS, in order to achieve increased adherence to the provisions of the status-of-forces agreement	Yes 6	57 notes verbales related to various issues, including Status of Forces Agreement violations and land claims against the Mission, were sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation during the reporting period Meetings were held with various government institutions, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Roads and Bridges, the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration and the National Revenue Authority. The meetings addressed issues pertaining to the Status of Forces Agreement and its application, the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, and the UNMISS mandate
Organization of 9 sensitization workshops or events, with the participation of Government representatives, targeting key stakeholders, including officials from justice and security institutions, to increase understanding of the United Nations and to promote respect for the status-of-forces agreement, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and other relevant international conventions	4	Sensitization workshops were organized, some jointly with officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, for officials from the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration, the Directorate of Traffic Police of the South Sudan National Police Service and the Yei Airstrip Interagency Management Authority 5 workshops could not be held owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of awareness training on landmines and explosive remnants of war to United Nations and humanitarian personnel to increase their knowledge of threats and how to operate in a contaminated environment	Yes	Training on landmines and explosive remnants of war was provided to 3,052 humanitarian and United Nations personnel, in order to increase their knowledge of threats and teach them how to operate in a contaminated environment
Dissemination of mine action information and guidance to stakeholders on a monthly basis and provision of targeted maps or information in response to specific requests	Yes	Information, maps and guidance on mine action (including accidents, new or existing threats and operations) were updated and disseminated to stakeholders on a monthly basis. Bespoke maps and information were provided to stakeholders on a regular basis to highlight known hazards in their target areas
895,968 static troop-days to provide security at all UNMISS bases and sites (72	1,099,729	Static troop-days were provided at all UNMISS bases and sites

troops/day x 34 locations (including 14 battalion headquarters, 10 field offices, 6 company operating bases, 2 field office team sites and 2 temporary operating bases) x 366 days)

The higher number of troop-days was attributable to the requirement of more than 72 troops per day to protect each UNMISS base per day to ensure the proper rotation of troops

Provision of advocacy and daily liaison with the relevant national authorities, including immigration officers and airport security actors, on the freedom of movement of United Nations staff, including violations of the status-of-forces agreement

Yes

Daily liaison meetings on freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, the Status of Forces Agreement and related issues were held between United Nations individual police advisers and South Sudan immigration officers and airport security actors. The meetings resulted in improved cooperation with South Sudanese immigration officers and airport security actors

Component 4: supporting the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Institutions established by the Agreement to monitor and coordinate its implementation are supported and effectively functioning

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission meetings are held regularly, with the participation of all parties, to oversee the implementation of the revitalized peace agreement (2017/18: 5; 2018/19: 8; 2019/20: 12)

8 reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission meetings were held during the reporting period. The meetings were suspended in March 2020 owing to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic

4.1.2 All 12 monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism are operational and respond swiftly to complaints of violations of the cessation of hostilities agreement

The Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism consists of 9 monitoring and verification teams, based in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Malakal, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Yei. All 9 teams were operational and responded to complaints of ceasefire violations and conducted regular monitoring of cantonment sites

During the reporting period, 9 Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism board meetings were held until meetings were suspended in March 2020 owing to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. One virtual meeting was held in June 2020

4.1.3 The national Joint Operations Centre in Juba is fully functioning, in line with the peace agreement

The national Joint Operations Centre was not included among the transitional security mechanisms in the Revitalized Agreement. In this regard, the Centre has not been operational since March 2018. However, the Director of the Centre and a few national officers remained present to keep the network architecture in place in anticipation of future resourcing

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Provision of good offices in support of the oversight by the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission of the implementation of the peace agreement

8

Plenary meetings of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission were held with partners, including UNMISS in its capacity as a member of the Board of the Commission. UNMISS provided good

through participation in 12 meetings of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission

offices in support of the Commission's oversight role, underscoring the urgent need to accelerate the implementation of critical tasks in the Revitalized Agreement and calling for demonstrable progress in the implementation of those tasks

The lower-than-planned number of meetings held was owing to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in the cancellation of the meetings planned from March to June 2020

UNMISS also held 24 meetings with the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission to discuss and clarify support for implementation

Promotion of common and coherent support from the international community for the work of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and implementation of the peace agreement through the conduct of 14 preparatory meetings with international and regional partners prior to the meetings of the Commission, 12 diplomatic forums with the diplomatic corps and regular meetings with the African Union liaison office in South Sudan

9 Preparatory meetings were held ahead of the plenary meetings of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission during the reporting period. In addition, consultative meetings were held between UNMISS and international partners to share information and to discuss and ensure coherent regional and international support for the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. These included 1 workshop and liaison and coordination meetings with working level representatives of the Commission and other partners

The lower number of meetings was due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in the cancellation of the plenary meetings of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission planned from March to June 2020

11 Diplomatic forums were held at the ambassadorial level for the Juba-based diplomatic corps to discuss and coordinate effective international support for the peace process and implementation of the UNMISS mandate, to promote coherent support for the work of the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and to identify, discuss and address the bottlenecks and challenges having an impact on the implementation of critical tasks in the Revitalized Agreement

24 Biweekly meetings of the heads of European diplomatic missions were held, with the participation of UNMISS, to discuss political dynamics and issues pertaining to the implementation of key outstanding tasks in the Revitalized Agreement

94 Bilateral good offices engagements were held with representatives of Member States at both the ambassadorial and working level to discuss regional and local political dynamics and to coordinate support for the peace process and the implementation of critical tasks in the Revitalized Agreement

	24	Meetings were held with representatives of the African Union liaison office
	18	Meetings were held with working-level representatives of African Union member States
Provision of advice through consultations with the Transitional Government of National Unity, on an as-needed basis, including the provision of good offices to the parties for the resolution of contentious issues, and provision of support for the formulation of national policies based on transparent, participatory and accountable decision-making, including the participation of women at all levels of governance	Yes	<p>In coordination with the international community, UNMISS advocated trust, transparency and inclusivity in ongoing peace initiatives. In that regard, the Mission regularly engaged with the President, First Vice-President, Vice-Presidents, representatives of key ministries, senior security sector officials and local authorities to encourage the Government's continued participation in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement</p> <p>UNMISS engaged extensively with the Revitalized Agreement institutions responsible for implementing critical tasks to coordinate technical advice and operational support; to advance implementation of critical pre-transitional and transitional tasks; and to encourage the participation of women in decision-making processes. Regular meetings were held throughout the reporting period with senior and working-level representatives of the various institutions, including 37 meetings with the National Pre-Transitional Committee and its successor, the National Transitional Council, to identify bottlenecks and challenges in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and to coordinate the dissemination of information on it. A total of 26 meetings were held with the National Constitutional Affairs Commission to identify potential areas of support and 65 meetings were held with the various security mechanisms to identify areas for UNMISS support and share best practices on issues relevant to their respective mandates in order to address operational constraints having an impact on the delivery of critical tasks in the Revitalized Agreement</p>
Provision of good offices to facilitate effective and continuous engagement and coordination among regional entities and other partners through regular engagement with those partners in support of ensuring sustainable and inclusive peace processes and governance	40	<p>Meetings were held with special envoys, including those of Kenya, South Africa, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States, as well as representatives of IGAD and the European Union, on regional political dynamics and challenges in the implementation of critical tasks in the Revitalized Agreement</p> <p>The Mission also participated in or contributed to an IGAD Council of Ministers summit, an IGAD summit, 5 briefings to the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, including 1 briefing during its visit to Juba in February 2020, and a retreat for the Special Envoys held in Djibouti in October 2019</p>
Organization and conduct of 6 meetings/forums with political parties and	Yes	UNMISS engaged extensively with national stakeholders to promote the opening of political space

<p>national civil society actors, including representatives of women's groups, to promote the opening of the political space and the participation of a broad range of political and civil society actors in political processes, as well as monthly meetings with South Sudanese stakeholders, comprising civil society organizations, faith-based groups, representatives of the disabled, youth groups, women's organizations and academia, to discuss key issues and to encourage and support full and inclusive dialogue and engagement in political processes</p>	5	<p>to a broad range of South Sudanese actors. These included meetings with senior leadership, women and youth representatives of all political parties and opposition groups, including meetings with the Chair of the women's parliamentary caucus, on party perspectives on the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, extension of the pre-transitional period and formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity, as well as preparations for the inaugural political parties' forum to enhance dialogue and trust-building</p> <p>Political forums were organized to promote open political discourse, strengthen confidence and build trust and consensus among parties and peace process stakeholders. These included: (a) a political parties' forum for representatives of all political parties; (b) a leadership follow-up forum; (c) a women's leadership dialogue forum for female leaders of political parties and civil society organizations; (d) an intergenerational dialogue; and (e) a review workshop on the Revitalized Agreement for representatives of all political parties</p>
	48	<p>Political round tables were broadcast on Radio Miraya to provide a platform for national stakeholders to interact and engage constructively with each other on issues affecting the peace process and enhance the awareness of citizens</p>
	21	<p>Other events were organized with various stakeholders, including briefings on the Revitalized Agreement and challenges in its implementation, as well as on grassroots forums; conferences on the implementation of the women's quota in the Revitalized Agreement institutions; federalism; and an intergenerational dialogue to foster trust</p> <p>In addition, UNMISS participated in 63 meetings with South Sudanese stakeholders, comprising civil society organizations, faith-based groups, representatives of organizations for the disabled, youth and women, and academia, to encourage and support full and inclusive dialogue and engagement in political processes; and 38 events, including discussions on the role of community and ethnic organizations in shaping the political discourse; seminars on federalism; and workshops on governance reforms and women's roles in peace processes</p>
<p>Provision of support to the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism, including operational support to monitoring and verification teams, through daily liaison with the Mechanism to coordinate</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS maintained coordination with the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism through weekly coordination meetings at the headquarters level and daily patrol planning meetings at the field level with its monitoring and verification teams. Participation in the weekly</p>

operations and weekly coordination meetings to address issues pertaining to support for the Mechanism

coordination meetings was suspended following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic

In addition, UNMISS attended all 9 meetings of the Board of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism to assess implementation of tasks within its specific area of operations, and 5 of 6 meetings of the Mechanism technical committee to address issues pertaining to implementation of the security arrangements at the operational level. The Mission also held 12 meetings with working-level representatives to coordinate the provision of UNMISS logistical support to operations at the field level

69,120 mobile troop-days spent in integrated teams in support of 12 monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism monitoring the ceasefire and transitional security arrangements (24 soldiers x 12 teams for 20 patrol days each month)

21,005

Mobile troop-days were conducted in integrated teams in support of the monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism

The lower number of mobile troop-days was attributable to the lower actual requirement for troops, owing to the lower number of force protection requests from the Mechanism and to the decrease in the number of patrols in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

Provision of support, including housing, administrative and logistical support, for monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism

Yes

Monitoring and verification teams of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Verification Mechanism were provided with support for their work in 9 locations, including the provision of housing and the use of UNMISS fuel facilities, radios, laptops, vehicles, and communications and medical services

Conduct of a continuous communications campaign in support of the peace process, including 14 awareness-raising activities, among the general public, local authorities, community leaders and representatives of civil society, particularly women's organizations, through the production of promotional outreach materials, multimedia products, including 80 digital news/feature stories, 40 audiovisual stories and 10 multimedia albums, for distribution across United Nations Headquarters and UNMISS digital platforms as well as to external media outlets, and the production of 40 live interactive radio programmes focused on peace and conflict mitigation, as well as regular public service announcements

Yes

A continuous communications campaign was conducted in support of the peace process, including through the following:

25

Awareness-raising events and activities were organized, focusing on conflict mitigation, reconciliation and peacebuilding, targeting all local audiences, including youth, civil society and women's organizations

115

Digital news/feature stories

60

Audiovisual stories

35

Flickr albums

10,000

Mandate flashcards

60,000

Copies of the Revitalized Agreement

121

Interactive radio programmes were produced and broadcast by Radio Miraya, including 25 one-hour peace process programmes called "Democracy in Action", 48 one-hour peace and conflict mitigation programmes called "Peacemakers" and 48 two-hour

		political discussion and analysis programmes called “The Round Table”
		The higher outputs were due in part to the favourable political developments, which resulted in improved access and an increase in outreach activities. In addition, the Mission made consistent efforts to deploy international Public Information Officers to field locations to produce additional stories, photos and videos from diverse and remote locations and to provide multimedia training and ongoing intensive mentoring of field international and national staff
Organization of 5 major public events promoting peace and reconciliation within the country, including a peace concert, a theatre performance and a sporting and/or educational event, reaching out to diverse audiences nationwide to raise awareness of the peace agreement	8	Dedicated campaigns called “Neighbourhood Advocacy for Peace” were organized in 5 locations across the country (1 in Aweil, 3 in Juba, 1 in Kuacjok, 2 in Torit and 1 in Yambio) to promote the UNMISS mandate and raise awareness of the Revitalized Agreement and process. The events brought senior political leaders and thousands of local community members together for direct engagement on the progress of the peace process
Provision of support for the establishment of agreed transitional security arrangements, including the operationalization of the national Joint Operations Centre in Juba, including through the provision of liaison support	Yes	Operation of the national Joint Operations Centre was supported by 5 liaison officers from the Mission (2 each from the military and police components and 1 from the Security and Safety Section) until 31 July 2019. Since the non-operationalization of the Centre, the Mission has visited the Centre on an ad hoc basis to engage with the Director of the Centre and the few national officers present to keep the network architecture in place in anticipation of future resourcing

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Institutionalize the Peace Agreement in the interim and permanent constitutions and complete amendment/drafting of legislation in support of the wider reform agenda in accordance with the Peace Agreement

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.2.1 Adoption of a new permanent constitution by the Transitional Government of National Unity through an inclusive and participatory constitution-making process	No progress was made towards the adoption of a new permanent constitution, as the key conditions for the adoption, namely, the establishment and reconstitution of the National Constitutional Review Commission and the ratification of constitutional amendments, leading to a fully participatory constitutional review process, were not met during the reporting period
4.2.2 Strengthened popular participation in constitutional review processes through the participation of key stakeholders in consultation processes, including civic education and public enlightenment forums	No progress was made on strengthening participation in the constitutional review process owing to the non-establishment of the National Constitutional Review Commission to drive the constitutional review process and related activities forward

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
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Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to the Transitional Government of National Unity, as	Yes	Despite the continued lack of progress in the overall constitutional review process, UNMISS continued to provide technical assistance in the revision of key
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required, in the process of identification, review and drafting of key legislation in line with legislative and constitutional reforms proposed in the peace agreement		legislative acts related to the legislative and constitutional reform agenda proposed in the Revitalized Agreement, including: (a) the Southern Sudan Audit Chamber Act of 2011; (b) the Southern Sudan Anti-Corruption Act of 2009; and (c) the Political Parties Act, 2012
Provision of good offices, advice and support on the establishment and proper functioning of the National Constitutional Review Commission through weekly meetings with representatives of the Transitional Government of National Unity	No	The National Constitutional Review Commission was not established during the reporting period owing to ongoing delays in the adoption of the legislative amendments required to advance the constitutional review process. Regular meetings were held with representatives of the secretariat of the National Constitutional Amendment Committee, which is the body tasked with driving the amendment process, to discuss the status of the draft constitutional amendments bill
Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to the National Constitutional Review Commission on the finalization of a permanent constitution, including on mainstreaming a gender perspective	No	The National Constitutional Review Commission was not established during the reporting period owing to ongoing delays in the adoption of the legislative amendments required to advance the constitutional review process. UNMISS continued to engage with the National Constitutional Amendment Committee to obtain clarity on the status of the legislative amendments that had been submitted to the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs for endorsement and submission to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly
Coordination of international support for the constitutional review process to ensure coherence and consistency in the delivery of assistance through the senior-level consultative forum and a technical consultative group	No	The primary interlocutor responsible for driving the constitutional review process forward, the National Constitutional Review Commission, was not established during the reporting period. Consequently, the planned outputs could not be delivered
Organization of 4 workshops with members of the National Constitutional Review Commission to promote and encourage the adoption of internationally accepted standards and best practices in the permanent constitution-drafting process	No	The National Constitutional Review Commission was not established during the reporting period. Consequently, the planned outputs could not be delivered
Organization of 6 round-table forums with selected target groups of South Sudanese stakeholders, including political parties, civil society organizations, women's groups and youth groups, to raise awareness of key issues informing the public consultation process for the drafting of a permanent constitution and to encourage empowered representation and participation in the process on a widespread basis	No	The planned activities were not implemented because the National Constitutional Review Commission was not established during the reporting period

Provision of advice, technical assistance and support to Parliament and reconstituted oversight bodies to enhance public engagement in the peace process, through 11 meetings/workshops	7	<p>Meetings, public consultations and workshops were held with Parliament and reconstituted oversight bodies to enhance public engagement in the legislative review processes</p> <p>In addition, regular meetings were held with senior parliamentary officials, including party whips, caucus Chairs, women and youth representatives, and specialized committees to encourage proactive engagement with entities tasked with advancing the constitutional reform process</p> <p>The lower number of meetings and workshops held was attributable primarily to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and to delays in the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity, delays in the reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and delays in the establishment of key commissions</p>
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Expected accomplishment 4.3: Elections held in accordance with international standards following the transitional period

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
4.3.1 The National Elections Commission is fully functional, including state and county-level structures, and preparations for elections are progressing according to the timetable agreed upon by all stakeholders	The National Elections Commission was not reconstituted during the reporting period owing to ongoing delays by the parties in implementing the provisions related to the legislative amendments and the reconstitution of key institutions as required under the Revitalized Agreement
4.3.2 Progress towards the creation of an environment that encourages the organization of free, fair, credible, inclusive and transparent elections	No progress was made during the reporting period. The National Elections Commission, which was expected to lead the process, was not reconstituted as required under the Revitalized Agreement

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Organization of monthly meetings with political parties to promote effective and sustained participation in political and electoral processes, to provide advice to ensure their continued engagement in the political transition process and to encourage transparency and tolerance, including respect for and protection of fundamental freedoms and political space	No	<p>During the reporting period, there was no engagement on electoral issues, given the absence of a reconstituted National Elections Commission to lead the electoral process. The Mission nevertheless engaged regularly with all political parties on issues related to the peace process and the transition, as well as the protection of fundamental freedoms</p> <p>The Mission remained engaged with the United Nations country team and international partners regarding the need for a coordinated and coherent approach to encourage implementation by the parties of the applicable provisions of the Revitalized Agreement to create the appropriate conditions to trigger electoral preparations</p>

Provision of support to ensure engagement at the national and subnational levels with key political, civil society and community stakeholders to promote inclusivity and to foster increased representation and participation of women and youth in the electoral process through meetings with representatives of political parties, state authorities and civil society organizations	No	In the absence of an enabling electoral environment and a functional National Elections Commission to take ownership and the lead on electoral issues, UNMISS maintained regular engagement with key political and civil society stakeholders on non-electoral-related issues only
Organization of meetings with female politicians and related platforms to encourage the development and implementation of an action plan to advance women's political involvement and participation	Yes	UNMISS engaged regularly with female parliamentarians, representatives of political parties and civil society to develop plans and strategies to advance women's involvement in party decision-making and to increase representation in key institutions
Organization of weekly meetings with the Board of Commissioners of the National Elections Commission and its technical divisions to provide support and advice on issues related to the implementation of the electoral calendar	No	The planned output was not delivered because the National Elections Commission was not reconstituted as required under the Revitalized Agreement UNMISS undertook an internal review of the legislative framework on elections in South Sudan to identify areas where additional technical assistance and advocacy may be required
Provision of good offices through political engagement and advocacy to local authorities, the National Elections Commission, political parties and other actors to mitigate the risk of election-related violence	No	In the absence of an enabling electoral environment and a functional National Elections Commission to take ownership of and the lead on electoral issues, the planned output was not delivered because the Commission was not reconstituted as required under the Revitalized Agreement

Expected accomplishment 4.4: A safe and secure environment through comprehensive addressing of justice and security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration issues by the Transitional Government of National Unity

Planned indicator of achievement

Actual indicator of achievement

4.4.1 Establishment of the transitional security sector institutions as provided by the revitalized peace agreement and development of a road map for prioritized reforms in the rule of law and security sector during the transition period	The transitional security sector institutions were established and operationalized during the reporting period and achieved some progress in the implementation of the critical tasks in the Revitalized Agreement, including countrywide dissemination of the Revitalized Agreement by the National Pre-Transitional Committee, with support from UNMISS; and in training of cantonment monitors drawn from the South Sudan People's Defence Forces, SPLA-IO and the South Sudan Opposition Alliance by the Joint Military Ceasefire Commission. However, consensus among national stakeholders on the development of key security sector framework policies, including the development of a road map for prioritized reforms, has yet to emerge
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<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of good offices to encourage and support political agreement on justice and security sector reforms, including disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and security sector reform, through regular engagement with the Transitional Government of National Unity, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and corresponding transitional security institutions	Yes	<p>UNMISS continued to utilize its good offices and consistently engaged with senior government officials and mechanisms, including the Ministers of Defence, Interior and Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the National Pre-Transitional Committee and its successor, the National Transitional Council mechanism, to encourage and support political agreements on justice and security sector reforms. The Mission also collaborated with the reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission to ensure consistent messaging with respect to the implementation of the transitional security arrangements</p> <p>With respect to the justice sector reform, the Mission continued to engage with justice sector actors (police, prison system, prosecutors, judiciary and bar association) to promote increased accountability and expanded access to justice</p> <p>With regard to the security sector reform, UNMISS provided direct support to the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board through the provision of the services of a technical consultant to conduct a strategic assessment and review of security sector and defence policy, the provision of technical equipment and assistance in the delivery and dissemination of information on the Revitalized Agreement across the country</p> <p>In coordination with other stakeholders, UNMISS also provided strategic advice and technical assistance in and support for coordination, advocacy and monitoring to the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission</p>
Provision of technical advice to the transitional security institutions established by the revitalized peace agreement to support the implementation of the proposals for revised transitional security arrangements	Yes	<p>UNMISS continued to provide good offices and technical support to the transitional security sector institutions within its capacity, including through the provision of technical support to the Joint Transitional Security Committee to finalize and distribute their training curricula for security sector institutions and to the National Prison Service in respect of a national leadership conference, which brought together state directors of prisons and officials from Prison Service headquarters to discuss the strategic direction of the Prison Service</p>

Component 5: support

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Rapid, effective, efficient and responsible support services for the Mission

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

5.1.1 Percentage of approved flight-hours utilized (excluding search-and-rescue and medical/casualty evacuation) (2017/18: 79 per cent; 2018/19: 78 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 90 per cent)	The Mission utilized 79 per cent of approved flight hours (excluding search and rescue and medical/casualty evacuation)
5.1.2 Average annual percentage of authorized international posts vacant (2017/18: 8.4 per cent; 2018/19: 5.4 per cent; 2019/20: 8 per cent ± 3 per cent)	The actual average annual percentage of authorized international staff posts vacant was 6.6 per cent, and was 6.3 per cent for temporary international staff positions
5.1.3 Average annual percentage of female international civilian staff (2017/18: 26 per cent; 2018/19: 27 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 35 per cent)	The average annual percentage of female international civilian staff was 28 per cent
5.1.4 Average number of calendar days for roster recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: ≤ 101)	The average number of calendar days for roster recruitment was 61
5.1.5 Average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitments, from posting of the job opening to candidate selection, for P-3 to D-1 and FS-3 to FS-7 levels (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: ≤ 120)	The average number of calendar days for post-specific recruitment was 368
5.1.6 Overall score on the United Nations Headquarters environmental management scorecard (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: 100)	Not applicable
5.1.7 Percentage of information and communications technology incidents resolved within the established targets for high, medium and low criticality (2017/18: 94 per cent; 2018/19: 96 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 85 per cent)	The Mission resolved 94 per cent of information and communications technology incidents within established targets for high, medium and low criticality
5.1.8 Compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy (2017/18: 55 per cent; 2018/19: 85 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)	There was an 85 per cent rate of compliance with the field occupational safety risk management policy requirements
5.1.9 Overall score on the United Nations Headquarters property management index (2017/18: 1,840; 2018/19: 1,955; 2019/20: ≥ 1,800)	UNMISS scored 2,000 on the property management index, which is the maximum score possible

5.1.10 Deviation from the demand plan in terms of planned quantities and the timeliness of purchase (2017/18: not applicable; 2018/19: not applicable; 2019/20: ≤ 20 per cent)	The deviation from the demand plan was 5 per cent
5.1.11 Percentage of contingent personnel in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation at 30 June, in accordance with memorandums of understanding (2017/18: 100 per cent; 2018/19: 100 per cent; 2019/20: 100 per cent)	100 per cent of contingent personnel were in standard-compliant United Nations accommodation as at 30 June 2020
5.1.12 Compliance of vendors with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management (2017/18: 95.4 per cent; 2018/19: 96 per cent; 2019/20: ≥ 95 per cent)	The average compliance rate was 96 per cent, based on performance service levels achieved in compliance with United Nations rations standards for delivery, quality and stock management

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Service improvements		
Implementation of the mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy	Yes	UNMISS implemented the Mission-wide environmental action plan, in line with the Administration's environment strategy
Support for the implementation of the Administration's supply chain management blueprint and strategy	Yes	The improvements in supply chain management in UNMISS are progressively addressing Mission-specific challenges. They are resulting in a data-driven approach that includes historical analysis, forecasting and contingency planning; better visibility of the supply chain; the creation of a supply chain management mindset through training and the promotion of integrated activity; and an end-to-end approach to providing support to clients and partners that allows the mission components to effectively implement their mandated tasks. Progress to date under the new structure includes the development of tools that allow for the systematic and objective measurement of performance across the supply chain; coordinated planning with United Nations Headquarters, the Global Service Centre, the Mission Support Centre and the service delivery pillar; investment in fuel mobilization, which has ensured that the Mission maintains sufficient stocks of fuel in critical areas; the effective and efficient management of inventory; the implementation and sustainment of the radio frequency identification project; and improved end-to-end visibility of cargo transported to and stored at the Mission's bases

Aviation services

Operation and maintenance of 27 aircraft (8 fixed-wing, 19 rotary-wing)		UNMISS maintained a fleet of 27 aircraft, comprising:
	8	Fixed-wing aircraft
	19	Rotary-wing aircraft
Provision of 19,873 planned flight-hours (15,253 from commercial providers and 4,620 from military providers) for all services, including passenger, cargo, patrols and observation, search-and-rescue and medical/casualty evacuation	15,703	Flight hours were flown, comprising:
	11,578	Flight hours from commercial providers
	4,125	Flight hours from military providers
		The reduced flight hours were mainly the result of flight restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, and the non-utilization of the DHC-8 aircraft for a period of three months
Oversight of aviation safety standards for 27 aircraft and 34 airfields and landing sites		UNMISS successfully implemented the oversight of aviation safety standards for:
	27	Dedicated aircraft
	16	Airfields
	18	Helicopter landing sites

Budget, finance and reporting services

Provision of budget, finance and accounting services for a budget of \$1,197.3 million, in line with delegated authority	Yes	The Mission provided budget, finance and reporting services for a budget of \$1,183.4 million, in line with delegated authority
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Civilian personnel services

Provision of human resources services for up to 2,835 authorized civilian personnel (952 international staff, 1,436 national staff and 447 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management in line with delegated authority	Yes	The Mission provided human resources services for an average incumbency strength of 2,677 civilian personnel (859 international staff, 1,379 national staff, 40 temporary positions and 399 United Nations Volunteers), including support for claims, entitlements and benefits processing, recruitment, post management, budget preparation and staff performance management, in line with delegated authority
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Facility, infrastructure and engineering services

Maintenance and repair services for 20 mission sites	Yes	Maintenance and repair services were undertaken in 21 mission sites. One new mission site, Pazau camp, was established
Implementation of 13 construction, renovation and alteration projects	Yes	The Mission implemented 13 major construction, renovation and alteration projects, as well as the upgrade of 2,589 km of main supply routes, 63 km of internal camp roads and 18 bridges, and the maintenance of 15 airfields

		In addition, unplanned operational exigencies (including COVID-19 pandemic mitigation measures such as quarantine and isolation centres and other enhancements to medical facilities) necessitated additional projects to be undertaken, including the upgrade of camp entrance infrastructure in various mission locations, the urgent installation of accommodations for civilian staff whose residences were affected by flooding in the Tomping compound, the rehabilitation of internal roads at United Nations House and the construction of a warehouse in Malakal
Operation and maintenance of 469 United Nations-owned generators and 2 solar power panel plants	Yes	The Mission operated and maintained 313 United Nations-owned generators. Sixty-eight generators, which had passed their economically useful lifespan and had been rendered beyond economical repair, were written off, while an additional 88 generators were in the process of being written off. The solar power farm in Juba became operational in February 2020, while completion of the solar power farm in Wau, which had been delayed owing to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, was completed in November 2020
Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities (42 wells/boreholes and 30 water treatment and purification plants) and 80 wastewater treatment plants	Yes	The Mission operated and maintained United Nations-owned water supply and treatment facilities consisting of 42 boreholes and 22 water treatment and purification plants, as well as 80 wastewater treatment plants. The lower number of water treatment plants reflects a number of aged water treatment plants that were decommissioned, to be replaced by simpler, modern systems
Provision of waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, in 10 field offices	Yes	Waste management services, including liquid and solid waste collection and disposal, were provided at all applicable sites in all field offices
Fuel management services		
Management of supply and storage of 55.2 million litres of petrol (20,689,125 for air operations, 87,349 for marine operations, 4,046,698 for ground transportation and 30,409,609 for generators and other facilities) and of oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities in 15 locations	50.4 million	<p>Litres were consumed, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 17.6 million litres for air operations; (b) 0.1 million litres for marine operations; (c) 3.6 million litres for ground transportation; (d) 29.1 million litres for generators and other facilities <p>The Mission supplied oil and lubricants across distribution points and storage facilities at 14 locations. The distribution point at Durupi, the regional protection force base, was not completed within the targeted time frame owing mainly to a prolonged delay in securing the land for the mobilization of the distribution point</p>

Geospatial, information and telecommunication technologies

Provision of and support for 5,039 handheld portable radios, 2,828 mobile radios for vehicles and 416 base station radios	Yes	UNMISS maintained and supported 4,877 handheld portable radios, 2,278 mobile radios for vehicles and 223 base station radios The lower-than-projected number of handheld, mobile and base station radios was due primarily to the late delivery of replacement equipment
Operation and maintenance of 23 FM radio broadcast stations and 6 radio production facilities	Yes	UNMISS operated and maintained 23 FM radio broadcast stations and 6 radio production facilities
Operation and maintenance of a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 46 very small aperture terminals, 36 phone exchanges and 81 microwave links, and provision of 1,363 portable satellite and mobile phone service plans	Yes	UNMISS maintained a network for voice, fax, video and data communication, including 55 very small aperture terminals, 35 telephone exchanges and 96 microwave links The additional deployments of very small aperture terminals were in support of the Public Information Office and to establish information and communications technology systems and services in the new field office at Kodok. In addition, the expanded Wi-Fi coverage and radio frequency identification for supply chain management tracking required the deployment of additional microwave links The Mission also provided 2,400 satellite and mobile phone service plans. The increased demand for mobile and portable satellite services in the Mission was due primarily to the provision of support to staff telecommuting within the Mission's area of operations and staff residences owing to the COVID-19 pandemic
Provision of and support for 4,631 computing devices and 490 printers for an average strength of 5,517 civilian and uniformed end users, in addition to 1,067 computing devices and 238 printers for connectivity of contingent personnel, as well as other common services	Yes	The Mission provided support for a total of 5,082 computing devices and 665 multifunctional printers
Support for and maintenance of 41 local area networks and wide area networks at 41 sites	Yes	UNMISS supported and maintained 45 local area networks and 32 wide area networks Mission-wide
Analysis of geospatial data covering 644,329 km ² , maintenance of topographic and thematic layers and production of 9,600 maps	No	UNMISS supported the analysis of geospatial data covering 644,329 km ² and the production of 6,250 maps in the Mission. The lower-than-planned output was due to the COVID-19 pandemic, wherein users were encouraged to utilize the newly developed digital maps available through intranet-based web map services

Medical services

<p>Operation and maintenance of United Nations-owned medical facilities (10 level I clinics, 1 level I-plus clinic/dispensary with operation theatre capability) and support for contingent-owned medical facilities (27 level I clinics, 7 forward medical teams, 7 formed police unit level I hospitals, 6 level II hospitals (including 2 level II-plus hospitals in Juba)) and maintenance of contractual arrangements with 7 hospitals (3 level III hospitals in Kampala and 4 level IV hospitals in Nairobi)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS operated and maintained 10 United Nations-owned level I clinics, in Aweil, Bentiu, Bor, Kuacjok, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Juba (Tompson), and 1 level I-plus clinic at United Nations House with an operating theatre</p> <p>UNMISS provided support for 31 contingent-owned level I clinics and 7 forward medical teams and 7 formed police unit clinics, 4 level II contingent-owned hospitals, in Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Wau, and 1 level II-plus hospital in Juba</p> <p>UNMISS maintained contractual arrangements with 3 level III hospitals in Kampala and 4 level IV hospitals in Nairobi</p>
<p>Maintenance of medical evacuation arrangements to 5 level II hospitals inside the mission area (Bor, Bentiu, Juba, Malakal and Wau) and 7 hospitals outside the mission area (3 level III in Uganda and 4 level IV in Kenya), including air evacuation and air ambulance arrangements, and arrangements in the event of mass casualty for evacuation to 3 hospitals in Egypt through a letter-of-assist agreement</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS maintained and implemented Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all UNMISS locations, including to level III and level IV hospitals in Uganda and Kenya. The Mission handled 33 medical evacuation cases and 1 casualty evacuation case at level II hospitals within the Mission and transported 23 medical evacuation cases to level III and level IV facilities in Kampala and Nairobi</p> <p>In addition, an arrangement was put in place in the event of mass casualty for evacuation to a hospital in Cairo</p>

Supply chain management services

<p>Provision of planning and sourcing support for the acquisition of goods and commodities with an estimated value of \$195.9 million, in line with delegated authority; receipt, management and onward distribution of up to 26,000 tons of cargo within the mission area; and management, accounting and reporting of property, plant and equipment, financial and non-financial inventories and equipment below threshold, with a total historical cost of \$391.7 million, in line with delegated authority</p>	<p>\$182.0 million</p> <p>15,136 tons</p> <p>\$400.5 million</p>	<p>In acquisition of goods where planning and sourcing support was provided</p> <p>Of cargo received; the Mission managed the onward distribution within the mission area</p> <p>The lower-than-planned output was due mainly to challenges in road cargo movement as a result of a prolonged rainy season and restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>In value of inventory holdings as of 30 June 2020</p>
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Uniformed personnel services

<p>Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of a maximum strength of 19,023 authorized military and police personnel (242 military observers, 431 military staff officers, 16,327 contingent personnel, 703 United Nations police officers and 1,320 formed police personnel) and 78 government-provided personnel</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>219</p> <p>419</p> <p>14,140</p>	<p>Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 16,637 military and police personnel was accomplished, comprising:</p> <p>Military observers</p> <p>Military staff officers</p> <p>Military contingent personnel</p>
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	638	United Nations police officers
	1,148	Formed police personnel
	73	Government-provided personnel
Inspection and verification of and reporting on contingent-owned major equipment and self-sustainment compliance for 43 military and formed police units at 17 sites	Yes	Inspections of contingent-owned equipment for all military and formed police units were undertaken in compliance with the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual
Supply and storage of rations, combat rations and bottled water for an average strength of 16,146 military contingent and formed police personnel at all UNMISS locations	15,288	Personnel were supplied with rations, comprising an average of 14,140 military contingent personnel and 1,148 formed police personnel Combat rations and water were stored and supplied for an average of 19,314 personnel, comprising 638 United Nations police personnel, 219 military observers, 2,677, civilian personnel, 73 government-provided personnel, 1,148 formed police personnel, 419 military staff officers and 14,140 military contingent personnel
Support for the processing of claims and entitlements for an average strength of 17,019 military and police personnel and 70 government-provided personnel	Yes	The verification reports for all UNMISS units that served as a basis for the calculations of the reimbursements owed to troop- and police-contributing countries were submitted
Vehicle management and ground transportation services		
Operation and maintenance of 2,020 United Nations-owned vehicles (950 light passenger vehicles, 429 special purpose vehicles, 16 ambulances, 44 armoured vehicles and 581 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments), 5,115 contingent-owned vehicles and 10 workshop and repair facilities, as well as the provision of transport and shuttle services	Yes	UNMISS operated and maintained 1,876 United Nations-owned vehicles, comprising 947 light passenger vehicles, 427 special purpose vehicles, 22 ambulances, 45 armoured vehicles and 435 other specialized vehicles, trailers and attachments, as well as 4,200 contingent-owned vehicles and 13 workshop and repair facilities. In addition, transport and shuttle services were provided The lower number of other specialized vehicles was due mainly to the write-off of those vehicles that were obsolete and unserviceable but that were yet to be replaced. The lower number of contingent-owned vehicles was due primarily to delays in the deployment of some military contingent units
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for all personnel in the mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for all personnel in the mission area
24-hour close protection for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services, on a 24/7 basis, were provided to senior mission staff and high-level officials

Mission-wide site security assessments, including residential surveys for 1,655 residences	Yes	Security risk assessments, including residential surveys, were conducted for 885 residences. The lower output was due to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic
Conduct of 2,167 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for mission staff and induction security training and primary fire training/drills for new mission staff	Yes	A total of 1,750 security awareness information and training sessions were conducted, including the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments training, fire training sessions and drills and evacuation procedures

Conduct and discipline

Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, monitoring of investigations and disciplinary action

The Mission conducted training and briefing sessions for approximately 5,526 UNMISS personnel, including military, police and civilian personnel, including a workshop for 36 national Investigating Officers and training-of-trainers sessions for uniformed personnel, which resulted in more than 25,000 (taking rotations into account) uniformed personnel receiving in-mission training on United Nations standards of conduct, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse

In close collaboration with members of the national Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Task Force, the Mission undertook visits to 5 states (Kwajalein, Rumbek, Aweil, Torit and Yambio) to evaluate and support the established community-based complaints mechanisms and to ensure that the mechanisms remained effective and that the managers of the mechanisms were appropriately informed of their duties and responsibilities

During the reporting period, 91 allegations of unsatisfactory conduct were received. They were processed in accordance with the applicable policies and within the required timelines. Of the 91 allegations received, 7 were assessed as allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse

HIV/AIDS

Operation and maintenance of 7 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for mission personnel and conduct of a sensitization programme on HIV and other communicable diseases, including peer education, for mission personnel

The Mission operated and maintained 7 counselling centres for HIV/AIDS, including 4 roaming services

UNMISS sensitized 3,591 mission personnel on HIV and other communicable diseases through induction training, 6,268 personnel through awareness training and 24,374 personnel during the commemoration of World AIDS Day in 2019

16,109 personnel received voluntary confidential counselling and testing services for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and 58 peer educators and 30 counsellors received training. In addition, 137 personnel were trained as HIV post-exposure prophylaxis kit custodians

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	9 973.9	10 253.4	(279.5)	(2.8)
Military contingents	490 766.5	487 455.7	3 310.8	0.7
United Nations police	29 514.0	30 468.1	(954.1)	(3.2)
Formed police units	32 812.8	31 416.2	1 396.6	4.3
Subtotal	563 067.2	559 593.4	3 473.8	0.6
Civilian personnel				
International staff	193 605.6	201 070.8	(7 465.2)	(3.9)
National staff	63 774.7	66 100.4	(2 325.7)	(3.6)
United Nations Volunteers	22 542.9	24 610.4	(2 067.5)	(9.2)
General temporary assistance	8 100.6	8 206.1	(105.5)	(1.3)
Government-provided personnel	3 051.9	3 313.4	(261.5)	(8.6)
Subtotal	291 075.7	303 301.1	(12 225.4)	(4.2)
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	365.9	326.2	39.7	10.8
Official travel	3 838.6	2 779.4	1 059.2	27.6
Facilities and infrastructure	108 155.6	114 235.1	(6 079.5)	(5.6)
Ground transportation	12 968.3	11 853.8	1 114.5	8.6
Air operations	114 556.5	98 532.6	16 023.9	14.0
Marine operations	2 064.7	1 951.6	113.1	5.5
Communications and information technology	28 953.9	32 021.0	(3 067.1)	(10.6)
Medical	1 958.7	6 964.0	(5 005.3)	(255.5)
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	54 942.2	49 450.4	5 491.8	10.0
Quick-impact projects	1 500.0	1 490.6	9.4	0.6
Subtotal	329 304.4	319 604.7	9 699.7	2.9
Gross requirements	1 183 447.3	1 182 499.2	948.1	0.1
Staff assessment income	24 971.7	25 664.0	(692.3)	(2.8)
Net requirements	1 158 475.6	1 156 835.2	1 640.4	0.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	1 183 447.3	1 182 499.2	948.1	0.1

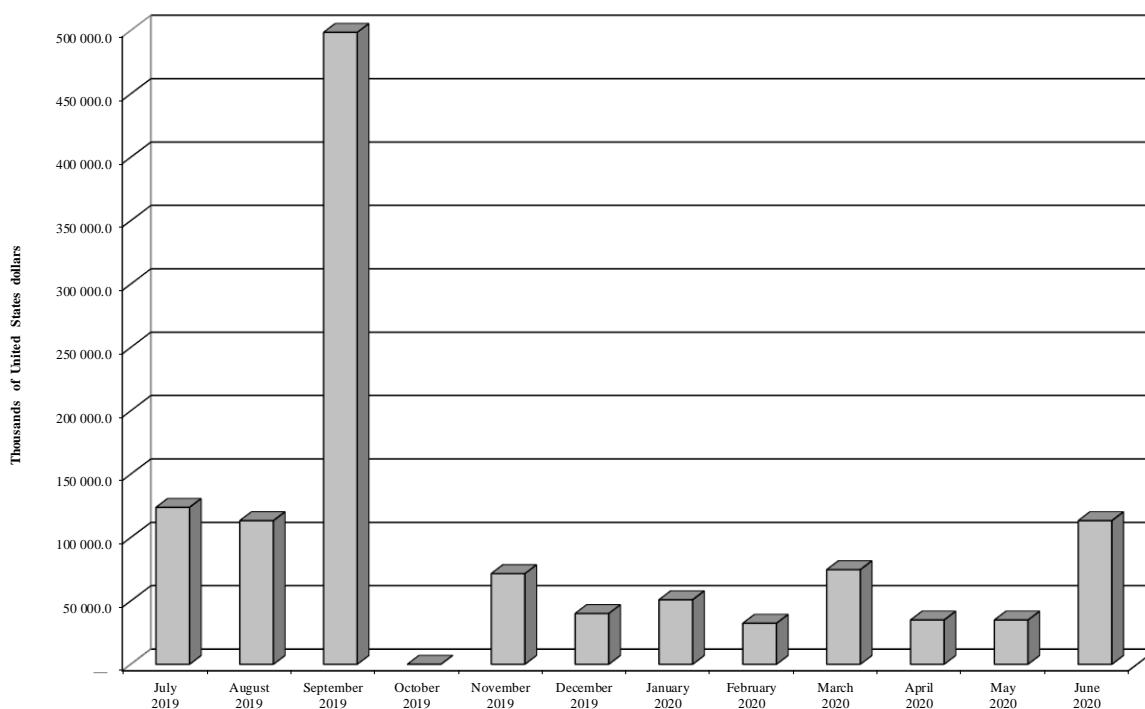
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	Redeployment	Revised distribution
I. Military and police personnel	563 067.2	(2 636.0)	560 431.2
II. Civilian personnel	291 075.7	12 225.4	303 301.1
III. Operational costs	329 304.4	(9 589.4)	319 715.0
Total	1 183 447.3	–	1 183 447.3
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			1.0

73. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group II, civilian personnel, to cover increased requirements for: (a) international staff, owing mainly to an increase in the post adjustment multiplier and to higher common staff costs; (b) national staff, due mainly to a higher actual monthly danger pay rate and to higher common staff costs; and (c) United Nations Volunteers, owing mainly to an increase in programme support costs payable to UNDP. The redeployment of funds from group I, military and police personnel, was possible mainly because of lower requirements under the military contingents and formed police units classes, while the redeployment of funds from group III, operational costs, was possible mainly because of lower requirements under the air operations class.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



74. The higher expenditures in September 2019 were attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for the entirety of the 2019/20 period for: (a) standard troop and formed police unit cost reimbursement; and (b) contingent-owned equipment costs for military contingents and formed police units.

D. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Investment revenue	4 302.9
Other/miscellaneous revenue	1 904.3
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	5 623.0
Total	11 830.2

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Major equipment	
Military contingents	101 773.6
Formed police units	6 217.0
Subtotal	107 990.6
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	55 711.1
Formed police units	3 892.2
Subtotal	59 603.3
Total	167 593.9

<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.5	1 July 2017	26 May 2017
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 July 2017	26 May 2017
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	5.3	1 July 2017	26 May 2017
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0–4.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	875.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) ^b	59 468.4
Total	60 343.4

^a Represents radio frequency fees.^b Includes the estimated land lease cost in the amount of \$50,406,000.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	(\$279.5)	(2.8%)

75. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the sharing of accommodations, which increased requirements for mission subsistence allowance. The budget estimates had been based on the assumption that each military observer would occupy a unit of accommodation, rather than share.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$3 310.8	0.7%

76. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower costs for: (a) rations, owing primarily to new contractual arrangements that came into effect during the reporting period, resulting in lower costs for outbound delivery transportation, food rations, bottled water, warehouse charges and rental of refrigerators; and (b) standard troop cost reimbursement, owing mainly to the lower actual average deployment of 14,140 military contingent personnel, compared with the funded level of 14,613 military contingent personnel provided for in the approved resources for the 2019/20 period. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for: (a) contingent-owned major equipment, owing primarily to retroactive payments for a total amount of \$7.1 million made to two troop-contributing countries following the conclusion and signing of the respective memorandums of understanding; (b) contingent-owned equipment self-sustainment, owing mainly the better-than-anticipated performance standards of self-sustaining equipment brought to the Mission by the troop-contributing countries; (c) freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing mainly to the deployment and repatriation of contingent-owned equipment for which no provisions were made in the approved budget; and (d) mission subsistence allowance, owing primarily to the higher actual average deployment of 419 military staff officers, compared with the funded level of 386 staff officers provided for in the approved resources for the 2019/20 period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	(\$954.1)	(3.2%)

77. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the sharing of accommodations, which increased requirements for mission subsistence allowance. The budget estimates had been based on the assumption that most United Nations police officers would occupy a unit of accommodation, rather than share.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Formed police units	\$1 396.6	4.3%

78. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to new contractual arrangements for rations that came into effect during the reporting period, resulting in lower costs for outbound delivery transportation, food rations, bottled water, warehouse charges and rental of refrigerators. The reduced requirements were offset in part by lower actual deductions for nondeployment, delayed deployment or

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.

deployment of non-functional contingent-owned equipment against formed police reimbursement costs.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	()
International staff	\$7 465.2)	(3.9%)

79. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to an increase in the post adjustment multiplier during the performance period and higher-than-anticipated requirements for common staff costs. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for danger pay, owing mainly to a lower-than-anticipated number of days spent by staff members in the mission area owing to the policy of a reduced footprint in the mission area in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	()
National staff	\$2 325.7)	(3.6%)

80. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a higher actual monthly danger pay rate for national staff and to higher-than-anticipated requirements for common staff costs.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	()
United Nations Volunteers	\$2 067.5)	(9.2%)

81. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to an increase in programme support costs from 8 to 13 per cent effective 1 January 2019 and to higher-than-anticipated monthly living allowances.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	()
General temporary assistance	\$105.5)	(1.3%)

82. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to an increase in the post adjustment multiplier for international staff funded under general temporary assistance during the performance period.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	()
Government-provided personnel	\$261.5)	(8.6%)

83. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the sharing of accommodations, which increased requirements for mission subsistence allowance. The budget estimates had been based on the assumption that most government-provided personnel would occupy a unit of accommodation, rather than share.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Consultants and consulting services	39.7)	10.8%

84. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the cancellation of planned consultancy activities due to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
	\$	%
Official travel	1 059.2)	27.6%

85. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the cancellation of travel for both training and non-training activities due to travel restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$6 079.5)	(5.6%)

86. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) higher fuel mobilization costs in respect of the expansion of fuel storage capacity in some of the field locations; (b) the implementation of a higher-than-planned number of construction projects due to priority projects relating to energy efficiency, road safety, warehousing and inventory management, security and staff living conditions; and (c) the acquisition of additional prefabricated facilities to replace ageing facilities. The increased requirements were offset in part by a delay in the outsourcing of maintenance services and the non-acquisition of planned warehouse shelving and pallet racking materials due to a delay in the completion of warehouse facilities.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$1 114.5	8.6%

87. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower actual average price of \$0.88 per litre for ground transportation fuel, compared with the budgeted price of \$1.05 per litre, and to the lower actual consumption of ground transportation fuel due in part to movement restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher-than-anticipated costs for the acquisition of planned vehicles.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air operations	\$16 023.9	14.0%

88. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) fewer-than-anticipated flight hours for fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, due mainly to flight restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; (b) lower-than-anticipated payments to a vendor due to the application of performance related deductions; and (c) lower costs for petrol, oil and lubricants due to the lower actual average price of \$0.88 per litre for aviation fuel, compared with the budgeted price of \$1.08 per litre, and to the lower actual consumption of aviation fuel due to flight restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic and the non-utilization of the DHC-8 aircraft for a period of three months.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Marine operations	\$113.1	5.5%

89. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-anticipated requirements for sea containers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications and information technology	(\$3 067.1)	(10.6%)

90. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the replacement of ageing communications and information technology equipment, including networking and radio equipment, and to higher-than-anticipated costs for centrally

managed support services. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower requirements for public information and publication services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	(\$5 005.3)	(255.5%)

91. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to a provision in the amount of \$4.0 million for the Mission's share of the United Nations system-wide medical evacuation arrangements and to the acquisition of special medical equipment, including an oxygen generation plant, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	\$5 491.8	10.0%

92. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower requirements for: (a) freight and related services, due primarily to lower cargo movement within the mission area due to a prolonged rainy season, as well as delayed movement of contingent-owned equipment because rotations were suspended in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic; and (b) lower-than-planned mine detection and clearing services, due mainly to restrictions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic that resulted in the Mine Action Service scaling down its operations and initiate stand-down arrangements with the contractors. The reduced requirements were offset in part by the higher-than-planned engagement of individual contractors due to a delay in the outsourcing of engineering-related maintenance services.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

93. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$948,100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2020 amounting to \$11,830,200 from investment revenue (\$4,302,900), other/miscellaneous revenue (\$1,904,300) and the cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$5,623,000).**

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 74/293

(Resolution 74/293)

Decision/request

Action taken to implement decision/request

Also emphasizes the importance of overall budgetary performance in peacekeeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to implement the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly, and to report thereon in the context of the performance reports (para. 14)

Notes with grave concern the threat to life, health, safety and security caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the importance of ensuring the safety, security and health of peacekeeping personnel, maintaining the continuity of critical mandate delivery, including protection of civilians, minimizing the risk of mission activities causing the virus to spread and, where appropriate and within mandates, supporting national authorities, upon their request, in their response to COVID-19, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and other United Nations entities in the country (para. 15)

Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next performance report information on how the Mission has responded and on lessons learned from past and present epidemics and pandemics, and to propose options for improving future preparedness for epidemics and pandemics, including for business continuity (para. 16)

The Mission continually reviews its budgetary performance and implementation of the recommendations of the relevant oversight bodies, while giving due regard to the guidance and recommendations of the General Assembly. The Mission had a budget utilization rate of 99.9 per cent for the 2019/20 period

UNMISS noted the growing magnitude of the COVID-19 pandemic and formulated a contingency plan for the Mission, as well as the United Nations country team and humanitarian NGOs working in South Sudan. Beginning in February 2020, UNMISS took steps to prepare for the onset of the pandemic in South Sudan, including through proactive social-distancing measures and the development of a contingency plan in tandem with the United Nations system-wide response plan. Contingency planning focused on ensuring that the critical activities of the Mission, both mandated tasks and critical business processes, could continue while minimizing possible transmissions of the coronavirus

Additional information on the Mission's response to COVID-19 has been included in the present performance report, including under the section titled "Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic"

The Mission was well positioned to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic at an early stage owing to having some personal protective equipment and other infection protection and control supplies in stock. Those materials had been procured in a prior period as part of preparations that had been made in connection with the Ebola virus disease outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The experience gained from preparations for the possible outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in South Sudan provided a basis for the preparations for the COVID-19 pandemic. The United Nations system-wide coordination mechanisms and response plan, as well as the Mission's contingency plan for the Ebola virus disease, also informed the Mission's preparations for COVID-19. Most important, the tabletop exercises on the contingency plan helped the Mission to better prepare for the COVID-19 pandemic

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

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission is responsible and accountable for the use of its programmatic funds, in line with relevant guidance and bearing in mind the specific context in which the Mission operates, and to include, in his next budget submission and performance report, detailed information on the programmatic activities of the Mission, including on how those activities have contributed to the implementation of mission mandates, on the linkage to the mandates, on the implementing entities and on the performance by the Mission of appropriate oversight (para. 19)

In order to further improve future preparedness, the Mission has procured additional supplies and equipment for mission personnel. In addition, the Mission is organizing the training necessary for its medical staff to overcome similar challenges in the future

In planning and implementing programmatic activities, UNMISS continued to ensure that they were fully aligned with the mandated tasks and priorities of the Mission. Detailed information on programmatic activities undertaken by the Mission during the 2019/20 period has been included in the present performance report