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Agenda item 160

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 2012 to 30 June 2013

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 2012 to 30 June 2013 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, peace consolidation and extension of State authority; conflict mitigation and protection of civilians; capacity-building; human rights; and support.

During the reporting period, UNMISS mandate implementation was affected by a number of major events, including austerity measures put in place by the Government of South Sudan, renewed tensions between the Sudan and South Sudan and delays in the Mission's construction programme.

UNMISS adapted its priorities and activities in the light of these significant changes and continued to contribute significantly towards peace consolidation and extension of State authority, conflict mitigation and protection of civilians, capacity-building, human rights and support.

UNMISS incurred \$838.4 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 99.9 per cent (compared with \$721.1 million in expenditure for a utilization rate of 99.9 per cent in the prior period).

Expenditure exceeded apportionment for civilian personnel costs by \$12.3 million and exceeded apportionment for operational costs by \$6.3 million, which was more than offset by reduced requirements for military and police personnel (\$19.7 million). As UNMISS was a successor Mission to the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, it inherited substantial human and financial resources from the former Mission. During the performance period, the additional requirements for civilian personnel were primarily attributable to a higher deployment rate for international staff and United Nations Volunteers. Higher requirements under operational costs were due mainly to the hiring of individual contractors for security services, higher costs for information technology services and freight costs. Lower requirements under military and police personnel were attributable mainly to the non-deployment or late deployment of contingent-owned equipment and lower rations and troop emplacement costs.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013.)

Category	Apportionment	Expenditure	Variance	
			Amount	Percentage
Military and police personnel	233 304.7	213 619.1	19 685.6	8.4
Civilian personnel	210 911.6	223 231.1	(12 319.5)	(5.8)
Operational costs	395 273.7	401 596.8	(6 323.1)	(1.6)
Gross requirements	839 490.0	838 447.0	1 043.0	0.1
Staff assessment income	18 023.2	18 729.5	(706.3)	(3.9)
Net requirements	821 466.8	819 717.5	1 749.3	0.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	839 490.0	838 447.0	1 043.0	0.1

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	Approved ^a	Planned	Actual (average)	Vacancy rate (percentage) ^b
Military observers	166	166	139	16.3
Military contingents	6 834	6 834	6 404	6.3
United Nations police	900	666	555	16.7
International staff	971	971	796	18.0
National Professional Officers	185	185	107	42.2
National staff	1 433	1 433	1 242	13.3
United Nations Volunteers — international	509	509	375	26.3
United Nations Volunteers — national	51	51	10	80.4
Temporary positions ^c				
International staff	47	47	34	27.7
National Professional Officers	18	18	12	33.3
Government-provided personnel	81	81	78	3.7

^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 V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 8 March 2012 (A/66/733) and amounted to \$839,762,500 gross (\$821,729,700 net). It provided for 166 military observers, 6,834 military contingent personnel, 900 police personnel, 971 international staff, 1,618 national staff, inclusive of 185 National Professional Officers, and 560 United Nations Volunteers, 81 government-provided personnel and 65 temporary positions (47 international staff and 18 National Professional Officers).

2. In its report of 1 May 2012, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate \$839,636,300 gross for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 (A/66/718/Add.17, para. 77).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 66/243 B, appropriated an amount of \$839,490,000 gross (\$821,466,800 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013. 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 1996 (2011) and 2057 (2012).

5. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to consolidate peace and security and to help establish the conditions for development in South Sudan with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Government to govern effectively and democratically and establish good relations with its neighbours.

6. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the period of the performance report, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: peace consolidation and extension of State authority; conflict mitigation and protection of civilians; capacity-building; human rights; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2012/13 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. During its second year of operations, UNMISS made steady progress in mandate implementation, supporting efforts for the consolidation of democracy, in particular with the passage of critical legislation and the initiation of anti-corruption measures, in the laying of basic foundations and institutionalization of the rule of law and human rights, and, to some extent, in conflict mitigation with engagement by government officials in peace messaging and addressing intercommunal violence. Despite these advancements, the Mission's initial years continued to be shaped by serious and sometimes unexpected political and security challenges, uneven progress in terms of peace and development throughout the country and ongoing human rights violations and violations of the status-of-forces agreement by national security forces and institutions. The Mission has thus had to focus much of its efforts on crisis management given the volatility, including continuing intercommunal violence, mainly in Jonglei state, as well as in the tri-state (Unity, Warrap and Lakes) area and Upper Nile state. Furthermore, tensions between the Sudan and South Sudan delayed the development of core State-building functions and the implementation of the Government's own reform agenda and development plan. Severe economic austerity stemming from the shutdown of oil production and the closing of trade across the border with the Sudan, as well as increased activities by armed elements, mostly in Jonglei state, further prevented progress.

9. These political, security and economic challenges, together with the lack of logistical capacity and enabler resources, in particular as they related to the Mission's mandate to protect civilians, shifted the initial assumptions and resource allocation plans. In the 2012/13 performance period, the Mission continued to face critical resource and mobility capacity gaps, principally relating to engineering capacity. These major resource gaps were compounded by internal operational challenges comprising unexpected obstacles in military deployment and capabilities, and in infrastructure development, for example in the construction of county support bases, and significant delays in the delivery of equipment, cargo, vehicles and supplies from Kosti, the Sudan, for over 18 months while the Sudan-South Sudan border was closed.

10. Limitations to ground movement presented an additional challenge, given the sheer size of South Sudan, together with the country's low population density, with communities spread out over a vast terrain, especially in states at risk of destabilization and thus with the greatest protection needs. In addition, the poor to minimal infrastructure in the country made many areas inaccessible, especially during the long rainy season when for two thirds of the year up to 60 per cent of the country is effectively unreachable. Road movement in Jonglei state remained particularly difficult given obstacles from the heavy rains on the terrain, in addition to the potential for localized violence in the state, which resulted in the deadly ambush on a United Nations convoy on 9 April 2013.

11. These complexities, together with the limited riverine capacity, had a significant impact on the Mission's mobility given the vast network of waterways in South Sudan, thereby creating heavy demand on air assets, which resulted in difficulties in transportation to reach locations, the conduct of air reconnaissance, the deployment of civilian-military integrated teams for early warning, the resupply of UNMISS bases and the rotation of troops in the deep field. The conduct of aerial reconnaissance was especially affected by the safety assurance requirements placed

upon the Mission by commercial aviation carriers following the shooting down of a United Nations helicopter by the national army on 21 December 2012. These requirements also rendered operationally unviable regular and special flights and troop deployment and sustenance in support of tasks related to protection of civilians in Jonglei state, owing to the availability of only one Mi-26 helicopter dedicated to heavy-lift capacity.

12. Combined, these challenges also had an impact on the Mission's ability to protect United Nations personnel and assets, and on the delivery of the Mission's priority tasks. The ability of UNMISS to collect early warning information and provide a timely response to protection needs and access vulnerable population centres was also hampered. On the whole, the mobility challenges significantly affected the pace and sequencing of the implementation of mandated tasks.

13. It should be noted that the increased availability of adequate military air assets would have enabled UNMISS to conduct additional aerial reconnaissance, to further expand its reach in conflict-prone areas through patrolling, to conduct integrated civilian-military patrols for early warning to presently inaccessible areas and to establish and maintain an increased number of support bases and thereby increase UNMISS deployments in the deep field.

Peace consolidation and extension of State authority

14. UNMISS provided its good offices advice and technical support to the efforts of the Government of South Sudan to achieve key political transition milestones, including the constitution-making process and preparations for national elections and the census, and to create an environment conducive to inclusive, accountable and transparent political processes. UNMISS assisted in capacity development by providing technical advice in these areas and advocated for awareness with respect to the promotion of popular participation, including of women, in the consolidation of peace and the extension of State authority. Progress was impacted by the severely limited capacity of national institutions, together with the lack of local capacity of civil society organizations and the media. In addition, the sharp deterioration of its political and security operating environment in 2011/12, which did not begin to improve until the first quarter of 2013, forced the Mission to focus on the priorities of the protection of civilians and conflict management. At the same time, severe economic austerity, stemming from the shutdown of oil production and the closing of trade across the border with the Sudan, also prevented progress.

15. Nevertheless, in 2012/13, the Mission built and strengthened partnerships with the United Nations country team with regard to peace consolidation and the extension of State authority. This cooperation included the allocation of funding provided by the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Fund to two priority deliverable projects — vocational and literacy training for youth and the building of *haffirs* and water-points in crisis-prone areas — as well as to support for State actors to address capacity gaps through co-location and development of localized strategies and workplans. With cooperation from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNMISS led consultations with stakeholders at the community level, through town hall-style meetings, that facilitated meeting the priority needs of communities and local authorities, including construction and equipping (through bilateral contributions from Norway and the Netherlands, with UNDP as an implementing partner) of multiple hard-wall structures, known as “development

portals”. The portals, attached to county support bases, provided basic office amenities and equipment for county government offices and services, such as facilities for training police and resource centres for women. They further enabled the extension of State operational capacity within the Government, as they were built in difficult-to-access areas of the country and in those areas that were prone to or were currently affected by conflict. The concept also facilitated development of localized strategies and service delivery with the co-location of United Nations staff with local authorities and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), augmenting partnerships with development actors, the local government and the community.

16. It should be noted that overall progress was impacted by insecurity, especially intercommunal violence, access challenges posed by the prolonged wet season, poor to minimal infrastructure, including roads, the absence of construction materials in South Sudan and, in Jonglei state in particular, violence also stemming from clashes between armed rebel groups and the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA).

Conflict mitigation and protection of civilians

17. UNMISS continued to implement and reinforce strategies for conflict prevention and mitigation, and to carry out its protection of civilians mandate through political advocacy at the national and local levels, and through a significantly increased number of military short- and long-duration patrols and multidisciplinary integrated team deployments of military, police and civilian personnel. The integrated teams were sent to priority areas to verify serious incidents. They enhanced interaction between the Mission and the local communities and authorities, and provided support to both UNMISS and the local authorities in their response to threats to the protection of civilians.

18. All efforts combined served as a deterrent to violence and provided critical early warning information that helped the Mission to identify, mitigate and defuse threats before they escalated further. UNMISS also facilitated support for inclusive, intercommunal dialogue through assistance with the organization of multiple reconciliation and confidence-building forums at the state and county levels and in conflict-prone areas. In particular, in partnership with the United Nations country team, the Mission provided support for the development of “peace cadres” to help communities engage in community reconciliation. In Upper Nile state, the Shilluk of Fashoda county and the Dinka of Akoka county engaged in confidence-building activities culminating in a joint meeting of community leaders with the state Governor. Meanwhile, extensive UNMISS outreach with authorities and communities hosting pastoralists in Upper Nile, Unity and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal states, including dialogue and workshops sponsored by international partners, resulted in a peaceful migration.

19. In June 2012 UNMISS adopted its protection of civilians strategy, which provides a common framework to implement protection of civilians undertaken by the Mission. Following the adoption of the strategy, training on protection of civilians and the implementation of the strategy was carried out in all 10 states throughout the country during the reporting period. This led to the development of state-level action plans for each state office. In 2012/13, UNMISS also strengthened its coordination structures through the Protection of Civilians Working Group, chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Political),

which provided strategic direction and was used as the main coordination structure at UNMISS headquarters. At the working level, the Protection of Civilians Technical Group, chaired by the Senior Protection of Civilians Officer, addressed operational issues and helped to formulate proposals for the Working Group. At the state level, the Protection of Civilians Task Forces, chaired by the respective state coordinators, oversaw the implementation of the state action plans.

20. Furthermore, through close coordination with national and local actors, the Mission continued to work towards building capacity and awareness of the Government about its responsibility to protect civilians.

21. Despite progress, an attack by rebel forces associated with David Yau Yau in September 2012 undermined peace activities arising from the All Jonglei Peace Conference of May 2012, which led to a resurgence of intercommunal violence and cattle raiding. UNMISS continued with high-level diplomacy, including with the Government of South Sudan, to leverage dialogue for a return to calm, while also directly engaging community leaders at the national, state and county levels, as well as bilateral and multilateral interlocutors, the National Peace Commission and other peace actors to strengthen peace efforts at the community level.

Capacity-building

22. UNMISS continued to provide support for police transformation, with ongoing co-location, mentoring and expanded training programmes, as well as support for the reorganization and restructuring of the police service, including through the formation of specialized units, and the development of the national registration and screening process for the South Sudan National Police Service. Likewise, the Mission provided support for the implementation of the three-year strategic development plan of the National Prison Service. Significant progress was also made by the Service to improve prison conditions and to enhance the competencies and professionalism of prison staff. UNMISS and other partners provided training, mentoring and advice to the National Prison Service, with Prison Development Committees in all 10 states.

23. UNMISS also provided support to address prolonged and arbitrary arrest and detentions, including the expansion of remand boards beyond Juba, in five states. Together with relevant United Nations agencies and bilateral actors, systematic improvements within the broader rule of law and justice sectors, including military justice, were noted, including in the areas of case management and tracking, and in the development and alignment of military and civil justice procedures. Consultations on the draft National Security Policy were undertaken in all 10 states, while capacity-building among security sector governance and oversight actors continued.

24. With regard to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, UNMISS worked closely with the Government to commence the pilot phase of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme at the Transitional Facility in Mapel, Western Bahr el-Ghazal state. The launch of the programme entailed not only the completion of construction work at the facility, but also the execution of an outreach, profiling and verification drive in four states by UNMISS field teams, as well as the provision of close technical, logistical and material support for the operation of the facility. Owing to changes made to the eligibility criteria by the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration

Commission after the original profiling exercise, new candidates had to be identified, which delayed the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and reduced caseload numbers. Therefore, a total of 292 ex-combatants drawn from SPLA were verified and registered for demobilization, and during their stay in the Mapel facility, they received basic education and training in vocational skills, with the support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in preparation for reintegration into civilian life.

25. In addition, 15 reinsertion projects were approved and established to provide support for the communities hosting disarmament, demobilization and reintegration transitional facilities. UNMISS also provided comprehensive capacity-building to the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission through co-location of its personnel in all 10 state offices, targeted training for government staff, extensive logistical support and technical support in public information, database management and information systems. The Mission also provided support for the Government's uniformed services in improving the security and stockpile management of small arms by providing temporary storage units and enabling the design of an arms marking and registration database.

26. Despite austerity measures, \$1 million were released from the national budget for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities, specifically to launch the pilot phase at the Mapel Transitional Facility. However, both austerity measures and tension with the Sudan affected overall political support and created delays in the operations, leading to the need for a thorough review by UNMISS of the initial planning assumptions for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration following the termination of the pilot phase. Consequently, while the partial construction of two additional transitional facilities began during 2012/13, construction of the seven initially planned transitional facilities was postponed as a result of the need for review by UNMISS of initial planning assumptions owing to austerity measures imposed by the Government of South Sudan, as well as political uncertainties within the region, which had an impact on overall political support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and created delays in operations. Accordingly, UNMISS will continue to support the Government's disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in accordance with government commitment in this area through the provision of technical and logistical advice and assistance, capacity-building and co-location as well as enhanced small arms and light weapons management. The Mission will closely monitor the pilot phase and facilitate a review in the light of the lessons learned and provide recommendations for adjustments to initial planning assumptions.

Human rights

27. Significant progress was registered by South Sudan in signing and ratifying key international humanitarian and human rights instruments during the 2012/13 performance period. At the end of 2012, South Sudan became a party to the Geneva Conventions and enacted statutory legislation to harmonize the instruments with national legislation. In January 2013 South Sudan signed the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. In May 2013 the Council of Ministers approved a "human rights package" that includes the following international and regional treaties: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; the Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee

Problems in Africa, 1969; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocols; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The approved accession documents for the above-mentioned treaties, except for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, were, at the end of the performance period, pending before the National Legislative Assembly for adoption.

28. UNMISS provided technical advice and training to the National Legislative Assembly, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to support the Government's programme of accession to human rights treaties. The Mission also provided support for the harmonization of the national legislative framework and state constitutional frameworks with international human rights standards, including legal reforms on bills regarding the media. In order to enhance the capacity of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, UNMISS provided technical advice, including by facilitating the co-location of a human rights consultant, resulting in the drafting of the National Agenda for Human Rights and the development of human rights content for the school curriculum. Unfortunately, austerity measures led to the closure of Commission offices in many states.

29. With a presence throughout all 10 states of South Sudan, UNMISS regularly conducted monitoring and investigations on a wide range of issues that curtail the enjoyment of human rights. The specific investigations conducted into major incidents concerned (a) the civilian disarmament process in Jonglei in August 2012, (b) the events in Wau, Lotho and Gumuruk in December 2012 and (c) the events in Walgak in February 2013. A number of cases of undisciplined behaviour by elements of SPLA during civilian disarmament were documented through the deployment of UNMISS civilian-military integrated monitoring teams, which conducted monitoring missions throughout Jonglei in an effort to minimize the risk of the use of force and to deter and address violations of human rights. Furthermore, owing to advocacy by UNMISS, some of these cases were brought to a judicial process in an effort to end impunity.

30. Other significant achievements derived from effective monitoring, investigation and reporting by UNMISS include addressing cases of arbitrary arrest and detention, intervening to facilitate protective services for individuals subject to threats, such as human rights defenders, civil society activists and journalists, and advocating for investigation and legal redress by the State when abuses were reportedly committed by security forces.

C. Mission support initiatives

31. The support component of the Mission provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services to strengthen the implementation of the UNMISS mandate through the delivery of related outputs.

32. Senior mission support leadership, based in Juba, provided strategic direction, policy guidance and liaison with the Government of South Sudan, United Nations headquarters and other peacekeeping operations. The establishment of mission support elements as far forward as possible continued to be a primary objective. This effort provided all essential field-based functions as close as possible to clients

in order to reduce response times and achieve both cost-effectiveness and economies of scale at various points in the overall delivery of services.

33. The UNMISS support concept applied the principles of the global field support strategy. It was guided by three primary considerations: (a) the need to support a decentralized UNMISS presence; (b) the need for a high level of mobility throughout very remote locations on a temporary or permanent basis; and (c) the development of national capacity.

34. In line with the global field support strategy and the recommendations of the civilian capacity review, UNMISS continued efforts to implement its decentralization strategy. To this end, implementation of the three-year vision initially developed during Mission start-up, mainly related to the construction, establishment and configuration of county support bases, was also greatly affected by the lack of engineering capacity and the age of engineering assets (inherited from the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS)), and necessary reallocation of resources as a result of the above-mentioned political, security and operational challenges, in particular regarding conflict management. Nevertheless, it should be underscored that decentralization efforts remained key to mandate implementation and that benefits from the implementation of a “deep field” presence continued to be realized through the facilitation of greater mobility in remote locations, capacity development at the local level, where government capacity was lowest, and the ability to deliver peace dividends to communities. Accordingly, the majority of substantive staff continued to be deployed at the state and county levels.

D. Regional mission cooperation

35. In 2012/13, UNMISS continued to undertake significant coordination arrangements with regional mission partners. Regarding the established Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, working group arrangements on logistics, security, operations and communications issues were commenced with the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). In addition, UNMISS provided inter-mission support to UNISFA for its liaison office in Juba. Inter-mission cooperation arrangements and cost-efficiencies were also furthered through the sharing of aircraft facilitated by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre.

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

36. The levels of donor support anticipated during the Mission’s planning phase were negatively affected by the overarching international financial crisis and competing political demands in the global arena, as well as political dynamics surrounding Sudan-South Sudan relations, in particular following the oil shutdown. In addition, the lack of accountability in addressing human rights abuses as well as government violations of the status-of-forces agreement may have negatively affected the provision of support by the international community to South Sudan. The Mission actively engaged with the host Government on the need for enhanced ownership and accountability through a training and awareness programme for state and local organs on the country’s international obligations, including privileges and immunities under the status-of-forces agreement.

37. The reduced level of donor support had an overall effect on assistance for State-building and peacebuilding activities at the national, state and county levels, which resulted in an even greater demand for the United Nations family to maximize its resources and work on the basis of its comparative advantages, including with other bilateral and multilateral partners operating in the country. Accordingly, during the reporting period, the United Nations commenced a comparative advantages study with a focus on the extension of State authority and conflict mitigation activities. The study will take into account the timelines for meeting key political transitional milestones and shortfalls in expected support. The identification of comparative advantages and gaps should help to catalyse a renewed investment by donors to fill critical shortfalls in subsequent budget years.

38. While the comparative advantages study was ongoing, UNMISS and the United Nations country team continued to implement joint programming and activities in a number of substantive areas in 2012/13, reflecting partnerships in the rule of law; elections; constitutional reform; gender, including women's protection issues; child protection; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; and HIV/AIDS.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: peace consolidation and extension of State authority

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Inclusive, effective, transparent government institutions throughout South Sudan, including outside state capitals

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

1.1.1 Transparency and accountability laws are passed and implemented, including laws related to strengthened investigative and prosecutorial capacity of oversight institutions (2011/12: 1; 2012/13: 5)

Acts concerning appropriations, petroleum, banking, energy, mining and the Agricultural Bank were all passed, with provisions intended to ensure transparent, accountable practices in the respective sectors. The Auditor General's reports and their passage through Parliament during the reporting period are signs of increased effectiveness in parliamentary oversight and control. Draft legislation to empower the Anti-Corruption Commission to prosecute corruption cases independently was under consideration by the Ministry of Justice as at June 2013. The Government has made a commitment to join the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

1.1.2 Functioning of county-level Government strengthened in 28 counties through county support bases (2012/13: 28)

UNMISS strengthened the functioning of county-level Government through 20 county support bases. In addition, it undertook and facilitated, in collaboration with UNDP, participatory consultations in 25 counties in 9 states (which included 800 participants comprising traditional and religious leaders, chiefs, women, youth representatives and state and county officials), to determine priority needs of communities and local authorities, and to help to establish conditions for development. To this end, UNDP led the construction and equipping of 17 "development portals", which are hard-wall structures used for such purposes as the extension of county government offices (e.g. courtrooms), multipurpose halls (e.g. women's centres) and training rooms (e.g. computer training centres)

1.1.3 Peacebuilding tasks agreed upon with the Government of South Sudan are implemented, especially regarding security sector reform, police institutional development, rule of law and justice sector, human rights, early recovery and development

During the reporting period the peacebuilding support plan was being implemented at a slower pace than expected owing to insecurity, the deterioration of the political situation and austerity. However, upon receipt of \$10 million from the Peacebuilding Support Fund, the Peacebuilding Support Fund Steering Committee, comprising representatives from Government, civil society, the United Nations and international partner organizations, was established in March 2012, which subsequently allocated the funding to 2 priority deliverable projects, namely, vocational and literacy training for youth and the building of *haffirs* and water-points in crisis-prone areas

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Establishment of political forums with South Sudan and major international partners through biweekly meetings with the diplomatic corps to provide political updates and to discuss and agree on common approaches	21	<p>Meetings were held with the diplomatic corps, with briefings on UNMISS protection of civilians-related activities and response in Jonglei, including surge of force deployment and integrated team patrols, reconnaissance flights for tracking movements and other early warning initiatives. Discussions also centred on human rights monitoring and investigations, mobility constraints, in particular in terms of helicopters, the constitutional process, the professionalization of the South Sudan National Police Service by weeding out 11,000 “ghost” personnel and the establishment of the Diplomatic Protection Unit</p> <p>The Special Representative of the Secretary-General also held a series of consultations with the Consultative Forum, composed mainly of the 5 permanent members of the Security Council, Norway, the European Union and the African Union on providing support for the Mission’s protection of civilians and human rights mandate. The Government-donor round table, co-chaired by the Vice-President, also provided an opportunity for the Government, donors, UNMISS and the United Nations country team to discuss humanitarian and development issues</p>
Provision of advice to the President’s Office, the Cabinet and the National Legislative Assembly through good offices on international standards of transparency and accountability	Yes	<p>Regular advice was provided through the good offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to the Office of the President, the Cabinet and the National Legislative Assembly, including on international standards of transparency and accountability for human rights violations, especially in Jonglei State, on the importance for SPLA to distinguish between combatants and civilians, and on political transition, governance and enhancing anti-corruption measures</p>

The President has regularly called for perpetrators of human rights violations to be held accountable. Meetings on these issues extended to the then Vice-President (10 meetings), the Ministry of Defence (11), the Minister of Cabinet Affairs (9), the Minister of Justice (3), the Minister of Interior (8) and the Minister of Finance. 5 meetings were also held with the SPLA Chief of General Staff and 2 were held with the Inspector General of Police

The Mission engaged government officials at the highest levels to address and record status-of-forces agreement violations against UNMISS personnel, property and goods, including through the framework of the Government of South Sudan-UNMISS Joint Mechanism on Mandate Implementation; the drafting of 49 notes verbales notifying the Government of such violations; the conduct of 16 status-of-forces agreement awareness and sensitization training sessions for high-ranking officials and members of the Legislative Assembly, the Judiciary, the Executive, the Prison Service, the Police Service, the Wildlife Service and SPLA senior officials and judge advocates throughout South Sudan; and the development of training materials, aimed at training and sensitizing government officials about the status-of-forces agreement

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General held an awareness-raising session at a conference of SPLA senior officers, including divisional commanders, on the responsibility of the Government and SPLA to protect civilians, and on accountability for human rights violations

8 field visits were undertaken to states to engage governors on improving human rights, the rule of law and interaction between state executives and the state legislature

Provision of advice to state authorities in support of programmes that address capacity gaps in South Sudan and help to establish core governance functions, especially regarding peace and security and provision of on-the-job coaching by co-location with local authorities in all 10 state capitals and in 28 county support bases

Yes

A total of 78 UNMISS staff were deployed to 10 states. Of the 20 county support bases in 9 out of 10 states, staff were deployed to 9 fully deployable county support bases to provide support for United Nations country team programming for early recovery and to continue to mobilize the United Nations country team and other partners to establish localized presences for enhanced support to local governments and communities. Gender officers were co-located within 8 state ministries. In addition, 150 United Nations police officers were deployed in 10 state headquarters and 317 officers were deployed to county support bases for a total of 467 officers deployed to the states

		<p>From the county support bases UNMISS was able to successfully reach a wide section of county authorities. Assistance was provided through regular meetings and workshops on governance and conflict management approaches, which strengthened the ability of authorities and communities to engage in conflict mitigation and resolution mechanisms in a more structured and organized manner. Support was also provided to state and county authorities to enhance their role in coordinating administration, security and dialogue activities between migrating pastoralists in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Unity and Upper Nile states, which contributed greatly to a successful migration season</p>
<p>Provision of technical advice and support to the Government and other stakeholders on implementation of agreed peacebuilding tasks, including through capacity development, and support for the development, adoption and implementation of recovery and reintegration strategies, plans and programmes at the state and county levels</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS provided technical and advisory support to the 10 state-level Peace and Reconciliation Commissions for the development of annual individual state peacebuilding workplans and conflict mitigation and stabilization plans, in collaboration with UNDP</p> <p>UNMISS further established a planning and information management database which documented the projects of the United Nations country team, NGOs, community-based organizations and other partners (including quick-impact projects delivery) in counties with county support bases, and which served to coordinate, monitor and evaluate activities among partners</p> <p>Together with the International Organization for Migration, UNMISS activated and co-led reintegration group meetings, focused mainly on issues related to access to land, including allocation of land for returnees</p>
<p>Provision of advice to the Government on international standards of good governance through a forum as well as convening of Governor-chaired partners forums in all 10 states on sustainable development</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS provided support for the monthly Governors' Forums and other ad hoc forums (including County Commissioner forums and forums focused on women and security) in 10 states, which helped to enable respective Governors to coordinate international assistance, share state policy with partners and address governance challenges. In close coordination with the United Nations country team, UNMISS further facilitated donor coordination meetings in 10 states and provided support for and coordinated monthly and biweekly government sectoral working groups focused on state planning and the budget sector, food security and livelihoods, health, education, protection, water and sanitation</p>

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Popular participation in political processes, including in the formulation of national policies

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

1.2.1 Consultations that include popular participation, including the participation of women, are held for key legislation such as the national elections law and the political parties bill

The political parties bill was signed into law in February 2012. As required by the new act, the President launched consultations with all political parties, under the auspices of the Political Parties Leadership Forum, on the establishment of the Political Parties Council, which would be responsible for the registration and regulation of political parties

The National Elections Act was signed into law on 6 July 2012. Representatives of political parties and civil society groups took part in consultations on the formation of the National Elections Commission

1.2.2 Government approves timeline and legislation for the conduct of a national census

The Government approved a decision in January 2013 for a national census with a 5-year project timeline (2013-2017), without corresponding legislation (the timing and resources to conduct the census are yet to be identified). The Government requested United Nations support in operational, technical and logistical areas

1.2.3 Electoral institutions and frameworks are in place and legislation enacted to encourage popular participation in political processes

President Salva Kiir Mayarait signed the National Elections Act. The National Elections Commission has since been established and Commissioners have been appointed. However, the Commission has significant budget and capacity shortfalls

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

Advice and technical support to the National Constitutional Review Committee and to census-related government bodies through, inter alia, good offices and sharing of best practices and comparative experiences, and direct support to government outreach and consultative processes in preparation of the census and constitutional process

Yes

During the period, UNMISS held regular meetings with the National Constitutional Review Commission to provide advice and technical support in the implementation of its civic education campaign, as well as with donors to facilitate logistical and technical support to the Commission and to design and implement a multi-donor basket fund for Commission support

Facilitation of a forum for political parties and civil society organizations to promote participation, transparency and public information; 50 meetings with political parties to promote greater participation in and better awareness of key political processes

Yes

UNMISS held 56 meetings with various civil society organizations throughout South Sudan, promoting political participation in and awareness about key political processes. It convened regular meetings in each state with representatives of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and opposition political parties to promote participation, transparency and information-sharing. UNMISS organized 5 peace forums and workshops for 229 members of political parties and civil society organizations in Central Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile states

<p>Strengthening of radio broadcasting through the broadcast of daily news and current affairs programmes across South Sudan by Radio Miraya, including awareness messages on the importance of political participation, human rights and women's empowerment; provision of internship and training programmes for state and community radio journalists and technicians nominated by Radio Miraya and the elaboration of a five-year plan for the transition of Radio Miraya to a sustainable independent public broadcaster</p>	Yes	<p>Radio Miraya daily output included 16 news bulletins, 2 current affairs programmes and 2 programmes covering human rights, women's empowerment and political participation. Radio Miraya hosted internships for 2 groups of 6 (mostly women) plus 2 individuals on a long-term basis. UNMISS provided support for the training of Miraya staff and staff from other South Sudanese radio stations. It produced 63 television stories distributed to local and international media, and posted the stories on its website and on social media</p>
<p>Advice to relevant State institutions and civil society organizations to promote active participation of women in conflict prevention, mitigation and peace negotiations, and facilitation of regular discussion forums using Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to advance women's political empowerment at the national, state and county levels</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS regularly advocated and provided technical support for the promotion and inclusion of women's participation in peace processes, conflict mitigation conferences, decision-making forums and peace dialogues using Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) as the framework to introduce South Sudanese women into national and local conflict management forums and round tables during the current reporting period. UNMISS provided logistical support to transport 97 participants from all 10 states to the National Constitutional Conference. A national steering committee for the development of a national action plan on resolution 1325 (2000) has been instituted and will guide the identification of priorities for the national action plan, which will be a pathway to place South Sudan among the 38 nations that have an action plan on that resolution</p> <p>UNMISS organized community outreach events in all 10 states to mark International Women's Day and 2 workshops on the UNMISS mandate for 16 female politicians in Unity state and 32 members of the Ikotos Women's Union in Eastern Equatoria state</p>

Component 2: conflict mitigation and protection of civilians

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Conflict mitigation and prevention, including in areas of intercommunal tension

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.1.1 Reduction in the number of civilian casualties in areas of armed conflict

During the reporting period, UNMISS began preparatory work to develop a system to monitor civilian casualties. The Mission used data collected by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and found that from July 2011 to February 2013, there was not a significant variation in civilian casualties in areas of armed conflict from month to month, thus there was no long-term trend reflecting an increase or decrease. Overall, conflict-related deaths were reported at 1,013 in 2010, 3,415 in 2011 and 1,452 in 2012. From January to June 2013, the Office recorded approximately 500 conflict-related deaths

2.1.2 County-level government is strengthened in 28 counties (in particular through the work of the county support bases) for its roles in early warning, containment and resolution of conflicts (2012/13: 28)

During the reporting period, UNMISS conducted over 130 meetings and events with stakeholders and government authorities throughout more than 28 counties of South Sudan. This included work from 20 county support bases, through the permanent presence of staff in 9 fully deployed county support bases, and the rotating presence of staff in the remaining 11. Following the All Jonglei Peace Conference, UNMISS provided logistical support to over 250 delegates, traditional leaders, members of the State and National Legislative Assemblies, cabinet ministers, elders and prominent citizens, including women and youth, to help disseminate the conference resolutions and consolidate wider support for the process

Regular meetings between UNMISS and county commissioners, security organs and community leaders in counties hosting county support bases promoted a broader appreciation of protection risks faced by civilians, including by highlighting to authorities the importance of broad engagement when identifying threats and of early intervention to prevent tensions from escalating between communities. Counties receiving pastoralists during annual cross-border migration from the Sudan were specifically supported by UNMISS and international organizations, with the holding of community meetings in advance of the migration to define areas for migrating pastoralists, to identify areas where competition for resources might lead to conflict and to stress the importance of dialogue

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Implementation of an early warning and early response system to prompt timely and effective responses to potential or emerging conflicts, with effective participation from key counties	Yes	<p>UNMISS maintained an early warning capability that was fully integrated with UNMISS state coordinators in all 10 states. Through a set of standard operating procedures, an early warning matrix was produced weekly with input from all 10 state coordinators and substantive sections in UNMISS headquarters. The matrix was presented to senior Mission leadership for ratification and was subsequently distributed to relevant Mission stakeholders. Consideration was also being given to how best to share information with the Government of South Sudan and the wider intergovernmental authorities on the development of an early warning system</p> <p>During the reporting period, UNMISS in Unity state, in particular, initiated “hot spot” mapping, as well as mapping of response capacity at the local level. This information was used to react to the mobilization of Nuer youth. Early warning response capacities were also mapped in Jonglei state, with information from an early warning matrix shared with the county commissioner through the UNMISS state coordinator, as well as in the tri-state (Unity, Warrap and Lakes) area</p>

		<p>UNMISS deployed integrated teams and long-duration and short-duration patrols, and conducted biweekly teleconferences on migration to assess the sociopolitical dynamics of conflict-prone areas. These efforts formed an integral part of the UNMISS early warning and early response strategy, helping to bridge the gap between early warning information and effective response</p>
		<p>UNMISS also held multiple meetings and workshops with state security officials, state/county administrative authorities and governors on early warning and early response, as well as with local communities on conflict mitigation to help alert authorities about potential intercommunal clashes and to mitigate tensions</p>
		<p>UNMISS devised a set of indicators to detect potential or ongoing conflict-related sexual violence to enhance the Mission's capacity to prevent and provide timely response in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013)</p>
<p>Provision of advice and direct support, including transport, to Government authorities and other stakeholders to contain and resolve conflict at the local, state and national levels, including through intercommunal reconciliation at the local level and promotion of the participation of traditional leaders, women, youth and other affected persons in peace and reconciliation actions</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS convened meetings nearly monthly with stakeholders and Government authorities to provide advice on conflict resolution and mitigation strategies for conflict-prone areas, while advocating for the inclusion of civil society groups, faith-based organizations, peace mobilizers/cadres and traditional authorities to be part of inclusive reconciliation processes. UNMISS provided logistical support for state/national members of Parliament, cabinet ministers, elders and prominent citizens. An important part of this achievement was providing support for policy development and its subsequent implementation by the council of traditional authorities and leaders, and for increasing the awareness of traditional leaders about the structure and procedure of the Government at the county level</p>
		<p>The Special Representative of the Secretary-General addressed the crisis in Wau in December 2012 and intercommunal violence and cattle raiding in Jonglei and the tri-state (Unity, Warrap and Lakes) area through outreach to the Government of South Sudan leadership, the speaker of the National Legislature Assembly, governors, national and state ministers, members of Parliament and leaders of the main communities, urging restraint and reconciliation. This also included engagement with faith-based leaders to use their vast network and presence in the hotspots to transmit peace messaging</p>

		<p>The Government of South Sudan-UNMISS Joint Mechanism on mandate implementation focused on improvement of early warning and contingency preparations in the dry season, with the Government designating the Ministries of Defence and Interior as focal points for early warning and response. The Government also deployed assets to Jonglei and the tri-state area, and positioned auxiliary police to address intercommunal violence and cattle raiding. Senior government officials also visited the conflict areas persuading communities to avoid reprisal attacks and to pursue peace dialogue</p> <p>These advocacy efforts were complemented by the convening of 3 meetings of the consultative group, an advisory group composed of eminent members of South Sudanese civil society, which provided informal advice on various options for conflict resolution and reconciliation, strengthening State authority, the rule of law and security institutions</p>
<p>Advice to Government and community leaders on steps to mitigate threats to the security of women and girls and facilitate community engagement, including convening quarterly women's peace forums in all 10 states, and convening county commissioner's forums focused on conflict mitigation in at least three priority states</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS conducted 9 state forums on "strengthening implementation of women, peace and security in peacekeeping in South Sudan", which provided space for women to hold a dialogue and share experiences and challenges on active engagement in peacebuilding and security issues in their local communities and at the national level. 350 persons, including members of state legislative assemblies, political parties and civil society, attended the meetings</p> <p>UNMISS also provided logistical and technical advisory support to community-based women's groups, including participation in the gender-based violence and child protection working groups. In Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, UNMISS organized weekly classes to help educate female members of the state Legislative Assembly on intercommunal reconciliation processes</p> <p>County commissioners' forums were held in all 10 states by the local government board, with financing and technical support provided by UNDP and other partners, and logistical and technical assistance provided by UNMISS</p>
<p>Support for intercommunal dialogue through the organization of 50 reconciliation and confidence-building forums at the state and county levels and in conflict-prone areas; support for policy frameworks and the effective implementation of weapons control to achieve the Government's objective of voluntary civilian disarmament</p>	<p>75</p>	<p>UNMISS provided support for activities contributing to reconciliation and peace between communities with a history of recent conflict or intercommunal tensions. To this end, the Mission facilitated interstate confidence-building and pastoralist migration meetings for state/county authorities and local communities in Jonglei, Unity, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap, Upper Nile and Western Equatoria states. For example,</p>

		<p>confidence-building measures contributed to the success of a meeting of the Shilluk and Dinka communities in Upper Nile state, and the annual pastoral migration in Unity, Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal states was reported as one of the most peaceful ever known</p>
		<p>Combined advocacy efforts on the part of UNMISS and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) encouraged authorities in Upper Nile state to organize and coordinate the collection of weapons from civilians living in refugee camps. UNMISS also provided logistical support for the Deputy Governor of Upper Nile state to travel to Maban county, where he directed county authorities, the South Sudan National Police Service and community leaders to coordinate the surrender of civilian weapons without the need for a search of the Yida refugee camp by security forces</p>
		<p>UNMISS deployed integrated teams in Jonglei to monitor the civilian disarmament process conducted by the Government from March to August 2012</p>
		<p>UNMISS provided logistical support to national/state members of Parliament, community leaders, traditional authorities and state peace and reconciliation commission staff to participate in confidence-building programmes, conflict mitigation meetings and peace dialogue meetings in conflict-prone areas of South Sudan</p>
<p>Facilitation of 12 coordination meetings and support for the establishment of an information-sharing mechanism between UNMISS, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and regional and international partners to address Lord's Resistance Army threats and effective coordination between UNMISS, UNAMID and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) on conflict issues, including cross-border migration of pastoralists</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>Coordination meetings, including teleconferences, were facilitated and support was provided for the establishment of an information-sharing mechanism with MONUSCO, engaging UNAMID as required</p> <p>UNMISS provided technical and logistical assistance for the repatriation of 4 Lord's Resistance Army abductees/escapees (1 to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 3 to South Sudan), in coordination with MONUSCO and the Government of South Sudan counterparts</p> <p>9 regional standard operating procedures on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement regarding Lord's Resistance Army ex-combatants and escapees were drafted by the Mission in collaboration with other regional missions, including MONUSCO and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), and signed in June 2013</p>
		<p>The UNMISS Unity State Office further established a programme within the tri-state (Unity, Warrap and Lakes) area to mitigate intercommunal conflict, including cattle raiding, through regular teleconferences with UNMISS state offices in Lakes and Warrap states</p>

UNMISS worked with other missions in the region, including MONUSCO and UNOCA, state authorities, SPLA, the South Sudan National Police Service, the African Union Regional Task Force, the Ugandan People's Defence Force, civil society organizations and the United Nations country team in Western Equatoria state to monitor, report and address protection of civilian threats emanating from the Lord's Resistance Army

UNMISS established and led migration working groups in Unity, Warrap, Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal states as mechanisms for monitoring and the sharing of relevant information related to pastoralist migrations with UNISFA, UNAMID and NGO partners

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence in high-risk areas and improved humanitarian access throughout South Sudan, including security for United Nations personnel, installations and equipment

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.2.1 No incidents of aggression against United Nations and designated personnel, equipment and installations

A total of 350 incidents of aggression against United Nations and designated personnel, equipment and installations were recorded from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

2.2.2 No incidents in which humanitarian workers are prevented from accessing affected areas by Government or other actors

UNMISS recorded 63 incidents classified as "restrictions of movement within the country" and "active hostilities". 188 incidents were classified as "impediments on entry into the country", "interference into humanitarian activities", "presence of mines/unexploded ordnance" or "violence against humanitarian workers"

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

12 training sessions on human rights and protection for SPLA, the South Sudan Police Service and other security organs of the Government, including at the state level, for 300 force members

71

Training sessions for 2,090 participants were held by UNMISS, as provided below

1 training session was held for 13 SPLA officers that covered a wide spectrum of peacekeeping topics, including human rights and protection

UNMISS provided 7 training sessions to 211 officers and staff of the national security forces at the headquarters and state levels to raise awareness about conflict-related sexual violence

39 training activities were implemented for 924 South Sudanese officials. The sessions focused on conducting legal, safe and humane arrests, applying the principles of the presumption of innocence, respecting the rights of the accused and implementing proper investigative procedures, accountability and command responsibility

UNMISS held 1 5-day training session for 40 SPLA judge advocates from all military divisions on human rights, military justice and accountability for human rights violations

25 prosecutors, prison officials, court officials/clerks and police attended a workshop on arbitrary and prolonged detention in Aweil, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal

UNMISS trained 23 members of traditional courts in Bentiu on human rights, military justice and accountability for human rights violations

35 traditional authorities and 3 female representatives of civil society organizations in Wau were trained on prolonged arbitrary detention and the dichotomy between the formal and traditional justice systems

30 participants from law enforcement and judicial authorities in Bentiu were trained in human rights in the context of the application of traditional law

Representatives of traditional courts in Central Equatoria were trained in human rights and the role of traditional chiefs in the administration of justice

10 training sessions for 357 SPLA members were conducted to provide basic knowledge about human rights standards and principles and humanitarian law, as well as to inculcate respect for the rule of law

UNMISS held 3 3-day training sessions for 140 SPLA officers

UNMISS trained 20 military police officers in national and international human rights standards, SPLA law and policies, command responsibility and accountability for human rights violations

UNMISS trained 40 SPLA officers from SPLA Division Five headquarters in Mapel, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal state

UNMISS conducted a train-the-trainers course on national and international human rights standards and accountability for human rights violations for 181 SPLA non-commissioned officers and senior officers through 3 training sessions in Upper Nile state

UNMISS trained 51 SPLA personnel from Lakes state on national and international human rights standards and accountability for human rights violations

208,050 mobile troop patrol days to protect United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the Mission area, contribute to the Mission's protection of civilians strategy, deter violence, escort humanitarian convoys, facilitate access for humanitarian activities, secure fixed/mobile checkpoints and conduct Mission tactical deployment (30 troops/patrol, 1 patrol/company, 19 companies for 365 days)	295,085	Mobile troop patrol days with a combination of mobile and foot patrols (10 to 30 troops/patrol, 1 to 3 patrols/company, 19 companies for 365 days) increased by 42 per cent as compared with the expected output owing to UNMISS military reinforcement in Jonglei state after the incident of 9 April 2013
1,872 air patrol hours to support reconnaissance and assessments of the security environment, support of the Mission's protection of civilians strategy, facilitate access for civilian humanitarian and development actors or provide protection of United Nations and other designated personnel and property throughout the Mission area (6 hours per day, 6 days per week for 52 weeks)	2,524	Air patrol hours were conducted. Patrols were higher by 35 per cent as compared with the expected air patrol hours owing to UNMISS military reinforcement in Jonglei
2,080 mobile troop patrol days conducted by military liaison officers operating in integrated teams at the state level (2 military liaison officers/state conduct 2 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks in 10 states) and 5,824 mobile troop patrol days operating in integrated teams at the county level (2 military liaison officers/county support base conduct 2 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks at 28 county support bases)	9,080	<p>Mobile troop patrol days were conducted by military observers, including 6,097 days at the state level (2 to 4 military liaison officers/state conducted, 2 to 7 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks in 10 states)</p> <p>2,983 days at the county level (2 to 4 military liaison officers/county support base conducted 2 to 4 days of patrolling/week for 52 weeks in 11 bases). Military observer mobile troop patrol days increased by 193 per cent at the state level because during the reporting period, two-thirds of the military observers were deployed to the 10 state capitals. 51 per cent of the expected military observer patrol days at the county level were completed given that one-third of the officers were deployed in 11 counties owing to the construction delays</p>
208,050 static troop days to provide security to battalion headquarters, state offices and company operating bases (30 troops/site to protect 19 sites for 365 days)	461,758	Static troop days provided security to 30 installation sites (30 to 50 troops/site to protect 30 sites for 365 days). Static troop days to provide security increased by 122 per cent as compared with planned levels owing to the provision of security to 30 installations sites instead of the 19 planned sites, including battalion headquarters, county support bases, county operating bases, temporary operating bases, the UNMISS transit camp, residential compounds within UNMISS Topping Camp and the hospital

32,850 static troop days for security at county support bases at level III threat and above (30 troops per day to protect 3 county support bases at level III/IV that are not already co-located with military forces for 365 days)	95,565	<p>Static troop days provided security at county support bases (10 to 30 troops per day to protect 20 bases at level III/IV that were not co-located with military forces for 365 days)</p> <p>There was an increase of 194 per cent as compared with the expected static troop days because security was provided by UNMISS military to 20 county support bases</p>
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Expected accomplishment 2.3: Strengthened capacity of the Government and other key actors to protect women and children affected by armed conflict, violence, abuse and exploitation and to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence/sexual and gender-based violence

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

2.3.1 Reduction in the number of incidents of conflict-related sexual violence (2011/12: 300; 2012/13: 200)

There was no national data on gender-based violence or conflict-related sexual violence. A structure to monitor, analyse and respond to conflict-related sexual violence was established in 4 states and at the national level. A review was conducted by UNMISS to strengthen legal protection from conflict-related sexual violence

To build capacity on conflict-related sexual violence, UNMISS held 21 training sessions on the issue, including 7 sessions for national security forces, 1 for state parliamentarians, 2 for members of the protection cluster, 1 for informal and formal justice actors, and 11 for civil society organizations. All these activities contributed to the prevention and monitoring of incidents

2.3.2 Reduction in the number of incidents of grave violations against children, such as association of children with armed forces and groups, sexual violence and abuse, attacks in schools and hospitals, denial of humanitarian assistance and abductions (2011/12: 700; 2012/13: 600)

130 boys associated with SPLA were identified, of which 91 have been demobilized and reintegrated with their families. 35 other children, who were identified with James Kuburin, defected from the David Yau Yau armed group and are awaiting reintegration.

UNMISS documented grave violations committed against 609 children in relation to 206 different incidents, which were largely attributed to intercommunal violence in Jonglei, Upper Nile and the tri-state (Unity, Warrap and Lakes) areas, where many children were either abducted, and/or killed or maimed. 31 schools were occupied by SPLA, of which 25 were vacated during the reporting period. SPLA is taking measures to ensure that the remaining 6 schools are vacated

Planned outputs

*Completed
(number or
yes/no)*

Remarks

Provision of advice and support to relevant parties, including SPLA, on the development of action plans for the cessation of recruitment and use of child soldiers	Yes	As a result of technical advice and support provided by UNMISS, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other partners, an action plan was signed with SPLA. As part of the implementation of the action plan, the following results were achieved:
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		<p>Through advocacy and technical advice provided, SPLA issued a total of 8 military command orders that provide for unimpeded access to SPLA military barracks for purposes of screening for the presence of children, the immediate vacation of all schools occupied by SPLA, the prohibition of the redeployment of SPLA child protection officers to other duty stations and the registration and release of all remaining children associated with SPLA</p> <p>The Military Justice and Legal Affairs Directorate, in order to strengthen accountability, finalized a directive that prohibits the use and/or recruitment of children and the occupation and use of schools. The directive provides for punitive measures, including administrative and/or judicial disciplinary actions against SPLA officials found recruiting children or occupying schools. UNMISS provided technical guidance in the drafting of the directive</p> <p>UNMISS and UNICEF, through technical working sessions and a train-the-trainers workshop, assisted the SPLA Training Directorate in the drafting of a child protection training module to be incorporated in the SPLA training curriculum. 608 SPLA officers in 5 states were trained in this module</p> <p>26,182 SPLA soldiers, comprised of 3,817 officers and 22,365 non-commissioned officers, benefited from awareness-raising about child protection, including about the revised action plan, and national legislation and international standards</p>
Conduct of monthly meetings with government counterparts and stakeholders with a view to supporting, together with UNICEF, the SPLA Child Protection Unit and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare	Yes	<p>23 child protection working group meetings, chaired by the Minister of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, were held at both the national and state levels</p> <p>12 meetings were held with the subtechnical committees on the revised action plan at the state level in 6 states</p> <p>2 meetings of the South Sudan Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism Task Force and 5 meetings of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism technical working group were held in Juba</p>
Development of a database for the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to monitor the status of children released from armed forces and armed groups	Yes	<p>The database on children associated with armed forces and groups has been developed and is operational in the offices of the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission. A separate monitoring and reporting mechanism database was developed by UNICEF and made functional, and was used by UNMISS and UNICEF to monitor weekly reports received from the 10 states on violations committed with regard to incidents of conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against children</p>

Support to state governments in the adoption of directives and outreach programmes against the targeting of women and children, including for abduction during armed conflicts and cattle rustling (“local Geneva Conventions”), and negotiation of commitments with the armed forces and armed groups to prevent and end conflict-related sexual violence	Yes	<p>UNMISS undertook a 2-month radio campaign against child abductions in Jonglei. In Jonglei, Unity and Eastern Equatoria states, UNMISS conducted activities focused on child abductions during celebrations of the Day of the African Child. UNMISS also provided support for the establishment of a Government-United Nations task force on abductions in Central Equatoria and Jonglei states</p> <p>UNMISS facilitated the transportation by air and family reunification of 59 children recovered from abduction</p> <p>UNMISS provided support for the establishment of a cluster/network of protection actors, including national institutions, to enhance awareness of conflict-related sexual violence and comprehensive responses to it</p> <p>5 global horizontal notes were submitted to the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. South Sudan submitted a contribution to the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/67/845)</p>
Provision of 500 reports (10 states x 50 weekly reports) advice on conflict-related sexual violence and grave violations against women and children to relevant government and other protection and child protection actors	288	<p>Reports (6 states x 48 weekly reports) on grave violations and other child protection concerns were shared with child protection actors. Given that the scope of the issue is not the same in all states of South Sudan, together with capacity gaps among relevant actors, UNMISS was unable to develop reports in all 10 states</p>
Advice and awareness-raising towards a verifiable reduction in gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence through monthly meetings and three workshops for national counterparts such as police and military	2	<p>Workshops were organized for government representatives and civil society organizations on combating violence against women and children in the state for 270 participants</p> <p>However owing to capacity gaps, the holding of monthly meetings was not possible. The Mission established 6 women community peace dialogue forums in 6 states, which provided a mechanism for women to come together and discuss issues relating to women’s and girls’ rights, including gender-based violence, abduction of women and girls, forced/early marriages, rape, the use of the girl child as compensation payment and conflict-related sexual violence. The forums helped to increase awareness about gender-based, violence-related issues and facilitated a “breaking of the silence” to speak out and report on gender-based violence issues</p> <p>UNMISS promoted the establishment of gender-based violence working groups in Warrap and Upper Nile states, and actively participated in the monthly protection subcluster. A 2-day workshop was held at the national level to strengthen coordination and the quality of care for survivors of gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence</p>

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Strengthened capacity of the Government of South Sudan to implement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
3.1.1 4,500 ex-combatants and members of special needs groups are disarmed and demobilized and receive transitional support (2011/12: 4,500; 2012/13: 4,500 additional)	<p>The pilot phase of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme at the Mapel Transitional Facility commenced on 15 April 2013 for a target caseload of 500 ex-combatants from 4 “catchment” states (Lakes, Warrap, Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal). As at 30 June 2013, 292 ex-combatants were verified and registered for demobilization and were undertaking technical, vocational and educational training at Mapel</p> <p>Owing to changes made to the eligibility criteria by the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission after the original profiling exercise, new candidates had to be identified, which delayed the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and reduced caseload numbers</p>
3.1.2 4,500 demobilized ex-combatants enter into reinsertion programmes (baseline 2011/12: 4,500; 2012/13: 4,500 additional)	<p>Owing to delays in the commencement of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, no combatants were demobilized during the reporting period and therefore no ex-combatants entered reinsertion programmes</p> <p>15 reinsertion project memorandums of understanding have been signed, implemented and completed in three states (Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Western Bahr el-Ghazal), targeting communities that host disarmament, demobilization and reintegration transitional facilities</p>

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
15 reinsertion programmes established to cater for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration caseload of 4,500 ex-combatants; construction of 7 transitional facilities for the demobilization and reinsertion operations	15	Reinsertion projects were discussed and established by the Local Reinsertion Committees, the Administrative Review Committee and the Project Approval Committee in accordance with the standard operating procedure for reinsertion and labour-intensive projects agreed in July 2012. The projects have been implemented by 9 local NGOs in 3 states (Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Western Bahr el-Ghazal), commencing in December 2012, targeting 561 beneficiaries from the communities hosting disarmament, demobilization and reintegration transitional facilities

	1	<p>Transitional facility was constructed and 2 were under various stages of construction. The construction of the Mapel Transitional Facility was completed and has been operational since 15 April 2013. 2 other transitional facilities are under construction in Pariak, Jonglei (30 per cent completed), and Tirrangore, Eastern Equatoria (10 per cent completed). Construction for only 3 of the 7 transitional facilities was undertaken as a result of the need for review by UNMISS of initial planning assumptions owing to austerity measures imposed by the Government of South Sudan, as well as political uncertainties within the region which affected overall political support for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and which created delays in operations</p>
<p>Support for the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme through the provision of technical and logistical support for the disarmament and demobilization (including reinsertion) of 4,500 ex-combatants</p>	Yes	<p>The National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (NDDRC) is responsible for the management of the transitional facility, with support provided by UNMISS for facilities management. UNESCO provides training in literacy and numeracy and vocational and life skills. The transitional demobilization and reintegration programme will provide reintegration programming for the demobilized caseload, with funding provided by the German Development Bank</p> <p>UNMISS chaired the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Steering Committee, initiated in October 2012, which oversaw the coordination of United Nations agencies and partners to support the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme</p> <p>UNMISS provided technical and logistical support for 4 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes, and policy sensitization training sessions for 152 participants, including representatives from ministries, local authorities, youth and women's groups and NDDRC staff</p> <p>UNMISS also provided training sessions on reinsertion for 37 reinsertion implementing partners and NDDRC state officers, on project management, monitoring and evaluation for 22 participants and on camp management for 37 NDDRC transitional facility managers</p>

Support for the South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control through the provision of equipment for the safe storage of weapons and the establishment of community-based reinsertion programmes in areas with high numbers of returning ex-combatants	Yes	<p>With regard to providing equipment for the safe storage of weapons, UNMISS (a) completed construction of a prototype armoury for the SPLA Engineering Corps and a prototype secure explosive facility for the SPLA Engineering Training Centre, (b) delivered materials to upgrade the arms and ammunitions storage facility of the Ministry of Wildlife and (c) handed over to the South Sudan National Police Service headquarters a modified sea container to store weapons collected during the civilian disarmament process in the state</p>
		<p>At the request of the Government, UNMISS contracted 2 experts to review current arms management systems implemented by South Sudan's uniformed services and to assess past marking and registration initiatives supported by the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States</p>
		<p>UNMISS organized and facilitated various conferences with participants, including the South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Arms Control, as well as the Logistics Corps of all South Sudanese uniformed services, the Criminal Investigations Division and the Legislative Drafting Committee of the 2012 small arms and light weapons draft bill, including a sensitization conference on arms marking and registration, and a database design consultation conference</p>
		<p>UNMISS also facilitated a field visit to Johannesburg and Pretoria, South Africa, for 11 members of the Government's uniformed services. A 4-day conference was conducted to draft the basic parameters of the future national arms registration database for uniformed services and civilians, as a key step in the marking and registration project</p>
Support for the implementation and capacity-building of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme through the provision of logistical support, including the construction of 7 transitional facilities, secondment of staff, co-location of personnel and organizing in-country training for all relevant staff	1	<p>Transitional facility was constructed and 2 were at various stages of construction</p> <p>UNMISS staff were co-located in NDDRC offices in all 10 states. One UNMISS staff member is seconded to the NDDRC headquarters Office of the Chairperson</p>
	11	<p>Presentations were made, including 7 to NDDRC senior management, on issues pertaining to the pilot programme at the Mapel Transitional Facility, including on logistics and procurement</p>

	42	<p>Planning meetings were held with NDDRC, UNESCO and the Bonn International Center for conversion at the technical level for the pilot phase of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme at the Mapel Transitional Facility to assist in the drafting of presentations to the NDDRC senior management team and to resolve challenges and issues in the operationalization of the Mapel Transitional Facility</p>
<p>Development of a public information strategy to raise awareness of recipient communities and participants about the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, and community violence-reduction activities and collection and control of small arms and light weapons, through 10 radio programmes (Radio Miraya), 30 community outreach programmes, 50 workshops with various stakeholders and the distribution of printed materials</p>	17	<p>Radio Miraya broadcasted programmes on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. There was also a special public service announcement campaign for the opening of the Mapel Transitional Facility</p>
	20	<p>Outreach campaigns were conducted on topics including child disarmament, demobilization and reintegration outreach in Western Bahr el-Ghazal (40 participants) and Warrap states (60); SPLA commanders sensitization campaigns were conducted in the assembly areas of the greater Bahr el-Ghazal states: Rumbek (56), Yirol (60), Tonj (350), Raja (125), Wau (60), Aweil (20); and at the Defense Academy in Juba</p> <p>UNMISS held 146 community outreach events in all states, reaching 26,618 people. 15 events dealt with peacebuilding, reducing violence and relations between communities. UNMISS provided support to NDDRC in organizing sensitization campaigns at religious and community centres, providing sensitization materials and key messages, and facilitating the training-of-trainers in Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states. UNMISS also organized 4 caravan road shows in 4 counties in Western Bahr el-Ghazal (2,000 attendees) and 4 counties in Warrap (2,000 attendees)</p>
	9	<p>Training workshops were conducted in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of children associated with armed groups and in media and communications, for the Ministry of National Security, religious leaders and members of the armed forces</p>
	40	<p>Stories were posted on the UNMISS website covering disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the reduction of violence and the collection of weapons. UNMISS also produced and helped to distribute Mission fact sheets on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, civil affairs, the rule of law and security institutions activities, and created a Jonglei state fact sheet and website page</p>

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Strengthened capacity of the South Sudan Police Service to maintain public order and safety

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

3.2.1 Structures, policy, strategy and regulations for the South Sudan Police Service are developed and implementation is under way at the national, state and county levels (2011/12: 7; 2012/13: 15)

At the end of the performance period, structures, policy, strategy and regulations for the South Sudan Police Service were developed and implementation was under way at the national and state levels and in 23 counties

3.2.2 Increase in the number of formally trained South Sudan Police Service officers (2011/12: 1,025; 2012/13: 2,000)

2,859 South Sudan Police Service officers were formally trained during the reporting period

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

Provision of advice to the Police Service leadership, through 12 meetings, on the implementation of the strategic development plan and on the development of structures, policies, strategies and regulations to strengthen command, control and communication

Yes

Provided support to the Police Service leadership through co-location of 5 United Nations police strategic advisers with expertise in general police administration, operations, criminal investigations, professional standards and research and planning. UNMISS also held weekly meetings with the South Sudan police on planning, training, professional standards, regulations, strategies, general police operations and administration. These efforts resulted in the establishment of 4 major administrative mechanisms (the Ministry Policy Development Committee, the Police Leadership Council, the Police Development Committee and the State Police Development Committee) and specialized units and structures, including those relating to diplomatic, livestock and oil field protection. The organizational structure of the Police Service and units was drafted and the existing Police Act was reviewed and handed over to the Inspector-General of the Service for consideration

Provision of technical expertise and support for the implementation of the comprehensive gender-sensitive training curriculum covering basic policing, police management, training of trainers and criminal investigation for 2,740 police personnel, including the training of 1,000 personnel in basic policing

4,033

South Sudan Police Service officers participated in training sessions, including 850 women, covering train-the-trainers (177), crime investigations (383), community policing (242), gender, children and vulnerable persons protection (526), human rights (45), police management (614), traffic management (271) and planning (28). In coordination with the Police Service, UNMISS also developed the training curriculum on bachelors degrees and diploma courses in police science, the training curricula on community policing, central reserve, senior leadership and drug law enforcement, and a textbook on criminal law and investigations

Provision of 10 training sessions on community policing and support for the establishment of community relations committees in each state	14	Community policing training courses were given to 333 police officers, including 76 women, on community policing. In addition, monthly meetings were held with state police commissioners, community leaders and other stakeholders in an effort to provide support for the establishment of community relations, resulting in the revival of 29 Police Community Relations Committees in 7 states. Furthermore, 2 Community Policing Boards were established at the state headquarters level and 2 meetings were held on the concept and role of community policing with community members of the Quarter Council in Central Equatoria state
Assistance and support to the South Sudan Police Service in its establishment of police primacy countrywide, involving reintegration and deployment in 10 state capitals and in up to 32 counties, through facilitation of planning and physical deployment of police personnel	Yes	United Nations police deployed at the national and state levels, as well as in 23 county headquarters. Furthermore, locations for 73 police stations were identified, of which 52 were built with the support of UNDP
Advice to and capacity development of police through co-location of 300 United Nations police officers at the national, state and county levels at the request of the Government; provision of daily strategic, tactical and operational advice, mentorship and in-service training to improve efficiency and effectiveness with a focus on helping the South Sudan Police Service to avoid and address prolonged and arbitrary detentions	674	United Nations police co-located with the South Sudan National Police Service at the national, state and county levels Accountability and oversight mechanisms were instituted within the Police Service, resulting in the dismissal of 49 officers. 181 reports on arbitrary and prolonged detention were compiled Through co-location at national and state headquarters, advice was also provided on the treatment of women, children and other vulnerable persons
Provision of support to the South Sudan Police Service to further develop centralized training facilities in Rajaf and Rambur in line with internationally acceptable standards, through donor support coordination, co-location, advice and planning; assistance by the United Nations police, in collaboration with development partners, to the South Sudan Police Service in developing and implementing essential training and police reform measures and building key structures to enhance police work in the fight against crime	Yes	Donor support and coordination in the development of the Rajaf Training Centre were facilitated through the monthly participation in Police Development Committee discussions and other consultative meetings among National Police Service leadership, UNDP, donors and other stakeholders. Advice, training and mentoring of the Police Service on key policing issues was provided through daily co-location of 37 United Nations police officers at the Rajaf Training Centre. The development of the Rambur training centre was affected by financial constraints and, at the time of reporting, all major courses were being conducted in Rajaf

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Strengthened military and civil justice capacities in the Government, with complementarities between civil and military justice systems

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

3.3.1 Revision and development of regulatory frameworks and strategic plans governing both civil and military justice, in accordance with international law, standards and norms and the transitional constitution (2011/12: 3; 2012/13: 6)

UNMISS provided assistance in the review and development of 5 regulatory frameworks, including the Sudan People's Liberation Army Act; Rules and Regulations within the scope of the SPLA Review Committee and the SPLA Working Group; the Girls and Child Education Act; Prison Regulations; and the Police Act. Assistance was also provided to the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary in reviewing their strategic plans, with revisions in 4 areas, including Ministry of Justice-judicial interface, prosecutions, judiciary and legislation

UNMISS provided support to SPLA in developing guidance and 11 templates for the military police to improve capacities in responding to crime scenes and traffic accidents

UNMISS developed a support plan that aligns UNMISS justice sector support with the South Sudan Development Plan, the Peacebuilding Support Plan and the Ministry of Justice and judiciary strategic plans

3.3.2 Development of policies and strategic plans by South Sudan to address the prosecution of military officers committing crimes in connection with intercommunal violence, including disciplinary action for taking sides in such conflicts (2011/12: 0 cases; 2012/13: 5)

UNMISS provided support to SPLA in developing records of proceedings and a standard operating procedure which includes procedures for handling and investigating disciplinary cases. SPLA was assisted in developing terms of reference for a board of inquiry to investigate an incident of violence and looting of humanitarian supplies in Jonglei in which SPLA members were suspected of involvement

338 senior SPLA officers, judge advocates, military policemen and inspectorate personnel were provided with basic military law training

A comprehensive report on SPLA detention facilities was drafted and submitted to the Judge Advocate General in November 2012. Identified issues are being addressed in capacity-building training

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice to the military, the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice, including at the state and county levels, on development of civilian and military regulatory frameworks and strategic plan frameworks and procedures, through periodic meetings; conduct of two workshops with the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice on strengthening the legal/regulatory frameworks for criminal	1	Strategic planning workshop was held in May 2013 for senior managers in the SPLA Military Justice Directorate, including the judge advocate, which focused on a vision for the coming year, realigning priorities and the development of an operational plan UNMISS also provided support to SPLA in reviewing the SPLA Act, Rules and Regulations, holding 6 meetings with the SPLA Review Committee and 5 meetings with the SPLA Working Group

justice and within the justice institutions; advice to the Ministries of Justice and the Interior and the judiciary on the strategic frameworks and plans that need to be implemented to address gaps in key areas identified in the final report of the United Nations Rule of Law Indicators project

Support for 12 rule-of-law forums for chiefs, commissioners, judges, prosecutors, police and prison officials and for the provision of capacity-building training for judges, prosecutors and relevant rule-of-law officials

50

Meetings of the rule of law forum were held. UNMISS assisted in the planning and organization of the meetings in 10 states, which targeted judges, prosecutors, police officers and prison officers. It delivered 24 presentations on priority rule of law issues and 40 follow-up meetings and/or actions were undertaken in collaboration with UNDP and national counterparts, including assistance in organizing and undertaking secretariat functions

Support for the development of a military justice system and review and improvement of the civilian criminal justice system by co-locating advisers at the request of the Government in the relevant institutions and/or ministries, including the military, and providing support to the Government-chaired Working Group on Military Justice Reform and the Law Reform Commission and relevant law reform institutions

At the end of the performance period, 66 Government-provided personnel and 32 United Nations police officers were deployed and were mentoring at the state and county levels, with a focus on safety and security (in 10 states and 15 county prisons)

UNMISS did not co-locate advisers in military institutions; however, it conducted “near location” coaching and mentoring through routine visits to SPLA locations in support of the development of the military justice system

35 SPLA military police were trained in rules, regulations, processes and procedure. 21 judge advocates were trained in criminal and judicial procedure. An integrated training session on criminal and judicial procedure was held in Juba for 23 SPLA military police, judge advocates and members of the Inspectorate General

In support of the Government-chaired Working Group on Military Justice Reform, 87 advisory meetings were held in 7 states and 16 advisory meetings with the South Sudan Law Reforms Commission were held at the national level on ways to identify required reforms and make recommendations concerning the legal and institutional frameworks related to criminal law and criminal procedures; on the functioning, independence and oversight of the judiciary; on the administration of justice; on the special courts; on the development and/or implementation and administration of case management, tracking and filing; and on the development of a South Sudan Law Reforms Commission research and drafting department action plan for 2013-2015 and the South Sudan Law Reforms Commission bill and regulations (including prisons)

<p>Support for the establishment of a legal framework and administrative structures for a military justice system through monthly meetings with the Ministry of Defence and the military; support of two stakeholder round-table meetings to discuss the establishment of a military justice system complementary to the civil justice system and a one-day workshop for the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Justice on best practices</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>101 sessions in formal courts were monitored by UNMISS at the state level, with recommendations for capacity-building, training and reforms; 25 proceedings of traditional or special courts were also monitored by UNMISS in 4 states</p> <p>26 meetings of the Working Group on Military Justice Reform were convened fortnightly and 40 weekly meetings were held with the Ministry of Defence. Draft operating procedures were developed on the unauthorized firing of weapons and on the arrest of SPLA personnel by the Police Service. A standard operating procedure on the board of inquiry was drafted and developed for training</p> <p>An SPLA Act Review Committee was established to review current SPLA legislation and make recommendations to bring it in line with the civil justice system. Routine meetings were established with the SPLA military police and the SPLA Inspector General to refine standards, procedures and oversight. Round-table meetings will commence only upon completion of the SPLA Act review</p> <p>1 best practices workshop for 25 SPLA officers and 1 strategic planning workshop for 25 SPLA officers were held</p>
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Expected accomplishment 3.4: Government security sector institutions that function in accordance with international standards

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

3.4.1 Adoption and implementation of a security sector reform framework

The Executive Secretariat to the National Security Council was established and State Security Committee secretariats are in place in Lakes, Central Equatoria and Jonglei states

3.4.2 Passage of legislation on governance and oversight of the security sector, in accordance with international standards

The national security policy has been drafted and a security sector oversight coordination mechanism has been established in accordance with international standards, to facilitate inter-institutional cooperation and collaboration on matters of security sector governance and oversight

Consultations about the national security policy were held in all 10 states, with 1,000 copies of the draft policy provided to all states. A civilian oversight workshop for all key national-level security oversight actors was held and followed by a mapping of the security sector oversight actors at the national level and in 3 states (Upper Nile, Western Equatorial and Lakes)

3.4.3 Adoption and implementation of a framework for small arms and light weapons collection and storage

The Government of South Sudan continued to review the 2012 draft of the Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Bill

The draft framework of the small arms bill is pending review by the Ministry of Justice

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Advice provided to the Government on the work of the National Security Council and its executive secretariat and state security committees through regular meetings at the national and state levels	Yes	<p>UNMISS met regularly and on an ad hoc basis with the Minister of National Security, providing support for the establishment of an executive secretariat to the Council, including advice on core aspects of a secretariat at the national and state levels</p> <p>9 National Programme Officers were deployed to all states, except Western Equatoria, and provided advice through regular and ad hoc meetings to 9 state governors on establishing secretariats to State Security Committees. As a result, state level secretariats to State Security Committees were in place in 3 states (Lakes, Central Equatoria, Jonglei) at the end of the reporting period, with progress noted in attaining state-level acceptance of the secretariat concept and in moving towards the establishment of secretariats in Unity and Upper Nile states. UNMISS engagement, including providing advice at the state level, has broadened to include regular and ad hoc meetings with state legislative assemblies and other civilian oversight actors</p>
Advice provided to the Ministry of National Security through weekly meetings on the conduct of a comprehensive review of the security sector and development of a national security strategy and review of the security sector architecture	Yes	<p>UNMISS regularly provided advice and training sessions for the Government's Drafting Committee, created to develop a national security policy. The draft policy was then shared countrywide in a consultative process supported by UNMISS, including training for rapporteurs of consultations on the policy; and technical and logistical support was provided in all 10 states to ensure that broad and extensive consultations were held. A total of 1,728 officials from state- and county-level government, legislative and judiciary institutions and civil society representatives participated in the policy consultations workshops countrywide. Furthermore, UNMISS provided support for security sector reform coordination mechanisms</p> <p>Although the planned comprehensive review of the security sector remains outstanding, pending a decision of the Government to engage in the review, UNMISS has continued to provide advice to the Ministry of National Security on a regular basis, including on the need for a review</p>

<p>Monthly awareness and sensitization briefings with the South Sudan Legislative Assembly and other oversight actors on security sector reform and on the role of security sector oversight actors</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS regularly briefed the South Sudan National Legislative Assembly committees, including the Standing Specialized Committees of Defence, Security and Public Order; Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs; and Peace and Reconciliation on security sector oversight and responsibilities. Similar briefings were also held regularly with the Public Grievances Chamber, the Independent Human Rights Commission and representatives from SPLA, law enforcement services and civil society. Presentations on security sector oversight were also delivered in training courses for the South Sudan National Police Service and SPLA, and for state legislators and civil society representatives</p>
		<p>UNMISS participated in drafting sessions and provided technical advice to national authorities in reviewing and developing key legislation, including on the South Sudan National Police Service Act, the National Correctional Service Act, the Army (SPLA) Act and the Traffic Bill</p>
		<p>UNMISS met regularly with and provided advice to security sector oversight actors from ministries, law-enforcement services, armed forces, statutory bodies and civil society organizations in establishing a security sector oversight coordination mechanism. In support of the mechanism, UNMISS organized 6 workshops for 195 participants at the national and state levels for national counterparts focusing on policy, dialogue, advocacy and knowledge-sharing</p>
<p>Provision of advice to the Government on the development of strategies to combat proliferation of small arms and light weapons</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>UNMISS provided advice and support to the Drafting Committee responsible for the development of the 2012 Small Arms and Light Weapons Control Bill. The draft is under review by the Government of South Sudan. UNMISS also met regularly with national counterparts and international partners, and provided advice on the development of the government's capacities for safe storage of weapons and weapons management, and the broader issue of small arms and light weapons control</p>
		<p>UNMISS provided advice and trained national counterparts in the newly formed Interministerial Stockpile Management Working Group</p>

Expected accomplishment 3.5: Strengthened capacity of South Sudan to end prolonged, arbitrary detention and establish a safe, secure and humane prison system

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

3.5.1 Regulatory frameworks and strategic plans outlining the legislative, operational, administrative and financial capacity of the prison system, courts and prosecution offices are adopted

Prison regulations and related draft amendments to the new National Constitution were developed. An agricultural policy was developed and was being implemented for the National Prison Service of South Sudan. The Military Prison Action Plan for 2013-2014 and a 5-year transformational plan for military prisons was developed

3.5.2 The prison population subject to prolonged, arbitrary detention is assessed in state prisons (2011/12: 3 state prisons; 2012/13: 10 state prisons)

Prison records management staff were mentored in identifying cases of prolonged, arbitrary detention by reviewing warrants and then referring suspect cases to the competent authority in 10 states and 16 county prisons

3.5.3 Increase in the number of cases of detainees/prisoners held in prolonged, arbitrary detention referred to a court, prosecution officer, police or prison authority (2011/12: 20; 2012/13: 100)

An average of 79 cases of prolonged, arbitrary detention were resolved with national justice counterparts each week

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Support for the capacity development of the South Sudan Prison Service to establish a safe, secure and humane prison system and to conduct its own staff training by developing training frameworks, training competent prison trainers, conducting 10 management and specialist courses for 250 Prison Service middle and senior personnel; daily mentoring of Prison Service staff in 10 state and 16 county prisons on improving prison safety and security by 57 Mission experts	Yes	<p>Training modules for recruits, trainers and cadets were developed within the Prison Service training curriculum and the drafting of an operational duties training manual was completed</p> <p>UNMISS delivered 11 specialized and/or management courses to 365 prison officers and officials and SPLA military police. In addition, 100 prison officers entered a mid-level supervisor programme that commenced in June 2013</p> <p>10 1-day awareness workshops on the Prison Service strategic development plan for 2012-2015 were conducted for 430 senior and mid-level prison managers from the 10 states; a 1-day workshop for 40 national participants was conducted on alternatives to imprisonment; and a 3-day workshop was conducted for 30 Prison Service headquarters staff on the effectiveness of UNMISS corrections programmes for the Service</p> <p>At the end of the performance period, 66 government-provided personnel and 32 United Nations police were deployed and provided mentoring on prison safety and security in 10 states and 16 counties</p>

<p>Mentoring, through co-location and on-the-job coaching, and provision of advice to the South Sudan Prison Service on the elaboration and adoption of the Service's strategic development plan and regulatory frameworks covering all aspects of the prison system, including community service and prisoner rehabilitation; support for the elaboration of proposals for the rehabilitation of prisons and prison farms</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Critical infrastructure requirements were identified and project proposals were developed for infrastructure of prisons, equipment, agriculture and prisoner programmes; through co-location in 15 prisons, advice was provided to officials on planning, implementing and managing infrastructure projects. Maintenance plans were developed for 6 newly renovated and constructed prisons and the Prisons Training Academy. Draft plans were developed for renovation or construction at the Juba, Bor, Malakal, Wau and Yambio prisons</p> <p>In order to enhance strategic planning support for prison systems, mentoring and advice was provided daily on core areas essential for effective and efficient prison management, including advice on the establishment of a Maintenance Unit, Public Relations Unit, and an internal Financial Audit Unit in the Prison Service</p> <p>UNMISS held a workshop for 40 national participants on alternatives to imprisonment, focused on community service, probation and the use and role of paralegals in prisons. A concept paper on community service in South Sudan was also approved by the Director-General of the Prison Service</p> <p>An agriculture policy was developed for the Prison Service, with advice provided by UNMISS to 3 prisons on prison agricultural development</p>
<p>Provision of advice, through weekly meetings with the Prison Service, on the establishment of an inspectorate unit to monitor prison operations and investigate prison incidents and the development of a comprehensive plan for the management of prison medical services, including the management of mentally ill persons in prisons</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In support of a prisoner treatment programme, a draft prison treatment policy was developed and submitted</p> <p>UNMISS provided advice on improving prison health and hygiene conditions, including mapping prison health services in all states, and developed appropriate annual budgets with the Ministry of Finance and Development for the provision of medication and hygiene items, including mental health issues. In addition, discussions were held with National Prison Service leadership, introducing the need for developing a comprehensive plan for prison medical services</p> <p>An options paper on alternative management of mentally ill persons was developed and discussed with stakeholders</p>

Support for the establishment of five state development committees chaired by state directors of prisons	Yes	Mentoring and secretariat support was provided to state prison directors on the functioning of Prison Development Committees, established in all 10 states. Prison management and probation and Court Liaison Officers were mentored to provide assistance to remand and arbitrary detention review boards. A concept paper was developed on establishing paralegal advisory services within the National Prison Service
Support for the courts, prosecution offices, police and Prison Service to establish prisoner detention review boards at the national level and in at least three pilot states, including a detention case review process, with special attention to women, girls and juveniles; mentoring of prison staff to support the detention review boards; mentoring and advice to state-level prosecution offices and courts to support the detention review boards and case review process	Yes	Support was provided for 8 sessions of the Juvenile Remand Review Board at Juba Prison. The concept for expansion of the Remand Review Board was developed. Data on priority locations was collected. Visits and consensus-building meetings were held in 5 states and Remand Boards In 10 states UNMISS provided weekly legal advice and guidance for justice officials on reviewing remand warrants and referring cases with deficient warrants to the competent authority, including special attention to cases of women and children; 4 workshops were conducted on justice for vulnerable groups, for judges, prosecutors and police, prison and traditional chiefs
Mapping and related technical advice, provided through 12 monthly meetings and/or workshops, for state and national judiciary, prosecution, prison and police officials to take appropriate action for the prolonged and illegally detained population, including examination of individual detention cases and revision of standard operating procedures, rules, regulations and laws	No	1 note on prolonged/arbitrary detention was developed for the Government of South Sudan with proposed recommendations, including areas where UNMISS could provide support; 3 national analytical reports on prolonged/arbitrary detention were issued

Expected accomplishment 3.6: Strengthened capacity of South Sudan to protect civilians from the threat posed by mines and explosive remnants of war in compliance with relevant international humanitarian conventions and standards

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

Decreased number of civilian casualties caused by mines and explosive remnants of war (2011/12: 110; 2012/13: 95)

28 cases of civilian casualties (12 killed and 16 injured) were reported in South Sudan during the period 2012/13

This decrease can be attributed to the fact that United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) route clearance operations throughout 2012/13 prioritized clearance in Unity state, an area that saw new mine-laying in 2011 and where a large number of accidents took place

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<p>Surveillance and clearance of 488 dangerous areas, nine minefields and 27 suspected hazardous areas and their release to local communities for productive use; responding rapidly to requests for emergency survey and clearance capacity; surveying, verifying and, if needed, clearing a minimum 1,050 km of roads</p>	Yes	<p>UNMAS surveyed, cleared and released to local communities 625 dangerous areas. The dangerous areas surveyed and cleared included 42 suspected minefields, 8 ammunition dumps, 8 confrontation areas, 3 ambush areas and 546 unexploded ordnance spot tasks. A further 1,408 km of routes and tracks were verified and/or assessed throughout South Sudan</p> <p>Significant progress was realized, with 803 mines (including 702 anti-personnel mines and 101 anti-tank mines) cleared, 18,246 items of unexploded ordnance destroyed and 100,648 items of small arms ammunitions disposed of</p> <p>A 72-hour rapid response capacity was provided in case of suspected contamination along emergency landing sites</p>
<p>Conduct of community-based mine risk education for 100,000 persons, including internally displaced persons, returnees and other at-risk populations (such as nomads and herders); mine risk education training for 500 volunteers, who will act as peer-to-peer educators within their communities; in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, integration of mine risk education into national curricula through the training of 500 teachers and raising awareness of humanitarian mine action in South Sudan by celebration of the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action in at least three cities</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS provided support and coordinated mine risk education to reduce the risk of explosive remnants of war through education programmes targeted at the most vulnerable communities. 117,689 beneficiaries received mine risk education, while 776 teachers were trained to teach mine risk education. Teaching materials were produced and discussions continued among the National Mine Action Authority, UNMISS and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare on inclusion of mine risk education in the national curriculum</p> <p>Accreditation and training of mine risk education activity was undertaken as well as on-the-job training of national government counterparts in the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and the National Mine Action Authority</p> <p>To mark the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, UNMAS launched a photographic exhibition, including of nomadic cattle herders who regularly receive mine risk education from UNMAS implementing partners. UNMAS broadcasted interviews nationwide on Radio Miraya and provided assistance to the National Mine Action Authority in sending a national awareness text-message campaign</p> <p>In January 2013 UNMAS coordinated a successful Open Day, which gave the mine action community an opportunity to showcase this important part of United Nations work in South Sudan to international partners and South Sudanese hosts</p>

Dissemination of weekly, monthly, quarterly and ad hoc updates, including maps, to all stakeholders within and outside South Sudan on the implementation of mine action operations, accidents caused by mines or explosive remnants of war and new mines being laid; organization of monthly and ad hoc operations coordination meetings with all mine action operators and stakeholders in South Sudan

Yes

Weekly or bimonthly situation reports and mine action briefings were distributed to stakeholders. The mine action briefing provided timely information about issues relevant to explosive remnants of war in South Sudan, including the status of remined routes in northern border states, and information relevant to humanitarian actors

UNMISS provided information on landmine/explosive remnants of war contamination and maps, and remained available to provide emergency verifications for helicopter landing sites and other locations. A website was developed to readily provide accessible maps and data

The Mine Action Sector working group and Mine Action Subcluster met on a monthly basis, bringing together all implementing partners to coordinate overall mine action within South Sudan. A mine risk education working group also met separately once a month. On a quarterly basis, all components of mine action convened in a joint coordination meeting

Provision of advice to the South Sudan Demining Authority and relevant ministries on implementation of the action plan to adhere to key mine action and victim assistance conventions; capacity development of the South Sudan Demining Authority through the deployment of a full-time capacity development adviser, weekly on-the-job training to all sections of the Authority in line with the transition plan, one annual transition team progress review workshop, one transition plan review workshop, 12 joint week-long field trips with one Authority counterpart, two workshops to review the national technical standards and guidelines and two workshops to review progress towards the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Yes

UNMISS provided day-to-day technical and managerial support to the National Mine Action Authority. Co-location of senior technical advising staff took place within the Authority, which provided support for the construction of the regional office for coordinating mine action operations as well as the functioning of the head office

Operational personnel from the Authority participated in joint field trips during over 50 on-the-job training sessions. In addition, they conducted training sessions on information management and public information

UNMISS facilitated 1 review transition workshop aimed at taking stock of the Authority's capacity development projects and re-examining plans for future capacity-building initiatives

In preparation for the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in December 2012, UNMISS provided support to the Authority in drafting its first transparency report

UNMISS is engaged in a close dialogue with the Government of South Sudan on its declared intention to join the Convention on Cluster Munitions

It provided support to the South Sudan Mine Action Authority and Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare in 1 presentation and 1 workshop aimed at promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and the finalization and adoption of government policy regarding the rights of persons with disabilities

A national disability assessment was carried out in the 3 states to determine the social and economic situation of persons with disabilities in South Sudan. The findings of the assessment will feed into the development of the South Sudan national policy for persons with disabilities

Component 4: human rights

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Combating impunity and improving enjoyment of human rights

Planned indicators of achievement

Actual indicators of achievement

4.1.1 South Sudan ratifies/accedes to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and submits initial reports under at least three of these treaties

4.1.2 Increase in the number of human rights investigations and prosecutions by the Government (2011/12: 15; 2012/13: 30)

Given that the ratification of these covenants and conventions is still pending before the National Legislative Assembly, no initial reports were submitted. However, some progress was registered with regard to accession to other human rights instruments, as follows:

The Government of South Sudan wrote to the International Labour Organization to reaffirm its acceptance of 7 conventions, including those related to forced labour, discrimination and the worst forms of child labour

South Sudan became a party to the Geneva Conventions and enacted statutory legislation to harmonize its laws with those instruments

South Sudan signed the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

The Council of Ministers approved a "human rights package" that includes the following international and regional treaties: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its Optional Protocols; International Convention on All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The approved accession documents were pending before the National Legislative Assembly for adoption

During the performance period, calls from the President and military authorities resulted in action by military justice officials to investigate and to report on allegations of violations by SPLA. UNMISS recorded 33 cases in which human rights violations committed by State actors were investigated or prosecuted by the Government

4.1.3 Number of human rights-related organizations and independent media increases by 10 per cent (2011/12: 45; 2012/13: 50)	During the performance period, 9 human rights organizations were registered with the Ministry of Justice. According to the Ministry, 388 NGOs were registered in 2012 and 368 were registered in 2013. In support of the transmission of independent media, Radio Miraya employed 26 regional transmitters and upgrades during the reporting period, with new transmitters established in Turalei and Leer
4.1.4 Number of reported arrests/detentions of human rights defenders, journalists and civil society actors decreases by 50 per cent (2011/12: 75; 2012/13: 23)	UNMISS has continued to document cases of interference with the right to freedom of expression by State authorities, including the arbitrary arrest and detention and harassment of journalists and other individuals critical of the Government. 18 such incidents have been registered following the killing in December 2012 of the nationally renowned columnist Isaiah Abraham, including 16 reported incidents of arrests/detentions of journalists, human rights defenders or civil society actors
4.1.5 Reduction in the total number of reported incidents of human rights violations in areas of conflict (2011/12: 5; 2012/13: 0)	During the reporting period, UNMISS recorded 60 incidents of human rights violations by security forces in Jonglei

<i>Planned outputs</i>	<i>Completed (number or yes/no)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Provision of advice and technical assistance on the protection of human rights to legislative assemblies, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and its staff and prison authorities at the national and state levels through 20 consultative meetings and 10 training workshops, and to the Government of South Sudan on the ratification of international treaties and related reporting obligations	Yes	<p>UNMISS held 3 consultative meetings with representatives of the Human Rights Committee of the National Legislative Assembly on the ratification of the key international human rights treaties, the approval of the National Action Plan for Human Rights and the provision of support in the drafting of the Girl Child Education Bill and the Law on the Elimination of Violence and Harmful Traditional Practices against Women</p> <p>UNMISS conducted 3 training sessions for members of national and state Parliaments on the role of parliamentarians in promoting and protecting human rights, and on the ratification of international treaties and the related reporting obligations</p> <p>UNMISS provided technical advice to the Ministry of Justice in preparation of legal opinions on human rights treaties for accession to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women through 7 consultative meetings. The legal opinions were approved by the Council of Ministers and referred to the National Legislative Assembly for ratification</p>

10 consultative meetings were held and technical advice was provided to the South Sudan Human Rights Commission on issues such as workplans and strategic planning, the national agenda for human rights, annual human rights reports, the holding of workshops, commemoration of Human Rights Days and participation in donor working groups on human rights-related issues, and participation of the South Sudan Human Rights Commission in the twenty-third session of the Human Rights Committee

The human rights forum was relaunched and 2 sessions were held with partners

Technical advice on arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention was provided by UNMISS to the South Sudan National Police Service on a regular basis and it participated with the partners in the monthly arbitrary arrest and detention working groups in all the states

5 human rights training sessions were conducted for South Sudan Human Rights Commission staff members, with a focus on the identification of human rights violations, as well as monitoring, investigating and reporting; treaty ratifications; relevant human rights-related reporting obligations; human rights in the administration of justice; the engagement of the Commission with treaty bodies; the Bill of Rights with regard to the constitutional review process; and the Commission's strategic plans and collaboration with other national stakeholders

UNMISS, in collaboration with other partners, provided support to 2 human rights forums to bring together government, civil society and international actors in order to discuss human rights issues and concerns

Technical advice was provided in the development of the National Agenda for Human Rights

39 training sessions were conducted by UNMISS in all states for the South Sudan National Police Service on the rights of suspects during arrest, search and detention, torture, inhumane and degrading treatment, use of force, accountability and command responsibility

UNMISS conducted a 5-day training session for 40 SPLA judge advocates from all military divisions on international and national human rights and humanitarian law, command responsibility and accountability

		<p>412 SPLA officers and non-commissioned staff participated in a 3-day training session on human rights. An additional 20 military police officers were trained in human rights principles, humanitarian law and command responsibility</p> <p>Technical advice was provided to judges, lawyers and prosecutors, and advocacy efforts were made with them at the national and state levels to raise concerns about access to justice, cases of arbitrary and prolonged detention and mechanisms to address those issues. The Government established a high-level policy panel to improve access to justice, for example by launching the mobile courts initiative to speed up legal proceedings, and to review the criminal justice system.</p> <p>25 prosecutors, prison officials, police and court officials/clerks as well as 101 traditional court members attended a workshop on arbitrary and prolonged detention; 6 training activities were also provided to 174 prison officers</p>
<p>Conduct of 10 training programmes for civil society, including journalists, on human rights, democracy and the rule of law; provision of advice to the judiciary through consultative meetings; conduct of 10 training workshops on human rights for judges, lawyers and prosecutors at the national and state levels</p>	24	<p>Training workshops on human rights were conducted for civil society organizations, including 2 for journalists</p> <p>In addition, grass-roots training workshops and sensitization and awareness-raising campaigns were held in 7 locations for 380 participants to raise awareness about human rights</p> <p>To mark World Press Freedom Day, a 2-day training session on freedom of the press and a human rights training activity for journalists were organized</p>
<p>Provision of sensitization programmes on key human rights principles and issues at the state and county levels through radio programmes, meetings, discussions, competitions and other relevant awareness-raising channels; provision of advisory support to the Ministry of Education on the incorporation of human rights education into the curriculum of secondary schools</p>	Yes	<p>UNMISS facilitated a meeting with the Ministry of Education to incorporate human rights education into the school curriculum. It highlighted key human rights reports during its regular news bulletins and current affairs programming, often through discussion panels featuring organizations responsible for the reports, as well as other key stakeholders, including government officials</p> <p>UNMISS reported regularly on human rights abuses and Radio Miraya launched a multilingual public service announcement campaign encouraging people to report human rights violations</p> <p>In celebration of Human Rights Day outreach activities were held in various state capitals, including the provision of support for official government-sponsored celebrations, parades, music concerts, drama performances, workshops, human rights forums, radio and television talk shows and a quiz competition for secondary school students</p>

Component 5: support

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administration and security support for the Mission

<i>Planned indicators of achievement</i>	<i>Actual indicators of achievement</i>
5.1.1 Increase in number of locations corresponding with establishment of State authority (2011/12: 19 county support bases; 2012/13: 28 county support bases)	During the performance period 2011/12, 6 county support bases were completed. During the performance period 2012/13, another 3 county support bases were completed, while the remaining 11 were at various stages of construction
5.1.2 Reduction of aviation fleet by one fixed-wing and two rotary-wing aircraft (2011/12: 32 aircraft; 2012/13: 29 aircraft)	The aviation fleet was reduced from 32 to 29 aircraft
5.1.3 Reduction of 5 per cent in average within-mission travel cost per person	With decentralization, the hubs and states are now empowered, which has reduced within-mission travel cost considerably

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

The second year of construction and establishment of the Mission will include the construction of nine new county support bases to allow Mission staff to be based at the county level in mandated areas to help expand State authority and build national capacities	3	Additional county support bases were completed during the reporting period for a total of 9 fully deployable bases, while 11 bases were at various stages of construction
Reconfiguration of existing aircraft fleet to leverage existing capacities while maintaining service levels	Yes	The aircraft fleet was reconfigured with the introduction of a fixed-wing aircraft with short take-off and landing capability for passenger and cargo transportation
Introduction of the e-MOP (electronic movement of personnel) system will result in more efficient processing and monitoring of movements of personnel and a robust travel booking system. It will also enhance management control of financial claims by staff by ensuring that travel is authorized	Yes	The e-MOP system is functional and fit for purpose. The first phase involved implementation of UNMISS personnel in e-MOP; this included mapping UNMISS personnel in the system in line with the restructured organization of UNMISS. Incremental improvements are ongoing but the system overall is working well and delivering the required output

Military, police and civilian personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 6,492 military contingent personnel, including 205 staff officers, 166 military liaison officers and 633 United Nations police officers, and administration of an average of 2,446 civilian	6,404	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of: military contingent personnel, including 171 staff officers
	139	military liaison officers

staff, comprising 814 international staff, 1,268 national staff and 331 international and 33 national United Nations Volunteers	555	United Nations police officers
		Administration of an average of:
	830	international staff
	1,361	national staff
	375	international United Nations Volunteers
	10	national United Nations Volunteers
		Owing to the lack of academic and professional skills in the National Professional category in South Sudan, there was a difficulty in identifying qualified candidates, which affected the vacancy rate in this category
Facilities and infrastructure		
Construction of 9 new county support bases and 730 additional staff accommodation units; maintenance of 6 battalion headquarters, 9 company operating bases, Mission headquarters in Juba and 9 state capitals and 28 county support base offices	3	Additional county support bases were constructed and 11 bases were at various stages of construction in Turalei, Gok Machar, Pibor, Tambura, Pariang, Maban, Kodok, Mabil, Akobo, Mayom and Maper. Activities were postponed owing to delays in the delivery of construction materials and the early onset of the rainy season, with completion expected in the period March-July 2014
	102	Additional staff accommodation units were completed
		The Mission maintained its headquarters in Juba and 9 state capitals; 6 battalion headquarters; 9 company operating bases; and 9 county support base offices, comprising 3 newly constructed and 6 existing sites
Maintenance and renovation of 200 km of roads, upgrade of 10 airfields and 12 helicopter landing sites and storage and supply of 19.4 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	60	km of roads were repaired. 5 airfields were upgraded; 2 are currently under repair, with the rainy season hampering the progress. 2 helicopter landing sites were built and 3 aprons were built. 17.1 million litres of diesel fuel were used for the generators
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 2,402 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 9 armoured vehicles, at 10 workshops, including the supply of 3.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants	2,357	United Nations-owned vehicles, including 9 armoured vehicles, trailers and attachments at 10 workshops and 9 county support bases, were operated and maintained
	3.6 million	litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied

Air transportation

Operation and maintenance of 8 fixed-wing and 21 rotary-wing aircraft, including the supply of 16.5 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	8	UNMISS operated and maintained an average of:
	21	fixed-wing aircraft
	14.9 million	helicopters
		litres of Jet A-1 fuel were consumed by aircraft assigned to UNMISS

Communications

Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 2 Earth station hubs, 52 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 111 telephone exchanges, 53 microwave links and 1,706 high frequency, 8,892 very high frequency (VHF) and 2,835 Tetra radio systems to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	44	Support and maintenance were provided for:
	111	VSAT terminals, including 2 7.3 m hubs in Juba
	56	telephone exchanges
	5,566	microwave links in the Mission area
	1,354	mobile, handheld and base station VHF transceivers, which are slowly being replaced by Tetra radios
	750	HF base stations
	66	mobile base station and handheld Tetra transceivers
		telephone exchanges
		In addition, UNMISS deployed 26 FM broadcast transmitters throughout its area of operations

Information technology

Support for and maintenance of 126 servers, 2,423 desktop computers, 1,876 laptop computers, 345 printers, 170 digital senders and wireless, local and wide area networks in 41 locations	47	Support and maintenance provided for:
	2,410	servers. The lower than projected deployment of servers was due to the continuing drive for UNMISS server virtualization
	1,869	desktop computers
	227	laptop computers
	68	printers
		digital senders
		The number of digital senders and printers was lower than projected as some of the low-end devices had been written-off
	41	locations supported with wireless and local wide area network nodes

In addition, UNMISS distributed 7,158 maps to various Mission clients during the performance period; created and updated satellite image maps of 10 state capitals and 20 county support base sites; maintained 1 geographic information section intranet website and 2 web mapping services

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 11 United Nations-owned level I clinics, including 1 medical station at the Regional Service Centre (Entebbe), 13 contingent-owned level I clinics, 3 contingent-owned level II hospitals and Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations personnel

Yes

UNMISS operated and maintained 11 United Nations-owned level I clinics, 17 contingent-owned level I clinics, 11 forward medical teams, 3 contingent-owned level II hospitals and Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations personnel. 88 evacuations within the Mission area and 44 evacuations outside the Mission area were carried out

1 international United Nations Volunteer was deployed to provide support to the medical station in the Regional Service Centre instead of full deployment of a medical station in order to avoid duplication of resources and the depletion of resources necessary in South Sudan for operational reasons

Security

Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, throughout the Mission area, including 24-hour close protection for senior Mission staff and visiting high-level officials

Yes

Physical security was provided at the main UNMISS headquarters in Juba (Tompson and UN House) as well as the remaining 9 state capitals and all the operational county support bases. There is no close protection in UNMISS

Provision of residential security guidance on minimum operating residential security standards and conduct of a total of 487 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all Mission staff

Yes

994 security briefings were held; 482 security assessments/broadcasts were made; 156 minimum operational security standard assessments were conducted; and 1,126 SSAFE (safe and secure approaches in field environments) training sessions were provided

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	8 287.3	7 428.7	858.6	10.4
Military contingents	193 566.3	176 604.5	16 961.8	8.8
United Nations police	31 451.1	29 585.9	1 865.2	5.9
Formed police units	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	233 304.7	213 619.1	19 685.6	8.4
Civilian personnel				
International staff	145 717.8	161 706.7	(15 988.9)	(11.0)
National staff	40 050.8	36 580.9	3 469.9	8.7
United Nations Volunteers	16 123.2	17 306.7	(1 183.5)	(7.3)
General temporary assistance	9 019.8	7 636.8	1 383.0	15.3
Subtotal	210 911.6	223 231.1	(12 319.5)	(5.8)
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	3 127.0	3 513.6	(386.6)	(12.4)
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	792.3	1 186.3	(394.0)	(49.7)
Official travel	5 952.2	6 418.1	(465.9)	(7.8)
Facilities and infrastructure	100 243.1	108 368.8	(8 125.7)	(8.1)
Ground transportation	21 381.9	20 266.0	1 115.9	5.2
Air transportation	148 919.8	147 339.4	1 580.4	1.1
Naval transportation	–	91.3	(91.3)	–
Communications	24 675.5	20 774.8	3 900.7	15.8
Information technology	9 611.1	12 273.7	(2 662.6)	(27.7)
Medical	5 930.3	5 233.0	697.3	11.8
Special equipment	3 153.7	2 660.7	493.0	15.6
Other supplies, services and equipment	69 486.8	71 896.5	(2 409.7)	(3.5)
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 574.5	425.5	21.3
Subtotal	395 273.7	401 596.8	(6 323.1)	(1.6)
Gross requirements	839 490.0	838 447.0	1 043.0	0.1
Staff assessment income	18 023.2	18 729.5	(706.3)	(3.9)
Net requirements	821 466.8	819 717.5	1 749.3	0.2
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	839 490.0	838 447.0	1 043.0	0.1

B. Financial resources for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance	
			Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	Percentage (4)=(3)÷(1)
Civilian personnel				
International staff	5 633.2	6 252.7	(619.5)	(11.0)
National staff	744.6	–	744.6	100.0
United Nations Volunteers	192.8	–	192.8	100.0
General temporary assistance	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	6 570.6	6 252.7	317.9	4.8
Operational costs				
Consultants	35.7	35.7	–	–
Official travel	31.6	22.9	8.7	27.5
Facilities and infrastructure	1 169.9	3 243.3	(2 073.4)	(177.2)
Ground transportation	20.1	47.8	(27.7)	(137.8)
Air transportation	–	–	–	–
Communications	100.9	91.8	9.1	9.0
Information technology	271.2	1 283.1	(1 011.9)	(373.1)
Medical	11.7	10.9	0.8	6.8
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	16.2	6.5	9.7	59.9
Subtotal	1 657.3	4 742.0	(3 084.7)	(186.1)
Gross requirements	8 227.9	10 994.7	(2 766.8)	(33.6)
Staff assessment income	628.6	617.6	11	1.7
Net requirements	7 599.3	10 377.1	(2 777.8)	(36.6)
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	8 227.9	10 994.7	(2 766.8)	(33.6)

39. Additional resources were required for facilities and infrastructure to provide support for the construction programme at the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, Uganda, including horizontal works for the base, two office buildings and the data centre, and for information technology to enable the re-engineering of business processes and deploy additional information technology solutions.

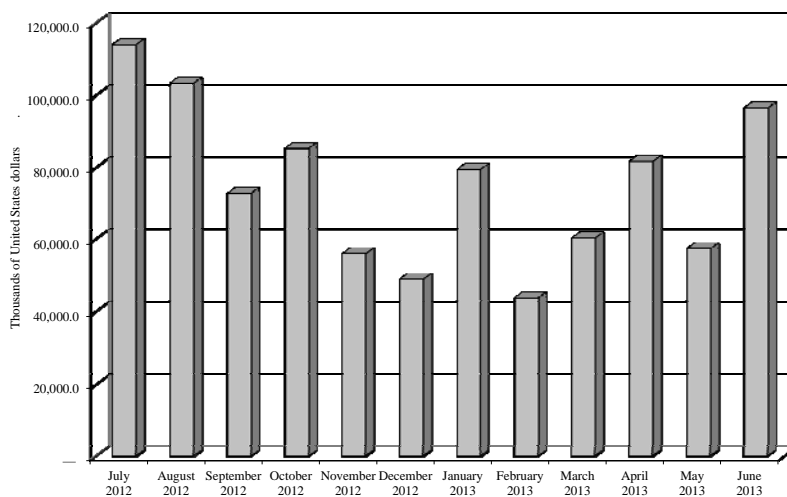
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>		
	<i>Original distribution</i>	<i>Redeployment</i>	<i>Revised distribution</i>
I. Military and police personnel	233 304.7	(19 593.0)	213 711.7
II. Civilian personnel	210 911.6	12 950.9	223 862.5
III. Operational costs	395 273.7	6 642.1	401 915.8
Total	839 490.0	–	839 490.0
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			2.3

40. The redeployments were necessary owing to additional costs for civilian personnel which were attributable primarily to a higher deployment rate for international staff and United Nations Volunteers as UNMISS had inherited substantial human resources from UNMIS. Furthermore, higher requirements were needed under operational costs for hiring individual contractors for security services and to cover increased costs for information technology services and freight. Lower requirements under military and police personnel were attributable mainly to the non-deployment or late deployment of contingent-owned equipment and lower rations and troop emplacement costs.

D. Monthly expenditure pattern



41. Expenditure for operational costs and military contingents peaked in July, August and October 2012, and in January, April and June 2013, in line with the processing of vendor invoices and the reimbursements for troops and claims for contingent-owned equipment on a quarterly basis.

E. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Interest income	1 023.1
Other/miscellaneous income	3 970.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	(4.0)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	16 964.2
Total	21 953.7

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

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		
Major equipment			
Military observers	–		
Military contingents	30 612.2		
Formed police units	–		
Subtotal	30 612.2		
Self-sustainment			
Facilities and infrastructure	13 703.5		
Communications	5 522.0		
Medical	4 065.1		
Special equipment	2 660.7		
Subtotal	25 951.3		
Total	56 563.5		
<i>Mission factors</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Effective date</i>	<i>Last review date</i>
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.6	9 July 2012	–
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	9 July 2012	–
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.3	9 July 2012	–
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 3.5		

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Actual value</i>
Status-of-forces agreement ^a	5 262.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted) ^b	37 131.5
Total	42 393.9

^a Represents landing rights and airport fees.

^b The contributions are mainly for the notional land lease cost of \$37.1 million.

IV. Analysis of variances¹

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military observers	\$858.6	10.4%

42. The reduced requirements were due mainly to lower costs for mission subsistence and clothing allowances, as the actual average deployment of military observers was 139 as compared with the budgeted 166, with no delayed deployment factor. In addition, the Mission did not receive any death and disability claims. The lower requirements were offset in part by higher costs for travel on emplacement and rotation owing to the higher than budgeted cost of tickets.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Military contingents	\$16 961.8	8.8%

43. The reduced requirements were due mainly to lower costs for contingent-owned equipment, which were mainly the result of the non-deployment or late deployment of equipment and the unforeseen repatriation of contingents. In addition, the budget estimates for 2012/13 were based on the draft memorandums of understanding before negotiations had taken place for some new and expanded units. Subsequently, it was determined that two units for which estimates had been made would be co-located with other units and therefore would not need separate major equipment. Moreover, reduced requirements for rations were due to the fact that no cost was incurred for mobilization and warehousing in Bor and Bentiu. Furthermore, the troop emplacement cost was lower than budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations police	\$1 865.2	5.9%

44. The reduced requirements were due mainly to lower expenditure for mission subsistence allowance, travel on emplacement and clothing allowance owing to a lower actual average deployment of United Nations police of 555 as compared with the budgeted 633. Moreover, there were no death and disability claims.

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

	<i>Variance</i>	
International staff	(\$15 988.9)	(11.0%)

45. The increased requirements were due mainly to higher than budgeted expenditure for salaries, common staff costs and danger pay for international staff resulting from lower than budgeted vacancy rates, with an actual average of 18 per cent as compared with a budgeted rate of 20 per cent. In addition, four field service posts were approved without financial resources.

	<i>Variance</i>	
National staff	\$3 469.9	8.7%

46. The reduced requirements were due mainly to lower requirements for danger pay, as the number of approved duty stations eligible for such pay was lower than budgeted. This reduction was offset in part by higher requirements for national staff (General Service) salaries, as the actual vacancy rate of 13.3 per cent was lower than the budgeted rate of 20 per cent. In addition, the national staff salary was revised by 7.4 per cent with effect from August 2012.

	<i>Variance</i>	
United Nations Volunteers	(\$1 183.5)	(7.3%)

47. The increased requirements were due mainly to a lower vacancy rate of 26.3 per cent for international United Nations Volunteers compared with 35 per cent budgeted, which was offset in part by a higher vacancy rate of 80.4 per cent compared with 35 per cent budgeted for national United Nations Volunteers.

	<i>Variance</i>	
General temporary assistance	\$1 383.0	15.3%

48. The reduced requirements were due mainly to a higher vacancy rate of 27.7 per cent compared with 20 per cent budgeted for international staff. In addition, the number of approved locations eligible for danger pay was lower than budgeted.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Government-provided personnel	(\$386.6)	(12.4%)

49. The increased requirements were due mainly to a lower vacancy rate of 3.7 per cent as compared with the budgeted rate of 20 per cent.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Consultants	(\$394.0)	(49.7%)

50. The increased requirements were due mainly to the need to hire consultant services for critical substantive areas, including the provision of support to the South Sudan National Police Service and for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes. The increased requirement was offset in part by the lower requirement to hire training consultants following a needs reassessment of training sessions.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Official travel	(\$465.9)	(7.8%)

51. The increased requirements were due mainly to higher than planned costs of travel for internal training. More internal training sessions than planned were undertaken in Juba instead of in sector offices primarily because of the lack of infrastructure and security issues. In addition, the sessions were of longer duration than planned, lasting an average of five days instead of the three days planned. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for non-training travel, owing mainly to the higher usage of videoconference facilities.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Facilities and infrastructure	(\$8 125.7)	(8.1%)

52. The increased requirements were due mainly to higher costs of hiring security guard contractors (\$8.3 million as compared with the budgeted amount of \$1.1 million) to maintain security services at all Mission locations, including the new county support bases. Increased requirements were also due to the higher acquisition of equipment and furniture in the amount of \$4.9 million and higher expenditure for construction services in the amount of \$1.3 million. The higher requirements were offset in part by lower than budgeted requirements for military self-sustainment and maintenance services and supplies in the amount of \$9.8 million.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Ground transportation	\$1 115.9	5.2%

53. The reduced requirements were due mainly to lower acquisitions of vehicles and workshop equipment (\$3.0 million) because of the reprioritization of acquisitions of light vehicles and buses. In addition, the requirements for rental of material handling equipment were lower than budgeted (\$1.4 million). The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements under repairs and maintenance and spare parts (\$3.2 million), as the Mission decided to refurbish the vehicle fleet instead of acquiring vehicles.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Air transportation	\$1 580.4	1.1%

54. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the lower acquisition of equipment and services (\$4.0 million) because of delays in the procurement process and the delay in contracting aviation consultants, as the construction of an apron in Juba was delayed. Moreover, the rental costs for fixed-wing aircraft were lower (\$1.3 million) owing to lower than budgeted flying hours. The lower requirements were offset in part by higher than budgeted costs for rental and operation of rotary-wing aircraft (\$4.3 million).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Naval transportation	(\$91.3)	–

55. The increased requirements were mainly the result of petrol, oil and lubricant costs for the patrol boats, necessitated by the security situation in Jonglei state.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Communications	\$3 900.7	15.8%

56. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the delay in the deployment of commercial service providers and in the implementation of outreach programmes (\$3.1 million), as well as the delay in deployment of contingent-owned equipment (\$1.0 million). The lower requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for acquisition of equipment (\$0.9 million) mainly to replace the old equipment received from UNMIS that had exceeded life expectancy.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Information technology	(\$2 662.6)	(27.7%)

57. The increased requirements were due mainly to the Mission's share of global costs incurred for implementation of Umoja and the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (\$1.6 million) and the acquisition of equipment (\$1.4 million) to replace the assets that had exceeded life expectancy. The increase was offset in part by lower requirements for information technology services (\$0.4 million) owing to the delayed deployment of contractors.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Medical	\$697.3	11.8%

58. The reduced requirements were due mainly to lower requirements for aeromedical evacuation services, as evacuations using United Nations air assets were quicker and more economical than to commercially contracted services.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Special equipment	\$493.0	15.6%

59. The lower requirements were due mainly to delayed deployment of contingent-owned equipment by the troop-contributing countries.

	<i>Variance</i>	
Other supplies, services and equipment	(\$2 409.7)	(3.5%)

60. The increased requirements were due mainly to higher than budgeted costs to transport cargo containers and construction material (\$8.2 million), and higher requirements for bank charges arising from the new contract with a commercial bank (\$1.8 million). The increase was offset in part by lower requirements in relation to the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration-related projects (\$9.0 million).

	<i>Variance</i>	
Quick-impact projects	\$425.5	21.3%

61. The lower requirements were due mainly to non-delivery of projects by implementing partners owing to security issues.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

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

(a) To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of \$1,043,000 with respect to the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

(b) To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2013 amounting to \$21,953,700 from interest income (\$1,023,100), other/miscellaneous income (\$3,970,400) and cancellation of prior-period obligations (\$16,964,200), offset by prior-period adjustments (\$4,000).

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests made by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/280, and the requests and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly

A. General Assembly

(Resolution 67/280)

<i>Request</i>	<i>Response</i>
<p>Recalls paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that close cooperation and coordination are maintained between the Mission and the United Nations country team and to include in his future performance reports an update on jointly implemented activities and progress achieved (para. 9)</p>	<p>UNMISS and the United Nations country team are currently implementing joint programming and activities in a number of substantive areas as explained below:</p> <p>A joint rule of law workplan exists between the UNMISS Rule of Law and Security Institutions Support Office and UNDP, including joint programming in multiple areas</p> <p>In anticipation of elections in 2015, UNMISS and UNDP, in coordination with other agencies, have drafted a joint road map for the provision of United Nations support to the electoral process. A needs assessment mission has been undertaken, the outcome of which will determine the modalities of United Nations support for this process</p> <p>Regarding the process for drafting the constitution, UNMISS and UNDP are working together to provide political and technical support, and management of the basket fund, respectively</p> <p>UNMISS and UNDP are in regular consultation regarding the development and implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. They also jointly implement programming on small arms and weapons</p> <p>UNMISS women's protection advisers have been developing agreements, standard operating procedures and joint activities with a number of United Nations country team partners, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, UNHCR, UNICEF, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Women's protection advisers also work through the protection cluster, together with UNFPA, UNICEF, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNHCR and UN-Women, to enhance protection for survivors of gender-based violence</p>

*Request**Response*

UNMISS and UNICEF jointly provide support to the SPLA Child Protection Units in mainstreaming child protection into SPLA. They also work collaboratively with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to oversee the implementation of the South Sudan Child Act, as well as to mainstream child protection into the justice system

UNMISS and UN-Women conduct a number of joint activities in the area of gender, including gender mainstreaming, capacity-building, advocacy for the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the provision of support for the development of a national action plan on Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#)

UNMISS HIV/AIDS and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) have established a United Nations Joint Team on HIV/AIDS. In addition to advocacy and awareness-raising activities, the Joint Team supports security sector reforms in institutionalizing HIV/AIDS awareness, in collaboration with the Rule of Law and Security Institutions Support Office and United Nations police. The Joint Team also participates in the gender-based violence subcluster together with the UNMISS Gender Unit and UN-Women

On a weekly basis, UNMISS holds a Senior Management Group coordination meeting between senior management of the Mission and heads of United Nations agencies

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

[\(A/67/780/Add.17\)](#)

*Request**Response*

The Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to ensure that close cooperation and coordination are maintained between UNMISS and the United Nations country team and to include in his next report an update on jointly implemented activities and progress achieved in this regard (para. 24)

Refer to the response above
