



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

Prevention of Sexual Violence in Conflict in South Sudan. PROJECT NO: UNA062	
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1. Project Context

Since 2013, the violence in South Sudan has profoundly impacted on individuals and communities having further weakened and destabilized coping mechanisms, increased the prevalence of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and weakened response systems and peace building initiatives. Institutional capacity for provision of basic social services and for justice and reconciliation deteriorated. Deep-seated grievances that underpin many inter-communal conflicts were reinforced and revenge killings and violence were fuelled, including GBV. Destruction has continued at community level through intercommunal conflict driven by cattle raid, fighting over land and water resources, abduction of child and girls, forced marriage and gender-based violence. In displacement settings, threats and risks of GBV against women and girls persist particularly sexual violence, intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation, harassment and child, and forced marriage.

In December 2014, during the first visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict within the framework of United Nations Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010), and 2106 (2013) on sexual violence in conflict, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLM/SPLA) signed a joint communique' on Preventing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) in South Sudan. In the communique', the parties to the conflict committed to develop an action plan specific to the SPLM/SPLA on addressing CRSV, ensuring and facilitating the monitoring of sexual violence, addressing sexual violence concerns in any security sector, strengthening the legal framework, ensuring the provision of appropriate services for survivors of sexual violence and speaking out publicly against sexual violence at the highest level and in the strongest terms.

UNDP and UNMISS developed a joint project with UN Action funding to implement the joint communique. The project was developed after parties to the conflict had signed the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in 2018. However, the parties to R-ARCSS faced delays in the implementation of key milestones and provisions, including the formation of a security arrangements to unify security force and the demarcation of the boundaries of states. This led to a second extension of the Pre-Transition period by 100 days. In order to meet the new timeline, the security institutions pulled about 40% of their forces to cantonment in areas that were mostly not easily accessible by UN staff thus making implementation of this project challenging.

2. Progress Summary

a). Project Goal

The project aims to reduce the prevalence and impact of Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in South Sudan through awareness raising and capacity building within the justice and security sectors. Measures were taken

to engage with and bring about sustainable behavioral change among parties to the conflict by making them understand their obligations in order to adhere to their own commitments. The justice sector was strengthened with the aim of registering convictions in cases of sexual violence, which would serve as a deterrent. The two-pronged approach of changing the behaviors of potential perpetrators and strengthening accountability mechanisms is expected to reduce the incidents of sexual violence against women and girls. The signing of peace agreement in 2018 leading to unification of various armed groups into one army also provides an opportunity to scale up required changes to address sexual violence in conflict.

b). Project Outcomes

Outcome 1: Parties to the conflict identify, mitigate and act against conflict related sexual violence.

The project strengthened the capacity of the South Sudan Peoples' Defense Forces (SSPDF) formerly (SPLA) personnel on improved internal procedures for prevention of conflict related sexual violence; and compliance with existing legal frameworks on combatting CRSV. As a result:

- A monitoring mechanism was established to receive information on allegations against personnel from SSPDF divisions across the country that are informing the SSPDF committee action. This was possible through technical support to the SSPDF committee, mandated to oversee the implementation of SSPDF Action Plan on addressing CRSV in South Sudan.
- Agreement enabling review and revision of internal oversight mechanisms, guidelines and recruitment procedures to better address sexual violence was reached through consultations with the Head and Deputy Head of Military Justice.
- Review of guidelines on CRSV, marshal-based procedure and curriculum for training SSPDF was completed with the support of an international consultant.
- Several consultations have been conducted with SSPDF senior commanders who have been previously trained on human rights law, international humanitarian law and SSPDF regulations and command orders prohibiting the use of CRSV and training conducted on SSPDF elements across the country.

Outcome 2: Measures put in place and implemented in the rule of law sector to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence.

Under outcome 2, the project supported the implementation of commitments enshrined in the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) Action Plan on CRSV. As a result of the support provided to SSMPs, the following was achieved:

- In Rumbek the court resolved 105 (6 SGBV) cases of 144 backlogged cases with 43 convictions, 62 acquittals and 39 pending cases were resolved in Rumbek. Similarly, 49 cases were determined with no convictions and 29 (9 female) were acquitted and released from prison in Juba. This was possible through deployment of two mobile courts in Rumbek and Juba.
- MOJCA, Public Prosecution, investigators, judges, and correction officers, were sensitized and provided with technical support on the ways of preventing and responding to SGBV and CRSV.
- Twenty-one trained justice actors were deployed to the SGBV court which is now operational. The project trained 28 justice actors. including judges, prosecutors, investigators and social workers on investigation and prosecution of GBV cases.
- The SSNP forensic department was capacitated through provision of procured training equipment and practical training of 70 (13 female) Criminal Investigation Officers. The procured equipment included Crime Scene Management materials, Forensics Science Examination Kits, and fingerprint collection kits.

c). Project Outputs

Output 1.1 Strengthened awareness and capacities amongst SSPDF personnel to comply with existing legal frameworks combatting CRSV.

The strengthened awareness and capacities resulted in:

- Deployment of 183 (4 women) trained SSPDF senior personnel to various locations across the country. The SSPDF personnel were trained on conflict-related sexual violence (definition, conceptual and analytical framework), obligations stemming from international legal frameworks including International Humanitarian Law, International Criminal Law, International Human Rights Law, and applicable domestic legal frameworks, the joint Communiqué' of the Republic of South Sudan and the United Nations on addressing CRSV, SSPDF Action Plan to introduce participants to the background, timeframe Pillars of the Action Plan including Prevention, Accountability, Communication, children in armed conflict which introduced participants to the six grave violations perpetrated against children in armed conflict including sexual violence and the role of UNMISS force in preventing/responding to CRSV including impact of CRSV on families and communities
- Formation of ten dedicated committees by all 10 SSPDF Divisions to lead CRSV awareness initiatives and reporting in Division 3 (Wunwiik/Aweil), Commando Division and Tiger Division.

- Tracking progress of the implementation of the SSPDF action plan by the SSPDF oversight committee which was mandated to collect reports from SSPDF divisions. This was achieved through: communications between SSPDF divisions and the Oversight Committee; field visits to specific locations by the Chair of the Oversight Committee; as well as through continued engagements and follow ups by UNMISS/OHCHR field teams across the country with SSPDF divisions including local committees.
- Signing of 155 undertakings by SSPDF personnel who received training on CRSV. The commanders sign the undertakings to acknowledge that they have been trained on their legal obligations in relation to prevention CRSV and they commit to address conflict related sexual violence within the SSPDF.
- Dissemination of 2,000 copies of the SSPDF action plans that had been launched prior to the project. The action plans were disseminated to all parties.

Output 1.2: Strengthening the capacity of Sudan People Liberation Army in Opposition (<SPLA-IO> <Riek Machar>) to ensure accountability for CRSV. This was done through development of an action plan and the establishment of internal disciplinary mechanisms. As a result;

- 126 senior SPLA-IO personnel (including 15 women) were trained and deployed to various locations across the country. It includes 21 SPLA-IO elements, including 5 women, who were provided with the necessary knowledge to become trainers.
- Signing of 123 undertakings by SPLA-IO personnel who received training on CRSV. The commanders signed the undertakings to acknowledge that they have been trained on their legal obligations to prevent CRSV and they committed to address it within the SSPDF.
- SPLA-IO Commander-in-Chief issued two command orders in July and December 2019 to release women and children held in Western Equatoria by SPLA-IO that are held against their will. Following engagements by UNMISS and senior SPLA-IO leadership and commanders in Western Equatoria, 78 women and 50 children were allowed to leave the Lirangu military base (HQ of Sector VI) to attend a trauma healing workshop and receive medical support.
- Disseminated 3,000 copies of SPLA-IO action plan printed in three vernacular languages (Azande, Nuer and Shiluk)¹ to ensure widest dissemination and comprehension. The action plans had been launched prior to the project and were disseminated to parties to the conflict in Juba as well as across the country.

Output 1.3: Strengthening the capacity of SSNPS to develop its own action plan and ensure internal accountability mechanisms are established.

As a result of the capacity strengthening,

- The Action Plan for the SSNPS on addressing CRSV in South Sudan (November 2019 – October 2022) was finalized and launched by the Minister of Interior and the Inspector General of Police. UNDP, as member of the committee mandated with drafting the Action Plan, provided technical inputs, leading to the establishment of the oversight committee mandated to track its implementation; 5,000 copies of SSNPS Action Plan were disseminated to police officers in Central Equatoria to guide their conduct and internal accountability measures on CRSV;
- However, the internal accountability mechanism was not established due to the short implementation period and their establishment was pegged on approval of the action plan which happened almost at the end of project implementation.

Output 2.1 Consolidate the Institutional framework to respond to SGBV.

- An implementation framework to guide the operationalization of the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Court was developed by UNDP and UNMISS Rule of law Unit in partnership with UNFPA, the Judiciary of South Sudan and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare. The court was established with the support of UNDP to provide specialized and quick trials on SGBV cases.

Output 2.2: Enhance access to Justice for victims and survivors of CRSV and SGBV.

- 125 people (100% female) accessed legal aid services including legal representation in court because of UNDP partnership with a civil society organization (Advocate without Borders), to provide legal aid to survivors of SGBV and CRSV at the Juba and Malakal One Stop Centers that were established by UNFPA. 33 GBV cases (all female) in Juba and Rumbek were prosecuted in Gudele, Malakia, Kator Court and Rumbek Mobile Court and ruled in favor of the victims. Fines and prison sentences were imposed on the accused. Hearing dates has been set for the remaining cases. The project also built the capacity of the 4 staff of the CSO through mentoring to ensure that they can handle SGBV cases in a gender-sensitive manner.

d). Project Activities

Output 1.1. “Strengthened awareness and capacities amongst SSPDF personnel to comply with existing legal frameworks combatting CRSV.” The following activities were conducted:

Activity 1.1.1. Systematic training of senior commanders and CRSV focal points on the SSPDF Action Plan in all states, to be replicated for all persons serving in SSPDF;

SSPDF senior officials and UNMISS OSWPA/OHCHR trained 183 SSPDF (4F) senior personnel. The training on the Action Plan was replicated in all relevant locations, namely Kuakok (15-16 October), Aweil (12-13 Nov), and Juba (6-7 Nov; 11-12 December; 16-17 December, increasing awareness and knowledge on the following issues:

- The definition, conceptual and analytical framework for CRSV;
- Obligations stemming from international legal frameworks including International Humanitarian Law, International Criminal Law, International Human Rights Law, and applicable domestic legal frameworks.
- The Joint Communique' of the Republic of South Sudan and the United Nations on addressing CRSV;
- Introduction to the Action Plan: its background, timeframe, and Pillars including Prevention, Accountability, Communication
- Implementation and monitoring of the Action Plan to ensure that it is monitored and progress in its implementation can be tracked effectively
- Children in Armed Conflict and the six grave violations perpetrated against children in armed conflict including sexual violence
- The Role of UNMISS force in preventing/responding to CRSV including its impact on families and communities

Participants proposed actions to be taken in the three months after the training. Their knowledge and skills were enhanced resulting in improved practices that were observed during subsequent monitoring visits. The training also contributed to the reduction of reported CRSV cases which the SSPDF played a key role in. Those trained, especially with command responsibilities, disseminated the information during parades, ad-hoc restitution trainings and through CRSV oversight focal point committee meetings.

Activity 1.1.2. Undertakings signed by all who have undergone these trainings and have understood their responsibilities.

The SSPDF personnel signed 155 undertakings committing to advocate against CRSV, investigate and discipline errant officers under their command committing CRSV. Electronic copies are stored with UNMISS OSWPA for accountability purposes as an instrument to track the SSPDF personnel trained. The original signed copies of the undertakings are held by the participants.

Activity 1.1.3. Review of all curriculum of SSPDF/unified forces in a manner that CRSV is fully integrated.

Due to the delays in the recruitment of the two consultants (1 national, 1 international), this activity could not be implemented. UNMISS has, however, held consultations with SSPDF senior officials in charge of training institutions such as the John Garang Memorial Academy and Ngachigak Military Academy and provided technical support on the modules and the training processes. The support was instrumental to the review and

revision of the curriculum. The foundation for future collaboration on this endeavor has now been established.

A national consultant was recruited and deployed to Upper Nile and Jonglei States and assisted UNMISS with the documentation of CRSV cases and the mission's engagement with parties to the conflict on the prevention of CRSV. Documenting CRSV cases is an instrument to record the current prevalence of CRSV, and attribution to parties to the conflict that provides useable evidence for future accountability purposes. The consultant also referred the survivors to available Psychosocial Support, trauma healing and legal aid

Activity 1.1.4. Support SSPDF to review and revise internal oversight mechanisms, guidelines and recruitment procedures to ensure they address sexual violence.

This activity was intended to be carried out by the same consultants mentioned above but were not recruited. It was not implemented as planned. UNMISS has held consecutive consultations and technical support with the Head and deputy Head of Military Justice on the importance of reviewing and revising internal oversight mechanisms in the SSPDF, as well as guidelines and recruitment procedures to ensure they address sexual violence.

Activity 1.1.5. Training of military justice personnel on existing laws, command orders, and military regulations in order to ensure accountability for CRSV through the implementation of existing legal frameworks including internal disciplinary and oversight mechanisms.

It was envisaged that this activity would be conducted by a consultant who declined the offer at the last minute. The limited timeframe of implementation meant we could not bring in another consultant

Activity 1.1.6. UNDP and UNMISS supported interactive dialogue between 18 representatives from civil society and SSPDF within the framework of the national Oversight Committee for SSPDF Action Plan implementation (2 civil society representatives are among the 9-member committee with three female). The trained participants confirmed that they understood better the principle of confidentiality and applied it when documenting cases. Participants also indicated that they understood the distinction between SGBV and CRSV. In addition, in another meeting held in Bilpam (SSPDF headquarters)² served to increase the SSPDF understanding on their mandate regarding CRSV prevention and response mechanisms.

Furthermore, UNMISS organized a one-day workshop targeting civil society actors (who are members of the Joint Consultation Forum on CRSV) on 22 November in Juba to enhance their knowledge on the SSPDF, SPLA-IO and SSNPS Action Plans on CRSV. The workshop informed civil society about the obligations and responsibilities of parties to the conflict, including SSPDF, and explored possible collaborations with civil society in the

² The next round of meetings of the Oversight committee were held in January 2020.

implementation of the different Action Plans. The November workshop built on a training held in August (funded through alternative source) targeting members of the Joint Consultation Forum during which the SSPDF Action Plan and obligations on CRSV were presented. Given the limited time allotted for the SSPDF trainings (usually 2 days) and the specialized nature of the training, participants preferred the participation of civil society in SSPDF trainings.

Under output 1.2. “Strengthening the capacity of SPLA-IO (Riek Machar) to ensure accountability for CRSV through the development of an action plan and the establishment of internal disciplinary mechanisms. The following activities were conducted.

Activity 1.2.1. Provision of technical support to develop and disseminate SPLA-IO action plan.

Technical support had been extended to the SPLA-IO drafting committee since early 2019 through various meetings and workshops culminating with the finalization of the SPLA-IO Action Plan at the end of June 2019. To promote its dissemination, UNMISS supported one member of the drafting committee to reach out to SPLA-IO commanders in Diel³, Lankien⁴ and Panyume⁵ to engage on the prevention and response to CRSV and distribute the SPLA-IO action plan.

Activity 1.2.2. Train core group of SPLA-IO personnel on CRSV-related instruments for them to be able to readily and meaningfully contribute to the process of implementing the action plan.

SPLA-IO trainings were conducted in Diel (17-18 September), Lankien (27-19 November 2019), Panyume (10 December) and Juba (18-20 December). The training held in Diel targeted pro-Machar SPLA in Opposition (SPLA-IO) troops under Division VII and 40 senior SPLA-IO commanders deployed across the area of responsibility participated. Similarly, the Lankien training targeted same troops under Sector III, Division VIII. 40 (10F) senior SPLA-IO personnel, participated. In Juba, 21 participants (five women) representing military and civilian cadres of the SPLM/A-IO, working in Juba and deployed in various locations across South Sudan including Upper Nile, Jonglei and Central Equatoria participated in the training. These trainings have renewed the commitment from the commanders to eliminate CRSV.

Although one master training was originally planned for in Juba, SPLA-IO leadership requested UNMISS to conduct trainings in areas of SPLA-IO deployment, as commanders

³ Headquarters of SPLA-IO Division VII and located about 63 kilometers South West of Malakal on the Nile River

⁴ The area is under pro-Machar SPLA-IO control and is the HQ of Nyirol East County within Bieh State, located at about 264 Km from Bor.

⁵ Located in Central Equatoria, about 220 km south west of Juba.

were not comfortable travelling due to the fragile security situation in the capital. As such, planned activities were readjusted with three field trainings in remote areas and – following the improved security situation and progressive implementation of the peace agreement, one carried out in Juba at the end of December.

Significant resources had to be mobilized in order to reach the remote areas including through riverine UNMISS patrol and special flights. Most participants were high-ranking officers with command responsibility who committed to widely disseminate the knowledge through parades, replication of learning sessions etc.

The Juba training organized as a Training of Trainers was attended by 21 participants (5 female) to create a pool of trainers within the SPLA-IO on the prevention/response of CRSV who can provide similar trainings on continuous and sustainable basis. The trained participants were selected in consultation with SPLA-IO senior leadership.

Activity 1.2.3. Advocate and support SPLA-IO in setting up internal disciplinary mechanisms. This was conducted through:

Regular engagement and provision of technical assistance was extended to SPLA-IO senior officials by UNMISS through meetings and written exchanges. It included intense advocacy for corrective measures when CRSV incidents occurred, for example, in Western Bahr el Ghezal, Western and Central Equatoria. As a direct result of the project intervention, SPLA-IO Commander in Chief, Riek Machar, issued two command orders in July and December 2019 to release women and children held in Western Equatoria by SPLA-IO against their will. In January 2020, 78 women and 50 children were released from Lirangu military base (HQ of Sector VI) to attend a trauma healing workshop and receive medical support. In light of the positive momentum to implement the peace agreement and the imminent merging of action plans, SPLA-IO leadership did not request support on the development of specific Rules and Regulations on disciplinary measures

Activity 1.2.4. With implementation of the peace process, organize a workshop of two implementing committees (from SPLA-IO and SSPDF) to explore possibilities of joining their efforts.

Throughout the implementation of the project, UNMISS engaged senior leaderships of both SSPDF and SPLA-IO on the need to merge the two Action Plans in line with the vision outlined in both plans. Welcoming this, SPLA-IO CRSV focal point, Ms. Angelina Teny, who is also the Chair of the Strategic Defense and Security Review Board (SDSR), committed to initiate discussions with her government counterpart in the SDSR, deputy Minister of Defense. However, due to the latter's extended absence from South Sudan and other urgent priorities (e.g., cantonment of forces, number of states and boundaries), there was no significant advancement. As result, the workshop intended to achieve this did not take place.

Activity 1.2.5. Strengthen engagement and interface with civil society to ensure transparency and trust with communities through information sharing on SPLA-IO compliance with accountability frameworks

Given the remoteness of locations where engagements with SPLA-IO field commanders took place, UNMISS faced difficulties in organizing dialogues between civil society in SPLA-IO areas and SPLA-IO. The areas were reached through special flights/riverine patrols which already required significant resources by the mission. Preparations of dialogues would have required 1 to 2 additional missions to relevant areas which, given the challenging logistical arrangements and the limited implementation period of the project, could not materialize. However, UNMISS engaged members of the Joint Consultation Forum on CRSV in two events meant to share information on the compliance of parties to the conflict, including SPLA-IO, with accountability frameworks. One meeting held in August in Bilpam (SSPDF headquarters, Juba)⁶. The meeting was instrumental in increasing an understanding of SSPDF mandates on CRSV prevention and response and enhance information-sharing on initiatives that civil society and SSPDF have undertaken to promote CRSV reporting and accountability. A one-day workshop targeting civil society actors (members of the Joint Consultation Forum on CRSV) was conducted on 22 November in Juba to enhance their knowledge on SSPDF, SPLA-IO and SSNPS Action Plans on CRSV. The workshop informed civil society about obligations and responsibilities of parties to the conflict, including SSPDF, and explored possible collaborations with civil society in the implementation of respective Action Plans.

Output 1.3: “Strengthening the capacity of SSNPS to develop its own action plan and ensure internal accountability mechanisms are established. “The following activities were conducted;

Activity 1.3.1. Provision of technical support to develop and disseminate SSNPS action plan;

UNDP and UNMISS provided technical support to the SSNPS drafting committee established to develop SSNPS action plan on CRSV through fortnightly meetings and interactions with the Chair and the committee. During October and November, UNDP and UNMISS also carried out direct advocacy meetings with the Assistant Inspector General of Police for Administration and Finance to ensure the finalization and launch of the plan.

The Action Plan for the SSNPS on addressing CRSV in South Sudan was finalized and officially launched on 19 November 2019 in Juba by the Minister of Interior and the Inspector General of Police. 5,000 copies of SSNPS action plan were printed and widely disseminated with UNDP support.

Activity 1.3.2. Train core group of SSNPS trainers on CRSV-related instruments for them to be able to replicate for all personnel serving in SSNPS;

⁶ The next round of meetings of the Oversight committee were held in January 2020.

Due to the delays in the adoption of the SSNPS Action Plan on CRSV, and the protracted absence from South Sudan of key SSNPS senior officials expected to clear the draft action plan, the document was endorsed at the end of November only. As such, UNDP and UNMISS efforts focused on the finalization of the plan while not enough time was left for the organization of this activity.

Activity 1.3.3. Undertakings to be signed by all who have undergone these trainings and have understood their responsibilities;

No undertaking was signed as trainings were not conducted due to the short project implementation timeline.

Output 2.1. Consolidate the Institutional framework to respond to SGBV. The following was achieved through the activities below.

Activity 2.1.1. Provide material resources for the establishment of mobile court in areas where women and most vulnerable, based on UN and other third-party reporting.

UNDP procured Mobile courts materials (furniture, logbooks and office supplies) through funding from UNDP's Global Rule of Law and Human Rights Program and UN Action. Two mobile courts were deployed in Rumbek and Juba Central Prisons. Through facilitating mobile court operations in Rumbek and Juba 193 backlogged cases were heard and 154 cases were resolved with 43 convictions, 111 acquittals and 39 cases are pending. 15 of the 154 cases resolved were GBV cases ruled in favor of the complainant and fines and prison sentences imposed on the accused. An additional 18 GBV cases received judgement in regular court sessions in Juba including Kator, Malakia and Gudele courts.

Activity 2.1.2. Build capacity of rule of law personnel to investigate and prosecute GBV cases in the special SGBV court in Juba and in mobile courts.

Through co-funding from the Netherlands and UN Action, UNDP trained 28 justice actors including judges, prosecutors, investigators and social workers on investigation and prosecution of GBV cases. Twenty-one (21) justice actors have been deployed to the court and 200 GBV cases have gone through investigations and recommended by public prosecution for hearing in the specialized GBV Court, some of which are being heard. The GBV court is sending a strong signal to end impunity for SGBV cases and will empower survivors to gain just-in-time redress and fair preparations for their grievances as well as to hold offenders accountable for their crimes.

Activity 2.1.3. Support the establishment of forensics lab by supplying basic equipment for collection and analysis of evidence.

UNDP procured basic forensic training equipment's; Crime Scene Management materials, Forensics Science Examination Kits, and fingerprint collection kits and trained 70 (13 female) Criminal Investigation Officers for three (3) Months. The training was developed by 10 forensic experts drawn from Juba University, Ministry of Health, Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and UNDP. The courses were Biotechnology, CRSV/SGBV evidence gathering, Forensic Medicine and Histopathology, Crime Scene investigation and Fingerprint, Cyber

espionage, Graphology and Handwriting. The training increased the forensic investigation knowledge and skills of participants to better understand existing evidence gathering on CRSV/SGBV. Participants acknowledged that they had a better understanding of the concepts, the need for forensics officers to handle GBV evidence gathering, and how Police can respond to SGBV/CRSV investigation.



3rd Batch of forensic graduates going through specialized training, Photo UNDP

Activity 2.1.4. Provide technical advice and expertise if needed to support drafting and adoption of policies and other guidance documents to ensure proper response to SGBV crimes in line with international best practices.

The project supported the SSNPS to develop and launch the Police Action Plan on CRSV. UNDP organized consultative meetings with 20 participants drawn from senior leadership of SSNPS. UNDP together with UNMISS also supported the validation workshop that led to the adoption of the SSNPS Action Plan. Furthermore, at the state



Participants of the two weeks CRSV Prevention Training and Dissemination of Action plan in Terekeka pose for a group photo. Photo UNDP.

level, UNDP training for fifty women at Terekeka for two weeks on their roles to prevent CRSV

Under Output 2.2. “Enhance access to justice for victims and survivors of CRSV and SGBV,”

Activity 2.2.1. Strengthen referral pathway by providing additional legal aid and psychosocial support to survivors of GBV including at two One Stop Centers established with support from UNFPA

UNDP strengthened referral pathway by partnering with a Civil Society Organization (Advocate without Borders) to provide legal aid to survivors of SGBV and CRSV at the Juba and Malakal One Stop Centers that also provided Psychosocial Support. In this regard, 125 people (100% female) accessed legal aid services including through legal representation in court. Thirty-three GBV cases (all female) in Juba and Rumbek were prosecuted in Gudele, Malakia, Kator Court and Rumbek Mobile court and they were ruled in favor of the victims. Fines and prison sentences were imposed on the accused. Hearing dates has been set for the remaining cases.

Activity 2.2.2. Provide targeted training, capacity building and support, to ensure legal aid providers based at two One Stop Centers, can handle SGBV cases in due diligence and in a gender-sensitive manner.

UNDP also built the capacity of the CSO partner Advocate Without Borders who provided legal aid to SGBV survivors on how to serve vulnerable population groups and handle SGBV cases in a gender-sensitive manner through mentoring and training conducted in Juba. Subsequent to the training the CSOs reported that they were upholding principles of victim confidentiality and privacy.

Activity 2.2.3. Provide legal aid to accused persons in mobile court and special SGBV court.

Through a partner CSO Advocate without Borders, the accused were also provided with legal representation. In this regard, 33 persons whose cases were tried received legal representation.

3. Project Beneficiaries

- **Judiciary:** The capacity of the judiciary was strengthened to respond to SGBV cases through support to establishing the GBV Court and deployment of Mobile Courts. The GBV court provides specialized and quick trials for SGBV cases. It was complemented by the two Mobile Courts that have enabled the judiciary to take services closer to survivors of SGBV at the state level who would otherwise not be

able to access the GBV court in Juba. In addition, 28 justice actors including judges, prosecutors, investigators and social workers were trained on investigation and prosecution of GBV cases 86(69 female) paralegals received training on the principle of fair trials.

- **SSPDF:** The South Sudan Peoples' Defense Forces (SSPDF) personnel benefitted from awareness and improvements in their internal procedures to comply with existing legal frameworks on combatting CRSV. 183 SSPDF senior personnel (including 4 women) have increased understanding on CRSV prevention and response. Eight members of SSPDF oversight committee (6 SSPDF, 2 civil society) - including 2 women are more knowledgeable about their roles and responsibilities as members of the SSPDF oversight committees on CRSV prevention and response.
- **SSNPS:** The SSNPS has improved professional capacity. 70 (13 female) Criminal Investigation Officers have increased knowledge and skills on forensic science following a three months intensive skills training course. In addition to this, seven members of SSNPS drafting committee (including one woman) have improved professional capacity and understanding on CRSV and 60 members of SSNPS, key line ministries, medias, members of the diplomatic community and UN agencies have increased awareness on SSNPS new obligations on prevention/response to CRSV. In addition to this, 50 women at Terekeka, a suburb at the Juba state level have increased understanding on their roles to prevent CRSV.
- **SPLA-IO:** 21 SPLA-IO personnel, including 5 women received additional training to become TOT trainers. The capacity of Sudan People Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO) <Riek Machar> was strengthened to ensure accountability for CRSV through the development of an action plan and the establishment of internal disciplinary mechanisms. In this regard, 126 senior SPLA-IO personnel (including 15 women understand prevention and response after they were trained.
- **Survivors of SGBV and CRSV:** 125 female survivors benefitted from legal aid and psychosocial support. The survivors have increased understanding on their rights and 33 survivors were able to obtain redress for their grievances through court rulings.
- **Accused persons:** 33 accused persons received legal representation in court through the CSO that provided legal aid.
- **Civil Society Organizations:** 18 civil society actors (including 12 women) who are members of the Joint Consultation Forum have increased knowledge on accountability frameworks established by SSPDF, SPLA-IO and SSNPS on CRSV.

4. Implementing partner coordination and stakeholder engagement

UNDP and UNMISS held meetings during the project implementation to regularly update on progress and address issues of concern and challenges being encountered.

UNDP and UNMISS engaged with security forces from government and the opposition side, including SSPDF, SSNPS and pro-Machar SPLA in Opposition. Engagement with them resulted in the institutions developing their CRSV Action Plans and implementation plans as well as oversight mechanisms within the three security forces. The key partners had their capacities built on their roles in CRSV prevention and response, developed and committed to implement key strategic documents enshrining their commitments on CRSV prevention/response. Senior leadership of all partners demonstrated promptness in engaging UNMISS and UNDP for the smooth implementation of the project. When needed, communication from Juba to relevant military outposts was effective despite communication challenges, especially in remote areas.

Partnerships with CSOs led to increased service delivery to survivors as they accessed legal aid services. UNDP's partnership strengthened the capacity of the CSOs who were funded and mentored to provide legal aid. The CSOs understand CRSV and SGBV and can continue to raise awareness and reduce its prevalence. By convening regular meetings and having timely reports from the CSO, UNDP ensured that implementation was on track.

Given the tense political situation in South Sudan during the implementation period, interactions between government and non-government forces was not envisaged. With the movement of troops to cantonment and training sites in early 2020, the context changed and allowed for closer collaborations between them as part of the implementation of the peace agreement.

b). Please detail how the project engaged governmental organizations, UN agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders, and the impact of the collaborations on the results of the project.

Regular coordination and collaboration between UNDP and UNMISS, were instrumental for the successful development and launch of SSNPS action plan. Equally, CSOs were able to provide legal aid support victims and survivors of SGBV and CRSV. UNDP facilitated coordinated action between Juba University, Ministry of Health and the Police Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and developed the forensic training course that was used to train the Forensic officers. It was however not possible to establish the forensic laboratory due to budget constraints.

c). Please detail how the project strengthened the capacity of national institutions and local /community-based organizations to deal with conflict related sexual violence.

The security personnel understanding on CRSV was enhanced through the trainings and mentoring provided by UNMISS and UNDP.

5. Challenges

- The project was originally designed for one year. With the previous phase of UN Action ending at the end of December, the project timeline was re-adjusted accordingly, reducing the implementation period to 5 months. The adjustment made it impossible to implement all the activities yet successfully changing behaviors of parties to conflict necessary to address CRSV requires longer timeframes for interventions to yield impact.
- The number of women in the security sector in South Sudan are very few with even fewer at senior levels. This was reflected in the number of female participants in the both the UNMISS and UNDP organized trainings. UNMISS continued to request both SPLA-IO and SSPDF to include female participants without much progress. When women were present, facilitators employed gender-sensitive methodologies to ensure that they participated meaningfully
- The slow pace in the implementation of the peace process resulted in the extension of the deadline for the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in November 2019 for an additional 100 days. As a result, parties to the conflict, especially SSPDF and SPLA-IO were pressured to deliver on the R-ARCSS, leaving little space to other issues. UNMISS and UNDP countered this by sustaining engagements with top leadership of SSPDF, SPLA-IO and SSNPS to place CRSV at the core of their agenda and highlight the links between CRSV and sustaining the peace
- UNDP requires a minimum of one month to recruit international consultants. The shortened implementation period of the project made it impossible to recruit some consultants who were key to deliver on specific activities.

6. Lessons Learned

Several lessons were learnt during the project implementation.

- For behavioral change amongst the security personnel and the institutions to take place, more training of the security forces in the field is necessary. The trainees especially those at senior level exhibited limited knowledge on CRSV at the beginning of most trainings and several commanders continued to deny the occurrence of CRSV attributing incidents to individual behavior displayed in personal capacities. Training must be accompanied with efforts to disseminate key documents prohibiting CRSV that provide reference materials for the future.

- There is need to adjust the training materials and methodology to suit the levels of literacy among both SSPDF and SPLA-IO personnel. Both groups were not conversant with English which was the planned language for instruction. The integration of visual illustrations into the curriculum, for example, proved useful and are needed for future trainings.
- The use of well-known/respected and knowledgeable senior officials (SSPDF/SPLA-IO) who worked alongside UN staff to facilitate the training proved instrumental to reinforce messages on CRSV prevention/response as compared to trainings previously delivered by UN only. This practice should be employed in future trainings.
- The UN must consider ways to build the trust between civil society and security forces through strategies aimed to improve civil-military relations if the country is to witness cooperation between both stakeholder groups. This is especially crucial in supporting the newly formed government to meet its reform commitments under the R-ARCSS which requires collective action.
- The provision of technical assistance to three parties to the conflict revealed the presence of motivated personnel within SSPDF, SPLA-IO and SSNPS who are eager to promote the necessary reforms to change behaviors and genuinely address CRSV. Capacities of the security personnel need to be strengthened further as they are proponent to the reforms to address CRSV.
- Women empowerment is still a developmental concern that requires attention and further investment in order to integrate gender mainstreaming into future programming involving security forces.

7. Innovations

Women in South Sudan have low levels of knowledge of their rights, and this influences the perpetration, concealment of and continued SGBV and CRSV. In response to this, a CSO sensitized and created awareness to women on their rights using peer-to-peer learning, video and audio material with simplified clear messages on aspects of SGBV and CRSV. This approach was adopted as it enabled the CSO to simplify complex issues to be easily understood by the participants.

8. Sustainability Plan

To ensure sustainability of the results, UNDP and UNMISS ensured that the activities were owned by the national partners. The project was aligned to their priorities and throughout its implementation, efforts were taken to continuously engage and consult with the security

forces personnel on the focus, approach and methodology employed to implement all activities. Some of the trainings were facilitated by Senior Officers in SSPDF and SPLA-IO reinforcing the vision of collaborative efforts between the national and UN partners.

The project was also implemented using national structures and systems. For example, participants were drawn from established government structures in the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan. Equally, the SSNPS Action Plan was integrated into the SSNPS Strategic Plan that commits the SSNPS to allocate and provide consistent funding from its institutional budget for CRSV and GBV interventions and prevention strategies.

a. Do you anticipate any challenges in regard to project sustainability?

Strong institutions left behind by the project constitute key elements of sustainability. However, the SSPDF, SSNPS are still weak. The security sector reforms envisaged under the R-ARCSS that aim at strengthening these institutions are subject to changes in the country's political environment and priorities, resistance to reform-oriented changes necessary to address CRSV and GBV and often take time. These factors are risks to sustaining the gains already achieved through this project. UNDP will remain engaged in implementing the security sector reforms and advocate for continued prioritisation of CRSV and GBV as part of efforts to mainstream gender.

9. Communicate Strategy, Products, Tools and Media

In line with the fund policies and procedures, the UN Action funding was announced and acknowledged at all events, including during the official launch of SSPDF, IO, and SSNPS Action. This acknowledgement was made both by UNDP Deputy Representative at the opening and closing ceremonies of events as well as by senior officials of Police and the military during their official remarks. At all event media was invited, and all activities were reported in the local media and videos were recorded.

Throughout the project, UNMISS and the Office of the SRSG SVC publicized joint results through the following communication tools:

- Websites: UNMISS and Office of SRSG Sexual Violence in Conflict websites featured information about the project through various tools such as web stories, pictures etc. The Multi-Partner Trust Fund for UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict was mentioned.
- Social media: UNMISS and O/SRSG SVC used twitter/facebook to provide updates and communicate the same stories posted on websites, to reach a wider audience.
- Radio Miraya coverage. When possible, Radio Miraya covered the events.
- Visuals: Photographs were taken to complement information expressed in narrative form.

- In several occasions, local newspapers publicized UNMISS and UNDP events.
- Links to [news stories, tweets, coverage by local newspapers](#),

10. Voices and Stories

Kuajok training:

"We thank UNMISS for their tireless effort in enlightening us about these important international laws. In fact, when the SPLA [Sudan People's Liberation Army] was founded, we had strong laws to guide our forces but as the war progressed, some individuals deviated from the norms resulting to the commission of conflict-related violence" **Deputy Division III Commander Major General Chokrac Alith Kuduom**

"The training was unique and excellent, and it should be implemented in all areas of military operations so that all forms of violence are mitigated. What we have learned over the past two days will actually help us to see that our soldiers are enlightened not to commit any acts of sexual violence during conflict" **Deputy Division III Commander Major General Chokrac Alith Kuduom**

"So many of our officers were ignorant about what they call conflict-related sexual violence but with this training they now know how to conduct themselves during conflict" **SSPDF Chief of Moral Orientation, Major General Ajak Deng Biar**

"Protecting human rights means enforcing your obligations and respecting the rights of men, women, and children. I know you have been trained in international humanitarian law where you are always required, during conflict, to separate civilians from your military targets. We are calling upon you again to protect mostly the rights of women, girls and boys" **UNMISS Head of Field Office in Kuajok Anastasie Nyirigira**

Lankien training:

"You are coming to train us with a very important topic, conflict-related sexual violence. We are committed to peace and the respect of human rights" - Sector 3 SPLA-IO Commander **(Lt. Gen. Mabor Thomas Dhol)**

"People who rape must be mentally challenged. We stand against rape. This training will help us become a professional army" - **participant**

"We are not saying that on our side we are not committing such acts (CRSV) but it is the Government who is committing more" - **Lt. Col. Pal Maidan, Deputy Governor of Bieh State**

ToT SPLA-IO:

"The training was fruitful. I benefitted as I learnt how to give out the message on the prohibition of CRSV. I will convey what we learnt to our (SPLA-IO) soldiers in Malakal and

Tonga. We know how difficult the situation during wartime and of the soldiers some is are not aware that certain practices such as CRSV are prohibited by the law". **Angelina Nyawela, female participant**

"I was not familiar with the topic before this training. I am confident that through trainings we will be able to eradicate cases of sexual violence. Commanders are often not aware of their roles and responsibility during military operations including in the prevention of CRSV." **Nhial Tut Deng Kueth, male participant.**

Terekeka Training:

Policewomen commander: *"This is the first time I am hearing conflict Related Sexual Violence as a crime punishable by law. The training has given us more knowledge to sensitize the men and other women to prevent CRSV."* **Captain Nyown Alice**

11. Budgetary and Spending Report

There were no changes made to the budget or unanticipated spending. Given the reduced timeframe from one year to five months in which the project could be implemented, the project delivery stood at 78.32%. UNDP and UNMISS plan to include the residual activities into a follow up project that will be developed in 2020 and submitted for further support from UN Action MPTF.

Budget Line Description	Budget	Expenses	Commitments	Total expenditures	Balance	% Delivery
STAFF and other personnel cost	42,035.00	6,293.60	4,500.00	10,793.60	31,241.40	25.68%
SUPPLIES COMMODITIES	16,000.00	13,946.20	0.00	13,946.20	2,053.80	87.16%
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	107,625.00	81,743.28	7,361.50	89,104.78	18,520.22	82.79%
TRAVELS	8,500.00	8,169.76	0.00	8,169.76	330.24	96.11%
COMMUNICATION	1,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00%
TOTAL SSPDF	175,160.00	110,152.84	11,861.50	122,014.34	53,145.66	69.66%
STAFF and other personnel cost	53,450.00	37,810.10	0.00	37,810.10	15,639.90	70.74%
SUPPLIES COMMODITIES	83,159.66	32,617.50	3,600.00	36,217.50	46,942.16	43.55%
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	195,600.00	191,535.70	0.00	191,535.70	4,064.30	97.92%
TRAVEL	61,000.00	81,500.00	0.00	81,500.00	-20,500.00	133.61%
TOTAL SSNPF	393,209.66	343,463.30	3,600.00	347,063.30	46,146.36	88.26%
DPC (5%)	28,418.48	18,293.00	0.00	18,293.00	10,125.48	64.37%
Communication + M&E (3%)	17,051.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	17,051.09	0.00%
SUB Total	45,469.57	18,293.00	0.00	18,293.00	27,176.57	40.23%
Total Direct Cost	613,839.23	471,909.14	15,461.50	487,370.64	126,468.59	79.40%
GMS (7%)	42,968.75	27,015.43	0.00	27,015.43	15,953.32	62.87%
GRAND TOTAL	656,807.98	498,924.57	15,461.50	514,386.07	142,421.91	78.32%

12. Contribution to UN Action's Results Framework

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Goal: CRSV IS PREVENTED, SURVIVORS' NEEDS ARE MET AND ACCOUNTABILITY IS ENHANCED

Code	Indicator	
Output 1 – The network fulfills its role as a consultative forum on CRSV and as a platform for coordinating advocacy and implementation of gap-filling joint CRSV-focused interventions		
UNAOup.1.1 N/A.	# of country-focused coordination meetings held; CRSV-affected countries/regions covered by enhanced coordination and joint action planning	
UNAOup.1.2 N/A.	# of gap-filling MPTF projects approved and implemented, per focus country	
Output 2 – Context-appropriate, catalytic tools and resources are developed to fill cross-sector gaps in knowledge, practices, advocacy and technical expertise for improved survivor-centered response		
UNAOup.2.1	Types of CRSV-related knowledge products and/or advocacy tools and/or resources developed to support improved CRSV prevention and response, per focus country	<p>The project contributed to this output under project output 2.1. "Consolidate the Institutional framework to respond to SGBV.</p> <p>The project contributed to the development of CRSV-related resources to support improved CRSV prevention and response, per focus country, This was achieve through;</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 28 justice actors including judges, prosecutors, investigators and social workers were on investigation and prosecution of GBV cases and deployment of Twenty-one (21) justice actors to the SGBV court.
<p>Output 3 – Capacity and technical expertise of institutional, operational, national and other key actors is strengthened to prevent and address CRSV</p>		
<p>UNAOup.3.1</p>	<p>Stakeholder groups trained and/or employing knowledge products, advocacy tools and/or resources developed through UNA support, per focus country</p>	<p>The project contributed to this output under project outcome 1“ Parties to conflict identify, mitigate and act against conflict-related sexual violence” and project <u>Output 1.1</u>: “Strengthen awareness and capacities amongst SSPDF personnel to comply with existing legal frameworks combatting CRSV,” This was achieved through;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the awareness and capacities amongst SSPDF personnel to comply with existing legal frameworks for combatting CRSV. This was achieved through: • Training 183 SSPDF senior personnel (including 4 women). • Formation of ten dedicated committees by all 10 SSPDF Divisions to lead CRSV awareness initiatives and reporting in Division 3 (Wunwiik/Aweil), Commando Division and Tiger Division. • Tracking progress of the implementation of the SSPDF action plan by the SSPDF oversight committee which was mandated to collect reports from SSPDF divisions. This was achieved through: communications between SSPDF divisions and the Oversight Committee; field visits to specific locations by the Chair of the Oversight Committee; as well as through continued engagements and follow ups by UNMISS/OHCHR field teams across the country with SSPDF divisions including local committees. • Signing of 155 undertakings by SSPDF personnel who received training on CRSV. The commanders sign the undertakings to acknowledge that they have been trained on their legal obligations in relation to prevention CRSV and they commit to address conflict related sexual violence within the SSPDF. • Printing and dissemination of 2,000 copies of the SSPDF action plans that had been launched prior to the project. The action plans were disseminated to parties.

		<p>Under project output 1.2: “Strengthening the capacity of SPLA-IO (Riek Machar) to ensure accountability for CRSV through the development of an action plan and the establishment of internal disciplinary mechanisms,” capacity of stakeholders was improved through;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and deployment of 126 senior SPLA-IO personnel (including 15 women) to various locations across the country. It includes 21 SPLA-IO elements, including 5 women, who were provided the necessary knowledge to become trainers. • Signing of 123 undertakings by SPLA-IO personnel who had received training on CRSV. The commanders signed the undertakings to acknowledge that they have been trained on their legal obligations in relation to prevention CRSV and they commit to address conflict related sexual violence within the SSPDF. • SPLA-IO Commander in Chief, Riek Machar, issued two command orders in July and December 2019 to release women and children held in Western Equatoria by SPLA-IO against their will. Following engagements by UNMISS and senior SPLA-IO leadership with SPLA-IO commanders in Western Equatoria, in January 2020, 78 women and 50 children were allowed to leave the Lirangu military base (HQ of Sector VI) to attend a trauma healing workshop and receive medical support. • Printing and dissemination of 3,000 copies of SPLA-IO action plan in three vernacular languages (Azande, Nuer and Shiluk)⁷ to ensure widest dissemination and comprehension. The action plans had been launched prior to the project and were disseminated to parties to the conflict in Juba as well as across the country. <p>Under project Output 1.3: “Strengthening the capacity of SSNPS to develop its own action plan and ensure internal accountability mechanisms are established,” capacity of stakeholders was improved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization and official launch of the action plan for the SSNPS on addressing CRSV in South Sudan (November 2019 – October 2022) in Juba by the Minister of Interior and the Inspector General of Police.
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⁷ Translation supported through another donor.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP, as members of the committee mandated with drafting the SSNPS action plans, contributed to the final SSNPS action plan on addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence. This led to the establishment of the oversight committee mandated with tracking progress of the implementation of the SSNPS action plans. • UNDP the printed and disseminated 5,000 copies of SSNPS action plan to police officers in Central Equatoria State for their knowledge and as reference on the internal accountability mechanisms regarding Conflict Related Sexual Violence. <p>Under project output 2.1. "Consolidate the Institutional framework to respond to SGBV. The following was achieved through the activities below," capacity of stakeholders was improved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 28 justice actors including judges, prosecutors, investigators and social workers were on investigation and prosecution of GBV cases and deployment of Twenty-one (21) justice actors to the SGBV court. • 125 people (100% female) survivors have accessed legal aid services through legal representation in court. Thirty-three GBV cases (all female) in Juba and Rumbek were prosecuted in Gudele, Malakia, Kator Court and Rumbek Mobile court and they were ruled in favor of the victims.
UNAOup.3.2	<i>UNA-funded HQ and field level human resources supporting improved CRSV prevention and response</i>	
N/A		
<i>Output 4 – Institutional and technological links are established between various CRSV information management platforms to enable ethical data collection and sharing in support of MARA and locally relevant prevention and response strategies</i>		
UNAOout.4.1	<i>CRSV-affected countries piloting the GBVIMS/MARA intersections guidance note</i>	
N/A.		
UNAOout.4.2	<i>MARA-targeted countries where addendum to information sharing protocols for action have been jointly developed, signed and implemented</i>	

N/A.		
Outcome 1 – CRSV risks are prevented; survivors and at-risk groups are supported and protected		
UNAOuc.1.1	Increased knowledge, technical expertise and/or advocacy capacity of targeted stakeholders to respond to CRSV and protect survivors and at-risk groups	<p>The project contributed to this outcome under project outcome 2, “Measures in place and implemented in the rule of law sector to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence;” under project output 2.1. Consolidate the Institutional framework to respond to SGBV;” and output 2.2. “Enhance access to Justice to victims and survivors of CRSV and SGBV.”</p> <p>This was achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of mobile courts where judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys had court proceedings through a mobile court. Mobile courts increased access to justice to the survivors of SGBV and other vulnerable groups. As a result, mobile courts reduced prolonged and arbitrary detention at state level. The two mobile courts dispatched in Rumbek and Juba Central Prison resolved 193 backlogged cases with 43 convictions, 111 acquittals and 39 cases are pending. 15 of the 154 cases resolved were GBV cases • The project also <i>increased the knowledge and technical expertise of 28 justice actors to respond to SGBV cases and also deployed 21 trained justice actors in the SGBV court to advance operations of the SGBV court and facilitate speedy access to justice to survivors of SGBV.</i> • The project also increased the knowledge and technical expertise of 70 (13 female) Criminal Investigation Officers as they received training on forensic investigation. • The project increased the knowledge and technical expertise of 86(69 female) paralegals on the principle of fair trials.
UNAOuc.1.2	Improved CRSV policy, practice and access to specific support services	This was achieved through project output 2.2. “Enhance access to Justice to victims and survivors of CRSV and SGBV.” The Strengthened referral pathway by providing additional legal aid and psychosocial support to survivors of GBV including at two One Stop Centers established with support from UNFPA and providing survivors of SGBV legal aid services.

		As a result, 125 SGBV survivors have been able to access legal aid provided through the project.
Outcome 2 – Reliable, timely and objective information on CRSV trends, risks and patterns supports evidence-based and impactful high-level political advocacy by the Office of the SRSB and the work of its TOE-RoL		
UNAOuc.2.1	<i>Briefings shared by the UNA network with the Office of the SRSB on focus countries that are used to inform high-level political advocacy and follow-up actions by the SRSB</i>	
N/A		
Outcome 3 – Comprehensive National Strategies and/or Action Plans that address CRSV are developed and implemented		
UNAOuc.3.1	<i>CRSV-affected countries supported with National Strategies and/or Action plans</i>	<p>The project contributed to this outcome by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracking progress of the implementation of the SSPDF action plan by the SSPDF oversight committee which was mandated to collect reports from SSPDF divisions. This was achieved through: communications between SSPDF divisions and the Oversight Committee; field visits to specific locations by the Chair of the Oversight Committee; as well as through continued engagements and follow ups by UNMISS/OHCHR field teams across the country with SSPDF divisions including local committees. • Signing of 155 undertakings by SSPDF personnel who received training on CRSV. The commanders signed the undertakings to acknowledge that they have been trained on their legal obligations in relation to prevention CRSV and they commit to address conflict related sexual violence within the SSPDF. • Printing and dissemination of 2,000 copies of the SSPDF action plans that had been launched prior to the project. The action plans were disseminated to parties. • Signing of 123 undertakings by SPLA-IO personnel who received training on CRSV. The commanders signed the undertakings to acknowledge that they have been trained on their legal obligations in relation to prevention CRSV and they commit to address conflict related sexual violence within the SSPDF. • SPLA-IO Commander in Chief issued two command orders in July and December 2019 to release women and children held in Western Equatoria by SPLA-IO against their will. Following engagements by UNMISS and senior SPLA-IO leadership with SPLA-IO commanders in Western Equatoria, in January 2020,

		<p>78 women and 50 children allowed to leave the Lirangu military base (HQ of Sector VI) to attend a trauma healing workshop and receive medical support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing and dissemination of 3,000 copies of SPLA-IO action plan in three vernacular languages (Azande, Nuer and Shiluk)⁸ to ensure widest dissemination and comprehension. The action plans had been launched prior to the project and were disseminated to parties to the conflict in Juba as well as across the country. • Finalization and official launch of the action plan for the SSNPS on addressing CRSV in South Sudan in Juba by the Minister of Interior and the Inspector General of Police. • Establishment of the oversight committee mandated with tracking progress of the implementation of the SSNPS action plans. • Printing and disseminated of 5,000 copies of SSNPS action plan to police officers in Central Equatoria State for their knowledge and as reference on the internal accountability mechanisms regarding Conflict Related Sexual Violence.
UNAOuc.3.2 N/A	<i>UNA-supported Comprehensive National Strategies and Action Plans launched that are able to secure donor funding for implementation of strategy-related follow-up activities</i>	
<i>Outcome 4 – Neglected aspects of the WPS/CRSV response are addressed at policy and field level</i>		
UNAOuc.4.1 N/A	<i>Projects and activities that address neglected aspects of CRSV receive donor funding and/or political leverage</i>	

⁸ Translation supported through another donor.

13. Monitoring and Evaluation

UNMISS and UNDP carried out quarterly meetings to discuss and assess progress and gaps under Outcome 1. Through regular engagements with SSPDF, SPLA-IO and SSNPS at national level, OSWPA received feedback on the impact of the project. At field level, participants of trainings were encouraged to provide feedback on the activities carried out by OSWPA. Comments were provided orally due to the high levels of illiteracy. Feedback were instrumental to improve the delivery of quality trainings over the course of the project duration.

Through their presence across the country, UNMISS field teams have and continue to engage parties to conflict trained on CRSV prevention/response to assess whether the knowledge has been assimilated. Through daily monitoring activities, reported CRSV cases documented by UNMISS throughout the duration of the project (August – December 2019) have decreased (exact figures not public yet) compared to the same period of the previous year which indicated the positive contribution of the project.

UNDP utilized field presence of personnel engaging in rule of law forums, community policing monthly meetings and outreach programmes to re-echoed issues on CRSV and SGBV. And this necessitated the justice institutions including the South Sudan National Police Service captured in their 5-year national policing strategic plans to prevent SGBV and CRSV.

14. Support and follow up from UN Action

UN Action should authorize UNDP to utilize the UN Action available funds to establish basic forensic lab or to procure forensic mobile vans for South Sudan National Police Service to support all the justice institutions to investigate and prosecute SGBV and CRSV cases. UNDP and UNMISS plan to include the residual activities into a follow up project that will be developed in 2020.

15. Other comments and questions

N/A

16. Project Data

Guidance: Present achievements against the Goal, Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Indicators stated in the project's log-frame

Prevention of Sexual Violence in Conflict in South Sudan. PROJECT NO: UNA062					
- LOGFRAME -					
	Project Summary	Achievements	Achievements against indicators		Verification Method
			Original Baseline, Targets and Indicators	Achievements against Baseline, Targets and Indicators	
GOAL	Reduce the prevalence and impact of CRSV and SGBV in South Sudan through awareness raising and capacity building in the justice and security sectors.				
Achievement for project Goal	The project improved the capacity and existing knowledge of civilian and military justice sector actors (Police, South Sudan Defense Force and South Sudan People's Liberation Army) to respond, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate SGBV and CRSV cases.				
OUTCOME 1	Parties to the conflict identify, mitigate and act against conflict related violence.				
Achievements for Outcome 1	<p>The project implementation focused on strengthening awareness and capacities amongst SSPDF personnel (Output 1.1) to comply with existing legal frameworks combatting CRSV. This was achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support provided to the SSPDF committee mandated to oversee the implementation of SSPDF Action Plan on addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) in South Sudan. As result, the meeting of the committee took place on 15 August 2019 and agreed on a monitoring mechanism to receive information from SSPDF divisions across the country. 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with Head and deputy Head of Military Justice to discuss the importance to review and revise internal oversight mechanisms, guidelines and recruitment procedures to ensure they address sexual violence. Officials provided inputs to the ToRs of the consultant due to assist SSPDF in these endeavors. • Consultations with SSPDF senior commanders (who have been previously trained on human rights law, international humanitarian law and SSPDF regulations and command orders prohibiting the use of CRSV) to plan upcoming trainings of SSPDF elements across the country. 				
<p>OUTPUTS 1.</p>	<p>Under Output 1.1* Strengthened awareness and capacities amongst SSPDF personnel to comply with existing legal frameworks combatting CRSV.</p> <p>((UNAOuc 3.1, UNAOup 3.1))</p>	<p>Under output 1.1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 183 SSPDF senior personnel (including 4 women) deployed to various locations across the country were trained - Formation of ten dedicated committees by all 10 SSPDF Divisions to lead CRSV awareness initiatives and reporting in Division 3 (Wunwiik/Aweil), Commando Division and Tiger Division. - SSPDF oversight committee started its mandate to collect reports from SSPDF divisions to track progress of the implementation of the SSPDF action plan. - 155 undertakings were signed by SSPDF personnel. 2,000 copies of SSPDF action plans were printed and widely disseminated. 	<p>Indicator: Capacity of SSPDF personnel are strengthened to comply with existing legal frameworks combatting CRSV</p> <p>Baseline: 482 Target: 400</p>	<p>Achievement. -183 SSPDF senior personnel (including 4 women) were trained</p>	<p>Review of training reports and attendance registers.</p>

	<p>Output 1.2*: Strengthening the capacity of SPLA-IO (Riek Machar) to ensure accountability for CRSV through the development of an action plan and the establishment of internal disciplinary mechanisms.</p> <p>(UNAOuc 3.1, UNAOup 3.1)</p>	<p>Under output 1.2,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 126 senior SPLA-IO personnel (including 15 women) deployed to various locations across the country were trained. It includes 21 SPLA-IO elements, including 5 women, who were provided the necessary knowledge to become trainers. - 123 undertakings were signed by SPLA-IO personnel. - SPLA-IO Commander in Chief, Riek Machar, issued two command orders in July and December 2019 to release women and children held in Western Equatoria by SPLA-IO against their will. - Following engagements by UNMISS and senior SPLA-IO leadership with SPLA-IO commanders in Western Equatoria, in January 2020, 78 women and 50 children were allowed to leave the 	<p>Indicator: Action plan developed, and implementation begins demonstrating behavioral change</p> <p>Baseline: Not established. Target: action plan and training of 30 commanders</p>	<p>Achievement: -An action plan was developed. -126 senior SPLA-IO personnel (including 15 women) were trained. -123 undertakings were signed by SPLA-IO personnel. - SPLA-IO Commander in Chief, Riek Machar, issued two command orders in July and December 2019 to release women and children held in Western Equatoria by SPLA-IO</p>	<p>Action plan in place. And review of training reports</p>
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	<p>Under Output 1.3*: Strengthening the capacity of SSNPS to develop its own action plan and ensure internal accountability mechanisms are established.</p> <p>(UNAOuc 3.1, UNAOup 3.1)</p>	<p>Lirangu military base (HQ of Sector VI) to attend a trauma healing workshop and receive medical support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,000 copies of SPLA-IO action plan were printed and widely disseminated. The SPLA-IO plan was also printed in three vernacular languages (Azande, Nuer and Shiluk)⁹ to ensure widest dissemination and comprehension. <p>Under output 1.3,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The action plan for the SSNPS on addressing CRSV in South Sudan (November 2019 – October 2022) was finalized and officially launched on 19 November 2019 in Juba by the Minister of Interior and the Inspector General of Police. - Technical support was extended to the chair of SSNPS drafting committee to establish the oversight 	<p>Indicator: Action plan developed, and implementation starts</p> <p>Baseline: Not established Target; Not established</p>	<p>against their will.</p> <p>Achievement: -Action plan for the SSNPS on addressing CRSV in South Sudan was developed and launched.</p>	<p>Action plan in place.</p>
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⁹ Translation supported through another donor.

		<p>committee mandated with tracking progress of the implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5000 copies of SSNPS action plan were printed and widely disseminated. 			
ACTIVITIES	<p>Activities under outcome 1, output 1.1.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1. Systematic training of senior commanders and CRSV focal points on SSPDF action plan is replicated in all relevant locations and awareness regarding action plan is increased</p>	<p>Outcome 1 here:</p> <p>1.1.1. SSPDF trainings were conducted in Kuakok (15-16 October), Aweil (12-13 Nov), and Juba (6-7 Nov; 11-12 December; 16-17 December).</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of CRSV Focal Points and Senior Commanders trained on SSPDF action plan. Baseline: Not established Target: 60</p>	<p>Achievement; -183 SSPDF senior personnel (including 4 women) trained.</p>	<p>Attendance sheets, training reports/assessments.</p>
	<p>1.1.2. Undertakings to be signed by all who have undergone these trainings</p>	<p>1.1.2. 155 undertakings were signed by SSPDF personnel. Electronic</p>	<p>Indicator; Number of undertakings</p>	<p>Achievement: -155 undertakings</p>	<p>Review of undertakings signed.</p>

	<p>and have understood their responsibilities.</p> <p>1.1.3. Review of all curriculum of SSPDF/unified forces in a manner that CRSV is fully integrated</p>	<p>copies are stored with UNMISS OSWPA for accountability purposes.</p> <p>1.1.3. Held consultations with SSPDF senior officials in charge of training institutions such as John Garang Memorial Academy and Ngachigak Military Academy. Discussions were instrumental to understand how modules on CRSV are presently taught, on the need to review/amend the curriculum and set the way forward for future collaboration on this endeavor.</p>	<p>signed by SSPDF personnel.</p> <p>Baseline:482 Target: 400</p> <p>Reviewed SSPDF/unified forces curriculum to ensure they are CRSV compliant</p> <p>Baseline: Not reviewed Target: Reviewed</p>	<p>were signed by SSPDF</p> <p>Achievement. -The curriculum not reviewed but preparatory actions taken for the review done. -Held consultations with SSPDF senior officials in charge of training institutions such as John Garang Memorial Academy and Ngachigak Military Academy.</p>	<p>Review of progress reports</p>
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	<p>1.1.4. Support SSPDF to review and revise internal oversight mechanisms, guidelines and recruitment procedures to ensure they address sexual violence.</p> <p>1.1.5. Training of military justice personnel on existing laws, command orders, and regulations, in order to ensure accountability for CRSV through</p>	<p>1.1.4. Held consultations with Head and Deputy Head of Military Justice to discuss the importance to review and revise internal oversight mechanisms, guidelines and recruitment procedures to ensure they address sexual violence.</p> <p>1.1.5. Trained military justice personnel on existing</p>	<p>Indicator; SSPDF rules and regulations revised and 1000 copies distributed</p> <p>Baseline: Rules not revised, and 0 copies distributed Target: Rules revised and 1000 copied distributed</p> <p>Indicator: 15 Judge Advocates trained on</p>	<p>Achievement: - SSPDF rules and regulations not revised and copies not distributed but preparatory actions taken including consultations with Head and Deputy Head of Military Justice to discuss the importance to review and revise internal oversight mechanisms, guidelines and recruitment procedures to ensure they address sexual violence.</p> <p>Achievement: 28 justice actors</p>	<p>Review of progress reports</p> <p>Review of Attendance sheets Training programme and training reports</p>
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	<p>the implementation of existing legal frameworks including internal disciplinary and oversight mechanisms.</p> <p>1.1.6. Enhance engagement between communities/civil society and SSPDF to develop trust, transparency and strengthen information sharing on SSPDF's compliance with accountability frameworks</p>	<p>laws, command orders, and military regulations SSPDF draft Act, in order to ensure accountability for CRSV through the implementation of existing legal frameworks including internal disciplinary and oversight mechanisms within the chain of command</p> <p>1.1.6. The project supported interactive dialogue between civil society and SSPDF within the framework of the national Oversight Committee for SSPDF action plan implementation (2 civil society representatives are among the 9-member committee).</p>	<p>accountability for CRSV.</p> <p>Baseline: 15 Target: 15</p> <p>Indicator: Civil society to participate in SSPDF trainings</p> <p>Baseline: not established Target: CSOs participate in SSPDF trainings.</p>	<p>including judges, prosecutors, investigators and social workers were trained.</p> <p>Achievement: 2 Civil society organizations participated in SSPDF trainings</p>	<p>Review of training attendance sheets/ reports, follow up independent engagement mechanisms</p>
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	<p>Activities under outcome 1 output 1.2.</p> <p>1.2.1. Provision of technical support to develop and disseminate SPLA-IO action plan.</p> <p>1.2.2. Train core group of SPLA-IO personnel on CRSV-related instruments for them to be able to readily and meaningfully contribute to the process of implementing the action plan.</p> <p>1.2.3. Advocate and support SPLA-IO in setting up internal disciplinary mechanisms.</p>	<p>1.2.1. Technical support had been extended to the SPLA-IO drafting committee since early 2019 through various meetings and workshops culminating with the finalization of the SPLA-IO Action Plan at the end of June 2019.</p> <p>1.2.2. SPLA-IO trainings were conducted in Diel (17-18 September), Lankien (27-19 November 2019), Panyume (10 December) and Juba (18-20 December).</p> <p>1.2.3 Regular engagement and provision of technical assistance was extended to SPLA-IO senior officials by UNMISS through meetings and written exchanges.</p>	<p>Indicator: Action plan in place and 1000 copies distributed. Baseline: Not established</p> <p>Target: Action plan in place and 1,000 copies printed and distributed. Indicator: 40 SPLA-IO personnel trained on CRSV related instruments. Baseline; Not established Target: 40</p> <p>Indicator; Rules and Regulations on disciplinary</p>	<p>Achievement; Action plan in place and 3000 copies distributed.</p> <p>Achievement; 126 senior SPLA-IO personnel (including 15 women) deployed to various locations across the country were trained.</p> <p>Achievement; two command orders issued and in effect led to release</p>	<p>Action plan in place</p> <p>Review of attendance sheets, training reports/assessments</p> <p>Review of project reports</p>
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	<p>1.2.4 With implementation of peace process, organize a workshop of two implementing committees (from SPLA-IO and SSPDF) to explore possibilities of joining their efforts.</p> <p>1.2.5. Strengthen engagement and interface with civil society to ensure transparency and trust with</p>	<p>It included intense advocacy for corrective measures when CRSV incidents occurred, for example, in Western Bahr el Ghezal, Western and Central Equatoria.</p> <p>1.2.4. Throughout the implementation of the project, UNMISS engaged senior leaderships of both SSPDF and SPLA-IO on the necessity to merge the two action plans. Such vision is outlined in the action plans and was welcomed by both sides. SPLA-IO CRSV focal point, Ms. Angelina Teny, who is also the Chair of the Strategic Defense and Security Review Board (SDSR), committed to initiate discussions with her government counterpart in the SDSR, deputy Minister of Defence.</p> <p>1.2.5. UNMISS engaged members of the Joint Consultation Forum on CRSV in</p>	<p>measures in place. Baseline: two command orders Target: not established</p> <p>Indicator: Workshop between SPLA-IO and SSPDF takes place. Baseline; Not established. Target: Not established</p> <p>Indicator: 6 dialogues to be organized.</p>	<p>of women and children held in Western Equatoria by SPLA-IO against their will.</p> <p>Achievement: UNMISS engaged senior leaderships of both SSPDF and SPLA-IO on the necessity to merge the two action plans.</p> <p>Achievement: 2 events organized and</p>	<p>Review of project reports.</p> <p>Review of dialogue report</p>
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	<p>communities through information sharing on SPLA-IO compliance with accountability frameworks</p> <p>Activities under outcome 1 output 1.3.</p> <p>1.3.1. Provision of technical support to develop and disseminate SSNPS action plan;</p>	<p>two events meant to share information on the compliance of parties to the conflict, including SPLA-IO, with accountability frameworks.</p> <p>1.3.1. UNMISS extended technical support to the SSNPS drafting committee established to develop SSNPS action plan on CRSV on average – fortnightly meetings and interactions with the Chair and/or the committee. The action plan for the SSNPS on addressing CRSV in South Sudan (November 2019 – October 2022) was finalized and officially launched on 19 November 2019 in Juba by the Minister of Interior and the Inspector General of Police.</p>	<p>Baseline; Not established Target: 6 dialogues to be organized</p> <p>Indicator; Action plan in place and 1000copies distributed. Baseline; Not established Target: Action plan in place and 1000 copies distributed. Baseline; not established. Target: Action plan in place and 1000 copies distributed.</p>	<p>dialogue achieved in both</p> <p>Achievement; Action plan in place and 5,000 copies distributed.</p>	<p>Review of project reports</p>
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	<p>1.3.2. Train core group of SSNPS trainers on CRSV-related instruments for them to be able to replicate for all personnel serving in SSNPS;</p>	<p>1.3.2. Train core group of SSNPS trainers on CRSV-related instruments for them to be able to replicate for all personnel serving in SSNPS;</p>	<p>Indicator: 50 SSNPS officers trained on CRSV as potential trainers. Baseline; Not established. Target 50 SSNPS officers trained on CRSV as potential trainers</p>	<p>Achievement: No SSNPS officers trained as the action plan was endorsed end of November.</p>	<p>Review of project reports.</p>
	<p>1.3.3. Undertakings to be signed by all who have undergone these trainings and have understood their responsibilities;</p>	<p>1.3.3. Undertakings to be signed by all who have undergone these trainings and have understood their responsibilities;</p>	<p>Indicator; 100 Undertakings signed. Baseline: Not established Target; 100 Undertakings signed</p>	<p>Achievement; No undertakings signed as no trainings were conducted.</p>	<p>Review of project reports.</p>
OUTCOME 2	Measures put in place and implemented in the rule of law sector to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence.				
Achievements for Outcome 2	Through sensitization/awareness-raising activities and the provision of technical support, the project created a platform within the security institution to find vigorous ways of preventing SGBV and CRSV using internal oversight mechanism.				

OUTPUTS 2	<p>Output 2.1*. Consolidate the Institutional framework to respond to SGBV.</p> <p>(UNAOuc 1.1, UNAOup 2.1, 3.1)</p>	<p>2.1. Reduced prolonged and arbitrary detention at state level: UNDP and UNMISS Rule of law partnered with UNFPA and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare – being conveners – regarding the development of specialized court implementation framework to advance the operation of GBV Court.</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of policies and SOPs in place; Number of justice personnel assigned to GBV Court.</p> <p>Baseline: 1/0 Target: 2/30</p>	<p>Achievement: 0/21 No SOPs were signed. 21 justice actors deployed in the GBV court.</p>	<p>Review of project reports</p>
	<p>Output 2.2*. Enhance access to justice for victims and survivors of CRSV and SGBV</p> <p>(UNAOuc 1.1, 1.2; UNAOup 3.1)</p>	<p>2.2. Strengthened referral pathway by providing additional legal aid and psychosocial support to survivors of GBV including at two One Stop Centers established with support from UNFPA and building the capacity of the legal aid providers to better handle SGBV cases.</p>	<p>Indicator; Increased number of survivors are able to access effective legal services and receive redress through the formal system.</p> <p>Baseline: 255 females Target: 167 (35%)</p>	<p>Achievement: 125(all female) survivors accessed legal aid.</p>	<p>Review of project reports.</p>

ACTIVITIES	<p>Activities under output 2.1.</p> <p>2.1.1. Provide material resources for the establishment of mobile court in areas where women and most vulnerable, based on UN and other third-party reporting.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Through facilitating mobile court operations in Rumbek and Juba 193 backlogged cases were resolved with 43 convictions, 111 acquittals and 39 cases are pending. 15 of the 154 cases resolved were GBV cases</p>	<p>Indicator; 1 mobile court session is held in area where women most vulnerable. A minimum of 20% of the cases related to SGBV.</p>	<p>Achievement; Two mobile courts wee facilitated and 193 backlogged cases were resolved with 43 convictions, 111 acquittals and 39 cases are pending. 15 (10%) of the 154 cases resolved were GBV cases</p>	<p>Review of mobile court reports</p>
	<p>2.1.2 Build capacity of rule of law personnel to investigate and prosecute GBV cases in the special SGBV court in Juba and in mobile courts.</p>	<p>2.1.2. Trained 28 justice actors including judges, prosecutors, investigators and social workers. Twenty-one (21) justice actors have been deployed to the SGBV and Juvenile court and 200 GBV cases have gone through investigations and recommended by public prosecution for hearing in the specialized GBV Court.</p>	<p>Indicator; 40 justice personnel (10 each from police, prisons, prosecution and judiciary) provided targeted, practice- based training on SGBV.</p>	<p>Achievement: 28 justice actors including judges, prosecutors, investigators and social workers trained.</p>	<p>Review of training reports and attendance sheets.</p>

	<p>2.1.3. Support the establishment of forensics lab by supplying basic equipment for collection and analysis of evidence;</p> <p>2.1.4. Provide technical expertise and advise Support drafting and adoption of policies and other guidance documents to ensure proper response to SGBV crimes in line with international best practices.</p>	<p>2.1.3. The project procured basic forensic training equipment's; Crime Scene Management materials, Forensics Science Examination Kits, and fingerprint collection kits and trained 70 (13 female) Criminal Investigation Officers for three (3) Months period. The training was developed by 10 forensic experts drawn from Juba University, Ministry of Health, Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and UNDP Rule of Law and Access to Justice project.</p> <p>2.1.4. The project supported the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) at the national level to develop and launched Police Action Plan on CRSV. And at the state level the project conducted training for fifty women at Terekeka a suburb state level for two weeks on their roles to prevent CRSV.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 40</p> <p>Indicator: 36 police personnel provided; practice based forensic investigations skills Baseline: 0 Target: 36</p> <p>Indicator: SOPs on operation of SGBV court and witness/victim protection in place, through 2 workshops to draft SOPs and review lessons learned, Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>Achievement; 70 (13 female) Criminal Investigation Officers trained</p> <p>Achievement: No SOP developed. Training of 50 women on their roles in preventing CRSV conducted.</p>	<p>Review of training reports and attendance sheets.</p> <p>Finalization of SOPs; review of workshop reports; attendance sheets.</p>
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	<p>Activities under output 2.2.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1. Strengthen referral pathway by providing additional legal aid and psychosocial support to survivors of GBV including at two One Stop Centers established with support from UNFPA</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2. Provide targeted training, capacity building and support, to ensure legal aid providers based at two One Stop Centers, can handle SGBV cases in due diligence and gender-sensitive manner.</p> <p>The project provided one day capacity building programme and empowered the to 4 CSOs legal aid providers to deliver legal aid services to vulnerable population groups in Juba, including SGBV survivors.</p>	<p>2.2.1. The project partnered with CSO to provide legal aid to 143 survivors (100% female).</p> <p>2.2.2. The project provided one day capacity building programme and empowered the 4 CSOs legal aid providers to deliver legal aid services to vulnerable population groups in Juba, including SGBV survivors.</p>	<p>Indicator; 125 survivors are provided legal aid at UNFPA OSCs in Juba and Malakal through 2 CSO grants Baseline: 257 females Target: 125</p> <p>Indicator: 10 accused persons before SGBV Court are represented by defense lawyers.</p>	<p>Achievement; A total of 125 survivors (100% female) accessed legal aid services</p> <p>Achievement: 125 accused persons were provided with legal reforestation in court.</p>	<p>Review of CSO reports, project reports.</p> <p>Review of Civil society reports; field observations; court records</p>
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	Activity 2.2.3. Provide legal aid to accused persons in mobile court and special SGBV court.	2.2.3 Provisions of targeted training, capacity building and support to ensure legal aid providers can handle SGBV cases with due diligence and gender-sensitive manner	Indicator; 20 female paralegals and legal aid providers are trained on handling SGBV cases. Baseline: 0 Target: 20	Achievement: 86(69 female) paralegals were trained.	Review of CSO reports
OUTCOME 3	Please insert Project Outcome 3 here. N/A				
PROBLEM STATEMENT	N/A				
Contribution to UN Action's Results Framework	Done under the Global Results Framework on page 25.				