

**MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMISSION FORM**

Part A. Meeting Information (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)	
RMC Meeting No: RMC029	Project1 No: UNA062
Date of Meeting: 11 July 2019	RMC members in attendance at meeting: UNFPA (Chair), IOM, UN Women, DPO and UN Action Secretariat
Part B. Project Summary (To be completed by the Participating UN Organization)	
Date of Submission: May 9, 2019	Participating UN Organization(s): OHCHR, UNMISS and UNDP Participating UN Organization receiving funds: UNDP
Focal Point of the Participating UN Organization(s): UNDP Name: Kamil Kamaluddeen Telephone: +211920694101 Email: kamil.kamaluddeen@undp.org UNMISS Name: Huma Khan Telephone-2119178325 Email- khan178@un.org OHCHR Name: Eugene Nindorera Telephone: Email: nindorera@un.org	Project Title: Prevention of sexual violence in conflict in South Sudan Project Location(s): South Sudan
UN Action pillar of activity: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building <input type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level	Projected Project Duration: 5 months 1 August 2019 – 31 December 2019
Proposed project, if approved, would result in:	Total Project Budget: Amount of MPTF funds requested: \$656,808

¹ The term "project" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

New Project Continuation of previous funding Other (explain) No-cost extension: (from – to)		
Projected Annual Disbursements:	2019 \$ 656,808	2020 \$ 0
Projected Annual Commitments:	2019 \$	2020 \$ 0

Application Instructions for Narrative Summary

The questions below are for guidance in developing the narrative under each sub-heading. Applicants should address these questions to the extent possible.

I. Overview

- a. Provide a brief overview of the project, including overall goals and objectives, key strategies, expected results, and intended beneficiaries.
- b. Specify the geographic location(s) of the proposal and/or countries addressed.

II. Proposal's compliance with UN Action's Strategic Framework

- a. What pillar does the proposal fall under? (support to UN system action at country level, advocacy, or knowledge-building)
- b. Explain how the proposal enhances UN system coordination and joint programming.
- c. Explain how the UN, governmental organizations, NGOs, and other key stakeholders will be engaged throughout implementation of the proposal.
- d. Explain how the proposal would strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal with conflict-related sexual violence.

III. Success criteria and means of evaluating results

- a. Explain how the Participating UN Organization(s) submitting the proposal have the institutional capacity to successfully achieve the proposed objectives.
- b. Describe the overall management structure of this project.
- c. Explain how the proposal will be monitored and evaluated.

IV. Budget

- a. Describe other attempts to apply for funding for this particular proposal.

Narrative Summary

I. Overview

This project will establish and reinforce avenues for justice for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)² and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV).³ It builds on the Joint Communiqué of the Republic of South Sudan and the United Nations on addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence signed on 11 October 2014 (Joint Communiqué) between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC), on behalf of the United Nations, and President Salva Kiir, and the ongoing support of UNMISS⁴ and UNDP to strengthen the justice system to be able to process more effectively cases of SGBV and CRSV and bring about systemic and behavioral changes in the justice and security sectors. Dr. Riek Machar, leader of key opposition group, Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Opposition (RM) also signed a unilateral communique making commitment to address sexual violence in conflict in December 2014.

Context

The conflict in South Sudan has had a detrimental impact on the population resulting in one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world and a deepening economic crisis accompanied by a vacuum in governance that will take years to rebuild. While the overall scale and frequency of clashes in relation to the conflict has remained low, partly because of attempts to restore peace, intercommunal violence remains a significant threat to civilians.⁵ The conflict has led to massive displacement and a breakdown of law and order where impunity prevails, in particular when it comes to CRSV, and SGBV more generally.

CRSV is widespread in South Sudan and has been employed as a weapon of war, most vividly during the hostilities that erupted in Juba in July 2016, with marked political and ethnic undertones.⁶ During inter-communal fights and cattle raids, women are abducted and raped and it is difficult to differentiate between communal violence and CRSV since most parts of the country have been polarized by the conflict.

A 2017 International Rescue Committee study in three states confirmed that gender-based violence (GBV) is pervasive in conflict affected areas in South Sudan. The report shows that 65 per cent of women and girls have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, while 33 per cent of women in these areas reported having experienced sexual violence from a non-partner. Although some data exists, most incidents go unreported, in particular CRSV, because of fear of reprisals. Women are disempowered and often unaware of their rights or simply have no access to legal protection or mechanisms by which their grievances can be addressed.

In 2018,⁷ the following parties to the conflict, state and non-state respectively, were listed in the annex to annual reports of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

² For the purposes of this proposal, SGBV is defined as: "any harmful act that is perpetrated against one person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life." (*Action Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: An Updated Strategy*, UNHCR, 2011, p. 6).

³ For the purposes of this proposal, CRSV is defined as "rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, enforced sterilization, forced marriage and any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity perpetrated against women, men, girls or boys that is directly or indirectly linked to a conflict." (Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence, S/2018/250, 23 March 2018, para. 2 ("2018 Secretary-General's Report on CRSV")).

⁴ UNMISS here refers to RoLAS, UNPOL Force while UNMISS HRD is represented by OHCHR. SWPA remains the overall technical and coordination lead from UNMISS/OHCHR.

⁵ *Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (covering the period from 2 September to 30 November 2018)*, S/2018/1103,

10 December 2018, para. 13. ("December 2018 Secretary-General's Report on South Sudan").

⁶ *2018 Secretary-General's Report on CRSV*, para. 65.

⁷ The annual report of the Secretary-General's Report on CRSV (S/2019/280)

and are credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of rape and other forms of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict: South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF) formerly known as South Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), pro-Riek Machar Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO (RM)), Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition forces aligned with First Vice-President Taban Deng; Lord's Resistance Army; and Justice and Equality Movement. Implementation of the Joint Communiqué has been severely delayed due to the ongoing conflict. Recent engagements have shown that the Government acknowledges the issue of CRSV and subsequently undertook CRSV Training of Trainers for 344 SSPDF (22 female) in Juba, Wau, Bor, Torit Malakal, Yambio, Renk and Bentiu to build a pool of SSPDF CRSV trainers. This was conducted with support from the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict.

On 12 September 2018, the parties to the conflict signed a Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS), in which they agreed to refrain from "acts and forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation and harassment".⁸ The signing of the R-ARCSS offers the UN a new opportunity to engage with governmental officials to address root causes and consequences of conflict, including CRSV and SGBV.

Current interventions

Implementation of the Joint Communiqué has again gained momentum, with the SSPDF adopting an Action Plan on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in South Sudan (SSPDF Action Plan) in June 2018 which was officially launched on 14 March 2019. A similar action plan is currently being developed by the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS). In January 2019, pro-Machar SPLA-IO has requested OHCHR/ UNMISS's technical assistance in developing its own Action Plan. These activities are being spearheaded by UNMISS SWPA/OHCHR.

As part of the SSPDF Action Plan, 344 mid and senior level commanders (including 22 female officers) have signed undertakings to reinforce commanders' individual and command responsibility.

The September 2018 verdict delivered against 10 SSPDF soldiers for the murder of a journalist and gang-rape of at least five international aid workers in the July 2016 attack on the Terrain Hotel represented a step towards increased accountability for CRSV. However, the case was a stark reminder of the thousands of South Sudanese victims of CRSV and SGBV who still await their day in court.

The Military Justice Directorate of the SSPDF has demonstrated a commitment to improving their capacity to hold soldiers to account. Following the conclusion of the Terrain Hotel trial proceedings, the Chief Prosecutor assigned to the case requested UNMISS Rule of Law to provide technical assistance in building the capacity of SSPDF Judge Advocates to investigate and prosecute CRSV. Consequently, in June 2018, a training course for 15 Judge Advocates began meeting once a month to (a) improve the skills of the SSPDF Judge Advocates and address challenges observed during the Terrain Hotel trial; (b) raise the Judge Advocates' awareness of their obligations under the Joint Communiqué; and (c) provide technical advice to enhance the Judge Advocates' ability to implement the Joint Communiqué by producing the outputs required under the SSPDF Action Plan.

Pursuant to its mandate, throughout 2018 and early 2019 OHCHR/UNMISS Human Rights Division (HRD) monitored and reported on incidents of CRSV. Field investigations, including in Unity state⁹ and Western Equatoria¹⁰, confirmed the systematic and widespread use of sexual

⁸ Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, 12 September 2018, Art. 2.1.10.2 (R-ARCSS).

⁹ UNMISS/OHCHR report "Indiscriminate attacks against civilians in Southern Unity, April-May 2018", available at https://unmiss.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/unmissohchr_report_on_indiscriminate_attacks_against_civilians_in_southern_unity_april-may_2018.pdf; UNMISS/OHCHR report "Conflict-related Sexual Violence in Northern Unity – September-December

violence as a tactic by parties to the conflict against the civilian population, particularly against women and girls.

In the broader context of SGBV, other key interventions have recently been established, and are demonstrating results:

- ▶ In November 2017, UNFPA supported the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to establish a One-Stop Center at the Juba Teaching Hospital, within Jubek State, to facilitate access to integrated, quality and timely care to GBV survivors, resulting in increased provision of integrated and streamlined GBV case management, including health, psycho-social and legal aid services within the health facility; increased access to justice through the inclusion of a legal officer; and regular case management committee meetings that discuss safe, timely and appropriate case management services/referrals and give specific attention to particular cases to address case flow bottlenecks and enhanced teamwork and partnership amongst sectors. A separate UN Action proposal has been submitted by UNFPA to extend this model to areas outside of Juba. This project is intended to increase the availability of existing legal services at the one stop centers by increasing the number of days that legal service providers are able to work at the centers to seven days a week.
- ▶ UNDP and UNMISS Rule of Law have also provided capacity building enhancement to national actors by developing a training manual on the investigation and prosecution of GBV and the training of 42 judges, prosecutors, police investigators, and social workers. This is in line with continuous support being provided to the Women and Gender Unit of the Office of the Prosecutor and current plans to establish specialized courts for the prosecution of SGBV cases. A pilot project related to these dedicated courts is planned for Juba, and a building provided by the judiciary is currently undergoing renovation for this purpose. While the court will not, at first, be responsible for trying CRSV cases, the specialized skills developed by those working there will enhance the capacity of the civilian justice sector to appropriately investigate and prosecute SGBV. This knowledge will then be able to be applied to CRSV and adapted, as necessary, for crimes involving soldiers or other security forces.
- ▶ In the last quarter of 2018, UNPOL, together with UNDP and other UNMISS sections such as Human Rights (including Senior Women's Protection Advisor), Child Protection, and Rule of Law, established the Technical Advice and Assistance Technical Working Group, in order to provide strategic leadership in the development and implementation of technical advice and assistance programmes and strategies to the Government on key priorities, including SGBV and CRSV.
- ▶ Action plans of SSNPS and SPLA-IO are being developed with technical assistance from UNMISS/OHCHR. SSNPS has received a training on drafting the action plan, has appointed a committee and moving forward with drafting. SPLA-IO is resuming the process with a new committee. A cross sectoral implementation plan to holistically address the joint communique is awaiting endorsement from the office of the president. This plan was drafted through joint technical working group of UN agencies and relevant government ministries and institutions chaired by the focal point in the office of the President and co-chaired by SWPA.

2018* released on 15 February 2019, available at

https://unmiss.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/unmiss_ohchr_report_crsv_northern_unity_southsudan.pdf

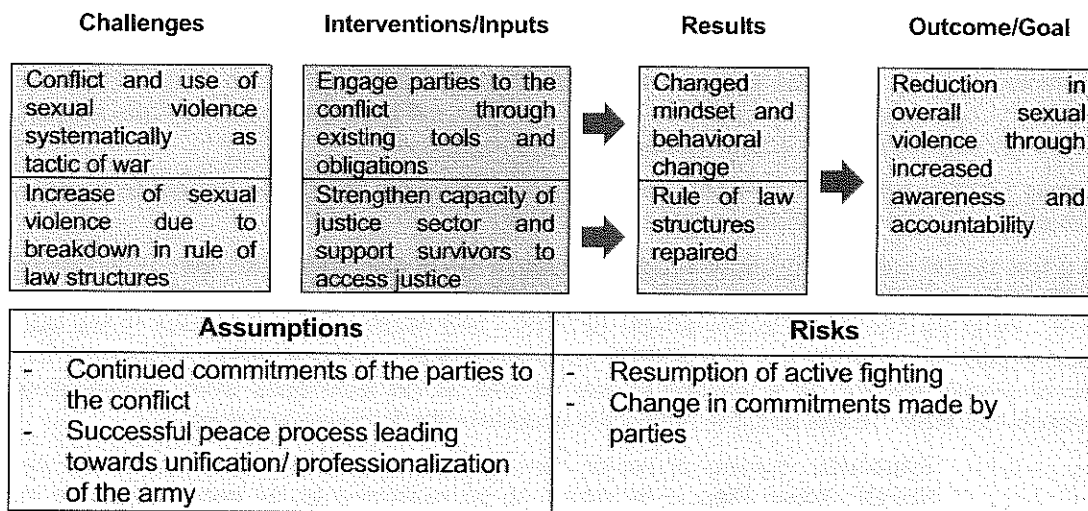
¹⁰ UNMISS/OHCHR report "Violations and abuses against civilians in Gbudue and Tambura States (Western Equatoria) April-

August 2018" available at <https://unmiss.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/reportwesternequatoria17oct2018.pdf>

Goals and Objectives

Several entities such as UNFPA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNMISS, and INGOs are focused on building social and health services to work on preventing or ending impunity. By working to implement the SSPDF Action Plan, the project will aim to ensure implementation of commitments made by parties to conflict to address CRSV and improve the capacity of the justice sector to investigate and prosecute SGBV and CRSV in a gender-sensitive manner, leading to a restored trust in the justice system. These activities, along with the provision of legal aid and representation for victims and witnesses, will improve survivors' access to justice.

Goal (Outcome): Reduce the prevalence and impact of CRSV and SGBV in South Sudan through awareness raising and capacity building within the justice and security sectors. Engaging potential perpetrators (armed actors) and working on behavioral change with them is a strategy to bring long term, sustainable change. Making parties to the conflict understand their obligations and adhere to their own commitments will encourage the required change among potential perpetrators. Strengthening the justice sector will potentially lead to convictions in cases of sexual violence, acting as a deterrent. Both these processes of working with potential perpetrators and strengthening accountability mechanisms at the same time will lead to reduction in cases of sexual violence against women. The signing of peace agreement in 2018 leading to unification of various groups in to one army also provides an opportunity to bring required changes to address sexual violence in conflict.



Strategy

OHCHR, UNMISS and UNDP are joining efforts to build affordable and accessible justice service through a comprehensive and sector-wide response to address CRSV and SGBV. It requires the following holistic approach:

- ⇒ Tackling the **weak legal, regulatory, policy and institutional frameworks** in national and sub-national rule of law institutions.
- ⇒ Providing capacity building and grants to **CSOs/local legal aid provisions** to survivors of CRSV and SGBV.
- ⇒ **Training and mentoring** police, judges and prosecutors to process CRSV and SGBV cases.
- ⇒ Investing in justice **institutions** that are capable, transparent and accountable, in particular the Special Court for SGBV.

- ⇒ Providing technical support to **parties to the conflict** listed in the annex to annual reports of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (e.g., SSPDF, pro-Machar SPLA-IO) toward the development and implementation of holistic plans to address CRSV.
- ⇒ Encourage an **integrated, comprehensive, and sustainable** approach by involving all relevant civilian and military justice actors.
- ⇒ **Changing the mindset** and encouraging behavioral changes to acknowledge that CRSV and SGBV are not acceptable and will be punished by law.

The justice system in South Sudan will not be in a position to conduct mass prosecutions or deal with the existing caseload in the immediate future, but by investing in a core group of professionals that can successfully investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases, with training of trainers and a gradual rollout throughout the country, it is hoped that the message will be clear: CRSV and SGBV will not be tolerated, and perpetrators will face potential repercussions for their crimes. This is also in line with the first pillar of the three-pillar priority strategy set by the Secretary-General's Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, namely, converting cultures of impunity into cultures of deterrence.

Expected Results

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

The prevalence of sexual violence in the conflict in South Sudan demonstrates that such acts are seen as integral parts of operational strategies of State actors and non-State armed groups. A holistic response to CRSV is therefore critical. To achieve this outcome, the project will focus on supporting the implementation of commitments enshrined in Action Plans on CRSV: through sensitization/awareness-raising activities and the provision of technical support toward the establishment of accountability mechanisms.

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

As a first step to combatting CRSV in South Sudan, SSPDF elements which were responsible for the widespread use of sexual violence with 84 of the 238 CRSV incidents documented in 2018, must be sensitized to the effects of CRSV and made aware of human rights law, international humanitarian law and SSPDF regulations and command orders prohibiting the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war as well as on techniques when investigating incidents of CRSV. To this end, the project will undertake the following activities,

- 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;
- 1.1.2 Undertakings to be signed by all who have undergone these trainings and have understood their responsibilities;
- 1.1.3 Review of the overall training curriculum of SSPDF in a manner that CRSV is fully integrated;
- 1.1.4 Support SSPDF to review and revise internal oversight mechanisms, guidelines and recruitment procedures to ensure they address sexual violence;
- 1.1.5 Train military justice actors on existing laws, command orders, and regulations, in order to ensure accountability for CRSV through the implementation of existing legal frameworks including internal disciplinary and oversight mechanisms;
- 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.

Output 1.2: Strengthen 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

Recent human rights reports prepared by UNMISS and OHCHR also identify grave human rights violations and CRSV perpetrated by armed opposition groups, in addition to the SSPDF.¹¹ Within the context of the current conflict, the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army – In Opposition (SPLA-IO (RM)) constitutes the largest armed opposition group. In order to address CRSV perpetrated by the SPLA-IO, the project intends to:

- 1.2.1 Provide technical support to the development and dissemination of the SPLA-IO CRSV Implementation Plan;
- 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 Implementation Plan;
- 1.2.3 Advocate and support SPLA-IO in setting up internal disciplinary mechanisms;
- 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.
- 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 national accountability frameworks

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

On 26 October 2018, SSNPS established a 7-member committee mandated to draft SSNPS Action Plan on Conflict Related Sexual Violence. On 29 January, the SSNPS held a workshop which was organized with the technical support of HRD to launch the drafting process. As the drafting is ongoing, clear activities are yet to be identified. However, from preliminary discussions, the plan will foresee the following components: prevention (with training and awareness raising activities), accountability, communication, and protection of survivors/witnesses. Activities listed below are tentative.

- 1.3.1 Provision of technical support to develop and disseminate SSNPS action plan;
- 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;
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- 1.3.3 Undertakings to be signed by all who have undergone these trainings and have understood their responsibilities.

These are ongoing activities and reflecting shorter period of implementation, number of activities have been adjusted in terms targets, number of days, trained personnel etc. All three parties to conflict have on going process of action plan development/ implementation and this project is aimed at supporting and facilitating these processes.

Outcome 2: Measures in place and implemented in the rule of law sector to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence

Due to weakened rule of law institutions, criminality, and systematic human rights violations, SGBV persists. Allegations of rape and conflict-related sexual violence soared after the July 2016 crisis, and the inability of the justice sector to address these crimes remains a problem. This compromises the accessibility and effective delivery of justice and security and tarnishes the credibility of the institutions responsible to deliver these services. The immediate restoration of justice services is essential to rebuild confidence between

¹¹ See UNMISS/OHCHR, *Violations and Abuses Against Civilians in Gbudue and Tambura States (Western Equatoria)*, 18 October 2018.

authorities and communities by delivering peace dividends and thereby demonstrating a break from the past.

Inequality, discrimination and exclusion remain severe obstacles to human development, especially for the poorest and most marginalized groups, usually women. Women bore the brunt of the recent crisis and were victims of widespread rape and other forms of conflict-related sexual violence.¹²⁰ Based on Security Council Resolution 1325 and UNDP's Eight-Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery, particular emphasis will be placed on ensuring access to justice for victims of SGBV and domestic violence.

Customary courts remain the choice for settling disputes, including family matters, community problems, land and resource issues, and those relating to women's rights. Sixty-seven percent of cases are resolved in customary courts. The reasons that communities seek justice from customary law systems include accessibility (financial, geographic, cultural, intellectual). Moreover, women are often unaware of their rights, and often lack legal protection and access to mechanisms by which their grievances can be remedied. Therefore, women are not able to claim their rights and obtain recourse for violations of their rights.

Output 2.1: Consolidate the institutional framework to respond to SGBV

While the specialized SGBV court is considered a significant milestone in combating impunity and will increase the chances to try conflict-related crimes, the institutional specialized skills to handle SGBV cases and the institutional framework for coordination will equally require due support in order to enhance the justice system's ability to address CRSV crimes. To advance this aim, the project will:

- 2.2.1 Provide material resources for the establishment of a mobile court in areas where women are most vulnerable, based on UN and other third-party reporting;
- 2.2.2 Build capacity of rule of law personnel to investigate and prosecute GBV cases in the special SGBV court in Juba and in mobile courts;
- 2.2.3 Support the establishment of forensic lab by supplying basic equipment for collection and analysis of evidence;
- 2.2.4 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.

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

The effective prosecution of CRSV and SGBV crimes in South Sudan depends in large part upon the demand side of the justice equation. Civil society plays a crucial role in legal aid provision and public legal awareness, advocacy and policy analysis. While the level of community and psychosocial support rendered to the victims and survivors will assist them to cope, heal and to come forward and testify at trial. In order to ensure the civil society engagement in combating SGBV through proactive role in prevention and response, the project proposes to:

- 2.3.1 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;
- 2.3.2 Provide targeted training, capacity building and support, to ensure legal aid providers based at two One Stop Centers, are able to handle SGBV cases in a due diligence and gender-sensitive manner;
- 2.3.3 Provide legal aid to accused persons in mobile court and special SGBV court.

¹²⁰ UNMISS, Conflict in South Sudan: A Human Rights Report 2014.

Due to the shorter period of implementation, these activities have been adjusted in terms of targets, including number of mobile courts (reduced to 1 session) and number of trained personnel, etc. It is anticipated that the additional services offered as part of this project will be sustained by UNDP in the context of its ongoing engagement with specialized national institutions and CSOs. By enhancing the capacity of national personnel associated with the SGBV Court in Juba to ensure its success and demonstrate its impact, the funding of this project is anticipated to serve as "seed money" to attract additional support for expansion to other localities where SGBV is also rampant and has been used as a weapon of war.

Geographic location(s) of the proposal and/or counties addressed

The project primarily seeks to address the needs of women and girls by strengthening the national rule of law infrastructure in South Sudan and by supporting parties to the conflict in upholding their commitments to address CRSV. Implementation of Joint Communiqué/Unilateral Communiqué will be at national level as well as in ten former states. Activities related to training/awareness raising session targeting parties to the conflict as well as human rights monitoring will predominantly take place outside the capital. Given the concentration of institutions and legal aid groups in the capital, activities to strengthen rule of law actors' ability to effectively investigate and prosecute SGBV crimes will focus primarily on Juba. Mobile courts and support to CSOs to provide legal aid to survivors will aim to extend this capacity to areas where vulnerable populations have limited access to justice.

II. Proposal's compliance with UN Action's Strategic Framework

a. What pillar does the proposal fall under?

The proposal contributes to Pillars 1, 2 and 3 of the UN Action Framework. The project aims to improve the capacity and existing knowledge of civilian and military justice sector actors to respond to, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate SGBV and CRSV. It also aims at improving overall CRSV situation through engagement and advocacy with parties to the conflict.

b. Explain how the proposal enhances UN system coordination and joint programming.

The project brings together DPKO, through various UNMISS sections, OHCHR and UNDP as leading UN entities for rule of law to deliver on the prevention and response to CRSV/SGBV, recognizing that it is a part of the broader women, peace and security agenda, especially relevant UN Security Council Resolutions on conflict-related sexual violence 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), which stemmed from UNSCR 1325 (2000). The sustaining peace resolutions stress a comprehensive approach to conflict prevention through addressing root causes of conflict. Gender equality and respect for, and protection of, human rights and fundamental freedoms is at the core of the resolutions, and is a prerequisite to peace in South Sudan. SGBV is a priority issue in the UN Cooperation Framework of South Sudan 2019 – 2021. The project will utilize UNDP's expertise in social cohesion strategies and access to justice programming. OHCHR/UNMISS HRD's presence across the country and technical expertise in monitoring, reporting on issues related to CRSV will be instrumental to effective monitoring of the impact of the project interventions as well as to ensure the project is coordinated with existing structures like the joint technical working group, MARA and GBV sub cluster. Furthermore, OHCHR/UNMISS has already obtained the commitment from the government (e.g., SSPDF, SSNPS) as well as opposition to work on this issue.

c. Explain how the project aligns with existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks

The project responds to the escalating needs for CRSV/SGBV/GBV in the country and is aligned to national priorities as defined in the National Gender Policy, National Action Plan (NAP) on UN SRC 1325, the SSPDF Action Plan for the Joint Communiqué; the Implementation Plan for the Joint Communiqué; the SSNPS Action Plan for the Joint Communiqué (under development); the National Development Strategy; and the 2018 national GBV Standard Procedures. Overall the project aims at advancing an integrated and inclusive approach, linking the attainment of justice for CRSV and SGBV with the broader goals of peace, security and development in South Sudan.

d. Explain how the UN, governmental organizations, NGOs, and other key stakeholders will be engaged throughout implementation of the proposal.

The development of the project went through a consultative process to identify critical gaps and priority interventions to address SGBV including CRSV. Continuous consultations will occur with national justice sector, parties listed and civil society actors throughout the project, to ensure capacity-building and technical assistance are provided in a targeted manner. Women and girls will be involved extensively as well as legal aid providers will continue to be consulted as they work to support prevention and ensuring provision of timely and quality legal aid services to survivors.

e. Explain how the proposal would strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal with conflict-related sexual violence.

First and foremost, the proposed interventions are aimed at strengthening the capacity of civil and military justice institutions to ensure quality and timely SGBV and CRSV response.

The project will provide technical and capacity building support to the civil and military justice systems; ensuring that survivors are supported, empowered, and represented in their attempt to seek legal redress. The project will support the creation of a coordination framework between civil and military justice systems to enhance the ability of national justice institutions to ensure accountability and will help to establish a talent pool of women and men, paralegals, lawyers, prosecutors, investigators and judges who will undergo extensive training in case management and legal developments on CRSV/SGBV. The project will strengthen the capacities of two government institutions (SSPDF; SSNPS) and one armed group (SPLA-IO) listed in the annex to annual reports of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence to deliver on formal commitments on the prevention/response to CRSV. Individual plans will also constitute a mechanism for international community and civil society to measure progress and ultimately hold parties to the conflict accountable.

III. Success criteria and means of evaluating results

a. Explain how the Participating UN Organization(s) submitting the proposal has the institutional capacity to successfully achieve the proposed objectives.

UNDP and UNMISS Rule of Law unit provide technical and capacity building support to rule of law and justice institutions and promotes access to justice including putting in place and implementing measures in the justice sector to prevent and respond to CRSV/SGBV. As part of the prevention and response mechanism, UNDP's access to justice and rule of law project has developed a handbook on gender equality and sexual and gender-based violence that is used for sensitization and awareness raising on SGBV; and is, in conjunction with UNMISS Rule of Law, developing an SGBV training manual which is in its final stage.

OHCHR and UNMISS HRD through Senior Women Protection Advisor have the understanding, necessary access and capacity to carry out the project. Strategically placed including with field presence across the country, OHCHR/UNMISS HRD will be able to assess the implementation of the action plans endorsed by SSPDF, SSNPS and SPLA-IO through regular field monitoring and technical support. OHCHR/UNMISS HRD have already established working relationship with parties to the conflict listed who have requested support. OHCHR/UNMISS HRD also have the political leverage to work on sensitive issue like CRSV in South Sudan. They, along with Child Protection Unit, will bring their respective expertise related to CRSV and SGBV to the project to ensure its success.

UNPOL and UNMISS Force Command are the UN-interlocutors who are most engaged with the SSNPS and SSPDF, respectively. Their subject-matter expertise and existing rapport with the organized armed forces will help to ensure access and promote further buy-in by national counterparts.

b. Describe the overall management structure of this project.

UNDP, UNMISS and OHCHR have developed this proposal based on the specific technical expertise and experience of the three entities to address CRSV and SGBV.

As part of the inception phase of this project, a joint meeting will be held with selected partners and respective Ministries representatives to review the work plan, activities and indicators. Quarterly meetings will be convened to track progress and address any issues or challenges identified. A mid -year monitoring visit will be undertaken to document progress lessons learned and to promote synergies.

At the national level, UNDP and UNMISS will work hand in hand with the Judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, SSNPS, and SSPDF to advocate and support the Government to make changes necessary to improve responses to CRSV/SGBV focusing, on supporting the special court in order to create a concentration of skilled staff that can tackle, address, and prosecute SGBV cases, and later, CRSV cases. UNMISS HRD will take the lead in the communication/cooperation with SPLA-IO.

Fund Management Arrangements

The funds will be managed in line with UNDP policies and procedures. UNDP will transfer cash to identified implementing partners on a quarterly basis, in accordance with applicable procedures and policies and in line with the HACT/FACE modality. Implementing partners will report their expenditures on advances received by UNDP on a quarterly basis. In line with the principles of the Global Focal Point for Rule of Law, that encourages comparative advantages, UNDP will administer funds for UNMISS activities and carry the fiscal responsibility on implementation and reporting.

UNDP will be responsible for submitting annual and consolidated final reports by the end of the project on behalf of Participating agencies and implementing partners.

a. Explain how the proposal will be monitored and evaluated.

The project envisages the establishment of a Technical Advisory Committee formed of the partner agencies and one civil society organization to monitor the progress and gaps. The committee will meet every quarter and progress will be assessed.

UNDP will monitor progress and results of the proposed project against the results framework and budget. Indicators are aligned with the Humanitarian Response Plan 2019 priorities, UN Cooperation Framework 2019-2021, UN Joint Programme on GBV 2018-2020, and draft GBV sub cluster 2018 strategy. Monitoring of interventions will be aligned with agreed work plans, the log frame, and performance indicators. These will be tracked on a monthly, quarterly, and semi-annual basis by UNDP to ensure that activities respond to needs and meet agreed targets. Participatory monitoring and evaluation through focus group consultations, individual interviews, and feedback mechanisms with women and girls will be integrated across activities. Information obtained during ongoing monitoring activities will be used to systematically assess, review, and update working methods to ensure that objectives are met. Existing systems will be used to collect data for monitoring project indicators, including through the Ministry of Justice's annual report on case management. Lessons learned, and best practices will be captured through regular monitoring and annual reviews. Monitoring visits will be planned and conducted by UNMISS and UNDP and partners. Results will inform further programming aspects and gaps mitigations.

As mentioned above, OHCHR/UNMISS HRD's presence across the country and technical expertise in monitoring, reporting on issues related to CRSV will be instrumental to effective monitoring of the impact of the project interventions.

Part C. Initial Review of Proposal
(To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)

(a) Is the project explicitly linked to the UN Action Strategic Framework?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Is the project effective, coherent, and cost-efficient?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Does it avoid duplication and significant overlap with the activities of other UN system entities?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Does it build on existing capacities, strengths and experience?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Does it promote consultation, participation and partnerships and agree with the existing country coordination mechanism?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Is the Project Proposal Submission Form fully completed?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Is the Budget in compliance with the standard format?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Is the indirect support cost within the approved rate?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Part D: Decision of the Resource Management Committee
(to be completed by the RMC Chairperson)

5. Decision of the Resource Management Committee

Approved for a total budget of US\$ 656,808

Approved with modification/condition

Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration

Rejected

Comments/Justification:

Chairperson of the Resource Management Committee
KATE ROUVARIE
 Name (Printed)

.....
 Signature

19.07.2019
 Date

Part E: Administrative Agent Review
(To be completed by the UNDP MPTF Office)

6. Action taken by the Executive Coordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

Project consistent with provisions of the RMC Memorandum of Understanding and the Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors.

Jennifer Topping
Executive Coordinator
Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

.....
 Signature

.....
 Date

Participating UN	Focal Point of Participating UN Organization
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Organization(s): UNDP / OHCHR UNMISS	receiving funds: Name: UNDP -Kamil Kamaluddin- kamil.kamaluddeen@undp.org Eugene Nindorera – OHCHR- nindorera@un.org Huma Khan- UNMISS- khan178@un.org		
Project Number: UNA062	Project Duration: 5 months Estimated Start Date: 1 August 2019		
Project Title: Joint framework to prevent & respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in South Sudan	Project Location(s): South Sudan		
Total Project Cost: US \$656,808 MPTF: US \$ 656,808 Other: US \$ 0 GRAND TOTAL: US \$ 656,808			
Total Amount Approved: US \$ 656,808			
	Name/Title	Date	Signature
Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:			
RMC Chairperson:	<u>KATE BOUVIE</u>	<u>19.07.2019</u>	

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

FUND SIGNATURE PAGE

(Note: Please attach to the Project Proposal Submission Form)

ANNEX A.8

**MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR
UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT
PROGRAMME¹³ BUDGET FORM**

PROGRAMME BUDGET

¹³The term "programme" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.

CATEGORY	AMOUNT US \$
1. Staff and other personnel costs	168,840
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	22,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	-
4. Contractual Services	342,000
5. Travel	6,000
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	-
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	75,000
8. Training, Workshop	
Total Programme Costs	613,840
Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	42,968
TOTAL	656,808