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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** SOUTH SUDAN

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL: Progress:** SEMI-FINAL

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| **Project Title:** Breaking the Cycle of Violence -rehabilitating justice and accountability mechanisms for the transformation of survivors and perpetrators of violent conflict into change agents for peace**.****Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:**  **00117921** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNICEF (Convening Agency)** **UNDP** **OHCHR** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 4 October 2019**Project end date:** 4 October 2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** Yes (A no cost extension is being requested)  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** UNICEF $ 1,000,000UNDP $ 2,000,000 Total: $ 3,000,000 Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 65%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 900,000 USD (30%) of the total project budget Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  |
| **Project Gender Marker:** **Project Risk Marker:** **Project PBF focus area:**  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: UNICEF, UNDP and OHCHRProject report approved by: UNICEFDid PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500-character limit):

*The project is entering its final stages and various activities have been carried out successfully, despite the challenging circumstances – among them, COVID-19. Restrictions due to the COVID-19 outbreak have had an impact on implementing some of the activities, in particular where the involvement of governmental institutions has been necessary and desirable for the sustainable result.*

*Awareness raising and community engagement activities have been successfully carried out in the five implementation sites. For example, a total of* ***10,329 beneficiaries*** *(5,855 male, 4,474 female) have been reached with messages on transitional justice and conflict-related sexual violence and a total of* ***23,347 children*** *(7,754 boys, 15,593 girls) reached with messages on children’s rights. Additionally, 18 survivors’ networks with a total of* ***321 members*** *have been established and are operational to prevent violence and deal with conflict and related trauma. Counselling/psychosocial support and/or case management services have been received by at least* ***205 victims and survivors*** *(129 female; 76 male) to support them to engage in truth telling and reconciliation processes as well as by* ***243 children*** *in contact with the law (174 boys, 69 girls) to assist their reintegration*

*Partners have continued implementing community policing activities to enhance public trust in law enforcement by facilitating the formation of Police Community Relations Committees (PCRCs) as well as continued to provide legal aid services to juveniles that have come into conflict with the law.*

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000-character limit):

*In the next coming months:*

* *Support will be provided to the Government to conduct a comprehensive training for justice actors, formal and informal, on the rights of women and children – this knowledge gap is vast in South Sudan. The training will be piloted in Juba and then rolled out in the other implementation sites. This activity has been impacted by national COVID-19 restrictions, which have severely delayed implementation.*
* *Having identified the survivors’ networks truth telling needs, a national high-level conference will be carried out to share these needs with local/national actors. The conference will aim to increase the participation of victims and survivors of conflict in transitional justice processes, using a survivor centred approach*.
* *Construction of the Aweil Reformatory Center will be completed, based on a reform-oriented design of a juvenile reformatory school in partnership with the National Prison Service of South Sudan and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare. In the reformatory, rehabilitation and psychosocial support will be provided to the juveniles.*

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500-character limit):

*On an institutional level, key stakeholders have been heavily engaged and involved to draw their attention to the issue of the violation of human rights – and how this fuels violence throughout the country. For example, the project has collaborated with the justice sector to improve justice services.*

*On a societal level, the project engaged with the community members, in particular children and youth, to create space for them to talk, participate and seek help. It has contributed toward trust building between communities and the law enforcement systems*. *There were noted improved relations between the community members and the police in Bentiu and an increase in the level of trust in law enforcement was reported. The awareness raising on human rights has had a wide range and has targeted various actors to encourage them to speak up and seek help. The availability of legal aid services directly enhances access to justice, especially for children and youth who are particularly vulnerable.*

*The survivors’ networks have reported renewed feelings of hope, trust and the desire for peace. Women and girls say the networks are helping them heal from trauma and teaching them to embrace forgiveness and self-worth. Men and youth have taken action to prevent violence, including against women/girls. Survivors have supported family and community solidarity through change-agent roles to prevent/reduce violence. The networks have become a space for dialogue and reconciliation to address grievances, prevent and resolve conflict and achieve peace.*

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit):

*Through the established networks, victims/survivors are healing from trauma and becoming change agents for peace. Examples from survivors include:*

*“… I have spoken […] of the need to stop the violence that takes place in our homes and to find a way to live in peace. I have encouraged the community to love each other and to respect their neighbours. I have spoken to them of the senseless destruction that has come from the conflict: killings, grief, loss, properties destroyed, cattle stolen or killed… And I have told them that peace is the only way we will be able to avoid all of this destruction and loss.”*

*“[…] inside people’s homes there is less violence. I try to contribute and reduce that violence. For example, last week I heard one of my neighbours fighting with his wife. I went over to their home, sat with them to help them resolve the dispute and ultimately, I managed to reconcile them.”*

*Training civil society actors has moved people towards non-violent behaviour and impacted their willingness to seek for justice. For example, the chairlady of the Jonglei Women Association reported she “… had never attended either a forum, workshop or an activity on Transitional Justice. [She said that] immediately the Hybrid Court of South Sudan is established, she will be among the first victims to raise complaints […].”*

*Agot Maker Sira, a 17-year-old boy, was one of the beneficiaries of mediation efforts by the civil society organisation (CSO) Hold the Child (HoC). He had been convicted to one year of imprisonment on charges of causing commotion in his neighbour’s home. He had served two months in Bor Prison and prison was taking a toll on him. When the HoC lawyer visited the prison, Agot presented himself for support. The aggrieved family met with his family and following successful mediation he was released in November 2020. Agot expressed his relief, saying, “I’m happy I’m free and I will not be doing anything that can take me back there. I’m happy I have a second chance.”*

*Another beneficiary, Ajak Angon Sira, a 17-year-old boy, was sentenced to one year of imprisonment on charges of theft. After seven months, HoC lawyers mediated successfully for his release as a repayment plan was agreed upon. Upon his release, he was quoted saying, “I had no hope of release. HoC has brought me much joy. I will be a law-abiding citizen as I do not want to go back to prison.”*

*Below please find additional visibility for the project:*

[*https://youtu.be/4g26CEJQfes*](https://youtu.be/4g26CEJQfes)

[*https://www.instagram.com/p/COK5KLni8Yt/*](https://www.instagram.com/p/COK5KLni8Yt/)

[*https://twitter.com/unicefssudan/status/1387019822718984192*](https://twitter.com/unicefssudan/status/1387019822718984192)

[*https://fb.watch/57L3\_Art0j/*](https://fb.watch/57L3_Art0j/)

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: The engagement of children and youth in the target communities of Aweil, Juba Bor/Pibor and Bentiu in dialogue and trust building mechanisms has increased and leads to a reduction in violence and conflict.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

*Together with partners in the different implementation sites, awareness raising activities have been conducted and a total of 22,647 children (7,354 boys, 15,293 girls) were reached on messages on children’s rights. From Juba, weekly radio shows have been broadcasted on a country-wide radio station since mid-March 2020 on topics including “Rights and Duties of a Child” and “Child in Conflict or in Contact with the Law”. In Aweil, community-based awareness sessions for children, youth and adults have been conducted and key messages on justice for children were passed on during a women’s conference. In addition, in Leer, Bentiu and Bor, civil society actors and government stakeholders also benefitted from awareness raising and capacity building on peace, justice, reconciliation and healing. Trainings included information on leadership skills, transitional justice and the role of victims and civil society, victims’ and survivors’ rights, customary law and reconciliation. Among the results observed, in Bentiu local chiefs committed to reviewing customary laws to make them more inclusive for women as well as to advocate that those found guilty of cattle raiding are given prison sentences in accordance with the law.*

*For children in contact with the law in all the implementation sites, case management services as well as psychosocial support services have been provided to help them out of the damaging and violent context they are often in or have witnessed, as well as for them to receive help to reintegrate in their communities.*

*Eighteen survivors’ networks with 321 members were established and strengthened (8 in Leer, 160 members; 4 in Bor, 80 members; 6 in Bentiu, 81 members). The networks engaged regularly on conflict and how to deal with it and with trauma; 205 victims/survivors also received psychosocial support services. Through dialogue and renewed trust, survivors were found to take concrete action to prevent violence, resolve local grievances and advocate for peace. For instance, victims and survivors returned to their communities and raised awareness on peace, women’s and girls’ safety and ending gender-based violence (GBV). Survivors took action to stop domestic violence, end early child marriage and advised youths to stop raiding cattle migrating into their area for grazing.*

*State-level events on survivors' and victims' rights with government and traditional authorities further addressed women's representation in leadership and decision-making roles; the participation of survivors in the security sector; and access to justice for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Victims and survivors engaged with the local authorities and administration across multiple activities. These included workshops on transitional justice with survivors, CSOs and local authorities participating together and trainings on justice and service providers for the survivors’ networks’ leaders and the local administration. Engaging state authorities across different activities created opportunities for victims to raise their voices through their civil society allies. For example, the government committed to send a judge from Juba to Bentiu to support the adjudication of cases relating to GBV, revenge killings and cattle raiding, among other offences.*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

*Gender equality, women’s empowerment and youth inclusion have been ensured by targeting at least 30 per cent women’s/girls’ participation across all activities throughout the project, including activities with victims/survivors of conflict and their civil society allies. Moreover, to further the female survivors’ networks’ empowerment, these were supported to engage with their male counterparts on issues affecting them. Overall, of all beneficiaries benefitting from activities with victims/survivors of conflict and their allies, 43.3 per cent were female. Moreover, a minimum target of 50 per cent youth was set in the establishment of the networks. Ultimately, 49 per cent of the networks’ members are youths (40 per cent Bor; 31 per cent Bentiu; 63 per cent Leer).*

**Outcome 2: Target communities in Aweil, Juba, Bor/Pibor and Bentiu have enhanced trust in the formal law enforcement system leading to a stronger social contract between the state and its children and youth**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

*In partnership with CSOs, legal aid was provided and awareness raising on the rights of juveniles conducted in Bor and Juba. A total of 750,627 people of which 57 per cent were female were reached with messages on human rights and children’s rights through radio programmes, outreaches, and the distribution of 500 fact sheets that provided answers to frequently asked questions on juvenile justice. The CSOs have also been conducting prison visitations and have so far provided support to 47 juvenile offenders through legal representation, mediation, and provision of psychosocial support. In addition, on 16 March 2021, a coalition of legal experts on juvenile justice comprised of ten lawyers drawn from private practising advocates, Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) South Sudan and the Women Legal Advocates, was formed to further provide legal aid and representation to children.*

*In Aweil, the sensitization of police officers and traditional leaders on human rights, the 2008 Child Act and available justice services to children was conducted. In various locations around Bentiu, training sessions on child rights and child-friendly justice for police and prison officers as well as traditional leaders have also been conducted. In Bor, a one-day-panel discussion was conducted under the theme “Children at risk of being in conflict with the law or contact with the law” as well as a training for various justice actors and governmental institutions (28 participants, including 8 female) on children’s rights and children in contact with the law. In addition, a half day workshop on referral pathways for children that come in contact with the law was held in Bor-area to sensitize children and actors on where to turn for help and support.* *Additionally, UNDP trained 144 justice actors (38 female) on juvenile justice, including an introduction to diversion and restorative justice, the rights, privileges and obligations of children, juvenile court standards, standards governing specialized probation services, return to the community and social reintegration of child offenders. The justice actors included judges, prosecutors, investigators, traditional leaders, social workers, youth leaders and women’s groups. All participants registered an increase in knowledge in the post training survey.*

*To facilitate the protection of rights of juveniles, UNDP completed the construction of an office block at the Juba juvenile reformatory center, and provided office equipment and furniture while construction of the Aweil Reformatory Center is underway. To support the role of reformatory centers, UNDP will develop a reformatory training curriculum. Further, Standard Operating Procedures for Juvenile Courts are being developed and will seek to increase the capacities of the justice system to provide child responsive justice.*

*The project supported the establishment and operationalization of 13 PCRCs and two neighborhood watch groups in Bentiu and Rubkona through a partnership with Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS). The PCRC meetings were attended by 522 people of which 43 per cent were female. HRSS also trained 25 youth (13 female) in the community policing concept to support the police to maintain security in communities and build public confidence in them.*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

*The inclusion of youth aged 18-32 years has been set as a priority focus across all relevant activities. For example, 25 youths of which 13 were female were trained on community policing to foster youth inclusiveness and empowerment on dispute resolution among their peers. The project hired a consultant to develop needed information, education and communication (IEC) materials depicting women in various roles including legal personnel and police. Once the construction of the Aweil Reformatory Center is completed, it will provide rehabilitation and psychosocial support for juveniles who come into conflict with the law and implement diversion programs to redirect youth offenders from the justice system in Aweil. The project also increased awareness on access to legal aid to 427,857 females through partnerships with two CSOs. This has led to an increase in the number of women pursuing justice and solutions for their legal needs. Similarly, 38 female justice actors benefitted from training aimed at increasing their knowledge of rights of children.*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)  | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes*The baseline survey was conducted and finalized in April 2021. Please find the baseline survey attached to this progress report.*Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes *The baseline survey was conducted and finalized in April 2021, please see attached.**Monthly coordination meetings have been set up and/or reports received from counterparts to review the progress that is being made, any challenges faced, and how to address them.* *On site monitoring for the ongoing and concluded constructions of the Aweil and Juba reformatory centers to ensure that construction is as per the technical specification by the project engineer.*  |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): *150,000 USD for monitoring and evaluation.*If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*: *Terms of reference for the recruitment of a consultant to conduct the final evaluation will be developed and the consultancy advertised in the next few months.*  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:*N/A* |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500-character limit)* | *Due to the COVID-19 outbreak some of the activities have been delayed, and various activities were subjected to adjustments to fit the evolving context and restrictive measures in place. For example, the partners have had to modify implementation modalities in line with government issued guidelines. The activities requiring the involvement and engagement of governmental institutions and state authorities have been most affected in terms of delays, due to the Government’s COVID-19 restrictions – issued both for several months of the first half of 2020 and again in beginning of 2021. Also, due to* the national lockdown and restrictions, the trainings of judicial actors and traditional leaders in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare have been significantly delayed as well as the technical support to the *Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare on the implementation of the Child Act 2008 and the Strategic Framework on Justice for Children*. *In addition, the diversion pilot has not yet been able to be established but is now in the preparation stage, in close collaboration with the national and state Governments..* *Additionally, in 2021 South Sudan has faced some of the heaviest flooding in years, which affected implementation of activities. However, due to good preparation and flexible approaches, this has not had a big impact on the project overall.*  |
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**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$ 0

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

*The project ensured that all activities were carried out in compliance with WHO’s guidelines to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Moreover, the project and implementing parties observed relevant UN and Government norms and regulations, adjusting activities, coordination, planning, as necessary. During the implementation of activities, examples of the measures taken include the distribution of face masks, giving access to hand wash facilities or distributing hand sanitiser, ensuring social distancing, dividing beneficiaries into more groups or across additional days etc.*

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

[ ]  Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

[ ]  Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

[ ]  Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

[ ]  Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

[ ]  Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

[x]  Other (please describe):

*Within the COVID-19 context, the consortium (OHCHR, UNDP and UNICEF) and its local counterparts have had to adapt their activities and work plans to guarantee implementation in respect of WHO and UN Guidelines as well as the Government guidelines on infection prevention and control. Where in-person meetings were undertaken, face masks and social distancing were observed*. *Moreover, awareness was raised among the community on COVID-19 and relevant preventative measures*.

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1****The engagement of Children and Youth in the targeted communities of Aweil, Juba, Bor, Pibor and Bentiu in dialogue and trust building mechanisms has increased and leads to reduction in violence and conflict.** | Indicator 1.1**#** of individual respondents with confidence in peace and security in the target communities of Aweil, Bor, Bentiu and Juba (disaggregated by sex, age, and geography)   | **Baseline**: 47.4% (Male 46.6% and Female 48.7%)  | **Target**: 50% (disaggregated by sex)   |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2% of children and youth (<=32) both male and female with motivations to join armed groups in the targeted locations. | 15.3% | Decrease of 1 %. |  |  |  |
| **Output 1.1**Strengthened local networks of survivors for peace dialogues with local communities and political elites in the target communities of Aweil, Bor, Pibor, Bentiu and Juba | Indicator 1.1.1**#** of local youth networks operational to promote peaceful resolution to conflicts in the target communities | **0** | **2** | **1** |  **18** (5m; 7f; 6 mixed) |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2# of victims/survivors engage in truth telling and reconciliation process | 83/150=55.3%Female=46.8% Male =64.4% | 100 (at least 100 victims/survivors (min.30% female) to engage in truth telling and reconciliation process) | **50** (30% female) |  **321** (61% female) |  |
| **Output 1.2**Improved access to justice in the target communities of Aweil, Bor, Pibor, Bentiu and Juba  | Indicator 1.2.1# of children and youth having access to at least 1 justice service consistent with the best interest of the child and youth. | 150Female = 77Male = 73 | 500 (min. 40% female)   | **300 (min 40% female)** | **Total: 680, of which 152 children (37 girls) and 528 adults (289 females)** |  |
| Indicator 1.2.3# of children and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) accessing case management services including psychosocial support, family tracing and referrals.  | 112Female = 39Male = 73 | 100 (min. 30% female) | **70 (min 30 % female)** | **243 (69 females)** |  |
| **Outcome 2** Target communities in Aweil, Juba, Bor, Pibor and Bentiu have enhanced trust in the formal law enforcement system leading to a stronger social contract between the state and its children and youth | Indicator 2.1Percentage of public satisfied with the legal aid services provided by the government in the project target locations (disaggregated by age and sex) | 74.7%Female = 80.6%Male = 70.31% | **Target**: increase of 2 % | **Increase of 0 %** | **TBD** | The current indicator progress cannot be measured at this point, as the baseline was recently conducted and the baseline set. The target will be measured by the end of the project, in the final evaluation.  |
| Indicator 2.2Public perception of a fair trial: “Level of confidencethat you will receive a fair trial if you were chargedof committing a criminal act/delinquency “in theproject target locations **(disaggregated by age and****sex).** | **Baseline**: 51%Female = 54.6%Male = 47.8% | **Target**: increase of 2 % | **Increase of 0 %** | **TBD** | The current indicator progress cannot be measured at this point, as the baseline was recently conducted and the baseline set. The target will be measured by the end of the project, in the final evaluation.  |
| **Output 2.1**Fair trials/detention provided for children and youth of the target communities in Aweil, Juba, Bor, Pibor and Bentiu.  | Indicator 2.1.1# of children and received legal aid and representation support. | **0** | **Target**: 500 (30% female) | **500** | **124 (10 percent female)** | Implementation is still underway.  |
| Indicator 2.1.2     # of community-based policing and community relations Committees (PCRCs) established and operational | **9** | **22** | 13 | 14 |  |
| **Output 2.2**Enhanced capacity of justice actors in Aweil, Juba, Bor and Bentiu. | Indicator 2.2.1# of judges, prosecutors, police and prisons officers and socialworkers demonstrate increased knowledge on juvenile justice and inmate care. | **0** | 100 participants (30% female | 100 participants (30% female) | 110 (21 % female) |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2# of traditional leaders/customary court judges with increased knowledge on children’s and women’s rights and child sensitive justice procedures. | Baseline: 60 traditional leaders benefitted from training.  | 90 traditional/customary law judges | 30 | **47 (10 female)** |  |