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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

*Updated March 2023*

**COUNTRY:** South Sudan

**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL: Final Report**

**YEAR of report:** 2023

**Project overview**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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:**  **RUNO UNICEF (Convening Agency)**  **RUNO UNDP**  **RUNO OHCHR** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 4 October 2019  **Project end date:** 3 April 2022  **Has this project received a cost or no cost extension? The Project had no cost extension for 6 Months which elapsed in April 2022.**  **Will this project be requesting a cost or no-cost extension? No**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No, the Project ended | |
| **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 organisation** | **Budget Allocated ($)** | **Amount Transferred to date ($)** | **Amount spent to date ($)** | | **UNICEF** | **1,000,000.00** | **1,000,000.00** | **1,000,000.00** | | **UNDP** | **2,000,000.00** | **2,000,000.00** | **1,773,657.46** | | **TOTAL** | **3,000,000.00** | **3,000,000.00** | **2,773,657.46** |   Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 100%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Implementing partners**  To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date?  **UNICEF Nine (9)**  **UNDP five (5)**  Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | ***Name of Implementing Partner*** | ***Type of Organisation (ex. Govt, civil society, etc.)*** | ***What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date*** | ***Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner (175 mots)*** | | *Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW),* | *Government* | *USD 5425* | *Technical support on Justice for children training and monitoring* | | *Ministry of Justice and constitutional Affairs (MoJCA),* | *Government* | *USD 4223.72* | *Technical support on Justice for children training and monitoring* | | *State MGCSW* | *State Government* | *USD 5796.06* | *Technical support on Justice for children training and monitoring* | | *Mobile Treatre Team (MTT)* | *Civil Society Organization* | *USD 39,056.00* | *case management services including psychosocial support, family tracing and referrals, legal aid.* | | *War Child Holland, Women* | *Civil Society Organization* | *USD 65,000.00* | *case management services including psychosocial support, family tracing and referrals, legal aid.* | | *South Sudan Law Society (SSLS)* | *Civil Society Organization* | *USD 49,969.00* | *Provision for of legal aid and development of legal scheme for juveniles* | | *Women vision* | *Civil Society Organization* | *USD 20,000.00* | *case management services including psychosocial support, family tracing and referrals, legal aid.* | | *Alight former American Rescue Committee* | *Civil Society Organization* | *USD 92,629.55* | *Diversion programme for children in conflict with the law.* | | *Dialogue and Research Institute* | *Civil Society Organization* | *USD 43,000* | *Mobilizing communities and civil societies to establish the need for truth telling stories at local and national level through awareness on accountability, conflict, and peace* | | *SSLS* | *Civil Society Organization* | *USD 42,500* | *Organization of high-level conference on transitional justice and related activities.* | | *Foundation for Democracy and Accountable Governance* | *Civil Society Organization* | *USD 30,000* | *Provision of legal aid services for juvenile offenders and survivors arising from courts* | | *Hold the Child* | *Civil Society Organization* | *USD 15,000* | *Provision of legal aid services for juvenile offenders and survivors arising from courts* | | *Help Restore Youth (HeRY)* | *Civil Society Organization* | *USD 15,000* | *Provision of legal aid services for juvenile offenders and survivors arising from courts* |   **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? **(30 %) of the total project budget**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment: **900,000 USD**  Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women’s empowerment: **900,000 USD** | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: Medium**  **Project PBF focus area: Rule of Law** | |
| **Steering Committee and Government engagement**  **Does the project have an active steering committee?**  The Project had technical working Groups instituted through the Ministries of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare (MGCSW) and the of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA).  **If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?**  There was no Project Steering Group designated.  **Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months? Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with?** (275 words max.)  The Project ended in April 2022. The Project engaged with Technical teams from the Ministries of MGCSW, MoJCA, Ministry of Interior (MoI) and the Judiciary of South Sudan ( JoSS), State Ministries of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (SMGCSW), and CSOs were engaged in the development of strategic documents such as the development of Multidisciplinary training modules based on the Child Act, 2008, redrafted Justice for Children Strategic Framework, Capacity building on J4C, Construction, and refurbishment of reformatories, development of standard operating Standards (SoP) for Juvenile Court and the final evaluation process from May 2022 to August 2022. | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: **UNICEF, UNDP and OHCHR**  Project report approved by: **UNICEF**  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: **The report will be submitted to RCO’s Office for review** | |

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

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Please rate the implementation status of the following preliminary/preparatory activities** *(Not Started, Initiated, partially Completed, Completed, Not Applicable):*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Contracting of Partners | Completed |
| Staff Recruitment | Completed |
| Collection of baselines | Completed |
| Identification of beneficiaries | Completed |

Not Applicable and project end with end of Project evaluation in 2023.

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.

Not Applicable

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

* *“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.*

**How many outcomes does the project have? Two (2)**

**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:** On Track

**Progress summary:**

The PBF/BCV project has successfully delivered the intended programmatic activities envisioned in the project document. The project established and operationalised survivors’ networks to prevent violence and deal with conflict-related traumas.

The project strengthened access to justice for juveniles through a multi-pronged approach relating to the justice sector; this includes children and youth accessing case management services, including psychosocial support, family tracing, and referrals, legal aid. One of the lessons learned from the project w that working with CSOs demonstrated positive results. To implement such programmes, a new generation of social workers must be educated and empowered. There is an urgent need to professionalise the child protection workforce at a national and sub-national level to ensure such children can be supported. This cannot proceed without political will and dedicated, sustained resources as a core element of the system’s strengthening.

The project accomplished consultancy on Mapping and Documentation Methodology on Human Rights Violations to lay the groundwork for a chronological recording and comprehensive analysis of alleged violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws in support of transitional justice processes, an Economic crimes survey, and small arm Defence groups to address root causes of ongoing violence and conflict in target project areas.

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

Gender equality, women’s empowerment, and youth inclusion have been ensured by targeting at least 30 per cent of 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 of 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).

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 1 in the table below**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 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. (3000 characters max per entry)

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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) (UNICEF Indicator 1.1) | 47.4%; (Male 46.6%  & Female 48.7%) | **50%** | 60%; (Male 60% & Female  62%)  Location: Aweil (97%); Bentiu  88%; and Pibor 22%.  Age: 15-17 (64%); 18-28  (62%); 25-30 (59%) & 31-35  (51%) | The indicator surpassed the target based on the baseline study  results conducted by the UN convening Agencies between  December 19, 2020, and January 15, 2021. The study suggests that  perhaps the older youth have been exposed to a long period of  nagging conflicts, making them quite skeptical of the possibility of peace and stability returning to their communities anytime soon.  It is not precisely clear what explains this gender difference; perhaps female youth generally tend to be more hopeful of the future |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3 |  |  |  |  |

**How many Outputs does Outcome 1 have? Three (3)**

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

**Output 1.1**Strengthened local networks of survivors for peace dialogue with local communities and political elites in the target communities of Aweil, Boar, Bentiu and Juba

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.1.1: # of local youth networks operational to  promote peaceful resolution to conflicts in the target  Communities of Aweil, Bor, and Bentiu. | 0 | 2 (at least two local  networks, including one  survivors’ group, in both  targeted areas) | 11 survivors' network groups established with a total of 135 members (108 female representing 80% and 27 males representing 20%) | The indicator achievement surpassed the target due to better collaboration and partnerships with CSOs working with victims and developing a better understanding of the victim population in the project locations through monthly outreaches and focus group discussions. |
| **Indicator 1.1.2:** # of conflict resolution initiatives registered to deal with the conflict and related trauma. | 152, with each  location averaging 30  initiatives  83/150=55.3% Female =46.8% | 4 (at least four  initiatives supported -  instigated  by local networks) | 6 initiatives supported in Bor, Pibor and Bentiu | The indicator achievement surpassed the target, with the contributing factor being a partnership with local NGOs with specialization in psychosocial support services, which ensured success. |
| **Indicator 1.1.3:** # of victims/survivors engaged in truth Telling and reconciliation process. Sex and Age Disaggregated  Data | 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) | 3,000 (1,469 -49% male and  1,531 -51% female)  victims/survivors attended truth telling and  reconciliation process sessions | The achievement of the indicator highly surpassed the target, with 51% of females and 49% of males involved in the truth-telling and reconciliation process; This was facilitated by coaching, counselling, and psychosocial support to victims/survivors of human rights violations, including victims of SGBV to enable them to testify. |

**Output 1.2:** Strengthen the capacity of survivors and perpetrators to engage in truth telling and reconciliation

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 1.2.1:** # of training sessions conducted to sensitize on the consequences of conflict and violence on children and youth to local communities, CSOs and influential actors. | 109, or 21 per  location | 4 (at least four training sessions conducted) | Five (5) training sessions to a  total of 24 peace mobilizers and 8 (5 Males, 3 Females) on the general content of RTGoNU and transitional justice systems | The achievement of the indicators was surpassed, with the contributing factor being the project worked closely with external experts to organise training /workshops to enable exposure of participants to similar processes in other countries, notwithstanding inaccessibility in most parts of Pibor due to floods and the request for No Cost Extension (NCE) for the grantees which was too close to the expiry of the contract and therefore affected the implementation. |
| Indicator 1.2.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.3 |  |  |  |  |

**Output 1.3:** Improved access to justice in the target communities of Aweil, Bor, Pibor, Bentiu and Juba

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 1.3.1: #** of children and youth having access to at least 1 justice services consistent with the best interest of the child and youth | 150 (Female = 77 &  Male = 73 )  Age 15-17 = 29  Age 18-24 = 50  Age 25-30 = 43  Age 31-35 = 28 | 500 (min. 40% female) | 1183, of which 604 children  (184 -30.5% girls) and 528  adults (289 -54.7% females) | The achievement of this target surpassed the target despite the delayed implementation of tasks with the civil society organizations due to CoVID-19 restriction at the onset of the implementation  and delayed formation of State Governments following the  delayed formation of the revitalized transition Government of unity at the national level |
| **Indicator 1.3.2:** # of children and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) accessing alternatives including diversion. | **0** | 100 (min. 30% female) | 92 (56 boys and 36 – 39.1% girls) | The programme for diversion was started delayed and toward the tale of the project hence to not meet the target. |
| **Indicator 1.3.3**  number of children and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) accessing case management services including psychological support, family tracing and referrals | 112  Female =39  Male=73 | 500 (min. 40% female) | 951 children (54.6% females) | This target was achieved despite the delayed implementation of the tasks with civil society organizations due to CoVID-19 restriction at the onset of the implementation and delayed  formation of State Governments following the delayed formation of the revitalized transition Government of unity at the national |

**Output 1.4:**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.4.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.4.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.4.3 |  |  |  |  |

**Output 1.5:**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 1.5.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.5.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.5.3 |  |  |  |  |

**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: On Track**

**Progress summary:**

Further, policy development and training of judicial actors have bolstered mechanisms ensuring the child's best interest is at the forefront of legal procedures involving children. With an improved capacity to react to the special needs of these vulnerable individuals, the formal law enforcement system is better positioned to engender trust between the state and children – a notable example of this being the strengthened capacity of children to access fair trials through the Juba-based Juvenile Court's capacity to adjudicate in a child-friendly way.

The significant achievement of the project was the re-draft of the Strategic Framework for Justice for Children in South Sudan. In light of these discussions, the newly drafted framework consists of 'do-able' practical measures with significantly reduced activities compared to the 2013 Strategic Framework. The 2021 Framework includes a range of activities that could be achieved over the next 5 to 10 years and, once costed and approved by the council of ministers, will be a tool for resource mobilization for MGCSW and MoJCA.

Through the various project interventions, UNDP has strengthened access to justice for juveniles in the target locations in the following areas: The project provided legal aid and representation support to 269 (165 females representing 13%) children and youth. Additionally, 123 juveniles, including 12 females who had come into contact or conflict with the law, received legal aid services and were reforming by the close of the project. These achievements would be more sustained once the juvenile framework is operationalized, and the judges posted to the states where the project was implemented but presently lack legal actors.

Further, the project established and operationalized 25 Police Community Relations Committees (PCRCs), thus making community members feel safer through crime reduction in the project locations. Through capacity strengthening, the project imparted skills to 257 (27% female) judges, prosecutors, police and prison officers, and social workers who were able to demonstrate increased knowledge on juvenile justice and inmate care in practice.

The project constructed a Juvenile Centre in Aweil Central Prison to address the lack of space for juveniles charged with committing a crime, ensuring that the physical structure complies with the prescribed set of laws while taking cognizance of the child's rights and best interest. The project also refurbished the Reformatory Centre in Juba Central Prison through the partnership with the justice actors to address the issues of children and adolescents in conflict with the law allowing them to have access to holistic and comprehensive social development and economic strengthening services.*.*

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

The project fosters the participation of youth in strengthening the security of their communities through training on community policing concepts, as well as taking an active role therein to resolve disputes amongst their peers. In Bentiu, this has included 52 per cent female participation out of 25 youth trained. Further, 43 per cent of female participation out of 348 Police-Community Relations Committee participants has led to the strengthening of the participation of women in community security.

On the 13th of November 2021, the South Sudan Law Society organised and utilized sporting events to mobilise youth, boys, and girls to raise awareness of the juvenile justice process, the availability of legal aid services, and how to access the available legal aid service. The event attracted 421 adults (250 males and 171 females) and 503 children (301 boys and 202 girls). In total, the event brought about 924 people.

**Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key outcome indicators for Outcome 2 in the table below**

* If the outcome has more than 3 indicators, select the 3 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.

| **Outcome Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 2.1:** Percentage of public satisfied with the legal aid services provided by Government in the project target locations (disaggregated by age and sex) | 74.7% (F= 80.6%; M=  70.31%)  Age 15-17= 83.6%  Age 18-24 = 78.2%  Age 25-30 = 65.9%  Age 31-35 = 61.8% | Increase of 2%. | The activities for establishment of the legal aid scheme include (1) comparative studies of legal aid schemes in selected African countries to draw lessons and inform the establishment of the legal aid schemes. **-** | This indicator result is attributed partially to the project with SSLS that developed the establishment of legal aid scheme for juveniles in Juba as a model started with the hope to scale up in other locations in South Sudan. The project did not accomplish beyond the legal aid scheme document developed |
| **Indicator 2.2:** Public perception of a fair trial**:** level of confidence that you will receive a fair trial if you were charged of committing a criminal act/delinquency ‘in the project target locations (disaggregated by age and sex) | 50% female = with the result of the initial assessment | Increase of 2 % | - | The project did not progress on this activity and envisaged that  the end of the project evaluation would capture findings on the indicator but did not since perception survey was not conducted |
| Indicator 2.3 |  |  |  |  |

**How many Outputs does Outcome 2 have? Two ( 2)**

**Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2 and for each output, and using the project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators**

**Output 2.1:** Fair trials/detention provided for children and youth of the target communities in Aweil, Juba, Bor, Pibor and Bentiu.

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 2.1.1:** # of children and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) accessing quality justice services consistent with the interest of the child and youth. | **0** | 200 juveniles (30% female) | 924 people thus; 421 adults  (250 males & 171 females);  and 503 children (301 boys &  202 - 40.2% girls) | South Sudan Law Society organized and utilized sporting events to mobilize youth, boys, and girls to raise awareness of the juvenile justice process, the availability of the legal aid services, and how to access the available legal aid service |
| **Indicator 2.1.2**  # of children and youth (disaggregated  by age and sex) that received legal aid and representation support. | 41 (F=16; M= 25)  Age 15-17 = 8  Age 18-24 = 15  Age 25-30 = 12  Age 31-35 = 6 | 500 (30% female) | 1,269 (165 female representing 13%) | Progress achieved |
| **Indicator 2.1.3a:** # of functional juvenile courts providing justice services to juvenile population in compliance with national and international legal frameworks. | 1 | 2 in Juba | 2 in Juba | This indicator was achieved since there are 2 functional juvenile courts in Juba |
| **Indicator 2.1.3b:**  # of functional reformatory centres providing services to juvenile’s inmates in Juba and Bor. | 0 | 2 (1 in Juba and 1 in Bor) | 2 (0ne in Juba and one in  Aweil) | This indicator was achieved since two functional reformatory centres were established |
| **Indicator 2.1.4:** Existence of gender responsive juvenile justice diversion mechanism and guidelines. | No (No juvenile justice diversion mechanism and guideline but one small scale diversion pilot scheme was implemented). | Yes (Juvenile diversion mechanism and guidelines developed based on the experience with a larger scale pilot diversion scheme). | Yes | Diversion guidelines developed by the project through J4C consultants and was utilized by Alight in Aweil to implement the diversion programme |

**Output 2.2:** Enhanced capacity of justice actors in Aweil, Juba, Bor and Bentiu

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator 2.2.1:** # of judges, prosecutors, police and prisons officers and social workers demonstrate increased knowledge on juvenile justice and inmate care. | 0 | 100 participants (30% female) | 257 (27% female) | This relates to the training of the Justice for children workforce. A planned training in Bentiu but did not take place because of flooding. |
| **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. | 60 traditional  Leaders benefitted  from training on  administration of  justice but limited  aspects on child  rights | 90 traditional/  customary law judges  (Disaggregated by age and sex) | 47 (10 female) | The training in one of the implementation site (Bentiu) did not take place due to flooding as such targets not achieved |
| **Indicator 2.2.3:** # of community-based policing and  community-security relations committees - known as Police  Community Relations Committees (PCRCs) established and operational. | 9 PCRC  operational | 22 PCRCs established  and operational  (Membership  disaggregated by age and sex) | 25 PCRCs established and  operational | Targeted surpassed due to community demand for PCRCs |

**Output 2.3:**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.3.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.3.3 |  |  |  |  |

**Output 2.4:**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.4.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.4.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.4.3 |  |  |  |  |

**Output 2.5:**

| **Output Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator progress to Date** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator 2.5.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.5.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.5.3 |  |  |  |  |

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

Is the project planning any significant events in the next 6 months (eg. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.) *The Project ended in April 2022 and with Final Evaluation concluded in August 2022. There are no planned events*

If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Event Description*** | ***Tentative Date*** | ***Location*** | ***Target Audience*** | ***Event Objectives (150 word limit)*** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Human Impact**

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

1. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
2. The impact of the project on their lives
3. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Key stakeholder | What were the challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation? (350 words max) | What has been the impact of the project on their lives (350 words max) | Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words max) |
| *MGCSW,MoJCA, MOI and JoSS* | *No Standard training module on Child Act 2008 for Rule of Law and Justice workforce* | *Development of Multiciliary Training Modules on Child Act 2008(Facilitators and Participants Guide a tool can be utilized by Government/Partners for training Justice actors* | *A participant at Multidisciplinary training on J4C remarked “I have learned about the ways to help protect children when they are arrested and in the police custody,” “The best part was the relationship between social workers and the judiciary, South Sudan Law Society and the J4C members,” and “I hope the training continues so that it helps in the villages and that it reaches other States and Counties”.* |
| *Victim and Survivors.* | *Seeking justice through revenge or violence.* | *victims have moved from voicing sentiments of revenge and violence to seeking for reconciliation and accepting non-violent means to resolve grievances and access justice.* | *A victim of conflict in Bor reported that, after having witnessed the killing of his family, he wanted revenge against the perpetrators whom he claimed had tortured and killed his relatives. Even so, having participated on several project activities, he now says he prefers to seek for justice through legal means, such as the Hybrid Court once it is established.* |

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had.

It is evident from the final evaluation report that the project impacted on the lives of 3,000 (1,531 – 51% female and 1,469 -49% male) victims/survivors who were engaged in truth telling and reconciliation process as was confirmed by the testimonies from the project participants. Participation of children in the Mobile theatres and sports clubs through sports activities allowed them to play with each other and think of peace between themselves other than getting involved in violent acts and therefore promoted peaceful coexistence as was pointed out by the community-based child protection committees that the children learnt to tolerate each other which resulted to reduction in conflicts among the children compared to before.

Further, 123 juveniles including 12 females who had come into contact or conflict with the law received legal aid services and were reforming. It is however noted that the long-term impacts of the project would be realized in the next phase once the Strategic framework on J4C is operationalized, and the judges posted to the states.

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 […].”

***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)

link <https://unicefafrica.exposure.co/south-sudanese-children-continue-to-suffer-in-jailsnbsp>

You can also upload upto 3 ﬁles in various formats (picture ﬁles, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc..) to illustrate the human impact of the project and 3 links to online resources (OPTIONAL)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period*)*  *The Implementing agencies, UNICEF, UNDP and OHCHR utilized technical working group meetings to track progress and address impediments of the Project.*  *All Implementing partners to the project to submit monthly data and reports.*  *Government and UNICEF undertook programmatic mission to some implementation sites to monitor project implementation and provide required technical support.* | Do outcome indicators have baselines?  If yes, please provide a brief description  The baseline survey was conducted in April 2021, and the survey findings were attached as an annex to the June 2021 progress report. Outcome Indicator 1a; percentage of individual respondents with confidence in peace and security in the target communities of Aweil, Bor, Bentiu and Juba has a baseline of 47.4% with the end of project achievement of 60% (62% female and 60% male). The outcome indicator 1b; percentage of children and youth (<=32) both male and female with motivations to join armed groups in the targeted locations has a baseline of 15.3%.Outcome Indicator 2 a; percentage of public satisfied with the legal aid services provided by the Government in the project target locations has a baseline of 74.7% (80.6% female and 70.3% male) while outcome indicator 2b; public perception of a fair trial: "Level of confidence that you will receive a fair trial if you were charged of committing a criminal act/delinquency" in the project target locations has a baseline of 51% (54.6% female and 47.8% male).  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? No  If yes, please provide a brief description (350 word limit) Click or tap here to enter text. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  *Yes, the evaluation was conducted and finalized in August 2022 fours months after the end on the Project.* | Evaluation budget (response required): ***USD 56,620.00***  **If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit****)*: The Project ended in 2023. *The final evaluation was concluded in August 2022. The Evaluation report was already shared with PBSO. UNICEF as a lead agency worked with the Monitoring and Evaluation of UNDP, OHCHR and institutional management responses based on the key recommendations of the evaluation have been developed.* |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started. | Name of funder: Amount: |
| **Catalytic Eﬀect (non-ﬁnancial):** Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer‐term peacebuilding change to occur?  ***Please select***  No catalytic eﬀect  Some catalytic eﬀect  Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect  Very Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect  Don't Know  Too early to tell | The project was conceptualized based on thorough conflict analysis and catalytic assessment and therefore contributed to the acceleration of the already existing peacebuilding efforts, but culturally blocked. The project achieved this through efficient collaboration with partner organizations and community structures. For instance, the catalytic effect of the project was evident in its pursuit to ensure application of the 2008 Child Act within the project locations which was cited by the stakeholders to have contributed to realization of the rights for children by segment of society at the implementation sites. Further, the catalytic effect of the project was evident in the creation of new and strengthening of already existing community structure including community-based protection committees, police and community relations committees, special protection units and friendly spaces where children and women feel freely to share their grievances. According to the final evaluation report, stakeholders noted that through the networks and collaborative spaces created catalyzing space where the children could easily share their grievances and through inter-generational communitydialogues where the vulnerable children and youths could then easily discuss issues of sexual gender-based violence. The project was catalytic in building the capacity of the community structures, the judiciary staff, and the police and prison officials who were now able to acknowledge the importance of juvenile justice and treat the perpetrators in a friendly manner. The survivors and perpetrators have been sensitized on the effects and consequences of sexual and gender-based violence who then become agents of peace as a catalytic effect of the project. One the critical outcome of the project noted by some stakeholders during the final evaluation was that it created a space where UN agencies, civil society organizations, the government and community stakeholders could discuss deep rooted cultural issues like the effects of child marriage, child rights, sexual and gender-based violence and importance of girl child education. |
| **Sustainability:**  The project facilitated the formation and capacity building of community justice structures and protection networks which are functional including Police Community Relations Committees, special protection units, community-based child protection committees, community working groups, paralegals, Community Volunteers, community survivor networks and youth committees who are currently resolving conflicts, providing community awareness creation, case management and reporting. For example, trained youth leaders in Bentiu and Rubkona on improving security by resolving everyday minor conflicts that at times had escalated to violence, led to formation of youth committees with support from the local police. The committee has helped in countering youth violence and addressing youth conflicts including disputes regarding water point, tea places, family matters and child marriages. Their efforts are contributing to a harmonious living environment, fostering peace and development having had eight meetings where 29 disputes have been recorded out of which 13 have been successfully resolved. The project built the capacity of Justice Actors including the juvenile justice institutions through specialized training of line government ministries including the Ministry of Gender Child and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the Judiciary of South Sudan, and the police on juvenile justice. The knowledge gained by the line government ministries when put into practice will enhance sustainable juvenile justice. The project conducted community sensitization, awareness creation and training of community leaders on child rights, human rights and protection. This has instilled a sense of ownership and commitment of the community structures and leaders in carrying forward with protection and access to justice services beyond the project lifespan. Embracing a multi-agency working in protection as one of the safeguarding principles in offering a holistic approach through referral pathways and adhering to excellent child safeguarding policies and procedures ensured the safety of children especially at the detention facilities. Though weak, the involvement and participation of the government institutions and the community is a strong element of sustainability as it created a sense of responsibility, commitment and ownership by the project participants/beneficiaries. Working with community networks and support groups was also seen as a strong component of sustainability of the project. | |
| **Other:**  The turnover of Staff that were originally tasked with the responsibility of implementing the project posed numerous challenges with coordination of the recipient agencies. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, activities were slightly delayed and subject to small adjustments to fit the evolving context and restrictive measures in place. For example, the partners had to modify their implementation modalities in line with government issued guidelines. However, the modifications did not cause significant delays in project implementation as such. | |