



## RSRTF Area Based Programming (ABP) Jonglei State and Greater Pibor AA IMPLEMENTING AGENCY PROJECT DOCUMENT

RSRTF PROJECT CODE:	<i>To be completed by the Secretariat</i>		
GRANT RECIPIENT ORGANISATION:	UNDP and UNMISS (UNPOL)		
PARTICIPATING <u>RECIPIENT</u> ORGS.	UNDP will also work with implementing partners that will be selected through a competitive process in line with the UNDP policies and procedures		
PROJECT TITLE:	Community security for the most vulnerable groups in Jonglei State and Greater Pibor Administrative Area		
LOCATION:	Jonglei State and Greater Pibor Administrative Area. The project will give priority to the communities that have been most affected by and are at risk of violence, serious crime and human rights violations. Selection of areas will be coordinated with the recently approved WFP and UNMISS Community Violence Reduction (CVR) Programme in central-southern Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA).		
RELEVANT RSRTF OUTCOME(S):	<p><b>OUTCOME 1: (REDUCED VIOLENCE)</b> Individuals, particularly children and women are facing less violence at the community and local level.</p> <p><b>OUTCOME 3: (ACCOUNTABILITY &amp; RULE OF LAW)</b> Justice sector actors are more effectively delivering justice, even in areas with previously limited or no judicial infrastructure.</p>		
UNCF PRIORITY AREA(S) THE PROJECT CONTRIBUTES TO:	<p><b>PRIORITY AREA I: BUILDING PEACE AND STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE</b></p> <p><b>PRIORITY AREA IV: EMPOWERING WOMEN AND YOUTH</b></p>		
PLANNED PROJECT DURATION:	18 months	START DATE:	January 2021
		END DATE:	June 2022

### PROJECT SUMMARY:

The project aims to facilitate stabilization in Jonglei State and Greater Pibor Administrative Area, including the restoration of state authority and reduce the persistent high levels of violence and its impact. Using the sector wide approach, the project will improve community security through targeted support to the development of police and prison professionalism and infrastructure in county border or hotspot areas. These actions will be complemented by the establishment of community policing platforms that integrate early warning for preventive action which is essential to addressing the cyclical violence across the state. The project seeks to close the gaps in the justice chain and expand the capacity of justice actors by strengthening the capacity and presence of formal and community driven informal mechanisms that can provide quick and peaceful dispute resolution for communal problems. By framing these justice and security solutions to address conflict drivers and meet the vulnerable people's needs, the project reduces the escalation of unmet grievances, the inclination for violent retribution and social tension, thus helping to prevent the recurring violence and conflict. The project will be implemented alongside the WFP-UNMISS

Community Violence Reduction initiative and designed as part of a complementary and comprehensive humanitarian, development and peace package of support that should yield transformative impact.

## PROJECT SIGNATURES

RECIPIENT ORGANISATION:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
Resident Representative, Kamil Kamaluddeen

MANAGING AGENT (if applicable):

RSRTF STEERING COMMITTEE CHAIR:

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## PROGRAMME BUDGET

CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Staff and other personnel costs	161,018
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	46,500
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	71,325
4. Contractual Services	484,000
5. Travel	110,000
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	150,000
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	96,300
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,115,543
8. Indirect support costs	78,088
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	<b>1,197,231</b>



Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area (Jonglei/GPAA) remains highly fragile and unstable. Since December 2019, the upsurge in organised violence has impacted civilians, destroyed property and forced thousands of families to flee their homes. At a time when many civilians, particularly the internally displaced persons, continue to suffer, their situation is worsened by the impact of severe flooding, hunger, and the COVID-19 pandemic – all of which have already badly affected the region.

The continued violence and long-standing culture of fighting in Jonglei and GPAA has been characterised by intercommunal strife especially between the Murle, Lou Nuer, and Bor Dinka communities. Militias are well organised on all sides (Murle, Bor Dinka, and Nuer 'White Army' militias), with alliances frequently shifting, and fighting also occurring within communities. Through deeply entrenched ethnic and radical beliefs, communities regard each other as enemies resulting in frequent retaliatory attacks. Many attacks have reportedly involved the People's Defence Forces and members of armed opposition groups. Such clashes have led to civilian deaths and opportunistic profiteering raids, cattle rustling, gender-based and sexual crimes, child abduction and robberies. Trust deficits and competition over resources have further strained relations and spread social tension.

Particular areas are prone to these attacks due to their strategic location for grazing and corridors to water points for cattle. Very often these areas are contested by different groups such as Pajut Payam, which is a contested area between Fangak and Ayod; Werynyol Payam – between Panyagor and Duk, Pierrri in Uror; Jebel Boma – a border area of Pibor and Kapoeta; Likuangule; and Gadyang – a confluence of Pibor, Bor, Akobo, Fangak, Malakal which experience regular intercommunal conflicts.

Beyond the economic effects of cattle rustling, the desire to increase reputations within communities, or to use the fighting to take over community leadership roles (e.g. Murle age sets) is an important motivation behind this fighting. Within Murle communities, observers point towards a possible uprising of youth militias from younger age sets against the Bothonya. Other overlapping factors such as radical political views, exclusion, proliferated use of light weapons and weakened conflicts/disputes structures, as well as seasonal cattle migration across the state in search of water and pastures for livestock stimulate competition over limited natural resources and instigate intercommunal clashes.

Neither Jonglei nor the GPAA have seen a noticeable peace dividend from the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the 2015 ARCSS, or the 2018 R-ARCSS. The 22-year civil war did not really end in the region. Peace dividends that people in other parts in the country, most notably in Juba, have experienced – such as short periods of prosperity, improvements in basic infrastructure, or even free movement – are far less noticeable in Jonglei and GPAA. While violence has gone down significantly from 2018, there has not been any structural change to the underlying power dynamics in the region.

The region thus remains underdeveloped, causing a vicious cycle of deprivation, poverty and violence. About 70 per cent of the population is under Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 and higher, and food insecure. The bulk of youth are unemployed, with limited livelihood skills and opportunities, making them vulnerable to be drawn into violence and organised crime. In Pajut Payam, youth gangs (IGAD) from Duk, Ayod and Yuei have been formed on the pretext of protecting their communities' interests. Likewise, discriminatory social norms and unequal gender relationships entrench the vulnerabilities of women and girls manifesting in prevalent gender-based crimes.

Despite the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU) in February 2020 offering the country a path to stability, the series of localised conflicts undermine the country's efforts to cement peace. Measures to strengthen community security accompanied by access to justice solutions are crucial to the stabilisation of Jonglei and GPAA, which will complement the ongoing humanitarian efforts to support the thousands of vulnerable people suffering further harm as a direct result of this violence.

2.NEED / GAP TO BE ADDRESSED:





Several responses in Jonglei and GPAA over the years have not been able to break the cycle of violence. They often do not have the resources to address the multiple layers and geographical scope of violence, while successful initiatives have not impacted the overall peace in the region. The escalation of violence enabled by a long governance vacuum leaves a gap in the post R-ARCSS ceasefire and transitional period.

The project seeks to address the lack of a sustainable system to prevent and respond to the organised violence and residual crime. The region experiences a significant crime rate (68 per cent), which escalates during cattle migration. During these periods, crime related to cattle raiding, theft, SGBV and conflict over grazing land and water points are at their peak across Jonglei/GPAA. There is no presence of police in the violence prone areas. The nearest government establishments are approximately 40kms away with limited capacity to respond. The high crime rate leads to a high caseload that the few investigators, judiciary, prosecutors and legal aid providers cannot manage. On a monthly basis, the one serving High Court Judge in the region is expected to hear approximately 290 cases. With the formal justice system being slow, expensive and inaccessible, it further puts pressure on the police and justice actors through overwhelming case backlog, prolonged detention and prison overcrowding.

Jonglei and GPAA have poor police, prison and court capacity and infrastructure. The capacity, professionalism and infrastructure of the police force and prisons are critical in the effort to minimize violence, crime rates and enhance the overall stability. Suspects of crime are currently held in temporary or dilapidated police stations and prisons. The Bor prison female wing for example, has been deemed unsafe and women inmates are currently accommodated with juveniles. The inadequate capacity of the prisons to hold both convicted and pretrial detainees not only threatens the safety of the inmates, but also restricts the ability to invest in deterrence initiatives to combat the high reoffending rate, especially among youth. At the Bor Central prison, there is an absence of a vocational training workshop to prepare inmates to reintegrate back into society. This is compounded by the police officers and prison personnel who are also in need of training and capacity development with over 80 per cent being ex-combatants lacking policing and inmate management skills.

An improved state of police and prison infrastructure, and enhanced professionalism among uniformed officers are not adequate mechanisms to address SGBV and resolve land, property and cattle rustling related disputes. The lack of strong dispute resolution provided through formal and other mechanisms can escalate unresolved legal problems into further societal tensions. A customary court comprising of representatives from all the four ethnic groups (Anywak, Murle, Nuer and Dinka) was established in 2019 to reduce crime but was eventually disbanded after six months of operation as it was not self-sustaining. Currently, these crimes and other land and property disputes can only be resolved through formal, court-based arbitration— a long and expensive process. As these crimes and disputes are inextricably tied to identity and stability, and further break along pre-existing political, ethnic/ tribal cleavages, they often reignite deeper conflicts if not addressed quickly and peacefully.

Youth and gender inclusive and responsive community security and justice interventions, that complement the WFP-UNMISS Community Violence Reduction initiative will constitute part of the broader package of support and coverage in Jonglei and GPAA through the overall RSRTF.

### 3.GENDER ANALYSIS:

In a region with high levels of violence and crime rates, women and girls are particularly at risk. The discriminatory social norms and unequal gender relationships further entrench the vulnerabilities of women. When women and girls are not empowered to participate as equal members in society, it is a direct threat against sustainable peace. The prevalence of violence and crimes against women and girls, including SGBV, child marriages and forced marriages, civil grievances and human rights violations, have normalized these acts. The vulnerability of women and girls in relation to crimes is further enhanced due to the limited protection and access to justice.



Accessing justice for women and girls in remote or rural areas can be challenging logistically. The mere attempt to reach legal services can put one at risk of revictimization or might be impossible due to financial limitations. There is also the issue of social norms when it comes to seeking formal legal recourse. Many women and girls are unable or unwilling to report abuses or seek justice as it can result in stigma and retaliation. If a woman or girl manages to seek legal service in Jonglei/GPAA, they are often met with inadequate capacity and understanding. In the region there is also a limited representation of women among justice actors. Additionally, with many police officers being ex-combatants, women are further discouraged from utilizing formal pathways to justice. The more accessible traditional courts, where gender biases persist, further restricts women access justice. When women and girls encounter the justice system as perpetrators, the services are also often inadequate. With the Bor prison female wing being unsafe, women and girls are being held with juveniles, placing them at further risk. The lack of gender diversity in rule of law institutions and processes acts as additional barriers for women's protection and access to justice.

#### 4. THEORY OF CHANGE:

If the knowledge of and capacity of the most affected communities in Jonglei and GPAA is increased to respond to the drivers of conflict and violence

AND IF the most vulnerable in the communities, especially women, youth and SGBV survivors are empowered to fully participate in identifying solutions and have increased access to justice and security services

AND IF the capacity of formal and customary justice and law enforcement institutions are strengthened to deliver quality services in underserved areas, county borders and hotspots

AND IF the legacy of cyclical violence in Jonglei and GPAA is addressed through complementary and comprehensive humanitarian, development and peace interventions

THEN, people will be inclined to address grievances peacefully and institutions will be able to handle disputes fairly and timely

Consequently, the inclination for violent retribution and escalation of problems will be reduced, community tensions may reduce, and recurring conflict may be prevented; and hence contribute to stronger social cohesion and improved stability.

#### 5. INTERVENTION STRATEGY:

Taking into account the context of a very dynamic situation in Jonglei/GPAA, the transition from emergency humanitarian response to recovery and development, the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the national and local governments' limited capacity and the myriad of economic and social difficulties that communities face – the project will be implemented informed by these risks and complex factors, with a suite of interlinked actions aimed at enhancing stability and security in the area.

The project strategy addresses the situation in Jonglei/GPAA by using justice and security solutions as enablers necessary to create the conditions for people to experience peace, enjoy their human rights and actively fulfil their societal roles. This will mainly be achieved through the re-establishment of essential services in the county border, hotspots and underserved areas so that marginalized communities and groups such as women and girls can access them. This will be complemented by measures to empower those most affected by or at risk of violence and human rights violations, to claim their rights through the removal of the barriers to early, fair and peaceful dispute resolution, including efforts to ensure the inclusive mechanisms and processes. Stabilisation efforts will further involve working with diverse stakeholders to strengthen and apply sustainable and people centred citizen and



community security approaches that can provide space for dialogue to address sources of recurring violent and other crimes.

Given the existing data gap in Jonglei/GPAA, for example on existing infrastructure and service availability, the project will initially conduct a rapid assessment of existing justice and policing services, infrastructure and facilities at the boma and payam levels in Akobo, Pibor/Boma, Duk, Twic East and Old Fangak, seeking to identify structural vulnerabilities and ensure coordinated rule of law efforts. The main focus of this exercise is to: a) determine level of access to basic justice and policing services, considering different potential barriers to access such as distance to inhabited areas and security; b) identify gaps in capacities of local services to accommodate demand (in particular in county borders and hotspot areas), including assessments of the status of infrastructure and availability of trained personnel; and c) establish an understanding of key service providers such as local government, NGO/UN organizations and communities themselves. The data and analysis will be made available to all partners of the projects, in order to support prioritization and coordination of interventions.

To respond to the multifaceted challenges that are present in the Jonglei/GPAA, the project will provide an integrated programming response and comprehensive interventions that move within the Triple Nexus (Humanitarian, Development, Peace), to addressing ethnic and gender deficits among judicial actors, with an emphasis on police and prison personnel, and gaps in local security capacity and other governance functionalities. The project will benefit from the combined advantage, expertise and capacity of UNDP and UNMISS on rule of law, police and human rights, guaranteeing a holistic response able to contribute effectively to stabilization in the region and ensure cohesive implementation and intended impact.

The project will undertake a conflict sensitive approach to overcome the unique sensitivities of developing the capacity of judicial, police and prison personnel in a post-conflict context. The proposed activities have been identified as critical needs to deliver equitable access to justice, police and prison services in the region. By understanding the knowledge and capacity gaps in the different areas within the region, UNDP's interventions will focus on targeted efforts to strengthen the broader justice system.

To ensure the success and enhance the overall programmatic coverage of the RSRTF efforts, the project will ensure that it is within the framework of the WFP led Community Violence Reduction (CVR) initiative. Furthermore, the proposed activities and allocation of resources will complement those that have already been agreed on by UNDP and national partners to avoid duplication of interventions e.g. deployment of Mobile Courts that are already covered by other projects such as the UNDP Access to Justice, Security and Human Rights strengthening programme (2020-2023). Additionally, UNDP'S dedicated staff on the ground will jointly implement and coordinate programmatic interventions with WFP, UNMISS, UNICEF, IOM and others, work with and contribute to the work of the Area Reference Group and help with the tracking and measurement of results.

### **Stabilization**

The project will contribute to the stabilisation of Jonglei/GPAA by deterring the resort to violence and creating the enabling conditions for productive social, economic and political life. In this regard, the project will support strengthening people centred community security and justice as key building blocks for promoting accountability and reinforcing rule of law, using the sector wide approach.

To this end, the project will support the police to become service-oriented to protect people, fight violence/crime and earn citizens' trust. The police and prison personnel will be equipped with the knowledge and skills to perform their duties with respect for the rights and dignity of those whom they serve, considering necessary gender sensitivities. This will be done through training and mentoring on civilian policing, and human rights and gender equality standards to support community led safety initiatives and dispute resolution. The officials will be identified from county borders and hotspots where the project will construct police posts to support the South Sudan National Police Service to increase their presence and responsiveness to the drivers of violence.



Professionalisation of officials will be complemented by infrastructure development for the police and prisons. The female wing of Bor Central Prison (currently unused, due to collapsed walls) and the completely dilapidated prison in GPAA will be restored and upgraded together with the construction and retooling of six permanent police posts in county borders and hotspots.

In addition, the project will increase access to legal aid and justice services in places where conflict is prevalent and there are not strong formal justice systems (i.e. Old Fangak, Akobo and Pibor). This action particularly targets women and vulnerable groups who face challenges in accessing justice and legal assistance. Communities including returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who seek legal counsel and cost-free dispute arbitration will also be targeted to receive these services. Measures will be taken to ensure that survivors of SGBV, especially women and girls, are empowered and have access to legal information, legal aid, trauma healing, counselling and psychosocial services through Justice and Confidence Centres, basic protection through temporary shelters and referral paths to livelihood and education opportunities.

Another key factor of this push to expand people's access to justice is the training and initial oversight of informal, transparent, community-based dispute resolution mechanisms. Activities will aim to mitigate armed criminality rustling through the traditional justice system by increasing their capacity to make rights based and gender sensitive decisions on disputes and conflicts. Innovative measures in this regard will include the reconstitution of diverse selection of community members from different tribes into inclusive courts in county borders and hotspots who will be trained to hear and arbitrate disputes which entail land or property or cattle rustling disagreements; communally owned resources etc. Rather than reliance on statutory courts, which are financially and linguistically inaccessible to most, community dispute resolution allows for accessible, affordable solutions and agreements — which, in turn, fosters stability and trust by allowing communities to solve issues themselves.

*Explain how the activities above are interrelated. Is any specific sequencing of activities envisaged and why? How do the different components of the overall intervention build upon one another?*

The activities of the proposed project are all well interrelated, complementary and building on the results of each different component.

During the first phase of the project, within three months from its commencement, the project will ensure that all baselines (whether they were not available at the time of project design) are established with the involvement of the communities, to serve as a starting point for tracking subsequent project progress and end line data on all indicators. In parallel, the project will rely on existing analysis on displacement, conflict, social dynamics and to better inform project implementation at state, county and payam level, and in order to better understand needs and demands and thus further tailor the interventions of the project.

Based on the analysis, the project will start the interventions related to strengthening mechanisms for community security, and dispute resolution. This will contribute to an environment where trust and peaceful coexistence are improved and that is enabling to further improve and strengthen rule of law, mechanisms for conflict and dispute resolutions, as well as justice and policing services. This will facilitate increased stabilization and security of targeted areas and communities across the region.

## 6. DESCRIPTION OF BENEFICIARIES:

The project will target women and girls from Jonglei and GPAA communities (Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk, Nyirol and Akobo), including those who have survived abduction and of sexual gender-based violence. Women and girls are more likely to be abducted and to suffer violence and abuse during their captivity, including sexual slavery and rape. Women and girls will have the opportunity to receive gender responsive protection services from the police and the justice actors to enforce their rights. Such experiences can catalyse the empowerment females to identify and challenge harmful, negative masculinities that perpetuate discrimination and inequality, and work together with their male counterparts to also confront unequal power relations.



The project interventions target communities living in and around county borders and hotspots particularly Bor, Akobo, Pibor/Boma, Duk, Twic, and Fangak. Moreover, other strategic locations for interdependency amongst ethnic groups and where there will be an influx of returning populations will also be considered. Particular attention will be made to support community led activities to ensure the implementation of locally owned and sustainable security and justice solutions. Measures will include helping people who want to make changes to feel part of their community and achieve their potential through sensitisation, group activities, community building and removal of barriers to community inclusion for people who are socially excluded or facing complex issues such as offending.

Working in partnership with key local actors such as the State Governor, the State Police Commissioners, the State Prison Directors, the resident Judges, the COTAL, communities and civil society organisations, these interventions aim to support targeted justice actors. Police and prison personnel play a lead role in law enforcement and the criminal justice system. Their capacity will be increased to become professional and responsive to the needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups, with special attention on the female workforce. Traditional leaders, who handle a wide range of issues of significant concern to individuals' and communities' experience of justice, are also beneficiaries of this project. With nearly 80 per cent of disputes resolved through traditional courts, the establishment of inclusive traditional courts will be supported to comply with jurisdictional limitations; fair trial safeguards; human rights and gender equality.

#### 7. EXISTING COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS/STRUCTURES:

The project will draw on the existing rule of law and policing expertise and capacity of the peacekeeping mission and jointly implement activities to support the development of police and prison professionalism and infrastructure, and access to justice. Additionally, the project will be ensuring complementarity and coherent targeting of beneficiaries and locations on policing and justice activities with the Community Violence Reduction initiative in order to ensure a single comprehensive and coordinated RSRTF programme in Jonglei and equitable spread of services across Jonglei and GPAA. Similar activities will be implemented jointly with UNMISS – UNPOL and Rule of Law Advisory Sector drawing on UNDP's programming comparative advantage and the Mission's technical capacity and wide presence in the region.

The project is designed to further complement and build on the ongoing UN Country Team projects and initiative.

- As a joint venture, UNDP and UNICEF implement the complementary project *"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"*, which is funded by the Peace Building Fund (PBF). The proposed project under the RSRTG will be able to utilize the existing network developed through the PBF project and also to synergize interventions aimed at improving security and strengthening dialogues and trust building mechanisms, as well as access to justice in target communities in Jonglei/GPAA. In fact the main outputs of the PBF project in Jonglei/GPAA are: (i) strengthened local networks for peace dialogues with local communities and political elites; (ii) improved access to justice; (iii) fair trials/detention for children/youth; and (iv) enhanced capacity of justice actors on children's rights, women's rights and gender equality.
- In addition, the proposed project will benefit of complementarity and synergies with the UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP and UN Women by the PBF *"Protecting Women and Girls in South Sudan: Addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) as Catalyst for Peace"*, implemented in Jonglei State (Bor). This PBF project's main outputs are: (i) Increase access to comprehensive GBV services (in Bor); (ii) Strengthen women's participation in local peace processes (in Bor); (iii) Increased access of GBV survivors to justice mechanisms; (iv) Communities (in Bor) transform harmful social norms that contribute to GBV into positive norms for gender equality. This PBF project, provides a multi-sectorial approach to address GBV in a holistic way, in



Jonglei/GPAA. The proposed RSRTF project, which also addresses GBV in its complexities will benefit from the lessons learned of this project.

- Furthermore, the UNDP Access to Justice, Security and Human Rights strengthening programme that implemented in 8 states including Bor will complement the efforts in this project. Through three of its five key outputs: (i) Justice and security institutions coordinate and deliver accountable, effective and equitable services; (ii) The most vulnerable people; particularly women, girls, SGBV survivors, IDPs and returnees have increased equal access to a fair and effective justice system, and (iii) Community security especially in conflict-affected areas is people-centred, prevents violence and promotes safety, its funded activities will complement the existing stabilization gaps using the RSRTF project, ensuring that efforts are taken to close the gaps in the justice chain and expand the capacity of justice actors.

## 8. CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS & LESSONS LEARNED

This project was designed based on the lessons learned from PBF Project *"Beyond Bentiu PoC Site Youth Reintegration Strategy"*<sup>1</sup> and ongoing projects namely: the UNDP and UNICEF project *"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"*; and the UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP and UN Women project on *"Protecting Women and Girls in South Sudan: Addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) as Catalyst for Peace"*. Specifically, the proposed project was designed based on the following lessons:

- In responding to the cyclical violence in Jonglei and GPAA, partners have carried out several assessments to consult communities and provide targeted recommendations. Dialogues have provided important platforms for communities to identify conflict drivers and seek solutions aimed at achieving peace. As valuable as this foundational work is to create ownership and sustainable outcomes, it rarely results in transformative changes for the communities or reduce the localised violence. Concrete follow up activities aimed at ensuring that decisions from dialogues are implemented through complementary interventions. The project will thus ensure that community policing and justice do not simply address people's security needs but relate to local level peacebuilding initiatives all of which must be anchored within local governance.
- Historically, interethnic conflicts in Jonglei were best described as environmental conflicts, in which multiple ethnic groups competed over scarce resources for cattle grazing. The current outbreak of violence in Jonglei is a result of several parallel processes and cannot be characterised as an apolitical outbreak of 'intercommunal violence' – the clashes are essentially political and have severe repercussions at the national and regional level. Successful justice and security interventions through this project will ensure links with political processes and create political will for change as these activities require more than technical support. UNDP will engage regularly with the state government and collaborate with UNMISS to use its good offices to unlock inhibiting political obstacles.
- The burden of violence and injustice is unevenly distributed in Jonglei and GPAA. Mostly, women, children, and the very poorest are disproportionately affected. The police and courts are weak and unresponsive. Interventions that are framed around the institutions are limiting in approach. The project will adopt a people centred approach to meet the needs of women, children and the very poorest people locally deprived of security and justice by ensuring that data and analysis has a sufficient people focus and supporting the seekers of security and justice to claim responsive and accountable service provision. This will be supported by activities to further the realisation of gender and youth representation in rule of law institutions and mechanisms.

<sup>1</sup> The project was designed to strengthen foundations for peace by creating platforms for youth dialogue, rehabilitation and construction of key community infrastructure and fostering positive economic and social interdependencies between youth, IDPs, returnees and host community members. With the total funding of US\$3 million from the UN Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP implemented the project together with IOM and completed it in 2018.



The impact of conflict-related trauma on communities—particularly survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and their families is devastating. There is a need for data that illuminate experiences of multiple adversities and intersectionality, and how these interact as risk factors for mental distress in emergencies, particularly for the most vulnerable. In response, the project will embed psychosocial support as part of the comprehensive package of services SGBV survivors can receive through the Justice and Confidence Centres.

Additional lessons from the implementation of the complementary projects mentioned above will also be considered, for example modalities of engagement with traditional leaders, armed youth and other excluded groups for dialogue and involvement in peace-building initiatives.

Among the assumptions for the implementation of the project is that the political and security situation in targeted geographic locations will remain relatively stable with no shocks of a magnitude that can lead to great displacement of populations from the targeted locations and/or completely undermine access to the targeted locations. Among the other assumptions is that state government counterparts (i.e. National and State Ministry of Education) will actively participate in and take ownership of all investment made in infrastructures, capacity development as well as in community policing and access to justice.

#### 9. RECIPIENT ORGANISATIONS / IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:

**UNDP:** UNDP contributes to poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions and keeping people out of poverty, as well as to building resilience to crises and shocks, to safeguard development gains. Through its programme, UNDP supports South Sudan's national and sub-national actors to rebuild a culture of rule of law and human rights respect supported by just institutions to enable sustainable peace and development. UNDP supports national partners to address security and justice through a human rights-based approach, to nurture public participation and trust, and to expand access to justice and ensure community security, especially for women, youth, persons with disabilities, marginalized groups and displaced communities. An important part of this work is reforming laws and building capacity of justice and law enforcement institutions to become inclusive and accountable.

The linkages between this project and the WFP-UNMISS Community Violence Reduction initiative offer an opportunity to implement a comprehensive package of support to coherently address people's vulnerability before, during and after peaks of violence in Jongeli and GPAA using the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus. UNDP will use its active presence, programming experience, partnerships, and understanding of the local context to collaboratively implement activities supported through the RSRTF.

**UN Police (UNPOL):** UNPOL works to protect civilians by providing a safe and secure environment for South Sudanese people who have fled violence and sought sanctuary at Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites with the aim of ensuring durable peace across the country. Police officers also support efforts to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and to promote human rights by engaging directly with the communities they serve. To build the capacity and effectiveness of the South Sudan Police Service and other national law enforcement agencies, UNPOL provides technical assistance and advice in line with human rights principles and international humanitarian law. UNPOL also conducts community policing exercises to strengthen community involvement in crime prevention and to build partnerships with the people they are here to serve.

#### 10. MONITORING & EVALUATION:

*Refer to supplementary guidance document: RSRTF Monitoring & Evaluation Guide and complete Annex A and Annex B below.*



*Here describe how your organization will collect baseline data and monitor the implementation, progress and achievements of the project.*

The project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be based on the Results Framework and in accordance with UNDP, programming policies and procedures. The project will carry out a baseline and end line evaluation to document project successes and achievement of objectives and complement the baseline will be carried out. To this end, the project will use quantitative and qualitative indicators to gauge whether the communities are becoming more secure and stable. To measure the quantitative indicators, project partners will use their activity reports or rely on administrative and beneficiary records to build and give a clear measure of things that are equally numerically comparable of the same activities at different times. Qualitative Indicators will be used to capture the change brought by the project that are better captured by a qualitative indicator than a quantitative one. Whether justice personnel express an increase in knowledge in a technical skill, or communities feel safer due to improvements in police presence and community policing can be assessed in qualitative terms. Program based information that can be obtained from on-site collections in communities and among target beneficiaries through focus group discussions, observation, surveys with participants before and after training and other activities aimed at a behavior change will be tracked. The combined use of quantitative and qualitative indicators will give a more rounded, more holistic view of the situation in Jonglei and GPAA during the project period. All indicators will be disaggregated by gender, youth, ethnicity (to the extent possible) helping the partners to pay special attention to the most vulnerable among other disadvantaged groups and ensure no one is left behind in enjoying peace.

The UNDP dedicated staff in Jonglei/GPPA supported by the M&E Officer in Juba, recruited under UNDP's Access to Justice, Security and Human Rights Strengthening programme will provide technical support and work together and in collaboration with the WFP and UNMISS RoLAS in compiling a comprehensive M&E plan as well as developing data collection tools, (such as questionnaires, focus group discussion (FGD) guides), for collecting baseline data and information about progress. Monitoring of progress against indicators will be done on a quarterly basis for the number indicators and twice per project period for the percentage indicators (indicator monitoring and final evaluation). The project will use tools for qualitative (FGD, KII, observation and document review) and quantitative (questionnaire) M&E methods. The UNDP Security Sector Specialist currently stationed in Jonglei and GPAA, will undertake most of the collection of primary data with the assistance of the above referenced M&E tools, and further contribute to the collection of impact stories arising from the project. The M&E Officer will field regular trips to Jonglei and GPAA to support the collection of qualitative data/information.



11. RISKS & MITIGATIONS

Using a Risk Analysis Risk Reduction matrix, identify potential threats (any event that can affect staff, programme and/or reputation) that might affect the implementation. List indicators signifying the increasing chance of realisation of the identified threat, and the external and internal points of vulnerability that could trigger or aggravate the threat. List the measures to be implemented, both mitigation to prevent the threat materialising and contingency to reduce the impact if it does, explain if the measures are in place or to be implemented. Finally, describe and rate the residual risk for the individuals, the programs and the assets and define if this residual risk is acceptable or not for the organisation.

Threat	Indicators of Change	Vulnerability (Who, What, When, from Whom)	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation and Contingency	Residual Risk after M&C	RR Acceptable? (Y / N)
Increased communal violence	Reports of violent incidents	The potential perpetrators are mainly male unemployed youth. The main potential victims are women and children in non-urban communities.	Factors that may increase the likelihood include the continuation of preventative measures against COVID-19 (such as school closures and travel and trade restrictions), deterioration of the economic situation, and increased unemployment	The issue that is being addressed may deteriorate and require a larger response. Incidents of violence may also impact access of development workers to the affected regions.	The project will support all stakeholders to become more resilient to shocks such as pandemics and macroeconomic setbacks. This is expected to have a ripple effect to the wider community.	The risk will likely not be completely eliminated, but its likelihood and impact will be reduced.	Y
COVID-19	Number of confirmed cases	It is possible that COVID-19 will spread among the target population. Those with pre-existing conditions and the elderly are the most vulnerable to severe complications from COVID-19.	The spread of COVID-19 seems to have slowed down in South Sudan, although this is also linked to the lack of testing and surveillance. Approximately 76 percent of confirmed cases have been asymptomatic, thus having minimal negative effect on the infected person.	In case of a severe increase of infections, some project activities may be halted temporarily. However, it is likely that the activities will go on largely as planned.	All appropriate mitigation measures will be taken, including physical distancing, cough etiquette, hand washing, and use of cloth masks as necessary. The project itself improves WASH services, thus reducing the risk of spread of the disease.	The risk will remain, but to a lesser extent, as access to personal protective equipment and WASH services remains limited.	Y



Climate change and related disasters, such as extreme flooding	Environmental disaster incident reports	In October 2019, South Sudan experienced heavy flooding, affecting over 900,000 persons, approximately half of which in the Jonglei region, including over 100,000 in Pibor alone. This included damage to infrastructure, food security, livelihoods, and WASH services2.	Flooding is expected to occur again during the 2020 rainy season and continue every rainy season with increased voracity.	If unaddressed, flooding can devastate improvement works already done, reversing the benefits of the project or deteriorating the situation further.	The possibility of flooding in 2020 and subsequent years is considered in each stage of project implementation.	The impact of flooding is not likely to be eliminated but instead mitigated. Thus, some setbacks are likely, but their impact will be significantly mitigated.	Y
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2 OCHA, 5 November 2019, [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ss\\_20191105\\_south\\_sudan\\_seasonal\\_flooding\\_update\\_3.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ss_20191105_south_sudan_seasonal_flooding_update_3.pdf)



## 12. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (Max 200 wds)

UNDP will manage the implementation and coordination of the project under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) in close collaboration with the designated counterparts at the local government and within communities. Under DIM, UNDP will act as the implementation partner for this proposal together with UNMISS-UNPOL and is designed to emphasize and ensure local ownership of the activities and results. The UNDP Program Manager for the Rule of Law will be responsible for the day-to-day management, supported by technical staff in the delivery of activities. The technical staff comprise a Security Specialist and national Rule of Law Officer in Bor who will be funded through the RSRTF, an Engineer and M&E officer based in Juba and funded through the Access to Justice, Security and Human Rights strengthening programme.

To ensure impactful results, UNDP will work in close collaboration and partnership with relevant UNMISS divisions and sections, including HRD, UNPOL and ROLAS. UNDP will seek to compliment the larger Community Violence project to ensure that aligning efforts enhances each other to improve the beneficiaries experience. The coordination arrangements for this project will ensure coherence within the RSRTF Jonglei Area Reference Group and coordination structure under the lead agency WFP. The UNDP Security and national Rule of Law Specialists in will be members of and participate in the Area Reference Group. The Security Specialist will also participate in the Community Violence Reduction Project Board to ensure linkages in the implementation of the project with the interventions carried out by other relevant stakeholders and actors, and facilitate effective and accountable interventions by sharing information, coordinating technical and financial assistance, and creating vertical and horizontal linkages with government institutions and non-state actors.

To UNDP will actively participate in other coordination forums and programme spaces relevant to the project. As projects reports are produced, UNDP will distribute them to ensure that other implementing partners and relevant governmental and non-governmental organisations are kept up to date with the progress and challenges. UNDP will invite these partners to undertake joint field trips to the counties and locations where possible to ensure coordination and synergy in project implementation. For funds that will be transferred to implementing partners through Micro Capital Grant Agreements, auditing will follow the normal procedures required of those grantee organizations.

## 13. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY / EXIT STRATEGY:

Together with UNMISS-UNPOL, UNDP will ensure a successful exit strategy and the overall sustainability of the project. Specific considerations to achieve will include:

- Enlisting the commitment of the leaderships of rule of law institutions on the strategies to ensure local government ownership of the activities. This will secure the political will and commitment of national authorities to gradually take on the initiatives both administratively and financially. Advocacy for inclusion of the activities into the state development plans will therefore be crucial.
- The project is informed by and aligned to the local people's needs and aspirations for peace. It will continuously engage the primary beneficiaries throughout the implementation process including through the consultations within the first three months to establish baselines. Continuous involvement of the beneficiaries to be aware of their experiences will ensure that community needs remain at the centre of activities in which they will be enlisted to actively participate in.
- Measures will be implemented through existing rule of law institutions and CSOs which will remain in place long after the project has ended. The project will not create new and parallel structures, which would be unsustainable in the long run. Rather activities will be implemented using existing structures that work. As the program begins to achieve initial results, it is hoped that the rule of law institutions will be incentivised to pursue and implement these reforms.
- The project will ensure transition of knowledge with the objective of long-lasting impact. Key stakeholders, including the representatives from formal and informal justice and security institutions, will



be equipped with enough capacity to ensure the work can continue after project completion. The primary and secondary beneficiaries, including female community paralegals, will provide life lasting skills that will contribute to local economies.

- The people of Jonglei and GPAA are expected to witness tangible improvements in the performance of justice and security institutions. Its incremental and snowball effect on stabilisation within communities should lead to public confidence in and a pressure on the state government and traditional justice institutions to deliver services.

## ANNEX A: IMPLEMENTING AGENCY PROJECT PROPOSAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RESULTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	INDICATOR MILESTONES
<b>RSRTF OUTCOME 3: (ACCOUNTABILITY &amp; RULE OF LAW)</b> Justice sector actors are more effectively delivering justice, even in areas with previously limited or no judicial infrastructure.	Outcome Indicator 3a: ST8/RSRTF: Number of people who have gained access to justice/dispute resolution mechanisms disaggregated by gender	Project Report	2021: 150 2022: 100
	Baseline: Target:		
<b>Output 3.1</b> Rule of law, justice and policing services are strengthened	Output Indicator 3.1.1: OC3.1/RG 1.4.3 Number of individuals provided with legal aid services disaggregated by gender	Project Reports	2021: 250 2022: 150
	Baseline: Target:		
	OC3.2/RG 1.4.4 Number of SGBV survivors benefitting from victim redress mechanisms, including on transitional justice.	Project Reports	2021: 70 2022: 50
	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.1.2: OC3.5 Number of justice chain actors trained disaggregated by gender and type of support/training (police, prosecutors, prison and judicial personnel)	Project Reports	2021: 150 2022: 100
	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.1.3 OC3.3 Number of justice sector facilities (traditional and formal) constructed, renovated, and/or equipped		2021: 4 2022: 3
	Baseline: Target:		
	Output Indicator 3.1.4: OC3.6/RG 1.4.2 Number of police and community relationship committees established and operational at community level (along county borders and hotspots)	Project reports	2021: 6 2022: 4
	Baseline: Target:		

*List of activities*

- Carry out a baseline survey in collaboration with justice and security actors and UNMISS to inform targeted responses and define baseline.
- Renovate the Bor Central Prison to mitigate security risks arising from prisons escapes and Female Wing with official capacity for 45 women prisoners



- Construct/Upgrade 5 Police Posts in Gadyang, Werynyol, Pajut, and Pierri to increase police presence including 1 SPU to serve 145 women and children annually
- Re-establish presence of judicial and legal actors through the deployment, equipping and retooling the Legal Administration Offices and A-Court, B-Court and High Court in areas with prevalent crime
- Train 200 Police officers and 100 Prison personnel absorbed from the army on democratic policing and prisons management as well we crime trends driving conflict in Jonglii and GPAA
- Establish 5 Justice and Confidence Centers and train 50 female community paralegals from 5 counties (Bor, Twic East, Duk, Pibor, Fangak) to provide legal aid and referral pathways to support services for 400 victims of crime including SGBV survivors
- Establish and operationalise sustainable 10 PCRCS in Gadyang, Pajut, Werynyol, Pierri and Jalle ensuring the inclusion of youth and women
- Sensitize 500,000 members of the communities on alternatives to conflict resolution than armed attacks to help reduce crime related to intercommunal conflicts and cattle rustling.
- Strengthen traditional courts including establishing a customary court in Gadyang comprising of representatives from all the four ethnic groups to resolve cattle rustling disputes
- Recruit a national Rule of Law officer

## ANNEX B: M&amp;E PLANNING TEMPLATE

Indicators	Type of indicator	Indicator description	Data source	Baseline	Target	Frequency	Responsible party	Progress												
								Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022						
Indicator 3b:	Outcome	<i>Decrease in number of persons subject to prolonged or arbitrary detention.</i>	Project reports, court and police reports	0	75	Quarterly	UNDP										50			25
Indicator 1	Output	<i>Number of individuals provided with legal aid services disaggregated by gender</i>	Project reports	0	400	Quarterly	UNDP													150
Indicator 2	Output	<i>Number of justice chain actors trained disaggregated by gender and type of support/training (police, prosecutors, prison and judicial personnel)</i>	Attendance reports	0	250	Quarterly	UNDP													100
Indicator 3	Output	<i>Number of justice sector facilities (traditional and formal) constructed, renovated, and/or equipped</i>	Project reports	0	7	Quarterly	UNDP													3
Indicator 4	Output	<i>Number of police and community relationship committees established and operational at community level (along county borders and hotspots)</i>	Project reports	9	10	Quarterly	UNDP													4

## ANNEX C: WORKPLAN

Provide a month by month workplan indicating anticipated implementation start and completion of activities.

RSRTF OUTCOME 3 - 4 OUTPUT ACTIVITIES	OCT 2020	NOV 2020	DEC 2020	JAN 2021	FEB 2021	MAR 2021	APR 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2021	JUL 2021	AUG 2021	SEP 2021	OCT 2021	NOV 2021	DEC 2021	JAN 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2022	APR 2022	MAY 2022	JUN 2022		
1.1.1																							
1.1.2																							
1.1.3																							
1.1.4																							
1.1.5																							
1.1.6																							
1.1.7																							
1.1.8																							
1.1.9																							



