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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** South Sudan

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual**

**YEAR of report:** 2021

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| --- | --- |
| **Project Title: Gender mainstreaming in Security Sector Reform**  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** | |
| **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:**  **UN Women 2,800,000 (Convening Agency)**  **UNDP 1,700,000** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 29/03/2020  **Project end date:** 29/03/2022  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** YES | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UN Women $ 2,800,000  UNDP $ 1,700,000        $        $  Total: $ 4,500,000  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 4,185,000.00  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:  1,039,452.78$ | |
| **Project Gender Marker: Gen Marker 3**  **Project Risk Marker:**  **Project PBF focus area:** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: UN Women and UNDP  Project report approved by:  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: | |

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

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

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

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

* To ensure that the security sector interventions are informed by the security needs and priorities of women and girls, the project is currently reviewing bids from interested research firms to conduct a joint gender-security needs assessment and gender analysis of the security sector in the 10 states and the three (3) administrative areas. The recruitment is in its final stage of awarding the selected firm with a contract. This assessment will identify the gaps and produce a gender analysis of current existing security sector laws and policies. The findings will form a critical basis for the development of the National Action Plan on Gender and Security Sector Reform (SSR).
* The security sector institutions especially the Self Defense Team enhanced its capacities to ensure that gender is mainstreamed across the activities of the institution through the technical support of the National Gender Advisor who is recruited by UN Women. The National Gender Advisor is responsible for conducting trainings for women in the organized forces on developing female networks; supporting strategies on increasing the number of women in the ranks of the organized forces; providing technical gender expertise in the development of a revised defense policy; supporting the collection of data (rank/file) and deployment of women within the organized forces; supporting the review of policies where the absent of developing measures on addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) within the organized forces.
* Three (3) gender sensitivity trainings of uniformed forces to mainstream gender in the SSR were conducted with UN Women’s support in Rumbek (F15, M17), Kuajok (F15, M20) and Bentiu (F11, M20) which makes a total of 98 (F41, M57) participants. These trainings have drawn participants from Peoples’ Defence Force, National Security Service, South Sudan National Police Service, Prisons Service, Wildlife Service, and Fire Brigade (Civil Defence Force).

UN Women has partnered with 11women led implementing partners from the civil society organization (CSO)[[1]](#footnote-1) to implement activities of gender mainstreaming in the SSR in the 10 states[[2]](#footnote-2) and 2 administrative areas. The CSOs have convened community dialogues on SSR, trained the security sector forces at community levels on gender –sensitivity sector reforms.

* UN Women has facilitated 18 community dialogues in 14 payams[[3]](#footnote-3) through its implementing partners. As a result of these dialogues and trainings, there has been increased awareness on the role of the police and military in the community as the police has reported increased registration of cases on GBV and other crimes by the community, the people now freely approach the police. Organization for Peace and Relief Development a partner organization in Eastern Equatoria State has supported the establishment of a fully operational GBV support desk at the police in Torit and also stationed a focal person that they are supporting.

In Aweil, Magwi, Rumbek and Mundri West County 17 women groups consisting of 171 women were trained to effectively participate in reporting of insecurity and human rights violations, including all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spaces.

UNDP partnered CSOs: six (6) CSOs implementing community policing through the formation of Police Community Relations Committees (PCRCs) and nine (9) CSOs to implement community dialogue in conflict hotspots are operationalized in selected locations. UNDP, together with the CSOs, established and operationalized 41 PCRCs since project inception and conducted 30 community and security personnel dialogues in conflict hotspots.

UNDP established a cohort of women leaders to streamline gender reporting in SSR process from state to national level. UNDP, in collaboration with National Transformational Institute of Juba University (NTLI), provided standardized TOT training for 20 women leaders on SSR for effective reporting of women’s rights issues. The participants are formed in the 10 states and founders and members of different CSOs, Chairladies, Deputy Chairladies, Directors, Coordinators, Team leaders and members of the women groups. At the end of the training, participates drafted state specific action plan to cascade the training to women groups for joint advocacy and reporting of state women human right issues. Additionally, UNDP partner CSO, Eve Organization, conducted community sensitization on gender responsiveness of the security sector and the provision on Chapter two of the revitalized agreement and reached 368 people (F340, M28) in 12 locations[[4]](#footnote-4).

UNDP’s project team has also concluded the implementation of the mentorship sessions across the ten states and Pibor Administrative Area. While the gender-sensitivity trainings for the various sectors of the uniformed forces have been concluded in Western Equatoria State (Yambio), and Western Bal el Ghazel (Aweil) and dialogue sessions in Central Equatoria State.

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

* Coordinate a joint gender-security needs assessment and gender analysis. Review and respond to results of the joint gender-security needs assessment and gender analysis.
* Facilitate four (4) dialogue, learning sessions and build capacity of security forces and civilian populations on gender responsive and inclusive security services at national and community levels.
* Roll out 10 community sensitization meetings on the SSRs, the expected institutional and legal reforms and how reforms can be made more gender responsive and inclusive to improve individual and community awareness.
* Conduct seven (7) community dialogues/role play exercises to raise awareness on how to report and handle cases of insecurity.
* Train eight (8) women's groups/CSOs to effectively participate in reporting of security and human rights violations, including all forms of violence experienced by women and girls.
* Conduct Gender Sensitivity trainings to the uniformed forces in the remaining states and administrative areas.
* Facilitate dialogue, learning sessions and build capacity of security forces and civilian populations on gender responsive and inclusive security services at national and community levels in Rumbek, Torit and Malakal.
* Establish and operationalize 21 police-community relations committees in conflict hotspots ensuring equal and representative inclusion of young women and women in these committees*.*
* Conduct joint community mobilization and reconciliation initiatives between the security sector and civilians in Rumbek, Aweil, Malakal and in all clusters through radio

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

On a societal level, the project has contributed toward increasing women's participation in community-based policing platforms. The intentional inclusion of women’s voices to be heard in the PCRCs have led to more effective solutions to be found, for safety to be both inclusive and sustainable, and building trust between communities and the police. Because women have their specific needs and experiences that caused mainly by harmful gender norms, women have a different understanding of safety and security issues affecting the communities in which they live and a different perspective of the crime that occurs within their communities as opposed to men counterparts. The general security in communities has improved with women reporting an increased sense of security as they carry out their daily activities including collecting firewood in the forests as the watch groups remain vigilant.

The South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) officers and community members have also benefitted from the Community policing training. More women are informed of their rights and the channels to address their security concerns. Further, women are involved in decision making of safety and security discussions at the community level.

On an institutional level, justice actors from the Police Special Protection Units (SPUs) especially women have been empowered to address GBV cases through a survivor centred approach while collaborating with the relevant institutions. For example, in Rumbek there were male only investigation teams. This was attributed to the low literacy levels among the women. Following the training, the project advocated for women to be deployed and work alongside the male teams, 10 women trained under the project are currently benefiting from the on-job training from the male counterparts. The referral system was strengthened further with SPU having formed a link- with the GBV cluster team under the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to refer survivors.

In Pibor the police and the national prison service agreed to let the female officer handle female cases as a result of the gender sensitivity training. Initially the female officers were placed in roles that directly could not help the female personnel; however, after the training there are two female police officers dedicated to only handle the female cases. The police have also organized a public outreach activity in Pibor town, encouraging females to apply for positions that did not happen before the project.

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

UNDP implementing partner, Community Initiative for Partnership and Development (CIPAD), conducted eight (8) community and security sector dialogues in Aweil Center, East and South Counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeGS) and reached 300 (F152, M148) peoples. Further the CIPAD conducted joint Security forces and civilians cleaning exercise to increase collaboration and reconciliation and reached 246 (F96, M150) in Mapier and Aweil town. The major challenge on improving gender responsiveness of the security sector identified during the consecutive dialogue was low participation of women in security related activities in their location. The low women involvement hampered the flow of gender specific information as women are more suited to get and channel women specific security concerns to security sectors. After series of dialogues between security providers and community members, Aweil East County Police Authority took a lead to include women in the planned recruitment request to be sent to State Police Authority. The request was approved by the State Police authority and the Inspector of Police in Aweil East, Deng Chier Akuei, reported that 20 among the 31 recruited police officers on the 4th week of June 2021 were women. One of the new recruits, Aman Baak is practicing investigation of cases of female offenders at Wanyjok police station which was entirely male dominated position and she said, “it is now a month since I was assigned to this position and I am happy on getting this opportunity and serving women”.

UN Women through its 11 implementing partners has reached the communities through different engagements like community dialogues and training that brought forth positive changes on increased interest and involvement of women in the SSR. The women are being empowered to voice and assert their rights to protection while security intuitions continue being equipped to realize community security needs in an inclusive and gender responsive manner. “Women are now considered and given role to play and actively participate in decision-makings and job sharing opportunities compared to the old days when women were not allowed to participate equally with men in any social and/or political activities as it is happening now days due to awareness creation”said Abuk Kuon Kuol , a participant during a community dialogue in Aweil. In Upper Nile Mrs. Lorcia Odok (25), a fire brigade who participated in the training on gender responsiveness and human rights laws, said that the importance of women’s human rights and rights of freedom for all. It was her first time to hear that women had rights not because of their class status, educational status, marital status or tribe. In her entire life, she never heard or believed that women have the right to own property after the departure (death) of the spouse because in Upper Nile and Malakal in particular, the roles of women whether in uniform or not is just to cook food, bear children, take care of the house (family). She encourages the project to extend the initiative not just to her community but to other counties because many of her fellow women are in the same shoe as she is. She encourages their counterpart (men) to realize the importance and raise the voice of their fellow comrades (women) in uniform to understand their worth. In Bor Ms. Nyatar Diew (29), a participant of focus group discussion said, “I can see many things changing from that day our meeting took place in Bor. Women are coming together, interacting with the uniformed forces and the local authorities that was not so much supporting women in security and peace before, is now serious with women security issues in the community, and supporting implementation of all the women issues we agreed during the meeting. As women, we are not forcing but we need this message of women being involved in security to be extended to all payams in Bor County and even to the whole South Sudan because as women we suffer a lot of threats when there is no peace as we are always the target when war breaks out here. We need to be part of the security here and even be given leadership position in security sector to protect ourselves and our children. We sincerely thank Narrative Hub staffs for opening our eyes and the local authorities for listening to many of our complains during the meeting.”

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

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

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**Outcome 1: Outcome 1:** **Security sector interventions are informed by the security needs and priorities of women and girls**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On Track.**

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

The Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Commission has been conducting a baseline survey and assessment on detailed gender-disaggregated information on the numbers, challenges and priorities of women associated with Armed Forces with support of data analysts deployed by UN Women. Over 105 enumerators collected data from across the country and the data analysts are tasked with reviewing the collected data to finalize the survey and assessment to develop a report.

UN Women’s eight (8) partnered CSOs facilitated 19 dialogues and learning sessions to enhance capacity of security forces on gender responsive and inclusive security services. The dialogue and learning sessions focused on synergizing ways that enhance security forces to be more gender responsive and mainstream gender across their services. These dialogues and sessions were conducted in Kajokeji and Morobo reached 100 people (F49, M56), Kuajok reached 60 people (F19,M41), Yambio reached 41 people (F19,M22), Pajok reached 30 people (F20,M10), Moli reached 47 people (F42, M5), Magwi reached 47 people (F30, M17), Pibor reached 250 people (F84, M91), Rumber centre reached 60 people (F18, M42), Rumbek county reached 30 people (F30), Akobo reached 30 people (F8,22), Bor county reached 60 people (F23, M37).

Nine (9) UNDP partnered CSOs facilitated 30 joint community and security sector personnel dialogues and discussed on the challenges and needs on the gender responsiveness of the security sectors. The dialogue capacitated the participants on the gender responsive and inclusive security services and were conducted in Rubkona Pakur and Dingding reached 60 (25F) community members; Western Bhar El Ghazal, reached 155 (76F) community members; in Maridi, Yambio, Nzara reached 150 (75F) community members, in Pajok, Magwi, Kudo/Torit West reaching 180 (109F) community members; in Pibor, Bor center, Pochalla and Jebel Boma reaching 175 (99F) community members and in Tonga reaching 80 (29F) community members. These dialogues have been critical in understanding the gender-disaggregated security needs that will be critical in developing a knowledge data base to inform the National Action Plan on Gender and Security Sector Reform.

UNDP also facilitated two (2) participatory dialogue and learning sessions and 90 (64F) participants from SSNPS, Fire brigade, civil police, military and NPSSS women, youth and community leaders, civil society organizations and, academia attend the dialogue. Participants were introduced to key gender issues, identifying the security needs and concerns of women and designed an action plan to address them. Community members expressed commitment to utilize the available resources including the community centers to hold monthly discussions to address key security concerns of women and girls. On youth delinquency, participants committed to conduct youth focused outreaches on the rule of law through the PCRC members. The senior security officers present were able to guide the members on what they should do in case such incidences occur again for the officers to be duly responsible for their actions.

UNDP established and trained a cohort of women leaders to streamline gender reporting in SSR process from state to national level. The participants are from the 10 states and founders and members of different CSOs and women group leaders. Participates drafted state specific action plan to cascade the training to women groups for joint advocacy and reporting of state women human right issues. UNDP partner CSO, Eve Organization, conducted community sensitization on gender responsiveness of the security sector and the provision on Chapter two of the revitalized agreement and reached 368 (28M) in 12 locations: Yei (30F), Torit (29F,1M), Yambio (31F,1M), Maridi (28F,2M), Aweil (32F,2M), Wau (27F,5M), Rumbek (21F,9M), Kuajok (29F), Bentiu (33F), Bor (21F,9M), Malakal (29F) and GPAA (30F).

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

The project ensures gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE), and youth inclusion has been in-cooperated during project implementation and deliberately including young men and women in all project interventions. CSO partners[[5]](#footnote-5) with a strong background and experience on working with gender and women’s issues have been selected to support the implementation of the project. Their capacities in gender and women’s issues contribute to the responsiveness of the project on GEWE. One of the CSO partners, Helping Hands is focusing on persons with disabilities and especially on the security needs of women and girls with special needs.

**Outcome 2: Communities are empowered to voice and assert their rights to protection and institutions are equipped to respond to community security needs in an inclusive and gender-responsive manner.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On Track.**

Output 2.1 focuses on increasing community awareness on gender responsive and inclusive security needs.

In an effort of increasing community awareness, facilitate reconciliation with the security sector and creating an enabling environment to discuss gender issues, UNDP conducted 12 Community sensitization meetings on the security sector reforms in 17 Counties[[6]](#footnote-6). The joint community mobilization between the security sector and civilians strengthened capacities of 311 community members (200F, 111M) security personnel, religious and community leaders in targeted communities to promote positive gender/social norms on ending all forms of violence against women. The joint sessions also created a platform to discuss community and security sector personnel grievances thereby improving collaboration. For instance, in Yambio the security personnel raised lack of respecting the law, low participation of women in security interventions, violence and communities’ feeling of animosity on security personnel as the major challenge for their work. Representative of the community members: Woman groups, Youth groups, Chiefs, CBOs and FBOs, on the other hand, mentioned that lack of respecting human right and taking security action under the influence of alcohol, among others, as the major problem, which in turn affected their trust over the sector. Following the discussion, the participants agreed to take a lead to improve the relationship and involve the community, particularly women, on the security sector interventions. UNDP also conducted joint community and security personnel cleaning exercise and youth football matches to reinforce the interaction that reached 1,078 (470F) community members and security sector personnel in the reporting period. The civilians and the security personnel are now more cooperative, civilians easily reach out to the security personnel on cases of insecurity in their communities and the security personnel also responds instantly to the insecurity concerns of the community.

UN Women has facilitated, through its partner organizations, 16 community sensitization meetings in an effort to increase and raise awareness, forge a relationship between the community and the SSR personnel, religious leaders, traditional leaders, youths, CSOs. These meetings were conducted in Mundri East with 40 participants (F16, M24), Mundri West with 25 participants (F18, M7), Torit with 20 participants (F16. M4), Aweil with 40 participants (F22, M10), Apada payam with 20 participants (F13,7), Gunjuer Centre with 20 participants (F11, M9), Ayat East with 20 participants (F13, M7), Gunjuer East with 20 participants (F13, M7), Mariem East 20 participants (F13, M7), Malual North with 20 participants (F13, M7), Malaual West with 20 participants (F13, M7), Malual Centre with 20 participants (F13, M7), Malual Ariath with 20 participants (F13, M7), Kuajok 400 participants (F250, M150), Unity state with 100 participants (F49, M51). These meetings have been paramount in awareness raising on the legal reforms and ensuring that they are gender sensitive. The police in Pibor have changed their strategy after attending the meeting and are now supporting young girls who are forced into unwanted marriages. Currently, the police in Pibor are in custody of three (3) girls for safety. The police also agreed to deploy females on a front desk to manage such cases. This is a significant change because before the training the police turned away a 15-year-old girl who was forced to marry a man way older than her and ran away from home in search for safety at the police. This girl attempted suicide but was saved by the mother.

Output 2.2. focuses on strengthening the capacity of the security sector institutions to improve transparency, accountability, and gender responsiveness of the security sector in line with international frameworks.

A national Senior Gender Adviser recruited by UN Women is supporting the work of the Strategic Defence and Security Review Board and the Ministry of Defence. Key tasks being taken on and to be accomplished by the Senior Gender Adviser include spearheading the coordination of the joint gender-security needs and gender analysis of the security sector, laws and processes. Furthermore, the Gender adviser is supporting the work of these 2 institutions to ensure gender is mainstreamed across the board.

Output 2.3 aims at increasing interaction and responsiveness between local security sector personnel/institutions and women groups to build trust and confidence among them, primarily to be accomplished through the set-up of Police Community Relations Committee (PCRC).

The project continued to improve local level security through PCRC establishment, a community policing initiative that results in collaborative efforts between community members and the local police officials. In this regard, 38 new PCRCs have been established in nine[[7]](#footnote-7) (9) crime hotspots of eight (8) states and Greater Pibor Administrative Area. The establishment meetings were attended by 441 (187F) people. Additionally, 376 (126F) PCRC members were trained on community policing. The PCRCs have conducted meetings and outreaches attended by 19,238 (54% F) people Participants included community members, chiefs, youth leaders and police officers. The PCRC continue to adopt different approaches to bolster security including establishing of neighbourhood watch groups, 24-hour patrols groups, identifying community-based solutions to resolve conflict and facilitate outreaches to sensitize communities and prevent crime.

In an effort to strengthen the quality of services provided by the Special Protection Unit (SPU), 244 (39% F) SPU officer received 39 mentorship and training sessions on the application of survivor cantered approaches during investigations and case management and available referral pathways for reporting GBV related offences at the grass-root level. The sessions were conducted in Nine (9)[[8]](#footnote-8) counties across the 10 states and participants were drawn from police investigators, prison officers, doctors, social workers and GBV Community Volunteers.

Further, UNDP in partnership with Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS) and Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) established and trained three (3) Police Community Relation Committee in Rubkona, Panhiany, Pakur, Dingding and Tonga-Panyikang Payam. The PCRC conducted monthly meeting and they were engaged in local security interventions. The PCRC increased the participation of women in security sector: 45% of PCRC members are women, and in turn makes the security system to respond for gender specific security needs. Prior establishment of the PCRCs, UNDP reached 200 (F88) community members through 6 community outreach meetings between security forces and civilians to avoid the barrier of interaction and improve collaboration. Additionally, 41 joint community mobilization and reconciliation initiatives have been conducted between the security sector and civilians including joint cleaning up of the towns, in 13[[9]](#footnote-9) counties and reached 3,111 community members (F874, M2072, 75 Girls, 90 Boys).

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

Implementation of all activities under this outcome continued ensure the participation of women and women voices and opinions are heard and addressed. The placement of gender advisers is critical in ensuring that key institutions tasked with undertaking the SSR are gender transformative in their approach. The project has ensured inclusion of women and youth in outreaches, trainings and formation of PCRC. Youth were also included in discussions, both young men and young women, and were given a platform to share their security needs and to elaborate their role in enhancing gender in the security sector report. For example, 102 youth were selected for training and mentorship on community policing and as SPU officials.

Implementation of all activities under this outcome ensured the participation of women and men voices and opinions are heard and incorporated in recommendations made. For instance, 45% of PCRC members and 40% of community dialogue participants were women which who channel women specific security concerns to security sector. UNDP also supported the National women Coalition for Peace which conducted 12 dialogues focused on inclusion of gender on security sector reforms. Youth were also included in discussions and represented in the PCRC.

**Outcome 3: Coordination mechanisms among key security sector institutions is improved to address the security needs of individuals and communities in a gender responsive and inclusive manner**

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

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

Output 3.1. Women’s Security Networks linking female personnel within the SSPDF,

Prisons and Police Service are created to advocate internally for gender-responsive

Institutions.

It is anticipated that implementation of the activities will be upon reception of second tranche.

Output 3.2. An Inter-Ministerial Gender and Security Sector Reform Committee is

established that will prioritize gender-mainstreaming across the Security Sector

The activities will be implemented in 2022.

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

**Outcome 4:**

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

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

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

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)  The technical working group continued having regular meetings on implementation arrangements. Implementation was regularly monitored by the monitoring and evaluation specialist. | Do outcome indicators have baselines? No; the intended security assessment is to establish baseline and needs assessment around SSR. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): No  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: An end line survey has been planned in August 2022. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount: None |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500-character limit)* | Due to the Covid- out break in the country, the activity implementations have been delayed. With this, the project has plans of requesting for No Cost Extension for additional 6 months to allow successful completion of implementation. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

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

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

During project conceptualisation by the CSO partners, they factored in the COVID-19 prevention measures at the communities. Out of the funds disbursed to CSO partners, USD 4,788 has been used by the CSOs to provide face masks to the participants, procure hand sanitizers and to produce bar and liquid soap for use in the activities.

$N/A

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

Activity implementation was adjusted following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic to fit the evolving context and restrictive measures in place. All activities were implemented in line with Government issued COVID-19 operational guidelines. For example, adjustments were made to conduct activities with few persons in a socially distanced manner while taking COVID-19 precautions into consideration.

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

Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

Other (please describe):

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

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1:** Security sector  interventions are informed by the  security needs and priorities of  women and girls | Indicator 1.1  **N/A** |  |  |  |  | **N/A** |
| Indicator 1.2 |  |  |  |  | **N/A** |
| Indicator 1.3 |  |  |  |  | **N/A** |
| Output 1.1  A series of knowledge products  that inform gender-mainstreaming  in security sector reform | Indicator 1.1.1  Number of assessment reports produced on  the gender-responsiveness of the various  security-sector institutions through the  project’s support | **0** | **5** | **0** | **0** |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2  Data on the number of women in various  security sector institutions available through  the project’s support | **No** | **Yes** | **No** | **0** |  |
|  | Output Indicator 1.1.3  Number of female security sector personnel  informing assessments | **0** | **200** | **0** | **0** | Plans underway to consult with female security personnel as key informants for the assessment. |
| Output 1.2***A*** National Action Plan on Gender  and Security Sector Reform  anchored in the protection and  participation pillars of UNSCR 1325 | Indicator 1.2.1  A National Action Plan on Gender and  Security Sector Reform | **No** | **Yes** | **No** | **0** | Plans underway for implementation. |
| Indicator 1.2.2  Number of senior level decision makers who  commit to promote gender-responsive SSR | **0** | **5** | **0** | **0** | Plans of implementation are underway. |
| Output 1.3  **N/A** | Indicator 1.3.1 |  |  |  |  | **N/A** |
| Indicator 1.3.2 |  |  |  |  | **N/A** |
| Output 1.4 | Indicator 1.4.1 |  |  |  |  | **N/A** |
| Indicator 1.4.2 |  |  |  |  | **N/A** |
| **Outcome 2**  Communities are empowered to  voice and assert their rights to  protection and institutions are  equipped to respond to community  security needs in an inclusive and  gender-responsive manner. | Indicator 2.1  Outcome Indicator 2 a  Percentage increase of women’s perception  and confidence in the security sector  institutions and personnel to protect them | **TBD** | **TBD** |  |  | Plans to conduct baseline survey are underway |
| Indicator 2.2  Outcome Indicator 2 .b.  Number of community leaders who sign up to  advocate for women’s rights in the security  sector reforms through the project’s support | **TBD** | **70** | **0** | **0** | Plans to conduct baseline survey are underway |
| Indicator 2.3  Outcome Indicator 2 c  Number of gender-responsive laws and  policies adopted by the transitional security  sector institutions | **0** | **2** | **0** | **0** |  |
| Output 2.1  Community awareness on gender  responsive and inclusive security  needs is increased | Indicator 2.1.1  Number of recommendations taken from  grassroots consultations incorporated into the  security sector reforms through the project support | **0** | **5** | **2** | **40%** | Recommendations have been collected from  Grassroots consultations, to be compiled and presented to relevant Security Sector institutions tasked with undertaking reforms. |
| Indicator 2.1.2  Percentage of  community members who report increased  awareness of the need for gender responsiveness  in security sector reforms | **0** | **30%** | **0** | **0** |  |
|  | Output Indicator 2.1.3  Number of community women  consulted/community consultations  undertaken in generating the assessments. | **TBD** | **TBD** | **0** | **0** | The project has partnered with CSOs to implement community dialogue activities. From the community dialogues, 1,504 women were consulted and given an opportunity to make recommendations on how their security needs can be addressed or responded to. |
| Output 2.2  Capacity of the security sector  institutions is strengthened to  improve transparency,  accountability, and gender  responsiveness of the security  sector in line with international  frameworks | Indicator 2.2.1  Number of uniformed forces trained on  gender-sensitivity | **0** | **200** | **432 (F200, M232)** | **216%** |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Security sector personnel and/or transitional  security sector institution members perception  of their increase in understanding of gender  and gender mainstreaming through the  project’s support | **TBD** | **40%** | **0** | **0** |  |
| Output 2.3  Interaction and responsiveness  between local security sector  personnel/institutions and women  is increased to build trust and  confidence among them | Indicator 2.3.1  Number of police-community relations  committees established in conflict hotspots | **TBD** | **24** | **41** | **170%** |  |
| Indicator 2.3.2  Number of joint community mobilization and  reconciliation initiatives between the security  sector and civilians | **TBD** | **10** | **46** | **460%** |  |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1 |  |  |  |  | **N/A** |
| Indicator 2.4.2 |  |  |  |  | **N/A** |
| **Outcome 3**  **Coordination**  **mechanism among key security**  sector institutions is improved to  address the security needs of  individual and communities in a  gender responsive and inclusive  manner | Indicator 3.1 a  Number of advocacy initiatives initiated by the  women’s security networks | **0** | **5** | **0** | **0** | Plans underway for implementation |
| Indicator 3.2.b  Number of initiatives for gender  mainstreaming taken by Inter-ministerial  gender and security sector reform committee | **0** | **2** | **0** | **0** | Plans underway for implementation |
| Indicator 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.1  Women's security networks linking  female personnel within the SSPDF,  Prisons and Police services are  created to advocate internally for  gender responsive institutions | Indicator 3.1.1  Number of established women’s security  sector networks | **0** | **3** | **0** | **0** | Plans underway for implementation |
| Indicator 3.1.2  Percentage of female security sector  personnel confident in their understanding of  gender and the instruments available to  protect civilians particularly women and girls’  victims of violence | **TBD** | **TBD** | **0** | **0** | Plans underway for implementation |
| Output 3.2  An Inter-Ministerial Gender and  Security Sector Reform Committee  is established that will prioritize  gender-mainstreaming across the  Security Sector | Indicator 3.2.1  Inter-ministerial gender and security sector  reform committee established | **No** | **Yes** | **No** | **0** | Plans underway for implementation |
| Indicator 3.2.2  A framework for monitoring gender responsiveness  and implementation in the  security sector institutions | **No** | **Yes** | **No** | **0** | Plans underway for implementation |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 3.4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 4.3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 4.4 | Indicator 4.4.1 |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Charity Aid Foundation, Support for Peace and Development Program, Community Empowerment for Rehabilitation and Development, Africa Life Aid, Lukluk Community Association for Development, Women Aid Vision, Recovery and Access to Commonly Best Optimism, Narrative Hub, Christian Recovery and Development Agency, Organization for Peace, Relief and Development, Community Youth for Development Aid [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Upper Nile, Central Equatoria State, Eastern Equatoria State, Western Equatoria State, Western Bahr el ghazal , Northern Bahr el gahzal , Jonglei, Unity State, Warrap, Lakes state, Pibor, Akobo [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Aweil, Morobo, Kajokeji, Rumbek, Akobo, Bor, Kuajok, Pibor, Yambio, Wau, Pajok, Magwi, Palwa, and Moli, [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Yei, Torit, Yambio, Maridi, Aweil, Wau, Rumbek, Kuajok, Bentiu, Bor, Malakal and Greater Pibor Administrative Area [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. South Sudan Women Coalition: 60 women Organizations and Groups, including women in diaspora such as SSWEN, Crown the Women, NTLI, SSWGA, NaFWN and others. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Yei, Torit, Yambio, Rumbek, Kuajok, Bor, Bentiu, Aweil, Malakal, Wau, Pibor, Abyei Aweil, Bentiu, Lirya, Malakal, Nimule, [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Akon, Aweil, Juba, Kapoeta, Rumbek, Terekeka, Yambio, Yei and Pibor [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Bentiu, Aweil, Bor, Juba, Kuajoc, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit and Yambio. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Maridi, Yambio, Nzara, Magwi, Pajok, Opare, Imuruk, Torit West/Kudo, Katire-Ikotos, Bor Town, Pibor, Pochalla and Jebel Boma [↑](#footnote-ref-9)