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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** SOUTH SUDAN

**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL Report: YEAR of report:** 2022

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| **Project Title:** Breaking the Cycle of Violence (BCV) -rehabilitating justice and accountability mechanisms for the transformation of survivors and perpetrators of violent conflict into change agents for peace  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00117921** | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **RUNO UNICEF (Convening Agency)**  **RUNO UNDP**  **RUNO OHCHR** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 4 October 2019  **Project end date:** 3 April 2022  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** NO | |
| **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):**   * *Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organization* * *Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.* * *For cross-border projects, group the amounts by agency, even where transfers are made to different country offices. You can provide the detail in the attached budget.*  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Recipient organisation** | **Budget Allocated ($)** | **Amount Transferred to date ($)** | **Amount spent to date ($)** | | **UNICEF** | **1,000,000.00** | **1,000,000.00** | **1,000,000.00** | | **UNDP** | **2,000,000.00** | **2,000,000.00** | **2,000,000.00** | | **TOTAL** | **3,000,000.00** | **3,000,000.000** | **3,000,000.00** |   Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: **100 %**  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **The budget templates are to** [**here**](https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/application-guidelines)  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate what percentage (%) of the budget contributes to gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? 900,000 USD (30%) of the total budget.  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to contribute to gender equality or women’s empowerment: **900,000 USD (30%) of the total budget.**  Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women’s empowerment: **900,000 USD** | |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2**  **Project Risk Marker: Medium**  **Project PBF focus area: Rule of Law** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: UNICEF, UNDP, and OHCHR  Project report approved by: UNICEF  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):

The PBF/BCV project has successfully delivered the intended programmatic activities as envisioned in the project document.

Implementation of the BCV project has ended, and currently undertaking the endline evaluation. The implementing agencies led by UNICEF have contracted two consultants to lead the evaluation. The evaluation is in the phase of the finalization of the data collection tools. The evaluation will assess the relevance and strategic positioning of the project to South Sudan’s progressive transformation towards durable peace and sustainable development needs, mainly with a focus on children, youth, and women and private sector development.

All UNDP projects for Outcome 2 were completed in previous quarters of the project. UNDP had planned to procure an expert for developing a reformatory training curriculum, as well as an expert to develop a knowledge base on the nature of crimes by and against children, but the process was halted as funds were not able to be implemented within the cost-extension implementation period.

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):

In response to the widespread human rights violations perpetrated through inter-communal violence, the BCV initiative identified and created survivors’ networks to promote peacebuilding and transitional justice mechanisms in Jonglei and Unity states. Through these avenues – where the war-affected communities were enabled to engage with their subjective experiences on their own terms, the BCV project created and empowered the survivors’ support groups. The groups work in a creative and participatory manner, enabling survivors’ agency and crafting spaces for healing, justice-making, and peacebuilding, shaped by survivors’ own experiences and needs.

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

Further, access to justice for juveniles has been strengthened through a multi-pronged approach relating to the justice sector. Among others, this includes the construction of a completely new detention facility that enables the separation of adult and juvenile detainees in Aweil. Further, policy development and training of judicial actors have bolstered mechanisms ensuring the child's best interest is at the forefront of legal procedures involving children. With an improved capacity to react to the special needs of these vulnerable individuals, the formal law enforcement system is better positioned to engender trust between the state and children – a notable example of this being the strengthened capacity of children to access fair trials through the Juba-based Juvenile Court’s capacity to adjudicate in a child-friendly way.

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

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

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

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

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** On track with peacebuilding results

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

**Output 1.1**: **Strengthened local networks of survivors for peace dialogues with local communities and political elites in the target communities of Aweil, Bor/Pibor, Bentiu and Juba. `**

Eleven (11) survivors' network groups were established with a total of 135 members (108 female represents 80% and 27 males represents 21%). The victims explained their needs for reparation. A list of locations of the 11 groups was also identified. The coalition selected three (3) victims to represent them at a survivor's advocacy workshop held in Juba. During the reporting period, 60 (30 female and 30 male) youth, women, and men in Bor, Pibor, and Bentiu were trained to define victim and witness and the principle of protecting victims and witnesses based on the accountability mechanism under chapter 5 of the R-ARCSS and identification of gaps for the truth-telling process such as the lack privacy/friendly spaces, information, legal aid, protection officers to deal with gender needs, etc.

Further, 90 Participants (45 female and 45 male) in Bor, Pibor, and Bentiu were trained on victims' and witnesses' rights to remedy and their obligation to participate in the CTRH process. 1,500 (845 female and 655 male) in Bor, Pibor, and Bentiu attended psychosocial sessions on trauma and victims of SGBV and trained on how to identify cases related to mental and emotional behaviours. During the period, consultancies on Economic crimes survey and Small Arm Defence groups were accomplished. OHCHR commissioned a Mapping and Documentation Methodology on Human Rights Violations to Support Transitional Justice Processes in South Sudan, whose report named "Mapping the Past for Charting a Different Future" was accomplished.

3,000 (1,469 male and 1,531 female) victims/survivors attended truth telling and reconciliation process sessions.

**Output 1.2: Improved access to justice in the target communities of Aweil, Bor/Pibor, Bentiu and Juba**

In this output, the project trained 60 local stakeholders (30 female and 30 male) in Bor, Pibor, and Bentiu on victim protection and accountability mechanisms at national, regional, and international levels.

Further, awareness creation was undertaken to 3,000 persons (1531 female and 1469 male) in Bor, Pibor, and Bentiu truth-telling, justice, and accountability mechanisms exposed to legal aids services available locally and internationally.

**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 implementation of the BCV considered the impact that violence and conflict have on gender roles, as men, women, boys, and girls as experienced in different ways. During the training in Pibor, Bor, and Bentiu, gender was used to explain different learned identities associated with masculinity and femininity. Men, women, and children experience and are affected by armed violence in different ways. Sixty (60) women and community leaders (30 female and 30 male) were trained on gender sensitivity protection measures, and the need to provide gender sensitivity space for women and men was discussed.

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

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

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

In response to the increasing incarceration of children in Aweil, UNICEF has partnered with Alight, a CSO in Aweil, to implement a range of initiatives to protect children better. A key output under the partnership is for “Children and adolescents in conflict with the law have access to holistic and comprehensive social development and economic strengthening services (Justice for Children),” of which diversion is a key component. A model for a diversion programme in the town of Aweil, Northern Bahr El Ghazal State (NBGS). The model is non-residential and family-focussed, designed to ensure that the children within the Diversion Programme continue to live with their families while receiving services from the reintegration and rehabilitation Programmes. The proposed programme aimed to address the needs of children in conflict with the law and at high risk of coming into conflict with the law; address the child’s offending behaviour in a holistic manner; reduce re-offending; and support the sustainable reintegration of the juvenile in the community. Diversion is an essential part of a child-friendly justice system. There are many reasons that diversion should be prioritised ahead of formal criminal justice proceedings.

Diversion “prevent (s) stigmatization of a child which may occur through contact with the criminal justice system and exposure to the criminal proceedings cause harm to children. Being involved in criminal proceedings stigmatises the child and leads to a negative view of him or her in the family and community. This can limit their chances of becoming responsible adults. Diverting the child away from formal justice proceedings prevents these negative effects. Finally, diversion “promote[s] the reintegration of the child into the family and community”. Detention hampers the child’s development and hinders his/her reintegration into society. Formal criminal proceedings interrupt the child’s school or other training and development opportunities and are likely to negatively affect the child’s chances of rehabilitation and future success. By diverting the child from formal justice proceedings, the child can remain in his or her community and start the reintegration process.

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

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

**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 the outcome level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1: The engagement of children and youth in the target communities of Aweil, Juba Bor/Pibor and Bentiu in dialogue and trust building mechanisms has increased and leads to a reduction in violence and conflict**. | **Indicator 1.1 a**  # of local youth networks operational to promote peaceful resolution to conflicts in the target communities of Aweil, Bor, and Bentiu. | 0 | 2 | A network of survivors’ youth groups established.  Members of survivors’ groups received training. | 11 survivors’ network groups established with a total of 135 members (108 female = 80% and 27 males = 21%). | Better collaboration and partnerships with CSOs working with victims and develop a better understanding of the victim population in Bentiu town through monthly outreaches and focus groups discussions |
| **Output 1.1**  Strengthened local networks of survivors for peace dialogue with local communities and political elites in the target communities of Aweil, Boar, Bentiu and Juba | | **Indicator 1.1b**  # of conflict resolution initiatives registered to deal with the conflict and related trauma. | 152, with each location averaging 30 initiatives  83/150=55.3%  Female=46.8% | 4 (at least four initiatives supported (instigated by local networks) | Coaching, counselling, and psycho-social support to victims/survivors of human rights violations, including victims of SGBV to enable them to testify | 6 initiatives supported in Bor, Pibor and Bentiu | Partnership with local NGOs with specialization in psychosocial-social services |
| **Indicator 1.1c**  # of victims/survivors engage in truth telling and reconciliation process. | Baseline: 83/150=55.3%  Female=46.8%  Male =64.4% | Target: 100 (at least 100 victims/survivors (min.30% female) to engage in truth telling and reconciliation process) | Coaching, counselling, and psycho-social support to victims/survivors of human rights violations, including victims of SGBV to enable them to testify | 3,000 attended (1,469 male and 1,531 female sessions on truth seeking priorities |  |
| **Output 1.2**  Strengthen the capacity of survivors and perpetrators to engage in truth telling and reconciliation | | **Indicator 1.2.1**  # of training sessions conducted to sensitize the consequences of conflict and violence on children and youth to local communities, CSOs and influential actors. | Baseline: 109, or 21 per location. | 18 per location | Training /workshops with external experts organised to enable exposure to similar processes in other countries.  Trainings on their rights, accountability related issues, leadership and other identified issues organized | Five (5) training sessions to a total of 24 peace mobilizers 8 (5 Males, 3 Females) on the general content of RTGoNU and transitional justice systems | Inaccessibility in most parts of Pibor due to floods. Delays in approval of No Cost Extension (NCE) for the grantees. |
| **Output 1.3**  Improved access to justice in the target communities of Aweil, Bor, Pibor, Bentiu and Juba | | **Indicator 1.3.1**  **#** of children and youth having access to at least 1 justice services consistent with the best interest of the child and youth | 150  Female =77  Male=73 | 500(min 40% female) | **300 (min40%female** | 1183, of which 604 children (184 girls) and 528 adults (289 females | This target fell sort of achievement because the implementation of tasks with civil society organizations was delayed due to CoVID-19 restriction at the onset of the implementation and delayed formation of State Governments following the delayed formation of the revitalized transition Government of unity at the national level. |
| **Indicator 1.3.2**  number of children and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) accessing case management services including psychological support, familytracing and referrals | **112**  Female =39  Male=73 | **100 (min.**  **30% female** | **70 (min 30**  **% Female** | **951 children (54.6 females)** | This target fall sort of achievement because the implementation of tasks with civil society organizations was delayed due to CoVID-19 restriction at the onset of the implementation and delayed formation of State Governments following the delayed formation of the revitalized transition Government of unity at the national |
| **Outcome 2**  **Target** **communities in Aweil, Juba, Bor, Pibor and Bentiu have enhanced trust in the formal law system leading to social contract between the state and its children** | | **Indicator 2.1**  Percentage of public satisfied with the legal aid services provided by Government in the project target locations | TBC with the result of the initial assessment | **Increase of 2%** | **0%** | **0** | This indicator result is attributed partially to the project with South Sudan Law Society envisaged to support establishment of legal aid scheme for juvenile in Juba as a pilot started with the hope to scale up in other locations in South Sudan. The activities for establishment of the legal aid scheme include (1) comparative studies of legal aid schemes in selected African countries to draw lessons and inform the establishment of the legal aid schemes. The project did not accomplish beyond the legal aid scheme document developed. |
| **Indicator 2.2**  Public perception of a fair trial**:** level of confidence that you will receive a fair trial if you were charged of committing a criminal act/delinquency ‘in the project target locations **(disaggregated by age and sex)** | **50% female = with the result of the initial assessment** | **Increase of 2 %** | **Increase 0** | **0** | The project did not progress on this activity and envisaged that the end of the project evaluation would capture findings on the indicator. |
| **Output 2.1**  Fair trials/detention provided for children and youth of the target communities in Aweil, Juba, Bor, Pibor and Bentiu. | | **Indicator 2.1.1**  # of children that received legal aid and representation support. | **0** | **500 (30% female)** | **500** | **165 (13 percent female)** | Challenges with the initial choice of implementing CSO understanding activity led to a change in implementing partner. The number reflected herein includes results from both partners. |
| **Indicator 2.1.2**  # of community-based policing and community relations Committees (PCRCs) established and operational | **9** | **22** | **13** | **25** |  |
| **Output 2.2**  Enhanced capacity of justice actors in Aweil, Juba, Bor and Bentiu. | | **Indicator 2.2.1**  # of judges, prosecutors, police and prisons officers and socialworkers demonstrate increased knowledge on juvenile justice and inmate care. | **0** | **100 participants (30% female)** | **100 participants (30% female)** | **257 (27% female)** | This relates to the training of the Justice for children workforce. A planned training in Bentiu was planned but did not take place because of flooding. |
| **Indicator 2.2.2**  # of traditional leaders/customary court judges with increased knowledge on children’s and women’s rights and child sensitive justice procedures. | Baseline: 60 traditional leaders benefitted from training. | 90 traditional/customary law judges | **30** | **47 (10 female)** | The training in one of the implementation site (Bentiu) did not take place due to flooding as such targets not achieved |

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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):

**This is final report and so there are no planned tasks for the next six months**

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

There is a human-interest story from the Aweil Diversion Programme that is being implemented through partnership with UNICEF. Kindly find below the link for the human-interest story.

<https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/stories/restorative-justice-ideal-approach-juvenile-offenders>

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

OPTIONAL

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)  Monthly Technical work Group (TWG) as a coordination mechanism to track progress, identify impediments to the project, and devise required solutions.  Alight CSO and South Sudan Law Society were implementing a Diversion programme for children in conflict with the law to submit monthly data and reports.  Government and UNICEF State-level staff take programmatic visits to Aweil to monitor project implementation and provide required technical support. | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes. The baseline survey was conducted in April 2021, and the survey findings was attached as an annex to the June 2021 progress report.  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes. The baseline survey was conducted as mentioned above. on April 202,1, and the survey findings were attached as an annex to the June 2021 progress report. |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): 56,620.00 USD  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: Two consultants (national and international) have been recruited under the leadership of UNICEF. In the next month, the consultants will be able to undertake sampling and data collection, train the field team, consider good research practice and ethical considerations, collect data, analyse, report on preliminary results, conduct follow-up, produce the final evaluation report, and disseminate findings. |
| **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: |
| **Catalytic Eﬀect (non-ﬁnancial):** Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer‐term peacebuilding change to occur?  ***Please select***  No catalytic eﬀect  Some catalytic eﬀect  Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect  Very Signiﬁcant catalytic eﬀect  Don't Know  Too early to tell | If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-ﬁnancial) catalytic eﬀect  Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.  The project encourages the engagement of stakeholders at the state level on issues regarding the promotion of transitional justice and, to some extent, increased community access to information through the use of media. (Example), the radio program. Despite the limitation of funds, the community’s access to information on transitional justice through radio programmes must receive attention and financial support.  Piloting a reparation programme model for victims of atrocities, especially the youth who have expressed a need for vocational skills training on career choice, will reduce cases of revenge killings and SGBV. The formation of victims’ coalitions and linking them to network with human rights stakeholders need to be encouraged. Victims’ coalitions can access information on issues of violation of human rights through collaboration with the traditional court system and the advocacy groups involving civil society organizations.  Transitional justice and the needs of victims for physical, psychosocial, and economic wellbeing have to be enhanced in future funding. |
| **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)* |  |

**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.*

***PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS SECTION IS OPTIONAL***

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

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

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.*)