

Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project

Project Number: 00077970

2016 Annual Progress Report



Emergency Call Centre graduation ceremony for the police in Wau, March 2016

Project Summary

Country: South Sudan

Project Duration: October 2013 – March 2017

Project Budget: US\$26,289,823

Annual Budget: US\$ 6,295,532

Donor	Annual budget US\$
Netherlands	3,697,049
Japan	1,905,850
UNDP	418,694
DfID	153,138
Norway	88,541
Other donors	32,260

Expenditure for reporting period: US\$ 5,249,374.04

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ACRONYMS

ARCSS	Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan
CBO	Community-based organisation
CPD	Country Programme Document
CRA	Compensation and Reparation Authority
CSO	Civil society organisation
CSSO	Civil Service Support Officer
CTRH	Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing
DfID	Department for International Development
DRI	Dialogue and Research Initiative
ECC	Emergency Call Centre
FHRI	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HDC	Humanitarian Development Consortium
HeRY	Help Restore Youth
HRD	Human Rights Division
IGAD	Inter-governmental Authority on Development
IO	In Opposition
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JCCs	Justice and Confidence Centers
JIP	Joint Integrated Police
JLOF	Justice, Law and Order Forum
JMEC	Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
JoSS	Judiciary of South Sudan
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
NJRC	National Joint Registration Committee
NPSSS	National Prisons Service of South Sudan
PCRC	Police Community Relations Committee
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SPIDO	Support Peace Initiative Development Organisation
SPU	Special Protection Unit
SSHRC	South Sudan Human Rights Commission
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
TGoNU	Transitional Government of National Unity
TJWG	Transitional Justice Working Group
TNLA	Transitional National Legislative Assembly
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNPOL	United Nations Police
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VTC	Vocational Training Centre

1 Executive summary

The Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project aims to strengthen the rule of law in South Sudan by supporting rule of law institutions to maintain law and order, enhancing equitable access to justice by the public, strengthening the criminal justice system, increasing security in communities, and promoting and protecting human rights for all. The project contributes to outcome 3 of the Interim Cooperation Framework (2016-2017): “peace and governance strengthened”. Espousing a sector-wide approach, the project strengthens the supply and demand sides of justice services through support to relevant initiatives guided by international human rights standards and principles. In 2016, the project contributed to improved access to justice for vulnerable groups, including women and children, by engaging civil society organisations (CSOs) to organise legal aid and public legal awareness initiatives. Two policy papers on the formation of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) and legislation for the domestication of international crimes were developed with the technical and financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Main project achievements during the year:

Increased access to justice for the citizens of South Sudan with special focus on vulnerable groups and women: 769 (289 female) people accessed legal aid services, while 1,617 (838 female) benefited from legal outreach, awareness raising and training on legal services through Justice and Confidence Centers (JCCs). The increased access to justice has enabled target communities, especially vulnerable groups, to seek redress in respect of various crimes.

Strengthened mechanisms for prompt and coordinated response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV): 221 (58 female) police and 170 (100 female) social workers acquired knowledge and skills on SGBV investigation, sensitisation and coordination for a survivor-centric approach, and handled 161 SGBV cases in Juba, Aweil, Torit and Wau. 1,037 citizens in Juba City received emergency response services through the Emergency Call Center (ECC), and 161 (24 female) police personnel in Wau acquired knowledge and skills in the functioning of the ECC.

Reduced prolonged and arbitrary detention at state level: Rule of law forums contributed to the release of the wrongfully detained, establishing ad hoc mobile courts to review cases of those in detention. 495 (129 female) participants attended 20 rule of law forums, and ad hoc courts led to the release of 169 wrongfully detained in Torit, Wau and Aweil.

Predictability and legislative compliance in the application of customary laws through ascertainties and continuous research increased: Five additional ascertainment studies were completed and a study on the Harmonisation of Customary Laws and the National Legal System in South Sudan finalised, which references the ascertained customary laws of 14 South Sudanese ethnic groups with national legislation. This has resulted in certainty and predictability in the application of customary law in customary courts. The ascertainment studies are a prescribed text in respect of the course on Customary Law at the Juba College of Law.

The operational capacity of key justice sector institutions has improved: Special Protection Units (SPUs) received 161 cases of SGBV survivors and referred them through to medical professionals and legal aid providers. Two hundred twenty-one (58 female) police and 170 (100 female) social workers were trained on SGBV survivor-centric referral response to effectively support SGBV victims in Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau Aweil, and Kuajok. UNDP renovated six SPUs, providing them with solar power, water and toilet facilities, and one new SPU was constructed. The ECC in Juba was expanded with better equipment to able to respond to increased demand for ECC services while the ECC in Wau was renovated.

Two prisons in Juba and Aweil were renovated, and the rehabilitative capacity of Juba Central Prison was improved through expanded livelihoods options for inmates. **One hundred thirty-four (nine female) inmates and 92 (22 females)** National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS) staff graduated from vocational training in eight trades. Sanitation and other facilities were improved in three community aid posts in Juba, including installation of solar power, water supply and construction of toilet facilities, which will enable Joint Integrated Police (JIP) to operate at the community level once deployed. The University of Juba College of Law was equipped with library furniture to improve the learning conditions for students.

Platform for civic voice and engagement on transitional justice created through the formation of the Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG): With support from the project, the TJWG organised an international conference on transitional justice, developed a strategic plan, commenced the development of a transitional justice toolkit and developed public statements and opinion papers. These resulted in increased public awareness and highlighted the crimes of the July 2016 crisis. **Eight hundred eighty-seven (545 female)** community members in Bentiu, Rubkona, Juba, Yei, Thornyror and Pileny increased their knowledge on transitional justice through awareness-raising activities.

The first Universal Periodic Review (UPR) was prepared with UNDP and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Human Rights Division's technical support.

Challenges/issues

In 2016, South Sudan experienced several administrative and security challenges that impacted project implementation:

- The expansion of states from 10 to 28 stretched the already limited government capacity and affected the consistency with which training and capacity development activities could be carried out.
- The July 2016 crisis and subsequent insecurity led to evacuation of most project staff, who returned to Juba in September, and the states in November. This compromised the pace of project delivery.
- The slow and inconsistent implementation of the peace agreement and the frequent changes in political appointments produced inconsistent decisions in crucial areas at senior leadership of rule of law institutions in areas such as the formation, training and operationalisation of the JIP.
- Economic instability and inflation increased the cost of doing business in the country while the limited state budget impacted on the ability of the government to maintain fundamental programmes. For instance, the ECC was unable to respond to some calls due to the fuel crisis and budgetary constraints.

Lessons learned

Key lessons from 2016 that will inform future programming include:

- Facilitating consultations and dialogue is critical to enable the implementation of the Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS).
- Building strategic partnerships with other UN Agencies provides an opportunity to harness specialised skills of the different agencies and the UN Mission.
- Collaboration with CSOs and community-based organisations (CBOs) in areas where UNDP does not have physical presence increased the project's geographic reach.

Total approved project budget for 2016 was \$US 6,295,532. Cumulative expenditure for the period, 1 January to 31 December 2016 was \$US 5,249,374.04 representing a delivery rate of 83%.

2 Situational background

South Sudan marked a critical juncture in moving toward peace and development with the signing of the Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) in August 2015, which paved the way for a new political dispensation, providing for the formation of a power-sharing Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) in April 2016. However, the July 2016 fighting in Juba and continued hostilities across hotspots have seriously called into question the commitment of the conflicting parties to the implementation of peace agreement.

Against the backdrop of a stalling peace process, worsening security and humanitarian context, polarised political space, and economic and development crises, on 14 December 2016, President Salva Kiir initiated a national dialogue *"to end violent conflicts in South Sudan, reconstitute national consensus, save the country from disintegration, and usher in a new era of peace, stability and prosperity"*. To facilitate the national dialogue process, the president appointed a secretariat made up of three national think tanks and religious institutions. On 15 December 2016, the Ministry of Justice appointed a technical committee to lead national consultations as part of the operationalization of the Committee on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) within the framework of the ARCSS.

UNDP re-aligned support to rule of law institutions to facilitate the peace process. Within the broad context of justice reform, UNDP's specific niche lies in supporting justice and related systems so that they work for those who are poor and disadvantaged. Moreover, this is consistent with UNDP's strong commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 16) and the UN-wide Global Focal Point (GFP) for police, justice and corrections arrangement. Empowering the poor and disadvantaged to seek remedies for injustice, strengthening linkages between formal and informal structures, and countering biases inherent in both systems can provide access to justice for those who would otherwise be excluded.¹ UNDP employs a human rights-based approach in its programming, guided by international human rights standards and principles.

The TGoNU is yet to develop its National Development Plan (Strategic Economic Development Roadmap) as provided in the ARCSS. The UNDP Access to Justice and Rule of Law project fits into the *"building an inclusive and democratic society founded on the rule of law"* theme of the ARCSS. Further, the project is aligned to South Sudan Vision 2040² strategic goal of *"building a free, just and peaceful nation"* and the key objectives of (a) *"improving the capacity of the judicial system; (b) promoting respect for the rule of law; (c) building the capacity of [the South Sudan National Police] SSNPS and [National Prisons Service of South Sudan] NPSSS; (d) building the capacity of the kings, queens, chiefs and traditional leaders to effectively administer justice and maintain peace in rural areas."*

The project uses a sector-wide approach to target all the justice and rule of law institutions. The approach aims at increasing overall access to justice from "entry to exit" by focusing on structural and procedural impediments to access. The project addresses both the supply and demand sides of rule of law and access to justice. Involving the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice and Constitution Affairs (MoJCA), Ministry of Interior (police and prisons) customary justice systems and civil society organizations, the project increases the availability, affordability, adaptability and acceptability of justice sector services in South Sudan, capable of serving citizens, with special focus on vulnerable groups and women. UNDP collaborates with UNMISS, other UN agencies and national rule of law institutions, thus enhancing and strengthening vertical and horizontal linkages.

The project has four strategic outputs:

². *South Sudan Vision 2040: Towards Freedom, Equality, Justice, Peace and Prosperity for All. February 2011.*

- Increased access to justice to citizens of South Sudan with special focus on vulnerable groups and women
- Reduction of case backlog and prolonged and arbitrary detention at state level
- Ascertainment of customary laws through continuous research
- Capacity of Police, Prisons, Ministry of Justice and Judiciary strengthened.

The project has increased the capacity of the justice and rule of law institutions, specifically SSNPS, NPSSS, MoJCA and the Judiciary to better perform their functions through training and infrastructure support. Targeted communities are more aware of their legal rights and responsibilities, while vulnerable groups especially women and girls received legal aid services on issues such as SGBV.

3 Progress towards development results

3.1 Progress toward country programme results

a) Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 3: Peace and governance strengthened.

CPD 2017 outcome target	Summary achievements	Status
16 targeted governance and security reforms implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two governance and security reforms implemented <ol style="list-style-type: none"> establishment of the CTRH. domestication of international crimes in the Transitional National Legislative Assembly. 	Ongoing
50% (25% female) of citizens report increased personal safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Community Relationship Committees (PCRCs) have increased safety in communities through community policing initiatives. 	Ongoing
80% of transitional governance mechanisms with the participation of CSOs and the media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society TJWG established. Civil society representatives included on the technical committee of the CTRH. 	Ongoing
Overall		Ongoing

Sixteen targeted governance and security reforms implemented

The project contributed towards the realization of two governance and security reforms. The project supported the MoJCA in developing two policy papers on national consultations and drafting of legislation for establishment of the CTRH, and has supported the training and operational needs of the Joint Integrated Police (JIP).

Fifty-percent (25% female) of citizens report increased personal safety and security

A survey to assess the realization of this target is on-going. However, community policing units are operational, deployed with trained police and community members, and organise regular PCRC meetings. 1,149 (291 female) members of the public were reached through 39 PCRC meetings in eight locations (Juba, Torit, Yambio, Wau, Aweil, Kuajok, Mingkaman and Bor). PCRC meetings have continued to provide a platform for police to respond to local security needs and strengthen community security. There is increased community involvement in managing security because of the police and community engagement through the PCRCs, which has led to a heightened level of reported personal safety and security in these areas.

Eighty-percent of transitional governance mechanisms with the participation of CSOs and the media

Civil society representatives were appointed as members of the technical committee on the establishment of the CTRH. The technical committee will conduct national consultations and draft legislation for the establishment of the CTRH.

b) CPD Output 3.1: Rule of law institutions provide high-quality services to an increasing number of people in South Sudan.

CPD output targets (2016-2017)	Summary achievements	Status
25,000 vulnerable persons (women, men, juveniles) provided with emergency police response services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,037 (4%) citizens in Juba provided with emergency police response services. 	Ongoing
600 persons (50% female) accessing legal aid services, disaggregated by sex.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 769 (289 female) people accessed legal aid services. 	Achieved
	Overall Status	Ongoing

Twenty-five thousand vulnerable persons (women, men, juveniles) provided with emergency police response services

The ECC in Juba responded to 1,037 (4%) citizens with emergency cases including crime, gender-based violence, traffic accidents and medical cases. UNDP provided technical support towards capacity building of ECC responders renovating and equipping the ECC to address the increasing demand for police services among the vulnerable population.

600 persons (50% female) accessing legal aid services, disaggregated by sex

Seven hundred sixty-nine (38% female) indigent members of the public accessed legal aid services through UNDP-supported CSOs. In addition, 1,617 (838 female) benefited from legal outreach, awareness raising and training in legal services through JCCs.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Project Output 1: Increased access to justice to citizens of South Sudan with special focus on vulnerable groups and women.

Indicators	Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary achievements	Status
1.1 Number of persons benefitting from legal aid and legal services.	120 (50% female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 769 persons (289 female) accessed legal aid services. 	Achieved
1.2 Number of police and social workers trained and deployed to SPUs in five states.	Additional 25 social workers and 100 police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 221 (58 female) police and 170 (100 female) social workers were trained in SGBV and deployed to SPUs Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau Aweil, and Kuajok. 	Achieved
1.3 ECCs in Wau and Juba operational.	ECC in Wau established and operational.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juba ECC remained operational. Operationalization of Wau ECC faced challenges due to technical difficulties with the server. 	Partially achieved
1.4 Number of police and community members trained on community policing.	Additional 60 police personnel and 40 community members (30% female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 133 (31 female) police personnel and 163 (41 female) community members trained on community policing in Juba, Torit, Wau, Aweil, Bor, Mingkaman and Kuajok. 	Achieved
1.5 Percentage of police personnel issued with identity cards.	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43.9% of police personnel issued with identity cards to improve administration and personnel management. 	Partially achieved
1.6 Quarterly Crime Statistics Reports published.	Four	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two quarterly crime statistics reports (January to March and April to June 2016) prepared. Following the July crisis, and significantly exacerbated by the deteriorating economic situation in the country, communications between states and centre for the provision of accurate crime statistics did not allow for their production. 	Partially achieved
Overall status			Partially achieved

One hundred twenty persons benefitting from legal aid and legal services

UNDP bridged a service delivery gap by providing legal aid services through JCCs and raised awareness on human rights and obligations within the justice system. Seven hundred sixty-nine (289 female) people who are unable to afford legal services received legal counsel or legal representation in the courts, whilst 1,617 (838 female) people from six states benefited from legal awareness-raising activities conducted by UNDP-supported JCCs. An estimated 82,000 listeners received radio broadcast messages on human rights, in particular the right to fair trials, equality before the law and freedom from torture. Seven CSOs³ received grants to establish JCCs, raise awareness among communities about national legislation, human rights and SGBV, and provide legal aid, counselling and services, with a focus on women and children.

Additional 100 police and 25 social workers trained and deployed to SPUs in five states

Two hundred twenty-one (58 female) police and 170 (100 female) social workers in Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau Aweil, and Kuajok were trained on SGBV survivor-centric referral response to effectively support SGBV victims.

"SGBV cases are rampant here and the UNDP training gave knowledge and skills to police and social workers, which is one of the strongest weapons to fight scourge and rescue vulnerable communities"

- Col. Santino Meny But Kuol, SSNPS Kuajok

There is increased knowledge among the trained police and social workers on responses to SGBV cases and coordination throughout referral paths. All the trained police and social workers were deployed to SPUs.

The SPUs handled 255 cases as illustrated in Table 1.

SGBV Cases						Juvenile Delinquents						Missing Children					
Juba	Yambio	Torit	Wau	Aweil	Total	Juba	Yambio	Torit	Wau	Aweil	Total	Juba	Yambio	Torit	Wau	Aweil	Total
40	-	20	64	37	161	24	-	24	12	30	90	-	-	-	-	4	4

Emergency Call Centers (ECCs) in Wau and Juba operational

The ECC in Juba remained operational during the year and received 1,988 calls and responded to 1,037 (52%) calls, including 76 SGBV cases. Other cases included crimes against the body (771), crimes against property (489), traffic incidents (143) and medical emergencies (404). Only 52 percent of the calls were responded to, largely due to the fuel shortages and SSNPS' budgetary constraints. The PCRC in Gudele collected money from the community to assist the ECC in deploying in that neighbourhood, as it was seen as an essential service by community leaders.

UNDP supported the renovation of the ECC with uninterrupted solar power supply of the ECC structures at Wau police headquarters and five emergency response units in five police stations (Lokoloko, Wau, Mukthar, Krokotongo and Juo), however, activation remains contingent upon the establishment of a technical hub in Juba. One hundred sixty-one (24 female) police officers trained on ECC response in Wau improved their skills in receiving, recording, and responding to emergency calls, while respecting human rights, especially the rights of women and children.

Additional 60 police and 40 community members trained on community policing

One hundred thirty-three (31 female) police personnel and 163 (41 female) community members in Juba, Torit, Wau, Aweil, Bor, Mingkaman and Kuajok received trained in community policing and PCRCs concepts.

³ Civil Society Nzara Human Rights Organisation (CSHRO) in Yambio, Help Restore Youth South Sudan (HeRY) in Aweil, Initiative for Peace Communication Association (IPCA) in Yei and Juba, Organisation for Transformation and Empowerment (OTE) in Wau, Support Peace Initiative Development Organisation (SPIDO) in Torit, Upper Nile Youth Mobilisation and Peace Development Association in Akobo. Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI) is providing legal aid services in Juba.

The trainees emerged from the training with a heightened level of trust and understanding of how to collectively improve community security.

The trained police and community members organized regular PCRC meetings in Juba (5), Torit (2), Yambio, Wau, Aweil, Kuajok, Mingkaman and Bor (one in each location), and reached 1,149 (291 female) people. PCRC meetings enabled police to respond to local security needs and strengthen community security. For instance, in Gudele (Juba) community members reported improved security due to improved coordination with the police. Community members are contributing fuel for the ECC response vehicles dispatched to their community, while the community in Naivasha commended the PCRC night patrol team for its ability to reduce incidents of rape, robbery and burglary in Wau.



Social worker Cecilia Aketch based at Gudele Police Division educating the students about the role of social workers in the police, 8 April 2016.

One hundred percent of police personnel issued with identity cards

In collaboration with United Nations Police (UNPOL), UNDP supported the data verification and identity card issuance process at national and sub-national levels. 43.9% of police personnel (of a total of 32,601) completed the verification process and were issued with identity cards. Police have activated a team to travel to more remote countries to verify and register personnel in the unaccounted-for areas. This exercise is meant to support the Government of South Sudan in proper planning and budgetary allocation for the police department.

Four quarterly crime statistics reports published

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Juba	2,288	2,532	2,750	2,726	2,288	2,728	15,312
Yambio	85	157	100	117	120	121	700
Torit	156	95	114	146	116	137	764
Wau	276	351	387	373	490	490	2,367
Aweil	168	165	133	186	226	240	1,118
Kuajok	111	114	125	157	171	81	759
Rumbek	278	414	259	474	276	423	2,124
Total	3,362	3,828	3,868	4,179	3,687	4,220	23,144

Two crime statistics reports were prepared in 2016, collected from seven locations indicated in table 2. Crime statistics reports provided SSNPS with trends of reported crimes in South Sudan, which in turn have informed the increased in police patrols in the affected areas through analysis by the PCRCs. The reports introduced analysis of completion of investigation of cases, arrested persons, and property lost and those recovered. Of the 23,144 crimes reported from January to June 2016, 6,428 were crimes against body; 12,114 were crime against property; 1,614 were crime against gender and 1,346 related to traffic crimes. The police arrested 12,193 people, and completed investigation of 2,531 crimes, which were submitted to the courts. Due to the July 2016 crisis, the police were faced with severe logistical challenges in compiling crime statistics partly due to the evacuation of UNDP staff from their locations at the sub-national levels. This resulted in the delays in the compilation of crime statistics data.

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Project Output 2: Reduced case backlog and prolonged and arbitrary detention at state level

Indicator	Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status:
2.1 Case Management System for MoJCA, Judiciary of South Sudan	Operationalisation of ICT CMS system in 2 states and HQ (MoJCA, JoSS, NPSSS)	○ 20 (5 female) support staff of the MoJCA from 10 states trained on ICT-based case management	Achieved

(JoSS) and Prisons operational at national and seven states.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> system. o 5 support staff (2 female) who work at the Office of Legal Administration and Public Prosecution in Aweil benefitted from CMS mentoring sessions. o 2015 case management report published. 	
2.2 Percent of recorded cases that are completed.	MoJCA: 65% JoSS: 30%	o 63% of cases recorded by MoJCA were completed.	Partially achieved
2.3 Number of rule of law forums conducted at state level.	48	o 20 rule of law forums were conducted in Aweil, Torit, Wau and Yambio with 495 (129 female) participants.	Partially achieved
2.4 Number of outreach activities conducted at state level.	100	o 49 outreach activities were conducted at state level for 4,066 (1,934 female) community members.	Partially achieved
2.5 National Rule of Law Forum conducted in Juba.	One	o The national forum was not conducted due to changes in senior leadership of key rule of law institutions. Instead, one Justice, Law and Order Forum (JLOF) meeting was held in Juba in November 2016 under the leadership of MoJCA.	Achieved
		Overall status	Partially achieved

Operationalisation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Case Management System (CMS) in two states and HQ (MoJCA, NPSSS), HQ (JoSS)

Access to justice is constrained in South Sudan by significant case backlog from delayed hearings and prolonged and/or arbitrary detention. Underpinning these challenges is inadequate coordination and cooperation between JoSS, MoJCA, SSNPS, and NPSSS. To address these challenges, 20 (5 female) MoJCA support staff and 20 JoSS staff from 10 states and HQ acquired case management and computer skills through a two-week training, while five support staff (two female) at the Office of Legal Administration and Public Prosecution in Aweil benefitted from hands-on computer skills and case management system mentoring sessions.

The mentoring and training sessions increased the skills base in the MoJCA to continue the case management system in Aweil, thereby ensuring sustainability. By the end of April 2016, support staff were proficient in preparing computerised monthly case management reports.

Forty-eight rule of law forums conducted at state level



Rule of law forum in Torit, 25 February 2016.

Twenty rule of law forums were held in Torit, Yambio, Wau and Aweil, with 495 (129 female) participants getting information on access to justice for vulnerable groups, including women and juvenile delinquents, alternatives to detention, prolonged and arbitrary detention, strengthening the administration of criminal justice during conflict, and dissemination of the peace agreement. The forums resulted in the creation of ad hoc mobile courts in Aweil, Torit and Wau which facilitated the release of 169 arbitrarily detained.

One hundred outreach activities conducted at state level

Forty-nine outreach activities were conducted at state level: 18 rule of law outreach activities for 1,617 (838 females) participants and 31 community policing outreach activities, including in schools, for 2,449 (1,096 female) community members. Six school outreach activities were conducted for children. The main topics discussed were SGBV, protection from early marriage, women and children’s rights, criminal justice and protection of vulnerable groups. The effects of the July crisis, including UNDP staff evacuation from the states and internal movements of partners, negatively affected the ability to hold larger outreach activities, hence the target was not met.



One national rule of law forum conducted in Juba

The project did not conduct the national rule of law forum due to the reshuffle of leadership in rule of law institutions. However, the Justice Law and Order Forum (JLOF) was reactivated to ensure cooperation and coordination forum across the justice sector. A JLOF meeting, attended by representatives of the MoJCA, JoSS and Ministry of Gender, was held, in which the leaders of all rule of law institutions pledged to jointly inspect all places of detention to address cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention.

Project Output 3: Ascertainment of customary law through continuous research

Indicators	Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status:
3.1 Customary laws of communities of South Sudan documented.	6 printed and distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 ascertainment studies are in print. Study on Harmonisation of Customary Laws and the National Legal System in South Sudan completed. 	Achieved
3.2 Number of national traditional leaders’ forums conducted.	One	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One national traditional leaders’ forum conducted. 	Achieved
3.3 Number of traditional leaders trained (segregated by gender) on South Sudanese laws, international standards and dispute resolution.	150 (25% female)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 133 (33 female) traditional leaders trained on women’s rights, gender justice and the bill of rights. 	Achieved
		Overall status	Completed

Six customary laws of communities of South Sudan printed and distributed

Five ascertainment studies were printed and distributed. These studies are informed by: i) the critical value of the ascertainment study to the process of harmonising the customary and formal legal systems and the opportunities it presents for aligning customary law with human rights norms; and, ii) the relevance of the ascertainment study to the resolution of conflict.⁴ UNDP considers these two objectives to be most relevant for undertaking ascertainment studies, considering South Sudan’s nascent legal system and conflict-prone situation. A study on the Harmonisation of Customary Laws and the National Legal System in South Sudan, which references 14 ascertained customary laws with national legislation, was completed. A comparative study of the customary laws of the various ethnic groups studied was launched. The ascertainment studies

⁴ Ascertainment of Customary Law in South Sudan: Discussion Paper

are prescribed texts in respect of the Customary Law course under the Bachelor of Laws programme of the Juba College of Law.

One national traditional leaders' forum conducted

The national traditional leaders' forum was conducted, premised on the idea that traditional leaders can improve reconciliation among warring communities. As observed by JMEC, traditional leaders have been effective mediators among communities in the past and can be useful in implementing peace and conflict resolution arrangements.⁵ The forum resolved to commit to promote peace, unity and stimulate co-existence between communities.

150 (25% female) traditional leaders trained on South Sudanese laws, international standards and dispute resolution

One hundred thirty-three (33 female) traditional leaders from Yambio, Torit, Kapoeta, Wau and Aweil acquired knowledge on women's rights, gender justice and the bill of rights as part of UNDP's efforts to support capacity building of customary law officials for effective administration of justice in accordance with relevant laws of South Sudan, international human rights standards and legal principles. Following the training, 16 women have been appointed as traditional authority leaders serving in customary courts.



Female participants celebrate receiving their certificates following the completion of the training for traditional leaders, 9- 13 May, 2016 Aweil.

Project Output 4: Capacity of police, prisons, Ministry of Justice and judiciary strengthened

Indicators	Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary of achievements	Status:
4.1 Existence of alternative to detention mechanism.	Policy/legislation on alternative to detention mechanism drafted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A position paper on amendments to national legislation and other for criminal procedures to reduce arbitrary and prolonged detention in South Sudan initiated. 	Partially achieved
4.2 Number of Prisons renovated.	Three	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two prisons renovated: ○ Construction of chain link fence at Aweil Central Prison. ○ Vocational Training Center at Juba Central Prison renovated and equipped. 	Partially achieved
4.3 Number of inmates provided with vocational training.	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 134 (9 female) inmates and 92 (22female) prison staff graduated from the vocational training in eight trades. ○ 143 (8 female) inmates undergoing vocational training in eight trades. 	Achieved
4.4 Percent of prison personnel registered.	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 15,202 prison personnel in ten states are registered. ○ 41.8% personnel have 	Partially achieved

⁵<http://www.nation.co.ke/news/africa/lgad-to-involve-traditional-leaders-in-ending-South-Sudan-war/1066-3470282-format-xhtml-hfrjrz/index.html>

		completed the verification process and have been issued identity cards.	
4.5 Number of SPUs renovated.	Three	Six SPUs were renovated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Construction of a new SPU, water and sanitation facilities in Malakia Police Station, Juba. o Provision of solar power and electrical works for Northern Division SPU, Juba. o Electric works maintenance in Munuki, Juba. o Renovation of SPU building at Wau Central Police Station and provision of solar power and o Solar power provided for Mukhtar SPU in Wau. o Procurement process initiated for provision of solar power for Malakia and Gumbo police station. 	Achieved
	Five community aid posts established.	Facilities for three community aid posts in Juba (Rock City, Hai Mauna and Gudele) were completed. Works included finishing of incomplete buildings, construction of toilet facilities, and septic tank, solar power supply, provision of water supply/borehole, submersible pump, water tower and tank and chain link perimeter fencing.	Achieved
Overall status			Partially achieved

Three prisons renovated

Two prisons were renovated in Aweil and Juba. A chain link fence was constructed in Aweil Central Prison; while in Juba, existing premises were renovated and expanded. This resulted in improved living standards of inmates and sanitary conditions of prison facilities in line with international standards.

One hundred inmates provided with vocational training

Vocational training for inmates aims to reduce recidivism by imparting technical skills to enable the inmates to earn their livelihoods and facilitate their rehabilitation in society when released. To fulfil this aim, a training programme was designed to influence behavioural change in inmates and provide them with technical skills and knowledge. In this regard, 134 (9 female) inmates, and 92 (22 female) prison staff graduated in eight different vocational trade: carpentry, masonry, electrics, welding, vehicle mechanics, agriculture, hair dressing and tailoring. Fifteen prison staff and nine inmates who graduated in the first batch were retained as co-trainers for the second batch. These trainers are supporting training and production under nine



Prisoners develop their carpentry skills at the Vocational Training Center in Juba Central Prison

instructors and a supervisor from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

The other graduates were absorbed by the prison vocational training centre (VTC), which was registered as a corporate entity, thereby enabling it to sell its products on the market. UNDP gave technical support for financial management of the VTC funds. Provision was made to pay those inmates involved a basic wage for the manufacture of items or provision of services.

One hundred percent of prison personnel registered

To enable the government to allocate adequate resources to pay the prison officers, UNDP and UNPOL has been supporting the verification and registration process of the prison officers. 41.8% of the anticipated 15,202 prison personnel have completed the verification process and been issued with identity cards. The National Joint Registration Committee (NJRC) has been coordinating with states for completion of the process of new verified database.



Minister of Interior Gen. Achuil Tito Madut issuing the first prison ID card to Maj. Gen. William Andrea Lado, Director of Prisons, Central Equatoria State, 25 February

Three SPUs renovated

Six SPUs were renovated to make them functional. The project has been working with SSNPS to prioritise SPUs and get them functioning.

Five community aid posts established

The construction of three community aid posts in Rock City, Hai Mauna and Gudele (Juba) was completed, including chain link fencing, solar power installation and borehole drilled for all three facilities. The purpose of these renovations is to operationalise the community aid posts so as to facilitate communities' access to justice and empower community-friendly policing

services for the voluntary and dignified return of IDPs and refugees to Juba.

Five thousand four hundred Joint Integrated Police trained

The JIP Joint Management Team finalised the following processes for the establishment of the JIP:

- JIP manual was approved by the Joint Management Team and SSNPS leadership
- Standard operating procedures for registration, verification and issuance of identity cards to JIP personnel were finalised
- More than 1,000 JIP personnel both from SSNPS and IO were selected and deployed for training in Rajaf, outside the capital Juba.

UNDP, in collaboration with UNPOL, is supporting the JIP Joint Management Team, which will coordinate the training of JIP and its subsequent deployment in Juba, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu. The training could not be initiated in 2016 due to the July 2016 crisis. However, continued interaction with government counter parts, UNPOL and partners resulted in re-formation of Joint Integrated Police Management Committee. The training is due to start in February 2017.

Additional achievements

Support to transitional justice mechanisms

Building on the global attention generated by the 2015 [Perception Survey on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Healing](#) and the three-day international conference conducted in Juba in November 2015, UNDP supported a workshop in Nairobi attended by 35 participants (nine female) from the South Sudanese diaspora⁶ in January. Participants recognised the importance of combating impunity and addressing the

⁶ http://www.ss.undp.org/content/south_sudan/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/02/05/south-sudanese-diaspora-discusses-

legacy of violence, but expressed concern about the feasibility of transitional justice as provided for in the peace agreement. The outcomes of the international conference on transitional justice in South Sudan were captured in a report, which has been used for advocacy. The African Union Peace and Security Council referred to the report as “very useful.”⁷ In 2016, a coalition of CSOs working on transitional justice, the TJWG, was operationalised to strengthen and coordinate civil society engagement in transition justice.



South Sudanese Diaspora discuss transitional justice in Nairobi workshop on 4 February 2016

With technical support from UNDP, the TJWG positioned itself with government and published four public statements, one open letter and one policy paper for lobbying the government on various issues.⁸ As result, the TJWG has increased its visibility and status and become a reference group on transitional justice in South Sudan. It has been called upon for advice by the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC), UNMISS and other international and national organisations. The TJWG was invited by MoJCA to be part of the Technical Committee for the establishment of the

CTRH, which was a recognition of its technical expertise and national relevance. The TJWG also finalised and launched its five-year strategic plan, which provides a framework for support to the implementation of the peace agreement, and provides interface between international and national transitional justice stakeholders and the official transitional justice process.

Civil society engagement in transitional justice was increased through creating space for dialogue and awareness raising on Transitional Justice. 887 (545 female) persons were reached in Bentiu, Rubkona, Juba, Yei, Thornyor, Pileny and Nyal through 25 public dialogues and video screenings on transitional justice, conducted by UNDP supported CSOs. In Nyal, 2,030 people learned about the three transitional justice institutions provided by Chapter V of the ARCSS during eight church meetings, 837 people were reached during three open-air market meetings, and 10,887 community members were reached during a 10-day awareness-raising campaign that took place at vaccination sites, food distribution points, hospitals and other community areas in Nyal. As part of a media awareness-raising campaign, 12 radio talk shows and four pre-recorded messages about Chapter V of the ARCSS were aired in five languages: Bari, Mundu, Arabic, Dinka and English. An estimated 180,000 listeners were informed about Chapter V mechanisms and the role of community members in promoting transitional justice. Phone callers expressed interest in both the local justice systems and the Hybrid Court, and pointed out that full security should be provided to witnesses. In response to the

Though at first the community did not understand how they fit in the implementation of Chapter V of the ARCSS, by the end of the conflict mapping workshop, the community came to realize the importance of Chapter V and how they fit in. They agreed that, despite the challenges in the political environment, they could still make a meaningful contribution to localized mechanisms for implementing transitional justice.

Assistance Mission for Africa Conflict Mapping report: October 2016

transitional-justice-in-south-sudan.html

⁷ Report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance provided to the African Union Commission and the Transitional Government of National Unity for the implementation of chapter V of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.

<http://docbox.un.org/DocBox/docbox.nsf/GetFile?OpenAgent&DS=S/2016/328&Lang=E&Type=DOC>

⁸ <http://tjwgsouthsudan.org/documents-category/tjwg-publications/>

July 2016 violence, one of the CSOs collected testimonies of atrocities by interviewing 165 people (113 women).

The Inter-Agency Transitional Justice Coordination Group was formed through the financial and technical support from UNDP. The group is composed of UNDP, UNMISS (HRD, Political Affairs Division and Civil Affairs Division), JMEC and the African Union liaison office in South Sudan. The group provides a platform for members to share information on developments related to Chapter V of the peace agreement, identify entry points to influence the transitional justice process, and strategise to ensure that decisions are grounded in the realities of South Sudan. In June 2016, with input from the group, UNDP developed and shared two position papers on best practices on truth and reconciliation commissions and national consultative processes with the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. UNDP provided support to MoJCA to establish a Technical Committee to conduct national consultations regarding the legal framework of the CTRH, including the development of a concept note and terms of reference.

Support to the Universal Periodic Review process

The TGoNU participated in the first UPR in July 2016. UNDP and the UNMISS HRD, under the Global Focal Point on Police, Justice and Corrections arrangement, provided technical and training support to the South Sudan Inter-Ministerial Working Group to strengthen the State reporting and UPR process. UNDP and UNMISS HRD provided training on State reporting and the UPR process to the South Sudan Inter-Ministerial Working Group, and facilitated public consultations on the UPR process for the South Sudan Human Rights Commission-led NGO report and the state report. The consultations led to the production of a well-informed and transparent civil society report, and ensured that civil society representatives were consulted and able to contribute to the State report.

3.3 Human interest story

Vocational Training Centre Testimonials

Akiel Saron (female) of Tailoring Unit: Before I joined this course, we were sitting idle doing nothing in prison. All day I was thinking so negative for my present and future. But God sent me this chance and gave me power. Now I am very happy that I can stitch different types of clothes, shirts, skirts, and school uniforms. This happy hour also showed us how to think positive and find happiness. Before I was punished I was running a cloth shop. These days I am dreaming of my future that when I will go back, in addition to cloths I can also sell stitched dresses. I am very much thankful for this.

Sunday Emmanuel (female) of Hair Dressing Unit: I was doing nothing in jail before I came for this course. I was so depressed, feeling I can do nothing in my life. I am very happy to realize that yes I have ability to do something. Now I can do different hair styles, nail designs etc., and I am very much enjoying my work. My depression has gone. This happy hour also gives us the opportunity to speak, open our hearts to others and laugh together. Now I am planning for my own salon and wanted to start a totally new life. Thank you so much to all who changed my life and bringing a smile on my face. Now I do not cry, I feel very happy all the time.

Tiodolar Kiden (female) of Tailoring Unit: I joined the course like others in February but was released from prison in April. However, I am so happy to get this opportunity to learn and do something for myself and my family. Now I am in Kajokeji and started my small tailoring work to support myself. This course changed my life.

John Pieng Majok (male) of Building & Construction Unit: Through this training I not only got knowledge and skills in masonry work, but I also found myself. Teaching is my hobby, I could enjoy my hobby by way of teaching literacy to my fellow inmates'. I found reason for my living and understand that by helping others I get more satisfaction.

Wani Mathew (male) of Hair Dressing and Beauty Therapy Unit: My wife was doing this work, when I could not understand that. But now due to this training I got opportunity to learn many things and will go back to start a new life and work together with my wife.

4 Cross cutting issues

4.1 Gender results

Gender results	Evidence
Gender result 1: 1,232 women engaged in rule of law outreach activities.	Evidence 1: Minutes of rule of law forums, community policing activities.
Gender result 2: SPUs in Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau and Aweil responded to 255 SGBV cases and provided advice on legal recourse available to SGBV survivors.	Evidence 2: SPU reports.
Gender result 3: 289 women received legal aid services.	Evidence 3: Case management records from the CSOs providing legal aid.
Gender result 4: 292 women rule of law officials trained in professional skills: 31 in vocational skills, 158 in SGBV, national legislation and human rights; 72 in community policing; 24 in emergency response; and 7 in case management.	Evidence 4: UNDP and partner reports.

The project collects and analyses gender disaggregated data at output level. Special focus is made on gender results reporting and special attempts are made to ensure that target groups are gender inclusive and benefit from the services provided. Challenges regarding reaching female law enforcement officers given the limited numbers and low levels of education persist. Specific attempts are made to ensure that

training for law enforcement officers includes both women and men through close interactions with the institutions to nominate female officers to participate in training activities.

To facilitate gender mainstreaming, UNDP ensures that all project’s publications and public information activities are gender sensitive; gender sensitive results and indicators are integrated in project analysis and performance assessment; project teams, taskforces and committees are gender balanced; the TORs for commissioned research include the need for a gender analysis, and that researchers have appropriate gender analysis skills.

4.2 Partnerships

The project collaborated with UN agencies, government institutions, bilateral and multi-lateral agencies and civil society organisations. Key UN and bilateral partnerships developed or maintained during the year are as follows:

- UNMISS, by coordinating closely with UNPOL and the UNMISS HRD for engagement of SSNPS, particularly the registration, verification and technical support for the issuance of police and prison ID cards, and technical support for the establishment of JIP and expansion of the ECC;
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to develop training materials and deliver trainings on SGBV and community policing, thus enhancing the integrated UN support to SGBV intervention tapping on technical expertise from each agency;
- UNFPA and International Organisation for Migration (IOM) to develop and deliver SGBV and psychosocial trainings for SSNPS personnel and social workers demonstrating inter-agency collaboration and complementarity.
- ICRC to address challenges of prisons infrastructure and to support NPSSS to improve humane treatment to prisoners;
- GIZ on the development of technical specifications for the ECC national server;
- JMEC to develop two legal advisories on national consultations and truth commission that are part of Chapter V of the ARCSS. The project established working relations and shared valuable information with the African Union Liaison Office in South Sudan about the operationalisation of Chapter V of the peace agreement.
- Civil society partnerships included work with the South Sudan Law Society to develop and disseminate the findings of the Perception Survey on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation, and Healing in South Sudan, as well as to host a workshop on transitional justice for the South Sudan diaspora in Nairobi.
- To help extend activities to areas where UNDP staff are not present, the project engaged 11 civil society organisations operating in various locations including Juba to provide legal services through Justice and Confidence Centers, civic education on transitional justice and community policing outreach.
- The private sector was engaged through mobile operators MTN, Zain and Vivacell for implementation of expansion plan of ECC.

Within UNDP, the project worked very closely with other projects within the Democratic Governance and Stabilization Unit and in particular with the Community Security and Arms Control project on addressing issues of community security.

4.3 Environmental considerations

The projects procurement and construction or rehabilitation of rule of law institutions include environmental sensitivity analysis (as per UNDP policy) and the supply of renewable energy (solar power).

4.4 Sustainability

Results achieved	Sustainability
Police and Prison national human resources management system strengthened	Database of police and prisons personnel established, personnel deployed and trained on

	personnel registration and verification for ID cards by one Civil Service Support Officer (CSSO).
Improved rehabilitation of prisons inmates to reduce recidivism.	Prison staff were trained as trainers so that they can take over the training in due course. Further they will also examine the marketing potential of the products manufactured in the workshop to make the workshop self-sustaining
Increased availability (both in quality and quality) of pro-bono legal aid service providers	Increased capacity of CSO partners providing legal aid services, and understand and respect the principles of pro-bono representation.
Case management system established and operational in rule of law institutions	Trained MoJCA, JoSS staff, police (crime records officers) and prisons (inmates' record officers) personnel improve the information system on case tracking, crime and inmates' statistics.

In maximizing sustainability of results, the project uses existing statutory bodies and avoid the creation of new structures that are not sustainable after the project. The implementation process, therefore, was directed towards building national capacities, national ownership and strengthened partnerships to ensure that there are lasting results.

4.5 South to south and triangular cooperation

Country	Type of cooperation
1. Kenya and Uganda	Sharing of knowledge, experience, training: Four CSSOs twinned with South Sudanese counterparts in SSNPS and NPSSS to improve database management for personnel verification processes, to establish and operationalise ECC technical center, finger print bureau and prison vocational training center.
2. Uganda	Knowledge and experience sharing: A member of the core team of the TJWG participated at a regional conference on transitional justice that was organised by the International Centre for Transitional Justice in Kampala, Uganda. Four other core team members participated at the African Institute for Transitional Justice (AITJ), organised by the Refugee Law Project in Gulu, Uganda.

4.6 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
1) Improved SGBV referral paths.	SSNPS Ministry of Social Development	170 (100 female) social workers and 221 (58) police personnel in position provided gender sensitive services to 255 survivors of SGBV.
2) Community security improved.	SSNPS	133 (31 female) SSNPS and 163(41 female) community worked together as partners and set up PCRCs, joint patrols and information networks resulting in apprehension of criminals.
3) Emergency response services improved.	SSNPS	161 (24 female) police in Wau increased knowledge and skills to provide the ECC services.
4) Improved technical capacity of prison officials on basic finger printing to generate finger print data.	SSNPS NPSSS	Five police and six prisons officials increased skills in collection of fingerprints.

5) Improved case management by Ministry of Justice and JoSS.	MOJCA JoSS	Personnel registration database functional and under management of MoJCA and JoSS staff.
6) Government able to prepare and follow-up on UPR mechanism and recommendations.	MoJCA	Inter-ministerial taskforce trained on state reporting for treaty reports and UPR. Focus on public consultations was highlighted.
7) CSOs can monitor the UPR process and hold government to account on commitments.	SSHRC & CSOs	SSHRC and CSOs trained on preparation for participation in first UPR NGO reports. CSOs supported to participate in advocacy for transitional justice.

4.7 Targeting

Target groups	Needs addressed	Evidence
Men	Legal awareness: 2,227 men benefited from the rule of law and community policing outreach activities.	Outreach reports
Women	Legal representation: 289 women received legal aid services in 2016. Legal awareness: 1,232 women benefited from the rule of law and community policing outreach activities.	CSO legal aid case management records Outreach reports
Youth	Juvenile delinquency: SPU handled 90 cases of juvenile delinquents. Four missing children were reunited with their families. Protection from crime and SGBV: 130 (46 girls) schoolchildren were reached through police community outreach activities and developed their knowledge with respect to crime awareness, prevention, reporting and police services.	SPU reports Police community outreach reports
Inmates	134 (9 female) graduated and 143 (8 female) inmates are undergoing vocational training in eight technical skills subjects to enable them to earn their livelihoods, facilitate their rehabilitation in society when released and check recidivism.	Juba Central Prison Vocational Training Centre report

5 Monitoring and evaluation

M&E activity	Key outcomes/ observations	Recommendations	Actions taken
M&E activity 1 Public perception survey on functionality of ECC was conducted through independent consultants	Awareness level of the ECC is high. Satisfaction level is low for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability • Accessibility • Promotion of security • Public confidence • Efficiency • Effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need provision for infrastructure and operational budget. • Need capacity development of police to improve effectiveness and efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations are relevant and considered for the expansion phase. • Police leadership is coordinated to improve the operational capacity of ECC. • The project and SSNPS can use lessons as

M&E activity	Key outcomes/ observations	Recommendations	Actions taken
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness regarding how ECC functions needs to be increased. • ECC required to be expanded to other locations. 	<p>guidelines when JIP is deployed in ECC Juba.</p>
<p>M&E activity 2 Programme visit to monitor community dialogue about transitional justice in Bentiu and Nyal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong demand for accountability • Community members are eager to speak and reunite with citizens in the PoC site • The dialogues can improve in terms of setting programmes and using exercises to engage with the communities • Dialogue and Research Initiative's (DRI) M&E capacity to capture outcomes of these meetings needs to be enhanced • DRI needs to establish a field office in Bentiu to meet the demand and reach out further • Community members in Nyal feel disconnected from the national conflict and are not able to access customary mechanisms due to the fighting, resort to revenge killings, but are willing to find alternative ways to resolve conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop transitional justice (training) manual. • Continue engagement with communities and support CSOs to collect testimonies. • Strengthen DRI's M&E activities. • Explore ways how the project can support DRI to establish an office in Bentiu. • Continue to support community dialogues in Nyal to find alternatives to revenge and to strengthen customary mechanisms to restore a degree of rule of law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has extended support to the editing of the transitional justice manual that was drafted by DRI. This manual contains information about Chapter V and suggests exercises and discussion questions per topic. The manual can be used by other CSOs to ensure unification in the awareness-raising of transitional justice and Chapter V. • DRI was supported with the development of dialogue-specific M&E tools. These will be supportive of the assignments contained in the transitional justice manual.
<p>M&E activity 3 Programme visit to monitor Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) training and PCRC activities in Bor, Mingkaman and Kuajok.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDC staff were not familiar with the UNDP curriculum for community policing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close contact and technical guidance to HDC. • HDC should make use of the staff who attended the training to implement the remaining activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDC was provided training on community policing during the programme visit.

Civil works were monitored by the Project Engineer, whilst the Project Finance Specialist provided fiduciary oversight over 11 CBOs benefiting from grants. The Chief Technical Advisors, Capacity Building Specialist, Law Enforcement Advisers and Rule of Law Officers shared lessons and good practices in different forums with development partners and HQ/UN/donor mission members during the reporting period.

6 Risks and mitigation measures

Risks	Mitigation Measures
TGoNU may not be able to take joint decisions resulted in delay in implementation of the peace agreement and transitional security arrangement, which lead to increased insecurity.	UNDP, in collaboration with UNPOL, provided strategic advice for transitional security arrangements, particularly JIP.
Economic instability and inflation resulted in increased cost of goods and services.	UNDP worked closely with other UN agencies for cost sharing wherever possible. The project also used long term agreements (LTAs) with companies for goods and services that are regularly required. This enabled predictability of prices to avoid high variation. It also helped to shorten the period for procurement of goods and services.
Fragmentation and lack of capacity of CSOs to participate in political governance processes.	The project closely monitored activities implemented through CSOs and trained CSOs on project management.
Recurrent tribal clashes/ confrontation in some states could significantly slow project implementation.	Ensured adherence and timely updates to the conflict sensitivity analysis in project implementation. In addition, the project worked with CSOs/CBOs in conflict affected states.
Continued political polarisation and uncertainty around the peace agreement undermined donor commitments in the rule of law sector.	The project provided donors with relevant information regarding the operating environment and this resulted in increased support to the rule of law sector especially on community level interventions.
Unstable security situation is resulting in withdrawal of UNDP staff at sub national level and limiting access for implementation of activities.	Coordinated with UNDSS on security situation and with UNPOL for implementation of activities jointly.

7 Challenges/issues

Insecurity: Insecurity remained a restrictive factor negatively affecting programming. Deployment of staff remained restricted to five locations: Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau and Aweil. Wau and Yambio saw a rise in violent incidents, which restricted travel to surrounding counties. The project worked closely with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security in each area to identify opportunities to travel for monitoring and programmatic purposes. The July 2016 crisis changed the political and security situation in South Sudan. This resulted in worsening security situation and withdrawal of UNDP staff at sub-national level, as well as donors and implementing partners. This severely affected implementation of most of the activities at national and sub-national level, which were almost stopped. The establishment of the JIP was severely affected due to lack of police personnel from SPLA/M-IO. The project kept in touch with partners and government counterparts to continue activities at national and sub-national levels.

Division of states: The Republic of South Sudan, by decree of the President, reorganised state jurisdictions from 10 to 32 states, which has led to the transfer of many government partners to new state administrations. The high expectations by the new states has increased demand on UNDP and stretched an already limited government capacity. It has also affected the consistency with which training and capacity development activities can be carried out, as some of those working with UNDP through trainings and co-located mentoring have been transferred to new states. The project is working with government partners to engage newly/re-deployed officials and wherever possible, continued to engage partners that had been transferred.

Slow pace of implementation of the peace agreement: Though the TGoNU was formed on 29 April 2016, the situation will remain fluid for actual implementation of the peace agreement until concrete steps are taken to accelerate the implementation of the peace agreement. This has affected decision making in crucial areas at senior leadership of rule of law institutions, leading to problems such as the delays in the formation, training and operationalisation of the JIP. The project, in collaboration with UNPOL and other international partners, through strategic-level interventions and advisory support, is working to coordinate with all peace partners together through formation of the JIP Joint Management Team.

Local capacity gaps: Rule of law institutions, CSOs and CBOs' institutional and individual capacities are inadequate. This continues to impact the quality of services provided by the rule of law sector and civil society partners and negatively impacts the quality of reports provided by the CSOs. Low technical skills and budgetary constraints of partners negatively impact on their ability to address strategic and technical issues. UNDP continued to provide technical training and coaching to government and civil society partners.

Inadequate coordination within the Rule of Law Sector: Limited intra- and inter-agency coordination within the rule of sector impacts the ability for a coordinated response to sector issues. This puts more demand on UNDP in terms of time and resources to engage the various institutions separately. UNDP continued to negotiate for a more coordinated approach and supported the capacity of various actors.

Economic instability and acute inflation: In early 2016, the GoSS decided to make the South Sudanese pound flexible leading to foreign exchange volatility. The current official exchange rate of the US Dollar to South Sudanese pound is 109.63, and the black-market exchange rate is 137. This has resulted in further deterioration of an economy dependent on costly imports in addition to exponentially increasing the cost of living and doing businesses. Inflation drives up the costs for contractual services, particularly those for civil works, training programmes and workshops. The project is working with partners to minimise the impact of the rising exchange rate on programmatic plans by increasing frequency of payments and joint reviews of budgets and targets. The economic situation has further led to limited state budget to sustain activities. The states, which are overwhelmingly dependent on transfers, received barely enough financial resources to cover the salaries of staff and negligible resource for development works. Civil servants remain unpaid for months. This has impacted the ability of the government to maintain fundamental programming, such as the ECC, which has not been able to respond to calls due to the fuel crisis and budgetary constraints.

8 Lessons learnt

Facilitating consultations and creating dialogue: The transitional justice and security arrangements stipulated in the ARCSS require a strong, coordinated and consistent effort of support from the international community and among national government institutions to succeed. Dialogue between institutions and between government and civil society is key to the success of these arrangements. UNDP has been working with government partners to activate rule of law coordination networks (such as JLOF) and re-activate the Police Development Committee. In 2016, UNDP also established the Inter-Agency Transitional Justice Coordination Group composed of representatives of the African Union, JMEC and UNMISS, as well as strengthened and established civil society working groups to promote sector-wide dialogue.

Building strategic partnerships: With the fluid political, economic and security conditions in South Sudan, working in partnership with other institutions focused on rule of law and law enforcement has proven critical to maximise the impact of interventions. In 2016, the project strengthened the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections arrangement by intensifying coordination with UNMISS UNPOL, Human Rights Division, Political Affairs Division and Civil Affairs Division, and more broadly with UN Women, UNICEF and UNFPA. This strengthened training and support by harnessing the specialised skills of each agency and the Mission while working with our government and civil society counterparts.

Partnership with local CSOs to support accessibility to communities: Work with national government institutions is only successful to the extent that it delivers real results to the people of South Sudan. Security restrictions on the movement of UNDP staff can make it difficult to both implement and monitor programming in more volatile areas of the country. Therefore, the project is working through CSO/CBOs, while also building their capacities as partners to implement project activities in areas where the project does not have a presence. Consequently, the project has partnered with CSOs in providing of legal aid and legal advisory services, establishing of police-community relations committees, and promoting awareness of justice and transitional justice/security arrangements to reach a broader audience.

Flexibility in approach: Flexibility in programming allows for support and response in times of crisis, e.g., UNDP provided core resources, which allowed for immediate response to increased SGBV cases following the July 2016 crisis.

9 Conclusions and way forward

The project managed to deliver most of its planned activities in 2016. However, the July 2016 crisis and continued conflict situation negatively impacted the ability to realise some of the planned activities in the latter part of the year. In 2017, the project proposes to strengthen rule of law institutions to increase accessibility to their services by vulnerable groups, and develop internal oversight and accountability mechanisms with special focus on SGBV through community-level engagement. In response to the ARCSS, the project intends to provide additional support for the operationalisation of the JIP.

The capacity interventions with key government institutions, such as the SSNPS, NPSSS, MoJCA and JoSS remain, including strengthening the work on the transitional justice mechanisms. The project intends to formulate a new phase of intervention following the end of the current project period in March 2017. This will include continued support to strengthen the capacity of rule of law institutions, interventions to strengthen response on SGBV referral pathways and strengthened human rights and transitional justice mechanisms. The project will continue to leverage key partnerships developed and remain flexible and responsive to the changing political context. The political environment has resulted in major changes in the justice and law sector with the movement of staff previously assigned to other locations and the stretched operational capacity of the government, including limited resources.

10 Financial summary

The following is a statement of the interim financial expenditure by the project as at 31 December 2016. These are preliminary figures, as final figures will be provided through the audited Certified Financial Reports issued by the Comptroller's Division at UNDP Headquarters in New York.

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget (US\$) (Jan-Dec 2016)	Total Expenditures Jan-Mar 2016	Total Expenditures Apr-June 2016	Total Expenditures Jul-Sept 2016	Total Expenditures Oct-Dec 2016	Cumulative Expenditures Jan-Dec 2016	% Expenditure
Output 1: Increased access to justice to citizens of South Sudan with special focus on vulnerable groups and women								
Key Result Area 1.1	Support to CBOs at national and state levels to provide legal services.	423,077	-20,296.27	169,118.50	91,169.60	128,696.89	368,688.72	87%
Key Result Area 1.2	Support to MoJCA to provide legal aid and quality services.	3,975	154.73	10.83	4,379.79	37,606.82	42,152.17	1060%
Key Result Area 1.3	Emergency support to women and vulnerable groups in conflict prone areas provided.	1,273,427	408,568.24	275,169.94	79,742.24	219,078.70	982,559.12	77%
Key Result Area 1.4	Institutional commitment for credible transitional justice processes and promote the rule of law built.	118,628	15,000.00	31,612.71	-0.03	32,018.00	78,630.68	66%
Output 1 Sub-total		1,819,107	403,427	475,912	175,292	417,400	1,472,031	81%
Output 2: Reduction of Case Backlog and addressing prolonged and arbitrary detention at state level								
Key Result Area 2.1	Establishing case management systems by assessing the existing mechanisms for maintaining case records and developing forms and procedures for a manual and later a computerised system.	1,709,637	267,932.17	393,233.33	363,652.70	263,255.21	1,288,073.41	75%
Key Result Area 2.2	Establish National Rule of Law Forum to enhance coordination between rule of law institutions.	102,676	4,928.71	46,053.04	18,198.59	34,789.27	103,969.61	101%
Key Result Area 2.3	Establish mobile courts to reduce case backlog and arbitrary detention.	40,000	2,382.44	166.77	28,140.14	19,573.41	50,262.76	126%
Output 2 Sub-total		1,852,313	275,243	439,453	409,991	317,618	1,442,306	78%
Output 3: Ascertainment of Customary Law through continuous research.								
Key Result Area 3.1	Ascertainment of Customary Law through continuous research.	85,600.00	19,580.73	42,368.42	5,463.14	16,082.64	83,494.93	98%

Key Result Area 3.2	Regulation of Traditional Courts through the review of relevant laws for the harmonisation of traditional and formal justice systems.	4,900.00	0	209.52	403.42	199.78	812.72	17%
Output 3 Sub-total		90,500	19,581	42,578	5,867	16,282	84,308	93%
Output 4: Capacity of Police, Prisons, Ministry of Justice and Judiciary strengthened								
Key Result Area 4.1	Support to alternative dispute mechanisms and detention.	25,000	16,606.08	17,432.47	19,244.37	33,269.70	86,552.62	346%
Key Result Area 4.2	Provide crosscutting training on specific issues to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on human rights awareness and application in the administration of justice.	952,369	276,369.37	230,894.83	117,996.64	215,221.33	840,482.17	88%
Key Result Area 4.3	Support to construction/renovation of learning and rule of law institutions.	298,586	156,615.47	71,570.07	5,872.29	166,753.41	400,811.24	134%
Key Result Area 4.4	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of project progress.	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Key Result Area 4.5	Proper management of Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project.	1,073,157	239,033.82	215,435.46	175,917.26	220,094.89	850,481.43	79%
Key Result Area 4.6	Enhancement of operational and technical capacity of the JIP.	184,500	0	0	0	72,402.46	72,402.46	39%
Output 4 Sub-total		2,533,612	688,625	535,333	319,031	707,742	2,250,729.92	89%
GRAND TOTAL		6,295,532	1,386,875	1,493,276	910,180	1,459,043	5,249,374.04	83%

**The financial report above is provisional, contingent upon confirmation of the final figures for 2016.*