

United Nations Development Programme
South Sudan
Project Document¹

Project Title	Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law for Conflict-affected People and Returnees
UNDAF Outcome(s):	Access to justice and the rule of law improves
Expected CP Output(s):	Increased scope, timeliness and quality of integrated criminal justice and protection services at county and lower levels; ascertainment of traditional customary law to align with human rights norms and standards, especially women's rights
Implementing Partner:	United Nations Development Programme
Responsible Parties:	UNDP in support of Local Governments

Brief Description

- Two decades of war has caused devastation of property and life in South Sudan. The war resulted in the displacement of over a million refugees and IDPs. Post-independence South Sudan continues to receive returnees from neighbouring countries including Sudan. Recent IOM statistics shows that from October 30, 2010 till 10 Jan, 2013, a total of 712,033 people returned to South Sudan². This refers to the period of the first big influx of returnees to South Sudan post referendum. The return of 712,033 people in all States, coupled with austerity measures put in place by the government, following the shutdown in oil exports in early 2012, has increased the burden of local government in providing basic services including access to justice and rule of law. If returnees are to benefit in a sustainable manner and graduate from humanitarian assistance, development partners need to support both the institutions of local government and returnee communities. The proposed *“Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law for Conflict-affected people and Returnees”* project seeks to reinforce existing UNDP interventions in increasing the **“availability, affordability, adaptability and acceptability”** of access to justice for returnees in South Sudan. The programme approach addresses both the demand and supply sides and combines support to both local government institutions and returnees.

Programme Period:	2013
Programme Component:	Democratic Governance
Atlas Award:	00064390
Start date	01 March 2013
End date:	30 November 2013
Management Arrangement:	DIM

2013 AWP Budget:	\$1,000,000.00
Total Resources Required:	\$1,000,000.00
Total Allocated Resources:	\$1,000,000.00
Regular:	\$0
Other:	
Government of Japan:	\$1,000,000.000

¹This project is a component of the *“Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law”* Project

² IOM Statistics on returnees in as of 10 Jan 2013

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 Introduction

The South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) “represents the aspirations of a new nation, following a long struggle for the freedom of the people of South Sudan. It provides a roadmap for [the] future, setting out ... priorities and the actions necessary to achieve rapid, inclusive and sustainable development.”³ The SSDP articulates the process and interventions required to “realise Freedom, Equality, Justice, Peace and Prosperity for all”. Furthermore, the SSDP recognises that the maintenance of peace and security are critical to ensure the requisite policy environment for durable poverty reduction, peace and development.

Emerging out of two decades of conflict, and consequent underdevelopment, it is recognized that the Republic of South Sudan remains characterized by deep rooted tribal animosity that continues to drive ethnic conflicts; and the proliferation of small arms which are often used to settle disputes. As noted in the SSDP “rule by the force of a gun has replaced rule by respect for values and by the decree of those in authority, whether it is the judge, the chief, the parents or the policeman or woman.”

At County and Payam levels, where justice, law and order services are often scarce, access to justice is often limited to customary law systems to settle disputes that sometimes fall outside the purview of such systems. In urban areas the formal justice system remains overwhelmed with a court case backlog and cases pending investigation due to a lack of sufficiently capacitated institutions and/or effective and efficient coordination mechanisms. The deterioration in services provided by the institutions of justice, law and order and the perceived and real need for personal safety and security amongst diverse communities has diminished reliance on the formal and/or customary systems of justice and instead increased a culture of violence and crime. This culture of crime and lawlessness is partly exacerbated by *limited economic and employment opportunities* for the people of South Sudan including refugees, returnees and IDPs.

Given the years of conflict, many people, particularly in rural areas, feel they are distanced from the normal services provided by the government in general and their security and rule of law institutions in particular. The poor and marginalized people (*refugees, returnees and IDPs*) are too often denied the ability to seek remedies in a fair justice system as they face problems accessing justice institutions. These groups can be excluded because institutions are “*remote, slow and unaffordable*”, or because they are “*biased and discriminatory*.” Other barriers to justice occur when disadvantaged groups are not aware of their rights, or where justice institutions and processes are “*intimidating or unnecessarily complex*”. In the absence of access to justice, marginalized groups like refugees, returnees and IDPs are unable to have their voice heard, exercise their rights, challenge discrimination or hold decision-makers accountable. Hence promoting effective, responsive, accessible and fair justice systems for marginalized people through legal empowerment and legal aid is the pillar of democratic governance.

Increasing access to justice and responsiveness of rule of law institutions to the unique needs of marginalized groups contribute to an enabling environment for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The institutionalization of access to justice and rule of law can drive economic growth and help create a safe and secure environment for recovery in the aftermath of conflict or disaster. In this connection, the South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) states that the objective of Rule of Law sector is “*to strengthen the Rule of Law in South Sudan by enforcing and maintaining law and order, providing equitable access to justice and a functioning criminal justice system, increasing security in communities, and promoting and protecting human rights for all.*”⁴

³ South Sudan Development Plan, 2011

⁴ *Ibid*

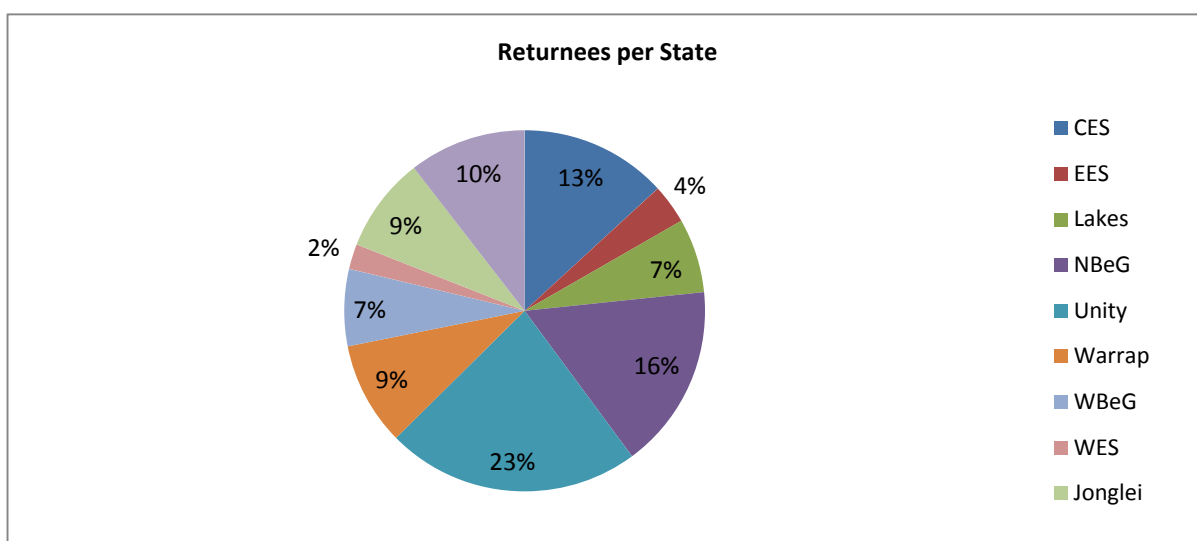
On the demand side, UNDP aims to support the RSS to increase access to justice and rule of law through the provision of legal aid and legal empowerment for returnees. Further, UNDP will also support targeted vocational training and the provision of toolkits to economically empower selected returnees. This will in turn help returnees to generate income to support their livelihoods and afford justices services in the long run.

On the supply side, UNDP has been supporting RSS in increasing access to justice through the construction of justice and rule of law facilities, provision of technical assistance and printing and dissemination of laws. The proposed project will further support the local governments in returnees settled areas with transportation and communication equipment and furniture. The supply of these items will further strengthen service delivery of the institutions in returnee settled area.

1.2 Overview of Returnees Situation

At the conclusion of the interim period of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) 2005 and after the successful conclusion of the South Sudan Referendum, in which the decision was taken to secede, the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) began the process of State building after decades of conflict and under development. Both the CPA and post-referendum political development and the consolidation of peace in the region facilitated the return of almost 3/4 of a million refugees and IDPs to South Sudan and their communities of origin.

State:	CES	EES	Lakes	NBeG	Unity	Warrap	WBeG	WES	Jonglei	U. Nile	Total
New Arrivals present week	827	-	-	-	-	34	39	-	21	105	1,026
Previous Total (consolidated 8-30-2010)*	92,230	25,092	47,383	117,573	161,861	65,736	49,119	15,999	60,676	55,035	690,704
Total with New arrivals	93,057	25,092	47,383	117,573	161,861	65,770	49,158	15,999	60,697	55,140	691,730
Total Stranded	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,543	20,303
In transit (internal)											
Updated Total	93,817	25,092	47,383	117,573	161,861	65,770	49,158	15,999	60,697	74,683	712,033



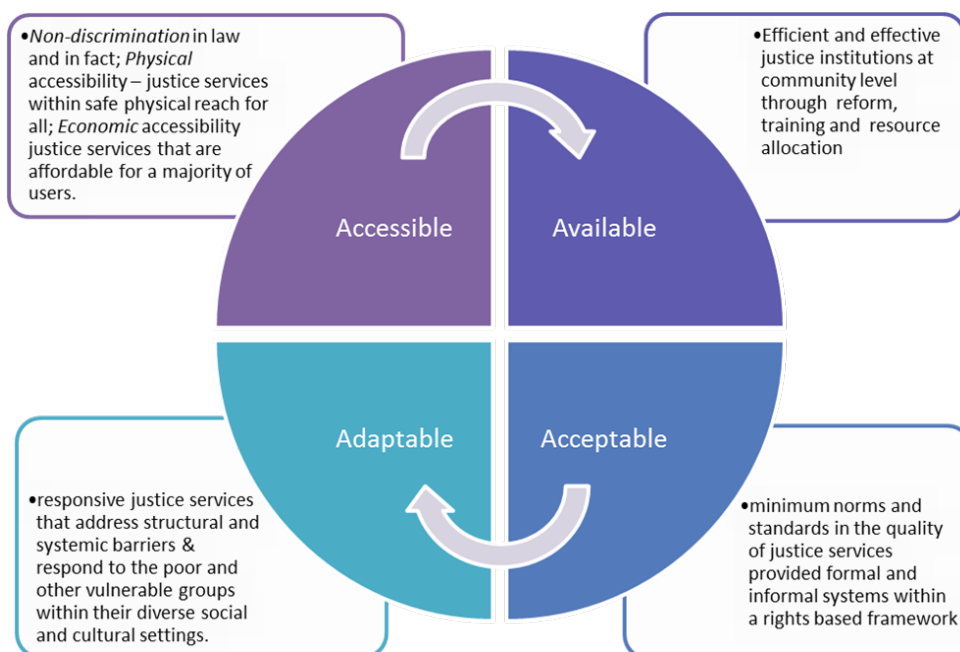
As can be seen in the above figure, Unity (161,861), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (117,573), Central Equatoria (93,817) and Upper Nile (74,683) states have 23%, 16%, 13% and 10% of the total returnees in South Sudan respectively.

In Unity state, Rubkona (53,264), Mayom (28,735) and Leer (24,314) Counties have 33%, 18%, and 15% of the state returnees respectively. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal state, Aweil East (31,872), Aweil North (30,222) and Aweil Central (26,971) have registered 27%, 26% and 23 % of the returnees in the state. Juba (32,834) and Morobo (29,822) have 36% and 32% of the total returnees in Central Equatorial State respectively. In Upper Nile state, Manyo (11,174) and Renk (10,865) counties registered 20% and 19% of the state returnees.⁵

The presence of so many returnees, refugees has huge implications for all sectors, with support required in areas including food, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, protection including access to justice and rule of law. The prospect of prolonged assistance for these returnees threatens to make returnees dependent on aid thereby drains the limited resources of the local government and its development and humanitarian partners.

In terms of access to justice and rule of law programming, there is a need to increase the **availability, affordability, adaptability and acceptability** of justice services for the returnees. In recognition that refugees and returnees are agents of development, rather than passive recipients of humanitarian aid, who can contribute to sustainable economic development there is also a need to make returnees self-reliant through providing opportunities for marketable skills (e.g. masonry, electricity, carpentry and plumbing). This will assist returnees to generate income to pay for their cost of living and cover the cost of justice in the long-run.

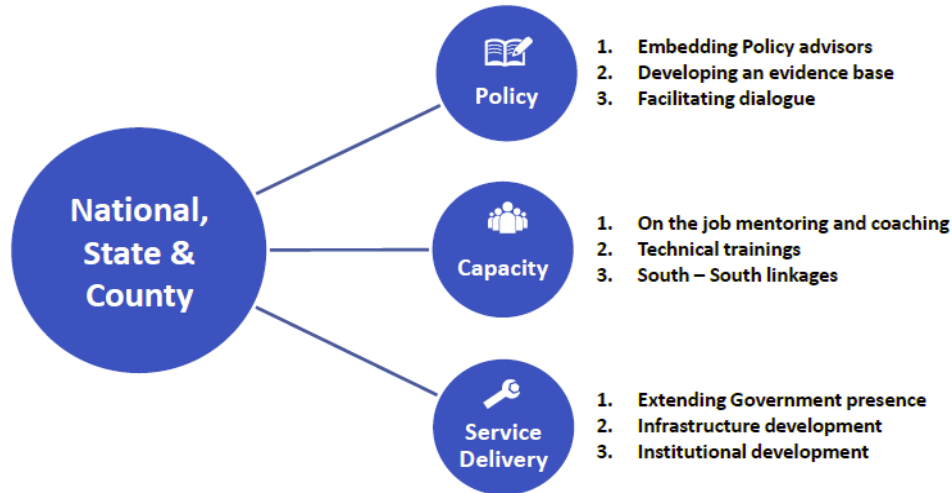
1.3. UNDP Access to Justice and Rule of Law Framework



⁵. Please refer Annex 2 for distribution of returnees per state and county

UNDP's Implementation Approach

The objective of the A2JROL programme is *an increase in access to justice, and strengthened rule of law through equitable, accountable and effective service delivery through justice sector institutions and customary mechanisms*. UNDP is implementing projects to achieve this objective through its 3 Approaches at 3 Levels as depicted below:



II. STRATEGY

The project strategy is aligned to the South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) 2011-2013 which clearly identified the National priorities of the Government. As a national response to core development and state-building challenges, SSDP identified key development objectives across four priority areas: (1) *Governance*; (2) *Economic Development*; (3) *Social and Human Development*; and (4) *Conflict Prevention and Security*. Based on the SSDP, the UNCT has formulated the new UNDAF 2012-2013 which represents the contribution of the Agencies, Funds and Programmes to the achievement of the four priority areas of the SSDP, and UNDP's Country Programme has been prepared within that framework.

III. Project Implementation Strategy

The **“Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law for conflict-affected people and Returnees”** falls under the 4th priority of SSDP and UNDP is the lead agency in implementing and coordinating a comprehensive capacity development intervention in enhancing and improving the Access to Justice and Rule of Law especially for vulnerable groups like returnees. The project will specifically adopt the following strategies:

- **Logistical support to institutions:** Local governments face significant challenges in executing their mandate because of the lack and limited infrastructure, transport and communication equipment. This coupled with the lack of qualified human resource hinders the extension of state authority at county level. In response, the project will provide necessary transport, communication equipment and furniture to Local Government.
- **Expansion of legal aid and legal empowerment:** Provision of legal support to financially needy returnees at no charge and giving them the skills and opportunities needed to access institutions and services. This will be actively supported by UNDP's Law Enforcement Advisors and Rule of Law Officers located in most of the States.
- **Provision of vocational training and toolkits:** To enhance economic empowerment of returnees and increase their ability to afford and access justice services.

Scope, Selection Criteria, Duration and Overall Budget

The **scope** of the project targets County level returnees, local government institutions.

The project proposes to work in two states and two counties: 1) Western Bahr el Ghazal state, Wau county; 2) Warrap state, Twic county⁶.

The support to legal aid will be provided to returnees in the selected county, while the vocational training and provision of toolkits will only target 120-150 selected returnees. The institutional capacity of the local governments will be enhanced through the provision of communication and transportation equipment and furniture.

The **selection criteria** of state and counties for this project include the following:

- Availability of vocational training center to undertake training
- Counties and returnees not supported by other development partners
- Availability of UNDP Law Enforcement, Rule of law and Public Sector Advisors

At the beginning of the project a rapid assessment mission will be organized for selected states to select the specific counties and collect additional data for establishing a baseline.

The **duration** of the Project is 9 months (March –November 2013) and the **overall budget** is US\$1 million.

2.2 Exit Strategy:

The sustainability and effectiveness of this project depends on the commitment of local authorities and returnees to gradually take control of the project both administratively and financially. The project will be implemented through Local Governments, which will remain in place after the end of the project. The project does **not** create new and parallel structures, which would be unsustainable in the long run. In financial terms, the returnees will use their vocational skills and the toolkits in improving their economic status to and will be able to afford their living cost of justice.

⁶ The selected counties will be confirmed based on the findings of the initial assessment.

IV. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended UNDAF Outcome: Access to justice and the rule of law improves.				
Outcome indicators: Number of Counties with Ministry of Justice Legal Aid Offices Number of counties with functioning Police Community Relationship Centres				
Partnership Strategy: In implementing this project UNDP will work with UNMISS, UN sister agencies, Local Government Authorities, private sector and Civil Society Organisations.				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 4.3.5: Improved coordination and institutionalization of justice sector services and access to remedies delivered through mandated rule of law institutions and other service providers.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD upon assessment</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> # of returnees with better chances for employment # of local government equipped for better justice delivery # of returnees benefiting from legal aid services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline established on the status and challenges of returnees 120-150 returnees trained in vocational training and provided with toolkits 2 local government offices supported with ICT equipment and furniture Returnees in 2 counties to be provided with legal aid service. 	<p>Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law for conflict-affected people and returnees.</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Conduct Rapid assessment and establish baseline 1.2 Procure and provide Local Government with office equipment and furniture 1.3 Facilitate vocational training and provide tool kits to returnees 1.4 Provide legal aid services to returnees 	<p>UNDP in Support of Local Governments</p>	<p>Fund: \$1,000.00.00</p>

Annual Work Plan: 2013

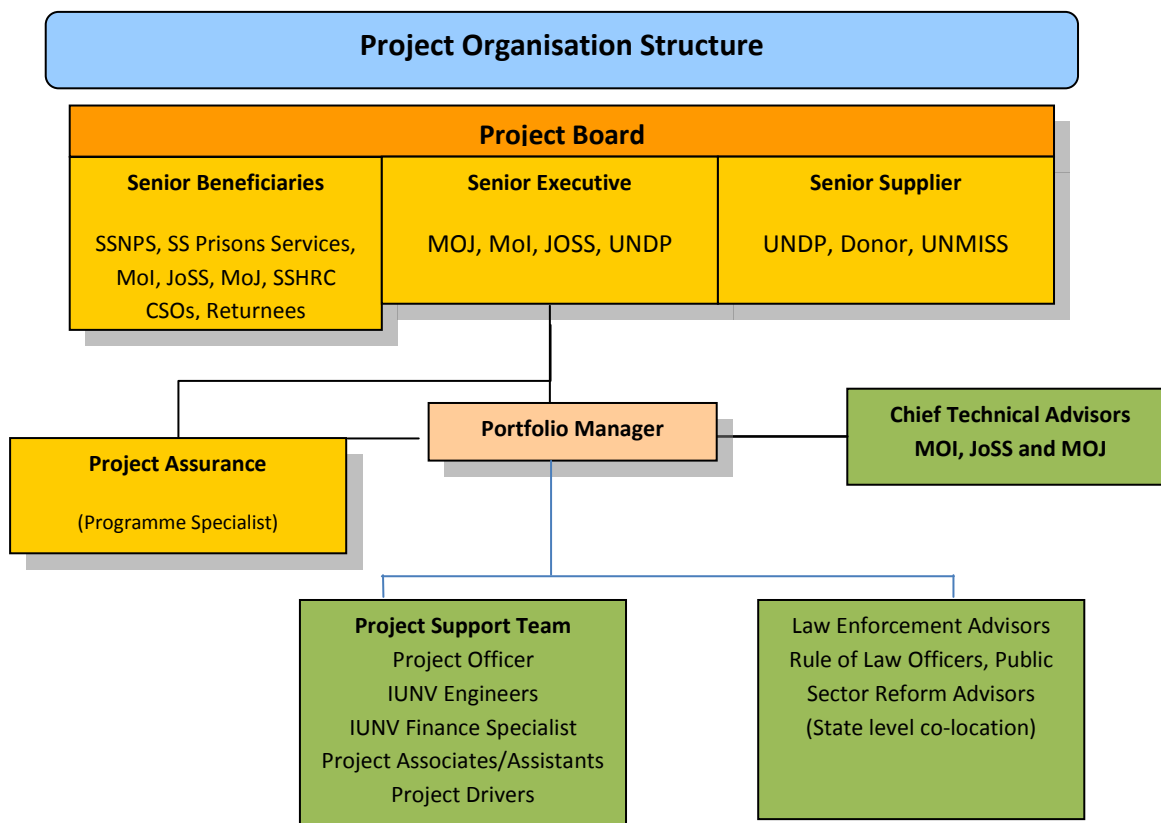
EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And indicators</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET ⁷			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)	
Output 4.3.5 Improved coordination and institutionalization of justice sector services and access to remedies delivered through mandated rule of law institutions and other service providers. Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of returnees with better chances for employment # local government equipped for better justice delivery # of returnees benefiting from legal aid services 	Activity Result 4.3.5.6: Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law for conflict-affected people and returnees									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid assessment and establish baseline on the status and challenges of returnees to determine or confirm the target counties of this project. <i>(This activity is necessary to link with the local governments, identify the needs of the returnees for vocational training and discussion with vocational training suppliers)</i> 		x			UNDP in support of Local Governments	Japan	71600 Travel	17,400.00	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and provide Local Government with office equipment and furniture <i>(This activity is to procure and deliver computers, printers, photocopiers and tables and chairs)</i> 		x	x	x	UNDP in support of Local Governments	Japan	72800 Info. Tech. Equipment 72200 Equipment & Furniture	30,000.00 12,600.00	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate vocational training and provide tool kits to returnees. <i>(This activity refers to the selection and vocational training of 120-150 returnees)</i> 		x	x	x	UNDP in support of Local Governments	Japan	72100 Contractual Service – Company 75700 Training, workshop & conf. 71600 Travel 72200 Equipment & Furniture	240,000.00 264,000.00 45,218.52 48,000.00	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal aid services to returnees <i>(This activity is intended to enhance access to justice of returnees through the provision of legal aid by Justice and Confidence Centres (JCCs) CSSOs)</i> 		x	x	x	UNDP in support of Local Governments	Japan	75700 Training, workshop & conf. 71600 Travel	38,000.00 15,332.29	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Management (2 IUNVs and 1 Project Assistant) 		x	x	x	UNDP	Japan	71400 Contractual Services – Individual 71500 UN volunteer 71600 Travel 74500 Misc. Expenses 72500 Supplies 73100 Rent and Maint –Premises ⁸ 74300 Contribution 73500 Reimbursement Cost	21,524.85 108,000.00 25,000.00 5,000.00 20,000.00 26,702.27 8,900.76 8,900.76	
	Sub-total Activity 4.1									934,579.44
								GMS (7%)	75100 –Facility and Administration	65,420.56
	Total Project Budget									1,000,000.00

⁷ This is an indicative budget. Revised budget (within the overall budget) will be submitted based on the Rapid Assessment proposed at the beginning of the project.

⁸ 73100, 74300 and 73500 refer to direct costs associated with managing the implementation of activities and these include the rental and maintenance of offices, field operations, common security and other support services in Juba and the field. This is a fixed (5%) calculation and the budget line is a standard calculation from UNDP South Sudan.

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be managed by the UNDP’s Direct Implementation (DIM) modality and based on the Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project Management structure as provided below.



- The **Project Board (PB)** working on a consensus basis will provide overall guidance on the project management and ensure the quality of project outputs, and contribution of the project outputs to the relevant UNDP Country Office outcome.
- **Project Assurance Role:** The Project Assurance Role supports the Project Executive Board and UNDP Programme Management by carrying out objective and independent project oversight, and monitoring function. The Head of Governance/ Rule of Law Unit will provide leadership in the performance of the functions in the Project Assurance Role.
- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):** UNDP will provide the technical expertise and administer the funds needed to successfully implement the project. UNDP Access to Justice and Rule of Law Portfolio Manager will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. The project Manager will be supported by project support staff in the delivery of project outputs. The project team will also serve as secretariat for the project board. The project team will make quarterly counterpart/field visit to interact with the project beneficiaries in order to ensure quality delivery of project outputs. The project team will be co-located with appropriate government institution mandated to oversee the implementation of the decentralization programme. Whenever necessary the project coordinates with UNDP field team. UNDP Programme Specialist, with guidance from the Team Leader, will provide day-to-day oversight and responsibility for producing programme results on behalf of the Project Board and Project Technical Committee

- **Beneficiaries:** The beneficiaries at GOSS and state level as identified in the organization structure above provide office space for the project staff that is co-located in their Office/Ministries. The beneficiaries will also provide some funds for incidental expenses during sessions conducted by project staff.
- **Donors:** This component of the project is to be funded by the Government of Japan. Besides providing the funding needed for activity implementation; the donor will also provide general oversight through counterpart visits. Donor representative will also be invited to accompany project staff on field visits where possible.
- **Collaborative arrangements with related projects:** The project scope relates to the work being done by other UNDP and UN Agencies. Collaboration and partnership with relevant UNMISS divisions and sections (ROLSISO, CAS, UNPOL) and other sister UN agencies will be actively sought. Project reports will be shared with the management of relevant projects to ensure that they are kept up-to-date with the progress and challenges. The project management of related projects will also be invited as observers to the project, as well as undertake joint field trips to the states where possible to ensure coordination and synergy in project implementation

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the Programme Policies and Procedures outline in the UNDP user guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within Annual Cycle

- On a quarterly basis, quality assessment will record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management Table.
- An Issue Log will be activated in Atlas and updated by the project manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change
- UNDP will conduct a risk analysis , after which a risk log will be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Report (PPR) will be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson Learnt Log will be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adoption within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons Learned Report at the end of the project.
- A monitoring Schedule Plan will be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.
- UNDP will provide Japan with a final report, including a provisional financial statement, within six months after the financial completion of the project.
- UNDP will ensure the visibility of the donor. Full acknowledgement of the donor will be given in all communication products and other relevant materials through the display of the relevant logo. The donor representative will be invited to the project launching ceremony, opening and closing of training and workshops and toolkits provision ceremonies.
- From the UNDP Bureau of Management/Comptroller's Division, an annual certified financial statement.
- The final substantive project report by UNDP will include a section which deals with publicity for Japan's contribution, including relevant photographs.
- Any funds that remain unexpended will be disposed of by UNDP in consultation with the Donor.
- The interest income should be treated in accordance with the Japan-UNDP agreement on Arrangement for the Interest Income derived from Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund.

QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR PROJECT ACTIVITY RESULTS

Output 4.3.5 Improved coordination and institutionalization of justice sector services and access to remedies delivered through mandated rule of law institutions and other service providers.		
Activity Result 4.3.5.6: (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law for conflict-affected people and returnees</i>	Start Date: 01/03/2013 End Date:30/11/2013
Purpose	To enhance the access to justice and rule of law to conflict affected people and returnees	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid assessment and establish baseline • Procure and provide Local Government with office equipment and furniture • Facilitate vocational training and provide tool kits to returnees • Provide legal aid services to returnees 	
Quality Criteria: <i>(how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured)</i>	Quality method	Date of Assessment
Workshops/Conferences/Forums		
• Counterpart input in training design – Yes/No	• Counterpart participation in workshop design facilitated and documented	Pre event phase
• Facilitator and Participant training modules developed - Yes /No.	• Facilitator and Participant Training modules developed. • Translated modules in place	Pre event phase
• Number of participants trained disaggregated by gender.	• Participants list compiled daily	Throughout the learning event
• Number of training sessions held.	• Training objectives, programme and facilitation methods designed, documented and used	Throughout the learning event
• Translation into applicable language – Yes/No	• Translator services procured.	Pre and during learning event
• Training delivery monitored and adjustments made, as appropriate.	• Workshop monitoring mechanism designed, used and analysed (mood meter)	During learning event
• Training sessions evaluated	• Training evaluation forms analysed • Comprehensive training report compiled, produced and disseminated to counterparts including Project Board • Counterpart learning's in workshops discussed as agenda in Project Board Meetings	Post learning event
• "Before and after" capacity level of training participants evaluated.	• Pre and post workshop confidence forms filled and analysed	Pre and post learning event
• Impact of training and level of application of learning/skills/knowledge etc determined.	• Training impact evaluation undertaken and report disseminated to relevant parties including Project Board	Project evaluation/annual review stage
Study tours		
• Counterpart input in study tour design – Yes/No	• Study tour learning purpose, objectives and activities discussed with host institution • Study tour learning objectives discussed and agreed upon with counterparts	Pre event phase
• Study tour learning compact documented and in place - Yes /No	• Study tour learning compact documented and shared	Pre event phase
• Number of participants in study tour disaggregated by gender.	• List of participants in study tour	Implementation phase
• Study tour monitored and necessary corrective measures made, as appropriate.	• Reports documenting daily recap on learning's during Study tour	Implementation phase
• Evaluation of study tour learning compact.	• Echo conference/workshop designed, scheduled and implemented • Participant's evaluation analysed and included in study tour report • Comprehensive study tour report compiled, produced and disseminated to counterparts including Project Board	Post learning event
Technical expertise		
• TA needs/capacity assessment of counterpart ministries.	• Needs/capacity assessment report	Project Initiation/ LPAC/AWP
• Scope of work, tasks and responsibilities of TA clearly defined.	• TOR defined and agreed upon with counterparts • Counterparts input in recruitment process	AWP discussion
• TA outputs and milestones for performance monitoring.	• TA Performance management plan (incl. capacity transfer plans) developed and agreed upon with counterparts	AWP discussion

• TA exit strategy articulated and implemented.	• Exit strategy developed and documented	AWP/Implementation phase
• Number of staff coached, mentored and trained.	• Progress reporting on capacity transfer plans in monthly, quarterly and annual reports	Project delivery stages
• Impact of TA capacity development support and extent to which it contributed to achievement of project outputs.	• Project evaluation/review report	Project evaluation /review phase
Equipment and Supplies		
i. Counterpart equipment and supplies needs/requirements.	• Needs assessment report • Minutes of meetings.	AWP discussions with counterparts/Project Board meetings.
ii. Equipment specifications (brand, maintenance, spares and parts, access to technical support/after sales services)	• Resolutions agreed with counterparts documented and shared (Programme staff, Project Board members).	AWP discussions with counterparts/Project Board meetings.
iii. Assessment of learning needs (computer literacy, driving skills, operations and maintenance etc) undertaken.	• Learning plan developed by counterparts (UNDP to support key learning needs where applicable)	AWP discussions with counterparts/Project Board meetings.
iv. Equipment usage.	• Equipment tracking sheets developed and updated by counterparts / asset management systems in place, and this equipment factored in. • Project staff spot checks during project life cycle.	During project delivery
v. Impact of equipment and extent to which it contributed to achievement of outputs	• Equipment availability and state /working condition assessment and documented in project evaluation/review.	Evaluation phase/project review phase.
M & E		
i. Counterpart input in the Project M & E process – Yes/No	Counterpart participation facilitated and documented.	Pre event phase
ii. # of field visits conducted	Field visit report prepared and shared	Post event
iii. # of field visit participants disaggregated by gender	List of participants prepared	Pre and during the event
iv. Board meeting and review meeting documented regularly and on time	Meeting Minutes documented	During and post event
v. Evaluation of field visits	Evaluation design prepared, evaluation conducted, report shared and feedback provided	Post-events

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with a CPAP to be signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner. The implementing partner shall:

- a) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document".

ANNEX 1: RISK ANALYSIS

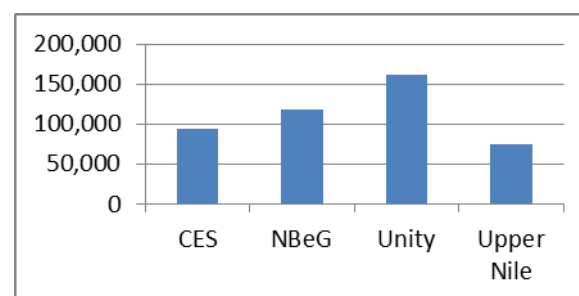
Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures/Mngt response	Owner
Inadequate project funding leaving many priority activities un-implemented.	FINANCIAL	I=3 P=3	-Develop and implement fund mobilization strategy through communication and donor relations - Project Board to re-prioritise areas of support based on available funds, and resource mobilisation for the project.	RoL Programme Team with Project Executive Board
Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in the states is likely to hamper effective project implementation – at the grassroots. E.g. accessibility of many counties in South Sudan remains a great challenge.	OPERATIONAL	I=3 P=3	Work closely with RoSS, UNMISS and other partners to minimize bottlenecks caused by lack of infrastructure.	Project Manager
Difficulty in coordinating the large number of participating government organizations	ORGANIZATIONAL	I=2 P=3	Project board to set priorities under the project to support the development of institutional coordination mechanisms. UNDP Rule of Law Programme could also call stakeholders to coordinate support.	Project Board and RoL Project Management Team
Unavailability of vocational training Center in the selected state and county to train selected returnees	ORGANIZATIONAL	I=2 P=3	Select states and counties with vocational training centre or contract.	Project Board and RoL Project Management Team
Lack of strong political will and commitment in establishing a strong culture of rule of law the rule may encourage impunity.	POLITICAL	I=3 P=4	Work closely with rule of law institutions.	Project Board and Rule of Law Programme
Recurrent tribal clashes/confrontation in some states significantly slows down project implementation as the leadership of the affected states focus on resolving conflicts	SECURITY	I=3 P=2	Works closely with UNDSS to monitor security situation and develop contingency plan regarding implementation of project activities.	Project Executive Board
Contingency plan regarding implementation of affected project activities in affected areas.	Environmental	I=2 P=3	Contingency plan regarding implementation of affected project activities in affected areas.	Project Manager

Annex 2: Distribution of Returnees by State and County in South Sudan

STATE	COUNTY	Individuals
Central Equatoria	Morobo	9,822
Central Equatoria	Kajo-Keji	11,639
Central Equatoria	Lainya	7,731
Central Equatoria	Yei	5,265
Central Equatoria	Juba	32,834
Central Equatoria	Terekeka	4,939
Central Equatoria	Total	92,230
Eastern Equatoria	Magwi	1,671
Eastern Equatoria	Ikotos	8,209
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta South	52
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	1,063
Eastern Equatoria	Torit	11,929
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta North	81
Eastern Equatoria	Lopa\Lafon	2,036
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta East	51
Eastern Equatoria	Total	25,092
Lakes	Awerial	174
Lakes	Yirol West	12,072
Lakes	Wulu	3,051
Lakes	Rumbek East	8,098
Lakes	Cueibet	7,882
Lakes	Rumbek North	86
Lakes	Rumbek Centre	5,980
Lakes	Yirol East	10,040
Lakes	Total	47,383
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil South	4,691
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil Centre	26,971
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil West	23,817
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil North	30,222
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Aweil East	31,872
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	Total	117,573
Unity	Panyijiar	112
Unity	Mayendit	10,391
Unity	Leer	24,314
Unity	Koch	17,382
Unity	Mayom	28,735
Unity	Guit	4,651
Unity	Rubkona	53,264
Unity	Abiemnhom	1,491
Unity	Pariang (Ruweng)	17,521
Unity	Total	161,861
Warrap	Abyei	-
Warrap	Tonj South	4,024
Warrap	Tonj East	179
Warrap	Tonj North	2,360
Warrap	Gogrial East	10,099
Warrap	Gogrial West	21,849
Warrap	Twic	27,225
Warrap	Total	65,736
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Wau	36,147
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Jur River	6,321
Western Bahr el Ghazal	Raja	6,651

Western Bahr el Ghazal	Total	49,119
Western Equatoria	Mundri West	2,666
Western Equatoria	Mundri East	1,655
Western Equatoria	Ibba	-
Western Equatoria	Yambio	4,239
Western Equatoria	Nzara	-
Western Equatoria	Mvolo	986
Western Equatoria	Ezo	980
Western Equatoria	Tambura	1,790
Western Equatoria	Nagero	2,105
Western Equatoria	Total	15,999
Jonglei	Bor South	7,458
Jonglei	Pibor	1,704
Jonglei	Twic East	5,837
Jonglei	Pochalla	-
Jonglei	Duk	16,156
Jonglei	Uror	672
Jonglei	Akobo	6,907
Jonglei	Ayod	1,259
Jonglei	Nyirrol	10,914
Jonglei	Canal	1,006
Jonglei	Fangak	8,763
Jonglei	Total	60,676
Upper Nile	Ulang	6,156
Upper Nile	Maiwut	4,389
Upper Nile	Luakpiny/Nasir	2,814
Upper Nile	Longochuk	3,129
Upper Nile	Panyikang	18
Upper Nile	Malakal	3,598
Upper Nile	Baliet	2,302
Upper Nile	Fashoda	61
Upper Nile	Melut	1,594
Upper Nile	Manyo	11,174
Upper Nile	Renk	10,865
Upper Nile	Maban	8,935
Upper Nile	Total	55,035
Overall Total		690,704⁹

The following figure depicts the number of returnees in the four big recipient states:



⁹ . The figure excludes 1,026 new arrivals and 21,329 stranded returnees.