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 *Empowered lives.*

*Resilient nations.*

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

**Country: South Sudan**

**Project Title:** Emergency Support to Vulnerable Groups and Joint Integrated Police (JIP)

**ICF/CPD Outcome:** Peace and Governance Strengthened

**Implementing Partner:** UNDP, in coordination with UNMISS

**Responsible Parties:** UNDP and UNMISS in Support of Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation (MOI&WC)-South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Judiciary of South Sudan (JoSS), National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MoGCSW).

**Brief Description**

The socio-political context in South Sudan deteriorated with violence erupting in December 2013. Despite continuous efforts to broker peace between the Government of Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) and Sudan People Liberation Military/ Army- In Opposition (SPLM/A-IO), violence continued in many states, resulting in 1.66 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 642,199 refugees in neighbouring countries. The rule of law suffered major setbacks, with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights reporting human rights violations by police and prison officers, desertion, and the proliferation of arms, which significantly eroded trust in civilian law and order. Uncertainty and unpredictability in the security environment continued during the prolonged peace negotiations, and intensified fighting aggravated security situation. Vulnerable people have been particularly affected, and reports indicate a 52% increase in IDPs seeking refuge in the UNMISS Protection of Civilian Camps since June of this year, the majority of whom are women and children. On 17 August 2015, accepting the need to bring an end to the tragic ongoing conflict GRSS and SPLM/A-IO entered into an Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan. Though the peace agreement articulated provisions regarding Transitional Security Arrangements in Clause 5 of Chapter II, the security situation remains fluid until concrete steps are taken towards its implementation.

Responding to the continual conflict situation, the project proposes to strengthen rule of law institutions to increase accessibility of their services for vulnerable groups, develop internal oversight and accountability mechanisms with special focus on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) through community-level engagement. Further, in response to the signed Peace Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict, the project intends to provide additional support for the operationalization of the Joint Integrated Police (JIP).

In line with the international commitments reflected in United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, and within the contexts of the 2016-2017 Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) and the 2016-2017 Country Programme Document (CPD); the UNDP “***Emergency Support to Vulnerable Groups and Joint Integrated Police (JIP)***” proposes to **strengthen and expand** access to justice for vulnerable sections of the community and support operationalization of the JIP. This project will be implemented under the Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project output “***Increased access to justice for citizens of South Sudan with a special focus on vulnerable groups and women.***”

Total resources requested US$2,000,000

Total allocated resources: US$2,000,000

* Japan US$ 2,000,000
* Regular US$ 0

In-kind Contributions: N/A

Programme Period: 2016 - 2017

Project Component: Democratic Governance and Stabilization

Atlas Award ID: 00077970

Start date: April 2016

End Date March 2017

PAC Meeting Date:

Management Arrangements:DIM

Agreed by UNDP: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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# List of abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| AWP | Annual Work Plan |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CES  | Central Equatoria State |
| CPA | Comprehensive Peace Agreement |
| CPD | Country Programme Document |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| CTA | Chief Technical Advisor |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| ECC | Emergency Call Center |
| EES | Eastern Equatoria State |
| GRSS | Government of the Republic of South Sudan |
| HRDDP | Human Rights Due Diligence Policy |
| ICF | Interim Cooperation Framework |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology  |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| INGO | International Non-Governmental Organization |
| JOSS | Judiciary of South Sudan |
| LEA | Law Enforcement Advisor |
| LKS | Lakes State |
| MoI | Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation |
| MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NGS | Northern Bahr el Ghazal State |
| NPSSS | National Prisons Service of South Sudan |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| PCRC | Police Community Relation Committee |
| PCTSA | Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements |
| PoC | Protection of Civilians |
| PPR | Project Progress Reports |
| QPR | Quarterly Progress Report |
| RoLO | Rule of Law Officer |
| RRF | Results and Resources Framework |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender Based Violence |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SPLM/A-IO | Sudan People Liberation Military/ Army- In Opposition |
| SPU | Special Protection Units |
| SSNPS | South Sudan National Police Service |
| TCRSS | Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFPA | United Nations Fund for Population Activity |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNMISS | United Nations Mission in South Sudan |
| UNPOL | United Nations Police |
| UNSCR | United Nations Security Council Resolution  |
| WES | Western Equatoria State |
| WGS | Western Bahr el Ghazal State |
| WPS | Warrap State |

1. Situation analysis

## Background and introduction

The Republic of South Sudan, even after attaining independence on 9 July 2011, remains characterized by deep-rooted ethnic rivalries and competition for scarce resources, which are often settled through violence. Following about two and half years of uneasy transition, on 15 December 2013, disagreements within the ruling party spiraled into armed conflict. The widespread violence resulted in over 10,000 persons dead, 1.66 million internally displaced, over 3.9 million people facing severe food insecurity and around 250,000 people without access to humanitarian assistance as of November 2015.[[1]](#footnote-2) In UNMISS, 185,033 people have sought refuge in five Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites as of November 2015[[2]](#footnote-3).

After sustained efforts of more than 18 months, following a series of discussions to bring GRSS and SPLM/A-IO together through Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-facilitated negotiations, on 17 August 2015, GRSS and SPLM/A-IO signed the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan. The agreement provides, among other things, for the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU), Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA) and Transitional Justice, Accountability, Reconciliation and Healing. Chapter II (PCTSA), Article 5 (Transitional Security Arrangement) of the Peace Agreement provides for the establishment of the Joint Integrated Police (JIP), to be deployed in Juba, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu and any other locations, with a focus on areas where Protection of Civilians (POC) sites are located. The security situation remains fluid until concrete steps are taken towards the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

Strengthening the rule of law and justice delivery systems within a primarily humanitarian context remains key for stabilization and transition to early recovery and development. Although there is growing consensus among government and development partners that rule of law is key to peace and stability[[3]](#footnote-4), the justice system in South Sudan continues to experience chronic capacity constraints aggravated by the ongoing crisis. The lack of human, material and financial resources has impeded the administration and delivery of justice. The already limited capability of rule of law institutions was further hampered by the December 2013 crisis. Rule of law institutions suffered major setbacks, with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights reporting human rights violations[[4]](#footnote-5) by police and prisons officers, which significantly eroded trust in civilian law and order, and underlined the need for accountability. Women and children have been particularly affected by the conflict.

It was in this context that UNDP, with generous phased funding from the Government of Japan, is supporting the SSNPS in the establishment and expansion of the Emergency Call Center (ECC) in Juba, functionality of Special Protection Units (SPUs) to address the needs of women and children, and strengthened community policing to enhance community security.

In this Phase, the project will undertake the following engagements to continue strengthening rule of law institutions and enable them to enhance their support to vulnerable groups, women and children:

1. Emergency Support to Women and Vulnerable Groups in Conflict Prone Areas provided.
2. Institutional commitment to promote the rule of law strengthened.
3. Operational and technical capacity of the Joint Integrated Police enhanced.

## 1.2 Overview of situation

*1.2.1 Situation before signing of the Peace Agreement*

The Comprehensive Country Gender Assessment conducted by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management noted: “*Legal aid services are very limited. There are few lawyers…There are even fewer women lawyers, reportedly less than 100.[[5]](#footnote-6)”* Though the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan (TCSS) provides for 25% women’s participation[[6]](#footnote-7), only 13% of the overall strength of the SSNPS is women, most of whom are uneducated and in junior ranks[[7]](#footnote-8). Other rule of law institutions (MoJ, JoSS and NPSSS) have experienced similar challenges in mainstreaming a large number of uneducated female personnel. Women are under-empowered and under-utilised due to illiteracy and lack of basic professional skills. They are therefore not able to perform mainstream professional activities along with their male colleagues. The presence of literate, professionally qualified empowered women within rule of law institutions is critical to promote a safe environment in which women trust the institutions and feel comfortable to report crimes against them, particularly SGBV crimes. This underlines the need for strengthening and supporting rule of law institutions’ prevention and response mechanisms to protect vulnerable groups, women and children. Thus, to respond to the need of gender mainstreaming, the project proposed to support empowerment of female personnel of rule of law institutions[[8]](#footnote-9).

Funding support from Government of Japan provided to respond to the December 2013 crisis (2014-2015) has focused on increasing community security and extending security services for the protection of civilians outside of the PoC sites through the establishment of the ECC in Juba, strengthening of 14 SPUs in six states, and facilitating PCRCs in five states.

The first ECC was established in Juba in July 2014, with the first phase of funding support from the Government of Japan. Since its inception, the ECC responded to 12,948 different types of emergency calls in Juba, including 499 SGBV cases, 1,271 traffic emergencies and 2,173 medical emergencies[[9]](#footnote-10). In the second phase of funding support from the Government of Japan, the ECC is being extended to Wau and a technical communication hub has been established in the Juba ECC, to provide a sustainable means of continuing existing ECC services and expanding to new areas. The steady increase in public access to the ECC services in Juba indicates a growing confidence in the police’s ability to extend police services and respond to emergencies promptly, though the ECC’s basic equipment and infrastructure remains limited, and the service is overwhelmed in trying to keep up with demand. This emphasises the need for further strengthening of the ECC to effectively extend its services to a broader public, especially vulnerable groups, women and children. The project proposes to strengthen ECC operations in Juba. This will support the Joint Operations Centre (JOC) once the JIP takes over the security of Juba under the arrangements outlined in the Peace Agreement.

With funding support from the Government of Japan in both earlier phases, SPUs were refurbished or renovated to improve the provision of SPU services to women and children in seven states (CES, WES, EES, WGS, NGS, WPS and LKS), particularly on SGBV. Funding also supported specialized training for SPU personnel, who provide effective professional services and counsel to SGBV survivors through women-friendly policing. In 2015, a total of 4,706 cases concerning morality, gender and marriage-related crimes[[10]](#footnote-11) were handled by SPUs. UNDP is a partner in the implementation of the Joint Communiqué on addressing conflict-related sexual violence signed on 11 October 2014, by H.E. the President of the GRSS and Special Representative of the Secretary General on sexual violence in conflict. The SPUs will play a crucial role in the implementation of the Communiqué, which specifically mentions “developing an action plan specific to SSNPS, which will include inter alia, the provision of the SPUs with the capacity to investigate sexual violence crimes, training of police personnel and recruitment of more female police officers.”[[11]](#footnote-12)

Japanese support has enabled the SPUs to not only become functional, but has ensured that well-trained personnel are available to the public, particularly women (survivors of SGBV) and children. The success of the SPUs can be seen in the uptake and support to the expansion of the SPUs by SSNPS leadership and partner state institutions, for example the self-initiated establishment of SPU desks in hospitals in Juba, Torit and Yambio, and the IGP instructions on medical-legal formalities. The project envisages to continue and expand its support to the SPUs with the aim of reaching a wider cross section of the vulnerable groups, women and children, including IDPs outside PoC sites.

With funding support from Government of Japan in both earlier phases, a community policing mechanism is functional through Police Community Relationship Committees (PCRCs). These committees serve as a common platform to discuss local security issues and find workable solutions, which can be implemented jointly by the community and the concerned Police Commander. From January to September 2015, a total of 113 PCRC meetings and community policing outreach activities have been conducted, reaching a total of 7,548 (3,707 female) participants. The role of PCRCs has been welcomed by the community. The PCRCs have established joint night patrols, identified civilian focal points to attend to identified crime hotspots and led to arrests of criminals through community-police coordination. This intensified coordination indicates increased community trust in the police, more reported crimes and increased security. The project envisages continued support to this activity to enhance the trust between the Police and communities and further address and increase demand for justice and rule of law.

The issuance of identity cards to eligible and screened Police personnel addresses the need for establishing accountability mechanisms of the Police as recommended in the UNMISS Human Rights Report[[12]](#footnote-13). Of 38,079 estimated police personnel, 22,096 (2,577 female) have completed verification and screening process[[13]](#footnote-14), and 5,100 have been issued with ID cards as of 15 December 2015. This activity has facilitated the rightsizing of SSNPS and is an important step towards their transformation into a professional and accountable service. Further, SSNPS Directorates of Legal Affairs and Directorate of Professional Standards are responsible for internal oversight over police personnel. Thus, the project proposed to support to these Directorates not only to strengthen internal oversight and accountability mechanisms for strong SSNPS but also to play a critical role in initiating security sector reform.

*1.2.2 Joint Integrated Police (JIP)*

In accordance with the Transitional Security Arrangements in Articles 5.1 and 5.2 of the Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict (ARC) in the Republic of South Sudan and Para 6 of the signed Minutes of Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA) Workshop (September 2015), the JIP would be responsible for the security in Juba City, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu and any other locations, with a focus on areas where protection of civilians (PoC) sites are located in support of their return to the homes.

As agreed in the Permanent Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements (PCTSA) workshop, the total strength of JIP will be 5,400, with 3,000 personnel in Juba (1,500 from SSNPS and 1,500 from SPLM/A-IO) and 800 personnel (400 from each party) in the cities of Bor, Malakal and Bentiu.

The JIP will be the sole transitory security mechanism available to the TGoNU, under the Peace Agreement. The successful establishment, training, operationalization and sustenance of the JIP will play a critical role in the extent and effective implementation of the Peace Agreement, especially in the states directly affected by the conflict.

Adopting a proactive approach, the SSNPS has constituted a Working Committee including all stakeholders to examine all administrative, operational, logistical and budgetary needs of the JIP and identify gaps. On 11 Dec 2015, in the Police Development Committee meeting the representatives of the SPLM/A-IO endorsed the formation and roles of the working committee which has further set up sub-committees to go into the detailed needs of the JIP.

The project envisages to address the most urgent and essential needs of the JIP in terms of infrastructure, equipment, training and operationalization. The JIP’s role will be further supported through the SPUs, PCRCs and ECC where they are present.

*1.2.3 Japan-UNDP Collaboration*

Japan and UNDP have experienced a successful collaboration in South Sudan since the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and through support to the JoSS, returnees, and police services in the post-independence period. There is potential for building upon this partnership through further cooperation by continued support to emergency interventions to vulnerable groups and urgent essential support to the JIP. The project endeavors to address the most urgent and critical challenges facing women, children, and other vulnerable groups in South Sudan, including in states most affected by the conflict (Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity), subject to the security situation stabilizing to allow deployment of UNDP personnel. The need for protection and access to justice is stronger now than ever before. The security situation remains fluid with crisis related sexual violence remaining a consistent characteristic making women and vulnerable groups more susceptible. Even after the signing of the Peace Agreement, concrete steps need to be taken towards its implementation to create a safe and secure environment for the communities, facilitating the safe and voluntary return of the IDPs to locations of their choice. The support provided as a result of the collaboration between Japan and UNDP in South Sudan is critical to ensuring that gains already made are strengthened and expanded upon as we move forward with the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

# 2. Implementation and partnership strategy

## 2.1 Implementation strategy:

The project implementation strategy is aligned with the main pillars of 2016-2017 ICF and the 2016-2017 CPD. The strategy addresses both the supply and demand sides of rule of law and access to justice for vulnerable groups. Additionally, the project will continue to strengthen SSNPS’ capacity at the national, state and county levels through the SPUs and PCRCs; ECC in Juba and Wau; and the JIP in Juba. These engagements are conducted in collaboration with UNMISS, other UN agencies and national rule of law institutions, thus enhancing and strengthening vertical and horizontal linkages. The Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) co-located in the MoI, MoJ, Capacity Building Specialist (CBS), Technical Coordination Specialist and the Law Enforcement Advisors (LEAs) and Rule of Law Officers (RoLOs) deployed in state-level institutions will provide technical and logistical support.

### *2.1.1 UNDP Access to Justice and Rule of Law framework*



### *2.1.2 UNDP’s implementation approach*

The objective of the Access to Justice and Rule of Law project is *an increase in access to justice and strengthened rule of law through equitable, accountable and effective service delivery by justice sector institutions and customary mechanisms.* UNDP is implementing projects to achieve this objective through its three approaches at three levels as depicted below:



## 2.2 Partnership strategy

The project will be implemented and managed by UNDP in close coordination and partnership with UNMISS; UN Agencies; MoI-SSNPS; MoJ, JoSS, NPSSS, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare; Civil Society Organizations/Community Based Organizations (CSOs/CBOs); Non-Governmental Organizations/ International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs/INGOs); and other stakeholders in line with the policies and procedures of the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund. There will be consultations and information sharing before and during the project implementation phase to ensure effective programmatic coordination and clear delineation of areas of support and responsibilities between the project and other actors.

# 3. Project description

## 3.1 Specific objective

To strengthen the effective and professional functioning of rule of law institutions to respond to emergency needs of vulnerable groups and support the establishment and operationalization of JIP.

## 3.2 Expected Impact

Improved availability and accessibility of justice and emergency support for vulnerable groups through provision of emergency care and services by empowering women, and expanding and strengthening the ECCs, SPUs and community policing.

Strengthened capacity of rule of law institutions to facilitate implementation of transitional security needs responsive to provisions in the peace agreement by enhancing the operational and technical capacity of JIP.

## 3.3 Outputs, Specific Activities and Deliverables

**Output 1:** **Increased access to justice for citizens of South Sudan with special focus on vulnerable groups and women[[14]](#footnote-15)**

Prior to December 2013, the SSNPS presence in the country included 275 police HQs, police stations and police posts across states, counties, payams and bomas[[15]](#footnote-16). According to a perception survey of rule of law institutions in South Sudan (August 2013), a majority (58%) of the surveyed respondents indicated that they had confidence in the SSNPS to provide security to the people and their property[[16]](#footnote-17). Asked whether they would report a crime to the police, if they happened to be victims of a crime, the majority (61%) of the respondents answered in the affirmative. In addition, a majority (68%) of those who had reported a crime and/or made an emergency call to the police indicated that they were satisfied with subsequent actions taken by the police. While the expansion of facilities increased physical access and confidence on the police, effective functioning of police is severely restricted on account of inadequate budget allocations, untrained staff, infrastructural and logistical support. In the assessment conducted by Department for International Development (DFID) on functioning of SPUs being run by SSNPS, it has been noted that the capability and resources of the police, must also be congruent with the service delivery of other actors involved in the care of women, children and vulnerable groups, such as the health, justice and social services, which presently is struggling with the same pressures as the SSNPS lack of finances, lack of trained staff, and under-developed systems[[17]](#footnote-18). The conflict following the December incidents, further eroded the capacity of the rule of law institutions to discharge their responsibilities. The signing of the Peace Agreement has introduced a new dimension to the security architecture in the formation of the JIP. These emergent issues need to be addressed urgently to encourage both parties to implement the Peace Agreement and usher in peace and stability for the people of South Sudan.

Primary measures that can be taken in order to address the challenges are to support women’s empowerment, expand the ECCs, strengthen the capacity of the SPUs and support community policing. In addition, support internal oversight and accountability mechanisms of rule of law institutions and strengthening of forensic investigations and prosecutorial capacities. Support enhancement of operational and technical capacity of JIP. Once implemented, the ECCs, SPUs and community policing initiatives shall benefit a vast cross section of the population: up to 372,413, including 166,739 women in Juba (CES); 152,257 people, including 73,926 women in Yambio (WES); 99,740 people including 49,096 women in Torit (EES); up to 41,827 people, including 19,628 women, in Aweil (NGS); and up to 372,413 people, including 166,739 women, in Wau (WGS).

Through support to JIP the project targets support to current beneficiaries in Juba (CES) (as above). In total, the project targets 800,000 people including 380,000 women [[18]](#footnote-19).

**Activity Result 1: Emergency Support to Women and Vulnerable Groups in Conflict Prone Areas provided.**

The following are some of the indicative activities under the above Activity Result.

**Support empowerment of female personnel of rule of law institutions:** The project will provide training to 100 female personnel of rule of law institutions (MoJ, JoSS, SSNPS and NPSSS) in Juba, who are disadvantaged due to their low capacity to perform skilled professional activities. Women are generally not provided opportunities for professional development or career advancement, as they are less likely to possess basic skills and therefore require more investment to build their capacity for any upward career mobility. A specialized training on functional adult literacy in English and information technology will therefore focus on empowering the female personnel within rule of law institutions, in order that broader capacity development engagements can increase the actual position of women within the institution.

1. Provide training to 60 females in functional adult literacy in English in Juba to enhance their career prospects;
2. Provide training to 40 females in information technology in Juba to improve efficiency through enhanced access to knowledge and use of technology.

This targeted support will enable rule of law institutions for gender mainstreaming

**Strengthening and expanding Emergency Call Centre:** In earlier phases, the ECC in Juba was made functional enabling access to police for a population of 372,413 in Juba, including 166,739 women. ECC in Juba is being developed as SSNPS owned sustainable police communication hub with expansion to Wau and provision for further expansion to other locations.

In this phase, the project will support further expansion of ECC in Juba as Police Communication Centre and technological hub and extension of ECC to one additional location focusing on SGBV and traffic crimes in consultation with the IGP. Particular activities to be undertaken:

1. Provide training to 100 emergency responders (30% female) to tackle medical emergencies (including traffic accidents). Particular focus will be on cases involving SGBV, dealing with survivors of violence and road safety.
2. Provide equipment and training to 50 SSNPS traffic personnel (30% female) in Juba to enhance their capacity to manage road safety, and interact with the community as first responders.

**Support SPU and community policing mechanism to improve security, trust, and confidence:** In the earlier phases, SPUs and community policing activities were being supported in seven states with refurbishment, training and community outreach activities.

In this phase, the project will continue this support to SPUs and community policing where they already exist, and expand these services in Bor and Juba to increase availability and accessibility of justice, strengthen referral pathways and emergency support to vulnerable groups by way of trainings to police, community members and social workers. Particularly:

1. Provide SGBV trainings to 100 police and social workers (50% female) in seven states to strengthen referral pathways for vulnerable groups and gender-responsive mechanisms;
2. Provide community policing training to 100 community members and police (50% female) in seven states to build trust between police and community;
3. Support renovation, equipping and functioning of two SPUs in two states;
4. Support functioning of SPUs through provision of legal books, forms and registers;
5. Provide technical training to 50 community-based paralegals (30% female) on systems of psychosocial support for survivors of violence, with particular focus on women and children;
6. Provide support to conduct PCRC meetings and community outreach activities in seven states focusing on SGBV.

**Activity Result 2: Institutional commitment to promote the rule of law strengthened**

The following are the indicative activities under the above Activity Result.

**Support to strengthen oversight and accountability mechanisms of rule of law institutions:** The project will support to strengthen internal oversight and accountability mechanism through development of policies and procedures and training, in line with transitional justice requirements. Further, the project will provide office equipment, furniture, ICT equipment to improve efficiency and support printing documentation to ensure standardized record keeping system. Particularly:

1. Develop policies and procedures and conduct training to strengthen internal oversight and accountability mechanism in line with transitional justice requirements arising as a result of signing of peace agreement;
2. Print forms, registers, laws and law books to ensure standardised documentation and record keeping and strengthen access to justice;
3. Provide office equipment, furniture, ICT equipment to improve efficiency to address additional responsibilities arising as a result of signing of peace agreement.

**Support to strengthen the MoJ Unit for Women and Children at the Directorate of Public Prosecution:** The project will equip the MoJ Unit for Women and Children at the Directorate of Public Prosecution and provide training to enhance capacity to prosecute SGBV crimes. Particularly:

1. Provide training to 20 prosecutors (30% female), including all staff in the MoJ Unit for Women and Children at the Directorate of Public Prosecution, in prosecution of SGBV cases;
2. Provide ICT equipment and furniture to the MoJ Department of Women and Children at the Directorate of Public Prosecution.

**Activity Result 3: Operational and technical capacity of the Joint Integrated Police enhanced**

The following are some of the indicative activities under the above Activity Result.

**Support the establishment of community aid posts in Juba:**

1. Support establishment and equipping of two community aid posts in Juba to enable communities easier access to police.

**Capacity development of JIP:**  The project will support developing policies and standard operating procedures (SoPs) regarding deployment, rules of engagement for effective functioning of JIP and provide training to all integrated police including middle and senior level. Particularly,

1. Support the development of policies and SoPs regarding deployment, rules of engagement for effective functioning of JIP;
2. Provide orientation training to JIP personnel, including supervisors, in Juba (30% female). The orientation training includes human rights, community policing, SGBV and investigation skills (same as SSNPS basic trainings), as well as specially focused team building and planning sessions to unify the vision of both groups;
3. Organise workshop on trauma management and conflict resolution for JIP personnel in Juba (30% female) to both assist the JIP personnel in integration from combatants to police, and to be able to extend trauma management and conflict resolution skills when serving conflict-affected communities;
4. Provide support to Community Policing activities for JIP in Juba (30% female), including community outreach and PCRCs.

# 4. Visibility of Japanese assistance

The detailed strategy to increase the donor’s visibility will be finalized together with the Embassy of Japan in South Sudan. At the minimum, UNDP Country Office will ensure that:

* Japanese ODA logo is included in all documents published as a part of the project;
* All training courses, workshops, and policy dialogues will publicize that the support is provided by the Government of Japan through the UNDP-Japan Partnership Fund;
* Opportunities will be sought with the Embassy of Japan in South Sudan to involve the Embassy on various occasions as speakers and joint press releases to increase the visibility of Japanese support;
* Project success stories are disseminated through the websites of UNDP Tokyo Office, UNDP South Sudan and social media including twitter accounts of key UNDP representatives.

# 5. Collaborating institutions and relevance of the project in pursuing institutional mandates

This Emergency Support to Vulnerable Groups and Joint Integrated Police (JIP) will be a collaborative initiative of the MoI (SSNPS), MoJ, United Nations Development Programme and UNMISS.

## 5.1. South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS)

Article 155 of the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan (TCRSS)-2011 mandates the establishment and functioning of the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS). Among other provisions, Article 155 (2) states that the mission of the police is to *“(a) prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain law and public order, protect the people and their properties; and (b) uphold and enforce this Constitution and the law.”* SSNPS is headed by the Inspector General, who reports to the Minister of Interior and Wildlife Conservation. With its Headquarters in Juba, SSNPS is deployed in all states. In each state it is headed by a Commissioner and is deployed to counties, payams and bomas.

Further, Clause 5 “*Transitional Security Arrangements*” of Chapter II “Permanent Ceasefire and *Transitional Security Arrangements*” of the “*Agreement on the Resolutions of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan*” provides for the “*Joint Integrated Police (JIP)*”. Amongst other agreements related to size, composition and deployment of forces as per minutes of PCTSA workshop states that security in Juba is the responsibility of the JIP.

In this regard, the project will collaborate with SSNPS for implementation of activities to support vulnerable group and JIP. Implementing the Emergency Support to Vulnerable Groups and Joint Integrated Police (JIP) strengthens, SSNPS’ protection mandate, especially to women and vulnerable groups.

## 5.2 Ministry of Justice (MoJ)

The MoJ has a broad mandate that relates to the development of the rule of law in South Sudan. Article 136 of the TCRSS-2011, provides that the Minister of Justice is the Chief Legal Advisor to the Government. Public Attorneys and Legal Advisors in the Ministry, support the Ministry in the discharge of Government business. The Ministry promotes the delivery of justice and social order for residents of South Sudan. It also plays a central role in civil litigation. Legal Advisors advise all levels of Government and represent them in public prosecution, litigation and the conduct of pre-trial proceedings. In this regard, the project will collaborate with Ministry of Justice for selection of women personnel for empowerment activities, select prosecutors and staff for training and equipping Directorate of Public Prosecution, in prosecution of SGBV cases and strengthening internal oversight and accountability mechanisms.

## 5.3 Judiciary of South Sudan (JoSS)

Article 123 of the TCRSS-2011 mandates establishment of the JoSS as an independent executive and legislature authority. Joss is responsible for the adjudication of disputes and render judgment in accordance with the law. The judicial powers will be exercised by the courts in accordance with the customs, values, norms and aspirations of the people and conformity with the constitution and the law. The head of the Joss is the Chief Justice who is responsible for its administration. The overall management of JoSS; its composition and functions; shall be prescribed by law, in accordance, with provisions of the constitution. In this regard, the project will collaborate with JoSS of South Sudan for selection of women personnel for empowerment activities and strengthening internal oversight and accountability mechanisms.

## 5.4 National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS)

Article 156 of the TCRSS-2011 mandates the establishment and functioning of the National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS). Among other provisions, Article 156 (2) states that the mission of the prisons shall be “*correctional, reformative and rehabilitative. It shall respect the will of the people, the rule of law and order, civilian authority, democracy, human rights and fundamental freedoms*” NPSSS is headed by the Director General, who reports to the Minister of Interior and Wildlife Conservation. With its Headquarters in Juba, NPSSS is deployed in all states. In each state it is headed by a Director and is deployed to counties, payams and bomas. In this regard, the project will collaborate with NPSSS for selection of women personnel for empowerment activities and strengthening internal oversight and accountability mechanisms.

## 5.6 United Nations Development Programme

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations)' global development network. It advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP operates in 177 countries, working with nations on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and its wide range of partners. UNDP supports national democratic transitions by providing policy advice and technical support, improving [institutional](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_service_reform_in_developing_countries) and individual capacity within countries, educating populations about and advocating for democratic reforms, promoting negotiation and dialogue, and sharing successful experiences from other countries and locations. UNDP also supports existing democratic institutions by increasing dialogue, enhancing national debate, and facilitating consensus on national governance programmes. In the context of South Sudan following the crisis, UNDP conducted a programme criticality analysis and identified programme areas to respond to the situation. To strengthen its conflict risk management, UNDP conducted a rigorous conflict sensitivity analysis on all its projects. Both the programme criticality and conflict sensitivity analysis informs UNDP that *Emergency Support to Vulnerable Groups and Joint Integrated Police (JIP)* is relevant for UNDP in pursuing its strategic and institutional mandates.

##

## 5.7 The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

UNSCR 2241 (2015) revised the mandate of UNMISS to focus on women’s participation in implementation of the Agreement, including in support to the South Sudanese National Police Service (SSNPS), technical assistance for the implementation of Chapter V of the Agreement, including in the setting up of the hybrid court for South Sudan and including with regard to the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing. The mandate was further extended to 15 December 2015. UNMISS support to SSNPS as well as the Joint Integrated Police in support of implementation of the Agreement is subject to consistency with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP). Hence, UNMISS Police support for implementing *Emergency Support to Vulnerable Groups and Joint Integrated Police (JIP)* will be provided only after approval of the UNMISS HRDDP task force and extension of mandate.

## 5.8 UN WOMEN[[19]](#footnote-20)

In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly created UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. In doing so, UN Member States took an historic step in accelerating the UN System’s goals on gender equality and the empowerment of women. The creation of UN Women came about as part of the UN reform agenda, bringing together resources and mandates for greater impact. It merges and builds on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system, which focused exclusively on gender equality and women’s empowerment, including intergovernmental normative processes and research. Some key roles of UN Women are: (i) to support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms, (ii) to help Member States to implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it, and to forge effective partnerships with civil society, and (iii) to hold the UN system accountable for its own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress.

In South Sudan, UN Women works at national, state, county, and payam levels. Currently working in six states, UN Women implements a holistic programme for peace building and reduction of violence. Women and men, boys and girls, in the payams are mobilized to engage in and prefer local and realistic solutions to build social cohesion and peace and safety within their communities. Women and girls are sensitized and educated to demand protection and seek justice. Thus, implementing *Emergency Support to Women and Vulnerable Groups and Joint Integrated Police (JIP) Project* is within the institutional mandate of UN WOMEN.

## 5.9 UNICEF & UNFPA

Since the outbreak of the December crisis, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) andthe United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)have provided critical humanitarian support to women and children in violence prone areas. According to UNICEF estimates, nearly 750,000 children have been internally displaced, 320,000 are living as refugees and 400,000 have been forced out of school[[20]](#footnote-21). Breakdown of traditional and family structures have left the children of South Sudan vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse. UNFPA continues to work with women, traditional leaders and men to end Sexual and Gender Based Violence. The effect of the violence and decrease in medical services has increased the vulnerability of women to physical and sexual violence and maternal mortality[[21]](#footnote-22).

The project will work closely with UNICEF and UNFPA to support training of social workers attached to the Special Protection Units. With experience and tools in providing psychosocial support to physically and/or sexually assaulted women and children, UNICEF and UNFPA will support trainings to ensure that social workers provide quality services, ensure the protection of survivors and implement practices to ensure confidentiality. Thus, implementing *Emergency Support to Women and Vulnerable Groups and Joint Integrated Police (JIP) Project* is within the institutional mandate of UNICEF and UNFPA.

## 6. Sustainability

The project is planned to emphasize sustainability by aligning activities with the policy and strategic priorities of the national and sub-national rule of law institutions including SSNPS as indicated in the institutional plans. The focus on providing essential equipment, capacity development, and development of procedures and management systems will also serve to entrench the gains in the institutional and organizational design. The embedding of the CTAs in the MoI, MoJ, CBS, Technical Coordination Specialist and the co-location of LEAs and RoLOs at national and state level ensures the project is implemented through existing statutory structures, thus avoiding duplication and temporary structures that are likely to wither after project closure. The co-location of staff with JoSS, MoJ, SSNPS and NPSSS counterparts and collaboration with UNMISS having international policing experts further supports long-term coaching and mentoring, which will ensure transfer of skills and knowledge and in turn sustains the systems and procedures established.

Earlier phases have demonstrated the ability of the SSNPS to operate the ECC, SPU and community policing and lessons learnt from those Phases will inform the implementation of ECC expansion and support to SPU and community policing. The participatory approach of the project aims to enable MoI/SSNPS achieve ownership and sustainability through the active involvement of national partners in setting priorities, designing, implementing, and monitoring projects. The establishment of the ECC attested government commitment in owning the project through the provision of physical infrastructure in Juba and Wau, response vehicles, radio communication equipment, and allocation of funds for meeting operational expenses. With the support of UNDP, the MoI was able to forge public-private partnerships that helped the timely establishment and sustenance of ECC. Functionality of SPU and community policing demonstrated assurance from government in continual operationalization through allocation of structures and deployment of trained personnel. Further, trained ECC officials are preparing periodical statistical and operational reports based on training. Also SPU officials are providing support to vulnerable groups, whereas PCRC is being used as mechanism to improve interaction between community and police. As activities implemented by this project constitute part of SSNPS’s mandated activities, adequate funding provision is being made in the MoI budget. These are positive steps towards ensuring operational and economic sustainability. The project provides initial logistics and capacity support to assist the institutions to perform their mandated functions.

## 7. Management arrangements

The project shall be managed in line with Japan's Development Cooperation Charter (February 2015). In conformity with these Policies and Procedures, additional arrangements regarding, *inter alia*, participation in coordination meetings and/or reporting may be made based on the consultations between Japan, UNDP and, if required, other stakeholders. At programme level, the *Emergency Support to Vulnerable Groups and Joint Integrated Police (JIP)* project will be implemented and managed as part of the overall Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project.

## 8. Monitoring and evaluation

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

**Within the annual cycle**

* On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on a quality criteria and methods;
* An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change;
* Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see paragraph n. 10), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect project implementation;
* Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall 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-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project. UNDP will provide the same type of information during the life of the proposed project to relevant stakeholders;
* A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events;
* Quarterly Project Board meetings shall be convened to support and monitor progress. The Project Board is responsible for strategic direction, policy guidance and oversight of the project with a major responsibility to ensure that key lessons learned during implementation inform subsequent activities.

**Annually**

* **Annual Progress Report** - An Annual Progress Report will be submitted to the Project Board. As a minimum requirement, the Annual Progress Report shall consist of the ATLAS standard format for the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
* **Annual Project Review** - Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders, as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

## 9. Reporting

UNDP will follow the ***UNDP/JAPAN Partnership Fund Policies and Procedures*** regarding reporting:

1. UNDP will provide Japan with one mid-term report and a final report, including a financial report, by 30 July of the year following the financial completion of the project;
2. Each final substantive project report by UNDP will include a section which deals with an evaluation of publicity for Japan’s contribution;
3. Handling of interest income and unspent balances will be in line with the policies and procedures of Japan-UNDP partnership fund;
4. UNDP will provide Japan with an annual financial report on the fund containing information on expenditures during the previous year, the balance, and carry-over, including interest;
5. Toward the end of the year, UNDP will provide Japan with a report containing information on the balance of the fund at the beginning of the year, a list of projects approved, carry-over, and a list of pipeline projects against the amounts of carry-over;
6. UNDP country office/relevant headquarters unit will make efforts to furnish Japan with financial data when requested by Japan;
7. UNDP will make efforts to prepare a document containing information on and an analysis of those projects approved on a regional basis.
8. UNDP will submit a written request to the Government of Japan for prior approval in case
	1. the extension of the project is required, and/or
	2. the re-deployment of funds between approved project budget components is required, if more than 20% increase or decrease is expected.

## 10. Risk analysis and management

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk identification** | **Type** | **Impact & Probability** | **Risk mitigation measures** |
| Continued political polarization between agreed parties to take joint decisions particularly, size and composition of JIP and integration of defected officials and competing interests within IGAD member states may delay/compromise implementation of the agreement | POLITICAL  | I=4P=4 | * Continuously monitor, review and reprioritize UNDP intervention to rule of law institutions.
* The integration will have to be carefully managed by the SSNPS and the SPLA/M-IO as agreed in PCTSA workshop, with coordinated support from the UN and the international community. UNDP will advocate for a clear and generally accepted conceptual framework for the JIP.
 |
| Lack of consistent political will and commitment in establishing a strong culture of rule of law the rule may encourage impunity. | POLITICAL | I=3P=4 | * Work closely with rule of law institutions.
* Work closely with JIP for its effective implementation of peace agreement to encourage nationalism
 |
| Inadequate funding/ donor reluctance, leaving many priority activities unimplemented particularly for support to JIP | FINANCIAL | I=3P=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.
* Exploring ways to establish a joint donor approach and a joint UN programme to support the JIP.
 |
| Failure of state institutions owing to political fragmentation and economic instability/collapse, perpetuating tensions, grievances and diminishes opportunities for recovery and return.Rising inflation and subsequent currency depreciation leading to failure in providing adequate budget by the TGoNU for JIP. | FINANCIAL | I=3P=3 | * Closely consult with the TGoNU and advocate for support for the JIP as a confidence-building mechanism for the safe, voluntary and dignified return of IDPs in and refugees to their origin.
 |
| Political turmoil and recurrent tribal clashes/confrontation in some states significantly slows down project implementation as the leadership of the affected states focus on resolving conflicts. Fractionalization of non-signatories lead to resumption of armed conflict. | SECURITY | I=4P=4 | * Works closely with UNDSS to monitor security situation and develop contingency plan regarding implementation of project activities further focus more on ‘green’ states.
 |
| Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in the states hampering effective project implementation – especially at the grassroots. E.g. accessibility of many counties in South Sudan remains a great challenge. | OPERATIONAL | I=3P=3 | * Work closely with rule of law institutions, UNMISS and other partners to minimize bottlenecks caused by lack of infrastructure.
 |
| Serious human rights offenders may manage to join the JIP and commit crimes or abuse their positions. | OPERATIONAL | I=3P=3 | * Coordinate with technical working group comprising of SSNPS and IO and UN agencies and development partners for developing policies and procedures for selection of JIP officials.
* Develop a framework to ensure that support to the JIP adheres to the HRDDP, including through risk assessments, regular human rights monitoring of the JIP activities and mitigation measure where necessary.
* Work effectively with the Police Authorities and the Ministry of Interior to establish robust oversight mechanisms and accountability systems to prevent impunity, intended to act as a deterrence for potential violators.
 |
| Disjointed acceptance of pillars of the peace agreement lead to popular rejection of the peace agreement andpeople may not be interested in returning or resettling due to a lack of other services. | OPERATIONAL  | I=3P=2 | * Cooperate on establishing enablers in places of resettlement and work coherently in creating conditions in areas of returnees by piloting service delivery and other assistance that has been previously found in the POC sites.
 |
| Owing to constraints in consistency of UNMISS mandate, engagement of UNMISS/UNPOL to support JIP may have limitations. This may affect support to JIP, which is heavily dependent on the full participation of UNPOL.  | OPERATIONAL  | I=3P=2 | * Work closely with UNMISS and advocate for room under the new mandate to support the JIP
* Encourage for global focal point initiative arrangement for joint activities
* Encourage SSNPS to utilise its own human and material resources
* Coordinate with other UN agencies
* Use short term consultants
 |

## 11. Results and resource framework (RRF)

|  |
| --- |
| **UNDAF UNDAF/ICF/CPD/CPAP Outcome:** Peace and Governance Strengthened |
| **CPAP Output:** (i) Improved capacity of rule of law institutions to provide criminal justice services at state and national levels; (ii) Increased Awareness and demand for Justice |
| **Partnership Strategy:** The project will be implemented and managed by UNDP in close coordination and partnership with UNMISS, MOI - SSNPS, MoJ, Justice, JoSS, Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare and other stakeholders in line with the Policies and Procedures of the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund. |
| **Project title:** Emergency Support to Vulnerable Groups and Joint Integrated Police (JIP)  |
| **INTENDED OUTPUTS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **Assumptions** | **RESPONSIBLE PARTIES** | **AMOUNT (US$)** |
| **Output 4: Capacity of Police, Prisons, Ministry of Justice and Judiciary strengthened.****Baseline:**1. TBD by pre-training evaluations
2. 12,948 calls responded to. Reports made not recorded.[[22]](#footnote-23)
3. 2 initiatives 11 PCRCs
4. 3

**Indicators:**1. Extent of application of knowledge transferred by training participants (Scale: 1 – No application; 2 – limited application; 3 – Satisfactory application; 4 – Good application; 5 – Excellent application)[[23]](#footnote-24)
2. % of reports responded to by ECC
3. Number of joint police-community initiatives undertaken to address community security issues (by PCRC).[[24]](#footnote-25)
4. # community aid posts established
 | **Targets:** 1. 80%
2. 70%
3. 2 initiatives in 20 PCRCs
4. 5
 | **Activity Result 1: Emergency Support to Women and Vulnerable Groups in Conflict Prone Areas provided*** Empowerment of female personnel of rule of law institutions
* Strengthening and expanding Emergency Call Centre
* Support SPU and community policing mechanism

**Activity Result 2: Institutional commitment to promote the rule of law strengthened*** Strengthen internal oversight and accountability mechanisms of rule of law institutions
* Strengthen the MoJ Unit for Women and Children at the Directorate of Public Prosecution

**Activity Result 3: Operational and technical capacity of the Joint Integrated Police enhanced*** Support the establishment of community aid posts in Juba
* Capacity development of JIP
 | * South Sudan remains peaceful and stable, allowing accessibility to implement activities throughout the country.
* Required funding is mobilized
* Consistency in UNMISS mandate to support SSNPS
 | UNDPUNMISSSSNPSMoJJoSSNPSSS | **2,000,000** |
| **Grand Total**  | **2,000,000** |

## 12. Annual work plan (March 2016 to March 2017)[[25]](#footnote-26)

|  |
| --- |
| **Output 4 (Atlas Output# 00088488): Capacity of rule of law institutions (Police, Prisons, Ministry of Justice and Judiciary) strengthened.** |
| **Indicators:**1. Extent of application of knowledge transferred by training participants (Scale: 1 – No application; 2 – limited application; 3 – Satisfactory application; 4 – Good application; 5 – Excellent application)[[26]](#footnote-27)
2. % of reports responded to by ECC
3. Number of joint police-community initiatives undertaken to address community security issues (by PCRC).[[27]](#footnote-28)
4. # community aid posts established
 | **Baselines:** 1. TBD by pre-training evaluations
2. 12,948 calls responded to. Reports made not recorded.[[28]](#footnote-29)
3. 2 initiatives 11 PCRCs
4. 3
 | **Targets:** 1. 80%
2. 70%
3. 2 initiatives in 20 PCRCs
4. 5
 |
| **Planned Activity** | **Actions / Inputs Description** | **Timeframe** | **Responsible Party** | **Funding Source** | **Planned Budget** |
| **2016** | **2017** |
| Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Budget Account & Description |  Total  |
| Activity Result 1: Emergency Support to Women and Vulnerable Groups in Conflict Prone Areas provided | Empowerment of female personnel of rule of law institutions | X | X | X | X | UNDPMOJSSNPSNPSSSJoSS | Japan | 71300 Local Consultant75700 Training/ Workshops72500 Supplies74200 Aud Vis & Printing Prod61300 Salary & Post AdjCst-IP71500 IUNVs (LEA)71400 Contractual Services - Individ | 444,091.00 |
| Strengthening and expanding Emergency Call Centre | X | X | X | X | UNDPMOIUNMISS | Japan | 72100 Contr Serv -Comp75700 Workshop74200 Aud Vis & Printing Prod72200 Equipment and furniture72400 Comm & audio visual eq72500 Supplies72800 Info technology eqp |  125,225.00 |
| Support SPU and community policing mechanism | X | X | X | X | UNDPSSNPSUNMISS | Japan | 71600 Travel75700 Training/ Workshops72500 Supplies72100 Contr Serv -Comp74200 Aud Vis & Printing Prod |  200,000.00  |
| **Subtotal Activity Result 1** | **769,316.00** |
| Key Result Area 2: Institutional commitment to promote the rule of law strengthened | Strengthen internal oversight and accountability mechanisms of rule of law institutions | X | X | X | X | UNDPMOJSSNPSNPSSSJoSS | Japan | 72100 Contr Serv -Comp75700 Workshop74200 Aud Vis & Printing Prod72200 Equipment and furniture72500 Supplies72800 Info technology eqp | 50,000.00 |
| Strengthen the MoJ Unit for Women and Children at the Directorate of Public Prosecution | X | X | X | X | UNDPMoJ | Japan | 72100 Contr Serv -Comp75700 Workshop74200 Aud Vis & Printing Prod72200 Equipment and furniture72500 Supplies72800 Info technology eqp | 50,000.00 |
| **Subtotal Activity Result 2** |  **100,000.00**  |
| Activity Result 3: Operational and technical capacity of the Joint Integrated Police enhanced. |  Support the establishment of community aid posts in Juba | X | X | X | X | UNDPSSNPSUNMISS | Japan | 72100 Contr Serv -Comp74200 Aud Vis & Printing Prod72200 Equipment and furniture72400 Comm & audio visual eq72500 Supplies72800 Info technology eqp |  177,840.85 |
|  Capacity development of JIP | X | X | X | X | UNDPSSNPSUNMISS | Japan | 71300 Local Consultant 75700 Workshop74200 Aud Vis & Printing Prod72500 Supplies61300 Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP |  544,307.00  |
| **Subtotal Activity Result 3** |  **722,147.85**  |
| Activity Result 4: Contribution to Project Management | Project Management and Implementation Support | X | X | X | X | UNDP | Japan | 71600 Travel 61300 Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP71400 Contr Ser Ind.73400 Rent & Maint of Oth. Equp73100 Rent & Maint. of Prem.72100 Contr. Ser. Comp72200 Equipment and furniture72500 Supplies72800 Info technology eqp 74100 Professional Services74200 Audio Visual & Printing |  260,388.00  |
| **Subtotal Activity Result 4** |  **260,388.00**  |
|  | **Subtotal** |  **1,851,851.85**  |
| GMS (8%)  |  148,148.15 |
| **Grand Total** |  **2,000,000.00**  |

**Annex 1: Budget Breakdown:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Items** | **Percentage** | **Total Cost (US$)** |
| Programme Activities  | 42% | 847,840.85 |
| Personnel Cost | 37% | 743,623.00 |
| Project Management and Implementation Support | 13% | 260,388.00 |
| Activity Total  | 93%  | 1,851,851.85 |
| GMS[[29]](#footnote-30) | 7& | 148,148.15 |
| **Grand Total** | 100% | **2,000,000** |

**Annex 2: Detailed Budget of Activities**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Detailed Budget of Activities** | **Specification of Units** | **Total Cost** |
| 1 | **Emergency Support to Women and Vulnerable Groups in Conflict Prone Areas provided.** |  |
| 1.1 | **Empowerment of female personnel of rule of law institutions** |   |
|   | * + 1. Provide training to 60 females in functional adult literacy in English in Juba to enhance their career prospects;
		2. Provide training to 40 females in information technology in Juba to improve efficiency through enhanced access to knowledge and use of technology
		3. 1.1.3 Technical advisory support through CBS and LEA
 | Hiring consultants as facilitators for organising two types of women empowerment trainings for 100 rule of law personnel. 4 national consultants X @US$ 500 X for 9 months  | 18,000.00 |
| Organisation of two trainings for 100 rule of law personnel for 9 months. Two Training Halls X @US$500 X for 9 months | 9,000.00 |
| Providing stationery for two trainings for 100 trainees including paper, notebooks, bag, pens and other related office supplies  | 7,775.00 |
| Printing of 400 copies of training and study materials for 100 trainees. 400 copies X 100 trainees X @US$0.25  | 10,000.00 |
| Proforma Cost of one Capacity Building Specialist; one International UNV and 2 drivers for one year | 399,316.00 |
|   | **Subtotal Activity Action 1.1** | **444,091.00** |
| 1.2 | **Strengthening and expanding Emergency Call Centre** |   |
|   | * + 1. Provide training to 100 emergency responders (30% female) to tackle medical emergencies (including traffic accidents). Particular focus will be on cases involving SGBV, dealing with survivors of violence and road safety.
		2. Provide equipment and training to 50 SSNPS traffic personnel (30% female) in Juba to enhance their capacity to manage road safety, and interact with the community as first responders.
 | Contractual services for the installation of Solar power system for ECC in Wau | 66,250.00 |
| Organisation of two trainings for 150 police for one week 2 Training Hall X for 5 days X @ US$500 and F&B for 150 trainees X for 5 days X @ US$20 | 31,250.00 |
| Printing of copies of training and study material etc. for two trainings for 150 trainees. 50 copies X 150 trainees X @US$0.25Printing of 125 copies of ECC Registers and Forms. 125 copies X @ US$25  | 5,000.00 |
| Road safety equipment (breath analyser and first aid kits) and office furniture for ECC response teams | 5,000.00 |
| 50 Digital radio and communication equipment for ECC response teams. 50 digital radios X @ 100 | 5,000.00 |
| Providing stationery for two trainings for 100 of 5 days including paper, notebooks, bag, pens and other related office supplies  | 7,775.00 |
| 3 Desktop Computers, 3 printers and External Hard Disk for ECC. 3 sets of ICT equipment X @US$1650 | 4,950.00 |
|   | **Subtotal Activity Action 1.2** | **125,225.00** |
| 1.3 | **Support SPU and community policing mechanism** |   |
|   | * + 1. Provide SGBV trainings to 100 police and social workers (50% female) in seven states to strengthen referral pathways for vulnerable groups and gender-responsive mechanisms;
		2. Provide community policing training to 100 community members and police (50% female) in seven states to build trust between police and community;
		3. Support renovation, equipping and functioning of two SPUs in two states;
		4. Provide technical training to 50 community-based paralegals (30% female) on systems of psychosocial support for survivors of violence, with particular focus on women and children;
		5. Provide support to conduct PCRC meetings and community outreach activities in seven states focusing on SGBV.
 | DSA and transportation of 7 trainers for organising trainings in five states. 7 trainers X 7 days X @US$ 91.5 | 4,483.50 |
| Organisation of 10 trainings in five states for 200 trainees of 5 days - 10 Training Halls X for 5 days X @ US$500 and F&B for 200 trainees X for 5 days X @ US$35 | 60,000.00 |
| Providing stationery for 10 trainings of 200 trainees in five states for 5 days including paper, notebooks, bag, pens and other related office supplies.  | 13,516.50 |
| Contractual services for renovation of two SPUs @ Us$ 50,000. Logistics for monthly PCRC meetings and Outreach activities in five states - 12 PCRC + 12 Outreach activities X 5 States X @ US$100 | 112,000.00 |
| Printing of 200 copies of training materials for 10 trainings for 100 trainees and printing of SPU and community policing materials. 200 copies X 200 trainees X @US$ 0.25 | 10,000.00 |
|   | **Subtotal Activity Action 1.3** | **200,000.00** |
|   | **Total Activity 1** | **769,316.00** |
| 2 | **Institutional commitment to promote the rule of law strengthened** |  |
| 2.1 | **Strengthen internal oversight and accountability mechanisms of rule of law institutions** |   |
|   | * + 1. Develop policies and procedures to strengthen internal accountability mechanism including transitional justice requirements arising as a result of signing of peace agreement and training thereon;
		2. Print forms, registers, laws and law books to ensure standardised documentation and record keeping and strengthen access to justice; Provide office equipment, furniture, ICT equipment to improve efficiency to address additional responsibilities arising as a result of signing of peace agreement
 | Contractual services for renovation of office of Directorate of Legal Affairs and Professional Standards | 15,850.00 |
| Organisation of one training for 20 trainees for 5 days including training venue, feeding and training aids. 1 Training Halls X for 5 days X @ US$500 and F&B for 20 trainees X for 5 days X @ US$35 | 6,000.00 |
| Printing of copies of training and study material etc. for one trainings of 20 trainees. 100 copies X 150 trainees X @US$0.25Printing of 250 copies of policies, procedures, registers and Forms. 250 copies X @ US$25  | 6,750.00 |
| Office furniture for setting up of Directorate of Legal Affairs and Professional Standards  | 10,500.00 |
| Providing stationery for one training of 20 trainees including paper, notebooks, bag, pens and other related office supplies.  | 1,000.00 |
| 6 Desktop Computers, 6 printers and External Hard Disk for Directorate of Legal Affairs and Professional Standards. 6 set of ICT equipment X @US$1650 | 9,900.00 |
|   | **Subtotal Activity Action 2.1** | **50,000.00** |
| 2.2 | **Strengthen the MoJ Unit for Women and Children at the Directorate of Public Prosecution** |   |
|   | * + 1. Provide training to 20 prosecutors (30% female), including all staff in the MoJ Unit for Women and Children at the Directorate of Public Prosecution, in prosecution of SGBV cases;
		2. Provide ICT equipment and furniture to the MoJ Department of Women and Children at the Directorate of Public Prosecution.
 | Contractual services for renovation of office of Directorate of Public Prosecution | 15,850.00 |
| Organisation of one training for 20 trainees of one week including training venue, feeding and training aids - 1 Training Hall X for 5 days X @ US$500 and F&B for 20 trainees X for 5 days X @ US$35 | 6,000.00 |
| Printing of copies of training and study material etc. for one trainings of 20 trainees. 100 copies X 150 trainees X @US$0.25Printing of 250 copies of Policies, procedures, Registers and Forms. 250 copies X @ US$25  | 6,750.00 |
| Office furniture for setting up of Directorate of Public Prosecution | 10,500.00 |
| Providing stationery for one training of 20 trainees including printing, photocopying, paper, notebooks, bag, pens and other related office supplies.  | 1,000.00 |
| 6 Desktop Computers, 6 printers and External Hard Disk for Directorate of Public Prosecution. 6 set of ICT equipment X @US$1650 | 9,900.00 |
|   | **Subtotal Activity Action 2.2** | **50,000.00** |
|   | **Total Activity 2** | **100,000.00** |
| 3 | **Operational and technical capacity of the Joint Integrated Police enhanced.** |  |
| 3.1 |  **Support the establishment of community aid posts in Juba** |   |
|   | * + 1. Support establishment and equipping of two community aid posts in Juba.
 | Contractual services for construction and renovation of two community aid posts @ US$ 65,000 | 130,000.00 |
| Printing of 200 copies of Policies, procedures, Registers and Forms. 200 copies X @ US$25  | 5,000.00 |
| Office furniture for setting up of two community aid posts  | 15,000.00 |
| Communication equipment for setting up of two community aid posts | 10,000.00 |
| Providing stationery for two community aid posts including paper, notebooks, bag, pens and other related office supplies.  | 2,840.85 |
| 9 Desktop Computers, 9 printers and External Hard Disk for ECC. 9 set of ICT equipment X @US$1650 | 15,000.00 |
|   | **Subtotal Activity Action 3.1** | **177,840.85** |
| 3.2 |  **Capacity development of JIP** |   |
|   | * + 1. Support the development of policies and SoPs regarding deployment, rules of engagement for effective functioning of JIP;
		2. Provide orientation training to JIP personnel, including supervisors, in Juba (30% female);
		3. Organise workshop on trauma management and conflict resolution for JIP personnel in Juba (30% female);
		4. Provide support to Community Policing activities for JIP in Juba (30% female);
		5. Technical advisory support through CTA (MOI).
 | Hiring one international consultant for trauma management for 45 days @ US$700 | 31,500.00 |
| Organisation of three types of trainings for 5 days in multiple batches for 3,000 trainees at police training centre including lump sum amount for feeding Full board @ 25 per trainee for 3,000 trainees  | 75,000.00 |
| Printing of 3,000 copies of policies, procedures, registers, forms and training materials. 3,000 copies X @ US$25  | 75,000.00 |
| Providing stationery for three types of trainings in multiple batches for 3,000 trainees including notebooks, bag, pens and other related office supplies.  | 18,500.00 |
| Proforma Cost of CTA (MoI) | 344,307.00 |
|   | **Subtotal Activity Action 3.2** | **544,307.00** |
|   | **Total Activity 3** | **722,147.85** |
| **4** | **Contribution to Project Management** |  |
| 4.1 | * + 1. Project Management and Implementation Support cost.
 | Travel required for oversight of activities – site visits. | 10,000.00 |
| Finance Specialist (15%) and Project Assistant (100%) | 79,437.00 |
| Equipment and furniture required by field offices | 16,663.00 |
| Rental costs associated with field operations | 49,288.00 |
| Transportation equipment | 60,000.00 |
| Stationery, office supplies for field operations | 10,000.00 |
| IT equipment required by project staff and field offices | 10,000.00 |
| Audit services | 15,000.00 |
| Communications requirements for field/national operations | 10,000.00 |
|   | **Subtotal Activity Action 4.1** | **260,388.00** |
|   | **Total Activity 4** | **260,388.00** |
|   | **Grand Subtotal** | **1,851,851.85** |
|   | GMS 8% | 148,148.15 |
|   | **Grand Total** | **2,000,000.00** |

1. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), Humanitarian Bulletin South Sudan Bi-Weekly update 6 November 2015, available at https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/SouthSudan/2015\_SouthSudan/OCHA\_SouthSudan\_HumanitarianBulletin\_\_6\_November15.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. http://unmiss.unmissions.org/Portals/unmiss/UNMISS%20News/2015/15%20-11-%2030%20UNMISS%20News%20Issue%20No.%2011.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. New York, 25 April 2014 - Deputy Secretary-General's closing remarks at General Assembly thematic debate on "Ensuring Stable and Peaceful Societies": <http://www.un.org/sg/dsg/statements/index.asp?nid=522>. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. http://unmiss.unmissions.org/Portals/unmiss/Human%20Rights%20Reports/UNMISS%20Conflict%20in%20South%20Sudan%20-%20A%20Human%20Rights%20Report.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. 5 Country Gender Assessment, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, April 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011 Article 109(3) and 142(3) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. SSNPS The Transformation Roadmap 2013-17: Comprehensive Institutional Needs Assessment September 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. This is in line with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017, Outcome 2, “Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.” Strategic Entry Point (a) “UNDP will support efforts to accelerate the equal participation of women, including young women and marginalized groups, in decision making.” This project is Gender Marker 02 (UNDP GM scale 0-3). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. SSNPS ECC Report 2014 and 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Crime Statistics Reports from January to September 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Joint Communique of Republic of South Sudan and United Nations on addressing conflict related sexual violence. Dated 11 10 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. UNMISS HRD Report 8 May 2014 Recommendation six: South Sudan’s security apparatus, including the SSNPS and SPLA, must be reformed and restructured to ensure that they operate under Constitutional order and in accordance with international best practice. Such reform efforts should include a vetting process that ensures these institutions are led and staffed by suitably qualified personnel, and exclude alleged perpetrators of serious human rights and humanitarian law violations. Such reform and restructuring should include the establishment of special police units to investigate sexual violence, in accordance with international standards. The authorities must protect human rights defenders and the media as guaranteed under the Constitution and international law. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Data as of 15 December 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. *This Emergency Support to Women and Vulnerable Groups in Conflict Prone Areas falls under A2J/RoL 2014 AWP -Output 1.* [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. *Compiled by Rule of Law Officers and Law Enforcement Advisors in December 2013.* [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. *The survey adopted a three-pronged approach which entailed a literature review; quantitative household interviews in the 10 states of South Sudan reaching out to 5,280 households; 107 in-depth inerviews with representatives of key justice sector institutions as well as with opinion leaders (administrative and religious) at the state level; and 10 focus group discussions (five groups composed exclusively of males and five of females) with members of the public in five states in order to qualify the quantitative data gathered from the household interviews.* [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. *Report on Assessment of Special Protection Units 2014.* [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. *Estimate based on Sudan Population and Housing Census 2008, NBS.* [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. <http://www.unwomen.org/about-us/about-un-women>: accessed on March 8, 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. http://www.unicef.org/southsudan/media\_15898.html [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. http://africa.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/Emergencies/South%20Sudan%20Humanitarian%20Sitrep%20No.47%20.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Project will undertake measures to ensure this reporting is in place. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. The majority of training topics (English, IT, SGBV for prosecutors) have not bee provided to the intended training recipients. Recurring trainings (ECC, SPU, PCRC) will be provided to new participants. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Currently, two initiatives (joint patrols and community focal points) are undertaken in 11 PCRCs. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. For budget detail please refer Annex 1 for Budget Breakdown and Annex 2 for Detailed Budget of Activities [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. The majority of training topics (English, IT, SGBV for prosecutors) have not bee provided to the intended training recipients. Recurring trainings (ECC, SPU, PCRC) will be provided to new participants. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Currently, two initiatives (joint patrols and community focal points) are undertaken in 11 PCRCs. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Project will undertake measures to ensure this reporting is in place. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. As per UNDP policy, GMS (8%) is calculated against the direct project activity budget. In the project, the direct project activity budget is US$ 1,851,851.85 and the (8%) GMS on this budget is US$ 148,148.85. The budget breakdown table shows that the GMS US$ 148,148.85 is 7% when calculated out of the total allocated amounts of US$ 2,000,000, [↑](#footnote-ref-30)