

Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project

2016 Bi-annual Progress Report

(January-June 2016)



PCRC Meeting held in Illuhum, Torit - Selected PCRC Members (March – 2016)

Project Summary

Country: South Sudan

Project Duration: March 2013 – March 2017

Project Budget: US\$26,289,823

Annual Budget: US\$7,277,412

Donor	Annual budget US\$
Netherlands	4,268,185
Japan	2,408,023
UNDP	150,000
Dfid	152,383
Norway	267,053
Other donors	31,768

Expenditure for reporting period: US\$2,819,218

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ACRONYMS

ARCSS	Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSSO	Civil Service Support Officer
DfID	Department for International Development
ECC	Emergency Call Centre
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
HDC	Humanitarian Development Consortium
HeRY	Help Restore Youth
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JIP	Joint Integrated Police
JMEC	Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
JMT	Joint Management Team
JOC	Joint Operation Centre
JoSS	Judiciary of South Sudan
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
NPSSS	National Prisons Service of South Sudan
PCRC	Police Community Relations Committee
PILPG	Public International Law Policy Group
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPIDO	Support Peace Initiative Development Organization
SPLM-A	Sudan People Liberation Military-Army
SPLM-A/IO	Sudan People Liberation Military-Army/In Opposition
SPU	Special Protection Unit
SSLS	South Sudan Law Society
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
TGoNU	Transitional Government of National Unity
TJWG	Transitional Justice Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNPOL	United Nations Police
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

1. Executive Summary

The signing of the Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) in August 2015 and subsequent formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) in April 2016 are positive steps in South Sudan's quest for lasting peace, stability and development. The TGoNU, among other duties, is mandated to restore peace, security and stability in the country; and facilitate and oversee a process of transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing through the establishment of independent institutions and mechanisms such as Hybrid Court for South Sudan; Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing; and Compensation and Reparation Authority. In terms of rule of law, the TGoNU is also expected to implement the Joint Integrated Police (JIP) mechanism; review of the Judiciary Act; the Police and Prisons Services' Acts.

While the rule of law is key to peace and stability in South Sudan, delays in the implementation of key milestones in the peace agreement, coupled with general lack of human, material, and financial resources, has impeded the administration and delivery of justice in the country. In light of the signing of the ARCSS, the Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) realigned its support to rule of law institutions to facilitate the peace process. Considering the need to balance between institutional reforms and the State's mandate to maintain law and order and promote the rule of law (the supply side); and empowering citizens to be aware of their rights and demand justice (the demand side); the project supports rule of law institutions, civil society organisations (CSOs) and communities to increase the availability, affordability, adaptability and acceptability¹ of justice services in South Sudan.

The project focuses on four mutually reinforcing outputs, with key results areas to support rule of law institutions and CSOs at the national and state levels, as well as the communities they serve. The following are the four strategic outputs:

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

In implementing the above objectives, the project works with the Judiciary of South Sudan (JoSS), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), and the National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS) to increase the capacity of their personnel to deliver on their respective mandates. The project also supports CSOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) to establish Justice and Confidence Centers (JCCs), expand legal aid services to communities, with particular focus to empower vulnerable population groups to demand justice, and increase awareness and dialogue about transitional justice.

This report documents the project's progress from January to June 2016. It describes the achievements, and challenges toward the accomplishment of results. Accordingly, the following are the key achievements during the reporting period:

Strengthened mechanisms for prompt and coordinated sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) response from service providers² through training of 109 (21 female) police and 80 (44 female) social workers SGBV investigation, sensitization and coordination for a survivor-centric approach.

¹ See Diagram 1

²SGBV holistic and comprehensive support and services includes free medical care, psychosocial support, protective care, and legal services (legal advice, representation, mediation and litigation).

Increased access to justice for vulnerable groups through provision of legal aid services to 81 (19 female) people; and legal outreach, awareness and training to 9,776 people through JCCs.

Promoted trust and cooperation between citizens and rule of law institutions by organizing and conducting 18 rule of law forums, 409 (107 female) people attended along with 27 police community relationship committee (PCRC) meetings were organized with 865 (243 female) attendees.

Increased rehabilitative capacity of Juba Central Prison and expanded livelihoods options for inmates. The project supported training of 134 inmates and 91 prison staff, (30 females) from Juba Central Prison in eight vocational subjects.

Promoted platform for civic voice and engagement on transitional justice through the formation of the Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG) and development of the working group's five-year strategic plan.

Conducted 12 transitional justice awareness-raising activities that explored the intersections between informal, traditional, and formal justice mechanisms. The activities, conducted through three partner organisations³ reached out to 675 (220 female) people in Bentiu, Rubkona, Guit, Leer, Panyijar, Juba, Yei, Thornyor and Pileny.

Promoted country accountability through support to the preparation of Universal Periodic Review (UPR): Under the Global Focal Point arrangement, UNDP and the UNMISS Human Rights Division (HRD) provided training on State reporting and the UPR process to prepare the South Sudan Inter-Ministerial Working Group for the country's first UPR process to be submitted in July, and supported public consultations for both the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and the Working Group to inform the State and NGO reports (submitted March 2016).

Challenges/issues:

Expansion of states from 10 to 28 has stretched an already limited government capacity further, and affected the consistency with which training and capacity development activities can be carried out, as some of those working with UNDP through trainings and co-located mentoring have been transferred to new states. The project is working with government partners to engage newly/re-deployed officials and continue to engage partners that have been transferred wherever possible.

Slow and inconsistent implementation of the peace agreement: Frequent changes in political appointments has affected decision making in crucial areas at senior leadership of rule of law institutions, such as the delays in the formation, training and operationalization of JIP. The project is working to coordinate with all peace partners to continue the implementation of the peace agreement and the transitional justice/security mechanisms stipulated within it.

Rudimentary capacities of most rule of law institutions, CSOs and CBOs continues to adversely impact the quality of services rendered. UNDP provided technical training and coaching to government and civil society partners.

Exchange rate volatility has increased the cost doing businesses in the country. The project is working with partners to minimize the impact of the rising exchange rate on programmatic plans, by increasing frequency of payments and joint reviews of budgets and targets.

Limited state budget has impacted the ability of the government to maintain fundamental programmes, such as the Emergency Call Centre (ECC), which has been unable to respond to calls due to the fuel crisis and budgetary constraints.

Lessons learned:

³ Dialogue and Research Initiative (DRI), Institute for Promotion of Civil Society (IPCS), Assistance Mission Africa (AMA).

Facilitating consultations and creating dialogue: The transitional justice and security arrangements stipulated in the ARCSS require a strong, coordinated and consistent effort of support from the international community and among national government institutions to succeed. Dialogue between institutions and between government and civil society is key to the success of these arrangements. UNDP has been working with government partners to activate rule of law coordination networks, re-activate the Police Development Committee, and establish civil society working groups to promote sector-wide dialogue.

Importance of partnerships: UNDP's collaboration with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNMISS, and UN Women allowed harnessing of specialized skills of the different agencies and the mission. This in turn enhanced the effectiveness of support provided by the project.

Collaboration with CSOs and CBOs in areas where UNDP does not have physical presence increases the project's geographic reach. The project delivered legal aid and legal advisory services, established police-community relations committees, and raised awareness of justice and transitional justice and security arrangements in areas where there are no UNDP staff.

Total project budget is US\$7,278,165. Cumulative expenditure for the period 1 January to 30 June 2016 is US\$2,819,218 (representing a delivery rate of 39%).

2. Progress towards development results

2.1 Progress toward country programme results

Country Programme Document (CPD) outcome target (2016-2017)	Summary achievements to date	Status
16 targeted governance and security reforms implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not achieved due to delay in implementation of peace agreement. 	Delayed
50% of citizens report increased personal safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project is supporting community policing activities through police community relationship committee (PCRCs). Those are functional in Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau and Aweil. Community members of some of the PCRCs reported having increased safety to some extent due to community policing initiative. 	Ongoing
80% of transitional governance mechanisms with the participation of CSOs and the media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TGoNU formed on 29 April 2016. UNDP supported the formation of the civil society Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG) and the development of their five-year strategic plan 	Ongoing
Overall		Ongoing

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

CPD output targets (2016-2017)	Summary achievements to date	Status
25,000 vulnerable persons (women, men, juveniles) provided with emergency police response services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,024 citizens of Juba provided with emergency police response services. 	Ongoing
600 persons (50% female) accessing legal aid services, disaggregated by sex.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81 persons (19 female) have accessed legal aid services. 	Ongoing
	Overall Status	Ongoing

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

Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status:
120 persons benefitting from legal aid and legal services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighty-one persons (19 female) accessed legal aid services • 9,776 persons benefited from legal outreach, awareness raising and training on legal services through Justice and Confidence Centers (JCCs). 	Ongoing
Additional 100 police and 25 social workers trained and deployed to police Special Protection Units (SPUs) in five states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One hundred nine (21 female) police and 80 (44 female) social workers trained in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and deployed to (SPUs) Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau and Aweil states. 	Ongoing
Emergency Call Centres (ECCs) in Wau and Juba operational.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juba ECC remained operational and establishment of Wau ECC in nearing completion. • 	Ongoing
Additional 60 police and 40 community members trained on community policing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seventy-four (15 female) police personnel and 99 (24 female) community members trained on community policing in Juba, Torit, Wau, Aweil, Bor and Mingkaman. 	Achieved
100% of police personnel issued with identity cards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirty-four percent of police personnel issued with identity cards. 	Ongoing
Four quarterly crime statistics reports published.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two quarterly crime statistics reports (July to September and October to December 2015) published. 	Ongoing
Overall status		Ongoing

One hundred twenty persons benefitting from legal aid and legal services.

Eight-one persons (19 female) received legal counsel or legal representation in the courts whilst 9,776 people from six states benefited from awareness activities conducted by UNDP-supported JCCs. The activities included radio programmes, outreach and trainings on legal rights, national legislation, human rights, engaging transitional justice mechanisms and legal right. UNDP provided grants to seven CSOs⁴ to establish JCCs to raise awareness among communities about national legislation, human rights and SGBV, and provide legal aid, counselling and services, with particular focus on women and children.

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

One hundred nine (21 female) police and 80 (44 female) social workers working with SPUs in Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau and Aweil were trained on SGBV response.

Table 1: Composition of SGBV training participants

⁴ Civil Society Nzara Human Rights Organisation (CSHRO) in Yambio, Help Restore Youth South Sudan (HeRY) in Aweil, Initiative for Peace Communication Association (IPCA) in Yei and Juba, Organisation for Transformation and Empowerment (OTE) in Wau, Support Peace Initiative Development Organisation (SPIIDO) in Torit, Upper Nile Youth Mobilisation and Peace Development Association in Akobo. Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI) is providing legal aid services in Juba.

Location	Police		Social Workers		Total by Gender		Total participants
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Juba	21	3	4	2	25	5	40
Yambio	1	4	9	15	10	19	29
Torit	25	5	15	10	40	15	55
Wau	12	3	13	12	25	15	40
Aweil	19	6	0	0	19	6	25
TOTAL	78	21	41	39	119	60	189

Pre- and post-training analyses show an increase of knowledge among participants in responding to SGBV cases and coordination throughout referral paths. Trained police and social workers are deployed in SPUs to provide this service to the people.

"Because of the training, I am much more aware of the importance of evidence in SGBV cases. I will never clean an SGBV survivor before their medical examination again."

- Zahira, social worker, Juba Teaching Hospital

Table 2: Functional SPUs

	Juba	Yambio	Torit	Wau	Aweil	Rumbek	Mingkaman	Total
Functional SPUs	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	14

These functional SPUs are responding to SGBV cases and providing support to SGBV survivors and juveniles. During reporting period SPUs handled 191 cases.

Table 3: Cases handled by SPUs

SGBV Cases						Juvenile Delinquents						Missing Children					
Juba	Yambio	Torit	Wau	Aweil	Total	Juba	Yambio	Torit	Wau	Aweil	Total	Juba	Yambio	Torit	Wau	Aweil	Total
17	-	20	23	37	97	24	-	24	12	30	90	-	-	-	-	4	4

Emergency Call Centers (ECCs) in Wau and Juba operational

The ECC in Juba is operational, and responding to the emergencies of people in Juba. During the reporting period, the ECC in Juba received 1,963 calls, including 76 related to SGBV and 139 related to traffic. However, only 1,024 calls were responded to, largely due to the fuel crisis and budgetary constraints. Forty-eight percent of received calls were of a non-criminal nature.



Graduation Ceremony of ECC Police responders in Wau 4-9 March 2016.

With support from UNDP, the ECC in Juba is being upgraded to become a national technical hub that connects other locations in South Sudan. Configuration and installation of equipment was underway as at the end of quarter two.

Establishment of the ECC in Wau is under progress and will start operating once the national technical hub is established in Juba. UNDP supported the renovation of the ECC structures at Wau police headquarters and five emergency response units in police stations, and a five-day training for 161 (24 female) police on emergency response and the work of the ECC. Pre- and post-training assessments showed that participants gained knowledge on receiving, recording, and responding to emergency calls, while respecting human rights, especially the rights of women and children.

No.	Calls by Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	TOTAL
1	Crime against body	140	159	151	143	93	74	760
2	Crime against property	95	131	82	82	48	47	485
3	Gender-based violence	14	23	19	6	10	4	76
4	Traffic accidents	17	32	30	26	19	15	139
5	Other crimes	8	17	8	17	1	0	51
6	Fire emergencies	0	12	8	4	0	14	38
7	Medical emergencies	82	84	94	62	42	34	398
8	Non-criminal petty crimes	0	0	2	1	2	0	5
9	Land disputes	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
10	Other	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Total calls received	365	460	394	341	215	188	1,963
	Total calls responded	365	398	180	53	10	18	1,024

Additional 60 police and 40 community members trained on community policing

Seventy-four (15 female) police personnel and 99 (24 female) community members were trained in community policing and the concept of PCRCs in Juba, Torit, Wau, Aweil, Bor and Mingkaman. Because the trainings were held for both the police and community members, participants emerged from the training with a heightened level of trust and a common understanding of how to work together going forward to improve security in their communities through the establishment of PCRCs. This has led to joint patrols, education sessions to the communities on the roles of the police and how to report a crime, and community pledges to stop forced marriage.



Social worker Cecilia Aketch based at Gudele Police Division educating the students about the role of social workers.

Table 5: Composition of participants - community policing training

Location	Police		Community Members		Total by Gender		Total Participants
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Juba	10	5	11	3	21	8	29
Torit	16	3	9	3	25	6	31
Wau	10	2	12	6	22	8	30
Aweil	12	2	11	3	23	5	28
Bor	9	2	11	3	20	5	25
Mingkaman	9	1	14	6	23	7	30
Total	66	15	68	24	134	39	173

The following community policing units are operational, deployed with trained police and community members and organizing regular PCRC meetings.

Table 6: Functional Community Policing Units

	Juba	Yambio	Torit	Wau	Aweil	Kuajok	Mingkaman	Bor	Total
Functional community policing units	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13

Twenty-seven PCRC meetings were conducted in the seven locations, attended by 865 (243 female) members. UNDP works with the members of the PCRCs, providing expertise in subject matter and helping develop solutions to security issues through co-located Law Enforcement Advisors in Aweil, Juba, Bor and Torit, while in Bor, Kuajok and Mingkaman community policing activities are supported through a CSO, Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC).

PCRC meetings have continued to provide a platform for police to respond to local security needs and strengthen community security. Gudele PCRC members (Juba) reported improved security due to better coordination with police and ECC emergency response services. Community members are contributing fuel for the ECC response vehicles dispatched to their community, while Malakia PCRC in Juba identified crime hotspots and assigned extra patrols to those areas. In Torit, the Illuhum community was divided into four blocks – A, B, C and D – to facilitate patrolling. In Wau, the community in Navisha commended the night patrol team that was instituted for its ability to bring about a reduction in incidents of rape, robbery and burglary.

One hundred percent of police personnel issued with identity cards

Fifty-four percent of the anticipated 35,412 matched police personnel from seven states have completed the verification process, and 12,183 (34%) have been issued identity cards. UNDP, in collaboration with UNPOL, provides continuous support for the data verification and identity card issuance processes at national and sub-national levels. In addition, 3,279 unmatched and 1,396 newly recruited police personnel completed the data verification process and are eligible for issuance of identity cards. UNDP and UNPOL technical team also support the upgrading, administration and

maintenance of the database.

Four quarterly crime statistics reports published

Two crime statistics reports for the third and fourth quarters of 2015 were published. UNDP continued supporting the collection and compilation of monthly crime statistics in the five locations where staff are co-located, and UNPOL provided support in an additional two locations. The division of 10 to 28 states and further division of counties has made it difficult to collect monthly crime statistics due to new lines of authority and reporting. To address this, the Inspector General of Police issued a circular on instructing new states to continue using the 10-state reporting structure to maintain the integrity of crime statistics reporting. Crime statistics reports help SSNPS to understand the trends of reported crimes in South Sudan, which have informed intensified police patrols in affected areas.

Support to transitional justice mechanism:

Building on the global attention generated by the 2015 [Perception Survey on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Healing](#) and three-day international conference conducted in Juba in November 2015, UNDP supported a one-day workshop in Nairobi attended by 35 participants (nine female) from the South Sudanese diaspora. Participants recognized the importance of combating impunity and addressing the legacy of violence, but expressed concern about the feasibility of transitional justice as provided for in the peace agreement. The outcomes of the international conference on transitional justice in South Sudan were captured in a report which has been used for lobbying purposes. The



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

African Union Peace and Security Council referred to the report as “very useful.”⁵

UNDP, in collaboration with the Public International Law Policy Group (PILPG), supported the formation of the Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG) and the development of their five-year strategic plan. The TJWG is a platform to support the implementation of the peace agreement, and provide interface

between international and national transitional justice stakeholders and the official transitional justice processes. With UNDP’s support, the TJWG developed and circulated public statements and letters to lobby for transitional justice.⁶

⁵ Report of the Secretary-General on technical assistance provided to the African Union Commission and the Transitional Government of National Unity for the implementation of chapter V of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.

<http://docbox.un.org/DocBox/docbox.nsf/GetFile?OpenAgent&DS=5/2016/328&Lang=E&Type=DOC>

⁶ https://issuu.com/transitionaljusticeworkinggroup-sou/docs/establishment_transitional_goverme/1

UNDP-supported grantees conducted 13 public dialogues on transitional justice in Unity and Central Equatoria, attended by 944 (358 female) participants.⁷ The sessions engaged participants on the concept of transitional justice, the mechanisms stipulated in the peace agreement, and the roles that community members can play. As part of its media awareness-raising campaign, radio jingles about Chapter V were aired in five languages: Bari, Mundu, Arabic, Dinka and English, and two radio talk shows were broadcast to engage listeners about the role of community members in promoting transitional justice. Phone callers expressed interest in both the local justice systems and the hybrid court and pointed out that full security should be provided to witnesses.

UNDP initiated the formation of the Transitional Justice Inter-Agency Coordination Group. The group is composed of UNDP, UNMISS (Human Rights Division (HRD), Political Affairs and Civil Affairs), the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) and the African Union liaison office in South Sudan. The group provides a platform for members to share information on developments related to Chapter V of the peace agreement, identify entry points to jointly influence the transitional justice process, strategize and ensure that decisions are grounded in the realities of South Sudan. In June, UNDP, with input from the group developed and shared two papers for the Minister of Justice on best practices in truth and reconciliation commissions and national consultative processes.

Support to the Universal Periodic Review process:

Under the Global Focal Point arrangement, UNDP and the UNMISS HRD trained members of the South Sudan Inter-Ministerial Working Group on State reporting and the UPR process in preparation for the country's first UPR process. The project also supported public consultations for the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and the working group to inform the State and NGO reports. The consultations led to the production of well-informed and transparent civil society report, and ensured that civil society representatives were consulted and able to contribute to the State report, to be submitted in July.

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

Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status:
Operationalisation of an automated case management system in two states and headquarters (MoJ, NPSSS), and headquarters (JoSS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported training on case management to 20 (five female) Ministry of Justice support staff. Five support staff (two female) who work at the Office of Legal Administration and Public Prosecution in Aweil benefitted from hands on CMS mentoring sessions. 	Ongoing
Sixty-five percent of MoJ and 30 percent of JoSS recorded cases are completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the drafting of MoJ case management report for 2015. 	Ongoing
Forty-eight rule of law forums conducted at state level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eighteen rule of law forums conducted in Aweil, Torit, Wau and Yambio with 409 (105 female) participants. 	Ongoing

One hundred outreach activities conducted at state level.	• Thirty-five outreach activities were conducted reaching 3,854 (1,674 female) community members.	Ongoing
One national rule of law forum conducted in Juba.	• Not conducted due to changes in senior leadership of rule of law institutions. The forum will be conducted in quarter four.	Delayed
Overall status		Ongoing

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

Twenty (five female) MoJ support staff acquired case management and computer skills through a two-week training. Five support staff (two female) who work at the Office of Legal Administration and Public Prosecution in Aweil benefitted from hands-on computer skills and case management systems mentoring sessions.

The mentoring and training sessions increased the skills base in the ministry to continue the case management system in all states, by building the capacity of support staff on computer use, recordkeeping, and case management in an individualized and targeted manner. By the end of April, support staff were proficient in preparing computerized monthly case management reports.

Forty-eight rule of law forums conducted at state level

Eighteen rule of law forums were held in Torit, Yambio, Wau and Aweil, with total of 409 (105 female) participants. The forums discussed; access to justice for vulnerable groups, including women and juvenile delinquents, alternatives to detention, prolonged and arbitrary detention, strengthening the administration of criminal justice during conflict, and dissemination of the peace agreement. The forums have:



Rule of Law forum in Torit, 25 February 2016.

- Recommended additional training for traditional leaders on the principles of law and human rights;
- Impressed that women should be involved in decision making process in traditional courts, especially in cases involving women and children;
- Suggested initiating campaigns on the eradication of early marriage of girls and advocacy around the family law; and
- Requested training for female paralegals to assist access to justice for women.

One hundred outreach activities conducted at state level

Thirty-five outreach activities were conducted at state level: 16 rule of law outreach activities and 18 community policing outreach activities, including in schools for 3,854 (1,627 female) community members. UNDP is supporting these outreach activities through co-located Law Enforcement Advisors and Rule of Law Officers by assisting government partners in organizing and providing information at each event. The main topics discussed were SGBV, protection from early marriage, women and children's rights, criminal justice and protection of vulnerable groups.



Participants listen to a presentation during a rule of law outreach event at John Paul Secondary School, 4 April,



A student answers a question posed by her team at an outreach event at WFP primary school, Gudele, Juba.

The participants committed to ensure their children (especially girls) continue to attend school to avoid getting into crime and build a better life for themselves, and share lessons learned about the role of police and how to respond to crime with others in their respective communities. Two school outreach activities were conducted reaching to 130 (46 girls) children. The participants were enthusiastic and clearly understood how to access the justice services available to them, and proposed sensitizing women and youth on SGBV issues and security within communities to increase awareness of their rights.

Table 8: Community policing and rule of law outreach activities and composition of participants

Locations	Community Policing Outreach				Rule of Law Outreach Activities				Total Outreach Activities			
	Number	Male	Female	Total	Number	Male	Female	Total	Number	Male	Female	Total
Juba	6	291	303	594	0	0	0	0	6	291	303	594
Torit	2	133	59	192	5	325	163	488	7	458	222	680
Yambio	0	0	0	0	2	7	73	80	2	7	73	80
Wau	5	959	374	1,333	5	333	245	578	10	1,292	619	1,911
Aweil	2	120	123	243	4	14	245	259	6	134	368	502
Bor	2	36	26	62	0	0	0	0	3	36	26	62
Mingkaman	1	9	16	25	0	0	0	0	1	9	16	25
TOTAL	18	1,548	901	2,449	16	679	726	1,405	35	2,227	1,627	3,854

One national rule of law forum conducted in Juba

The project did not conduct the national rule of law forum due to the reshuffle in rule of law institution leadership. This has now been rescheduled to the fourth quarter.

Project Output 3: Ascertainment of Customary Law through continuous research.

Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status:
Six customary laws of communities of South Sudan printed and distributed.	• Two additional ascertainment studies completed.	Ongoing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on Harmonisation of Customary Laws and the National Legal System in South Sudan completed. 	
One national traditional leaders' forum conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned for Q4. 	Delayed
One hundred and fifty (25% female) traditional leaders trained (segregated by gender) on South Sudanese laws, international standards and dispute resolution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One hundred thirty-three traditional leaders (33 female) trained on women's rights, gender justice and the bill of rights. 	Ongoing
Overall status		Ongoing

Six customary laws of communities of South Sudan printed and distributed

Two additional ascertainment studies completed. Study on the Harmonisation of Customary Laws and the National Legal System in South Sudan completed, which references 14 ascertained customary laws with national legislation.

One national traditional leaders' forum conducted

The national traditional leaders' forum is scheduled for Q4.

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

One hundred thirty-three traditional leaders (33 female) from Yambio, Torit, Kapoeta, Wau and Aweil were trained on women's rights, gender justice and the bill of rights. The training is part of UNDP's efforts to support capacity building of customary law officials for effective administration of justice in accordance with relevant laws of South Sudan, international human rights standards and legal principles. Following the training, traditional leaders from Torit recommended to the Council of Traditional Authority Leaders (COTAL) that 25 percent of customary leaders should be women. COTAL committed to nominate two female representatives per county to serve in the customary courts. Thus far, 16 women have been appointed as traditional leaders.



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

Project Output 4: Capacity of Police, Prisons, Ministry of Justice and Judiciary strengthened.

Annual Output Target (2016)

Summary of achievements in Q1 and Q2

Status:

Policy/ legislation on alternative detentions mechanism drafted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled for Q3. 	Delayed
Three prisons renovated	Two prisons renovated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of chain link fence of Aweil Central Prison. Vocational Training Center at Juba Central Prison renovated and equipped. 	Ongoing
On hundred inmates provided with vocational training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One hundred and thirty-four (nine female) inmates undergoing vocational training in eight trades. 	Ongoing
One hundred percent of prison personnel registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of 13,334 prison personnel in seven states, 100% are registered. Twenty-four percent (3,167) personnel have completed the verification process and have been issued identity cards. 	Ongoing
Three SPUs renovated	Four SPUs renovated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of borehole and hand pump in Malakia, Juba. Provision of solar power and electrical works for Northern Division SPU, Juba. Electric works maintenance in Munuki, Juba. Construction of SPU building at Wau Central Police Station. 	Completed
Five community aid posts established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction will commence in Q3. 	Ongoing
Overall status		Ongoing

Three prisons renovated

Two prisons have been renovated.

- i. Juba Central Prison: UNDP supported the renovation/construction of the vocational training workshop and provided machinery, equipment and furniture. This enabled NPSSS to start prisoners' rehabilitation programme through vocational training.
- ii. Aweil Central Prison: UNDP has initiated the procurement process for construction of chain link fence at the prison.

One hundred inmates provided with vocational training

One hundred and thirty-four (nine female) inmates, and 91 (21 female) prison staff are undergoing vocational training in eight trades from February 2016 to July 2016: carpentry, masonry, electrics, welding, vehicle mechanics, agriculture, hair dressing and tailoring.

UNDP, in coordination with Ministries of Education and Labour and Human Resource Development, worked closely with NPSSS to operationalize the vocational training workshop at Juba Central



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

Prison. The Ministry of Education selected the 16 trainers and two supervisors who developed and customized the curriculum to those used in other technical schools in South Sudan. Prison staff are being trained as trainers to eventually take over the training and also examine the marketing potential of the products manufactured in the workshop. Vocational training for inmates aims to check recidivism by imparting technical skills to the inmates to enable them to earn their livelihoods and facilitate their rehabilitation in society when released. Minister Michael Chiengjiek Geay said, "This is a fantastic initiative, and needs to be expanded beyond Juba Central Prison to help prisons across the country. We in the prisons need to lead our partners in this initiative."



Minister of Interior Gen. Achuil Tito Madut during launching issuing Prison identity cards to Maj. Gen. William Andrea Lado, Director of Prisons, Central Equatoria State 25 February 2016

One hundred percent of prison personnel registered

Of 13,334 prison personnel in seven states, 100% are registered. However, following the 2013 crisis, NPSSS re-initiated the verification process of personnel. To date, 3,167 (24%) personnel have completed the verification process and have been issued identity cards. UNDP, in collaboration with UNPOL, is providing support for data verification and the issuance of identity cards at the national and sub-national levels, and supporting the upgrading, administration and maintenance of the database.

Three SPUs renovated

Four SPUs were renovated to make them functional. Where SPU facilities exist, they are often damaged or lacking basic facilities (such as water or electricity) to make them functional. Some police stations do not have sufficient space for an SPU office that provides sufficient privacy for SGBV victims, and these need to be constructed. The project has been working with SSNPS to prioritise SPUs and get them functioning.

In Q1 and Q2 2016, the project completed the following works:

1. Provision of borehole and hand pump in Malakia, Juba.
2. Provision of solar power and electrical works for Northern Division SPU, Juba.
3. Electric works maintenance in Munuki, Juba
4. Construction of SPU building at Wau Central Police Station.

Five community aid posts established

UNDP recognizes vital role of the JIP for the successful implementation of the peace agreement and importance of security in Juba. Accordingly, UNDP in coordination with police leadership and JMT, after inspection, identified three police stations at 1) Rock City, 2) Hai Mauna and 3) Gudele. Construction of these three police stations were started in 2012 in compliance with the 100-day action

plan of H.E. President after independence. However, due to austerity measures followed by the December 2013 crisis, these could not be completed. Locations of these police stations are strategic considering the population and crime rate. Supporting renovation of these three community aid posts is expected to facilitate communities' access to the police and empower the JIP to provide community-friendly policing services for their voluntary and dignified return and resettlement of IDPs and refugees in Juba.

Five thousand four hundred Joint Integrated Police trained

UNDP, in collaboration with UNPOL, is supporting the JIP Joint Management Team, which will coordinate the training of JIP and its subsequent deployment in Juba, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu. The training is expected to enable JIP personnel to work together and create more secure and conducive environment for safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons (IPDs).

- Preparation for JIP training is underway. JIP training curriculum was jointly developed focusing on trauma management, general policing principles including democratic principles, human rights, SGBV etc. and laws and legislations.
- First batch of 900 JIP personnel (450 from SSNPS and 450 from IO-police) has been selected.
- JIP trainers from UNDP, UNPOL and SSNPS/IO have been identified.

3. Gender Development Results

Gender results	Evidence
Gender result 1: 1,674 women (42.9 percent) engaged in rule of law outreach activities.	Evidence 1: Minutes of rule of law forums, community policing activities.
Gender result 2: SPUs in Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau and Aweil responded to 191 SGBV cases and provided advice on legal recourse available to them SGBV survivors.	Evidence 2: SPU reports
Gender result 3: Nineteen women received legal aid services.	Evidence 3: Case management records from the CSOs providing legal aid.
Gender result 4: One hundred seventy-five women received training in vocational skills, SGBV, national legislation and human rights, community policing, emergency response and case management.	Evidence 4: UNDP and partner reports.

4. Targeting, sustainability of results, strengthening national capacities and South-South and Triangular Cooperation

4.1 Targeting

Target groups	Needs addressed	Evidence
Men	Legal awareness: 2,227 men benefited from the rule of law and community policing outreach activities.	Outreach reports

Women	Legal representation: 19 women received legal aid services in 2016.	CSO legal aid case management records
	Legal awareness: 1,627 women were benefited from the rule of law and community policing outreach activities.	Outreach reports
Youth	Juvenile delinquency: SPUs handled 90 cases of juvenile delinquents. Four missing children were reunited with their families.	SPU reports
	Protection from crime and SGBV: 130 (46 girls) schoolchildren were reached through police community outreach activities and developed their knowledge with respect to crime awareness, prevention, reporting and police services.	Police community outreach reports
Inmates	One hundred thirty-four (nine female) are undergoing vocational training in eight technical skills subject to enable them to earn their livelihoods, facilitate their rehabilitation in society when released and check recidivism.	Juba Central Prison Vocational Training Centre report

4.2 Sustainability

Results achieved	Sustainability
1. Database of police and prisons personnel established, personnel deployed and trained on personnel registration and verification for ID cards.	Entrenched personnel database and sustainable database administration and management skills provided through deployment of one Civil Service Support Officer (CSSO).
2. Vocational training provided to 134 (nine female) inmates and 91 (21 female) prison in eight technical skills subjects by 18 (four female) South Sudanese instructors from the Ministry of Education.	Prison staff trained as trainers so that they can take over the training in due course. Further they will also examine the marketing potential of the products manufactured in the workshop to make the workshop self-sustainable. This is also supported by one CSSO.
3. Five police and six prisons officials were trained on basic finger printing to generate finger print data.	Trained police and prison personnel to collect finger prints of convicted and remand inmates with support from one CSSO.
4. CSO partners are better able to provide legal aid services, and understand and respect the principles of pro-bono representation.	Legal aid services continued for severe cases by government and CSOs through coordination of UNDP staff beyond grant contracts.
5. Case management system established and operational for JoSS and MoJ.	Trained MoJ and JoSS staff improve the information system on case tracking.

4.3 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
1) Eighty (44 female) social workers and 109 (21 female) police personnel trained on SGBV in five locations.	SSNPS Ministry of Social Development	Social workers and police personnel in position provided gender sensitive services to 131 survivors of SGBV.
2) Trained 173 (39 female), including 74 (15 female) police personnel and 99 (24 female) community leaders,	SSNPS	SSNPS and members of the community worked together as partners and set up PCRCs, joint patrols and information networks

	on community policing in six locations.		resulting in apprehension of criminals.
3)	Trained 161 (24 female) police on emergency response in Wau.	SSNPS	Post-training assessment revealed an increase in participants' knowledge to work in ECC in Wau
4)	Five police and six prisons officials were trained on basic finger printing to generate finger print data.	SSNPS NPSSS	Post-training assessment revealed an increase in participants' knowledge in collection of fingerprints
5)	SSNPS collecting and compiling monthly and quarterly crime statistics	SSNPS	SSNPS has continued collecting and analyzing crime statistics, and confusion caused by 28 states was addressed by the IGP circular to maintain collection of crime statistics.
6)	NPSSS collecting and compiling monthly and yearly inmates' statistics	NPSSS	NPSSS has shown an increased ability to collect and analyse inmates' statistics
7)	SSNPS police officers continuously trained on the job to manage personnel registration database.	SSNPS	Personnel registration database functional and under management of SSNPS staff.
8)	NPSSS prisons officers continuously trained on the job to manage personnel registration database.	NPSSS	Personnel registration database functional and under management of NPSSS staff.

4.4 South to South and Triangular Cooperation

Country	Type of cooperation
1. Kenya and Uganda	Four Civil Service Support Officers twinned with South Sudanese counterparts in SSNPS and NPSSS to improve database management for personnel verification processes, to establish and operationalize ECC technical center, finger print bureau and prison vocational training center. This has contributed to CPAP output 1.2: Government of the Republic of South Sudan civil service management and operational capacity strengthened.
2. Uganda	The project supported a member of the core team of the TJWG to participate at a regional conference on transitional justice that was organised by the International Centre for Transitional Justice in Kampala, Uganda. Four other core team members participated at the African Institute for Transitional Justice (AITJ), organised by the Refugee Law Project in Gulu, Uganda. This participation resulted in regional exchange of information and concrete recommendations for transitional justice in South Sudan, with particular reference to different techniques of documenting life histories.

5. Partnerships

United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS): The project coordinated closely with UNPOL and the UNMISS Human Rights Division for engagement of SSNPS, in particular the registration, verification and technical support for the issuance of police and prison ID cards, and technical support for the establishment of JIP and expansion of the ECC. The collaboration with UNMISS also extended

to the joint facilitation of the training to prepare the inter-ministerial working group for South Sudan's first UPR.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF): The project coordinated with UNFPA and UNICEF to develop training materials and deliver trainings on SGBV and community policing. Institutional area of expertise was well coordinated to give better results.

UNFPA and International Organisation for Migration (IOM): The project coordinated with UNFPA and IOM to develop and deliver SGBV and psycho-social trainings for SSNPS personnel and social workers. Institutional area of expertise was well coordinated to give better results.

ICRC: The project coordinated with ICRC in addressing challenges of prisons infrastructure and to support NPSSS to improve humane treatment to prisoners'.

German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ): The project worked with GIZ on the development of technical specifications for the ECC national server. Institutional area of expertise was well coordinated to give better results.

Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC): As the watchdog for the implementation of the peace agreement, JMEC and UNDP partnered to develop two legal advisories on national consultations and truth commission that are part of Chapter V of the Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS).

African Union Liaison Office in South Sudan: The project established working relations and shared valuable information with the African Union Liaison Office in South Sudan about the operationalisation of Chapter V of the peace agreement. The African Union Liaison Office is part of the Transitional Justice Inter-Agency Coordination Group.

South Sudan Law Society: The project worked with SSLS to develop and socialize the findings of the Perception Survey on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation, and Healing in South Sudan, as well as to host a conference on transitional justice.

CSOs: The project has engaged Civil Society Nzara Human Rights Organisation (CSHRO) in Yambio, Help Restore Youth South Sudan (HeRY) in Aweil, Initiative for Peace Communication Association (IPCA) in Yei and Juba, Organisation for Transformation and Empowerment (OTE) in Wau, Support Peace Initiative Development Organisation (SPIDO) in Torit, and Upper Nile Youth Mobilisation and Peace Development Association in Akobo to provide legal services through Justice and Confidence Centers. Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI) is providing legal aid services in Juba. Dialogue and Research Initiative (DRI) in Unity and Juba, Institute for Promotion of Civil Society (IPCS) in Yei and Juba, and Assistance Mission Africa (AMA) in Unity and Juba are conducting civic education activities on transitional justice. HDC is supporting PCRCs and community policing outreach in Kuajok, Bor and Awerial. This has helped the project extend activities to areas where UNDP staff are not present.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activities conducted during Q1 and Q2:

M&E activity	Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
<p>M&E activity 1 Public perception survey on functionality of ECC was conducted through independent consultants</p>	<p>Awareness level is high. Satisfaction level is low for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability • Accessibility • Promotion of security • Public confidence • Efficiency • Effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need provision for infrastructure and operational budget. • Need capacity development of police to improve effectiveness and efficiency. • Awareness regarding how ECC functions needs to be increased. • ECC required to be expanded to other locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations are relevant and considered for the expansion phase. • Police leadership is coordinated particularly to improve operational capacity of ECC. • This will also enable the project and SSNPS to use as guideline once JIP is deployed in ECC Juba.
<p>M&E activity 2 Programme visit to monitor community dialogue about transitional justice in Bentiu.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong demand for accountability • Community members are eager to speak and reunite with citizens in the PoC site • The dialogues can improve in terms of setting programmes and using exercises to engage with the communities • DRI's M&E capacity to capture outcomes of these meetings needs to be enhanced • DRI needs to establish a field office in Bentiu to meet the demand and reach out further 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop transitional justice (training) manual. • Continue engagement with communities and support CSOs to collect testimonies. • Strengthen DRI's M&E activities. • Explore ways how the project can support DRI to establish an office in Bentiu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has extended support to the editing of the transitional justice manual that was drafted by DRI. This manual contains information about Chapter V and suggests exercises and discussion questions per topic. It will be able to be used by other CSOs to ensure unification in the awareness-raising of transitional justice and Chapter V. • DRI will be supported with the development of dialogue-specific M&E tools in the next quarter. These will be supportive of the assignments contained in the transitional justice manual.
<p>M&E activity 3 Programme visit to monitor HDC training and PCRC activities in Bor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDC staff were not familiar with the UNDP curriculum for community policing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close contact and technical guidance to HDC. • HDC should make use of the staff who attended the training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDC was provided training on community policing during the programme visit.

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

Through continuous engagement with all stakeholders, the project convened the second Project Board Meeting on 29 March 2016. The meeting was attended by the MoJ, JoSS, SSNPS, NPSSS, and the governments of Netherlands.

7. Knowledge management

Knowledge products completed/published during the reporting period:

Title, author, date	Evidence
New Beginnings: A Way Forward for Transitional Justice in South Sudan. Conference Report and Analysis. SSLS and UNDP. February 2016.	This will inform decision-makers about necessary elements of the design of transitional justice institutions as well as cross-cutting issues

8. Challenges/Issues

Insecurity: Insecurity remained a restrictive factor negatively affecting programming. Deployment of staff remained restricted to five locations; Juba, Yambio, Torit, Wau and Aweil. Wau and Yambio saw a rise in violent incidents which restricted travel to surrounding counties. The project worked closely with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security in each area to identify opportunities to travel for monitoring and programmatic purposes.

Division of states: The Republic of South Sudan by decree of the President reorganized state jurisdictions from 10 to 28 states, which has led to the transfer of many government partners to new state administrations. This has stretched an already limited government capacity further, and affected the consistency with which training and capacity development activities can be carried out, as some of those working with UNDP through trainings and co-located mentoring have been transferred to new states. The project is working with government partners to engage newly/re-deployed officials and continue to engage partners that have been transferred wherever possible.

Slow and inconsistent implementation of the peace agreement: Though the TGoNU was formed on 29 April 2016, the situation of negative peace⁸ is causing neutrality and will remain fluid for actual implementation of the peace agreement until concrete steps are taken. In addition, in accordance with the power sharing agreement stipulated in the ARCSS, SPLM-A/IO appointed the Minister of Interior, however, the IGP appointed by the government remained in his position, which led to the

⁸undesirable stopped happening: http://www.irenees.net/bdf_fiche-notions-186_en.html

appointment of a second IGP from the IO. This has affected decision making in crucial areas at senior leadership of rule of law institutions, such as the delays in the formation, training and operationalization of JIP. The project, in collaboration with UNPOL and other international partners, through strategic-level interventions and advisory support, is working to coordinate with all peace partners together through formation of JMT.

Local capacity gaps: Rule of law institutions, civil society and community-based organizations institutional and individual capacities are rudimentary. This continues to impact the quality of services provided by rule of laws sector and civil society partners. Low technical skills and budgetary constraints of partner institutions negatively impact on their ability to address technical issues. UNDP continued to provide technical training and coaching to government and civil society partners.

Acute inflation: Early this year the government of the Republic of South Sudan decided to make South Sudanese pound flexible leading to foreign exchange volatility. While current official exchange rate of a US Dollar to South Sudanese pound remains 34.201 (\$1 = 34.201 SSP), the black market exchange rate ranges from SSP 40-45 (is \$1 = 40-45 SSP). This resulted in further deterioration of economy dependent on costly imports and exponentially increases the cost of living, doing businesses and all goods and services. This drives the costs for contractual services for civil works, trainings and workshops very high. The project is working with partners to minimize the impact of the rising exchange rate on programmatic plans, by increasing frequency of payments and joint reviews of budgets and targets.

Limited state budget to sustain activities: South Sudan's macroeconomic situation is steadily worsening, with a projected fiscal deficit of around 25 percent of GDP in the 2016-2017 fiscal year, staggering inflation (CPI of 720 percent, August 2016 year on year), reduction in oil price and production to less than one third of its capacity. The value of the South Sudanese Pound dropped by more than 90 percent since the exchange rate liberalization in December 2015. The states, which are overwhelmingly dependent on transfers, received barely enough financial resources to cover the salaries of staff and negligible resource for development works. This has impacted the ability of the government to maintain fundamental programming, such as the ECC, which has been unable to respond to calls due to the fuel crisis and budgetary constraints.

9. Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

Facilitating consultations and creating dialogue: The transitional justice and security arrangements stipulated in the ARCSS require a strong, coordinated and consistent effort of support from the international community and among national government institutions to succeed. Dialogue between institutions and between government and civil society is key to the success of these arrangements. UNDP has been working with government partners to activate rule of law coordination networks, re-activate the Police Development Committee, and establish civil society working groups to promote sector-wide dialogue.

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

Increasing geographic reach: Work with national government institutions is only successful to the extent that it delivers real results to the people of South Sudan. Security restrictions on the movement of UNDP staff can make it difficult to both implement and monitor programming in more volatile areas of the country. Working to both build the capacity of CSO/CBOs, and support them as partners in the implementation of project activities in areas where the project does not have a base of staff has enabled activities such as the provision of legal aid and legal advisory services, establishment of police-community relations, and raised awareness of justice and transitional justice/security arrangements to reach a broader audience.

10. Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risks	Mitigation Measures
TGoNU may not be able to take joint decisions resulted in delay in implementation of the peace agreement and transitional security arrangement, which lead to increased insecurity	UNDP in collaboration with UNPOL providing strategic level advice for transitional security arrangement particularly JIP
Economic instability resulted in increased inflation and cost of goods and services	UNDP worked closely with other UN agencies for cost sharing wherever possible. Project also used Long Term Agreements (LTAs) with companies for goods and services that are regularly required. This enables a greater degree of predictability of prices to avoid high variation. It also helps to shorten the period for procurement of goods and services.
Fragmentation and lack of capacity of CSOs to participate in political governance processes	The project closely monitors activities implemented through CSOs.
Recurrent tribal clashes/ confrontation in some states could significantly slow project implementation.	Ensured adherence and timely updates to the conflict sensitivity analysis in project implementation. In addition, the project continued working with CSOs/CBOs in conflict affected states.
Continued political polarization and uncertainty around the peace agreement undermining donor commitments in the rule of law sector.	The project continues to provide donors with relevant information regarding the operating environment.

11. Financial Summary (Provisional)

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget (US\$) (Jan-Dec 2016)	Total Expenditure Jan-Mar 2016	Total Expenditure Apr-June 2016	Cumulative Expenditures Jan-June 2016	% Expenditure
Output 1: Increased access to justice to citizens of South Sudan with special focus on vulnerable groups and women						
Key Result Area 1.1	Support to CBOs at national and state levels to provide legal services.	393,077	-21,671	183,371	161,700	41%
Key Result Area 1.2	Support to MoJ to provide legal aid and quality services.	166	155	15	170	102%
Key Result Area 1.3	Emergency support to women and vulnerable groups in conflict prone areas provided.	1,227,578	535,847	174,818	710,665	58%
Key Result Area 1.4	Institutional commitment for credible transitional justice processes and promote the rule of law built.	75,000	18	29,465	29,483	39%
Output 1 Sub-total		1,695,821	514,348	387,669	902,017	53%
Output 2: Reduction of Case Backlog and addressing prolonged and arbitrary detention at state level						
Key Result Area 2.1	Establishing case management systems by assessing the existing mechanisms for maintaining case records and developing forms and procedures for a manual and later a computerized system.	1,759,637	307,282	460,044	767,326	44%
Key Result Area 2.2	Establish National Rule of Law Forum to enhance coordination between rule of law institutions.	242,676	3,711	16,663	20,374	8%
Key Result Area 2.3	Establish mobile courts to reduce case backlog and arbitrary detention.	75,000	0	0	0	0%
Output 2 Sub-total		2,077,313	310,993	476,707	787,700	38%
Output 3: Ascertainment of Customary Law through continuous research.						
Key Result Area 3.1	Ascertainment of Customary Law through continuous research.	85,600.00	2,335.73	51,700.06	54,035.79	63%

Key Result Area 3.2	Regulation of Traditional Courts through the review of relevant law for the harmonization of traditional and formal justice systems.	74,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
Output 3 Sub-total		160,500.00	2,335.73	51,700.06	54,035.79	34%
Output 4: Capacity of Police, Prisons, Ministry of Justice and Judiciary strengthened						
Key Result Area 4.1	Support to alternative dispute mechanisms and detention.	35,845	3,249	2,243	5,492	15%
Key Result Area 4.2	Provide crosscutting training on specific issues to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on human rights awareness and application in the administration of justice.	1,091,392	168,650	188,913	357,563	33%
Key Result Area 4.3	Support to construction/renovation of learning and rule of law institutions.	428,770	52,746	113,796	166,542	39%
Key Result Area 4.4	Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of project progress.	170,615	0	0	0	0%
Key Result Area 4.5	Proper management of Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project.	1,209,841	330,433	215,435	545,868	45%
Key Result Area 4.6	Enhancement of operational and technical capacity of the Joint Integrated Police.	408,068	0	0	0	0%
Output 4 Sub-total		3,344,531	555,078	520,387	1,075,465	32%
GRAND TOTAL		7,278,165	1,382,755	1,436,463	2,819,218	39%