

# Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law Programme 2013 Annual Report December 2013



UNIVERSITY OF JUBA, COLLEGE OF LAW, LIBRARY BUILDING, 30 SEPTEMBER 2013



**Programme Summary**

Country: Republic of South Sudan

Project Duration: 1 January 2013-31 December 2013

Annual Budget for 2013: \$5,950,151

Donors: Japan: \$1,743,734

Norway: \$1,487,504

UNDP: \$1,155,086

BCPR: \$1,352,958

UN Women: \$105,956

USA: \$67,180

EC: \$26,460

UNHCR: \$4,646

UNFPA: \$4,093

British Embassy: \$2,533

Cumulative Expenditure for 2013: \$4,083,250

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**Responsible Parties:**

Judiciary of South Sudan (JoSS)

Ministry of Justice (MoJ)

Ministry of Interior (MoI)

South Sudan National Police Services (SSNPS)

National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS)

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

**A2J/RoL** Access to Justice & Rule of Law

**NBGS**

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

<b>AOR</b>	Area of Responsibility	<b>NPSSS</b>	National Prisons Service of South Sudan
<b>AWP</b>	Annual Work Plan	<b>PCRC</b>	Police Community Relations Committee
<b>BCPR</b>	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery	<b>PPSU</b>	Programme and Partnership Support Unit
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization	<b>PRD</b>	Personnel Registration Database
<b>CES</b>	Central Equatoria State	<b>RBA</b>	Regional Bureau for Africa
<b>CID</b>	Crime Investigation Department	<b>RoL</b>	Rule of Law
<b>CLCs</b>	Customary Law Courts	<b>RoLCM</b>	Rule of Law Coordination Meeting
<b>CO</b>	Country Office	<b>RoLOs</b>	Rule of Law Officers
<b>CP</b>	Country Programme	<b>RoLSISO</b>	Rule of Law and Security Institutions Support Office (UNMISS)
<b>CPAP</b>	Country Program Action Plan	<b>RSS</b>	Republic of South Sudan
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations	<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>CTA</b>	Chief Technical Advisor	<b>SPDC</b>	State Police Development Committee
<b>DBVTC</b>	Don Bosco Vocational Training Centre	<b>SPU</b>	Special Protection Unit
<b>DG</b>	Director General	<b>SSDP</b>	South Sudan Development Plan
<b>EES</b>	Eastern Equatoria State	<b>SSNPS</b>	South Sudan National Police Service
<b>IDLO</b>	International Development Law Organization	<b>SSRRC</b>	South Sudan Relief & Rehabilitation Commission
<b>IGP</b>	Inspector General Police	<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>INTERSOS</b>	Humanitarian Aid Organisation	<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>JCC</b>	Justice and Confidence Centre	<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>JGS</b>	Jonglei State	<b>UNMISS</b>	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
<b>JoSS</b>	Judiciary of South Sudan	<b>UNMISS</b>	United Nations Mission in South Sudan Corrections Advisory Section
<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication Technology	<b>CAS</b>	Advisory Section
<b>LEAs</b>	Law Enforcement Advisors	<b>UNMISS</b>	United Nations Mission in South Sudan Judicial Advisory Section
<b>LKS</b>	Lakes State	<b>JAS</b>	Advisory Section
<b>LoA</b>	Letter of Agreement	<b>UNPOL</b>	United Nations Police
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring & Evaluation	<b>UNS</b>	Upper Nile State
<b>MDTF</b>	Multi Donor Trust Fund	<b>US/INL</b>	United States/Bureau of International Narcotic and Law Enforcement Affairs
<b>MoI</b>	Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation	<b>UYS</b>	Unity State
<b>MoJ</b>	Ministry of Justice	<b>WBS</b>	Western Bahr el Ghazal State
<b>NBS</b>	National Bureau of Statistics	<b>WES</b>	Western Equatoria State
		<b>WPS</b>	Warrap State

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Access to Justice and Rule of Law (A2J/RoL) project contributes to the South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) Conflict Prevention & Security Pillar. The SSDP Rule of Law Sector Objective is *“to strengthen the Rule of Law in South Sudan by enforcing and maintaining law and order, providing equitable access to justice and a functioning criminal justice system, increasing security in communities, and promoting and protecting human rights for all.”* The project also contributes to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome Five: *‘Access to Justice and Rule of Law improves’*. UNDP’s A2J/RoL project supports rule of law institutions (*Judiciary, Ministry of Justice, Traditional Justice, Police and Prisons*) and community level interventions through a holistic programme designed to increase the *availability, affordability, adaptability and acceptability* of justice services in South Sudan. The project operates in nine states through co-located RoL Officers (RoLOs) and Law Enforcement Advisors (LEAs) covering all states except Unity. The project also recruited and co-located three Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) to provide policy level support in the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Judiciary of South Sudan (JoSS) and the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation (Mol).

While there has been support to rule of law institutions, during implementation there was a shift to a sector wide approach. This shift is meant to ensure cost effectiveness, high impact and to better leverage UNDP’s comparative advantage through ensuring a stronger state level presence. The key strategic objectives of the project are: (i) Increase access to justice through coordinated institutional presence at state and county levels; (ii) Support clearance of case backlog and address prolonged and arbitrary detention; (iii) Support harmonization of traditional justice with the formal justice sector; and (iv) Improve capacity development and institutional strengthening.

Based on the above strategic objectives, UNDP A2J/RoL contributed to the Country Programme (CP) Outcome *“access to Justice and the Rule of Law improves.”* In order to gauge the level of progress towards meeting the CP outcome, UNDP conducted an *Access to Justice and Rule of Law National Perception Survey* which was completed in July 2013. The percentage of citizens reporting *‘satisfaction’* with access to the formal justice system and citizens with *‘physical accesses’* to formal justice institutions were taken as indicators of improvement in access to justice and rule of law. To this end, the Survey<sup>1</sup> indicated that a majority of the respondents indicated they were **satisfied** with the services received from the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) (68%) and the Customary Law Courts (CLCs) (60%). Satisfaction with the services received from the JoSS and National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS) stood at 42% and 36% respectively.

The project has also contributed to the CP output *“increased scope, timeliness and quality of integrated criminal justice and protection services at county and lower levels; ascertainment of traditional customary law to align with human rights norms and standards, especially women’s rights.”* Towards achieving this output, the performance of the Judiciary, MoJ, Police and Prisons has shown improvement through updated and enhanced *legal frameworks, awareness, knowledge and institutional capacity* on how to address issues of access to justice and rule of law both at national and state levels. In this regard, the following key achievements can be cited as tangible examples of progress towards the CP output in the sector; (i) pilot mobile court initiative launched by the JoSS to clear case backlog and address prolonged and arbitrary detention; (ii) the finalization and start-up funding by GoSS for the revised Legal Aid Strategy by the MoJ initiated; and (iii) continued use of crime statistics and inmate data for planning, deployment and budgeting by the Mol (Police & Prison). Furthermore, the initiative by JoSS, MoJ and Mol to effectively coordinate sector-wide activities is encouraging and on-going. It should be noted that UNDP has completed the handover of 26 police facilities (18 in 2013, 8 in 2009 and 1 remained) and these facilities have increased physical access for 900,000 community members. With regards to the

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<sup>1</sup> Access to Justice and Rule of Law National Perception Survey, July 2013 (Unpublished)

Prisons Service, UNDP handed over 6 facilities (5 in 2013, 1 in 2009 and 1 remained) which have supported the reduction of overcrowding by increasing holding capacity by 4,000 inmates.

At **output** level, the project was able to register key achievements including the placement of co-located Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) at national level in the JoSS, MoJ, MoI (Police and Prison) and LEAs and RoLOs at state level rule of law institutions. Support was provided to the Judiciary and Public Prosecuting Attorneys to track the number of pre-trial remands with expired detention papers at state level and training of Judges and court staff on case management and record keeping. In addition the development of coordinated policies and practices was facilitated through the organization of 16 Rule of Law Coordination Meetings (RoLCMs) which included the participation of 195 stakeholders (162 male and 33 female).

A case management and reporting workshop in Juba was attended by 45 (40 male and 5 female) Heads of Legal Administrations and Prosecutors from the 10 states enhancing knowledge and understanding of good practice in case management and reporting. The MoJ was supported in revising the Legal Aid Strategy which was presented to the Council of Ministers. The Council allocated the sum of SSP 5,000,000.00 to MoJ in support of legal aid. The Legal Aid Bill was signed into law by His Excellency the President in October 2013

Training for 14 (male) traditional leaders was conducted, on human rights and gender rights, in collaboration with UN Women. While the editing of the Ascertainment Study and Manual for Traditional Leaders was completed and the project supported the completion of the Police (100%) and Prison (83%) personnel registration. In addition training programmes were organized for SSNPS benefiting 1552 (1180 male and 372 female) police officers in 9 states. LEAs, in cooperation with SSNPS, conducted 80 (66 in counties and 14 in schools) Police Community Relations Committee (PCRC) meetings in which 2,389 (1863 male and 526 female) community members participated enhancing dialogue and relations between communities and police.

The project supported the functionality of 6 Special Protection Units (SPUs) which received 2,403 cases and 2,140 (89%) cases were effectively investigated with 657 (27%) cases brought to court for redress. During the reporting period, 423 women and 178 juveniles (135 male, 43 female) were released through the involvement of the functioning SPUs. UNDP also supported collection, compilation, collation and analysis of crime statistics for all states on a monthly basis. The Crime Statistics Quarterly Reports helped police leadership at national and state levels to better understand crime trends and make policy decisions based on evidence and data.

UNDP supported 33 Prison Development Committees (PDC)<sup>2</sup> meetings at national (12) and state (21) levels. State level LEAs supported the Prisons service in providing humane treatment to prisoners through the organization of various courses that benefited 344 (218 male and 126 female) prison officers. 65 Rule of Law Forums were conducted in 8 states (all except CES and Unity State) which benefited 1,759 stakeholders (1,365 male and 394 female). The Access to Justice Perception Survey conducted state level consultations attended by 248 (199 male, 49 female) participants from the justice sector. Vocational training of 200 returnees (138 male and 62 female) in Western Bahr el Gazal State through the

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<sup>2</sup> *Prison Development Committees were formed at National and state levels. The State Prison Director is the Chair of the Committee and state level Prisons leadership comprised of Head of Directorates, and County Prisons officers participate. Development partners like UNDP, CAS, UNODC, US/INL, the Red Cross etc. are advisory members to the committee. Based on the issue at hand any other partner/ institution can be invited as an ad hoc member. The main objective of the SPDC are (i) to enable state prison director to improve accountability, coordination and reporting mechanisms with all Directorates and counties; (ii) to discuss various issues related to prisons management particularly arbitrary detention, overcrowding, prison farms etc.; (iii) to facilitate the implementation of activities of partners in a coordinated way and to avoid duplication; (iv) to improve overall coordination among national, state and county levels and among all rule of law institutions to reduce overcrowding; and (v) to coordinate with the Judiciary for the extension of legal detentions through extensions of warrants .*



Don Bosco Vocational Training Centre (DBVTC) was supported by UNDP with the provision of training and toolkits to participants. Construction of University of Juba, College of Law was 98% complete by the end of the reporting period.

There have been key challenges for the project during the reporting period. Despite the co-location of the CTA for the Judiciary, the Judiciary prolongs decisions which in turn negatively impacts project delivery. In addition, the project suffered from inadequate funding resulting in staff posts not being filled (for example Unity State lacks an LEA and a RoL Officer). In addition, a Portfolio Manager has not yet been recruited which has increased the burden on existing staff. To mitigate these challenges, the Programme Specialist continues to serve as Project Manager (a.i.) and through close coordination with UNMISS Rule of Law and Security Institutions Support Office (ROLSISO) Correction Advisory Section/Judiciary Advisory Section (CAS/JAS), United Nations Police (UNPOL) and other development partners, activities have continued at the national and state levels. The project, which co-chairs the Rule of Law Working Group, provided a mapping template to members to more effectively identify gaps and areas of cooperation in the sector.

There were also key lessons learned during the reporting period including the need for the continual presence of co-located CTAs in rule of law institutions as this strengthens relations with Government counterparts, development partners and donors as well as improving the attainment of project deliverables. There is also a need for monitoring and tracking of new actors and developments in the RoL sector in South Sudan in order to better address the gaps and fragmentation identified by the RoL Budget Sector Working Group. The Rule of Law Budget Sector Working Group is convened by the Ministry of Finance, chaired by the Ministry of Justice, and co-chaired by UNDP. This Working Group requests donors to provide their aid plans for the rule of law institutions. A comprehensive mapping exercise would help to more clearly identify interventions and enhance coordination among actors in the sector. Towards that end, the Rule of Law Working Group, based in Juba, convenes donors and development partners to share information on projects.

During the reporting period the project was funded by the Japan, Norway, US/INL, and UNDP- Regional Bureau for Africa, UNDP-BCPR and UNDP Country Office. The project had a total budget of \$5,950,151 in 2013. The total expenditure during the reporting period (January –December 2013) was US\$ 4,083,250. The delivery rate up to December 31, 2013 was 69%. (Please see *Financial Summary in Section 9 for details*).

## 2. PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOME TARGETS

### 2.1 Progress towards Outcome level targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD Outcome

UNDP A2J/RoL contributed to the Country Programme Outcome "access to Justice and the Rule of Law improves." In order to gauge progress towards achieving the first CP target "citizens reporting 'satisfaction' with access to formal justice system", UNDP conducted an *Access to Justice and Rule of Law National Perception Survey* which was completed in July 2013. The Survey helped establish the level of public **awareness, accessibility, utilization, confidence and satisfaction** on key justice sector institutions i.e. JoSS, MOJ, SSNPS, NPSSS and CLCs. The survey results illustrated that a majority (86%) of the South Sudanese were aware of the various dispute resolution mechanisms. SSNPS (92%), NPSSS (82%), CLCs (70%) and JoSS (56%) recorded the highest prompted awareness levels. With regards to Prisons, UNDP handed over 6 facilities which have supported the reduction of overcrowding by increasing the holding capacity of the prisons by 4,000 inmates. The services of the SSNPS (89%), CLCs (72%), JoSS (57%) and MoJ (47%), are the most utilized in South Sudan. A majority of the survey respondents indicated they had confidence in CLCs (70%), SSNPS (58%), and NPSSS (53%). Confidence in the JoSS stood at 46%. Finally, the majority of the survey respondents indicated they were "satisfied" with the services received from the SSNPS (68%) and the CLCs (60%). Satisfaction with the services received from the JoSS and NPSSS stood at 42% and 36% respectively.



The second CP target "*citizen's physical access to formal justice institutions (JoSS, MoJ, Police and Prison)*" is related to the presence of these institutions at state, county, payam and boma levels. With regard to the **accessibility** (focusing on distance) of formal justice institutions by citizens, the Perception Survey revealed that SSNPS (85%), NPSSS (68%) and CLCs (63%) are the most accessible justice system institutions in South Sudan. It should be noted that UNDP has completed the handover of 18 police facilities and these facilities which have increased physical access for approximately 900,000 community members.

The project has also contributed to the CP output of "*increased scope, timeliness and quality of integrated criminal justice and protection services at county and lower levels; ascertainment of traditional customary law to align with human rights norms and standards, especially women's rights.*" In order to follow progress towards this output the following targets were set: (i) number of counties with access to permanent and functioning courts; (ii) number of counties with functioning MoJ Legal aid offices; (iii) number of counties with functioning Police Community Relationship Centres; and (iv) reduction in arbitrary and unlawful detentions.

At present, there are 48 (13 state/35 county) **permanent functioning courts** in nine states of South Sudan serviced by 66 (60 male and 6 female) judges. This shows that 35 (44%) of the counties are covered by functional courts. While there are no MoJ legal aid offices at state and county level, 36 (46%) counties have 91 (84 male and 7 female) MoJ legal counsels. There are 71 functioning PCRCs in 9 states. With regard to reducing arbitrary and unlawful detention, 4,262 cases were submitted to the courts across 6 states in 2013. Out of 4,262 cases, 934 (22%) cases were compounded, 1,874 (44%) cases were convicted, 402 (9%) cases were acquitted and 930 (22%) cases were pending trial. Out of the 11 SPUs 6 (55%) are functional in 6 states increasing the availability for remedy for survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and cases of vulnerable groups.

During the reporting period, 2,403 cases were received by SPUs, 89% (2,140) cases were effectively investigated and 27% (657) cases were brought to court for redress. In addition, 423 women and 178 juveniles (135 male, 43 female) were released through the involvement of the functioning SPUs. The performance of the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice, Police and Prisons has shown improvement through updated *legal frameworks, increased awareness, and improved knowledge and institutional capacity* on addressing issues of access to justice and rule of law at the national and state levels. In this regard, the following key achievements can be cited as tangible examples of progress towards the CP output; (i) pilot mobile court initiative launched by the JoSS to clear case backlog and address prolonged and arbitrary detention in Juba Central Prison and Police lock up in Gudele Police Division; (ii) the finalization of a Legal Aid strategy by the MoJ; and (iii) continued use of crime statistics and inmate data for planning, deployment and budgeting by the MoI (Police & Prison). Furthermore, the initiative by JoSS, MoJ and MoI to effectively co-ordinate sector-wide activities (i.e. RoL Budget Sector Working Group, New Deal Justice Sector Working Group) is encouraging and on-going.

### 3. PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUT TARGET<sup>3</sup>

<b>Relevant Country Program Action Plan (CPAP) Outcome</b>	<b>Outcome 5: Access to Justice and the Rule of Law Improves</b>
<b>Relevant CPAP Output/s:</b>	<b>Increased scope, timeliness and quality of integrated criminal justice and protection services at county and lower levels; ascertainment of traditional customary law to align with human rights norms and standards, especially women's rights</b>
<b>Project Output 4.3.1:</b>	<b>The Judiciary of South Sudan (JoSS) has increased capacity to process and manage cases</b>

<sup>3</sup> This Annual progress report documents the achievement of the Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project at national and state levels (except Unity State) in 2013.

<b>Project Annual Output Indicators (based on AWP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional case management system in place</li> <li>• # backlogged cases processed through pilot mobile court initiative</li> <li>• National rule of law coordination forum in place</li> </ul>
<b>Project Annual Output Targets (based on AWP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case management system established and operationalized at national and circuit level</li> <li>• 15% reduction in case back logs in Juba Pilot Mobile Court initiative implemented in Juba</li> <li>• Coordination policies and practices developed</li> </ul>

### 3.1 Case Management system established and operationalized at national and circuit level

**Progress:** The state level supports described above show the *marked progress* in establishing and operationalizing Case Management systems at state level. However, there was *limited progress at national and circuit level* in the same period.

#### **National Level:**

At National level, the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA-JoSS) visited Kenya and Uganda for the preparation of the JoSS learning mission on case management and court administration from 29- 31 July (Uganda) and 31 July to 2 August (Kenya). The CTA was able to meet with relevant court officials in Uganda and Kenya and drafted a tentative itinerary. However, the learning mission did not take place as a result of impediments explained in the Challenge section of this report. While the mission itself was postponed, the project worked closely with the Rule of Law Programme from UNDP Country Office Kenya and submitted the official request for the mission and tentative itinerary to the Chief Justice of the Kenyan Judiciary.

While the learning mission was delayed, there was progress on related case management and court administrative issues. The project worked with the Ministry of Justice and senior judicial management to procure judicial court forms for criminal cases. In cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, the programme specialist provided the most recent versions of judicial criminal administrative forms to the senior management of JoSS in addition to working with MoJ to retrieve judicial civil administrative forms. The criminal procedure forms were submitted to the Chief Justice, the Deputy Chief Justice and Director of Training for review, revision and final authorization for printing and distribution. After discussion with the project, the Chief Justice decided that the civil administrative forms for the formal court system would have to be recreated through a Judicial Committee. It was also decided that the criminal procedure forms would also be reviewed by the same Committee before finalization, printing and distribution.

In order to mitigate some of the challenges that arose with the Judiciary, the programme specialist was co-located twice a week and worked closely with JoSS senior management to progress on the Letter of Agreement (LoA) executed earlier in 2013. The project’s support to training of judicial support staff, training of judges and legal assistants was also clarified with respect to the contribution by partner development organizations such as IDLO and the EU. An Information Communication Technology (ICT) assessment was completed for JoSS in Juba and it was agreed that JoSS ICT would accompany UNDP ICT to the 2 remaining circuit courts for ICT assessments. Personnel registration of judicial staff and asset management were also discussed and it was agreed that the project would submit concept notes on both after the execution of the LoA.

#### **State level:**

At state level, in the reporting period, UNDP has provided technical support in strengthening a manual case management system through co-located RoLOs as follows:

No progress at national and circuit levels. However, some progress was recorded at state level. For instance, in Eastern Equatorial state, UNDP in collaboration with South Sudan Law Society, provided training on records keeping and

documentation to 10 (8 male, 2 female) court clerks in Torit County and Kapoeta South County. This collaboration helped improve case recording from 70 cases recorded in March to 240 cases recorded in May 2013. In Lakes State, UNDP A2J/RoL, through the Rule of Law Forums, supported the Judiciary and Public Prosecuting Attorneys to track the number of pre-trial remands with expired detention papers at Rumbek Central Prison. With support from co-located staff, the number of expired warrants dropped from 118 in March 2013 to 28 in November 2013 (a 76% success rate).

This was achieved through weekly compilation of expired detention papers and submission of these lists to the Judiciary and Public Attorneys for action. With the coordination of UNDP, 42 cases were renewed by the County Court upon recommendation from the County Prosecutor, 6 accused persons were convicted by the High Court, 1 person was convicted by the County Court, 6 persons were referred for trial to the County Court, 11 persons were granted bail, 15 persons were referred for trial before the Town Court, 6 convicted persons whose files were missing were traced and remand detention papers renewed by Public Prosecutor and 1 person (female) was referred to Bentiu in Unity State as the parties were residents there and the offence was partly committed there.

In Jonglei State, 2 case management and records keeping training sessions were conducted for 5 court clerks attached to the County and High Courts, five (5), monthly, regular hands-on coaching sessions on effective records keeping and case management were held, and a joint review of the Judiciary template to expand the scope of reporting on case processing and management was completed and endorsed by the President of the High Court. Regular technical support on case management and records keeping was also provided for 6 (male) court police officers who also receive cases charged to court for onward transfer to the President of the Court. As a result of this support, the Judiciary in the state now demonstrates improved capacity in ensuring effective and proper case filing, a reduction in the number of missing files, timely preparation of cases for hearing, and speedy processing and disposal of cases. This is evidenced in the fact that in July and August, out of a total of 192 cases, 188 (98%) were disposed of whilst 4 were pending in court. UNDP also coached the President of the High Court on developing writing skills and capacity in preparation of concept notes and project proposals.

### 3.2 15% reduction in case back logs in Juba

**Progress:** As we can see from table 2 below, there are only 66 judges in 48 courts across the 9 states. There are only 35 (out of 79 counties) functional county level courts. Hence, there is limited progress in the *reduction in case back logs*.

#### Pilot Mobile Court initiative implemented in Juba

The project met with the Chief Justice and JoSS senior management in the previous reporting period and was informed that the Judiciary did not need support for the pilot mobile court in Juba. During the current reporting period, the Judiciary did not convene the high level panel to discuss mobile courts in other states.

An integral first step towards initiating mobile courts in other states is to collect data on the current caseload of the respective state level high courts. Towards this effort, the Rule of Law Officers at state level have commenced collecting information on case administration. The project is also working towards developing a case collection data template to expedite this effort. As part of the collection and analysis of Monthly Crime Statistics, the project was able to collect and compile the following data related to case backlogs in 7 states. Table 1 details the national case backlog in South Sudan by state.

**Table 1: Case Backlogs in South Sudan**

Staets	Total Cases Submitted to Court After Completion of Investigation.	Total Compounded Cases	Total Convicted Cases	Total Acquitted Cases	Total Cases Pending Trial Before Court
CES	1,985	485	578	344	179
WES	849	260	130	68	624
EES	218	176	119	60	81
WBS	*	*	*	*	*
NBS	*	*	*	*	*
WPS	*	*	*	*	*
LKS	93	100	47	13	100
UNS	113	12	60	10	26
UYS	3,123	418	1,539	171	225
JGS	192	*	164	24	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,573</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1,239</b>

\*Data not available

**Source:** Crime statistics from January to September 2013 (unpublished) and Jonglei State provided by Rule of Law Officer

As can be seen from table 1 above, 6,573 cases were submitted to the courts across 7 states in 2013. Out of 6,573 cases, 1,451 (22%) cases were compounded, 2,637 (40%) cases ended in convictions, 690 (10%) were acquitted and 1,239 (19%) of cases were pending trial at the end of the reporting period. The status of 556 (8%) of cases could not be determined. Out of 6,573 cases a backlog of 4,778 (73%) cases were disposed of by the court, whereas 1,795 (27%) remained as the case backlog for the year. Though the reporting has not yet become consistent throughout the states, the Rule of Law Officers are providing court staff with training on case management, data collection and case disposal.

Table 2 below shows that there are 66 (60 male and 6 female) judges servicing 48 (13 state/35 county) functional courts in nine states of South Sudan.

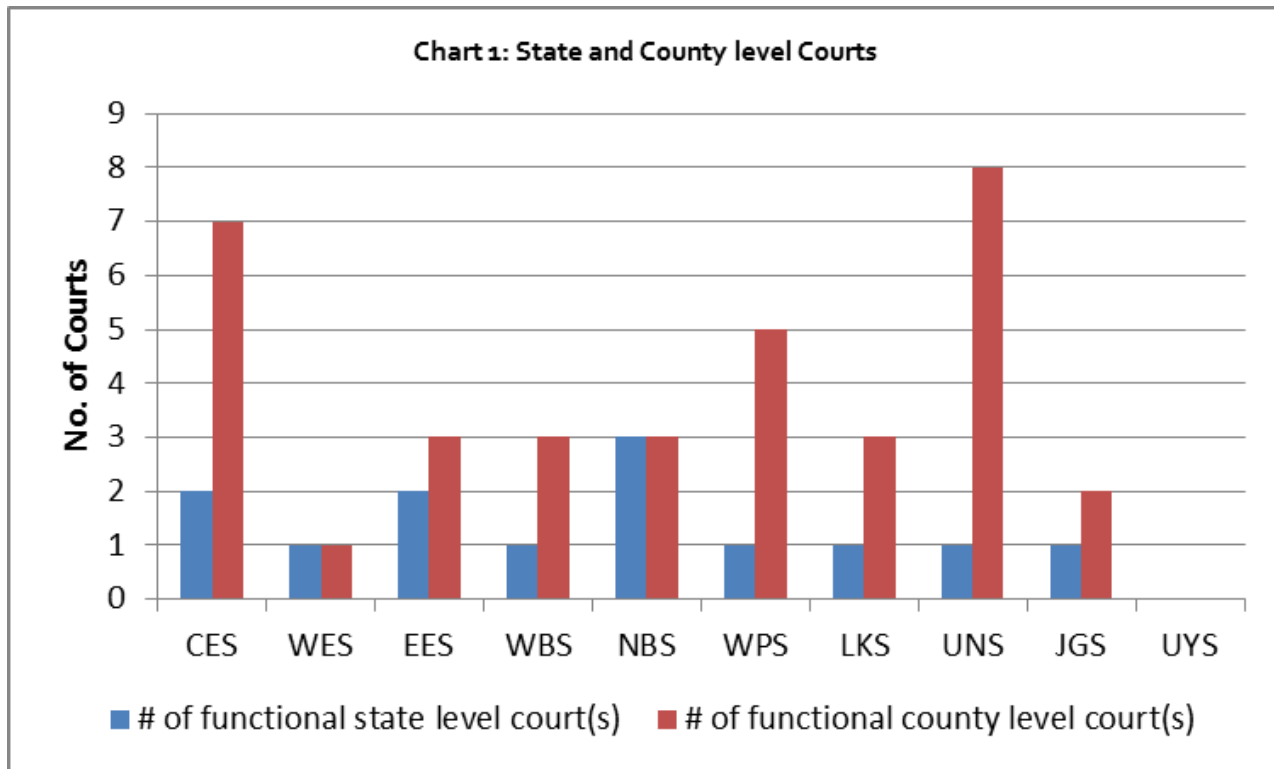
**Table 2: Judges and Functional Courts in South Sudan<sup>4</sup>**

Judges and functional Courts in South Sudan	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	TOTAL
Male	15	2	4	6	5	7	6	8	7	NA	60
Female	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	NA	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>66</b>
# of functional state level court(s)	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	NA	13
# of functional county level court(s)	7	1	3	3	3	5	3	8	2	NA	35
<b>Total functioning courts in the state</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>48</b>
# of cout buildings in the state (including conties)	5	3	5	4	6	6	7	7	1	NA	44

**Source:** Compiled by UNDP RoLOs and LEAs (January 2014)

<sup>4</sup> 5 counties courts were established and Public Prosecution Attorneys assigned but due to insecurity in JGS, only two had functioning courts.

Chart 1: State and county level courts



One of the major challenges facing the Judiciary is the lack of judges at the county levels, which resulted in case backlogs. Increase in number of judges improves timely disposal of cases as in Eastern Equatorial state, through UNDP’s continued lobbying to the government of the state, the number of judges were increased from 1 to 4. This has increased the capacity of the Judiciary in managing and adjudicating cases by 54% (from 70 cases in March 2013 to 130 cases in September 2013).

### 3.3 Coordination policies and practices developed

#### Introduction

Coordination practices were developed and improved through the Rule of Law Working Group based in Juba by way of revised Terms of Reference. Shifting the RoL Working Group from an information sharing platform to one focused on advocacy, production of knowledge products to raise awareness and mapping of interventions, strengthens overall coordination in the sector. The project also co-chaired the Rule of Law Budget Sector Working Group at the national level which strengthens coordination between donor aid plans and rule of law institution needs. At the state level, the project continued to support Rule of Law Forums that convene all rule of law government institutions and actors to coordinate and address state level challenges to the administration of justice.

**Progress:** The key achievements and support provided at national and state levels indicate marked progress in the development and operationalization of coordinated policies and practices.

#### **At national level:**

The Chief Justice of the JoSS remains as the Chair of the High Level Panel and convenes the rule of law and justice institutions on specific issues effecting the RoL sector. International partners have not been invited to attend these sessions nor are they informed afterwards of the agenda or outcomes.

The Rule of Law Working Group based in Juba is co-chaired by UNDP and IRC. A new Terms of Reference (ToR) were developed and accepted by participating partners (USAID, US-INL, EU, IDLO, UNMISS CAS/JAS/SSRF, PACT, etc.). There has been ongoing discussion to convert the information sharing platform of the Working Group to one that focuses on

national rule of law issues and connects the Rule of Law Forums at state level to a donor coordination group and the high level panel. The new ToR also references joint activities such as a gaps matrix, joint advocacy on key rule of law issues and development of knowledge products to increase awareness on the law for citizens. The transition from an essentially information sharing platform to a national working group remains an ongoing discussion amongst members.

UNDP continues to participate in the informal donor coordination group on security chaired by DfID and is working towards a similar coordination group for the Rule of Law Sector. UNMISS RoLSISO informed UNDP that the EU has convened two donor coordination forums on rule of law but has not extended an invitation to UNDP.

As such, the sector remains fragmented in terms of donor and partner coordination and cooperation.

### **At state level:**

At state level, UNDP A2J/RoL, through co-located LEAs and RoLOs strengthened the existing access to justice and rule of law coordination structure at state level. In this regards the following has been accomplished:

In Western Equatoria State, UNDP facilitated Remand Review Board sessions aimed at reviewing cases at the Central Prison. The Board made recommendations to the Judge on cases of concern. Through such recommendations eight male prisoners and one female prisoners on remand were granted bail.

In Eastern Equatoria State, UNDP, UNMISS, Judiciary and Prisons have organized Juvenile Review Board meetings and discussed how to replace the Social Worker deployed to support juvenile counselling. Subsequent to this discussion, the Ministry of Gender and Social Development has assigned a new Social Worker to Torit Prison in May 2013. The Social Worker provided counselling to 13 (12 male/1 female) juveniles during the reporting period.

In Western Bahr el Gazal State, UNDP's engagement with the President of the High Court, supported juvenile justice. In August 2013, a case of a twelve-year old boy was reportedly on remand with the age allegedly established at 16 years to enable the accused to be held criminally responsible as an adult. The UNDP RoLO in collaboration with social workers, worked to ascertain the correct age of the boy. UNDP observed that there may be a violation of the rights of the child and therefore engaged the President of the High Court advising him of the special protection children are entitled to under the Child Act. This engagement resulted in the release of the boy by the President of the High Court.

In Warrap State, UNDP in support of the President of the High Court and in consultations with the Ministry of Local Government, County Commissioners and Paramount and Executive Chiefs agreed on the need to formalize the customary law courts through the issuance of Warrants of Establishment and the conferment of judicial powers by the Judiciary to chiefs that preside over these courts. As a starting point, UNDP facilitated the printing and distribution of 18 copies (3 per county) of the Local Government Act 2009 to raise awareness on the provisions of the Act relevant to the judicial functions of the chiefs. Furthermore, consultations with the Judiciary, Ministry of Local Government and the six County Commissioners resulted in a decision for a joint meeting of all institutions involved in finding a way forward on the issuance of Warrants of Establishment and the conferment of judicial powers to Chiefs. This meeting was proposed to be organized in Kuajok contingent on the availability of funds.

In Upper Nile State, UNDP's advocacy through the Rule of Law Forum led to the establishment of monthly Upper Nile State Prison Remand Review Boards, chaired by the Judiciary, where all key stakeholders in the justice sector meet to review cases of those detained on remand pending investigation or trial. Two male juveniles were released on bail during one such review.

UNDP also supported the development of coordinated policies and practices through the organization of RoLCMs<sup>5</sup>. RoLCMs bring together key senior officials of the justice sector institutions in the state including the Police, Prisons, Directorate of Legal Administration (Public Prosecution) and the Judiciary to discuss and resolve issues within the sector

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<sup>5</sup> In Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria States Rule of Law Officers organized action oriented RoL Coordination Meetings, which are slightly different from RoL Forums

and state. The Coordination Meetings are mainly *action oriented* where issues are raised and key decisions taken with clear roles and responsibilities assigned to specific institutions for action. In the regard, in the reporting period, a total of 16 RoLCM meetings were conducted in Lakes, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states. These meetings were attended by a total of 195 (162 male, 32 female) participants.

<b>Relevant CPAP Outcome</b>	<b>Outcome 5: Access to Justice and the Rule of Law improves</b>
<b>Relevant CPAP Output/s:</b>	<b>Increased scope, timeliness and quality of integrated criminal justice and protection services at county and lower levels; ascertainment of traditional customary law to align with human rights norms and standards, especially women's rights</b>
<b>Project Output 4.3.2</b>	<b>Increased capacity of Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to deliver prosecutorial services at state and county levels</b>
<b>Project Annual Output Targets (based on AWP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoJ case management and tracking system in place with reports issued on quarterly basis</li> <li>• Personnel Registration completed, on-going for new staff</li> <li>• Legislation in place, MoJ providing legal aid through Public Prosecutors and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) providing legal aid</li> <li>• Functional Customary Law Centre (Rumbek) serving as a body of learning and research in customary justice</li> </ul>

### National Level

MoJ lacks technical capacity or experience relating to a number of competencies including ICT and drafting of annual reports. During the reporting period, considerable technical advisory support was provided to the MoJ at the national and state levels. At the national level, the CTA, upon request of the MoJ, finalized the ToR for the recruitment of an ICT Specialist through the Ministry of Public Service and Human Resource Development (through the UNDP Inter Governmental Authority on Development project). The CTA-MoJ facilitated the drafting of the MoJ 2012/2013 annual progress report and held meetings with legal counsel to facilitate progress on the finalization of the Road Traffic Bill.

South Sudan lacks a training programme for persons who having obtained LLB degrees require undergoing professional training necessary to qualify as legal practitioners. MoJ intends to develop the relevant professional training programme for which a draft curriculum was prepared. The CTA provided technical advice proposing changes to the draft curriculum of the Legal Training Institute. The advice related to the relevance of courses offered, the content of the courses, the number of course hours, the pass mark, distribution of marks and requirements for admission. The Undersecretary of the MoJ accepted the consultation from the CTA and advised that the recommendations should be incorporated into the draft proposal. The CTA provided a legal advisory note on legal aid models applicable to South Sudan. The models were discussed at a legal aid workshop supported by UNDP and the models were reviewed and adopted. The CTA further provided other legal advisories on the implementation of legal aid, harmonization of customary law and formal law and case management. Towards development of a case management template, the CTA drafted a proposed template and through consultations with the Undersecretary of the MoJ, the new template will be distributed to the 10 states and implemented through support from state level co-located UNDP RoLOs.

Towards the effort of increasing South-South cooperation, the CTA-MoJ secured consent from North West University, South Africa to provide technical support to the MoJ by offering bursaries to personnel for an LLM degree, as well as establishing a long term relationship with the University. The University prospectus was submitted to the Undersecretary for the selection of possible candidates. In addition, the project handed over consignments of library materials consisting of books, DVDs and memory sticks to the library of the Ministry of Justice. It should also be noted that the UNDP A2J/RoL previously established the library for MoJ and is continuing material support.

In order to strengthen the capacity of the MoJ, the CTA facilitated the application of legal counsel in relation to the Regional Course in International Law, organized by the Codification Division of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs.



A legal counsel has been selected to attend the course in Addis Ababa in April 2014. The CTA also provided support and facilitated MoJ training of public prosecutors in the administration of criminal justice in December 2013.

In December 2013, the CTA-MoJ, in collaboration with UN Women conducted a five day training related to legal functions of traditional authorities, human rights and women's rights for 14 traditional leaders (all male) from the states. The draft manual for traditional authorities was used during the training.

### **State level**

At the state level, UNDP provided support to the Office of the Public Prosecutor and Legal Administration Offices. The following section documents UNDP's key achievements at state level:

In Warrap State, UNDP supported the training of 3 (male) MoJ staff by providing a course on basic computer skills.

In Jonglei State, UNDP provided technical support to the Directorate of Legal Administration by focusing on building the capacity of staff for key tasks and in interpreting the law. Three hands-on training sessions were organised for 2 (male) Directors on drafting ToRs for instituting an enquiry. Four in-house training sessions were conducted for 2 (male) Directors on developing PowerPoint presentations for Rule of Law Forums and four trainings were provided to the Clerk of the Administration on Microsoft Word and Excel skills, on electronic filing and records keeping. The ability of the Deputy Director improved after the training sessions as he was then able to prepare presentations without further support. A more effective and efficient records keeping that allows for easy and timely access of relevant documents including crime statistics, legal opinions, reports, contracts, and laws, which previously could not be easily accessed, was developed.

#### **3.2.1 MoJ case management and tracking system in place with reports issued on quarterly basis**

**Progress:** The effort of the CTA and state level RoLOs attests *moderate progress* towards the development and operationalization of *case management and tracking system* in the MoJ.

At national level, UNDP-CTA to MoJ organized a training workshop for prosecutors on case management and reporting. 45 (40 male and 5 female) Heads of Legal Administrations and Prosecutors from the 10 states attended the workshop. The workshop was aimed at (a) fostering discussion on the development of a case management and records keeping system for the Ministry of Justice/Directorate of Prosecution in all 10 states; (b) synergizing this process with the Judiciary and the police; (c) developing practical steps and approaches for the implementation of case management; (d) identifying challenges and gaps relating to case management; (e) facilitating a consultative process with Heads of Legal Administrations and Prosecutors, and securing inputs towards developing templates for case management. As a result, the CTA-MoJ finalized the case management template which has been approved by the Acting Director of Public Prosecution and MoJ Undersecretary. The templates have been printed and wait handing over to MoJ for use. Handing over was delayed due to the recent instability in South Sudan. The CTA also prepared a legal advisory note regarding the use of the templates and the submission of quarterly reports.

In Eastern Equatorial State, 2 legal counselors have improved the case documentation and management of the State Attorney's Office as a result of the case management training organized by UNDP, in collaboration with MoJ, for Public Prosecutors from the 10 states in August 2013. The improvement is demonstrated by the use of the newly designed case management templates for recording cases on monthly basis. Consequently, the legal counselors have dedicated 20 days a month to prosecute cases and reducing case backlog. For instance, case backlog was reduced from 80 to 60 from August to September 2013.

#### **3.2.2 Personnel Registration completed, on-going for new staff**

The project planned to support the MoJ in registering its personnel and establishment of personnel database. This activity has not yet been implemented due to lack of funds.

### **3.2.3 Legislation in place, MoJ providing legal aid through Public Prosecutors and CSOs providing legal aid** **Progress: Legal Aid Bill signed into law, MoJ**

#### **National level**

The Transitional Constitution guarantees the right to legal aid in respect of serious offences. The Criminal Procedure Code also provides for access to legal aid. However, South Sudan lacks a comprehensive legislation, relating to the delivery and determination of eligibility of legal aid. In July 2011, UNDP assisted MoJ in developing a Legal Aid Strategy which should provide the framework for the institutionalization of a comprehensive legal aid system, including a legal aid Act. On the 15<sup>th</sup> August, the CTA revised the Legal Aid Strategy as requested by the former Minister of Justice. The revision incorporated recommendations from the legal aid workshop held in July 2013. The Strategy was presented to the Council of Ministers by the Minister of Justice and the Council allocated the sum of SSP 5,000,000.00 to MoJ towards initiating the legal aid strategy.

In November, the CTA prepared a legal aid action plan which was circulated to development partners by the MoJ. The action plan contains a time bound implementation of the Strategy and legislation of a Legal Aid Act. The CTA further prepared documents and forms for use at various stages in the application for, and administration of, legal aid. A legal advisory note on the use of the forms and various procedures in the administration of legal aid was prepared. The forms are due for discussion and adoption at a consultative dialogue scheduled for January 2014.

In October 2013, his Excellency the President, signed the Legal Aid Bill into law. The new law provides a framework for pro bono legal aid representation by legal practitioners. However, 2 legal counsels are assigned to administer legal aid in each state. There are 91 (84 male and 7 female) legal counsellors in the state servicing 46% (36) counties out of 79 counties.

#### **State level**

In Western Bahr el Gazal State, technical support was provided to Public Prosecutors in the Office of Legal Administration on enhancing prosecutorial services. UNDP has supported the Legal Administration Office by highlighting and documenting key normative provisions with human rights dimensions in the South Sudan Transitional Constitution, Child Rights Act and Local Government Act that clearly establishes the rights of vulnerable groups such as women and children. This development was the result of recommendations made at a Rule of Law Forum following joint monitoring exercises conducted in police and prison detention facilities where cases of unlawful arrest and detention were noted by Rule of Law working group members. This has contributed to enhancing the capacity of Prosecutors who are now mindful in dealing with cases with human rights implications thus helping to address the problem of unlawful detention with human rights bearings. While there are no MoJ legal aid offices, the state has 8 (male) legal counsels 8 (male) legal counsellors servicing 67% (2) counties out of 3 counties in the state.

In Warrap State, personnel from the Legal Administration Office benefitted from capacity building on an on-going basis. In this regard, 2 (male) clerical officials and 4 (male) legal counsels of Legal Administration (MoJ) benefitted from coaching on basic ICT, desktop publishing and report writing. At the level of Public Prosecutors, coaching and mentoring has been provided in drafting of motions, opinion and pleadings. UNDP also provided technical support in the interpretation of statutes, the drafting and editing of documents including letters, provision of support on procedural issues and facilitating coordination with other institutions including SSNPS, Prisons and the Ministry of Social Development in Kwajok. Joint periodic monitoring of police detention centres has been conducted to review police case files and ensure the release of persons illegally and arbitrarily detained. UNDP's coaching and mentoring has impacted on the spoken and written English competencies of staff, which is gradually translating into the ability to read and utilize various statutes. This has contributed to improved professionalism and functional effectiveness at the prosecutorial, clerical and administrative levels. Furthermore, an assessment of the functional and technical capacity of the Office of Legal Administration in Warrap State was conducted by UNDP A2J/RoL. The assessment revealed considerable knowledge gaps on issues of human rights and gender as well as logistical limitations such as the lack of electric power, desktop publishing facilities, mobility and very poor sanitation. No action has so far been taken regarding the challenges and limitations raised by the assessment mainly because it was undertaken at the close of the year. While there are no MoJ legal aid offices, the state

has 10 (male) legal counsels servicing 50% (3) of counties out of 6 counties in the state. Table 3 below details the number of MoJ legal counsels in the states.

Table 3: MoJ legal counsels in the states <sup>6</sup>

MoJ Legal Counsels in States	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	TOTAL
Male	23	7	12	8	7	10	4	4	9	NA	84
Female	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>91</b>
# of Counties in the State	6	10	8	3	6	6	8	13	11	9	80
# of Counties with MoJ Legal counsels	4	4	6	2	5	3	3	4	5	0	36

Source: Compiled by UNDP RoLO and LEA (January 2014)

Chart 2: Legal Counsel at state and county level

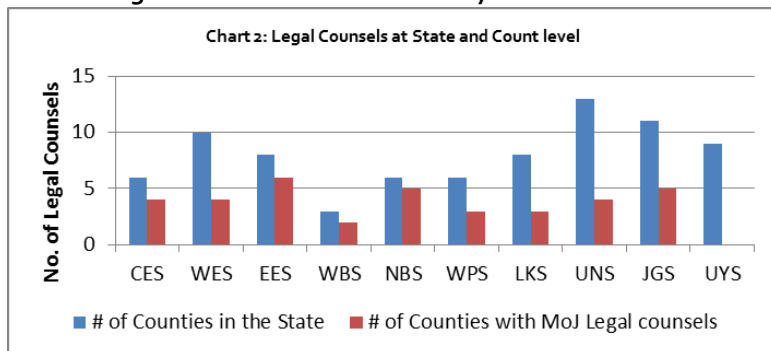
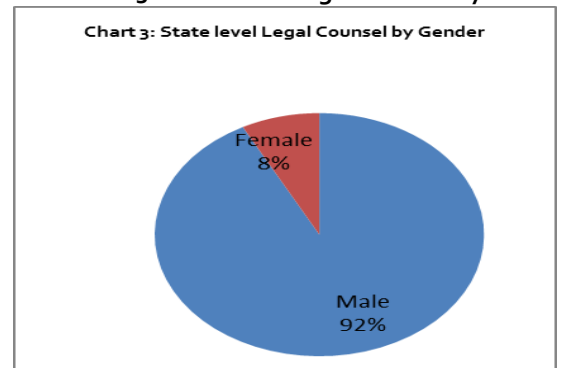


Chart 3: State level Legal Counsel by Gender



3.2.4

**Functional Customary Law Centre (Rumbek) serving as a body of learning and research in customary justice**

The Rumbek Customary Law Centre has not been used since it was formally opened in September 2012. This is partly due to insecurity in the area.

**Progress:** While no funding was available *partial progress* was made through collaboration with development partners such as UNMISS and UN Women. *Considerable progress* was also made in finalizing knowledge products relating to the development of customary law. In this regard, a training was held at the Centre in July in collaboration with UNMISS.

A training was held in collaboration with UN Women, for UNDP Rule of Law Officers and Law Enforcement Advisors in addition to a validation workshop for a draft manual for the training of traditional leaders. This training was moved to a hotel in Rumbek as the Centre was unusable.

Relevant CPAP Outcome	Outcome 5: Access to Justice and the Rule of Law improves
Relevant CPAP Output/s:	Increased scope, timeliness and quality of integrated criminal justice and protection services at county and lower levels; ascertainment of traditional customary law to align with human rights norms and standards, especially women's rights
Project Output 4.3.3	South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) ability to maintain law and order enhanced

<sup>6</sup> In Jonglei State the number of counties with Legal Counsels is 5 but only 2 had the opportunity to serve because of insecurity. Similar situation is the point raised in the Judiciary section of this report. Please also note that there are 80 counties.

<p><b>Project Annual Output Indicators (based on AWP)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Policing and Special Protection Units functional at National, State and County level</li> <li>• Percentage of Police personnel issued SSNPS ID Cards at National and State level</li> <li>• Extent to which the monthly Crime data is collected and compiled and quarterly analysis is published</li> <li>• # of functioning police facilities at State and County level</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project Annual Output Targets (based on AWP)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 National, 10 state level boards and 79 county level PCRCS established</li> <li>• Personnel Registration and Asset Registration process completed for current staff and on-going for new recruits and assets</li> <li>• 28 Police facilities handed over to MoI and functional</li> <li>• Collection and compilation of monthly analysis and publication of a quarterly Crime Statistics Report</li> </ul>



**Inspector General of Police, Royal Norwegian Ambassador, UNDP Country Director and other dignitaries for Inauguration of Female Dormitories at Dr. John Garang Unified Police Training Complex Rajaf, 6 December 2013**

The Chief Technical Advisor for the MoJ provided the Undersecretary with a draft legal advisory note on the harmonization of statutory and customary law which is under review. At the state level, UNDP in Rumbek, in collaboration with UNMISS, conducted training for traditional leaders on customary law at the Rumbek Customary Law Centre. The CTA-MoJ presented and facilitated a discussion on the interface between human rights and customary law where 38 traditional leaders from various states participated.

Challenges were experienced in the use of the Customary Law Centre. This was due to the fact that the centre has been in a state of disrepair and lacks sanitary conveniences since its handover to the MoJ. Consequently, a training of 14 traditional leaders, in collaboration with UN Women, on human rights and gender rights was held in Juba instead of the Customary Law Centre in Rumbek. Also, a workshop for the validation of a manual for traditional leaders was moved from the Centre



to the Palm Tree Hotel in Rumbek. While, training programmes have been organized in the Centre, lack of funding limited the Centre's capacity to be a research centre for customary law and justice.

The CTA-MoJ completed editing of the Ascertainment Study which was conducted in 2012. The document was submitted to the Programme Specialist and Programme and Partnership Support Unit (PPSU) for further review. In addition, the CTA-MoJ, in collaboration with UN Women, finalized editing and gender mainstreaming of the Manual for Traditional Leaders. The manual has been reviewed by PPSU.

### **National level:**

The CTA-MoI at national level and LEAs in the states regularly advised MoI, senior police leadership and State Police Commissioners on key strategic issues, such security threats, deployment of personnel, and policy frameworks during the reporting period. At the national level the CTA, on the request of the MoI and Inspector General Police (IGP), submitted Security Advisories to the SSNPS senior leadership to promote rule of law, maintain law and order and improve overall administration and performance of SSNPS.

On 11 September 2013, UNDP's Deputy Country Director (Programmes) and the CTA met the new Minister of Interior and Wildlife Conservation and apprised him of the UNDP support being extended to Police at the strategic level and at the state levels, to ensure a balanced and overall development of the SSNPS. Hon. Minister acknowledged the contribution of UNDP as the main development partner of the Ministry and assured his full support to UNDP.

With a view to strengthen SSNPS' capacity to maintain law and order, address external, internal and specific security threats, the CTA provided strategic security advisories at the request of the MoI and IGP to finalize the concept and strategy for raising of Border Police within the existing parameters to enhance safety and security in the border belt, develop a Security Plan for management of large scale public events such as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Independence Day Celebrations and Martyrs Day Celebration and emergency situations like those in July which arose as a result of dissolution and reformation of the national cabinet.

In close consultation with Community Security and Arms Control colleagues, the CTA supported SSNPS to finalize the proposal to increase the strength of Live Stock Patrol Units for potential deployment to address cattle rustling menace in the following states: Unity, Warrap, Jonglei and Lakes.

Towards enhancing community security, on the specific request of the MoI, the CTA in collaboration with MoI and SSNPS Legal Advisers assisted in the drafting of guidelines for the regulation of private security agencies in South Sudan to promote community security. On 18 September 2013, the CTA along with IGP and GIZ Senior Advisor met the Hon. Minister of Telecommunication regarding the establishment of an Emergency Call Centre in Juba with support from telecom service providers. The CTA submitted a paper to MoI and IGP regarding Police Private Partnerships to bridge critical gaps in infrastructure and technical expertise. At the request of the MoI and the IGP, the CTA provided an advisory note on the identification and implementation of income generating schemes for the SSNPS and initiation of Police Private Sector partnerships to garner support for essential infrastructure and technical equipment.

Towards enhancing administration capabilities, improving human resources, planning and transformation, the CTA attended the Police Development Committee and Technical Group Meetings chaired by the IGP and provided professional advice to SSNPS senior leadership to finalize proposals for prioritized projects on Police Production, VIP Security, Oil Police and Joint Operation Centres. The CTA advised IGP on integration of change management coordination mechanisms through establishment of the Transformation Directorate and setting up of technical committees to assist the IGP and the Police Leadership for informed decision making, delegation and monitoring. The CTA advised IGP regarding establishment and strengthening of chain of command and communication at all levels.

Towards capacity building of the junior leadership and establishing recruitment criteria for SSNPS officers, the CTA submitted security advisories to IGP to improve training standards for officers in the Police College through review of the daily training schedule, improvement of administration and posting of suitably qualified staff. The CTA advised the IGP and Assistant Inspector General Training regarding improvement of human resources through the establishment of

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procedures, rules and regulations for recruitment of Police officers. The CTA also submitted advisory notes to the IGP regarding bridging critical gaps in vacancies of technical personnel and improving technical capacity within the service by adopting flexible and innovative measures, taking into consideration the immediate urgent needs of the service. With a view to promote better utilization of available resources, the CTA submitted security advisory notes to the MoI and the IGP regarding gainful employment of illiterate Police personnel within the existing framework.

The CTA advised the IGP and senior Police leadership in the finalization of Strategic Priorities for the Ministry of Interior Strategic Plan compiled by consultants from the Government of Kenya. At the request of the IGP, the CTA assisted Assistant Inspector General Administration in developing a comprehensive Monthly Reporting Mechanism for State Police Commissioners encompassing all aspects of operations, administration, oversight and welfare, which were approved for adoption by the Police Leadership.

The CTA advised the Inspector General and Director Criminal Investigation Department regarding finalization of standard documentation in all Police stations. The CTA also assisted the Crime Investigation Department (CID) in development of bilingual forms based on SSNPS Criminal Procedure Code which were approved for implementation by the expert Committee set up by the Deputy Inspector General of Police.

Towards building trust and improving the image of the SSNPS in the community, the CTA submitted a security advisory note to the IGP regarding promoting public interface by senior police leadership to instill community confidence through regular communication and use of print and electronic media.

UNDP, in collaboration with UNPOL, facilitated a five month Finger Print specialized training for 39 (35 male and 4 female) police personnel. UNDP also supported the Director of Legal Affairs in revising the Memorandum of Understanding between the Rwandan Police and SSNPS. In addition, UNDP supported the Director of Traffic in preparing the structure of Traffic Directorate digitized record keeping system of registered vehicles and driving licenses. UNDP supported the Research & Planning Directorate to organize a three-week training course for 28 (24 male and 4 female) police personnel from National Headquarters and 9 states. UNDP CES, in collaboration with UN Women, supported the organization of a Training of Trainers' (ToT) Workshop on Gender and Participatory Training Methodologies for 41 (24 male and 17 female) participants from UNDP (16), UNMISS-UNPOL (15) and UNMISS-CAS (10) from 21-27 August 2013.

UNDP's CTA supported the Directorate of Transformation to develop guidelines for gender sensitization of SSNPS rank and file for dealing with women, children, interviewing suspects and attending to cases of domestic violence which were approved for distribution to SSNPS rank and file. LEAs were advised to promote gender mainstreaming and train SSNPS in dealing with SGBV through activation of SPUs and also to utilize the training received by them in a ToT workshop conducted by UN Women which included UNDP A2J/RoL staff, UNMISS CAS and UNPOL from state level.

The CTA coordinated donor support by regularly attending Coordination Meetings convened by the British Embassy (DfID). The CTA supported the IGP in an evaluation of Comprehensive Institutional Needs Assessment of SSNPS conducted by UNMISS sponsored consultants. The CTA coordinated activities undertaken by LEAs in the states who were advised to work in close coordination with UNMISS to harmonize their efforts for improved results.

Towards building capacity of SSNPS, the CTA facilitated the receipt of approval of the Government of India for the visit of the SSNPS delegation led by the Inspector General of Police to the National Police Academy and other Police Training Establishments. The approval was conveyed on 23 September 2013 to the Ministry of Interior and the Inspector General of Police is proposed to travel in the first quarter of 2014.

### **State level:**

In Central Equatoria State (CES), UNDP supported the State Police Commissioner and state level leadership in developing job descriptions for all police personnel and in the preparation of the Juba-Nimule Highway Security Action Plan that was presented before the Joint Action Committee of Republic of South Sudan and Uganda. In addition, UNDP supported the mapping of 42 police facilities including police stations and out posts in Juba City and recorded coordinates, statistical

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information on the infrastructure, facilities and personnel therein. UNDP's support was extended to the formation of CES' PDC and its functioning. It supported the implementation of community policing in Juba sectors by conducting patrolling during crime prone periods and maintaining records and crimes to Police Stations. UNDP organized training programmes on SGBV, Fingerprinting and Research & Planning which benefited a total of 81 (63 male and 18 female) police officers.

In Western Equatoria State (WES), UNDP mentored and advised the State Police Commissioner on the presentation of the State Police achievements and priorities for the Police Commissioners' leadership conference. UNDP also guided the outgoing Police Commissioners in writing handover reports for their successors, a practice which has been institutionalized to promote accountability, standard of reference, institutional memory and record keeping. Furthermore, UNDP assisted state police in reviewing the organizational structure and developing/updating job descriptions and work plans for each department to help guide incumbents and supervisors. UNDP supported the state police in the preparation of the Strategic Plan for 2013-2017, Action Plan for 2013-2014 and budget estimates for 2014. UNDP supported, coached and mentored the state police in the preparation and presentation at the 7th Police Leadership Conference and Extraordinary Police Leadership Conference (Wau). UNDP also facilitated a five-day workshop on SGBV for 9 (5 male and 4 female) Police personnel.

In Eastern Equatoria State (EES), UNDP supported the rationalization of the placement of police personnel. UNDP also supported the launch and coordination of the Monthly State Police Development Committee (SPDC) meetings. Weekly monitoring visits were made to Torit County Police station to ensure observance of human rights. 519 police personnel (409 Male/ 110 Female) were trained in English language, first aid, Gender Based Violence, Reporting, job description design and policing. Furthermore, UNDP supported the Professional Standards Unit in handling 48 (41 male and 7 female) disciplinary cases by providing technical support and advice in handling the investigation of the cases. Consequently, 31 (28 male and 3 female) errant SSNPS personnel were penalised in accordance with the provision of the Police Service Act.

In Western Bahr el Gazal State (WBS), UNDP supported the state police in developing the SSNPS Action Plan for 2013-2014 and Strategic Plan for 2013-2017. UNDP also facilitated training for 157 (90 male and 67 female) police officers on SGBV, Criminal Investigation, Crime Statistics, Community Policing, the Police Act, the Code of Conduct, Human Rights and Criminal Procedure Code and Investigations. Technical advice was provided to the traffic department on the registration and issuing of number plates to business cars, constitutional post holder's cars, motorcycles and cars of security institutions. Furthermore, UNDP supported the organization of the Annual Police Leadership Workshop and 47 State Security Committee meetings in Wau.

In Northern Bahr el Gazal State (NBGS), UNDP provided technical support to State SSNPS leadership in the preparation of the State SSNPS Action Plan 2013-2014 and finalization of report/briefing of the Police Commissioner for the Police Leadership Conference in March 2013. Technical support was provided to the incumbent Director of Training in the design of a training chart in order to properly record and monitor the annual training programme of SSNPS personnel. This also resulted in the generation of annual training records for monitoring and future reference purposes. UNDP also supported the Police Commissioner in the preparation of a Security and Deployment Plan of security personnel for the 2<sup>nd</sup> National Independence Day Celebrations of South Sudan. UNDP assisted the Acting Police Commissioner and Director CID in analysing the Crime Statistics Reports for the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Quarters of 2012. As a result, appropriate measures such as strategic placement of additional SSNPS personnel to patrol hotspots on a regular basis, particularly Aweil Town Centre, were taken. 10 (6 male and 4 female) police officers attended a 4-day training workshop on SGBV that resulted in the enhancement of the capacity of SSNPS personnel, particularly SPU personnel, in responding and handling cases of SGBV. Furthermore, 222 (173 male and 49 female) personnel attended training programmes in English language; traffic investigations; periodic reporting; basic computer skills, community policing concept, ToT, criminal investigation and crime statistics.

In Warrap State (WPS), UNDP facilitated the review of SSNPS' Code of Conduct. In addition, UNDP trained a total of 264 (185 male and 79 female) police personnel on SGBV, basic computer skills, community policing concept, and crime investigation.



In Lakes State (LKS), UNDP supported the preparation of the 2013-2015 Police State Development Plan, Job Descriptions of key functionaries and the Deployment Plan in addition to advising the State Police Commissioner on Police work. UNDP also provided capacity support through training programmes attended by 144 (127 male and 17 female) personnel. SGBV, CID Criminal Intelligence, Justice for Vulnerable Groups, Legal Affairs, Radio Communication (Refresher) and Crime Investigation were some of the topics covered.

In Upper Nile State (UNS), UNDP supported the Police authorities through training on SGBV for Police officers to increase their capacity to deal with issues related to SGBV and to properly coordinate with other rule of law institutions, relevant government ministries and CSOs for effective prevention and response to survivors. 8 police personnel (6 male and 2 female) benefited from the training.

In Jonglei State (JGS), following the escalation of security incidents, UNDP supported the SSNPS to develop a rapid deployment strategy to handle incidents of crime in the state. UNDP supported the establishment of a Legal department to, among other things, handle complaints against police and disciplinary cases. In the reporting period, 52 State Security Committee meetings have been held and through this mechanism a better coordinated approach to security management has been realized through the sharing of information, joint deployment and unified command. UNDP supported the establishment of the Professional Standards Unit by drafting the ToR.

As a result, enforcement of discipline within the state police has been strengthened and since inception the unit has handled 48 cases, 11 of which involved officers. Bor Hospital has allocated an office to the SPU officers who are now able to sit and provide help to survivors of sex and gender based violence when brought to the hospital. A coordination mechanism has been put in place to support the SPU to carry out its functions effectively. UNDP supported the SPU and various organizations in the handling of survivors of SGBV and conducting effective investigations on reported cases; Ministry of Gender and INTERSOS (Humanitarian Aid Organization) – provide psycho-social support; UNHCR – provides supplies to survivors. As a result, survivors of SGBV have a better chance to receive services through the coordination mechanism and the presence of a well-equipped SPU manned by 22 (12 male and 10 female) well trained officers. Further, the State Security Committee meets once a week to review the security situation and work out strategies to address challenges. UNDP also facilitated a workshop on SGBV for 12 (8 male and 4 female) police personnel.

In March 2013, Police Leadership Council passed a resolution to form a PDC<sup>7</sup> at both national and state levels. In six states (Lakes, Eastern Equatorial, Warrap, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Gazal and Central Equatoria), UNDP activity supported the conduct of 29 SPDC meetings which were attended by 52 (37 male and 15 female) state police officers and development partners. Apart from supporting coordination structures of the police, UNDP also organized training programmes on several police subjects which benefited 1552 (1180 male and 372 female) police officers in 9 states. Table 4 below shows the number of trained police officers by state.

Table 4: # Trained Police Personnel by State

	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	TOTAL
Male	63	5	427	90	173	185	127	6	104	NA	1,180
Female	18	4	92	67	49	79	17	2	44	NA	372
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>1,552</b>

<sup>7</sup> Main objectives of the SPDCs are: (i) to enable state police commissioner for improving accountability, coordination and reporting mechanisms with all directorates and counties; (ii) discuss the issues, achievements, challenges of each directorate (on agenda on rotational basis); (iii) to coordinate activities of all development partners to avoid duplication; (iv) to produce documents like job descriptions, proposals etc. and give way to ownership of performance and (v) to improve overall coordination amongst national, state and county levels.

Source: Compiled by UNDP RoLO and LEA (January 2014)

Chart 4: Police Officers trained in various subjects

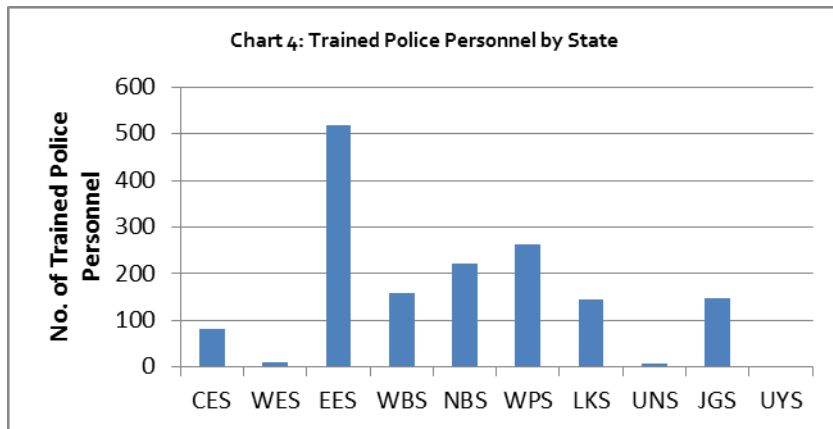
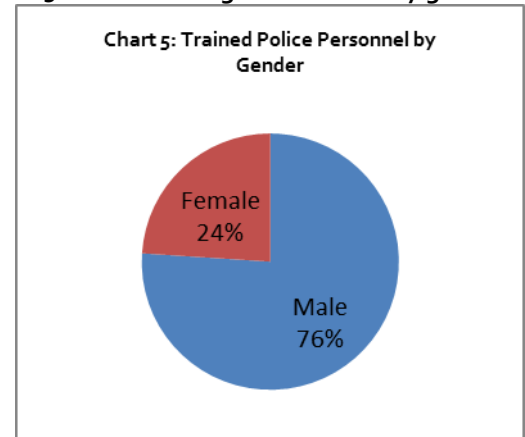


Chart 5: Police training beneficiaries by gender



### 3.3.1 National, 10 state level boards and 79 county level Police Community Relation Committees PCRCs established

**Progress:** Though lack of project funding and Republic of South Sudan (RSS) austerity measure hindered the establishment of 1 National and 10 state level boards, **good progress** has been made by the state level co-located LEAs as they were able to support the functioning of 71 PCRCs in 9 state and establish one in Langabar, Jonglei.

The PCRC is targeted to have tangible impact on the safety and security of the community and promote police-community partnership in maintaining peace and tranquility in society. It is especially expected to empower and benefit vulnerable sections of society and women and children by making them aware of their rights and responsibilities and providing them easy access to justice and legal remedies. It transcends the narrow focus on combating crime, when successfully executed it can both develop security and secure development. In this regard the CTA for the MoI advised the SSNPS IGP and Director of Moral Orientation to support community policing activities at state level. A brief regarding approved community policing projects implemented in the states was provided to all police commissioners. LEAs at state level were directed to ensure compliance and implementation. At the state level (*except for Unity State*) the LEAs, in cooperation with SSNPS, conducted 79 (65 in counties and 14 in Schools) PCRC meetings in which 2,398 (1863 male and 526 female) cumulatively participated<sup>8</sup>. There are 71 functioning PCRCs and an additional new PCRC (Jonglei) in 9 states at the close of this reporting period. Table 5 below details the number of PCRCs by state, while table 6 details the number of functional PCRCs and PCRC meetings held per state.

Table 5: PCRCs by State

<sup>8</sup> PCRC meetings were usually attended by members with 40% recurrent members and the rest new participants.

	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	TOTAL
Male	142	409	283	276	51	238	292	9	163	NA	1,863
Female	8	102	89	39	15	105	123	3	42	NA	526
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>2,389</b>
Meetings in Counties	1	8	3	10	7	14	12	1	10	NA	66
Meetings in Schools	0	3	4	2	0	0	3	0	2	NA	14
<b># of PCRC Meetings</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>80</b>
<b># of functional PCRCs</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>71</b>

Source: Compiled by UNDP RoLOs and LEAs (January 2014)

Chart 6: # of PCRC and # of PCRC Meetings by state

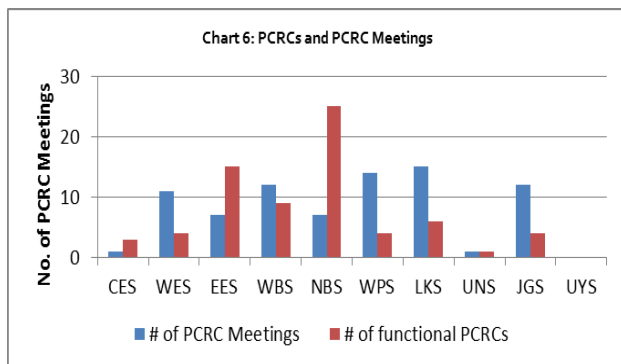


Chart 7: PCRCs Meeting Participants by Gender

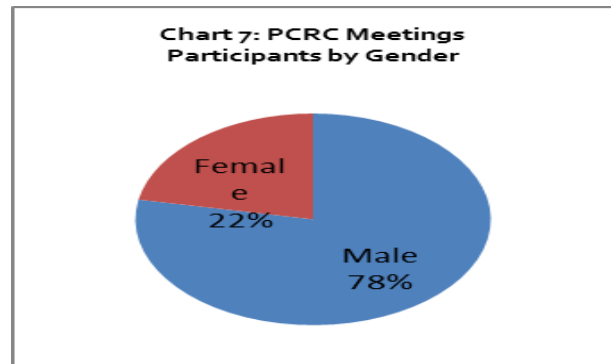


Table 6: # of PCRCs and PCRC meetings

State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Beneficiaries	Total Counties/Schools	Functional PCRC In the state
Jonglei	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	205 (163 Male/ 42 Female)	12 meeting (1 county/2 schools)	4
Warrap	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	343 (238 Male/ 105 Female)	14 Meetings (4 Counties)	4
NbeGS	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	66 (51 Male/15 Female)	7 meetings (7 counties)	25
WES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	511 (409 Male/102 Female)	11 meetings (8 sub counties and 3 schools)	4
EES	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	372 (283 Male/89 Female)	7 meetings (4 counties and 4 Schools (1 Secondary and 3 Primary))	15

<b>CES<sup>9</sup></b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150 (142 male/8 female)	1 meeting (3 counties and 12 payam)	3
Lakes	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	3	2	2	1	-	415 (292 male/ 123 female)	15 meetings (12 meeting in 4 counties)	6
<b>WbeG S</b>	2	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	315 (276 male/39 female)	12 (10 in 3 counties and 2 in schools)	9
<b>UNS</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12 (9 male /3 female)	1 meeting (1 county)	1
<b>US</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	6	6	8	7	8	10	6	8	6	7	4	3	2,389 (1,863 male/526 female)	79 meetings (34 counties and 15 Schools)	71

Detail of the PCRC and UNDP's key achievements in the states in support of PCRCs are documented below:

In CES, UNDP, in collaboration with UNPOL, supported community policing activities by revising the plan for the Juba community policing zone, sector and quarter council's levels and implementation of the scheme 'Know Your Area'. UNDP also, again in collaboration with UNPOL, supported 12 Payam PCRCs on starting a neighbourhood watch scheme. The scheme is a joint patrol by Police and PCRC members at night in Juba at quarter council level, where all community members of the patrolling team were issued with community policing badges. UNDP's support in CES resulted in an improved understanding of the jurisdiction by police and positive interaction with the community. Police personnel deployed in 12 payams of Juba city are now aware of the topography of their Areas of Responsibility (AOR) and are in a better position to interact with the community. A total of 150 (142 male and 8 female) persons participated in the neighbourhood watch scheme.

In WES, of the ten County level Police Community Relations Committees established only two (Ezo and Ibba) have remained active. Ezo county PCRC remained active throughout the year and served as an example when setting up the PCRC in Tambura on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2013. Having been adversely affected by Lord's Resistance Army, the people of Ezo have adopted PCRCs as a channel of addressing security concerns in their area. Ibba's PCRC is still at the establishment state. There has been an increase in media reporting on police activities in WES. In the reporting period, UNDP organized 11 (8 count and 3 school) PCRC meetings that were attended by a total of 511 (409 male and 102 female) persons in the state. The state has 2 functioning PCRCs.

In EES, UNDP facilitated 7 (3 county and 4 school) PCRC meetings that benefited a total of 372 (283 male and 89 female) beneficiaries. In this regard, 111 (99 male and 12 female) community members, 125 students (32 female) and 136 pupils (45 female), in 4 counties and 4 schools were reached. The school meetings focused on the rights of the child and the role of police in the protection of child rights. The state has 15 functioning PCRCs.

In WBS, UNDP supported the reactivation 9 PCRCs in Wau, Jur River and Raja County. In the reporting period, 12 (10 county and 2 school) PCRCs meetings were held. The meetings improved payam level police and community interactions. Topics discussed during the meetings included networking between PCRC members and Police, distribution of telephone contacts for the Police officers in the payam, registration of residents in the payam, and intensifying night patrols by the police to contain the increased shop breakings at night during the rainy season. A total of 315 (276 male and 39 female) persons benefited from the PCRC meetings.

<sup>9</sup> Participated in payams neighbourhood watch scheme

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In NBGS, 7 (county level) PCRCs meetings were conducted by the state SSNPS Community Policing Unit with the support of UNDP. A total of 66 (51 male and 15 female) leaders, partners and community members participated in the meetings. The state has 25 active PCRCs.

In WPS, UNDP supported the re-establishment of 4 PCRCs in Gogrial West County (Kuajok Town, Alek South and Mayen Gumen) and Tonj County (Tonj). These PCRCs increased the awareness of community members on roles and duties of the police, gender and SGBV issues. They enhanced the knowledge and understanding of members on their respective roles and improved police-public relations. In the reporting period, UNDP organized 14 (county level) PCRC meetings with the participation of 343 (238 male and 105 female) citizens. The state has 4 functioning PCRCs.

In LKS, UNDP supported the state police by strengthening and/or reestablishing PCRCs at county level. 4 PCRCs were established in Panawac payam of Rumbek East County, 2 bomas and 1 payam of Rumbek Central County. 4 PCRCs were visited (3 payams of Rumbek Central County and 1 Wulu County). 4 Community Policing lectures were conducted in Rumbek Central, Cueibet and Wulu Counties. 4 secondary school outreach lectures were conducted in each of the 4 secondary schools in Rumbek Central County. In the reporting period, UNDP organized 15 (12 county and 3 school) PCRC meetings attended by 415 (292 male and 123 female) persons in the state. The state has 6 functioning PCRCs.

In UNS, PCRC meeting served as a platform for police and the community to identify patterns of juvenile crimes perpetuated by the youth in Malakal Town and how to properly coordinate an effective response. In the reporting period, UNDP organized 1 (county level) PCRC meeting that benefited a total of 12 (9 male and 3 female) persons in the state. The state has 1 functioning PCRC.

In JGS, UNDP supported the establishment of a new PCRC in Langabar, Bor. An interactive radio programme was held on Radio Jonglei featuring two Police officers on the topic of gun violence related to marriage. In the reporting period, UNDP organized 12 (10 county and 2 school) PCRC meetings that benefited 205 (163 male and 42 female) persons in the state. The state has 4 functioning PCRCs.

### **3.3.2 Personnel Registration and Asset Registration process completed for current staff and on-going for new recruits and assets**

**Progress:** The project has achieved *notable success* in establishing the exact number of SSNPS personnel and identifying almost 16,447 'ghost workers', a fact acknowledged and appreciated by the Government and senior Police leadership. It will result in a saving of approximately *SSP 121 million per annum* in terms of salary paid to ghost workers. The project has been hailed as a best practice and is being replicated in the Prisons Service. The government is also keen to replicate the process to determine the exact strength of the army.

During the reporting period, UNDP at the national and state levels supported the South Sudan National Police Service National Joint Registration Committee with technical advisory support in preparing the Reconciliation Report which was presented at the Police Leadership Council meeting in Wau from 19-22 August and approved by IGP and the Minister of Interior and Wildlife Conservation. UNDP also supported the National Joint Registration Committee and Identity Card subcommittee in drafting the Police Identity Card Policy, which was approved by the IGP and MoI. In compliance with the resolutions of the Police Leadership Council meeting, UNDP supported the National Joint Registration Committee for drafting the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for data verification, validation and issuance of identity cards, which was approved by the IGP. Copies of the SOP were provided to A/IGP Administration for implementation at General Headquarters and forwarded to all State Police Commissioners.

The Personnel Registration Database (PRD) has improved the institutional capacity of the SSNPS because it provides data on the functional capacity of SSNPS personnel including information concerning the training level, education, and qualifications of all registered staff. UNDP was invited to participate in the Police Leadership Council Meeting in Wau for discussions on the PRD. The Police Leadership Council Meeting (19-22 August) resolved that:

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- The 35,778 police personnel from the database, whose details matched with the payroll list were cleared for issuance of identity cards; The "Nationality Certificate" was accepted as the confirming document for proof of name and age;
- The respective administration units of General Headquarter and the 10 states shall verify the 11,629 registered personnel, whose details did not match with the payroll list. Personnel whose details cannot be verified will be removed from the police database; and
- The 16,447 police personnel whose names appeared on the payroll list but did not physically appear for registration should be removed from the police database.

During the reporting period, UNDP in collaboration with UNPOL's technical team provided technical specifications and supported the process for the procurement and installation of software for the Identity Card Machines. In order to mobilize resources for the procurement of 12 identity card machines and its accessories, UNDP developed and submitted a project concept note for DfID in December 2013.

The project has also worked to improve the asset management of the SSNPS. UNDP assisted in finalization of a comprehensive reporting mechanism covering all aspects of logistics management. The proposal was discussed and approved during the Police Leadership meeting. This is in support of the implementation of the approved Asset Management Policy and establishment of Asset Management Units.

### 3.3.3 28 Police facilities handed over to MoI and functional

#### Police Stations/Posts:

**Progress:** UNDP supported extending state authority by providing Police Stations and Police posts in carefully selected prioritized areas. These have contributed significantly towards improving community access to the Police, a fact highlighted by the Perception Survey conducted in July 2013.

With the support of UNDP, 18 Police facilities (2 Training Centres, 2 State HQs, 2 County Police Stations and 12 Payam Police Stations) were handed over to the SSNPS during the reporting period. These police facilities have increased physical access of the population (approximately 900,000) at county and payam levels. The Pochalla County Police Station is completed and pending final inspection and hand over. UNDP completed the construction, equipping and furnishing of three female dormitories at Dr. John Garang Unified Police Training Complex, which were formally handed over to SSNPS in December 2013. Handing over of these facilities assists SSNPS to extend Police services to county and payam levels.

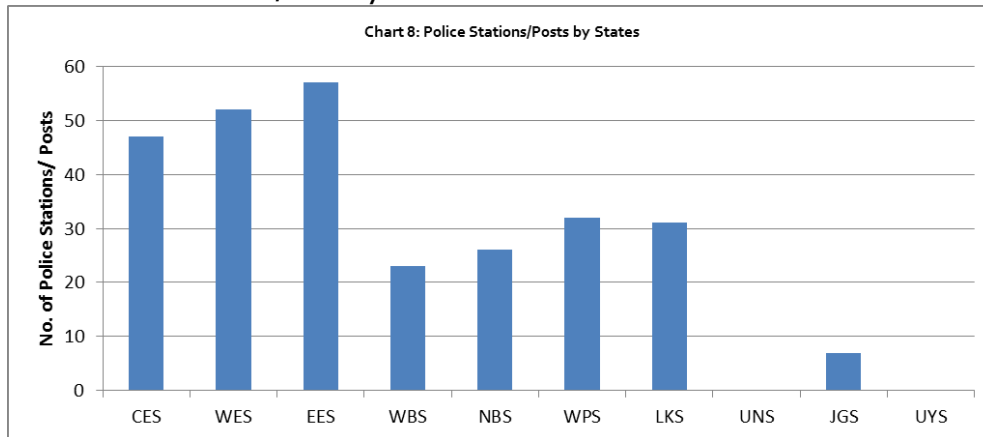
There are 275 police stations and posts (including state police HQ) in all states excluding Unity State. Table 7 below shows the distribution of police stations/posts across 9 states in South Sudan.

**Table 7: # Police Stations/Posts by State**

	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	TOTAL
State Police HQ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	1	NA	8
Police Stations/Posts at State level	6	1	1	4	1	6	4	NA	1	NA	24
Police Stations/Posts at County level	15	10	8	2	6	17	8	NA	5	NA	71
Police Stations/Posts at Payam level	25	40	47	16	15	8	15	NA	0	NA	166
Police Stations/Posts at Boma level	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	NA	0	NA	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>275</b>

**Source:** Compiled by UNDP RoLO and LEA (January 2014)

Chart 8: Police Stations/Posts by State



### 3-3-4 Special Protection Units

In order to strengthen the capacity of SSNPS to deal with issues related to gender, children and vulnerable group and improve coordination amongst rule of law institutions and Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, UNDP constructed 9 and facilitated the construction of 2 Special Protection Units in the ten states. The project started as a joint initiative of UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM (UN Women) and was funded mainly through the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). In 2008 construction of 2 SPUs was done through UNPOL. In 2009, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCR agreed to support the establishment of 9 additional SPUs. As can be seen from table 8 below, UNDP has constructed 9 SPUs while 2 SPUs were constructed through UNPOL. UNDP has completed the handover of all SPUs in the reporting period.

Table 8: Special Protection Units (2008-2013)

Sn	SPU Location	State	Constructed By	Remarks
1	Juba	CES	UNDP	Constructed
2	Torit	EES	UNDP	Constructed
3	Rumbek	LKS	UNDP	Constructed
4	Aweil	NBS	UNDP	Constructed
5	Bor	JGS	UNDP	Constructed
6	Malakal	UNS	UNDP	Wooden Prefab
7	Naseer	UNS	UNDP	Wooden Prefab
8	Bentiu	UYS	UNDP	Wooden Prefab
9	Yambio	WES	UNPOL	Constructed
10	Wau	WBS	UNPOL	Constructed
11	Kwajok	WPS	UNWOMEN	Constructed

Source: Compiled by UNDP RoLO and LEA (January 2014)

Out of the 11 SPUs, only 6 are currently functional in CES, EES, WPS, NBGS, WBS and JGS. As a result of the collaborative efforts of development partners, the 6 functioning SPUs are ensuring services are available for survivors of SGBV and are handling cases of vulnerable groups as can be seen in table 9 below.

Table 9: Performance of SPUs<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> It has to be noted that not all states where SPU exist were collecting vital information



Special Protection Units (SPUs)		CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	Total
Police Personnel deployed in SPU	Male	2	0	2	2	7	11	NA	0	12	NA	36
	Female	3	1	4	3	5	2	NA	0	10	NA	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>
# SPU constructed in States		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	11
# of Cases received		NA	1,494	53	652	0	61	NA	0	143	NA	2,403
# of Cases investigated		NA	1,363	3	652	15	8	NA	0	99	NA	2,140
# of Cases charged		NA	0	50	499	6	3	NA	0	99	NA	657
# of Women released through SPU intervention		NA	250	18	125	0	20	NA	0	10	NA	423
# of Juveniles released through SPU intervention	Male	NA	27	29	31	25	10	NA	0	13	NA	135
	Female	NA	0	6	22	10	3	NA	0	2	NA	43

**Source:** Compiled by UNDP RoLO and LEA (January 2014)

As illustrated from table 9 above, out of the 2403 cases received by SPUs, 89% (2140) cases were effectively investigated and 27% (657) cases were brought to court for redress. During the reporting period, 423 women and 178 juveniles (135 male, 43 female) were released through the involvement of the functioning SPUs.

### 3.3.5 Collection and compilation of monthly analysis and publication of a quarterly Crime Statistics Report

**Progress:** Compilation of quarterly crime statistics has enabled the SSNPS to make evidence based decisions and deployment resulting in a more professional approach to dealing with criminal activities in their AOR. It has also resulted in discerning crime trends in specific areas and better utilization of resources. Tangible reduction in crimes has been recorded in the states as a result of a more focused response by the Police in dealing with specific crimes. SSNPS capacity in collection of criminal statistics has also been enhanced, promoting sustainability.

<b>Relevant CPAP Outcome</b>	<b>Outcome 5: Access to Justice and the Rule of Law improves</b>
<b>Relevant CPAP Output/s:</b>	<b>Increased scope, timeliness and quality of integrated criminal justice and protection services at county and lower levels; ascertainment of traditional customary law to align with human rights norms and standards, especially women's rights</b>
<b>Project Output 4.3.4</b>	<b>National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS) ability to provide inmate care enhanced and prison administration strengthened</b>
<b>Project Annual Output Indicators (based on AWP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of prisons' staff manually registered</li> <li>Percentage of prisons' staff issued NPSSS ID cards</li> <li>Extent to which the Inmate Management System is operational and frequency of reports being issued</li> <li>No. of functioning prisons' facilities at State and County level</li> </ul>
<b>Project Annual Output Targets (based on AWP)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personnel Registration and Asset Registration process for current personnel and on-going for new recruits</li> <li>Inmate Management system established at national and state levels with quarterly reports prepared</li> <li>Six prison facilities handed over, and functional</li> </ul>



**Group Photo of Closing Ceremony of SGBV training for Police and Prisons personnel Kwajok, Warrap State on 28 November 2013**

UNDP supported the collection, collation, compilation and analysis of crime statistics for all states on a monthly basis. Reports for 2013 Quarters 1 and 2 are under print while Quarter 3 is under compilation. Quarters 3 and 4 Crime Statistics Reports for 2012 were printed and handed over to the Director of the CID for distribution. On the advice of the CTA, SSNPS directed all State Police Commissioners to review the Crime Statistics Reports and develop action plans to address crime in their AOR with support from co-located LEAs at state level. The Crime Statistics Reports help police leadership at national and state levels to have a better understanding of crime trends and making policy decisions.

**National level:**

UNDP published the Rapid Prison Assessment Exercise 2012 Report and Photo Book compiled by NPSSS with support from UNMISS CAS. The Rapid Prison Assessment and the Photo book were launched on 29 October 2013 by the Hon. Maj. Gen. Jadalla Augustino Wani, Deputy Minister of Interior and Wildlife Conservation. Copies of the Report were presented to the Minister of Interior and Council of Ministers. In addition to mobilizing resources for the Prisons and improving the Prisons Services capacity to enhance inmate care, UNDP CTA advised and provided suggestions to the Director General (DG) on improving the standard of training provided to prisons officers in attendance at the Prisons Academy, which were implemented. The CTA also advised the DG on the implementation of vocational training and income generating activities in prisons throughout South Sudan resulting in prioritization of needs to improve inmate care enhanced prison administration.

UNDP CTA facilitated the approval of a visit of NPSSS delegation to India supported by the Government of India. Approval for a delegation led by DG Prisons to visit correction facilities in India, with specific focus on prison production projects was conveyed to the DG Prisons. The visit did not take place as planned due to the December Crisis in South Sudan. It is now expected to take place in first quarter of 2014. UNDP was invited and attended the Prison Leadership Conference held in Juba. The Conference was chaired by the Minister of Interior and attended by the UNDP Country Director, senior NPSSS leadership and the donor community. UNDP supported NPSSS' presentation on the prison registration process.

**State level:**

At the state level, UNDP collaboration with UNMISS CAS & JAS focused on improving the capacity of the prisons

personnel and enhancement of inmate care through a review of warrants for prisoners on remand, training of new recruits, segregation of juvenile detainees, and reducing the number of inmates under prolonged and arbitrary detention. UNDP continued to provide technical and managerial support to State Prison Directors and state level prison leadership in nine states (all except Unity).

UNDP's state level key achievements are discussed below:

In CES, UNDP supported the monthly PDC Meeting. The PDC discusses both national and CES prison related issues. It is attended by Prison leadership at national and CES levels, UNDP, CAS, UNODC, US/INL and the International Committee of the Red Cross. While the size of the attendance varies depending on the subject under discussion, the PDC has 25 (22 male and 3 female) members. Regular PDC meetings facilitated prison leadership at national and state levels to better understand issues related to prison administration and assisting in improving coordination and functioning of all directorates, state level administration and development partners. In CES UNDP in collaboration with UNMISS CAS supported the development of a ToR and template for reporting status of on-going construction work. UNDP supported the Prisons in the revision of the Prison Service Provisional Order 2011. Furthermore, UNDP organized a SGBV workshop where 5 (3 male and 2 female) police officers benefited from the training.

In WES, UNDP conducted a five-day workshop on SGBV and Women Friendly Policing, which was attended by 10 prisons officers (5 males and 5 females). Similarly, in UNS, UNDP organized a four-day workshop on SGBV which was attended by 10 (5 male and 5 female) prison officers. The workshops helped prisons officers in understanding current issues relating to SGBV and how to properly coordinate with other rule of law institutions, relevant government ministries and CSOs for effective prevention and response to survivors.

In EES, UNDP organized an SGBV workshop for Prison Officers. 10 (6 male and 4 female) prison officers attended the workshop which focused on increasing their capacity to understand and appreciate gender issues, effectively manage cases relating to SGBV and properly coordinate and network with other rule of law institutions, relevant government ministries and CSOs for effective prevention and response to survivors.

In WBS, UNDP conducted a five-day workshop on SGBV and Women Friendly Policing. 10 (6 male and 4 female) prison officers attended the workshop. UNDP also conducted a periodic monitoring visit to prisons to assess treatment of inmates to ensure that the rights and dignity of persons held in detention are respected.

In NBGS, UNDP provided technical support to the Prison Commissioner and key officers on prison security and personnel safety. As a result, lapses and irregularities in the performance of duties by some prison guards were minimized. In addition, UNDP in collaboration with FAO and WFP provided advice and supported the preparation of action plan for prison agricultural activities during the rainy season. Furthermore, UNDP assisted the State Prison Director in conducting the 1<sup>st</sup> PDC meeting which resulted to the formation of sub-committees/clusters to help the PDC in planning and mobilizing resources. UNDP also organized a training programmes on SGBV which was attended by 11 (7 male and 4 female) prison officers.

In WPS, UNDP provided mentoring to prisons officials on effective prison administration in accordance with the International Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, South Sudan Prisons Standing Orders and other international instruments, to enhance the capacity of prison staff and improve treatment of inmates. UNDP provided training and lectures to 252 (164 male and 88 female) prison personnel including new recruits on SGBV, HIV/AIDS, the role of prison officers in responding to SGBV and Gender and Vulnerable groups. In the reporting period, UNDP also mentored and coached 73 (51 male and 22 female) prison officers on prison administration. The training, mentoring and coaching strengthened the capacity of the new recruits on Gender Issues, SGBV and how they should respond to SGBV and treat vulnerable groups in Prison.

In LKS State, UNDP supported the State Director in compiling the 2013 Annual Plan, submitting inputs for review of the South Sudan Prison Regulations, 1976. The Director was assisted in drafting ToRs for the 3 sub-committees of the PDC. The 3 sub-committees established are (i) Capacity building sub-committee; (ii) Finance sub-committee; and (iii) Vulnerable group sub-committee. UNDP advised the Director to approach the Minister of Health to provide a nurse for

Rumbek Central Prison to attend to mentally-ill inmates. Rumbek Central Prison is also used as a Psychiatry Referral Centre for all mentally challenged people in the state. UNDP conducted a 4-day SGBV course for 9 (6 male and 3 female) prison officers. The training helped trainees to become gender sensitive in discharging their duties.

In UNS, UNDP RoLO organized SGBV training for prison officers to increase their capacity to deal with issues related to SGBV and how to properly coordinate with other rule of law institutions, relevant government ministries and CSOs for effective prevention and response to survivors. 10 prison personnel (5 male and 5 female) benefited from the training.

In JGS, Bor Prison has established a small workshop (carpentry and tailoring) following advice from UNDP and UNMISS CAS. They solicited and received a donation of two sewing machines from a well-wisher and the wardens brought the tools for carpentry from their homes. The income generated is being invested back into the Prisons for the welfare of inmates. The inmates are also learning basic book-keeping and business management skills with coaching from UNMISS CAS and UNDP. The State Prisons Director, with technical support from UNDP and UNMISS CAS, holds PDC meetings to review challenges, at both institutional and policy levels, facing the service in the state. They are attended by the state NPSSS officials and members of the UN family in the Rule of Law Sector. UNDP facilitated training programmes in SGBV and Inmate Management which benefited 27 (15 male and 12 female) Prison personnel.

In strengthening coordination and integrated support to Prisons, UNDP supported the conduct of 33 PDC<sup>11</sup> meetings at national (12) and state (21) levels. UNDP’s state level LEAs contributed to the humane treatment of prisoners through the organization of various courses that benefited 344 (218 male and 126 female) prison officers. Table 10 below shows the number of trained prison officers by state.

**Table 10: Training for Prison Personnel**

Training for Prison Officers	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	Total
Male	3	5	6	7	7	164	6	5	15	NA	218
Female	2	5	4	3	4	88	3	5	12	NA	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>344</b>

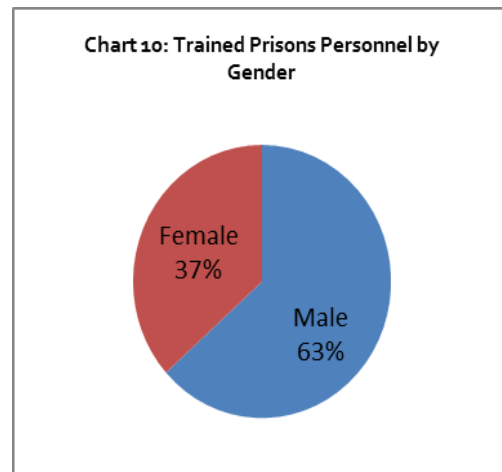
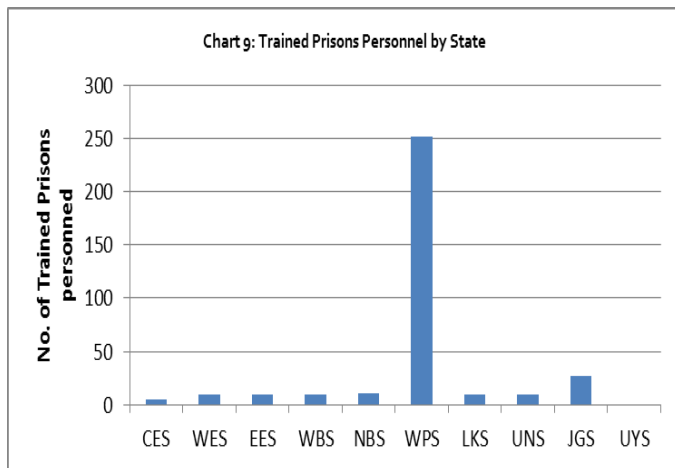
**Source:** Compiled by UNDP RoLO and LEA (January 2014)

**Chart 9: Trained Prisons Personnel by State**

**Chart 10: Trained Prisons Personnel by State**

<sup>11</sup> Prison Development Committees were formed at national and state levels. The State Prison Director is the Chair of the Committee and state level Prison leadership comprised of Head of Directorates, and County Prisons officers. Development partners like UNDP, CAS, UNODC, US/INL, Red Cross etc. are advisory members to the committee. Based on the issue at hand any other partner/institution can be invited as an ad hoc member for the purpose. The main objectives of the SPDC are (i) to enable state prison director for improving accountability, coordination and reporting mechanism with all Directorates and counties; (ii) to discuss various issues related to prison management particularly arbitrary detention, overcrowding, agriculture etc.; (iii) to facilitate the implementation of activities of all development partners in a coordinated way to avoid duplication; (iv) to improve overall coordination among national, state and county levels and among all rule of law institutions to reduce overcrowding and (v) coordinate with Judiciary for extension of legal detentions (i.e. extension of warrants of inmates).





**3.4.1 Prison Personnel Registration and Asset Registration process for current personnel and on-going for new recruits**

**Progress:** The national and state level support provided by UNDP facilitated the manual registration of 83% and data entry of 64% of prison personnel in the database. The process is on-going and will lead to the identification of 'ghost workers' resulting in considerable savings in salary (as evidenced by the SSNPS) as well as a better understanding of the functional capacity of the Prisons Service.

UNDP and UNMISS CAS supported the NPSSS in the personnel registration process in all states. During the reporting period, 16,643 (11,656 male and 4,987 female) prison personnel (83% of the estimated strength of 20,000) were manually registered at the state and national levels. Out of registered 16,643 prison personnel 10,652 (64%) were entered into the database. In order to facilitate the registration process, UNDP advised the Director General of Prisons to issue a directive to the states that all manual registration was to be completed by 31 July 2013 after which date, no additional registration forms would be accepted. UNDP advised the DG on how to best streamline human resources issues in the service, using the SSNPS as an example. Furthermore, UNDP advised the DG to obtain all personnel lists from the states, including soft copies, so that the information could be fed into the database. In addition, UNDP supported the National Joint Registration Committee in the preparation of the presentation on the Registration Process for the Prison Leadership Council meeting held in Juba from 4-5 September 2013.

**3.4.2 Inmate Management system established at national and state levels with quarterly reports prepared**

**Progress:** There is *moderate progress* in achieving the targets. At the national level the Inmate Management system template was completed. At state level, UNDP is working with UNMISS CAS and the Prison authorities on the preparation and submission of weekly and monthly inmate data. UNDP's interventions have resulted in development and regular use of the standardized format for inmate data collection.

**National level:**

Progress on development of the inmate management system, including templates and databases, continued during the reporting period. Presently, the template has been completed with support from UNDP and UNMISS CAS and is pending approval from Prisons senior leadership.

**State level:**

In CES, UNDP in collaboration with UNMISS CAS supported Prisons authorities in the development of a standardized template for collecting inmates' statistics from all state and county prisons across the country. During the reporting period, a draft template was developed and submitted to UNMISS CAS for review.

In WES, weekly visits to Yambio Central Prison by the Case Management Committee led to a reduction of children in detention at Yambio State Prisons from 18 (15 male and 3 female) in January to 8 (7 male and 1 female) in February. The

committee includes UNMISS Human Rights (Child Protection), UNDP and Legal Administration. In addition to facilitating the visits, UNDP provided guidance on legal provisions (notably on the Child Act 2008).

In WPS, UNDP provided support in the preparation of the monthly analysis of detainees on remand beyond 24 hours. Such analysis has led to a reduction of inmates from 13 to 8 in July 2013.

In LKS, UNDP carried out weekly visits to Prisons to monitor cases of arbitrary and prolonged detention. UNDP advised the Director of Rumbek Central Prison to introduce a register to effectively monitor such cases as opposed to maintaining information in a file. A team led by the High Court Judge and UNMISS JAS, during their visit to the prison, detected 55 expired warrants, 39 of which were pending investigations by police. The Police Commissioner and the County Chief Inspector were advised to ensure speedy investigations by assigning more personnel as investigators. Four more investigators were transferred to the section to boost manpower. UNDP in collaboration with UNMISS CAS and the RoL technical committee has also helped Prisons to prepare weekly lists of the various categories of inmates and submit the same to the Public Prosecuting Attorneys and Judiciary which has greatly helped in minimising cases of prolonged detention.

In JGS and EES, UNDP supported the preparation of monthly inmate statistics. Bor Prison administration provides information to police on inmates whose remands are about to expire and those that will be going to court in a particular week. In both states, inmate statistics reports are regularly produced and submitted to relevant government offices and are used as a basis for planning. Table 11 below illustrates examples of inmate data for four months for the two states, table 12 details 2013 inmate statistics by month.

UNDP LEAs and ROLOs in collaboration with CAS were supporting NPSSS authorities in collection and compilation of the monthly Inmates Statistics data in a standardized format. Inmate statistics revealed the information about the inmates in all states of South Sudan. In the year 2013, CES, WPS, NBGS and LKS have highest number of inmates, whereas UNS, JGS, UYS and EES have lowest number of inmates. Average population of the inmates ranges from 6,500 to 7,500 throughout the year. An average 73% are convicted and 27% are pretrial inmates and 93% are male and 7% are female inmates out of the total number of inmates. The outbreak of crisis in mid-December 2013 in South Sudan, badly affected red states (Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei), due to which data of these three states for December 2013 could not be collected.

**Table 11: 2013 Inmates Statistics by States**

Prisoner Category		Juba	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	Total
Convicted	Adult male	6,793	3,514	4,657	2,250	3,816	8,900	7,942	7,470	1,863	2,367	3,018	52,590
	Adult female	463	185	110	134	286	1,083	747	434	87	233	68	3,830
	Juvenile male	411	157	242	201	405	235	178	58	108	62	65	2,122
	Juvenile female	68	1	3	2	0	5	9	1	3	0	0	92
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>7,735</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>10,223</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>7,963</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>58,634</b>
Pretrial	Adult male	4,918	1,050	632	1,137	3,187	923	3,100	2,685	701	810	431	19,574
	Adult female	194	169	27	54	143	200	336	128	19	73	28	1,371
	Juvenile male	351	32	144	91	304	47	30	13	55	52	62	1,181
	Juvenile female	12	7	3	6	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	35
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>22,161</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,210</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>5,818</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>8,141</b>	<b>11,395</b>	<b>12,342</b>	<b>10,790</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>80,795</b>
Special categories (already included in the above figures)	Condemned male	1,262	8	28	38	655	217	94	129	153	52	62	2,698
	Condemned female	56	0	0	8	0	12	0	4	0	0	0	80
	Life Male	193	0	0	4	0	40	6	0	113	0	4	360
	Life Female	12	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	22
	Mentally ill male	974	44	22	4	17	40	54	83	26	5	0	1,269
	Mentally ill female	139	0	0	0	0	13	3	3	1	0	0	159

Source: Compiled by UNDP LEAs and RoLOs, UNMISS CAS and NPSSS

Table 12: Inmates Statistics 2013 by Months

Prisoner Category		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
Convicted	Adult male	4,077	4,236	4,195	4,280	4,518	4,507	4,575	4,513	4,600	4,635	4,730	3,724	52,590
	Adult female	364	352	362	296	291	283	251	295	324	353	382	277	3,830
	Juvenile male	150	144	145	147	173	178	181	191	215	214	210	174	2,122
	Juvenile female	8	7	10	8	9	8	9	7	8	7	7	4	92
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>4,731</b>	<b>4,991</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>5,147</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>58,634</b>
Pretrial	Adult male	1,630	1,680	1,616	1,557	1,611	1,665	1,719	1,700	1,679	1,735	1,673	1,309	19,574
	Adult female	125	125	138	111	97	85	120	120	109	113	129	99	1,371
	Juvenile male	97	109	123	83	95	93	80	82	100	120	119	80	1,181
	Juvenile female	8	3	2	7	5	1	3	2	2	1	1	0	35
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>22,161</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,459</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>6,591</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>6,799</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>6,938</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>7,037</b>	<b>7,178</b>	<b>7,251</b>	<b>5,667</b>	<b>80,795</b>
Special categories (already included in the above figures)	Condemned male	210	211	210	221	221	221	223	236	236	238	250	221	2,698
	Condemned female	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	80
	Life Male	29	28	28	28	28	30	29	30	33	36	36	25	360
	Life Female	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	22
	Mentally ill male	100	103	105	102	105	104	105	112	111	96	112	114	1,269
	Mentally ill female	10	12	12	13	15	16	14	15	12	13	14	13	159

Source: Compiled by UNDP LEAs and RoLOs, UNMISS CAS and NPSSS

Chart 11: 2013 Inmates Statistics by State

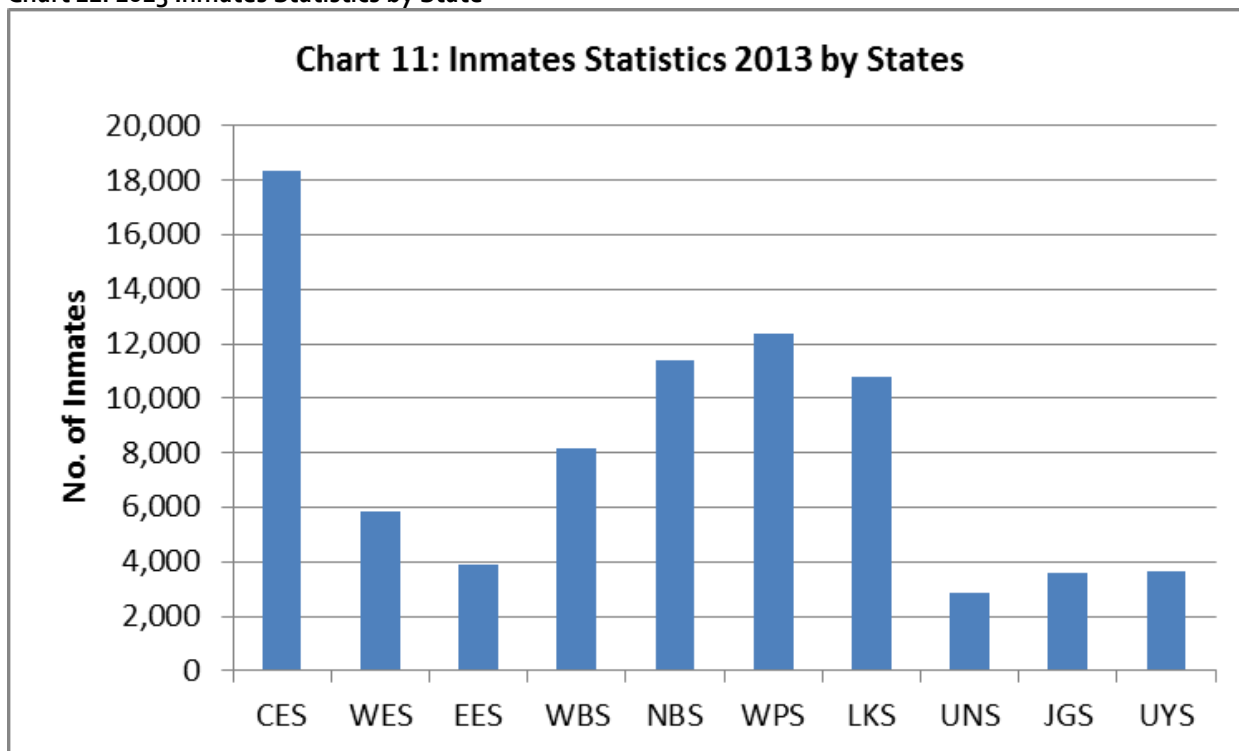
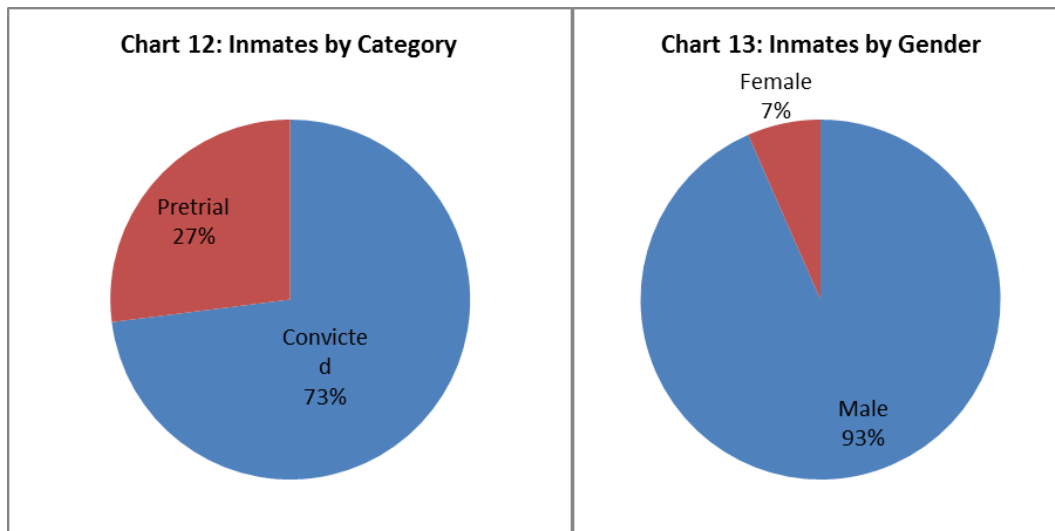


Chart 12: Inmates by Category

Chart 13: Inmates by Gender





**3.4.3 Six prison facilities handed over, and functional, to Mol**

**Progress:** 5 out of 6 facilities have been handed over. 83% of the target has been achieved and these facilities increased inmate capacity of the prison services by approximately 4,000 thereby reducing overcrowding.

Relevant CPAP Outcome	Outcome 5: Access to Justice and the Rule of Law improves
Relevant CPAP Output/s:	Increased scope, timeliness and quality of integrated criminal justice and protection services at county and lower levels; ascertainment of traditional customary law to align with human rights norms and standards, especially women's rights
Project Output 4.3.5	Improved coordination and institutionalization of justice sector services and access to remedies delivered through mandated Rule of Law institutions and other service providers
Project Annual Output Indicators (based on AWP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management system established and made operational for Justice and Confidence Centres (JCCs) and Legal Aid CSOs</li> <li>Number of indigent and marginalised groups provided with pro bono legal counsel</li> </ul>
Project Annual Output Targets (based on AWP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management systems for Justice and Confidence Centres (JCC) and legal aid CSOs established and quarterly reports issued</li> <li>10% increase in use of JCC services and in representation in pro bono legal aid cases</li> <li>10 operational JCCs in 10 states providing services</li> </ul>



**Training of Chiefs, community leaders and civil society organizations on Human Right and access to Justice**

UNDP, with funding support from MDTF (2007-2011), completed construction of 5 prison facilities through UNOPS in LKS (Rumbek Central Prison), WBeG (Wau Central Prison), WES (Yambio Central Prison), CES (Juba Central Prison), and JGS (Bor Central Prison). Construction in UNS (Malakal Central Prison) is completed and pending final inspection before official handover. UNDP also constructed a condemned prisoners' cell by converting a clinic in Juba Central Prison and provided roofing of the Juvenile Cell in Rumbek Central Prison. While most civil works have been completed and handed over to prison authorities, security fencing of Torit Central Prison is awaiting final inspection before handover. These facilities have increased the inmate capacity of the prison by approximately 4,000 inmates, thereby reducing overcrowding.

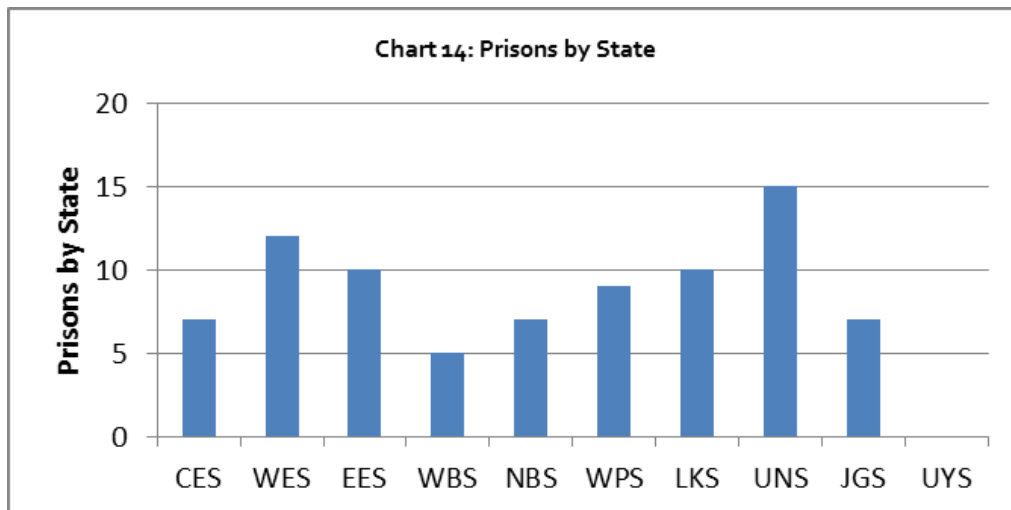
Currently, there are 82 prisons facilities in 9 states all except Unity State. Table 13 below shows the distribution of prison in the states.

**Table 13: Distribution of Prisons (except Unity State)**

Distribution of Prisons	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	TOTAL
State Prisons HQ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	9
Prisons Stations/Posts at State level	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NA	9
Prisons Stations/Posts at County level	5	10	7	3	3	7	8	13	5	NA	61
Prisons Stations/Posts at Payam level	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	NA	3
Prisons Stations/Posts at Boma level	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82</b>

**Source:** Compiled by UNDP RoLO and LEA (January 2014)

**Chart 14: # of Prisons**



**4.5.1 Case management systems for Justice and Confidence Centers (JCC) and legal aid CSOs established and quarterly reports issued**

The project did not have funds to support case management systems for JCCs or legal aid CSOs.

**4.5.2 10% increase in use of JCC services and in representation in pro bono legal aid cases**

The project has been unable to mobilize resources to support legal aid representation throughout the country. However, through Japanese funds for returnees, there are funds to provide legal aid services to returnees. At the close of the reporting period, the CTA-MoJ will work with MoJ and the Local Governance Board to provide initial legal aid services to returnees in identified areas as outlined by the legal aid strategy.

**4.5.3 10 operational JCCs in 10 states providing services**

The project did not have funds to support JCCs during the reporting period. However, The RoLO at state level collaborated with CSOs/CBOs to provide limited services. In LKS, UNDP helped to revive a Justice Confidence Centre (Friends for Justice), which had deteriorated. UNDP mobilized a few members of the organization and started their work of providing basic legal information and observation of customary court proceedings (observation was conducted in 6 customary courts in Rumbek Central County)<sup>12</sup>. The Organization advised 5 people (all male) to institute their cases in Statutory Courts. In EES, UNDP in collaboration with the Coalition State Women and Youth Organization conducted training for 14 paralegals (12 male and 2 female) in counselling and mediation services and created awareness and understanding of paralegal services in Torit County.

UNDP WES provided assistance to the newly opened South Sudan Law Society Office in providing pro-bono services and mediating seven cases (5 male and 2 female) including two related to land disputes. The assistance included ascribing appropriate sections of the relevant laws to claims and training on record keeping. With support from UNDP, the Young Women Christian Association has provided legal information and advice in resolving 22 cases (15 female and 7 male) including rape and early marriage. UNDP also trained staff of Young Women Christian Association on Case Management and Record Keeping.

**Additional Activities:**

**Rule of Law Working Group – Juba**

<sup>12</sup> There is no report for the customary court observation as the activity was purely done by the CBO without founding from UNDP our support was in helping to revive their activities.

The project co-chairs the Rule of Law WG at the national level with IRC. New ToR were drafted and accepted in order to improve coordination within the sector and address service delivery gaps. During the reporting period, there was considerable discussion amongst the WG members to become a national platform for advocacy and to utilize the RoL forum reports from the state level to bring RoL issues to the high level panel (chaired by the Chief Justice) and to donor coordination groups. While most members have agreed to broaden the WG beyond an information sharing platform, there seems to be resistance from one or two members. At this time, the accepted ToR includes mapping of gaps and services, advocacy and development of knowledge products for distribution to increase citizen awareness of their rights.

### Rule of Law Forums (RoLF)



**Ms. Elizabeth Henry delivering closing address of the ROL Forum on Women Empowerment and Gender-Based Violence held on November 26, 2013 at the UNMISS Conference Room, Aweil, NBS**

(ES and UNS). 1,760 persons (1,365 male and 391 female) benefited from the RoLFs, 22% of the participants were women. RoLF topics included gender justice and women's empowerment, information chains and coordination among RoL institutions, juvenile justice, inmates who suffer from mental illness, prolonged remand and the informal justice sector. The state level RoL institutions have highly praised the coordination group and acknowledged that the regular meetings with actors from the justice chain have improved access to justice at the state level. The achievements of the state level RoLFs are documented below:

In WES, the RoLF addressed issues related to early marriage. A case in point is a 14 year old girl who was sentenced to a prison term of six months for deserting her "husband", a man in his forties. Through the robust intervention of the Forum the girl was released. Through advocacy efforts 18 persons, including 1 juvenile, on prolonged and arbitrary detention were released from the Yambio County and Masia Police Stations. In addition, the advocacy generated from these Forums lead to the release of over 13 persons, including 5 juveniles, who were under prolonged and arbitrary detention. In the reporting period, a total of 9 RoLFs were conducted and 240 (190 male and 50 female) beneficiaries reached.

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In EES<sup>13</sup>, there were 27 (15 male and 12 female) unlawfully arrested persons in Torit Central division at the beginning of the year. Through advocacy from the RoLFs, 1 unlawfully arrested person was released by the end of the first quarter. As a result of the RoLF reaching out to local CSOs, the number of organizations lobbying against Girl-Child compensation increased from 1 to 5 CSOs during 2013. The CSOs involved women parliamentarians in drafting the Family Bill to regulate and ban harmful traditional practices. In addition, advocacy through the RoLF resulted in the establishment of a Juvenile Review Board in Torit Central Prison which is chaired by the Director of Prisons. The Board helped to reduce the number of juvenile prisoners from 36 in July to 12 in September 2013. UNDP supported the organization of a women's group for a Radio talk show on Gender Justice and Women and Child Rights. During the reporting period, a total of 6 Rule of Law Forums were conducted and 222 (156 male and 66 female) beneficiaries reached.

In WBS the regular conduct of RoLFs and follow up from Working Groups has helped address issues related to arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention. Following discussion and recommendations from the forum, reports on arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention have reduced from a range of 9 – 21 during the first quarter (Jan-Mar) to 2-5 from October to December 2013. In the reporting period, a total of 9 RoLFs and 5 sub-committee meetings were conducted and 199 (138 male and 61 female) beneficiaries reached.

In NBGS, UNDP facilitated RoLFs regularly that improved coordination, cooperation and positive working relationships among justice actors in the state. There was significant reduction of the prison population in Aweil Central Prison and prolonged and arbitrary detentions were also addressed. Awareness on Human Rights, Juvenile Justice and Gender/Women Empowerment and Gender-Based Issues among RoL stakeholders was increased through the forums. In the reporting period, a total of 9 RoLFs were conducted and 275 (207 male and 68 female) beneficiaries reached.

In WPS, as a result of on-going engagements with various accesses to justice institutions active in the RoLFs, cases of prolonged and arbitrary arrest and detentions have been significantly reduced in police cells and prisons in Kuajok and other communities in WPS. In the reporting period, cases have reduced from an initial range of 15 – 20 a week in January to less than 3 – 6 in November 2013. The forum has provided a platform for collective action in engaging the police, public prosecutors and judges to address emerging issues of prolonged and arbitrary detention in police stations and prisons. Further the RoLFs increased cooperation, coordination and collective action among justice and RoL institutions in WPS. A key objective of the RoLF is to increase legal awareness and serve as a mechanism for the dissemination of information to the public on legal concepts and rights. In the reporting period, a total of 11 Rule of Law Forum and 6 subcommittee meetings were conducted and 293 (236 male and 57 female) beneficiaries were directly reached.

In LKS, the improved transmission of case files from police to public attorneys and courts due to the introduction of dispatch books to ensure that files go to the right place has reduced the number of case files getting lost or taken to customary courts by individual police officers. Five persons illegal detained were released unconditionally by the Public Prosecuting Attorney as a result of RoLF engagement. Further, the number of remand inmates with expired warrants reduced from 67 to 23 in the state. This was achieved through implementation of regular action points agreed upon in the RoLF such as weekly submission, by prisons, of inmates lists to the Public Prosecuting Attorney and judges. The forums also improved the coordination mechanism between the key RoL institutions reducing case backlog. In the reporting period, a total of 7 RoLFs were conducted and 131 (117 male and 14 female) stakeholders participated.

In UNS, the RoLFs helped RoL institutions better understand their respective roles through increased knowledge on the Bill of Rights in the Transitional Constitution, local laws and international instruments. The issuance and receipt of remand warrants by traditional leaders has reduced inmate population in Malakal Prisons. Traditional leaders were able to understand the provisions of the Local Government Act relating to the formation, composition and competencies of customary courts particularly their limited powers in handling criminal cases. Women from various CBOs and NGOs were educated on all available opportunities to access justice through the Ministry of Justice, NGOs and the Bar Association. In the reporting period, a total of 7 RoLFs were conducted and 219 (177 male and 42 female) beneficiaries reached.

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<sup>13</sup> Please refer Annex 1: Justice and Confidence Centre (JCC)- The Story of Margaret



In JGS, following the RoLF, 10 cases of arbitrary detention were addressed. The Director of Bor Prison ensured regular review of remand warrants and continues to provide updates on the status of prison inmates. Through the RoLF, clarity in the interpretation of laws or relevant provisions has been provided thereby enhancing a shared understanding amongst legal personnel. In the reporting period, a total of 7 RoLFs were conducted and 181 (148 male and 33 female) beneficiaries reached.

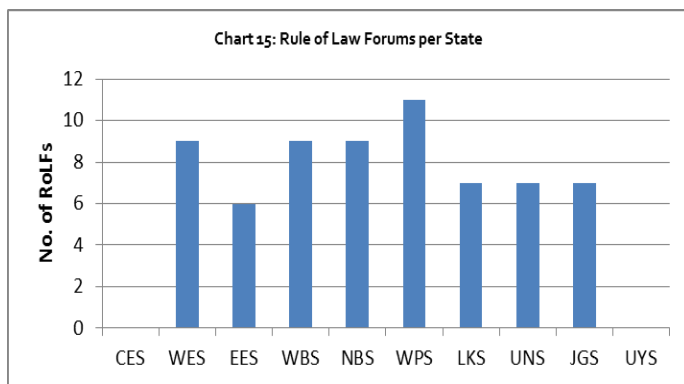
Table 14 below provides a summary of on the Rule of Law Forums at the state level.

**Table 14: Summary of RoL Forums by State**

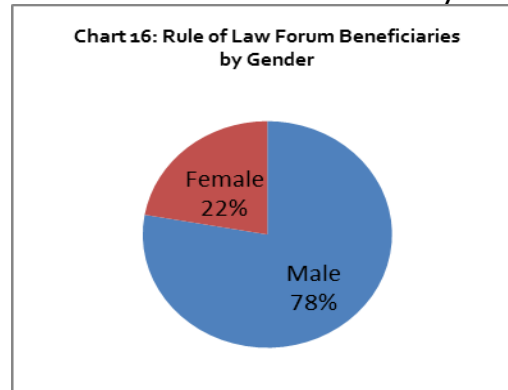
RoL at State Level	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	TOTAL
Male	0	190	156	138	207	236	117	177	148	0	1,369
Female	0	50	66	61	68	57	14	42	33	0	391
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,760</b>
# of RoL Forums	0	9	6	9	9	11	7	7	7	0	65

Source: Compiled by UNDP RoLO and LEA (January 2014)

**Chart 15: RoL Forum by State**



**Chart 16: RoL Forum Beneficiaries by Gender**



For detail please see table 15 below.

5: State Level Rule of Law Forum (Detail)

State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Participant	Total RoL Forum
CES														
WES			Insufficient Judges; 27 (24 m/3 f)	Legal Aid-28 (23 m/5 f)	Ascertainment of Customary Law & the Establishment of a Remand Review Board 23 (19 m/4 f)	Early Marriage and the Protection of Young Girls-28 (21 m/7 f)	Jurisdiction of Customary Law Courts & the COTAL(Council of Traditional Authority Leaders 25 (18 m/7 f)	Gender Based Violence (GBV) 35 (23 m/12 f)	Prolonged & Arbitrary Detention 28 (21 m/7 f)	Criminal Justice-An overview of the Judiciary in WES-30 (27 m/3 f)	Juvenile Justice-16 (14 m/2 f)		240 (190 male and 50 female)	9
EES			Human Rights and the number of participants 60 (48 m/12 f) in Kapoeta South	Unlawful arrest and arbitrary detention in Torit and the number of participants are 32 (24 m/8 f)		Role of traditional Authorities in the Court and the number of participants 38 (26 m /12 f) in Torit County	Using Human Rights approaches to local Justice System in Torit 44 (33 m/11 f)	Nil	Nil	Gender Justice 25 (12 m/13 f) in Torit	Perception survey meeting 23 (13 m/10 f)		222(156 male and 66 female)	6
WBS		Unlawful & prolonged detention.- 30 (22 m/8 f)	Unlawful & prolonged detention - 26 (19 m/7 f)	Prolonged arbitrary & detention in Wau Prisons & Police Cells - 18 (12 m/6 f)	Juvenile justice in WBG State - 26 (19 m/7 f)	Unlawful Arrest 22 (14 m/8 f)		Gender justice & women 's rights - 15 (10 m/5 f)	Children in conflict with the law / Juvenile justice - 22 (16 m/6 f)	Access to Justice for vulnerable groups - 15 (9 m/6 f)	Rights of Women in Police & Prison detention -25 (17 m/8 f)		199 (138 male/and 61 female)	9



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State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Participant	Total RoL Forum
NBS				Establishment of ROL Forum in NBG State and Adoption of TOR 27 (22 m/5 f)	Coordination Mechanism of Justice/ROL Institutions 25 (21 m/4 f)	Arrest and Detention 27 (22 m/5 f)	Jurisdiction of the Customary Court and their Powers/Limitations 26 (22 m/4 f)	Alternative Measures to Detention/Imprisonment 26 (21 m/5 f)	ROLF Inspection to Aweil Central Prison and Aweil Town Police Station 25 (21 m/4 f)	Juvenile Justice (Child Act) 25 (21 m/4 f)	Women Empowerment and Gender-Based Issues 69 (36 m/33 f)	Summary of all the Issues and Challenges 26 (22 m/4 f)	276 (208 male and 68 female)	9
WPS		Women access to justice 22 (18 m/4 f)	Unlawful Arrest 26 (21 m/5 f)	Juvenile Justice 29 (24 m/5 f)	Juvenile Justice (cont.) 23 (20 m/3 f)	Legal Aid 26 (21 m/5 f)	Gender Justice 22 (17 m/5 f)	Jurisdiction of Customary Law Court 24 (21 m/3 f)	HIV and Human Rights 25 (21 m/4 f)	Paralegals 28 (22 m/6 f)	Social Workers 41 (32 m/9 f women)	16 Days of Activism 27 (19 m/8 f)	293 (236 male and 57 female)	11
LKS		Curbing the rising number of remand cases 15 (13 m/2 f)	Arbitrary arrest and detention, 18 (15 m/3 f)		Identifying persistent challenges in administration of justice, 24 (20 m/4 f)		Coordination on how to files from police to Court, 12 (12 m/0 f)	Tackling issues of juvenile justice at Rumbeik Prison 25 (23 m/2 f)		Solving issues of inmates with expired remand warrants 12 (11 m/1 f)	Gender justice in South Sudan, 25 (23 m/2 f)		Total 131 (117 Male and 14 female)	7
UNS				Role of the police in Criminal Justice Administration. 28 (26 m/2 f)	The Role of the Prison in Criminal justice Administration. 34 (29 m/5 f)	The Role of the Judiciary in Justice Administration. 28 (26 m/2 f)	The role of traditional Leaders in Local Justice Administration, 30 (26 m/4 f)		Juvenile Justice in South Sudan. 31 (23 m/8 f)	Formation, Competencies of Customary Court and how it relates with Statutory Courts. 32 (27 m/5 f)	Enhancing Access to Justice for Women. 36 (20 m/16 f)		219 (177 males and 42 females)	7

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State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Participant	Total RoL Forum
JGS				Approaches to child protection in Jonglei State 22 (19 m/3 f)	South Sudan Nationality and Immigration Legislation 28 (23 m/5 f)	South Sudan Nationality and Immigration Legislation, general requirements for entry permit 16 (13 m/3 f)	Arbitrary Detention 24 (22 m/2 f)	Bail and bail bond' 22 (21 m/1 f)	Justice for the Vulnerable; <i>Women in the Administration of Justice</i> 29 (22 m/7 f)	Human Rights with Focus on Women and Child Rights 40 (28 m/12 f)			181 (148 male and 33 female)	7
UYS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	67 (53 m/14 f)	157 (127 m/30 f)	184 (150 m/34 f)	183 (151 m/32 f)	185 (143 m/42 f)	183 (150 m/33 f)	147 (119 m/28 f)	160 (124 m/36 f)	207 (157 m/50 f)	235 (155 m/80 f)	53 (41 m/12 f)	1,761 (1,370 m/391 f)	65	

## Community Outreach

At state level the LEAs and RoLOs conducted community outreach activities in collaboration with UNMISS and other development partners. Topics included Gender Based Violence, Good Governance, Access to Justice and Legal Aid, Human Rights, Supremacy of the Law and the Independence of the Judiciary, the Role of Police Personnel-SSNPS, UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, Basic Concepts of Human Rights, and Jurisdictional limits of Customary Courts on Criminal matters. The following section documents the state level (except UYS) community outreach activities implemented in the reporting period.

In WES, a Rule of Law Community Outreach Programme was organized in Gangura Payam-Yambio County. 42 (all female) members of women CBOs were sensitized on human rights, gender and on rule of law and access to justice. UNDP also organized county level civic education programmes on rule of law, customary law and the interface of formal and traditional justice systems, legal aid, rehabilitation in prisons, community policing and human rights. The programme benefited 73 participants (22 male and 51 female). Further, UNDP organized a community outreach programme at Makpandu Refugee Settlement in which 54 participants (33 male and 21 female) including refugees, women, traditional authorities, and police officers were trained on basic human rights and refugee protection principles, procedures to access legal aid and accessing Justice and Confidence Centers such as the Young Women Christian Association as well as pro bono services provided by the South Sudan Law Society.

In EES, UNDP, in collaboration UNMISS Human Rights, Ministry of Local Government and Legal Administration organized community outreach and training for 60 (48 male and 12 female) Chiefs and community leaders in greater Kapoeta. The topic discussion was Human Rights and Access to Justice in Kapoeta and the meeting resulted in the establishment of monthly RoLFs in Kapoeta South County chaired by the County Commissioner. UNDP in conjunction with Coalition of State Women and Youth Organization and South Sudan Law Society conducted an awareness raising rally on SGBV in Magwi County which was attended by 100 (70 male and 30 female) participants.

In NBGS, UNDP facilitated a 1-day A2J/RoL Forum on Women Empowerment and Gender-based Violence. 31 (female) participants who came from different Ministries, Local Government, Prison, Police, business and Farming communities attended the workshop. The Forum was one of the highlights of the 16 days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence from November 25 to December 10, 2013. The workshop created an opportunity for fruitful discussion and understanding among the participants on topics related to women empowerment, gender awareness, SGBV and advocacy.

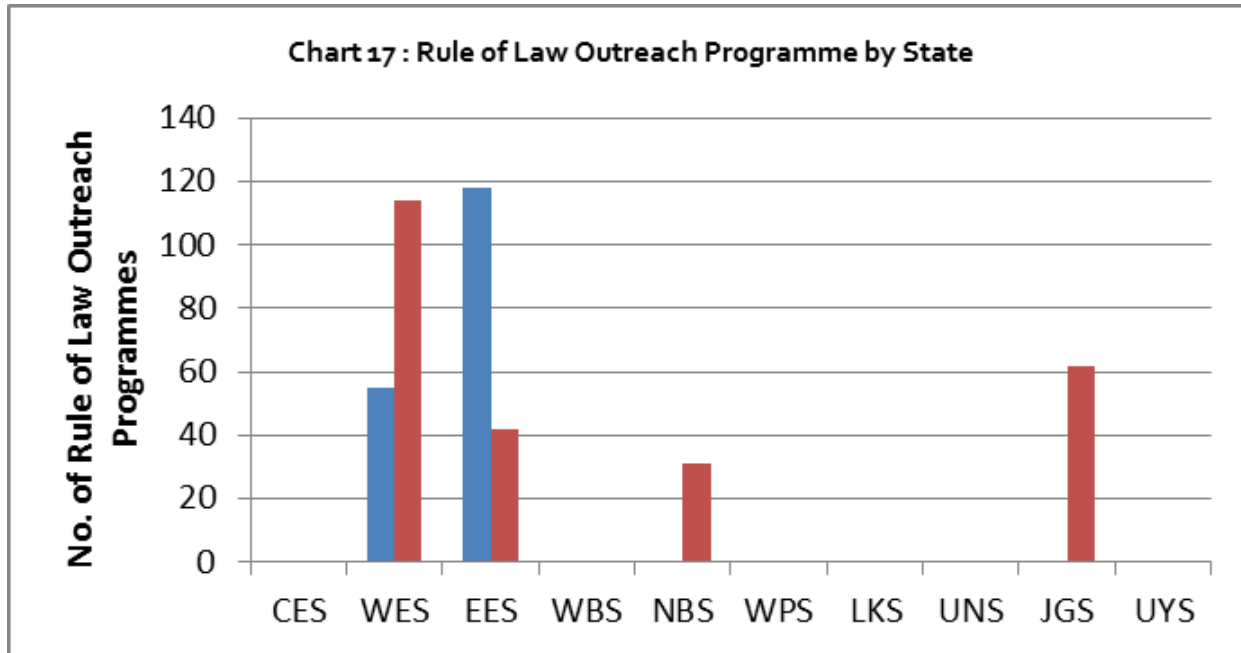
In JGS, UNDP organized an outreach programme on '*Gender-Based Violence and Legal Protection of Women*' conducted jointly by UNDP and UNMISS JAS for 62 women in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare. This was as a direct consequence of the RoLF. During the RoLF, information on the level of violence faced by women in the home, South Sudan's laws and international human rights laws that protect women's rights were shared. During the interactive session, the women made a commitment by which they would put an end to all acts of discrimination against girls conditioned by their cultural practices.

In the reporting period 4 states (EES, NBGS, WES and JGS) have conducted a total of 8 RoL outreach programmes that benefited a total of 422 (173 male and 249 female) community members. Table 16 details the rule of law outreach programmes by state.

Table 16: Rule of Law Outreach Programmes by State

Rule of Law Outreach Programmes by State	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	TOTAL
Male	0	55	118			0	0	0		0	173
Female	0	114	42		31	0	0	0	62	0	249
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>422</b>
# of Outreach Programmes	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	7

Chart 17: Rule of law Outreach Programme by State



**Access to Justice & Rule of Law National Perception Survey:**



**Participants deliberating on the presentation of the Perception Survey, Yambio, WES, 21 November 2013**

During the reporting period, the project through the UNDP competitive bidding process contracted InfoTrak, a Kenyan based consulting firm to conduct a nation-wide perceptions survey on access to justice and rule of law. In partnership with the National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Justice, InfoTrak recruited and trained national enumerators and interviewed over 5,000 citizens at the state, county, boma and payam levels including urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Data collection was completed within 2 months and the first draft report issued in late July 2013. The Project developed PowerPoint presentations for the state level consultations on the Perception Survey which were conducted from November to mid-December in all 10 states. The consultations and recommendations will be included as a knowledge product and distributed during the Joint National Launch of the UNDP Perception Survey and UNMISS ROLIP Survey. UNMISS also participated and presented the ROLIP at state level during the UNDP Perception Survey State Level Consultations. In addition, the project presented the summary findings of the Perception Survey to the Technical Working Group which also reviewed the survey instruments (December 2012 and January 2013) and includes government partners (IGP from police attended as well as the Deputy Chief Justice), donors, and development partners. The key finds of the Perception Survey was presented at the Third Governors' Forum chaired by the Vice President of the RSS in the presence of 9 Governors and all National Ministers. During the Police Leadership Council Meeting, UNDP was invited to present the summary findings of the Perception Survey, specifically on the level of public confidence in SSNPS. UNDP organized state level consultation to disseminate and collect feedback on the key finding of the perception survey where the UNMISS Rule of Law Indicator Project (ROLIP) Survey was also presented. State participants raised the following key observations/issues<sup>14</sup>:

<sup>14</sup> Please note that there were many observations/issues raised at state level consultation. However, this report includes key observation/issue .

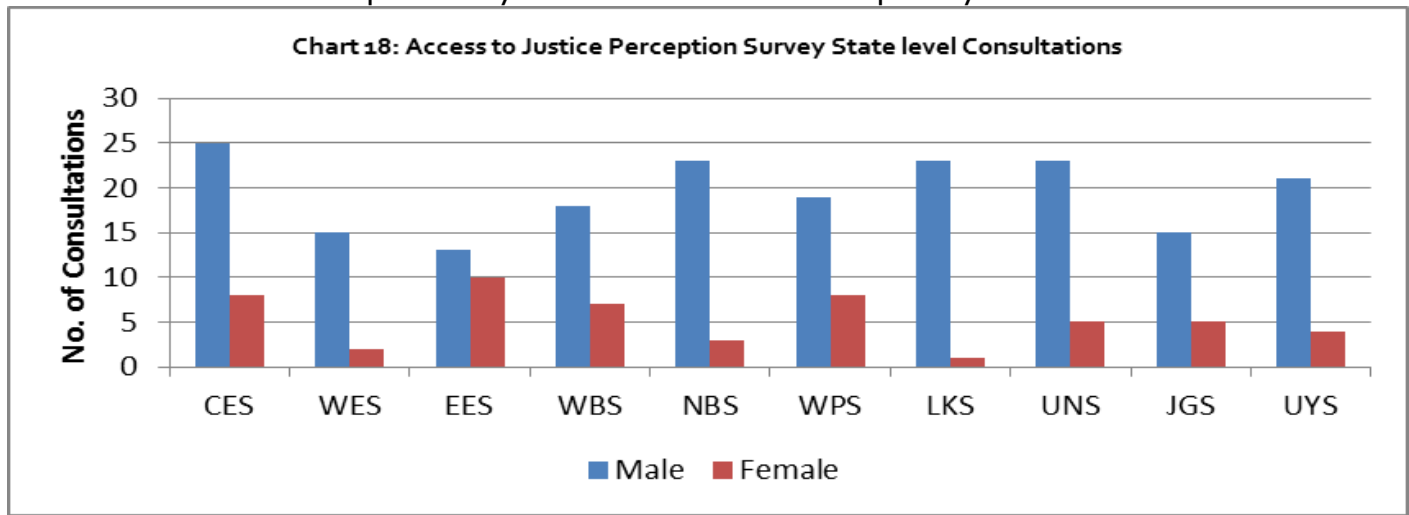
- The issue of corruption and its links to low salaries, particularly for police were raised in Lakes, Upper Nile and Unity States.
- The issue of the deployment of judges, court support staff, and prosecutors was also raised and closely linked to the need for the government to provide operational and logistical support to the legal institutions. Ensuring that prosecutors, judges and support staff have proper office equipment and are able to function will positively impact service delivery. In addition to operational support, states requested training for justice actors in terms of legal aid strategies, English, and laws. (Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, and Eastern Equatoria states).
- Western and Eastern Equatoria states both noted the need for a mental health facility and the need to shift this burden from the Prisons Service. Western Equatoria also noted the need for Juvenile Reformatories. Upper Nile state noted the benefit of prison farms.
- Unity state noted that there was a need to increase and regularize communication and information sharing amongst rule of law institutions. Western Bahr el Gazal state noted that duty bearers should reflect on the survey report as a way of self-evaluation to improve service delivery.

A total of 248 (199 male/49 female) participated in Access to Justice Perception Survey state levels workshops. Table 17 details the people consulted for the Access to Justice Perception Survey by state while chart 18 depicts the number of participants by state.

**Table 17: Access to Justice Perception Survey State level Consultations**

Perception Survey Consultation	CES	WES	EES	WBS	NBS	WPS	LKS	UNS	JGS	UYS	TOTAL
Male	25	15	13	18	23	19	23	23	15	21	195
Female	8	2	10	7	3	8	1	5	5	4	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>248</b>

**Chart 18: Access to Justice Perception Survey state levels consultation Participants by Gender**



**University of Juba, College of Law Construction.**

At the close of the reporting period, the construction of the University of Juba, College of law neared 98% completion. The project is on schedule to be handed over in the first quarter of 2014. On 11 July 2013, the Project Board met and reviewed the UNDP proposal for additional funds that would provide complete furniture and equipment, construction of a stone wall in place of chain link fence, estimates for chair lifts and for the opening ceremony. The Project Board then requested estimates for stadium seating which were provided, however, the Technical Committee comprised of engineers from UNDP, UNMISS Japanese contingent, the University of Juba and US/INL found that the halls could not accommodate stadium seating. To date, the final determination on the additional funds has not been provided. UNDP continued to provide the Project Board with pictorial updates on the progress of the construction on all 4 lots.



**Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law for Conflict-affected People and Returnees**

The Returnees Project progressed well during the year. From 12-16 August, UNDP in Wau provided support to the Director of Gender Affairs, the Ministry of Local Government & Law Enforcement and the South Sudan Relief & Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) on the criteria and selection of returnees for the vocational project. UNDP stressed the importance of the participation of women. On 9 September, UNDP supported the DBVTC, in conducting an orientation program for the 200 returnees (138 male and 62 female) who were enrolled in 7 courses: computer training, tailoring, auto mechanic repair, carpentry, welding, masonry, and electrical works. The first tranche of payments to the returnees to cover transport and food costs was provided by UNDP finance specialists from 25-26 September under the verification of the SSRRC. The second tranche was delivered in the fourth quarter.

**Project Management**

In August, UNDP, with support from UN Women, participated in a Training of Trainers on Gender and Gender Based Violence. Team members from all states attended a 7 day training course conducted by UN Women and the CTA-MoJ. The training focused on providing the participants with knowledge on SGBV, gender mainstreaming and participatory training techniques. In order to best use the information from the ToT, UNDP and UN Women invited the participation of state level UNMISS CAS and UNPOL personnel who work in partnership with UNDP LEAs and RoLOs at the state level.

Following the UN Women ToT, UNDP held a 2 day project retreat. Matters raised and discussed included discussion on the Access to Justice and Rule of Law project proposal for the Netherlands and the shift to a sectoral based approach. Management, administrative and substantive matters were thoroughly discussed and resolved. PPSU provided a presentation on results based reporting, monitoring and evaluation. In early December 2013, the project organized a consultative meeting with Rule of Law institutions on the 2014 AWP. 3 (male) participants representing the JoSS, SSNPS and NPSSS attended the meeting and agreed to establish a Project Board in January 2014.

In addition, the Project Manager position was posted on UNDP jobs website and the recruitment process is ongoing. Due to the illness of the CTA for Judiciary, the Programme Specialist co-located to the Judiciary two days per week to ensure progress and delivery. The recruitment for 3 additional IUNV RoLOs and LEAs commenced in the 4th Quarter, however, due to the outbreak of violence, the recruitment was temporarily postponed.

**4. PARTNERSHIP**

The programme scope complements current work by other UNDP programmes and UN Agencies. Collaboration and partnership with UNMISS relevant divisions and sections (ROLSISO, CAS, JAS, UNPOL) was actively sought with an ongoing drafting of a Joint Work Plan. Cooperation with UN Women ensured proper gender mainstreaming of activities and production of knowledge products.

The project implementation will be through collaborations with the following organizations in the UN family:

<b>Bureau Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation and support to funding state level co-located Rule of Law Officers and law Enforcement Advisors</li> <li>• Cooperation and support to the conduct of National Access to Justice and Rule of Law Perception Survey</li> <li>• Cooperation and support for the funding of the CTA for Ministry of Justice</li> <li>• Cooperation in rolling out of the GFP in South Sudan through the Joint Work Plan</li> </ul>
<b>UN Women:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity support to South Sudan National Police Service on gender and gender based violence</li> <li>• Amendments to the Crime Statistics Reports to better reflect violence against women</li> <li>• Support to training for traditional leaders through the Customary Law Centre in Rumbek on women’s rights and gender mainstreaming of curriculum</li> </ul>
<b>UNPOL:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued support to Personnel Registration Database (Police and Prisons)</li> <li>• Continued training support on forensic and criminal investigations (Police)</li> <li>• Continued support on collection of data for Crime Statistics Reports (Police)</li> </ul>



**UNMISS ROLSISO/Corrections Advisor Services and Justice Advisory Services:**

- Cooperation and support to Mobile Legal Court Initiative
- Cooperation on Rule of Law Forums at State level
- Cooperation and support to Prisons Services on humane treatment of detainees
- Cooperation and reporting on cases of prolonged and arbitrary detention
- Continued support to Personnel Registration Database (Prisons)
- Development and implementation of Joint Work Plan
- Cooperation in the establishment of a National RoL Forum

#### 4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- The project hosted a 2 day retreat for all staff in Juba. During the sessions, the AWP, indicators, targets, proper reporting, and ongoing activities (University of Juba, Returnees Project, Perception Survey, etc.) were thoroughly discussed. Challenges relating to administrative matters and procurement were also addressed and resolved.
- The Programme Specialist and Officer in Charge for Police and Prisons visited Wau to assess vocational training options and meet with key government interlocutors. The Programme Specialist and Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist from PPSU visited WPS to assess partnerships and implementation. The Programme Specialist also assessed vocational training options and reached out to attorneys for potential pro bono legal aid services.
- Each quarter the Programme Specialist and/or Team Leader updates the risk and issue logs in Atlas as well as the monitoring plan for the project.
- The project is also monitored through the submission of monthly and quarterly reports at the state and national levels using the indicators and targets in the AWP.

#### 5 CHALLENGES/ISSUES

- **Lack of funding to recruit necessary staff:** Although the project has presence in 9 states, UNS lacks both a RoL Officer and an LEA, Malakal is without an LEA and Aweil is without a RoL Officer. A lack of funding resulted in unstaffed roles placing additional burdens on the present staff as they have to assume additional duties. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter, there has been discussion to recruit IUNVs through the Resident Coordinator’s Office.
- **Recruitment of Project Manager:** The recruitment of a project manager was commenced in the 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter of 2013. For 2013, the Programme Specialist filled this gap to ensure progress and delivery.
- **RoL sector coordination:** While the project has made progress in discussion and drafting of a ToR for a national level working group, there is resistance by partners in terms of the structure and objectives of the national working group.
- **Duplicative and competitive actors in the field:** With a multitude of actors in the sector, the project is affected by organizations duplicating parts of its project and implementing them on ad hoc basis or through pilots. As a result, gaps remain in the sector while funding for core UNDP activities are unfunded despite the comparative advantage of presence in 9 states and 3 CTAs at national level.
- **Low capacity of CBOs and CSOs to deliver legal services:** Central to the project goals is to provide justice services that are affordable, available and acceptable for marginalized or vulnerable groups. Part of providing pro bono legal counsel is not only to increase service delivery to the client, but to raise awareness of the rights of citizens to access free legal aid either through government services or CBOs. The 2013 target is “10% increase in use of JCC services and in representation in pro bono legal aid cases”. “Number of indigent and marginalised groups provided with pro bono legal counsel” was set as indicator to monitor progress. Due to low capacity of existing CBOs/CSOs, the ability to delivery services was impeded. **Delay in implementing**

**activities under the LoA with the Judiciary:** The late change in plan by the Judiciary to request parliamentarians join them on a study tour to Kenya and Uganda hampered the timely implementation of activities and impeded the establishment of an effective case management system. The illness of the CTA also delayed implementation; however, delays were mitigated through the temporary co-location of the Programme Specialist.

- **Insecurity at national and state levels:** In December 2013, the outbreak of violence at national and state levels forced UNDP to evacuate its staff to neighboring countries. This resulted in the total freezing of planned programme activities at all levels and affected delivery of results. Continued insecurity in most counties of Jonglei State for instance in Pibor, Akobo, Pochala, to name a few, seriously inhibits effective work of development partners and rule of law activities. Though courts were established in 5 of the 11 counties of the state, only 2 have been functioning.

## 6 LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

- From the increased activity and policy implementation since the arrival of the CTAs, their presence has further strengthened relations with Government counterparts, development partners and donors.
- The need for continuous donor engagement for improved relationship and partnership. The response from donors regarding the periodic pictorial update on the construction of Juba University has been positive indicating such activities should be continued in the future.
- The need for monitoring and tracking of new actors and developments in the RoL sector in South Sudan. As a way to address the gaps and fragmentation identified in the RoL Budget Sector Working Group a mapping exercise would help to more clearly identify interventions and coordination among actors in the RoL sector.

## 7 RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Risks	Mitigation Measures
<p><b>Political:</b> Lack of strong political will and commitment in establishing a strong culture of Rule of Law may encourage impunity.</p>	<p>Worked closely with the Ministry of Justice on the Budget Sector Working Group to ensure government ownership over the RoL sector priorities and budget plans for 2014-2015. Participated in the New Deal Justice Working Group.</p>
<p><b>Financial:</b> Inadequate project funding has left many priority activities un-implemented</p>	<p>Raised funds with UN Women to supplement activities that had no funding resource. Engaged the Netherlands and Project Proposal was accepted. Engaged the Embassy of Japan and secured no-cost extension for Judiciary.</p>
<p><b>Operational:</b> Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in the states is likely to hamper effective project implementation e.g. accessibility of many counties in South Sudan remains a great challenge.</p>	<p>This did not affect project in the reporting period.</p>
<p><b>Security:</b> Recurrent tribal clashes/confrontation in some states significantly slows down project implementation as the leadership of the affected states focus on resolving conflicts</p>	<p>Ensure all staff completed SSAFE training, radios are operational and staffs are updated on security updates and compliance. When valence outbreak in December 2013, all affected staff were relocated and/or evacuated to safe places in collaboration with UNMISS, UNDSS, IOM, World Bank, etc.</p>

<p><b>Environmental:</b>                  Limited accessibility in many areas in rainy season hampers effective project implementation.</p>	<p>This did not affect project in the reporting period.</p>
<p><b>Organizational:</b>                  Unavailability of project staff in some states hampers effective implementation of project activities</p>	<p>In Unity State where the project is not present, UNMISS staff are closely cooperating to implement shared activities. Drafting of Joint Work Plan with UNMISS ROLSISO will support project activities in areas where UNDP staff are not co-located. Recruitment of Project Manager is still needed.</p>

## 8 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

		Current Annual Budget (US\$)	Total expenditure	Total expenditure	Total expenditure	Total expenditure	Cumulative Expenditures	% Expenditure
		(Jan – Dec 2013)	1st quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Jan-Dec 2013	(Cumulative)
Outputs / Activity Result								
		A						D/A*100
<b>Output 1: The Judiciary of South Sudan (JOSS) has increased capacity to process and manage cases</b>								D
<b>Activity Result 1</b>	Improved case management and court administration capacity	663,251	8,160	83,037	32,312	101,080	224,589	
<b>Activity Result 2</b>	Support to Judiciary properly monitored, evaluated and managed	80,483	5,430	218,169	-11,806	5,257	217,050	
<b>Output 1 Sub-total</b>		<b>743,734</b>	<b>13,590</b>	<b>301,206</b>	<b>20,506</b>	<b>106,337</b>	<b>441,639</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Output 2: Increased capacity of Ministry of Justice (MoJ) to deliver prosecutorial services at State and County level</b>								
<b>Activity Result 1</b>	Improved case management and administrative processes to enhance service delivery	2,400	0	0	11,296	4,198	15,494	
<b>Activity Result 2</b>	Support harmonization and consistency between formal and customary laws	56,345	0	0	400	26,754	27,154	
<b>Activity Result 3</b>	Support to Rumbek Customary Law Centre Capacity Development	0	0	0	0	24,536	24,536	
<b>Activity Result 4</b>	Support to Ministry of Justice project properly monitored, evaluated and managed	85,631	0	31,300	14,216	25,660	71,176	
<b>Output 2: Output 2 Sub-total</b>		<b>144,376</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>25,912</b>	<b>81,148</b>	<b>138,360</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>Output 3: South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) ability to maintain law and order enhanced</b>								
<b>Activity Result 1</b>	Improve administrative practices and policy decisions through technical advice at HQ level	0	0	30,250	53,953	-72,329	11,874	
<b>Activity Result 2</b>	Increase technical and administrative capacity of police services at State level	899,557	147,457	265,628	95,271	211,995	720,351	

<b>Activity Result 3</b>	Improve institutional capacity through establishing administrative procedures and collection of data	348,968	2,251	-2,251	20,640	13,500	34,140	
<b>Activity Result 4</b>	Development of community policing and Special Protection Units for improvement of police-public relations and reduction of crimes	14,695	0	193	0	0	193	
<b>Activity Result 5</b>	Support to South Sudan National Police Services project properly monitored, evaluated and managed	66,401	269	47,154	13,923	23,482	84,828	
<b>Output 3: Sub-total</b>		<b>1,329,621</b>	<b>149,977</b>	<b>340,974</b>	<b>183,787</b>	<b>176,648</b>	<b>851,386</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>Output 4: National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSS) ability to provide inmate care enhanced and prison administration strengthened</b>								
<b>Activity Result 1</b>	Increase institutional capacity through administrative procedures and technical support at HQ and State levels	0	0	0	4,975	0	4,975	
<b>Activity Result 2</b>	Renovation and maintenance of South Sudan Prison infrastructure supported	59,556	0	37,455	5,568	4,412	47,435	
<b>Activity Result 3</b>	Support to South Sudan Prisons Services project properly monitored, evaluated and managed	2,979	0	2,501	456	206	3,163	
<b>Output 4 Sub-total</b>		<b>62,535</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,956</b>	<b>10,999</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>55,573</b>	<b>89%</b>
<b>Output 5: Improved coordination and institutionalization of justice sector services and access to remedies delivered through mandated rule of law institutions and other service providers</b>								
<b>Activity Result 1</b>	Support improved coordination and information sharing in the justice sector	499,478	114,375	191,769	76,042	148,547	530,733	
<b>Activity Result 2</b>	Support professional legal associations to deliver quality services to clients	0	0	64,764	0	-19,803	44,961	
<b>Activity Result 3</b>	Support to localized mediation, legal aid and human rights awareness services through Justice and Confidence Centers (JCCs) in targeted areas	0	0	0	0	54	54	
<b>Activity Result 4</b>	Gather data on end-user knowledge, perceptions and use of justice	403,770	0	252,820	-19,374	32,755	266,201	

	services to enable improved impact monitoring and resource allocation							
<b>Activity Result 5</b>	Support the establishment and expansion of rule of law institutions	1,150,007	14,131	537,033	296,659	54,816	902,639	
<b>Activity Result 6</b>	Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law for conflict-affected people	1,000,000	0	34,227	93,477	207,907	335,611	
<b>Activity Result 7</b>	Access to Justice Project management activities properly carried out	616,630	129,862	139,478	111,751	135,002	516,093	
<b>Output 5 Sub-total</b>		<b>3,669,885</b>	<b>258,368</b>	<b>1,220,091</b>	<b>558,555</b>	<b>559,278</b>	<b>2,596,292</b>	<b>71%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,950,151</b>	<b>421,935</b>	<b>1,933,527</b>	<b>799,759</b>	<b>928,029</b>	<b>4,083,250</b>	<b>69%</b>



### **Annex 1: Justice and Confidence Centre in Torit (Story of Margaret)**

Community Initiative for Rural Development (CIRD) established justice and confidence center with support of UNDP access to Justice in Torit, Eastern Equatoria State in July 2012.

The center conducts several activities including legal Aid, mediation, counseling and raising awareness on accessing to the justice system.

From 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> June 2013 CIRD organized training on human rights and access to Justice for Chiefs, and Youth in the session of human rights. The participants were divided into 3 groups. In one of the three groups, Margret narrated her story as paraphrased below:



*Training of Chiefs, community leaders and civil society organizations on Human Right and access to Justice*

Margaret, a 28 year old lady of Labaluwa Village in Nyong Payam Torit revealed that after 10 years of being beaten by her husband (Micheal) decided to leave him and go back to her parents.

Not only did Michael beat Margaret, but also took all the money she earned from selling her goods at the market. Instead of spending the money on their three children`s necessities like food, school fees and health care, Michael used the money to buy alcohol and luxuries. The children were chased from school due to none payment of school dues; became malnourished and often fell sick.

Margaret returned to her parents` homestead with the three children. Michael`s family arrived demanding that Margaret`s Parents should pay back the bride price of 10 cows and 22 goats. Her parents could not pay because their own son had used the Cows and Goat to pay for dowry for his wife. Margaret`s parents tried to convince Michael`s family that she had to leave the marriage because Michael was not caring for her and the children.

Michael`s family agreed that Michael is not the best husband and father: nonetheless they insisted that Margaret and children should return to Michael if the bride price could not be paid back. Margaret returned to Michael and continued to suffer abuse for two more years.

CIRD supported Margaret to get a fair trial from legal system and to secure her freedom. CIRD with support from UNDP Rule of Law conducted an Interview with some members of community from JCC, and one said that women are Voiceless because of the custom and tradition imbedded in dowry payment hence they become slaves to their husbands for fears of failure to pay back the dowry by their parents. CIRD guided and supported Margret to open a case against her uncle for forcing her back to the marriage. The uncle was charged for mistreatment, discrimination and unfairness to her family.

He was fined 500 SSP for what he has done and the court assures Margaret to appeal for divorce if it is her wish.

Margaret later applied for divorce and was grant on the 17<sup>th</sup> November 2013.