

ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW
2015 Third Quarterly Progress Report

(July-September)



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



Opening ceremony for the annual customary law forum for traditional leaders at the Juba Landmark Hotel, 14 July 2015.
Credit: UNDP South Sudan



Kingdom of the Netherlands



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the People of Japan



Project Summary

Country: South Sudan

Project Duration: October 2013 – March 2017

Annual Budget: US\$ 7,803,290

Donor	Annual budget US\$
The Netherlands	3,813,197
Japan	1,467,214
UNDP	1,039,316
Norway	700,696
BPPS	408,187
DFID	298,627
Other donors	76,053
Total Donor Funds:	7,803,290
Cumulative expenditure:	4,582,945

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Responsible Parties: *Ministry of Justice, Judiciary of South Sudan, Ministry of Interior (South Sudan National Police Service and National Prisons Service of South Sudan).*

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Acronyms

A2JRoL	Access to Justice and Rule of Law
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CES	Central Equatoria State
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSSO	Civil Service Support Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
ECC	Emergency Call Centre
EES	Eastern Equatoria State
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JCC	Justice and Confidence Centre
JGS	Jonglei State
JoSS	Judiciary of South Sudan
LEAs	Law Enforcement Advisors
LKS	Lakes State
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
NGS	Northern Bahr el Ghazal
NPSSS	National Prisons Service of South Sudan
PCRC	Police Community Relation Committee
RoLOs	Rule of Law Officers
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPU	Special Protection Unit
SSLs	South Sudan Law Society
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activity
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNPOL	United Nations Police
WES	Western Equatoria State
WGS	Western Bahr el Ghazal State
WPS	Warrap State

1. Executive Summary

Strengthening rule of law and justice delivery systems in a humanitarian context remains key for stabilization, early recovery, and development. Lack of human, material and financial resources has impeded the administration and delivery of justice in South Sudan despite consensus that it is key to peace and stability.¹ The Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project works with the Judiciary of South Sudan (JoSS), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), and the National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS) to increase the capacity of their personnel.

The project also supports civil society organizations (CSOs) and community based organizations (CBOs) to establish Justice and Confidence Centers (JCC) and expand legal aid services to communities, with particular focus on vulnerable groups, to encourage people to 'demand justice as a right and not as charity.'² In light of the peace agreement signed in August 2015, the project intends to realign its support to rule of law institutions to facilitate the peace process.

Achievements:

Strengthened engagement between RoL institutions: Eleven rule of law forums were conducted in four states, attended by 274 people (28% female). This brings the total number of forums conducted until Q3 to 28 forums with 800 (261 female) participants (47% of the annual target of 60). At the national level, a thematic meeting for prison overcrowding was organized. Rule of law institutions discussed on effective policy, administrative and operational strategies for controlling overcrowding in prisons including alternative to detentions.

Increased awareness and demand for justice at state-level: Thirty-three outreach activities including rule of law, community policing and Police Communities Relation Committees (PCRCs) were conducted in five states reaching 3,228 people (52% female). A total of 91 (182% of the annual target) outreach activities have been conducted in 2015, reaching 7,548 (3,707 female) participants. The PCRCs engage community representatives with the police, and their success has led to the development of neighbourhood watch and joint night patrols, increasing the public trust in engaging the police.

Built SGBV in-house knowledge: Eighty-four (57% female) social workers and police personnel were trained in three states in dealing with sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) investigation, sensitization and coordination for survivor centric approach. Functionality of Special Protection Units (SPUs) was enhanced through training and SGBV case management system was incorporated in the Crime Statistics Report, which allowed the police to address SGBV cases in a more informed and targeted manner.

Harmonization of customary and statutory law: Annual customary law forum conducted in Juba for 45 (15 female) traditional leaders. Resolutions of the annual traditional leaders' forum disseminated to 124 (19 female) traditional leaders in EES, NGS, WES, and WGS.

¹New York, 25 April 2014 - Deputy Secretary-General's closing remarks at General Assembly thematic debate on "Ensuring Stable and Peaceful Societies": <http://www.un.org/sg/dsg/statements/index.asp?nid=522>.

²Kofi Annan, Former Secretary-General of the United Nations (Annual Report on the Work of the Organization 1998)

Challenges:

Security: Security in WES in Q3 affected implementation of programming. Coordination with government counterparts through Law Enforcement Advisers (LEAs)/Rule of Law Officers (RoLOs) and engagement of civil society organization (CSO) and community-based organization (CBO) partners will be increased in future to expand the geographic reach of activities, and the coordination and oversight the project is able to maintain in the field.

Limited human and material capacity of rule of law institutions: Limited technical capacity and suitably qualified personnel, lack of budget for specialized equipment, and recurring expenses for specialized units (such as the Emergency Call Center [ECC], personnel registration units, prison vocational training workshops, SPUs, Crime Record Units, Inmates Record Units, etc.) remained a challenge. Trainings on SGBV, community policing, and technical skills, and infrastructural support will continue to be provided to rule of law personnel.

Limited availability of furniture and equipment in South Sudan: Most furniture and equipment has to be imported from neighbouring countries, leading to lengthy procurement processes involving international bidders project implementation, which can delay implementation.

Key lessons learned:

Importance of working through CSOs/CBOs: CSO/CBO partnerships have extended the reach of programmatic activities to larger audiences at payam and boma level. Continued engagement with grassroots CSO/CBOs will contribute to institutional development and sustainability of community outreach work, and this presence also positions UNDP as a source of information for development partners.

Importance of collaborating with UN agencies: The project partnered with United Nations Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to conduct SGBV and community policing trainings, and with United Nations Police (UNPOL) for technical support for prison personnel registration and issuance of identity cards, to capitalize on the expertise and human resources of these agencies and reduce activity costs.

Budget and Delivery Rate

The annual project budget is US\$7,803,290. Expenditure for the period 1 July to 30 September 2015 is US\$2,214,155, with cumulative expenditure for the period 1 January to 30 September 2015 of US\$4,582,945, representing a delivery of 59% of the annual project budget.

2. Progress towards development results

Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) Outcome 5: Access to justice and rule of law increases

Summary achievements based on CPAP Outcome 5 targets for 2015.

CPAP outcome target 2015	Summary achievement to date	Status
Legal and regulatory framework for the provision of legal aid in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory framework in place through Advocates Act (2013), Legal Aid Strategy (2011) and Code of Criminal Procedure Act (2008). Printing of Advocates Act completed. 	<i>Partially achieved</i>
Key human rights instruments CEDAW, CRC, and the Kampala Convention ratified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEDAW and CRC acceded to on 31 October 2013.³ Bill for domestication of international crimes and accountability in South Sudan approved by Council of Ministers. 	<i>On track</i>
5% reduction in major crimes reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14% reduction in reported incidents of crime for the first three quarters of 2014 and 2015, from 38,328 in 2014 to 33,005 in 2015. 	<i>Achieved</i>
Overall status		On track

CPAP output 5.1 : Improved capacity of rule of law institutions to provide criminal justice services at state and national levels

Summary achievement based on CPAP output 5.1 targets for 2015.

CPAP output target 2015	Summary achievement to date	Status
Seven states and 15 counties offering prosecutorial and legal aid services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight states (CES, EES, WES, WBG, NBG, Lakes [LKS], Jonglei [JGS], and Warrap [WRS]) and 20 counties offer prosecutorial services. Legal aid officers are deployed in eight states, but actual provision of legal aid services remains weak. 	<i>Achieved</i>
15 SPUs and Community Policing mechanism functional in seven counties of seven states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twelve SPUs and 47 community policing mechanisms functional in five states. 	<i>On track</i>
55% of vetted and screened Prisons personnel deployed at national, state, and county levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverification of Prison personnel (post-conflict) yet to be initiated. 	<i>Off track</i>
Overall status		On track

CPAP output 5.2: Increased awareness and demand for justice.

Summary achievement based on CPAP output 5.1 targets for 2015.

CPAP output target 2015	Summary achievement to date	Status
45 men, 20 women with access to legal aid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 130 people (61 female) received legal aid services in WES, CES, EES, and NGS. 	<i>Achieved</i>

³ http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/565

10 men, 15 women provided with transitional justice services to address their grievances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Findings of Perception Survey on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing presented to 238 (52 female) participants on nine occasions. • Two public debates on transitional justice conducted with 102 (42 female) participants. 	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
Overall status		Partially Achieved

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

Summary of achievements against 2015 Annual Work Plan (AWP) targets.

Annual Output Target (2015)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status:
30 (15 female) persons with access to legal aid and legal services through MoJ and CBOs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two trainings conducted for 44 (10 female) representatives of CSO grant recipients in CES on financial management and reporting. • In Q2, 120 people (61 female) received legal aid services in CES, EES and NGS. In 2015, 130 people (61 female) have received legal aid services. Thirty-two cases (25 female) have been referred to the statutory court for trial. • The JCC in Torit (facilitated by Manna Development Agency [MADA]) carried out court monitoring and provided legal aid services (legal counseling, referrals, mediation) to 46 (26 female and three juveniles) victims of human rights abuses and SGBV. • Forty-nine paralegals (19 female) in Torit, Aweil and Yambio were trained on the provision of free and voluntary legal aid services; basic legal, human and constitutional rights; advocacy; and mediation and reconciliation services. • JCC established in Aweil, NGS. • Legal awareness amongst vulnerable groups was raised through six radio talk shows on women's rights and SGBV to 4,500 listeners in Yambio, Aweil and Torit. In 2015, eight radio talk shows have been conducted in Rumbek, Yambio, Aweil and Torit reaching a total of 7,000 listeners. 	<i>Achieved</i>
Additional 100 social workers and 100 police personnel (50% female) trained in five states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighty-four (48 female) -- 12 social workers (seven women) and 72 police personnel (41 women) -- were trained on SGBV in WES, EES, and WGS. 	<i>On track</i>
Emergency Call Center (ECC) established and operational in Wau and Juba ECC operational.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 1,570 calls were responded to by the ECC Juba, including 93 related to SGBV, 150 related to traffic violations, and 341 medical emergencies. To date, ECC has responded to 5,244 calls. 	<i>On track</i>
Additional 60 police personnel and 40 community members (30% female) trained in three states on community policing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target achieved in Q2. In 2015, 138 participants - 58 (22 female) community members and 80 (29 female) police personnel trained on community policing. 	<i>Achieved</i>
50% eligible personnel issued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 17,649 (2,614 female) of the estimated 38,079 	<i>Off track</i>

with Police identity cards.	personnel have been verified.	
4 Crime statistics reports published.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly crime statistics collected and compiled for Q3. • 2015 Q1 and Q2 reports published. 	<i>On track</i>
200 returnees complete refresher course; 30 returnees complete vocational training courses and receive toolkits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifty (23 male, 27 female) returnees completed two and half month vocational training in five disciplines in Wau. • To date, a total of 250 returnees (89 female) have received training and were provided with toolkits in Wau. 	<i>Achieved</i>
Overall status		On Track

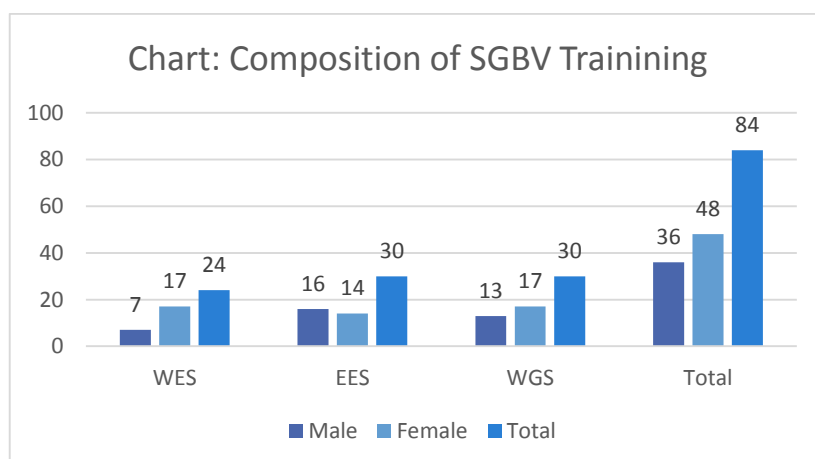
30 (15 female) persons with access to legal aid and legal services through MoJ and CBOs

In Q3, the provision of legal aid services by grantee CSOs enabled 120 vulnerable people to access the justice system. With support from grant recipients Centre for Justice and Democracy and the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative in CES, 32 cases (25 female) have been referred to the statutory court for trial. Legal aid was provided to engage police and courts to expedite the processing of cases, and where possible, legal aid was provided in the form of mediation resulting in the resolution of the disputes and decreasing the burden on an already overburdened system.

Legal awareness initiatives were carried out for communities, with particular focus on vulnerable groups. Six radio talk shows on women rights and SGBV reaching 4,500 listeners in both urban and rural areas were broadcast in Yambio, Aweil, and Torit, through the JCCs facilitated by South Sudan Land Alliance, Help Restore Youth South Sudan, and MADA respectively. Six community dialogues on human rights and SGBV and 14 community theaters on human rights and rule of law were conducted through the Justice and Confidence Center facilitated by MADA in Ikwoto County, EES, reaching 1,335 (510 female) people⁴. These outreach activities focused on women’s rights, and guided audiences on ways to engage the justice sector when necessary.

Additional 100 social workers and 100 police personnel (50% female) trained in five states

Three trainings on SGBV were conducted for 12 social workers (seven women) and 72 police personnel (41 women) in WES, EES, and WGS. The trainings were carried out in collaboration with SSNPS, UNFPA and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).



⁴Dialogues were held in Ikwoto Central Payam, Tsertenya Boma, Chorokol Payam, Chahari Payam, Imotong Payam and Isohe Payam. Community theaters were held in seven payams: Ikwoto Payam, Imotong Payam, Bira Payam, Losite Payam, Isohe Payam, Chahari Payam and Chorokol Payam.

Training participants were police personnel selected by SSNPS leadership and social workers were selected by Ministry of Gender and Social Development deployed in SPUs of respective state headquarters. The training is expected to enhance gender sensitivity with a specific focus in dealing with SGBV; women-friendly policing services; improve capacity of police personnel to conduct SGBV investigations professionally and effectively, and improve coordination for providing medical, legal, psycho-social and referral pathways to survivors of SGBV crimes⁵.

SPUs' capacity to respond to SGBV cases was enhanced through the training and incorporation of the SGBV case management system in the Crime Statistics Report. During the reporting period, the SPUs handled 113 cases, of which 39 were SGBV cases, and 74 related to children in conflict with the law. Thirty-eight cases were referred to court, 42 were resolved through mediation with the help of the trained social workers and, 33 are under investigation in the office of public attorney. Five (four female) missing children were reunited with their families. Further, SPU desks were set up in Aweil and Torit hospitals to provide advice and facilitate access to medical services for SGBV survivors.

ECC established and operational in Wau and Juba ECC operational

Technical committee comprising of SSNPS, all four mobile operators, GIZ and UNDP has been supporting for developing SSNPS owned sustainable solution for expansion of ECC to Wau with potential provision for further expansion to any other locations. This solution will enable SSNPS to reduce technical dependency on MTN like the current ECC server is based in MTN.

The ECC in Juba increased community access to Police 24 hours a day through the toll free 777 number. During the reporting period, the ECC in Juba responded to 1,570 calls in Juba for various types of crimes/emergencies as shown in the table below. The ECC in Juba is the first and only national emergency service providing assistance to survivors of SGBV, for medical emergencies (especially used by women), as well as in traffic accidents and fire emergencies.

Table 1 : Monthly Calls Responded by Juba ECC

S/No.	Type of Calls	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
1	Crime against body	186	183	149	518
2	Crime against property	150	112	117	379
3	Sexual and Gender Based Violence	39	26	28	93
4	Traffic accidents	69	46	35	150
5	Other crimes	22	11	6	39
6	Fire Emergency	5	5	2	12
7	Medical Emergency	137	101	103	341
8	Non-criminal/petty	6	5	8	19
9	Land Disputes	0	5	6	11
10	Other Places (specify)	6	0	2	8
Grand Total		620	494	456	1,570

Additional 60 police personnel and 40 community members (30% female) trained in three states on community policing

This activity was completed in the second quarter. Eighty police personnel and 58 community members were trained on community policing in EES, CES, WES, and WGS. Community policing trainings have supported the successful uptake of PCRC initiatives. These platforms have increased

⁵Training course content was developed in consultation with the SSNPS, UNFPA and IOM, and was approved by the Director of Moral Orientation and Public Relations. The training focused on SGBV dynamics, legal provisions and framework, SGBV crimes, crime scene investigation and collection of evidence, human trafficking, interviewing techniques in criminal cases, child protection and coordination mechanism for responding to and preventing SGBV.

accessibility and accountability of police to the community, as well as overall public trust in the police. In EES, NGS and WGS, the PCRCs established joint night patrols to address the increase in crimes. In CES, the Munuki PCRC appointed 10 volunteers per block and made their telephone numbers available to community members and police to report crimes, suspected criminals and to guide police response teams.

50% of eligible personnel issued with Police identity cards

During the reporting period, the data verification and validation process continued in five states (CES, NGS, WGS, WES and EES). As of 30 September, 17,649 (2,614 female) SSNPS personnel have been re-screened, of an estimated 38,079 police in seven states. The UNMISS Human Rights Division is notified of all registered police personnel for issuance of identity cards. The data verification process ensures SSNPS is staffed by suitably qualified personnel, and does not include alleged perpetrators of serious human rights and humanitarian law violations.

Table 2: Police personnel completed data verification process by gender and state

State/location	Male	Female	Total
GHQ	8,300	1,138	9,438
CES	2,859	627	3,486
EES	494	160	654
NGS	1889	198	2087
WES	517	129	646
WGS	976	362	1338
TOTAL	15,035	2,614	17,649

4 Crime statistics reports published

During the reporting period, the crime statistics reports for the first and second quarters of 2015 were published. Cumulatively, three crime statistics reports have been published in 2015 (Q4 2014, Q1 2015, Q2 2015).

UNDP supported the compilation of monthly crime statistics in all states, with support from UNPOL in Warrap State (WPS) during the reporting period. This support is expected to strengthen overall case management. The SSNPS Crime Investigations Department was supported by UNDP in analysis and publication of the first and second quarter crime statistics reports, and dissemination of 500 copies of each report at state level. Crime statistics reports help SSNPS to understand the trends of reported crimes in South Sudan, which have reduced 14% between the first three quarters of 2014 and 2015, from 38,328 in 2014 to 33,005 in 2015.

200 returnees complete refresher course; 30 returnees complete vocational training courses and receive toolkits

During the reporting period, 50 (27 female) returnees graduated after completion of a two-and-a-half-month vocational training at Don Bosco Vocational Training Centre in five faculties (carpentry, electrical, tailoring, computer and auto mechanics). The graduate returnees were given toolkits during graduation. In 2015, a total of 250 returnees were trained in two batches in the seven vocational training subjects. Returnees were equipped with vocational training to strengthen their employable skills and facilitate income generation to support personal and household needs, including accessing justice services.



*The Japanese Ambassador, UNDP Country Director, and students at the graduation ceremony at Don Bosco Vocational Training Centre, Wau, 24 August.
Credit: UNDP South Sudan*

Building institutional commitment for credible transitional justice processes and promote the rule of law:

Support to credible transitional justice processes and promote rule of law

A grant was provided to Dialogue Research Initiative (DRI) to organise two public debates on transitional justice in Juba, during which 102 (42 female) participants debated critical components of transitional justice. Two subsequent radio talk shows, reaching 5,000 listeners, aimed to raise awareness among communities on transitional justice. The public lectures led to the formation of the Civil Society Transitional Justice Working Group, which aims to strengthen coordination amongst civil society actors to lobby the government and advance a transitional justice agenda in South Sudan.

Perception Survey on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Healing

The findings of the Perception Survey on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Healing were presented in coordination with the South Sudan Law Society (SSLS) to 238 government (52 women), judiciary, civil society, academic and donor representatives on nine occasions in five states. Discussions resulted in state-level recommendations. Participants in CES recommended that close attention be paid to the different levels of conflict and that strategic planning and capacity assessments for effective implementation of the mechanisms need to be conducted. In Torit, participants recommended that the reconciliation process be implemented domestically, and that priority should



*Justices discuss findings of the perception survey in Juba, 27 August
Credit: UNDP South Sudan*

be place on providing compensation to victims. Participants also emphasised that traditional and religious leaders can play an important role in the peace process. In WES, participants recommended the provision of reparations to survivors of human rights abuses, and the initiation of efforts to honour those killed or missing following the outbreak of conflict in December 2013. In WGS, key recommendations included the prosecution of perpetrators of

human rights violations and abuses, reparations in the form of development projects, compensatory payments to individuals whose houses were destroyed, the utilisation of traditional reconciliation mechanisms, support to CSOs conducting outreach on reconciliation, and the establishment of psychosocial support centres. In NGS, participants discussed the peace process and transitional justice in South Sudan, focusing particularly on the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) negotiations and the status of the pending peace agreement.

Policy support and law reform:

As a result of technical advice provided by the project to the Ministry of Justice (Legal Advisory No. 10, Transitional Justice - Domesticating the Process of Accountability in South Sudan), legislation to domesticate international crimes (including war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide, and SGBV) was drafted and approved by the Council of Ministers.

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

Summary of achievements against 2015 AWP targets.

Annual Output Target (2015)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status:
MoJ, JoSS and Prisons case management system operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported data collection and analysis for 2,040 cases for MoJ. Supported data collection and analysis for 1,223 cases for JoSS. Supported collection and compilation of monthly inmates' statistics for prisons. 	<i>On track</i>
12% of recorded cases that are completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61% completion rate of recorded cases at MoJ 23% completion rate at JoSS. 	<i>Achieved</i>
60 Rule of Law forums conducted at state level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eleven (11) rule of law forums conducted in WGS, WES, EES and NGS, with 264 (79 female) participants, bringing the total forums conducted in 2015 to 28. 	<i>Partially achieved</i>
50 Outreach activities conducted at state level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirty-three outreach activities including rule of law, community policing and PCRCs were conducted in CES, EES, NGS, WES, and WGS with 3,228 (1,688 female) participants. In 2015, a total of 91 outreach activities have been conducted, reaching a total of 7,548 (3,707 female) participants. Six community dialogues on human rights and gender based violence were conducted for 800 community members (310 female) by MADA in EES. Fourteen community theaters on human rights and rule of law were held in seven payams in EES. 	<i>Achieved</i>
1 National Rule of Law Forum conducted and results published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned for Q4. 	<i>Not achieved</i>
Overall status		Partially achieved

MoJ, JoSS, and Prisons case management systems operational

NPSSS was able to restore prison services in Jonglei state and collect inmates' data. The support to inmate statistics is assisting the prisons administration in identifying and understanding the demands on each of its prisons and facilitating NPSSS.

12% of recorded cases are completed

Co-located technical support and mentoring on case management data collation, entry, and analysis to one female MoJ staff at national level has enhanced skills to record case management statistics. In Q3, the MoJ case management system recorded 549 cases in EES, WPS, and LKS. Cumulatively in 2015; 2,040 cases have been recorded in EES, WGS, NGS, WPS, JGS and LKS, with a completion rate of 61% (1,289 cases). The MoJ 2014 Case Management Statistics Report (4,643 cases, 446 female) was published and disseminated, contributing to the transparency and public availability of the data.

The pilot phase of the case management system for the JoSS has recorded 1,223 cases at JoSS headquarters in Juba, with a completion rate of 23% (273 cases). In preparation of rolling out the case management system to judges in the states in the near immediate term and a transition to a digital case management system, a two-week training of 24 support staff (six female) on case management and computer skills led to an average increase in skills of 61%.



*Graduation ceremony for the JoSS Computer Skills and Case Management Training in Juba, 4 September
Credit: UNDP South Sudan*

During the reporting period, UNDP continued to support the NPSSS in the collection and compilation of the monthly inmates' statistics at national level and in eight states⁶ in a deeper understanding of the challenges around enhancing inmate care.

60 Rule of law forums conducted at state level

Eleven rule of law community outreach activities were conducted in four states EES, WES, NGS, and WGS with total participation of 264 (394 female) on the laws of South Sudan, especially forced and early marriage, police and court processes, human rights, women's rights, and SGBV. This brings the total rule of law forums conducted in 2015 to 28.

Nine children (seven female) were enrolled in school in Nzara County, WES, as a result of community outreach activities. In addition to increasing awareness of the aforementioned topics, the outreach activities resulted in several recommendations put forth by the communities to increase access to justice and strengthen the rule of law. The recommendations include increased capacity-building for traditional leaders, the intensification of the police force to help address the crime of rape, and more awareness sessions for youth on the topics. In EES, the outreach activities were instrumental in securing agreement of the chiefs to increase women's representation in their courts, establish community police in the Nimule Town Council, and ensure the protection of women and children, especially internally displaced persons (IDPs). In WGS, the forum recommended the deployment of a police officer to Wau Government Hospital to facilitate access to Form 8 (mandatory legal/medical examination form to be filled in for injured victims) by SGBV survivors.

⁶ Inmates' statistics for two states, Upper Nile and Unity, could not be collected due to security situation.

50 Outreach activities conducted at state level

Police Community Relationship Committee (PCRC) meetings



During the reporting period, 14 PCRC meetings were held in CES, EES, WGS, and NGS with participation of 587 (182 female) PCRC and community members. Cumulatively in 2015, a total of 58 PCRC meetings were conducted in five states at county, payam, and community levels.

*PCRC Meeting at Maper Akot, Aweil, 7 August.
Credit: UNDP South Sudan*

PCRC meetings are participatory and involve members from the local community, SSNPS, UNPOL, and representatives of local administration. The meetings have improved the relationship and increased cooperation and trust between the communities and the police. PCRC meetings are being used as a platform to deal with local security issues. This platform has also increased accessibility and accountability of police to the community. In EES and WGS, the PCRCs established joint night patrols to address the increase in crimes. In CES, the Munuki PCRC appointed 10 volunteers per block and made their telephone numbers available to community members and police to report crimes, suspected criminals, and to guide police response teams.

Community Policing Outreach Activities

In Q3, eight community policing outreach activities were conducted in WGS and EES, with the participation of 2,017 community members (1,112 female). In 2015, a total of 32 community policing outreach activities were conducted in five states at county, payam, and community levels. These outreach activities are increasing awareness on the laws of South Sudan, especially on issues of forced and early marriage, police and court processes, human rights, women's rights, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), community security, and increase demand for justice etc.

Project 3: Ascertainment of customary law through continuous research.

Summary of achievements against 2015 AWP targets.

Annual Output Target (2015)	Summary achievement during the quarter (provide gender disaggregation, and number of beneficiaries/population reached where applicable)	Status: Achieved, partially achieved, not achieved
Customary laws of five communities documented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ascertainment studies for six communities ongoing. In 2015, 16 communities have been ascertained and reports for 10 communities printed. 	<i>Achieved</i>
1 additional national traditional leaders forum conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual customary law forum conducted in Juba for 45 (15 female) traditional leaders. Resolutions of the annual traditional leaders forum disseminated to 124 (19 female) traditional leaders in EES, NGS, WES, and WGS. 	<i>Achieved</i>
70 traditional leaders (25%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No training was conducted in the reporting 	<i>Achieved</i>

female) trained	period. Cumulatively for 2015, six trainings for 148 traditional leaders (21 female) on women's rights, gender justice and the bill of rights were conducted.	
Overall status		Achieved

Customary laws of five communities documented

Ascertainment studies for six communities ongoing. Cumulatively, 16 communities have been ascertained and reports for 10 communities printed. A series of articles contributing to a comparative analysis of the Judiciary Act and Local Governance Act to explore ways of harmonising customary and formal justice systems was written. The analysis of ascertainment studies and their harmonization with formal justice system and human rights norms has also been conducted. Both are awaiting finalization and printing.

One additional national traditional leaders forum conducted

One additional national traditional leaders forum (Traditional Leaders Annual Customary Law Forum) conducted in Juba for 45 (15 female) traditional leaders in collaboration with the Local Government Board. The forum brought together traditional leaders from across South Sudan and resulted in a 19-point resolution that called for the amendment of legislation (Local Government Act and Judiciary Act), increased use of customary dispute resolution mechanisms, and sharing of the perception survey on transitional justice findings. Resolutions of the annual traditional leaders forum were disseminated to 124 (19 female) traditional leaders in EES, NGS, WES, and WGS. The participants resolved to implement the 19 resolutions, mobilize communities for peace building through meetings on peace and reconciliation at payam and boma levels, discourage tribalism, collaborate with CSOs at community level on peacebuilding activities, and revamp traditional dispute resolution mechanisms. Participants also recommended full engagement of traditional leaders in implementing the compromise peace agreement, public education (especially at grassroots level) on the content compromise peace agreement; and disarmament of civilians.

70 traditional leaders (25% female) trained

No training in the reporting period was conducted. Cumulatively, six trainings for 148 traditional leaders (21 female) on women's rights, gender justice, and bill of rights were conducted in 2015.

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

Summary of achievements against 2015 AWP targets.

Annual Output Target (2015)	Summary achievement during the quarter (provide gender disaggregation, and number of beneficiaries/population reached where applicable)	Status: Achieved, partially achieved, not achieved
Alternative detentions mechanism agreed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A thematic meeting for prison overcrowding was organized, which passed fifteen policy, operational, and administrative resolutions to be implemented by a technical committee on prison overcrowding. 	Partially achieved
3 prison renovations completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of Juba, Wau and Yei prisons was completed in quarter two. 	Achieved

50 inmates provided with vocational training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training workshop tools, machinery and selection of trainers under procurement. • Renovation of vocational training workshop at Juba Central Prison ongoing. 	<i>Partially achieved</i>
100% Prison personnel registered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Joint Registration Committee was reactivated. 	<i>Not achieved</i>
2 additional SPUs renovated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of Wau, Aweil, and Rumbek SPUs substantially completed 	<i>Partially achieved</i>
Overall status		Partially achieved

Alternative detentions mechanism agreed

During the reporting period, UNDP supported the NPSSS to organize a thematic meeting of rule of law institutions, attended by representatives from JoSS, SSNPS, Ministry of Interior (MoI), and MoJ to discuss effective strategies for controlling overcrowding in prisons, including alternatives to detentions. The key resolution was to develop policies relating to community service, alternative dispute resolution, and effective use of bail. A technical committee was formed by rule of law institutions to implement the resolutions passed at the thematic meeting. The committee drafted terms of reference for its functioning and implementation by all rule of law institutions.

The resolutions were delivered at state level through the rule of law forums, which resulted in state-specific priorities and recommendations. The implementation of these priorities has contributed to the reduction of the overcrowding of prisons, and an increase of access to justice for and protection of vulnerable groups, such as juveniles.

In WGS, rule of law forum members discussed the prolonged and arbitrary detention of a juvenile and assigned a judge to conduct routine visits to the Juvenile Reformatory Centre to review such cases, which has led to the release of 11 remanded juvenile cases.

In WES, the forum recommended that an assessment of persons with disabilities be conducted to facilitate assistance, and that the state government should ensure that persons with disabilities have access to public services, including public buildings and justice. Discussions about the jurisdictional limits of customary courts resulted in agreement that the judiciary review judgements meted out by customary courts were beyond their jurisdiction. One such review led to the release of two men sentenced by the customary court to serve a three-year prison term.

In EES, the forum made specific recommendations that children older than two should not accompany their mothers in prison; that the Ministry of Social Development should establish a safe home for the protection of children; and resolved that further training for police investigators on criminal procedures is needed.

The members of the recently revived rule of law forum in NGS appointed a committee to follow up on recommendations of the forum and meet with key officials responsible for implementation. A sub-committee for prison overcrowding, consisting of 11 members (three female) was formed to conduct visits to Aweil central prison and generate remedies for prisons overcrowding. These visits have led to the release of 57 inmates who were arbitrarily detained.

3 prison renovations completed

This activity was completed in quarter two. Now renovated prisons have improved sanitation and facilities for inmates.

50 inmates provided with vocational training

During the reporting period, the UNDP completed renovation of Juba Central Prison vocational training workshop. In coordination with a technical committee comprising NPSSS personnel, the procurement of vocational training tools, machinery, and equipment to operationalize the workshop was initiated and the selection process of trainers in eight identified courses was started.

This support enabled NPSSS to empower prisoners with self-supporting skills for their livelihood, reduce recidivism, enhance the capacity of prison personnel to conduct vocational training programmes on a regular basis, and develop coordination with other stake holders to operationalize vocational training workshop of prisons.

100% Prison personnel registered

During the reporting period, the National Joint Registration Committee was reactivated to further the prison personnel registration process. UNPOL and a UNDP-appointed IGAD Civil Service Support Officer (CSSO) were engaged to provide expert support as members of technical team, and commenced the assessment of computers and database. The data verification process enables NPSSS to ensure its staff is suitably qualified, and does not include alleged perpetrators of human rights and humanitarian law violations.

2 additional SPUs renovated

During the reporting period, renovation of Wau, Awiel and Rumbek SPUs was substantially completed. The SPUs are now operational and provide a client-friendly SPU environment and improved SSNPS operational capacity to provide services to vulnerable groups and women.

3. Gender Development Results

Gender results	Evidence
Gender result 1: Participants 48 female, 36 male social workers and police personnel were trained in a SGBV workshop in Yambio-Western Equatoria, Torit- Eastern Equatoria and Wau- Western Bahr el Ghazal States. Special SGBV desks have opened in Torit and Yambio hospitals.	Evidence 1: Training Reports
SGBV training addressed capacity gap of the justice system to respond to needs of SGBV survivors and victims of violence. Trained personnel contribute to improving capacity of police personnel and social workers by way of functionality of SPUs to provide women-friendly policing services and ensure psychosocial support is available to SGBV survivors.	Functionality of SPUs and Gender posts in police stations responding to SGBV Resolution of the training
Participants in Yambio expressed interest in furthering their acquired skills through the establishment of an SPU at Yambio State hospital.	Government instruction

More than 3,000 morality, gender and marriage-related cases were handled in 2015 by the Police Special Protection Units supported by UNDP in 5 states. Crime statistics

Gender result 2:

33 rule of law forums, PCRC meetings, community outreach activities conducted in five states attended by 1,232 male and 1,428 female.

Evidence 2:

Activity reports

These activities addressed need for regular interaction amongst rule of law institutions and community members to respond to local security issues including SGBV, human rights etc.

Operationalization of rule of law forum, PCRC and community policing activities

These forums contribute to accessibility and accountability of rule of law institutions to community members.

Police desks in Torit and Wau hospitals

During rule of law forums and community outreach activities in EES and WGS, members agreed and established SGBV police desks in hospitals to help SGBV survivors with PF8.

Minutes of rule of law forum and outreach reports.

Gender result 3:

Gender development approach to engage women in all A2JRoL project activities, including trainings, outreach activities, and forums. In the reporting period 1,973 women were involved in these activities.

Evidence 3:

Training reports
Minutes of rule of law forums
Outreach reports

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

Targeting

Target groups	Needs addressed	Evidence
Women	In 2015, 130 people (61 female) received legal aid services in CES, EES and NGS. Thirty-two cases (25 female) have been represented in court.	CSO legal aid case management records
	SPUs handled 39 SGBV related cases involving women.	SPU reports
	Verified 17,649 (2,614 female) police for ID issuance.	SSPNS personal registration database information.

Youth	SPUs handled 74 cases of children in conflict with the law. Five (four female) missing children were reunited with their families.	SPU reports.
	567 (350 female) schoolchildren were reached through police community outreach activities and sensitized in crime awareness, prevention, reporting and police services.	Police community outreach reports.

Sustainability

Results achieved	Sustainability
1. Database established, personnel appointed and trained on personnel registration and verification for ID cards.	Entrenched database and sustainable server and skills provided through deployment of two Civil Service Support Officers (CSSOs) are expected to facilitate continuity of vetting, registration, and issuance of identity cards in the long term to ensure police capacity is optimum, compliant with human rights standards, and merit-based.
2. CSO partners are better able to provide legal aid services, and understand and respect the principles of pro-bono representation.	Legal aid services continued and is expected to continue for severe cases through coordination of UNDP staff beyond grant contracts.

Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
1. Twenty-four (six female) JoSS personnel acquired case management and computer skills through a two-week training.	Judiciary of South Sudan	A pre- and post-training assessment of the participants revealed an average increase of knowledge and skills of 61%.
2. Trained 44 (10 female) CSOs, who provided legal aid services to 130 people (61 female) in CES, EES, and NGS.	Civil society organizations	CSOs in position to provide improved legal aid services.
3. SSNPS police officers trained to manage personnel registration database.	SSNPS	Personnel registration database functional and under management of SSNPS staff.

South to South and Triangular Cooperation

Country	Type of cooperation
1. Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia	Two CSSOs twinned with South Sudanese counterparts in NPSSS to improve database management for personnel verification processes. This has contributed to CPAP output 1.2: Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) civil service management and operational capacity strengthened.

5. Partnerships

UNMISS: The project has continued to coordinate closely with UNPOL and the UNMISS Human Rights Division for engagement of SSNPS, in particular the registration and verification of police ID cards and technical support.

UNFPA and UNICEF: The project coordinated with UNFPA and UNICEF to develop training materials and deliver trainings on SGBV and community policing.

UNFPA and IOM: The project coordinated with UNFPA and IOM to develop SGBV and psycho-social trainings for SSNPS personnel and social workers. Such coordination facilitated in organising SGBV trainings

IGAD: The project engaged IGAD CSSOs to provide technical assistance in the establishment of personnel registration databases, Police Emergency Call Center, Prison Vocational training workshop and other technical support to SSNPS and NPSSS personnel.

GiZ: The project worked with GiZ on the development of technical specifications for the ECC national server.

SSLS: The project worked with SSLS to develop and socialize the findings of the Perception Survey on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Healing in South Sudan.

CSOs: The project engaged with South Sudan Land Alliance, Foundation for Human Rights Initiative, Center for Justice and Democracy, Manna Development Agency, Help Restore Youth South Sudan, Dialogue Research Initiative through the provision of grants to extend legal aid and JCC services down to the boma level.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Evaluation details	Recommendations	Usefulness of recommendations (1 to 4)	Most useful findings and how were the lessons learned used by the project?
Evaluation A Assessed progress of the national perception survey on peace and community security rollout in CES, JGS, LKS, NGS, WGS, WRS.	Recommendation A1: Better communication and coordination is required between NGS and contracted firm. UNDP is well placed to perform a role in this regard.	3	There were delays due to lack of communication and coordination between NGS and the contracting firm.
Evaluation B Mid-term Evaluation	A: Allow local needs and priorities to play a role in the formulation and implementation of AWP, B: The project team should develop a ToC to provide a clear results chain to all the stakeholders. C: To improve project monitoring and reporting and highlight project successes, the project should consider recruiting an M&E or a reporting/communication specialist.	3	Pending final draft and management response.
Evaluation C Assessment of Special Protection Unit supported by DFID	A: SPU working group to be established B: SPU policy and strategy to be developed C: strengthen SPU infrastructure with forms and books D: Awareness raising about SPUs	3	Project supported SSNPS for formation of SPU working group and developing SPU policy and strategy. Project continued support for renovation of SPUs. Project supported for printing and distribution of essential police forms and books including Form No. 8. Project supported for awareness activities through PCRC and community policing.

The project was monitored in line with the UNDP Programme and Operation Policies and Procedures (POPP) as outlined in the UNDP User Guide. The project contributed to the development of the 2016-2017 Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) and the 2016-2017 Country Programme Document (CPD), which will guide programmatic strategy for the coming two years.

The project facilitated an external mid-term evaluation, with one international and one national consultant. The evaluators will remain in country until 9 October, and the final draft of the mid-term evaluation is expected in November.

7. Knowledge Management

Title, author, date	Link
Q2 2015 Crime Statistics Report, South Sudan National Police Service, September 2015 ⁷	N/A
Search of a New Beginning: Perceptions of Peace, Justice, Reconciliation and Healing in South Sudan.	http://www.ss.undp.org/content/south_sudan/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2015/10/28/ministry-of-justice-undp-and-south-sudan-law-society-launch-a-perception-survey-report-on-truth-justice-reconciliation-and-healing.html

8. Challenges/Issues

Security: Security in WES in Q3 affected implementation of programming. Coordination with government counterparts through Law Enforcement Advisers (LEAs)/Rule of Law Officers (RoLOs) and engagement of civil society organisation (CSO) and community-based organisation (CBO) partners will be increased in future to expand the geographic reach of activities, and the coordination and oversight the project is able to maintain in the field.

Limited human and material capacity of rule of law institutions: Limited technical capacity and suitably qualified personnel, lack of budget for specialized equipment, and recurring expenses for specialized units (such as the Emergency Call Center [ECC], personnel registration units, prison vocational training workshops, SPUs, Crime Record Units, Inmates Record Units, etc.) remained a challenge. Trainings on SGBV, community policing, and technical skills, and infrastructural support will continue to be provided to rule of law personnel.

Limited availability of furniture and equipment in South Sudan: Most furniture and equipment has to be imported from neighbouring countries, leading to lengthy procurement processes involving international bidders project implementation, which can delay implementation.

Delay in establishing Wau Emergency Call Centre (ECC) through public-private partnership: The technical committee comprising SSNPS, Ministry of Telecom, all four mobile operators, GIZ and UNDP, has finalized a sustainable solution for expansion of ECC to Wau with potential for expansion to other locations. This solution will enable SSNPS to reduce technical dependency on one service provider as is the case at present. The solution being proposed has been developed specifically for

⁷ The Crime Statistics Report is owned by the SSNPS and it is not uploaded on Websites.

South Sudan by the technical committee members. Detailed design, specifications and equipment required is being worked out by the team keeping in view the available infrastructure, SSNPS capacity and financial implications.

Delay in approval of the DFID No Cost Extension: The project with funding support from DFID implemented issuance of Police identity cards, supporting SPU operations and community policing from 8 September 2014 to 31 March 2015. Issuance of ID cards involved the verification of over 35,000 personnel in all the states, review by UNMISS Human Rights Division and uploading of the corrected and verified data in the database jointly developed by UNDP and UNPOL. UNPOL technical support, which was critical for the project, was delayed on account of the changed UNMISS mandate. Support to SPUs was delayed, as the assessment report was only received in December 2014 and UNMISS support was discontinued in the changed UNMISS mandate. The project applied for no cost extension, which is still awaited.

9. Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

Importance of working through CSOs/CBOs: CSO/CBO partnerships have extended the reach of programmatic activities to larger audiences at payam and boma level. Continued engagement with grassroots CSO/CBOs will contribute to institutional development and sustainability of community outreach work, and this presence also positions UNDP as a source of information for development partners.

Importance of collaborating with UN agencies: The project partnered with United Nations Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to conduct SGBV and community policing trainings, and with United Nations Police (UNPOL) for technical support for prison personnel registration and issuance of identity cards, to capitalize on the expertise and human resources of these agencies and reduce activity costs.

10. Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Inadequate and short-term funding hampering capacity to respond to increased demand from rule of law institutions.	The project is developing concept notes to expand support to the justice sector in a broader response to the specific requirements of the peace agreement. Donor outreach has been initiated for a more comprehensive approach.
Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in the states, could hamper effective project implementation.	The project engaged CSO/CBO for sustainable and empowering means of expanding the reach of access to justice activities.
Difficulty in coordinating the large number of participating government organizations slows down effective project implementation.	The Project has engaged donors for the timely organization of Project Board, which provides coordination mechanism for rule of law institutions. Further, the state-level rule of law forums have

Risks	Mitigation Measures
	been serving as a platform for coordination and information sharing.
Lack of strong political will and commitment to establish a strong culture of rule of law may encourage impunity.	The CTAs, RoLOs, and LEAs have continuously worked with rule of law institutions to increase political will and commitment in the area of Access to Justice and Rule of Law. The project has coordinated planning sessions for government partners to realise transitional justice elements of the peace agreement.
Continued political polarization and uncertainty around the peace agreement undermining donor commitments in the rule of law sector.	The project continues to engage donors with the provision of regular and frequent updates, conflict sensitivity analysis, relevant information regarding the operating environment, organizing joint field missions and risk mitigation strategies.
Recurrent tribal clashes/ confrontation in some states could significantly slow project implementation.	Ensured adherence and timely updates to the Conflict Sensitivity Assessment in project implementation. In addition, the project continued working with CSOs/CBOs in conflict affected states expanding the reach of access to justice activities.
Environmental factors (i.e. inaccessible roads to some project locations) could affect project implementation.	To overcome the challenge of inaccessible roads, the project has collaborated with UNMISS and the Logistics cluster to gain access through problematic areas in scheduled convoys and by air.

11. Financial Summary

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget (US\$) (Jan - Dec 2015)	Total Expenditures	Cumulative Expenditures	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
Output 1: Increased access to justice to citizens of South Sudan with special focus on vulnerable groups and women					
Key Result Area 1.1	Support to CBOs at National and State levels to provide legal services	228,493	66,422	131,776	58%
Key Result Area 1.2	Support to MoJ to provide legal aid and quality services	14,017	1,360	10,039	72%
Key Result Area 1.3	Emergency Support to Women and Vulnerable Groups in Conflict Prone Areas	1,518,209	441,164	662,356	44%
Key Result Area 1.4	Building institutional commitment for credible transitional justice processes and promote the rule of law	540,559	263,835	406,836	75%
Output 1 Sub-total		2,301,278	772,781	1,211,008	53%
Output 2: Reduction of Case Backlog and addressing prolonged and arbitrary detention at state level					
Key Result 2.1	Establishing case management systems by assessing the existing mechanisms for maintaining case records and developing forms and procedures for a manual and later a computerized system	1,281,776	403,369	845,387	66%
Key Result Area 2.2	Establish National Rule of Law Forum to enhance coordination between RoL institutions	186,731	77,240	82,195	44%
Output 2 Sub-total		1,468,507.00	480,608	927,582	63%
Output 3: Traditional and Formal Justice Sector harmonized					
Key Result Area 3.1	Ascertainment of Customary Law through continuous research	324,490.00	125,796	228,408	70%

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget (US\$) (Jan - Dec 2015)	Total Expenditures	Cumulative Expenditures	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
Key Result Area 3.2	Regulation of Traditional Courts through the review of relevant law for the harmonization of traditional and formal justice systems	46,447.00	21,555	50,181	108%
Output 3 Sub-total		370,937.00	147,351	278,589	75%
Output 4: Capacity of Police, Prisons, Ministry of Justice and Judiciary strengthened					
Key Result Area 4.1	Support to alternative dispute mechanisms and detention	5,050	12,332	12,848	254%
Key Result Area 4.2	Provide crosscutting training on specific issues to GRSS on human rights awareness and application in the administration of justice	887,808	120,932	481,678	54%
Key Result Area 4.3	Support to construction/renovation of learning and rule of law institutions	814,295	117,513	484,706	60%
Key Result Area 4.4	Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project properly managed	1,955,415	562,638	1,186,534	61%
Output 4 Sub-total		3,662,568	813,415	2,165,766	59%
GRANT TOTAL		7,803,290	2,214,155	4,582,945	59%