

## ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW PROJECT

### 2015 Annual Progress Report



Members of the Northern Bahr el Ghazal Rule of Law Forum meet with prison officials, prosecutors, customary leaders and other rule of law stakeholders at Gok Machar Prison, Aweil North County, 19 November  
Photo Credit: UNDP South Sudan

## Project Summary

**Country: South Sudan**

**Project Duration: March 2013 – March 2017**

**Project Budget: US\$ 13,479,543.00**

**2015 Annual Budget: US\$7,748,458**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Annual budget US\$</b>
The Netherlands	3,792,052
Japan	1,135,112
UNDP	1,732,423
Norway	485,489
BPPS	408,186
DFID	138,731
Other donors	56,465

**Cumulative expenditure: US\$7,272,767**

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## Acronyms

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
HeRY	Help Restore Youth South Sudan
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JCC	Justice and Confidence Centre
JGS	Jonglei State
JoSS	Judiciary of South Sudan
LKS	Lakes State
MADA	Manna Development Agency
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
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPIDO	Support Peace Initiative Development Organization
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
UNYMPDA	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization for Peace and Development Agency
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 early recovery, stabilization and development in South Sudan. Lack of human, material, and financial resources has impeded the administration and delivery of justice despite consensus that it is key to peace and stability. 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 to deliver on their respective mandates.

The project also supports civil society organisations (CSOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) to establish Justice and Confidence Centres (JCCs) 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'<sup>1</sup>. 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:

**Engagement between citizens and rule of law (RoL) institutions:** Thirty-four rule of forums were conducted in five states attended by 995 (31 percent female) people. These forums brought together representatives of the rule of law institutions (JoSS, MoJ, NPSSS, and SSNPS) as well as members of the broader rule of law community with a vested interest in the justice system, including representatives of the Ministry of Social Development, members of the State Legislative Assembly, customary and traditional leaders, CSOs and CBOs, and womens' organisations.

**Enhanced police and social workers' knowledge on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV):** A total of 144 (45 percent female) social workers and police personnel were trained in four states in SGBV investigation, sensitization, and coordination for a survivor-centric approach. Functionality of Special Protection Units (SPUs) was enhanced as a result of these trainings. The SGBV case management system was incorporated in the SSNPS crime statistics reports in 2015.

**Increased coordination among rule of law institutions at national level following the conduct of thematic meeting on prison overcrowding.** Rule of law institutions adopted 15 resolutions to be jointly implemented for effective policy, administrative and operational strategies for controlling overcrowding in prisons.

**A 19-point resolution<sup>2</sup> on the harmonization of customary and formal justice systems was adopted** at the annual customary law forum conducted in Juba. State-level participants disseminated the resolution during workshops organised in Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal States.

### Challenges:

**Security:** Security remained a restrictive factor in all states, with marked deterioration in security in Western Equatoria State in the second half of the year negatively affecting programming. Deployment of staff remained restricted to five states; Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal.

**Limited human and material capacity of rule of law institutions** continues to impact the quality of services provided by government and civil society partners. Low technical skills and budgetary

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<sup>1</sup>Kofi Annan, Former Secretary-General of the United Nations (Annual Report on the Work of the Organization 1998)

<sup>2</sup> Traditional Leaders Resolution passed at Annual Customary Law Forum, 15 July 2015, Juba, South Sudan.

constraints of partner institutions negatively impact on their ability to address technical issues. UNDP continued to provide technical training and coaching to government and civil society partners.

**High dependency** on imports from neighbouring countries for project items and lengthy procurement processes involving international bidders delayed project implementation.

**Foreign exchange volatility** and a huge gap between the official and parallel exchange rate significantly increased the cost of doing business for UNDP. Vendors quoted the local current prices based on parallel rate conversions whilst UNDP made payments at the official/UN exchange rate.

### **Key lessons learned**

**Importance of working through CSOs/CBOs:** CSO/CBO partnerships have extended the reach of programmatic activities to beneficiaries at *payam* and *boma* levels.

**Importance of continued engagement with national counterparts:** Continued engagement with national stakeholders facilitated the convening of forums and stimulated dialogue on sensitive political, rule of law, and peace and reconciliation issues.

**Importance of collaborating with UN agencies:** The project forged partnerships with United Nations Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in conducting SGBV and community policing trainings. This collaboration reduced the cost of activity implementation and created sustainable mechanism for collaborative training.

### **Budget**

Preliminary cumulative expenditures for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015 is US\$ 7,272,767, representing a delivery of 94% of the project's planned annual budget.

## 2. Progress towards development results

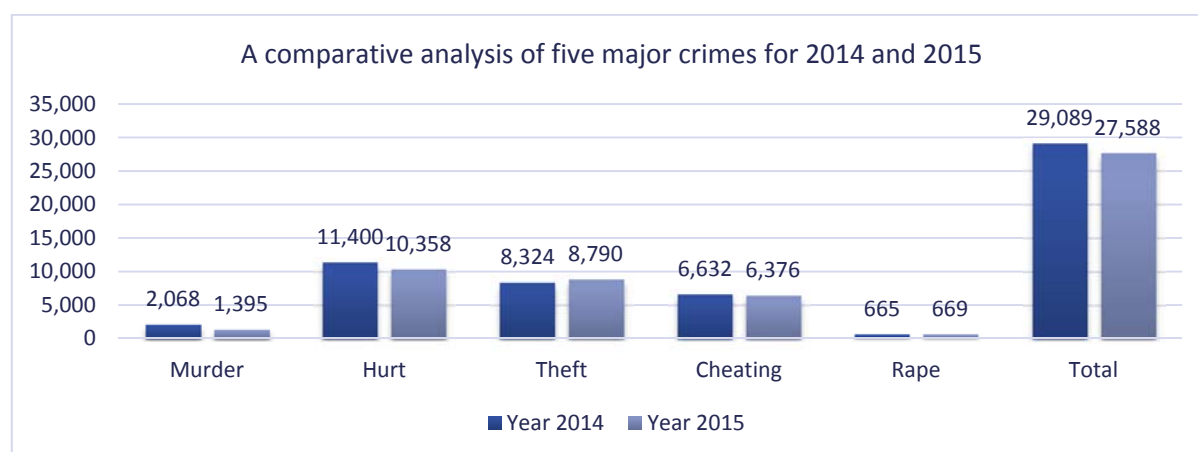
### Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) Outcome 5: Access to justice and rule of law increases

Summary of achievements based on CPAP Outcome 5 targets for 2015.

CPAP outcome target 2015	Summary of achievements for 2015	Status
Legal and regulatory framework for the provision of legal aid in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulatory framework in place; Advocates Act (2013), Legal Aid Strategy (2011) and Code of Criminal Procedure Act (2008).</li> <li>Printing of Advocates Act completed.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
Key human rights instruments CEDAW, CRC, and the Kampala Convention ratified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women and Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified on 31 October 2013.</li> <li>Bill for domestication of international crimes and accountability in South Sudan approved by Council of Ministers.</li> </ul>	<i>Partially achieved</i>
5% reduction in major crimes reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major crimes reported reduced by 5% from 29,089 in 2014 to 27,588 in 2015.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
<b>Overall status</b>		<b>Achieved</b>

#### Five percent reduction in major crimes reported

A comparative analysis of five major crimes reported for the seven stable states<sup>3</sup> revealed an overall decrease of five percent from 29,089 in 2014 to 27,588 in 2015. Crimes classified as “major” are murder, grievous hurt, theft, cheating, and rape. Murder decreased 33 percent from 2,068 to 1,395; grievous hurt nine percent from 11,400 to 10,358; and cheating four percent from 6,632 to 6,376. The remaining two major crimes increased from 2014 to 2015: theft by six percent from 8,324 to 8,790 and rape by 1 percent from 665 to 669. It is important to note that the crimes statistics are only representative of crimes that are reported to the police and do not represent the total incidences of crime in the country. Data was not available for Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile states.



Source: SSNPS Crime Statistics Report: 2014 and 2015

<sup>3</sup>Due to the on-going conflict, data for 2015 from Upper Nile, Unity, and Jonglei states was not available. The comparative analysis is done for the period from January to October for 2014 and 2015

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

*Summary of achievements based on CPAP output 5.1 targets for 2015.*

CPAP output target 2015	Summary of achievements for 2015	Status
<b>Seven states and 15 counties offering prosecutorial and legal aid services.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 counties in eight states (Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap states) offer prosecutorial services.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are provided in the eight states listed above.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
<b>15 Special Protection Units (SPUs) and community policing mechanism functional in seven counties of seven states.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twelve SPUs and 47 community policing mechanisms functional in five states.</li> </ul>	<i>Partially achieved</i>
<b>55% of vetted and screened prisons personnel deployed at national, state and county levels.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 percent of prison personnel completed the verification process at the national level as per approved policy and SOP.</li> </ul>	<i>Not achieved</i>
<b>Overall status</b>		<b>Partially achieved</b>

**CPAP output 5.2:** Increased awareness and demand for justice.

*Summary of achievements based on CPAP output 5.2 targets for 2015.*

CPAP output target 2015	Summary of achievements for 2015	Status
<b>45 men, 20 women with access to legal aid.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 161 people (67 female) received legal aid services in Central and Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
<b>10 men, 15 women survivors provided with transitional justice services to address their grievances.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No transitional justice services were provided as formal grievance mechanisms are not yet established.</li> <li>• Findings from a perception survey on truth, justice, reconciliation and healing conducted by UNDP will be used to inform the creation of transitional justice mechanisms to address grievances mandated in the Peace Agreement.</li> </ul>	<i>Not achieved</i>
<b>Overall status</b>		<b>Partially achieved</b>

**45 men, 20 women with access to legal aid**

One hundred and sixty-one people (67 female) were provided with legal assistance and legal aid services through grantee CSOs. The assistance was in the form of court representation, legal advice, mediation and follow up on cases in the courts of law and police.



## Support to credible transitional justice processes and promote rule of law

The project conducted the first ever consultative process on transitional justice in South Sudan in coordination with the South Sudan Law Society. The *Perception Survey on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Healing* survey was launched in October 2015, and dissemination of the report resulted in a significant increase in attention on the perceptions of South Sudanese in international and national news and policy discussions amongst key stakeholders.<sup>4</sup> The survey was intended to ensure local ownership in the



Launching the *Perception Survey on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Healing*, from left to right: The Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands H. E. Robert van den Dool Photo (above): Acting Undersecretary of the Ministry of Justice Hon. Filberto Mareng Mayout, (DSRSG), Mr. Eugene Owusu; Acting Secretary General of the South Sudan Law Society, Mr. Issa Muzamil; UNDP Country Director, Mr. Balázs Horváth; and Chief Technical Advisor MoJ and JoSS, Dr. Rowland Cole.

transitional justice process and promote stakeholder participation; provide credible information to support the design of victim-centered transitional justice programmes by identifying the needs and requirements of victims and their families as told by themselves; and ensure the development of transitional justice processes that are tailored to the context of South Sudan.

Discussion of the survey findings with 279 (57 female) government officials, members of the judiciary, civil society, academics and donors in six states culminated in a number of actionable recommendations; a) reconciliation process must be implemented domestically and utilise traditional reconciliation mechanisms; b) victims should be compensated in the form of development projects; c) individuals whose houses were destroyed should be compensated; d) perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses should be prosecuted; and e) there is need to support to CSOs conducting outreach on reconciliation, and establish psychosocial support centres.

### Project output 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 of achievements for 2015	Status
30 (15 female) persons with access to legal aid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 161 people (67 female) received legal assistance in CES, EES, and NGS through UNDP-funded CSOs. Sixty cases (26 female) received legal representation in the statutory courts during trial.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>

<sup>4</sup> Amongst other media, the launch and survey were featured on the Juba Telegraph (“UN support achievement of justice, reconciliation and healing” 29-10-2015); This Day (“UN, Legal Experts Report on Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Survey 30-10-2015); <http://eyeradio.org/survey-perception-truth-justice-reconciliation-healing/>; <https://www.opendemocracy.net/transformation/rebecca-tinsley/is-reconciliation-possible-in-south-sudan>; <https://unmiss.unmissions.org/Portals/unmiss/Miraya%20News/2015/November%202015/02%20November%202015-1pm.pdf>; <https://www.facebook.com/South-Sudan-Women-United-SSWU-391553324314950/>. The summary has been incorporated into the database of the SS NGO Forum (<https://paanluelwel2011.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/south-sudan-law-society-report-search-for-a-new-beginning-in-south-sudan.pdf>).

Additional 100 social workers and 100 police personnel (50% female) from five states trained in SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forty-seven (23 female) social workers and 97 (42 female) police personnel from five states were trained in SGBV</li> </ul>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
Emergency Call Center (ECC) established and operational in Wau and Juba ECC operational.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of ECC at Wau in progress.</li> <li>Juba ECC remained operational. A total of 6,385 calls were responded to by the ECC Juba, including 306 related to SGBV, 670 related to traffic violations, and 1,266 medical emergencies.</li> </ul>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
Additional 60 police personnel and 40 community members (30% female) trained in three states on community policing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>58 (22 female) community members and 80 (29 female) police personnel were trained on community policing.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
50% of eligible personnel issued with police identity cards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15% of eligible personnel issued with police identity cards</li> </ul>	<i>Partially achieved</i>
4 crime statistics reports published.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three (2014 Q4, 2015 Q1 and Q2) reports published.</li> </ul>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
25 judges trained on international law and transitional justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No judges were trained on international law and transitional justice. 72 personnel from MoJ, NPSSS and SSNPS (nine female) were trained on human rights monitoring and international criminal justice.</li> </ul>	<i>Not Achieved</i>
200 returnees complete refresher course; 30 returnees complete vocational training courses and receive toolkits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>250 returnees (89 female) received training in two batches in seven courses, including auto mechanics, carpentry, electrical work, tailoring, computer skills, masonry and welding in Wau and were provided with toolkits.</li> <li>A two-week refresher course was held for 116 (39 female) of the returnees who had completed the initial training in Wau, to solidify the skills learnt.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
<b>Overall status</b>		<b>Partially Achieved</b>

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

Forty-seven (19 female) social workers and 117 (46 female) police personnel from Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Northern Bahr el Ghazal were trained in SGBV. The trainings were carried out in collaboration with SSNPS, UNFPA, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Due to their enhanced capacity, the SPUs handled 257 cases, of which 131 were SGBV cases, and 126 related to children in conflict with the law. A total of 106 cases were referred to court, 104 were resolved through mediation with the help of the trained social workers and 47 are under investigation in the Office of the Public Attorney. Seventy-seven (29 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 by SGBV survivors.



ECC staff responds to 777 callers.

### ECC established and operational in Wau and Juba ECC operational

The ECC in Juba was operational and responded to 6,865 calls including 328 related to SGBV, 670 related to traffic violations, and 1,363 calls for medical emergencies. To improve response efficiency, the project collaborated with Juba City Council to name and install 300 street signs in Juba city.

ECC responders also apprehended perpetrators involved in criminal activities and handed them over to the concerned police divisions for further legal action. Such interventions resulted in

saving properties from being stolen and recovery of large number of stolen property. In an assessment on police performance conducted by Community Empowerment for Progress Organization<sup>5</sup>, one citizen stated *“The South Sudan police service has, for the first time, demonstrated to me that they are police for civilians’ protection not police for civilians’ mistreatment”*

Calls responded by Juba ECC by type of call and quarter						
No.	Type of Calls	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
1	Crime against body	768	579	518	577	2,442
2	Crime against property	308	453	379	411	1,551
3	Sexual and Gender Based Violence	40	137	93	58	328
4	Traffic accidents	191	237	150	126	704
5	Other crimes	69	22	39	44	174
6	Fire emergencies	33	24	12	25	94
7	Medical Emergency	273	392	341	357	1,363
8	Non-criminal/petty	9	27	19	10	65
9	Land Disputes	6	7	11	0	24
10	Other Places (specify)	58	41	8	13	120
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,755</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>6,865</b>

A technical committee comprising SSNPS, all four mobile operators, GIZ, and UNDP has developed a SSNPS-owned sustainable solution for expansion of the ECC to Wau, with potential provision for further expansion to other locations. This solution will enable SSNPS to reduce technical dependency on MTN.

### Additional 60 police personnel and 40 community members (30 percent female) from three states trained on community policing

A total of 138 (37 percent female) participants (80 police personnel and 58 community members) were trained on community policing in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal. The training exposed members of the police force and the community to community policing concepts for addressing community security problems. The training also clarified community members’ roles as members of Police Community Relations Committees (PCRCs). Pre- and post-training assessments pointed to an increased understanding and knowledge of issues covered during the trainings.

<sup>5</sup> Community Empowerment for Progress Organisation Assessment Report on South Sudan Police Service performance

### 50% of eligible personnel issued police identity cards

Sixteen percent of an estimated 38,079 police personnel were issued identity cards after a rigorous verification exercise where 23,022 (3,348 female) were verified and approved. The verification process ensures SSNP does not include alleged perpetrators of serious human rights and humanitarian law violations. This police database will also enable SSNPS to select qualified police personnel to be deployed in the Joint Integrated Police for the implementation of Peace Agreement.



Police display ID cards at SSNPS Police Identity Card Launch, 29 October 2015.

SSNPS data verification by location				
Location	Number of personnel	Male	Female	Total
GHQ	15,863	12,120	1,696	13,816
CES	4,404	2,920	627	3,547
WES	2049	598	129	727
EES	2339	515	163	678
WGS	4,030	1,391	530	1,921
NGS	2,376	2,130	203	2,333
WPS	3,928			
LKS	3,090			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,079</b>	<b>19,674</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>23,022</b>

### 4 Crime statistics reports published

Three crime statistics reports were published; fourth quarter of 2014 and the first and second quarters of 2015. UNDP continued supporting collection and compilation of monthly crime statistics in five states as UNPOL did in two.



Case management reports of Police, Justice and Prisons

Crime statistics reports helped SSNPS to understand the trends of reported crimes in South Sudan, which have informed intensified police patrols in affected areas. The preliminary crime

Total Reported Crimes by State				
State	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total
CES	8,273	8,379	8,191	24,843
WES	1,046	1,194	775	3,015
EES	1,217	1,231	1,216	3,664
WGS	1,152	1,167	1,271	3,590
NGS	1,246	1,151	1,089	3,486
WPS	2,664	2,001	2,096	6,761
LKS	1,170	1,114	812	3,096
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,768</b>	<b>16,237</b>	<b>15,450</b>	<b>48,455</b>

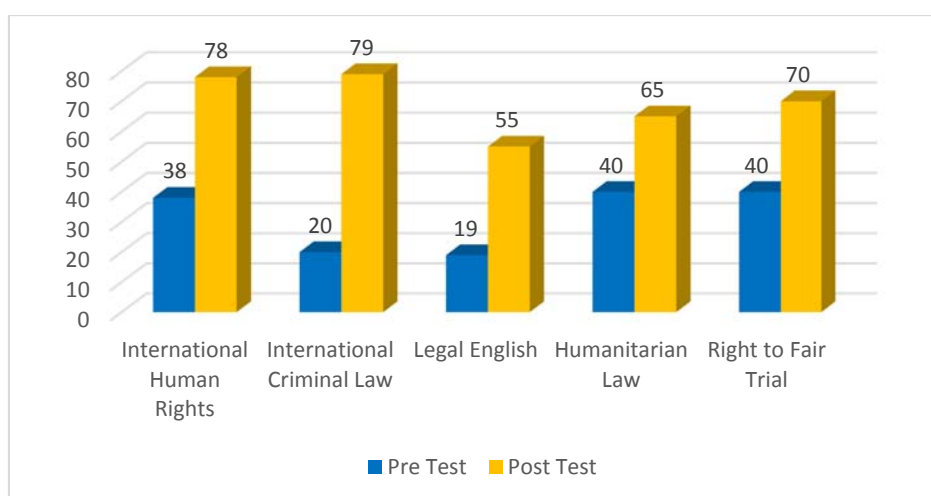
statistics<sup>6</sup> show that a total of 48,455 crimes were reported in seven states.

UNDP conducted a two-week specialized training on crime data collection, compilation and analysis for 48 (seven female) national- and state-level crime record officials at Dr. John Garang Unified Police Training Complex, Juba. Post training assessments revealed an increased understanding and knowledge using excel for collection, compilation and analysis of crime statistics. Speaking during the closing ceremony, Gen. Pieng Deng Kuol commended the crime statistics system which had evolved from a pilot initiative to an institutional practice over the last four years. He encouraged the officials to continue learning: "Training is the food for professionalism. Without training, professionalism dies. That is why, even during the crisis, we continued training. You must continue to develop your skills, and train others; or the professionalism of the police will die."

### 25 judges trained on international law and transitional justice

No trainings were held for judges in 2015. Trainings were focused on prosecutors, police and prison personnel: in partnership with UNMISS, 32 prosecutors (five female) were trained on human rights, investigations, monitoring and reporting and 40 personnel from the MoJ, NPSSS and SSNPS (eight female) were trained on international criminal justice. Post-training assessments revealed an increase in participants' knowledge in international criminal law, international human rights law, international humanitarian law, the right to a fair trial, and English legal vocabulary.

### Pre and post training assessment results – prosecutors, MoJ, NPSS and SSNPS



<sup>6</sup> Quarterly Crime Statistics Report for January to March, April to June and July to September 2015 (Q3 2015 report under publication)

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

One hundred and sixteen returnees (39 female) completed refresher courses in the vocational areas they had been trained in. A total of 250 returnees graduated in seven vocational training areas (masonry [40], electrical works [42], carpentry [42], welding [25], auto mechanics [21], tailoring [45] and computer skills [35]) and were given toolkits upon graduation. On 24 August 2015, during the graduation ceremony of 50 returnees, the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) Director reported that most of the returnees from first batch of 200 returnees were earning their livelihood with knowledge and toolkits they received.



Returnees being trained in various vocations at Don Bosco Vocational Centre, Wau, July 2015  
Photo Credit: UNDP

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

Summary of achievements against 2015 AWP targets.

Annual Output Target (2015)	Summary of achievements for 2015	Status
MoJ, JoSS, and Prisons case management system operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case management system is functional. Supported the collection of data and analysis of 3,500 cases for MoJ.</li> <li>Supported establishment of case management system at JoSS, including data collection and analysis for 1,571 cases for JoSS.</li> <li>Supported collection and compilation of monthly inmates' statistics for prisons.</li> </ul>	Partially achieved
12% of recorded cases completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>61% recorded cases at MoJ were completed.</li> <li>26% recorded cases at JoSS were completed.</li> </ul>	Achieved
60 rule of law forums conducted at state level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32 forums were conducted with 906 (291 female) participants.</li> </ul>	Partially achieved
50 outreach activities conducted at state level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>136 outreach activities including rule of law, community policing and PCRCs were conducted reaching a total of 9,228 (4,281 female) people.</li> </ul>	Achieved
1 national rule of law forum conducted and results published	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The national rule of law forum was postponed to early 2016.</li> </ul>	Not achieved
<b>Overall status</b>		<b>Partially achieved</b>

## **MoJ, JoSS and Prisons case management system operational**

### *Ministry of Justice case management system*

Case management system for the MoJ was established and is functional. UNDP provided technical support and mentoring on case management data collation, entry and analysis to MoJ staff at national level. Cumulatively in 2015, 3500 cases have been recorded in Eastern Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei, and Lakes, with a completion rate of 61%. This marks a 48% increase in disposal rate in comparison to 2014. 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.

### *Judiciary of South Sudan*

The pilot phase of the case management system for the JoSS has recorded 1,571 cases at JoSS headquarters in Juba, with a completion rate of 26%. In preparation for rolling out the case management system to judges in the states 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 was conducted in September 2015.

### *National Prison Services of South Sudan*

UNDP continued to support the NPSSS in the collection and compilation of the monthly inmates' statistics at national level and in eight states<sup>7</sup>. This support is expected to strengthen overall case management. The support to inmate statistics is assisting the prisons' administration in identifying and understanding the demands on each of its prisons and facilitating NPSSS in a deeper understanding of the challenges around enhancing inmate care. Based on the inmate statistics, UNDP facilitated targeted interventions by specialised organisations like Handicap International to extend support to mentally ill inmates in Juba.

## **60 Rule of law forums conducted at state level**

Thirty-two rule of law forums were conducted in Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states involving 906 (291 female) participants. The forums identified and prioritised arbitrary detention and prison overpopulation. In Western Bahr el Ghazal, forum members facilitated the release of 11 remanded juvenile cases whilst in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, they facilitated the release of 129 inmates who were being arbitrarily detained and/or were imprisoned because they could not pay fines or civil debts. In Eastern Equatoria, following a forum resolution to address overcrowding of Torit Central Prison, prison authorities relocated 70 prisoners (all male) from Torit to Riwoto Prison.

In Western Equatoria, noting that customary courts sometimes act illegally and outside of their jurisdiction, forum members requested the judiciary to review judgments made by customary courts to ensure that they accord with the limits prescribed in the Constitution and Local Government Act. One such review led to the release of two inmates improperly sentenced by customary courts to three year prison sentences. In Eastern Equatoria, the forum passed a resolution calling on the Council of Traditional Authorities to work towards increasing the number of women chiefs and women represented in customary courts. As a result, the number of women sitting on customary/traditional courts in Torit increased from two to 15.

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<sup>7</sup> Inmates' statistics for three states Upper Nile and Unity could not be collected due to security situation. For the month of June, NGS could not provide data

## 50 outreach activities conducted at state level

### *Rule of law outreach activities*

Twenty -six rule of law community outreach activities were conducted in Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. A total of 1,526 people (920 female)



*Rule of law community outreach activity, Wau County, August 2015*  
Photo Credit: UNDP South Sudan

participated in these outreach activities, which focused on increasing awareness on forced and early marriages, police and court processes, the right to bail, human rights, child rights, women’s rights, and SGBV. In Eastern Equatoria, the outreach activities were instrumental in ensuring; an increase in women’s representation in courts, community policing in Nimule Town, identification of focal points to receive and assist with reporting SGBV complaints, and protection of incarcerated women and children.

### *Police Community Relationship Committee (PCRC) meetings*

Seventy-two PCRC meetings were conducted in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states at county, payam, and community levels. The meetings contributed to improved relationships, cooperation and trust between the communities and the police and facilitated accessibility and accountability of police to the community. In Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal, the PCRCs established joint night patrols to address the increase in crimes. In Central Equatoria, 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.

PCRC meetings organized and composition of participants				
States	PCRC Meetings	Male	Female	Total
CES	12	225	61	286
EES	15	385	255	640
WGS	27	691	369	1,060
NGS	8	149	48	197
WES	10	253	74	327
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>2,510</b>

### *Community policing outreach activities*

Thirty-seven community policing outreach activities were conducted in five states at county, payam, and community levels. These outreach activities increase awareness on the laws of South Sudan, especially with respect to issues of forced and early marriage, police and court processes, human rights, women’s rights, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), and community security, as well as serve to increase community demand for justice.



**Table 8: Community policing outreach activities and composition of participants**

States	Outreach Activities	Male	Female	Total
EES	18	910	813	1,723
WGS	13	1,649	1,657	3,306
NGS	2	22	37	59
WES	4	57	47	104
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>5,192</b>

**Project output 3: Ascertainment of customary law through continuous research.**

*Summary of achievements against 2015 AWP targets.*

Annual Output Target (2015)	Summary of achievements for 2015	Status
Customary laws of five communities documented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ascertainment studies for six communities and reports for 10 communities completed.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
1 additional national traditional leaders forum conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual customary law forum conducted in Juba for 45 (15 female) traditional leaders.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
70 traditional leaders (25% female) trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>194 traditional leaders (23 female) trained on women’s rights, gender justice, and the bill of rights were conducted.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
<b>Overall status</b>		<b>Achieved</b>

**Customary laws of five communities documented**

Customary laws of six communities were ascertained, bringing the total number of ascertained communities to 26. Reports for 10 of these communities were completed and await printing. 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 were written. An analysis of ascertainment studies<sup>8</sup> and their harmonization with formal justice system and human rights norms was also conducted.

Judges in two counties and four traditional leaders in customary courts in Eastern Equatoria report that they are using copies of the ascertainment studies that have been disseminated as a reference tool.

**One additional national traditional leaders’ forum conducted**

One national traditional leaders’ forum was conducted in Juba in collaboration with the Local Government Board. The forum brought together 45 (15 female) traditional leaders from across South Sudan. It resulted in a 19-point resolution that called for the amendment of the Local Government Act and Judiciary Act, increased use of customary dispute resolution mechanisms, and sharing of the perception survey on transitional justice findings. The



<sup>8</sup> <http://www.ss.undp.org/content/dam/southsudan/library/Rule%20of%20Law/Ascertainment%20Review%20Discussion%20Paper%20-%20FINAL.pdf>

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, assist with the disarmament of civilians, and revise traditional dispute resolution mechanisms. Participants also recommended that traditional leaders fully engage to the implementation and public education initiatives (particularly at the grassroots level) on the peace agreement. The resolutions were also distributed to 124 (19 female) traditional leaders in Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states.

### 70 traditional leaders (25% female) trained

One hundred and forty-eight traditional leaders (15% female) were trained in human rights, gender justice, and the competencies of

*Hon. Nekodemo Arou Man reading final resolution of the Traditional Leaders Annual Customary Law Forum, Juba, 14-15 July 2015.*

*Photo Credit: UNDP South Sudan*

the customary courts in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and law enforcement agencies in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. In Western Equatoria, there was a significant improvement in customary courts handling more civil cases than criminal cases, as required by the law and respect for women's rights. Eastern Equatoria set aside one day per week exclusively for cases affecting women. In Morobo, Central Equatoria, a woman was appointed to sit in the customary law court to advice on cases involving women.

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

*Summary of achievements against 2015 AWP targets.*

Annual Output Target (2015)	Summary of achievements for 2015	Status
Alternative detentions mechanism agreed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mechanisms not agreed on. 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.</li> </ul>	<i>Partially achieved</i>
3 prison renovations completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovation of Juba, Wau, and Yei prisons was completed</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
50 inmates provided with vocational training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training has not commenced. Vocational training workshop tools, machinery and selection of trainers under procurement.</li> <li>Renovation of vocational training workshop at Juba Central Prison ongoing.</li> </ul>	<i>Partially achieved</i>
100% prison personnel registered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The national Joint Registration Committee was reactivated, and 5% prison personnel verified as per approved policy and SOP.</li> </ul>	<i>Not achieved</i>
2 additional SPUs renovated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovation of Wau, Awiel, and Rumbek SPUs completed.</li> </ul>	<i>Achieved</i>
<b>Overall status</b>		<b>Partially achieved</b>

### Alternative detentions mechanism agreed

No alternative detention mechanisms agreed on. UNDP supported NPSSS to organize a thematic meeting of rule of law institutions, attended by representatives from JoSS, SSNPS, Ministry of Interior (MoI), and MoJ. Participants discussed strategies for controlling overcrowding in prisons, including alternatives to detention. 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 the rule of law institutions to implement the resolutions passed at the thematic meeting.

### **3 prison renovations completed**

Three prisons were renovated:

1. Juba Central Prison: Renovation of toilet and shower rooms, and laying drainage lines
2. Yei prison: Construction of a septic tank and a borehole drilling
3. Wau Central Prison: Construction of septic tank and renovation of inmates' toilet

### **50 inmates provided with vocational training**

Vocational training of inmates has not commenced. UNDP completed renovation of the Juba Central Prison vocational training workshop. UNDP also supported the formation of a technical committee comprising representatives from the NPSSS Directorate of Vocational Training, Central Equatoria Ministry of Education, and UNDP/IGAD automotive engineer. Technical committee identified eight vocational courses: carpentry, electrical works, masonry, tailoring, auto mechanics, tailoring, hair dressing, and agriculture. The technical committee selected 13 instructors and two supervisors for the eight courses.

### **100% prison personnel registered**

The project, in collaboration with UNPOL and the UNDP/IGAD ICT specialist, supported NPSSS in the prison personnel registration, verification and identification process as per approved policy and SOP. The data verification process ensures NPSSS does not include alleged perpetrators of serious human rights and humanitarian law violations. In 2015, National Joint Registration Committee commenced verification of prison personnel registered in the database and on pay lists at headquarters. A total of 849 (136 female) prison personnel completed data verification process, and NPSSS is now ready to issue the prison personnel ID cards.

### **Two additional SPUs renovated**

Renovation of the SPUs in Wau, Aweil, and Rumbek was completed. The SPUs are now fully operational and provide a client-friendly SPU environment and improved SSNPS operational capacity to provide services to vulnerable groups and women.

1. Mukhtar Police Division, Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal: Renovation of SPU building
2. Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal: Renovation of SPU building
3. Rumbek, Lakes: Renovation of SPU building and installation of solar system

### 3. Gender Development Results

Gender results	Evidence
<p><b>Gender result 1:</b> The number of women appointed to customary/traditional courts in Torit increased from two to 15; and one woman was appointed to adjudicate on the customary court in Central Equatoria.</p>	<p><b>Evidence 1:</b> Minutes of rule of law forums</p>
<p><b>Gender result 2:</b> SGBV police desks established in hospitals in Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal states to help SGBV survivors with Police Form 8, which is a medico-legal requirement in case survivor wishes to avail legal remedy.</p>	<p><b>Evidence 2:</b> Police desks in Torit and Wau hospitals</p>
<p><b>Gender result 3:</b> Sixty-seven women received legal aid services in Central and Eastern Equatoria, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states with support from the Centre of Justice, Democracy and Foundation for Human Rights Initiative. Twenty-five of them were represented in court.</p>	<p><b>Evidence 3:</b> Case management records from the CSOs providing legal aid</p>

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

### i. Targeting

Target groups	Needs addressed	Evidence
Women	Legal representation: 67 women received legal aid services in Central and Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states. Twenty-five women's cases were represented in court.	CSO legal aid case management records
	Protection from SGBV: SPUs handled 131 SGBV related cases involving women.	SPU reports
	Participation in public/civic/national discourse: A total of 222 women in Eastern and Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal received information about the peace process and agreement in South Sudan and were able to articulate how they could contribute towards the implementation of an agreement, as well as to a broader culture of peace.	Rule of law forum minutes Outreach reports
Youth	Juvenile delinquency: SPUs handled 126 cases of children in conflict with the law. Seventy-seven (29 female) missing children were reunited with their families.	SPU reports.
	Protection from crime: 1,354 (626 female) schoolchildren were reached through police community outreach activities and developed their knowledge with respect to crime awareness, prevention, reporting and police services.	Police community outreach reports.
	Protection from SGBV: A total of 1,400 secondary school students were provided with information by CSOs about SGBV and the laws governing SGBV in South Sudan.	CSO reports

### ii. Sustainability

Results achieved	Sustainability
1. Databases of police personnel 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).
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 for severe cases through coordination of UNDP staff beyond grant contracts.

### iii. 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 63%.

2. Trained 44 (10 female) CSOs, who provided legal aid services to 157 people (67 female) in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal.	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.
4. NPSSS prisons officers trained to manage personnel registration database.	NPSSS	Personnel registration database functional and under management of NPSSS staff.
5. A total of 47 (23 female) social workers and 97 (42 female) police personnel trained on SGBV in Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal.	SSNPS Ministry of Social Development	Social workers and police personnel in position provided gender sensitive services to 131 survivors of SGBV.
6. Trained 58 (22 female) community members and 80 (29 female) police personnel on community policing.	SSNPS	SSNPS and members of the community worked together as partners and set up PCRCs, joint patrols and information networks resulting in apprehension of criminals.
7. Seventy-two personnel from MoJ, NPSSS and SSNPS (nine female) trained on human rights monitoring and international criminal justice.	MoJ NPSSS SSNPS	Post-training assessment revealed an increase in participants'
8. SSNPS collecting and compiling monthly and quarterly crime statistics	SSNPS	Monthly and Quarterly Crime Statistics Reports Report
9. NPSSS collecting and compiling monthly and yearly inmates statistics	NPSSS	Monthly and Yearly Inmates Statistics Report

#### iv. South to South and Triangular Cooperation

Country	Type of cooperation
1. Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia	Two Civil Service Support Officers twinned with South Sudanese counterparts in contributed to CPAP output 1.2: Government of the Republic of South Sudan civil service management and operational capacity strengthened.

## 5. Partnerships

- UNMISS: The project coordinated 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 and deliver SGBV and psycho-social trainings for SSNPS personnel and social workers.
- UNFPA: The project coordinated with UNFPA to deliver outreach activities on access to justice to women at hospitals in NGS.
- IGAD: The project engaged IGAD CSSOs to provide technical assistance in the establishment of inmates' and crime statistics databases, and 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, as well as to host a conference on transitional justice.
- 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 and Knowledge Management

The project mid-term evaluation was carried out by two external consultants, one international, one national. The final evaluation is available online. Key recommendations and UNDP’s management response are found below.

Evaluation details	Recommendations	What were the most useful findings and how were the lessons learned used by the project?
<p><b>Evaluation A</b> An external mid-term evaluation of project progress was conducted.</p>	<p>Recommendation A1: To allow local needs and priorities to play a role in the formulation and implementation of AWP, the project should leave proper room and time to allow the Law Enforcement Advisers and Rule of Law Officers to consult with their counterparts and provide input to the AWP. UNDP could equally influence the top level leadership of the RoL institutions to consider introducing flexible and consultative approaches to capture their own institutions’ needs at the local levels.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommendation A2: The project team should develop a theory of change (ToC) to provide a clear results chain to all stakeholders. Such a ToC should answer the question of how the activities contribute to outputs and outcomes in each project area and how different project areas contribute to the short-, intermediate- and long-term results of the overall project.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommendation A3: To improve project monitoring and reporting and highlight project successes, the project should consider recruiting an M&amp;E and reporting specialist on the premise that this will not duplicate the work of the Project Specialist. Following a result-based reporting structure, the period reports should highlight how the activities and outputs in each project area contribute to the outcomes of the justice sector chain. In addition, challenges and lessons learned in implementation should be captured and followed up on in a timely fashion. The actions taken to resolve these challenges should be well documented.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AWP and strategic planning documents to be shared with all project staff for inputs, internal consultations, and deliberations with local government partners.</li> <li>2. Project management to involve all project staff in annual work plan and project strategy development sessions.</li> <li>3. Project Board to be updated on strategic planning processes and consulted in advance of Project Board meetings to provide thorough feedback from partner institutions.</li> </ol> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project to develop a full theory of change section based on the plan and vision put forward in the original project document, contextualised to the current political situation.</li> <li>2. UNDP South Sudan to ensure there is a clearly articulated theory of change in the project document for the next project cycle.</li> <li>3. The project to ensure M&amp;E findings are referenced in all planning exercises.</li> </ol> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project to recruit an M&amp;E and Reporting Officer.</li> <li>2. The project to ensure a robust M&amp;E plan is developed and maintained to track implementation, challenges and lessons learned.</li> <li>3. The project to ensure M&amp;E findings are referenced in all planning exercises.</li> </ol>



The project was monitored in line with the UNDP Programme and Operation Policies and Procedures (POPP) as outlined in the UNDP User Guide. A quality assessment was recorded in ATLAS quality management page whilst risks, issues, and monitoring logs were activated and updated in ATLAS. M&E activities were guided by the project’s M&E plan. The project prepared and shared monthly and bi-weekly progress reports with donors. At state level, co-located Rule of Law Officers and Law Enforcement Advisors continuously engaged with their subnational counterparts in monitoring activities of implementing partners.

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

Through continuous engagement with all stakeholders, the project convened the second Project Board Meeting on October 1, 2015. The meeting was attended by the MoJ, JoSS, SSNPS, NPSSS, CSOs and the governments of Netherlands, Department for International Development (DFID) and Japan.

## Knowledge Management

Knowledge products produced during the year:	
Title, author	Date
Q4 2014 Crime Statistics Report, South Sudan National Police Service.	March 2015
Q1 2015 Crime Statistics Report, South Sudan National Police Service.	July 2015
Q2 2015 Crime Statistics Report, South Sudan National Police Service.	September 2015
Ministry of Justice 2014 Case Management Statistics Report, UNDP.	October 2015
Ascertainment of Customary Laws, Addendum to Volume 3, UNDP.	January 2015
2014 Inmates Statistics	December 2015
Discussion Paper – Ascertainment of Customary Laws in South Sudan <a href="http://www.ss.undp.org/content/dam/southsudan/library/Rule%20of%20Law/Ascertainment%20Review%20Discussion%20Paper%20-%20FINAL.pdf">http://www.ss.undp.org/content/dam/southsudan/library/Rule%20of%20Law/Ascertainment%20Review%20Discussion%20Paper%20-%20FINAL.pdf</a>	September 2015
Search for a New Beginning: Perceptions on Truth, Justice, Reconciliation and Healing in South Sudan	October 2015
<a href="http://www.ss.undp.org/content/south_sudan/en/home/library/south-sudan--other-reports/-search-for-a-new-beginning--perceptions-of-truth--justice--reco/">http://www.ss.undp.org/content/south_sudan/en/home/library/south-sudan--other-reports/-search-for-a-new-beginning--perceptions-of-truth--justice--reco/</a>	

## 7. Challenges/Issues

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**Security:** Security remained a restrictive factor in all states of operation, with marked deterioration in security in Western Equatoria State in the latter half of the year affecting programming in that region. Some activities have been cancelled as a result of specific security incidents and staff scaled down on routine mentoring and advisory work. Nationwide, deployment of staff remained restricted to five states due to security reasons: Central Equatoria, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal. The project will continue to engage CSO/CBO partners to increase the geographic scope of activities.

**Limited human and material capacity of rule of law institutions** continues to impact the quality of services provided by government and civil society partners. Low levels of skills amongst partners and budgetary constraints of partner institutions impact the extent to which partners are able to address technical issues. The project works closely with UNMISS to provide technical support and on the job mentoring to police and prisons personnel and has provided equipment for use by police and prisons services.

**High dependency** on imports from neighbouring countries for project items and lengthy procurement processes delayed project implementation.

**Foreign exchange fluctuations:** South Sudan experienced dual currency exchange rates during 2015. While the official exchange rate remained constant, the unofficial exchange rate fluctuated greatly, causing challenges in implementation of programming planned in South Sudan Pounds. This severely impacted the project's attempts to ensure value for money as vendors quoted at prevailing market prices, while UNDP issues payments in accordance with the official exchange rate.

## 8. Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

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**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.

**Importance of continued engagement with national counterparts:** Continued engagement with national stakeholders facilitated the convening of forums and stimulated dialogue on sensitive political, rule of law, and peace and reconciliation issues, such as transitional justice, the compromise peace agreement, SGBV and other protection issues.

**Importance of collaborating with UN agencies:** Restriction of UNMISS mandate forced the project to look for alternative partnership with other UN agencies working in the same area. In this regard the project forged partnerships with UNFPA and UNICEF in conducting SGBV and community policing trainings. This collaboration reduced the cost of activity implementation and created sustainable mechanisms for collaborative training. The project also forged a partnership with UNPOL for technical support to further prison personnel registration and issuance of identity card process. This was on hold after UNMISS CAS support to Prisons was restricted due to changed mandate.

## 9. Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Inadequate and short-term funding hampering capacity to respond to increased demand from rule of law institutions.	Donor outreach has been initiated to mobilise resources for emerging needs.
Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in the states, could hamper effective project implementation.	The project has worked with government counterparts to identify priority infrastructure and provide refurbishment and renovation in order to render counterparts better able to carry out their mandates without infrastructural hindrance.
Difficulty in coordinating the large number of participating government organizations slows down effective project implementation.	The project fostered close relationships with its government counterparts through co-located advisers. This proximity and trust allows for better engagement and cooperation with rule of law institutions. The project board, which is co-chaired by the MoJ and Mol, also provides a formal coordination mechanism for rule of law institutions. The rule of law forums serve as a platform for coordination and information sharing at the state-level.
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 on rule of law and access to justice.
Continued political polarization and uncertainty around the peace agreement undermining donor commitments in the rule of law sector.	The project continues to provide donors with relevant information regarding the operating environment.
Recurrent tribal clashes/ confrontation in some states could significantly slow project implementation.	Ensured adherence and timely updates to the conflict sensitivity analysis in project implementation. In addition, the project continued working with CSOs/CBOs in conflict affected states.
Environmental factors (i.e. inaccessible roads to some project locations) could affect project implementation.	The project collaborated with UNMISS and the Logistics cluster to gain access through problematic areas.

## 10. Financial Summary

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget (US\$) (Jan - Dec 2015)	Cumulative Expenditures	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
<b>Output 1: Increased access to justice to citizens of South Sudan with special focus on vulnerable groups and women</b>				
<b>Key Result Area 1.1</b>	Support to CBOs at National and State levels to provide legal services	199,948	199,314	100%
<b>Key Result Area 1.2</b>	Support to MoJ to provide legal aid and quality services	16,517	15,976	97%
<b>Key Result Area 1.3</b>	Emergency Support to Women and Vulnerable Groups in Conflict Prone Areas	1,060,587	985,044	93%
<b>Key Result Area 1.4</b>	Building institutional commitment for credible transitional justice processes and promote the rule of law	525,487	518,146	99%
<b>Output 1 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,802,539</b>	<b>1,718,481</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>Output 2: Reduction of Case Backlog and addressing prolonged and arbitrary detention at state level</b>				
<b>Key Result 2.1</b>	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	1,284,725	1,360,253	106%
<b>Key Result Area 2.2</b>	Establish National Rule of Law Forum to enhance coordination between RoL institutions	186,731	169,438	91%
<b>Output 2 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,471,456.00</b>	<b>1,529,691</b>	<b>104%</b>
<b>Output 3: Traditional and Formal Justice Sector harmonized</b>				
<b>Key Result Area 3.1</b>	Ascertainment of Customary Law through continuous research	324,576.00	262,564	81%
<b>Key Result Area 3.2</b>	Regulation of Traditional Courts through the review of relevant law for the harmonization of traditional and formal justice systems	46,447.00	46,420	100%
<b>Output 3 Sub-total</b>		<b>371,023.00</b>	<b>308,984</b>	<b>75%</b>

<b>Output 4: Capacity of Police, Prisons, Ministry of Justice and Judiciary strengthened</b>				
<b>Key Result Area 4.1</b>	Support to alternative dispute mechanisms and detention	5,050	2,667	53%
<b>Key Result Area 4.2</b>	Provide crosscutting training on specific issues to GRSS on human rights awareness and application in the administration of justice	1,082,983	1,157,600	107%
<b>Key Result Area 4.3</b>	Support to construction/renovation of learning and rule of law institutions	592,385	431,028	73%
<b>Key Result Area 4.4</b>	Support to Access to Justice and Rule of Law Project properly managed	2,423,022	2,124,315	88%
<b>Output 4 Sub-total</b>		<b>4,103,440</b>	<b>3,715,611</b>	<b>91%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>7,748,458</b>	<b>7,272,767</b>	<b>94%</b>