

2022 Annual Report



Support to Access to Justice, Security and Human Rights Strengthening Programme in South Sudan



Kingdom of the Netherlands



From
the People of Japan



UNITED NATIONS
MULTI-PARTNER
TRUST FUND

Reconciliation Stabilization Resilience



Cover Image: A lady from the local community in Rumbek East County providing her views during the nationwide public consultations on the design of the Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing in June 2022. // Image @ UNDP

Project Summary

Country: South Sudan

Project Duration: April 2021 to March 2025

Total Program budget: USD38,919,057

Donor	Budget in USD	Cumulative Expenditures
Netherlands	3,994,883	3,513,464
PBF	1,670,709	1,316,785
UNDP	2,682,755	2,682,228
JAPAN	106,000	105,964
MPTF South Sudan (RSRTF)	1,320,688	1,211,992
European Union	918,081	624,240
FCDO (United Kingdom)	135,140	130,517
United Kingdom	32,069	31,248
TOTAL	10,860,324	9,616,437

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Responsible Parties

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; Ministry of Interior; Judiciary of South Sudan; South Sudan National Police Service,; National Prisons Service of South Sudan; Law Review Commission; South Sudan Human Rights Commission; Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare; collaborating UN Agencies, and Civil Society Organizations.



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Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
ECC	Emergency Call Centre
IIDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
JoSS	Judiciary of South Sudan
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
NPSSS	National Prisons Services of South Sudan
PCRC	Police Community Relations Committee
R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan
R-TGoNU	Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SPU	Special Protection Units
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UN Women	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
VSG	Victim Support Group
VTC	Vocational Training Centre



Image © UNDP // Julie Pudlowski

1.0

Executive Summary

The UNDP Access to Justice, Security and Human Rights Strengthening Programme (the Programme) is the primary vehicle for the implementation of comprehensive and integrated access to justice, security and human rights initiatives in South Sudan. Operating using the direct implementation modality through UNDP, the Programme combines justice, security and human rights expertise, knowledge, and programming capacities within the framework for enabling peaceful, just and inclusive societies in which no one is left behind.

2022 marked the third year of implementing Phase III for UNDP's rule of law and access to justice programming which launched in 2020. The Programme provided tailored justice, security, and human rights support to six States and one Administrative Area, while redoubling its civic engagement efforts on constitution making and transitional justice. The support provided in Counties most affected by past conflict and with ongoing communal violence helped tackle accountability, address the drivers of fragility, and contribute to resilience building.

Throughout its implementation, the Programme worked closely with partners from the National and State Governments and civil society, ensuring national ownership and the need for sustainability of results. Similarly, coordination with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), UN Women, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), often through joint projects, helped to achieve the Programme's objectives.

The Programme contributes to the realization of Outcome 1 of the UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF 2019- 2022) on strengthening peace infrastructure and accountable governance. It supports the achievement of UNDP's promises in the Strategic Plan (2022-2025) and Country Programme Document (2019-2022) by addressing the country's evolving justice and security needs. A balance of support to national institutions to deliver people-centered justice and security, empowerment of citizens to exercise their rights, as well as targeted constitution-making, transitional justice, and judicial and security sector reforms, combined to reinforce each other.

As a result, UNDP remained a reliable partner of the national and sub national levels of government and of nonstate actors during 2022 continuing its long-term and consistent support. The interventions in relation to transitional justice, and judicial and security sector reforms, were relevant and promoted a strengthened legal and governance system, contributing towards peace and political advancement in South Sudan. With strong support for downstream engagement at the State and County levels, the Programme supported community resilience since multiple crises affect human security. Equally, it helps with reestablishing justice services at State level and encouraging a culture of lawfulness and peaceful coexistence among people through positive results in community security, access to justice, women's legal empowerment, and revamping of customary and alternative dispute resolution approaches.

Main achievements



A Constitution Making Process Act, 2022 was enacted. It starts a new process to replace the country's *Transitional Constitution, 2011*, setting out a clear roadmap and appropriate institutional arrangements.



The Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing Bill, and the Compensation and Reparations Authority Bill 2022 are drafted. Countrywide consultations and comparative lessons from The Gambia and South Africa informed the content of the Bills.



A Community Policing Directorate was established, and 44 community policing platforms are now led by women, youth, and internally displaced persons as part of the Police reforms. These efforts are anchored in the reform-oriented Community Policing Policy, 2021.



The Judicial Reform Committee is functional and supported by a well-staffed and equipped secretariat. The Committee is set to accelerate its work on defining a transformational justice reform agenda and has adopted a consultative process towards this in 2023.



6,128 and 5,867

vulnerable people gained access to justice and legal services respectively. Through five Mobile Courts, six Police Special Protection Units, release of pretrial detainees and legal aid schemes, women, SGBV survivors, IDPs and PLHIV/Aids pursued legal claims and received justice.



7,371,743

people in communities were reached with critical messages on the law, human rights, crime prevention, as well as the constitution making and transitional justice processes, creating a movement of empowered people who can demand justice and accountability, and participate in peacebuilding.



839

inmates benefitted from prison based vocational skills.

The beneficiaries underwent rehabilitation and are well positioned upon release from prison to successfully pursue livelihoods and reintegrate into society without reoffending.



1,092

victims were sensitized, provided with psychosocial support, and organized into 47 Victim Support Groups. They are prepared and have expressed willingness to participate in the truth, reconciliation, and healing process, and to pursue compensation and reparations.



~\$3.9m

Approximately US\$3.6 million was mobilized for the Access to Justice, Security and Human Rights Strengthening Programme, enabling UNDP to expand its programming by one more State – Warrap State.



Image © UNDP // Brian Sokol

Challenges

- **Inadequate leadership appetite for change:** There has been reluctance amongst members of the Judiciary to embrace new or innovative solutions. In the GBV Court, the development of a case management system and sentencing guidelines was suspended until the Judiciary learned from comparative experiences in the region. Although implementation is back on track, decisions made to start the activities took months and delayed progress.
- **Imposition of the death penalty:** A Mobile Court judge applied the death penalty in two cases in Malakal, despite knowing UNDP's requirement to advance human rights standards and principles. Follow up meetings were held with the Judiciary to reiterate the need to comply with human rights and to advocate for mitigation measures in both cases, via the appeals process, for the two people who were convicted. Until then, support to the Mobile Courts has been suspended and this will reduce the number of people who will receive justice in 2023.
- **Increase in youth led crimes:** Insecurity arising from organized informal crime was a restrictive factor that prevented UNDP from implementing the Programme in some locations and equally strained the justice system. Young people between the age of 10 and 21, rampantly using alcohol and drugs, make up the groups of youth such as *Toronto Boys* in Juba and *Munyominji* in Torit. Programme activities aimed at promoting local security through community policing will have limited impact unless a comprehensive approach including prevention, intervention and reduction strategies is adopted to address the underlying drivers of youth violence and crime.

- **Untimely payment of wages and arrears:** The Government's inability to pay salaries for civil servants continues to have a profound impact on the morale of justice workers. Staff absenteeism among justice actors remains a daily reality leading to poor delivery of services, dissatisfaction among users of the system, and delays in Programme implementation.

Lesson Learned

- **The R-ARCSS, specifically the provisions on constitution making, judicial reforms and transitional justice measures, ought to be implemented also through cross border activities otherwise South Sudanese refugees living in neighboring countries may not be able to participate in and benefit from them.** South Sudan should collaborate more closely with neighboring countries to help achieve economies of scale and to pool existing resources, as the inclusion of refugee and diaspora voices in key reforms is costly. South Sudan can benefit in this regard from solid regional cooperation which is yet to be operationalized.
- **Rule of Law initiatives should be more strongly embedded and should be part and parcel of area-based programmes such as those offered by the Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience Trust Fund (RSRTF).** This is also an important vehicle for operationalizing the area based triple nexus approach, which is equally crucial to consolidating Rule of Law gains, especially in locations where there is forced displacement that requires addressing immediate needs, and to achieving longer term objectives on access to justice and community security.
- **Government goodwill and commitment are essential for achieving the Programme objectives.** The Government approved the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to establish the transitional justice mechanisms and to start the permanent constitution making and judicial reforms, which are all political processes. Successful capacity building measures should continuously be accompanied by UNDP's advocacy efforts, the use of the SRSR's good offices and collective engagement of the UN, African Union and IGAD to cultivate political goodwill and sustain momentum, as these activities will always require more than technical support.



Budget

US\$10,860,324

The annual available program budget was US\$10,860,324.

The cumulative expenditure in 2022 was US\$9,616,437 translating into 89% delivery.



Community engagement with police to improve access to justice // Image © UNDP // Albert Gonzalez Farran

State Profile

Central Equatoria State

Central Equatoria State is made up of Kajo-Keji, Lainya, Morobo, Yei, Terekeka, and Juba Counties. The State shares borders with Eastern Equatoria and Western Equatoria States, also with Lakes State and Jonglei State to its North, and with Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to its South.



Notwithstanding the general stability prevailing in the national capital of Juba, interstate and intrastate communal violence persists, most prevalent in Morobo, Yei, and Kajo-Keji Counties. This overall sense of stability drives population movement towards Juba, although roads leading to and from the capital suffer from sporadic ambushes.

Juba houses the bulk of the nation's statutory judicial infrastructure. However, the various communities living in the State struggle to access justice through the Rule of Law bodies that do not fully operate effectively and without adequate consideration for the most

vulnerable members of society, including women and girls.[†] Arbitrary arrests, corruption, and slow judicial processes have led to dire prison overcrowding – Juba National Prison alone is overcrowded at 476% over capacity, holding 2,381 (97 female) inmates with the original capacity being 500 (50 female) inmates

Against these institutional challenges, UNDP continues to support and bring these actors together. Through nine Rule of Law forums, internal coordination for case management and referral pathways have been clarified, centrally relating to SGBV and juvenile cases.

Key results:

+3 PCRCs

Three new PCRCs established to make a total **10 PCRCs** in the state, providing a platform for meaningful participation by **355 (67 female)** community members in community security-related decision-making, including IDPs, youth, and women

654

654 (154 female) Rule of Law actors trained and equipped with strengthened skills in, amongst others, conducting gender-sensitive and child investigations, application of human rights, gender equality, and community policing

1,103

1,103 (711 female) SGBV survivors have accessed justice through various formal and informal response and redress support mechanisms including transitional justice

2,619

2,619 (1045 female) received legal aid services in the form of legal representation, legal advice, and psychosocial support

917

(201 female) trainees benefitted from the in-prison vocational training at Juba National Prison including **787 (137 female)** inmates and **130 (64 female)** prison personnel respectively

~802,162

Approximately **802,162 (221,162 female)** benefitted from awareness-raising programmes on law, legal rights and redress mechanisms, including campaigns on transitional justice

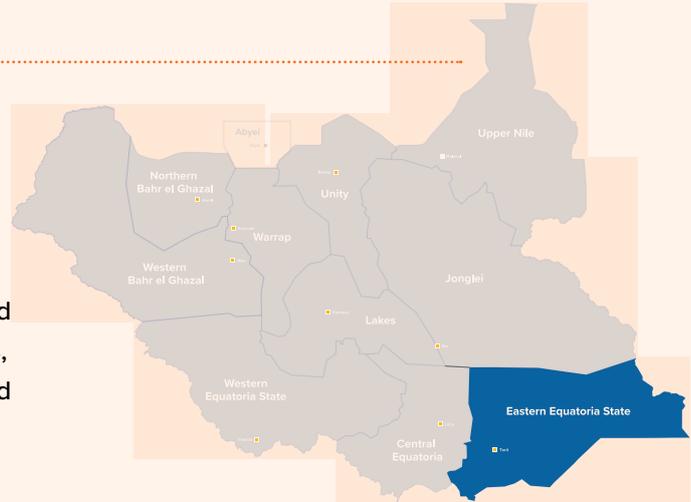
[†]This leads to heavy reliance on customary means of dispute resolution. UNDP, Manual for Traditional Authorities on Customary Law in South Sudan (2013) 21.

State Profile

Eastern Equatoria State

Eastern Equatoria State comprises eight Counties. With over 22 tribes, its population is estimated at 1,649,099, with a gender breakdown of 48% male and 52% female. About 56% of the population is under 18, and 22% is under the age of five years. It is positioned in the south-east of South Sudan, bordering Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda and shares internal borders with Jonglei, Central Equatoria States and Greater Pibor Administrative Area. The Rule of Law structures and environment are characterized by human rights violations, weak enforcement of laws, poor policing, and slow court proceedings contributing to prisons and police cell congestion and leading to big gaps within the justice system.

The justice institutions have been unable to ensure access to justice due to limited capacities. For example, there are two High Court and five County Court Judges serving the State; the number of police officials is around 1,000, and the number of inmates serving in Torit prison is estimated at 300 for



a prison capacity of 150. There is low awareness at the community level on legal processes, rights and responsibilities. The unprofessional conduct of law enforcement officers in dealing with victims' cases have resulted in many cases not being referred to appropriate quarters for just conclusions.

Consequently, UNDP's Access to Justice supports Rule of Law actors at the State level, including Payams and Bomas, by offering solutions through promoting peace and strengthening Rule of Law institutions to expand access to justice as a long-term investment in people of the State.

Key results:

13 PCRCs

established in conflict hotspots of Torit and Magwi Counties with 226 members (122 females) trained, 60% of them being women and youth-led; 38 PCRCs operationalized with 2823 members convened (1881 females) for 70 PCRC meetings with 15 sustainable security plans and locally owned community policing approaches developed for long-term use

30

traditional leaders' professional capacities strengthened, with 70% improvement in judgements delivered which resolved key justice challenges contributing to better service delivery and increased community confidence in the traditional justice system

2,885

vulnerable people (1912 females) benefitted from in-person community outreaches and were made aware of their legal rights and redress mechanisms which boosted females confidence in the justice system by 85% through numbers of cases reported and tracked at the Police SPU

75 police officers

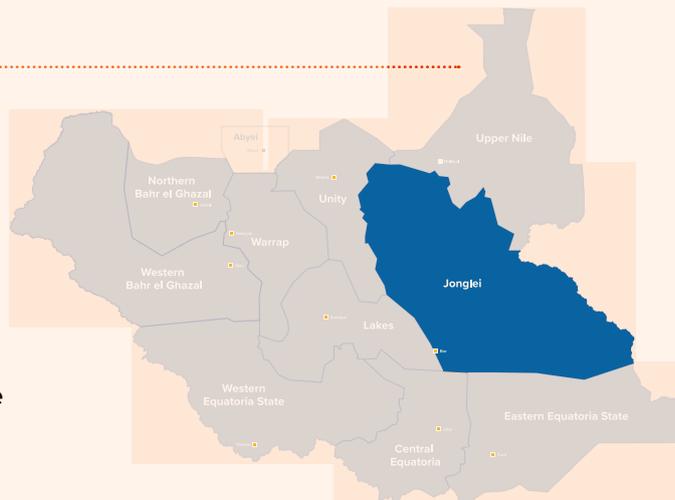
20 of whom were female, benefitted from training and mentorships on modern policing practices to support their policing duties

State Profile

Jonglei State

Jonglei State, with headquarters at Bor, comprises nine Counties: Bor South, Twic East, Akobo, Uror, Nyirol, Duk, Fangak, Ayod and Pigi; it is inhabited by Dinka, Nuer, and Anuak, who practice agro-pastoralism as the main economic activity. The State remains highly volatile as a result of the following: intercommunal strife between Jonglei and GPAA communities arising out of deeply entrenched ethnic and radical beliefs and competition over limited natural resources; and insurgency by armed opposition groups especially the Kitwang in the Northern part of the State. Such clashes have led to civilian deaths, cattle rustling, destruction of property, abductions, food insecurity, and forced thousands of families to flee their homes. The persistent communal violence is compounded by severe flooding which impedes accessibility.

The situation is worsened by inadequate security and justice services, characterized by the limited professional capacity of investigators, limited number



of prosecutors and Judges, and lack of infrastructure. For instance, the whole State is served by only one High Court and one County Court Judge. All this, coupled with a high crime rate, puts pressure on justice chain actors through an overwhelming backlog of cases, prolonged detention, and prison overcrowding.

In response to the aforementioned challenges, UNDP supported the formal and informal justice chain Institutions through technical and logistical initiatives; training and mentorship, convening Rule of Law forums and outreaches, PCRCs, and Justice and Confidence centers to improve service delivery.

Key results:

195

The functional and technical skills of **195 (52 % female)** justice chain actors were strengthened through training and mentorship to enable them professionally execute their duties

FOUR

Four PCRCs (**two female led and one youth led**) were established in Akobo West, a conflict and crime hotspot area

4,874

(35% females) community members were sensitized on access to justice, human rights, crime prevention, and GBV

9%

A **9%** reduction of congestion in the detention facilities was achieved through release of **325 (12% females)** inmates on pretrial and arbitrary detention; a **23% increment** in investigation of cases registered at the police station as a result of deployment of a public prosecutor at the Main Police Station; and four Rule of Law school clubs were established to enhance a culture of lawfulness among learners

355

355 vulnerable people, of whom **65% were female**, accessed legal aid services through two Justice and Confidence centers

State Profile

Northern Bahr El Ghazal State

Northern Bahr El Ghazal State covers an area of 30,543 km² with the Dinka and Luo as the dominant tribes. Subsistence farming and cattle herding are the major economic activities in addition to trade practised mainly by migrants from Darfur. The State operates a pluralist judicial system where statutory law operates alongside customary law. According to a UPR document uploaded on the OHCHR website (<https://uprdoc.ohchr.org>) it is estimated 55%-90% cases in communities are adjudicated in Customary Courts.

Absence of resident judges and prosecutors in three Counties (Aweil North, Aweil South and Aweil Center in Arroyo), limited coverage of police to control crime, inadequately equipped police, and low capacity of investigators in evidence-based investigations, are challenges hampering access to justice, resulting in Customary Courts being the viable option for justice. Because the chiefs lack legal and human rights training, and are part of patriarchal communities whose customs and norms reinforce gender biases, Customary Courts often deliver unfair decisions in matters involving women and girls, further aggravating vulnerability of women.

UNDP supported initiatives to strengthen the capacity of justice chain institutions and enhance access to justice and security services; these included strengthening coordination among justice chain actors to identify solutions to challenges through Rule of Law forums, enhancement of capacity of justice actors through training and mentorship, strengthening of police-community partnerships, support to crime awareness outreaches and radio talk-shows, capacity building of traditional chiefs, and increased access to justice through legal aid grants to civil society.



Key results:

1,003,538

(1239 female) benefitted from awareness outreaches on crime prevention, law, legal rights and redress mechanisms

377

(67 female) prisoners benefitted from early release from detention resulting in 26% decongestion of detention facilities

121

(31 female) justice actors equipped with technical skills to apply human rights principles and gender-sensitivity during investigation and prosecution of cases

3,497

Eight new Police Community Relations Committees established, and 108 meetings convened with **3,497 (1396 female)** participants to discuss safety and security challenges in their areas and develop remedial security plans for the identified threats

252

(52 female) Rule of Law actors coordinated through monthly Rule of Law forums to discuss and jointly address prison congestion, prolonged pretrial detention and other threats to the Rule of Law in the State

State Profile

Western Bahr El Ghazal State

Western Bahr El Ghazal is a culturally diverse State with 93,900 km² and population estimated at 646,700. It has three Counties_Raga, Jur River and Bagare/Wau. After decades of conflicts, the State was left with scarcely functioning justice institutions unable to provide adequate services people require. Wau remains the only County with a functional formal justice system.

Despite security improvements, people in the Counties still face challenges due to the lack of accountability from key institutions. Human rights violations including Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) are prevalent according to the records from Wau SPU, and victims are not assured of protection. They are stigmatized by community stakeholders who are reluctant to collaborate with law enforcement organs because of religious, traditional, and cultural factors. The institutions that receive reports to investigate and/or prosecute human rights abuses are not responsive enough as they do not have adequate capacity. The State Human Rights Commission is



unable to monitor and improve the human rights situation, posing a challenge in prevention of/and response to human rights abuses.

In that context, UNDP contributed towards strengthening the capacity of justice actors to jointly address human rights violations, improve access to justice and security strengthening. The Rule of Law institutions received technical support to deliver services through nine Rule of Law forums; and the capacity of key actors were strengthened to prevent and respond to crimes especially on SGBV through 37 community policing meetings and the implementation of security plans.

Key results:

8 Courts

Establishment of **eight new** customary courts in remote areas to increase access to justice

8%

reduction of prisons congestion as a result of release of **99 detainees** who had failed to pay fine after serving prison sentences identified during monitoring of places of detentions; setting up two school Rule of Law clubs to foster culture of human rights respect

74

(17 female) justice and human rights actors trained on investigations, prosecution of SGBV cases, human rights, gender, jurisdiction between various dispute resolution mechanism and, human rights monitoring and reporting. **83%** feel satisfied with and are confident to apply the knowledge/skills received

510,000

(50% female) people reached with messages to raise awareness on law, legal rights and crime prevention through community outreaches and radio talk shows

12

12 new PCRCs, of which **two** are women-led and **two** are youth-led, were established in hotspot locations in accordance with the revised community policing policy to reduce crimes.

State Profile

Western Equatoria State

Western Equatoria State (WES) has an estimated population of 900,000+ across 10 counties covering 79,000+ km². State security and humanitarian situations improved in 2022, following violent conflict in Tambura and Western Counties in the latter half of 2021. Yet, many of the 100,000+ displaced have not returned to their homes, placing additional pressure on under-resourced public systems.

The shortage of justice chain personnel in Western Equatoria remains a primary challenge. As the State hosts only one Acting High Court Judge and three Public Prosecutors, case backlogs hinder timely access to justice, while remote Counties suffer from extremely limited access to statutory justice and high rates of pre-trial and extrajudicial detention. UNDP-supported legal aid programs play a key role in bridging the gap, with 1,333 state residents (781 female) having benefitted from legal aid and advice in 2022.

Some remote payams suffer from insufficient police presence and rely on organized forces for security. Strengthening community-police relations, supporting linkages between security actors, building capacity to address security concerns through community policing, neighborhood watch, and crime prevention awareness remain priorities.



As formal justice sector institutions remain largely inaccessible, communities rely heavily on customary justice mechanisms. Customary courts regularly adjudicate cases beyond their jurisdiction, which can contribute to further injustice particularly for women and children. In 2022, 31 traditional authorities (8 female) including Paramount Chiefs from 9 of 10 Counties benefitted from enhanced knowledge on the law, human rights, and customary court operations.

In Western Equatoria, UNDP strengthened coordination amongst Rule of Law actors, established systems to promote the rights of vulnerable groups and community security, improved police presence and performance, and enhanced public awareness on justice and security services and referral pathways, with key 2022 outputs including:

Key results:

369

rule of law actors (**88 female**) benefitted from increased functional and technical skills

52

cases adjudicated by two Mobile Courts in Tambura and Mundri West Counties, the first statutory courts in these counties since South Sudan's independence

1,341

Ten new PCRCs were operationalized, including **three** youth-led, four IDP-led, and two women-led; **31 PCRCs** benefitted from provision of security kits **47 PCRC** meetings were held with **1,341 (473 female)** participants.

16

A Special Working Group for Children in Conflict with the Law was established and facilitated the pretrial release, family reunification, and school enrolment of **16 juvenile girls**

Commission was operationalized

The WES Human Rights Commission was operationalized through the provision of ICT equipment, furniture, and training

Area Profile

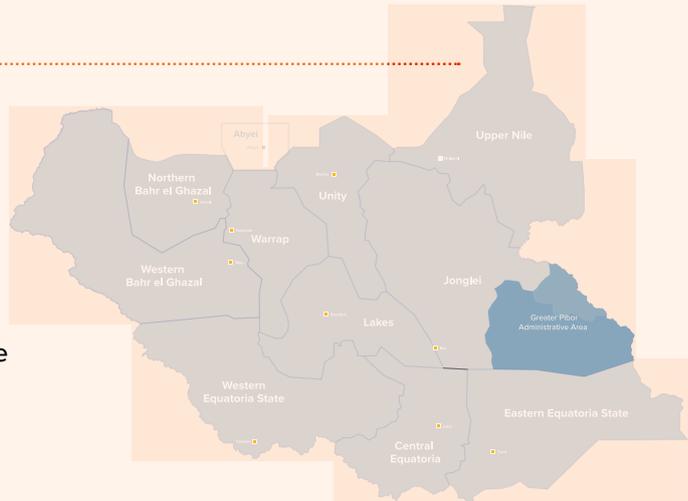
Greater Pibor Administrative Area

Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), with headquarters in Pibor, was crafted out of Jonglei State as a result of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) and the subsequent formation of R-TGoNU in February 2020. GPAA has a population of 365,342 comprising the Murle, Jie, Boya, and Kachipo people, who occupy the seven Counties. These ethnic groups practise agro-pastoralism as the main economic activity.

The area experiences cyclical inter- and intracommunal violence motivated by: a long-standing culture of fighting, deep-rooted ethnic rivalry, and competition over scarce resources, especially pasture and water between Jonglei State and GPAA Communities; proliferation of small and light weapons; and the desire to take over community leadership especially by Murle age-sets. All this has led to death, cattle rustling, displacements, abductions, destruction of property and robberies. Compared, however, to previous years there has been a significant reduction in violence although the area remains highly volatile with spontaneous incidents of insecurity.

The above situation is aggravated by a challenged security and justice system; the area police force is thin on the ground; and many police officers lack the necessary training and logistical ability to respond to community security needs. GPAA lacks a functional formal justice system which inevitably leaves the population with the informal institutions as the only available avenue for settlement of crimes and disputes. Whilst the informal institutions play a vital role in settling disputes, reducing crime and stabilizing communities, they have limited understanding of the law.

To bridge the justice gaps, UNDP supported the justice chain Institutions by; strengthening capacity of



justice chain actors including the traditional chiefs, to enhance service delivery and strengthening of police-community partnerships through convening 23 PCRC meetings and implementation of the area-based security plans

Key results:

25

community female paralegals were trained on Human Rights, basics of the South Sudan legislations mechanisms, alternatives to dispute resolution, and advocacy, to enhance access to justice

342

(34% females) people were reached with messages on access to justice, human rights, crime prevention, and GBV, through outreaches and **180,000 (49% females)** through radio

41

(12 females) PCRC executive members were trained on the concept of community policing according to the community policing SOP/policy and alternatives to dispute resolution mechanisms. One woman led the PCRC established

43

conflicts were resolved by the dispute resolution platform in GPAA



2.0

Situation Background

The political and security situation in South Sudan remained volatile, with migration related conflicts in the Equatoria State, intercommunal violence in Warrap State, armed militia clashes in Jonglei and Upper Nile States, and cattle raiding. This situation risked shaking the fragile peace and triggered a humanitarian emergency that has seen an estimated 9.4 million people requiring support and protection in 2023, more than 8.3 million people in need of assistance, and 7.76 million people facing food insecurity. Also, it has stalled development in those locations and impaired peaceful coexistence of the population.

In 2022, the parties to the 2018 Revitalized Peace Agreement adopted a roadmap extending the transitional period for two more years and postponing elections till 2024. The extension, which provides the Government more time to complete key remaining tasks under the R-ARCSS, was not supported by the Troika and civil society. Overall, six laws were enacted to pave the way for constitutional, electoral and institutional reforms. Phase I of the transitional security arrangements was completed after the graduation of 27,110 members of the 53,000 unified forces. Despite this, implementation of the peace agreement was marred by delays.

According to a UNDP-commissioned study of the legal needs of the people of South Sudan, every year, two million legal problems in the country remain unresolved. Out of those legal problems, 60% relate to land disputes, domestic violence and crime. Only 57% of them are completely or partially resolved, mainly through traditional system. Twelve per cent are perceived to be resolved unfairly. With weak and under-resourced justice and security systems, which have not yet recovered fully from the impact of war, people in vulnerable situations have no (or, at best, delayed) access to justice – a factor that remains a significant trigger for social tension and conflict.

2022 marked the third year of implementing Phase III of UNDP's Rule of Law Programme. It provides tailored access to justice, security and human rights support, funded by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Japan, the United Kingdom and the Resilience, Stabilisation and Recovery Trust Fund (RSRTF) and implemented across the country. Most of the pillar initiatives are carried out in Central, Western and Eastern Equatoria, Northern and Western Bhar El Ghazal, and Jonglei States and Greater Pibor Administrative Area where Programme staff are located. In addition, with the support of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), UNDP is implementing initiatives on transitional justice, constitution making and gender mainstreaming in the security sector, as well as the SALIENT project, to counter armed violence and proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

In coordination with UN partners, UNDP implemented several initiatives during the year, ensuring they are nationally owned, rights-based and centred on meeting the justice and protection needs of communities and vulnerable populations. The Programme sought to:

- Strengthen justice and security institutions to coordinate and deliver accountable, effective, equitable and gender responsive services;
- Increase equal access to a fair and effective justice system for the most vulnerable people, particularly women, girls, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees;
- Advance people centered community security, especially in conflict-affected areas in a way that it can prevent violence and promote safety;
- Strengthen the national human rights systems to promote awareness, respect, and provide redress for victims of abuses;
- Support transitional justice mechanisms to effectively address the legacies of human rights violations and root causes of conflict.



2 million

legal problems in the country remain unresolved



60%

relate to land disputes, domestic violence and crime



57%

of them are completely or partially resolved, mainly through traditional systems



12%

are perceived to be resolved unfairly.

3.0

Progress towards development results

Over the past year, UNDP delivered for thousands of South Sudanese across the country and for 27 Counties in Central, Western and Eastern Equatoria, Western and Northern Bhar el Ghazel, Jonglei States as well as Abyei and Greater Pibor Administrative Areas. Some transformative changes were apparent across the Programme's contribution to the Country Programme Document and five pillar areas as indicated by the following results.

3.1 Contribution to longer-term results

CPD Outcome 1:

“Strengthened peace infrastructures and accountable governance at the national, state and local levels.”

The principal objective of UNDP's country programme document (CPD) is to contribute to eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, keeping people out of poverty, building resilience to crises and shocks and safeguarding development gains. UNDP prioritized Strengthened peace infrastructures and accountable governance as its first of three pillars to achieve this objective. UNDP's access to justice, security and human rights programme provides a package of support using a human rights-based approach and guided by international human rights standards and principles with specific emphasis on women's rights to contribute to outcomes on peace and accountable governance.

Summary achievements based on CPD Outcome One targets

CPD output indicator	Progress to date ¹	Status
Four thousand GBV cases (50% women) reported to authorities receiving judgment in the formal justice system. (Baseline 1,324 (58 % women))	7,392 (78% female)	Achieved
Eleven police and community relationship committees established and operational at community level. (Baseline 5)	170	Achieved
Five thousand indigent persons (1,500 females, 3,500 male) provided with legal aid services. (Baseline: 220 (68 female, 152 males))	11,671 (6,643 females, 5,028, males)	Achieved
Two thousand SGBV survivors (800 females, 1200 males) benefitting from victim redress mechanisms, including on transitional justice. (Baseline: 125 (50 females, 75 males))	8,786 (5,408 female, 3,378males).	Achieved
Overall status		Achieved

3.2 Progress towards programme outputs

Programme Output 1:

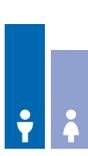
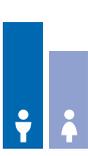
Justice and security institutions coordinate and deliver accountable, effective, equitable and gender responsive services

Through this pillar of the Programme, UNDP's support to national and state-based justice and security institutions is contributing to South Sudan's post conflict reconstruction which aims at consolidating peace and security. The direct engagement of Programme staff in policy reforms, coupled with institutional strengthening, building technical and strategic planning skills, and implementation of justice and security measures is producing local capacities for ensuring

¹ Cumulative means since beginning of CPD in 2019.

functional structures for governance and judicial processes and creating the conditions for recovery and preventing the resurgence of conflict. Evidence of justice improvements, however, is more limited and hampered by the Government's inadequate attention to address structural factors quickly.

Summary achievement against 2022 Annual Work Plan (AWP) target

Indicator (as they appear in the AWP)	Indicator Target (2022)	Achievement 2022	Cumulative Achievement	Status:
1.1. Number of inclusive policy and supportive actions taken to ensure an inclusive process to develop a permanent Constitution	12 actions taken	18 actions taken	71 actions taken	Achieved 
1.2. Number of inclusive policy and supportive actions taken in support of judicial reforms	12 actions taken	10 actions taken.	19 actions taken	Achieved 
1.3. Number of inclusive policy and supportive actions taken in support of security sector reforms	12 actions taken	26 actions taken	54 actions taken	Achieved 
1.4. Number of Rule of Law forums held	66	46	118	Ongoing 
1.5. Number of laws reviewed in line with the R-ARCSS and international human rights standards	1	2	9	Achieved 
1.6. Number of cases tracked through the case management system disaggregated by type and stage of processing (2,597 cases)	20,000	20,781 cases (4,795 female) 	39,095 (7,777 female) 	Achieved 
1.7. Number of Rule of Law actors with improved functional and technical skills. (Baseline 0)	150 (30% female) 	1,194 (484 female) 	2,792 (1,110 female) 	Achieved 

Indicator (as they appear in the AWP)	Indicator Target (2022)	Achievement 2022	Cumulative Achievement	Status:
1.8. Number of the justice workforce protected from job-related COVID-19 risks of infection	6000	1,014 (183 Female) tracked for Q1 and Q2	39,095 (2,611 female)	Suspended 
1.9. Number of persons in prison and police detention benefitting from early release (including due to COVID19)	700	3,021 (211 female)	13,050 (1,743 female)	Achieved 
Overall status				Achieved

Description of Results

Project Output 1:

Justice and security institutions coordinate and deliver accountable, effective and equitable gender responsive services

Indicator 1.1.

Number of inclusive policy/supportive actions taken to ensure an inclusive process to develop a permanent Constitution.
(Baseline: 0 actions taken).

The permanent Constitution is at the center of the country's transitional phase. As the new social contract in South Sudan in which all sectors of society must participate, the process leading to the new Constitution is as important as the content. In 2022, UNDP worked with the Government and in communities to carry out eighteen supportive actions for an inclusive and popularly accepted process. Despite delays, the *Constitution Making Process Act, 2022* was enacted following sustained advocacy by UNDP and its partners. The Act launched a participatory process to replace the country's *Transitional Constitution* of 2011.

Promoting civic readiness is critical in galvanizing political will, harnessing active participation of different key population groups and informing future constitution making support. With UNDP support, 1,238,550 people in 10 States and 3 Administrative Areas were informed about the key stages of the constitution making process, 45% of whom were women and 40% were youth. Six

CSOs and five media houses conveyed tailored messages through workshops complemented by community outreaches using radio programmes, talk shows, jingles, and advertisements on the process to promote civic readiness.

Several planned activities in support of constitution making were not carried out because they depended on the enactment of the *Constitution Making Process Act* which occurred at the end of the year or on the establishment of the constitution making bodies. The activities to set up and build the capacity of the Reconstituted National Constitution Commission (R-NCRC) and of the Constitution Drafting Committee (CDC) through training, deployment of technical experts, learning exchange opportunities and provision of material support, will be carried out in 2023.

During the year, a trilateral Task Force on the Constitution Making and Elections was established between the African Union, IGAD and the UN. As a member of the Task Force, UNDP participated in the review of the environment for constitution making and elections. The review report provides a basis for defining forward looking political engagement areas and coherent messaging that can move both processes forward. It further expanded UNDP's coordination beyond the UN to also strengthen ties with the regional bodies with the same objectives.

UNDP continued to participate in nine UN coordination meetings on constitution making convened by UNMISS. The platform enabled the regular exchange of information and coordination across the UN system. Because of these coordination meetings, UNDP was able to jointly advocate for the enactment of the Constitution Making Process Act with partners, and secure support for implementation of the PBF project on the constitution making process.

Indicator 1.2.

Number of inclusive policy and supportive actions taken in support of judicial reforms. (Baseline 0)

The post conflict situation in South Sudan has made visible the structural barriers to justice. While UNDP's leadership in supporting access to justice in the country has been critical, structural problems undercut the legitimacy of courts and require reforms. UNDP provided ten supportive actions for the judicial reforms building on efforts in 2021 to define the Terms of Reference and qualifications for the Judicial Reform Committee (JRC) which is tasked with reviewing relevant laws, advising on judicial reforms, and restructuring the Judiciary to enhance its effectiveness.

The Government in July 2022 inaugurated the JRC to study and make recommendations for reforming the judiciary. As a key policy area, UNDP held four advocacy meetings with the JRC leadership to discuss the judicial reforms and support. Areas of support from UNDP were

then identified and agreed. A secretariat with four local staff² was set up to assist the JRC daily to implement its mandate. Ten laptops, internet support and a printer, office equipment and material support were provided to enable further research and operations. UNDP also supported the design of a website to facilitate access to and sharing of information, especially for people residing outside the country, to enable them actively to participate in defining the reforms.

Alongside Max Planck Foundation, UNDP provided technical and research support by sharing a people centred justice gap assessment report, and a policy brief outlining key issues arising from State level Rule of Law forums it supports. These bodies of research provide a systematic analysis that will help accurately diagnose the most critical structural constraints in the judiciary and justice system in South Sudan and will assist the JRC recommend better and sequenced strategies that can yield the highest reform-oriented gains.

The UN Focal Points Network for Justice and Rule of Law, co-chaired by UNDP and UNMISS, convened seven meetings. The platform continued to facilitate coordinated strategic policy discussion and formulation of advice primarily on the judicial reforms. It also resulted in a joint area-based project funded by the Recovery, Stabilisation and Recovery Trust Fund (RSRTF) to provide Rule of Law assistance as part of efforts to stabilise greater Tonj in Warrap States. UNDP staff are collocated in UNMISS to further improve planning, complementarity and jointness.

Indicator 1.3.

Number of inclusive policy and supportive actions taken in support of security sector reforms. (Baseline 0)

Twenty-six actions in the security sector have resulted in two important milestones: a revised community policing policy and a rise in women-led community policing platforms.

UNDP has invested in operationalizing community policing approaches to enhance the relationship and trust between the police and communities, as a key aspect of police reforms. In 2022, the Programme helped establish the Community Policing Directorate in line with the approved structure and mandate. The office for the Directorate was renovated, furnished with office furniture, 30 conference seats, 3 office cabinets, 3 reception seats, four desktop computers with accessories, a heavy-duty printer, a camera, projector and three motorcycles for community related work. Seven officers from the Directorate and 13 State Coordinators across the country were inducted on their responsibilities and reporting skills.

2 The Head of Secretariat, Head of Legal Research, Associate Legal Researcher, and Communications & Media Specialist



Public consultations in Renk East
County on the CTRH // Image © UNDP

Additionally, the Programme provided technical expertise to draft standard operating procedures (SOP) and an action plan to operationalize the Community Policing policy revised in 2021 with UNDP's support. Two hundred and sixty copies were printed and disseminated to the various State police headquarters and complemented by the sensitization of 993 (357 female) police and community members. The SOP are helping to standardize and harmonize different community policing approaches as implemented by various stakeholders and to promote inclusivity. Today 20 PCRCs are led by women, 21 by youth and six by IDPs, affirming them as important beneficiaries and effective stewards of security.

UNDP continues to strengthen the quality of services provided by the Special Protection Units (SPUs), the administrative area of SSNPS responsible for responding to violence against women. In 2021, the Programme supported 39 transformative mentorship and training sessions in nine Counties across the 10 States (Bentiu, Aweil, Bor, Juba, Kuajok, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit and Yambio) to ensure that 244 officers staffing the SPUs benefitted from knowledge on the application of survivor-centered approaches during the reporting, investigation, case management, and referral of GBV related offences at the grassroots level. In Rumbek, for example, at least 47% of the direct beneficiaries of the mentorship and training were female and have now been deployed to work alongside previously male-only investigation teams.

Addressing gender gaps in the security sector reforms during the transition to democracy is crucial for getting security providers to interact inclusively and comprehensively with civilians and for guaranteeing increased effectiveness of service delivery to recipients. UNDP and UN Women supported the development of a National Strategy and Action Plan on gender mainstreaming in the security sector based on a gender-based needs assessment and implementation review of international gender instruments. In line with the strategy, a national coalition of female security officers network was set up for all the security forces including the police and prisons with plans to set up a State level network in 2023. Continuous monitoring of the implementation of the gender equality tools and provision of technical support to the military, police, prison, wildlife, and civil defence and national security services, helped sustain gender mainstreaming efforts in the security sector.

Working with UNMISS, UNDP supported SSNPS in assessing its preparedness to receive 7,000 newly recruited officers from the National United Forces. A workplan and a training programme were developed. Forty officers were trained as trainers and equipped with the knowledge and skills to effectively train the new officers using participatory learning. To retain trained officers for at least three years the Prisons Service approved this policy to allow time for training of new officers before they are released to other stations or duties.

UNDP and UNMISS launched the Salient Project (the SALIENT project) to counter armed violence and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. A baseline survey on catalysing the Voluntary Civilian Disarmament Strategy in South Sudan was completed, assessing police capacity to manage a stockpile of arms and to engage in voluntary civilian disarmament.

Indicator 1.4.

Number of Rule of Law forums held. (Baseline 189)

Rule of Law forums bring together actors across the justice chain on a range of key issues that impact access to justice, legal protection, security, and human rights. In 2022, UNDP facilitated 46 State level Rule of Law forums held in Aweil, Bor, Juba, Kapoeta, Torit, Wau and Yambio in which 986 participants attended, among whom 263 were female. These solution-oriented forums ensure representatives from State legislatures, civil society, traditional leaders, and the UN partners, raise various concerns and enable key stakeholders to discuss challenges and to foresee opportunities; these resulted in 40 localized solutions being developed that included the judicious release of 3,021 pretrial detainees.

For example, in Wau, the Rule of Law forum contributed to the establishment of eight Customary Courts in Jur River County to increase access to justice in remote areas. The High Court in Wau also judiciously released detainees who had failed to pay fines after serving their sentences resulting in the decongestion of prisons by 8%. In Torit, the State Ministry of Local Government, with the support of partners, fully renovated the dilapidated Juvenile Center to prevent continued detention of juvenile and adult inmates in the same holding facility after concerns were discussed at the Rule of Law Forum. Since most justice actors are male, female representation in the forums remain low.

Community-based approaches, including outreaches and campaigns, play a distinct role in promoting the Rule of Law and connecting people to the justice system. A total of 6,697 people, 3,581 of whom were female, directly benefitted from in-person UNDP supported community outreaches and from increased awareness in the areas of crime prevention, legal matters and human rights, reporting and referral pathways, GBV and child protection. The outreaches this year targeted schools, encouraging the creation of Rule of Law school clubs in Bor, Torit and Wau where young people come together to learn, mobilize, and act to spread awareness about a culture of lawfulness.

Indicator 1.5.

Number of laws reviewed in line with the R-ARCSS and international human rights standards. (Baseline 11)

UNDP continues to support the Government to reform laws where it is needed with the aim of enhancing justice. These efforts include examining existing laws, advocating for change and providing expert support for drafting bills. In 2022, UNDP supported the Law Review Commission and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to review the *Legal Aid Bill* drafted in 2019. A consultative workshop involving Rule of Law institutions, academia and civil society was held and identified new issues for inclusion in the Bill. A roadmap for the development of a legal aid policy was agreed upon to guide the implementation of the *Legal Aid Bill* when enacted.

Additionally, UNDP supported the Ministry of Gender Child and Social Welfare to draft a comprehensive *Family Bill* as a follow up to decisions of the Steering Committee in 2021. The Bill aims at safeguarding family matters and domestic relations, criminalizing ghost marriages, child marriages, and widow inheritance, as well as delineating customary practices such as dowry and bride price which violate the rights of women and girls. The Bill was reviewed and validated by justice actors, civil society and the academia. It is available for public consultations and advocacy in 2023.

Indicator 1.6.

Number of cases tracked through the case management system disaggregated by type and stage of processing. (Baseline: 2,597 cases)

Poor judicial case management has led to delays in the administration of criminal justice in South Sudan. UNDP continued to mentor data clerks from the Judiciary and Directorate of Legal Administration in Aweil, Bor, Torit, Yambio and Wau to regularly update records on criminal and civil justice cases. 20,781 cases from State capitals were tracked through the case management system. 4,795 of these cases were brought by female claimants. Even so, case flow management across States is limited to a few locations, and remains weak, unsystematic, and not harmonized due to inadequate record management skills, weak supervision, lack of basic tools, and uninterest from key staff.

Indicator 1.7.**Number of Rule of Law actors with improved functional and technical skills. (Baseline TBD)**

UNDP continued to boost the capacity of justice actors in Aweil, Bor, Juba, Torit, Wau, Yambio and Pibor. Through the provision of tailored trainings, coaching and mentorship, 1194 (484 female) Judges, magistrates, police and prisons personnel directly benefited from functional and technical skills development which better enables them to deliver professional and quality services in carrying out fair investigations, prosecutions, and management of inmates and GBV related cases as well as compliance with human rights standards.

In Jonglei and Pibor Administrative Area for example, 219 police, Judges, prosecutors, court administrators, and paralegals were trained. These included 60 police personnel, of whom 40% were females, and 50 prison personnel, 32% of whom were females, absorbed from the army to the police in Twic East and to the prison service in Bor South County respectively, who were trained in skills to professionally execute their duties in a rights-based manner. Also, in Akobo and Pibor, 60 community female paralegals underwent training on how to address justice problems in their communities using alternative dispute resolution methods.

Establishing infrastructure and providing material support to Rule of Law actors complemented their skills development. In 2022, UNDP supported the construction of nine new traditional courts in Aweil, Juba, Torit, Yambio and Wau; six police posts in Aweil, Torit and Wau; and phase II of a vocational training centre in Malakala central prison, in addition to the renovation of two police emergency call centres in Juba and Malakal. The construction of infrastructure, which is at various levels of completion, improves the capacity of institutions and the conditions for delivery of justice, and maintenance of law and order in Counties based on local need. UNDP also donated furniture and other material support to improve the operational capacity of the courts and the police.

Indicator 1.8.**Number of the justice workforce protected from job-related COVID-19 risks of infection. (Baseline 5,141)**

During 2022, South Sudan witnessed a decline in reported COVID 19 infections, hospitalizations, and deaths. As such tailored responses to the pandemic were not provided and tracked. However, UNDP took precautionary measures and provided face masks and hand sanitizers, and ensured social distancing was applied during the implementation of activities it supported in accordance with the COVID-19 operational guidelines issued by the Government and the WHO in 2020. To this end, during the first and second quarters of 2022, a total of 1,014 including 183 female, Rule of Law actors received assorted materials for COVID 19 prevention.

Indicator 1.9.**Number of persons in prison and police detention benefitting from early release. (Baseline 0)**

UNDP continued to tackle long pretrial detention and the resulting congestion in police and prison detention facilities which remains a common problem that undermines the rights of detainees and public confidence in the justice system. A total of 3,021 pretrial detainees, including 211 females, in Aweil, Bor, Juba, Yambio and Wau were released on court bail or police bond by Judges through special hearings. In Aweil, because of continuous advocacy by the Rule of Law forum to decongest prison facilities, the State Government in December 2022 paid fines of inmates in Aweil State Prison enabling the High Court to release 159 prisoners who made up 20% of the prison population.

New admissions of pretrial detainees in prison and police facilities lessened the effectiveness of these measures. Stronger and sustained advocacy is needed for justice actors to invest more in non-custodial alternatives to detention, diverting cases of children out of the criminal justice system, investing in long term strategies for crime prevention and reduction, and reducing high rates of pretrial detention by improving access to justice.

Key Highlights**Act 2022**

Constitution Making Process
Act 2022 enacted

**Family Bill**

drafted and Legal
Aid Bill reviewed

**Judicial Reform
Committee**

secretariat set
up and begins
its work

1,238,550

people made aware of the
constitution making process

**18**

infrastructures
for Rule of Law
institutions
constructed

**Policing**

- ✓ Community Policing Directorate established
- ✓ Standard Operating Procedures for Community Policing developed

**3,021**

(211 female) pretrial
detainees released on
court bail or police bond

**20,781**

cases from State
capitals were tracked
through the case
management system

**1,194**

(484 female) Rule of Law personnel
benefited from technical skills training



Investigators of Sexual and Gender Based Violence // Image © UNDP

Programme Output 2:

The most vulnerable people; particularly women, girls, SGBV survivors, IDPs, returnees and refugees have increased equal access to a fair and effective justice system

UNDP made resolute efforts to leave no one behind in realizing justice. The Programme influenced the behavior change of women, encouraging survivors of SGBV and displaced groups at the County level and hard-to-reach places to claim their rights and address their legal problems peacefully through targeted legal assistance, mobile courts, capacity building and raising awareness of dispute resolution mechanisms. The activities, however, reached more at County level, leaving a significant number of people at *payam* and *boma* level unable to access the formal justice system. Traditional courts, which are more trusted by the rural population, mainly were still used. The stigma of SGBV, illiteracy, and prevalent cultural norms, continue to stop vulnerable people from claiming their rights.

Summary achievement against 2022 Annual Work Plan (AWP) target

Indicator	Indicator Target (2022)	Achievement 2022	Cumulative Achievement	Status:
2.1. Number of vulnerable persons who benefitted from legal aid disaggregated by gender and type of case	2,000 (30% female)	5,713 (51% female)	8,769 (67%)	Achieved 
2.2. Number of GBV and juveniles who have gained access to the GBV and Juvenile courts disaggregated by gender	451 (80% female)	189 (89% female)	807 (93%)	Ongoing 
2.3. Number of people reached through awareness raising programmes on law, legal rights and redress mechanisms	1,000,000 (51% female)	2,224,534 (51.7% female)	6,256,435 (51%)	Achieved 
2.4. Percentage of reduction in case backlogs	86%	91%	76.7%	Achieved 
2.5. Number of traditional leaders trained on human rights and gender equality	206 (26% female)	399 (11.5% female)	702 (15%)	Achieved 
Overall status				Ongoing

Indicator 2.1.**Number of vulnerable persons who benefitted from legal aid disaggregated by gender and type of case. (Baseline 11,893)**

UNDP remains a prominent partner on legal aid, helping to dismantle the inequalities that undermine justice and prevent disadvantaged people from receiving the legal support they need. In 2022, the Programme provided grants to eight CSOs in six States and one Administrative Area³ to improve access to legal aid for 5,713 women, children, survivors of SGBV/CRSV, displaced populations and persons living with HIV, through eight time bound Justice and Confidence Centers (JCCs) compared to 2,159 beneficiaries in the previous year. Fifty one per cent of the people who benefitted from the legal aid services are female.

The JCCs, which provide grassroots community based legal advice and representation in cases of divorce, property rights, SGBV, and wife inheritance, amongst others, are helping disadvantaged groups access justice in court and navigate legal and administrative processes. More women are seeking legal advice on divorce, property rights, and actively participating in their own proceedings in a male dominated judicial system and patriarchal society. Beyond this, in Yambio, the JCC ably established a system to strengthen the appeals channels resulting in 19 cases filed at the Greater Equatorial Circuit Court of Appeal in Juba from the State based High Court in Western Equatoria.

Also, the JCCs have sensitized the communities on their legal rights, where and how to seek redress for different legal problems, reaching 59,494 people including 27,722 females. Officials from JCCs regularly visited police and prison detention facilities to help pretrial detainees process a release on bail or bond, have legal representation, and monitor legal procedures for fairness. Moreover, JCCs engendered a 75% increase in the number of victims of distress, violence and conflict seeking trauma care and healing through counselling services at the centres. Community-based trauma healing is helping to reduce stigma and stereotypes and to build empathy as a key principle of conflict transformation and recovery.

Indicator 2.2.**Number of GBV and juveniles who have gained access to the GBV and Juvenile court disaggregated by gender. (Baseline 451 <80% female>)**

UNDP continued to support the criminal justice system respond to reported cases of SGBV through the specialized GBV Court in Juba which received technical, mentorship and material support. The GBV Court had a case load of 325 cases, comprising the registration of 189 new cases in 2022 and 136 not resolved in 2021 and carried forward. Of these, 300 were filed by females and 25 by males. Altogether, 144 GBV cases were concluded in favour of 122 female complainants and 22 males. 181 cases were still undergoing trial and carried forward for completion in 2023.

³ Akobo, Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Kapoeta, Malakal, Torit, Yambio, Pibor

The number of cases brought to the GBV Court remains lower than the annual target of 600 cases because other courts in Juba still receive and try GBV cases. Like the office of the public prosecutor, those courts do not automatically refer such cases to the GBV Court, necessitating a review of the referral pathways. More awareness about the Court is also needed to encourage victims to file their cases. At the same time, the Juvenile Court handled 65 cases including those that were carried forward from 2021 and new cases registered in 2022. Of these cases 46 were resolved conclusively.

New investments in the Court were implemented to support efficiency of operations, allowing the judiciary to expand its access and improve the quality of services. A survivor-sensitive and child-friendly waiting area was constructed for survivors with children to have a safe, calm and comfortable environment during their trials, in a room separate from other court-users. UNDP also launched the human rights monitoring of the GBV and Juvenile Courts initiative to support human rights compliance in processes and trials. To this end, grants were provided to four CSOs and two media organizations to monitor the Court and prepare reports for discussion with Court officials at Court Users Committees which will be launched after a learning visit to Kenya in 2023. Twenty-five oversight officials from the grant beneficiaries were trained to increase their understanding on the work of these courts and to enable efficient court monitoring.

The GBV Court and the Juvenile Court still face operational challenges preventing them from reporting higher case registration and disposal rates. The Courts are unable to produce disaggregated and detailed information on the concluded cases. Nor has the Court Users Committee been established to discuss the human rights monitoring reports prepared by CSOs and the media. UNDP will continue working with Court staff to streamline realtime data management, actualize the discussions on mental health and psychosocial support for the survivors, and institute quarterly meetings of the Court Users Committee to improve accountability for their performance.

Indicator 2.3.

Number of people reached through awareness-raising programmes on law, legal rights, and redress mechanisms. (Baseline 1,000,000 <51% female>)

The successful implementation of access to justice strategies is dependent on public understanding and support, which calls for improving literacy training and legal awareness amongst the public. To increase awareness on the law, legal rights, and referral pathways, the partnership with eight CSOs broadcast messages through outreach activities and community-based radio, reaching 2,224,534 (51.7% female) people in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bhar El Ghazal, Jonglei, and Great Pibor Administrative Area, and garnered State level interest due to their wide reach and active listener participation. There is an increasing number of people seeking legal aid services after learning about such services through the radio.

Indicator 2.4.**Percentage of reduction in case backlogs through Mobile Courts.
(Baseline 75%)**

UNDP remains a key partner in South Sudan for re-establishing justice services in locations that lack judicial presence and face large case backlogs in courts. In 2022, the Programme worked with the Judiciary, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the National Police Service, and legal aid providers to operationalize five Mobile Courts. In total, 246 claimants and more than 250 suspects gained access to justice through the Mobile Courts in Mundri, Tambura, Abyei, Malakal and Bentiu. Out of those 246 cases, 223 cases were completed, representing a 91% reduction of backlogged cases in the target locations.

The completed 223 cases resulted in 149 convictions, four acquittals, and 47 dismissals, with 23 cases not yet concluded. The disposal rate of backlogged cases rose in the second year running to 91% in 2022 up from 86% in 2021 and 57.63% in 2020, following improvements made to enhance the efficiency of mobile court systems based on the lessons and recommendations from an impact assessment commissioned by UNDP in 2020. Despite this achievement, in Malakal, the Mobile Court imposed the death penalty in two murder cases. Both cases have been appealed and will be completed in 2023.

Most of the Mobile High Court cases relate to violent crime, with rape, murder and culpable homicide being common offences in all locations and a key reason for mobile court deployments, as customary courts would otherwise hear them. Divorce cases were awarded in favour of many female applicants, emancipating them from abusive spouses. Other common offences include burglary, causing grievous hurt for purposes of extortion or without provocation, as well as illegal possession of weapons. The cases before the County Court were highly varied, with the most common offences being theft, adultery, cohabitation by deceit, and causing hurt with or without provocation.

Indicator 2.5.**Number of traditional leaders trained on human rights and gender equality (Baseline: 465 (19.6% female)).**

More than 80% of legal disputes in South Sudan, including cattle raiding and abductions, are resolved outside of the formal courts through traditional courts which are more accessible and trusted. To boost the quality of traditional justice, 399 (11.5% female) customary leaders from Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Northern and Western Bhar El Ghazal, Jonglei and Great Pibor Administrative Area were trained and mentored by UNDP staff to maximize their potential as they resolve cases and manage records. UNDP also coordinated with CSO partners to raise awareness on the jurisdiction of customary courts and how to apply human rights and gender equality while implementing customary laws.

In Aweil town bench court, the Customary Court managed by the trained traditional leaders, granted one of the 32 wives of a general in the army divorce and custody of their child. The Court also ordered her ex-husband to provide and care for their child. The Court is monitoring his compliance with the order. Previously such a case would have been ruled in favor of her husband. In Akobo East, Pibor and Twic East, with the knowledge and skills acquired on rights based and gender sensitive alternative dispute resolution methods and good record keeping, the traditional leaders established Sustainable Dispute Resolution platforms to address communal disputes, cattle raiding and abductions. Through these platforms, 251 cases out of the 356 registered incidents, mostly of land ownership, marriage and abduction, were resolved to conclusion. This has proven to be useful in enhancing social cohesion and reducing violence.

Building on the training of traditional leaders, the Programme further provided material support to the traditional courts. In 2022, eight traditional courts were supported to apply the principles of fairness and effectiveness. For example, in Western Bhar El Ghazal, with the knowledge acquired on understanding the *Local Government Act* and powers of customary courts in resolving disputes, human rights principles, and approaches to gender sensitive and child responsive justice, the traditional leaders in Ringi, Raja, Ere and Uyuku Customary Courts quickly refer cases outside their jurisdiction to the formal courts. This has proven to be useful in reinforcing the complementarity between the formal and traditional/informal justice systems in furthering post conflict justice.

Key Highlights



821 disadvantaged people gained access to the GBV, Juvenile and Mobile Courts



91% backlogged cases reduced in five locations through Mobile Courts



2,224,534 people sensitized on the law and redress mechanisms

54%

46%



399 traditional leaders mentored and trained on human rights and gender equality



5,713 people benefitted from legal aid services delivered with eight CSO partners

Programme Output 3:

Community security especially in conflict-affected areas is people centered, prevents violence, and promotes safety

The community security component of the Programme addresses key aspects of public safety that enable peace and economic activity. It is contributing to the establishment of a safe environment through the development of a stable police that can receive public complaints and manage inclusive community security platforms as well as strengthening a prison service capable of rehabilitating offenders to reduce reoffending. The inbuilt flexibility in the design and implementation of security interventions is enabling the police to adapt to unexpected needs, reach new Counties and secure the lives of civilians from crime despite ongoing pockets of intercommunal and other violence. As a result, communities and individuals acknowledge that they experience improved security in specific locations due to interventions from the Programme.

Summary achievement against 2022 Annual Work Plan (AWP) target

Indicator	Indicator Target (2022)	Achievement (2022)	Cumulative Achievement	Status:
3.1. Number of SPUs established and operationalized to respond to SGBV and child marriage	2	3	6 ⁴	Achieved 
3.2. Number of PCRC meetings held.	290	394	748	Achieved 
3.3. Number of inmates who benefit from Vocational Skills training in prison. (Baseline 697)	414 (29 females)	787 (137 females)	1,447 (166*) ⁵	Achieved 

table continues next page...

4 There are a total of 24 operational SPUs (including 1 one "SPU Desk") in Pibor.

5 The number of female inmates trained was not recorded in 2020, thus 166 reflects the female inmates for 2021 and 2023.

Indicator	Indicator Target (2022)	Achievement (2022)	Cumulative Achievement	Status:
3.4. Number of people reached on crime prevention messages using radio/community radios. (Baseline 0)	1,501,000	3,198,164 (1,551,235 Female)	4,699,164 (1,551,235 Female* ⁶)	Achieved 
3.5. Model to reintegrate X-Combatants into community policing developed (Baseline: not developed)	Developed	Pending funding availability	Pending funding availability	Not started 
3.6. Number of calls responded to by Emergency Call Centers (ECC)	2,226	2,782	7,276	Achieved 
Overall status				Achieved



Mobile court in Maban // Image © UNDP

⁶ Data was not disaggregated by sex in 2021, thus disaggregation is only for 2022.

Indicator 3.1.**Number of SPUs established and operationalized to respond to SGBV and child marriage. (Baseline 1)**

The Police Special Protection Units (SPUs) provide avenues within communities for reporting crime, increasing police responsiveness, and creating an enabling environment for protecting survivors of violence and child marriage. Three new SPUs in Kapoeta, Wau and Pibor were set up bringing their total number to 24 since the initiative started. Furniture and material support were procured for the Units. One hundred and twelve SPU personnel, including 44 females, received short term training and were coached on how to apply survivor centered approaches and improve the quality of their services when handling GBV cases during investigations and case management.

The 24 SPUs in Aweil, Bor, Juba, Torit, Wau and Yambio continue to function and registered 2,407 cases in 2022 almost doubling the number of 1,284 cases reported in 2021. Of these cases 1,534 were brought by females, although a sizeable number of men also reported cases; 1,202 cases, making up 50% of those registered at the SPU, were concluded. A total of 916 were concluded through the courts, 159 were settled outside court, and 127 were mediated successfully by SPU personnel. The remaining cases are at different stages of the criminal justice process.

Indicator 3.2.**Number of Police Community Relations Committees (PCRC) meetings held. (Baseline 117)**

UNDP maintained its partnership with the National Police Service to improve community safety through crime prevention, ensure gender-responsive policing, and enhance youth and women's participation in community security. In 2022, 49 new PCRCs were established in crime hotspots of Aweil, Juba, Kapoeta, Torit, Wau, and Yambio, in consultation with community members, traditional authorities, and the police. The members of PCRCs received torches, radios, bicycles, and gumboots to help them with their work. In line with the Community Policing Policy and SOP, the make up of leadership and representation on PCRCs is changing with 18 of the newly established committees now being led by women, seven by young people, and one by an IDP.

The PCRCs held 394 action-oriented meetings invoking the participation of 12,355 people including 6685 females. These regular dialogues promote collaboration between communities and local security actors resulting in basic plans to guide joint local level action using different responses like 24-hour patrols. From these meetings, 15 transformative actions were agreed on to address local security problems. In Ibalang community, Torit County, for example, the criminal activities of Nigger gang youth group reduced after a patrol cluster was created by the PCRC members in partnership with the South Sudan Peoples Defense Forces. In Wau, the PCRC

in Hai Nazareth initiated the banning of unauthorized youth parties which contributed to the reduction of incidents of theft and rape by youth gang groups known as niggas. In Bor South County in Jonglei State, the youth patrol team of Lekyak PCRC volunteered in three shifts to help school children cross crime and accident hotspots, leading to a 95% decrease in accidents involving school children.

In 2022, UNDP commissioned a location specific survey to gauge the perceptions of safety due to the PCRCs. According to the survey that drew 248 respondents from Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazel as well as Greater Pibor Administrative Area, there was consensus on the effectiveness of PCRCs in meeting their objectives even where there were operational challenges: 94% of the beneficiaries felt safe as a result of PCRC activities, noting that they had contributed to a reduction in crime. Although 92% agreed that PCRCs had brought them close to the police, only 60% were satisfied with their interaction with the police in the preceding 12 months. In terms of how PCRCs were established and governed, 70% of the beneficiaries agreed they knew about PCRCs; 50% said they regularly communicated with PCRCs, and 55% agreed that the PCRCs made it easy for community members to provide inputs to the security issues; 94% agreed that PCRCs represented key population groups.

The study highlighted many challenges which must be addressed to achieve sustainability despite widespread support for PCRCs: lack of infrastructure for meeting; lack of items they can use during patrols including whistles, torches, gumboots, and reflector jackets; inability to identify who a PCRC member is and communicate with the police to report incidents quickly; dwindling motivation of PCRC members over time leading to inactive members; shortage of police officers and lack of sustained funding for community policing; all these frustrate the community policing efforts. More must also be done to increase the input of community perspectives into the discussions of the PCRC and further improve the relationship between the police and community members.

Indicator 3.3.

**Number of inmates who benefit from Vocational Skills training in prison.
(Baseline 647 inmates)**

Reoffending among prisoners cannot be reduced without tackling the persistent lack of skills that hold back 70% of South Sudan's youth population. UNDP stepped up efforts in 2022 and doubled the increase in prisoners' access to vocational skills. The first phase of the third Vocational Training Centre (VTC) in Malakal Central Prison was constructed and handed to the Prisons Service to begin training inmates. The construction of the second phase has begun and will be completed in 2023 to scale up efforts to prepare prisoners to return to society without reoffending.



Graduation of inmates from the Vocational Training Center in Juba Central Prison // Image © UNDP

During the year, a total of 704 people comprising 166 females benefitted from twelve-month courses in 12 types of vocational knowledge and skills training at the VTCs in Wau, Juba and Malakal Central Prisons. Of these 606 were inmates and 98 were prisons personnel. This group included the second, third and fourth cohorts of 167 inmates from Wau Central Prison; the sixth, seventh and eighth batch of 327 inmates from the Juba Central Prison; and, as well, the first cohort of 112 inmates from Malakal Central Prison. In addition, 251 inmates and prisons officials who had completed the programme in 2021 graduated in 2022.

A new cohort of training is ongoing for an additional 287 inmates and prisons officials in all three locations, and they are expected to graduate in 2023.

Since 2016, 1763 inmates, including 282 females, have been released from prison after completing the programme. 928 of these former inmates are traced by the Prisons Service to monitor recidivism patterns during a 3-year follow-up period. Most of them continue to be absorbed in the job market, opt for self-employment, or are taken up as trainers in the prisons-based Vocation Training Centers. The Prisons Service follows up on the inmates after their release from prison to support them to reintegrate and practise the skills from the rehabilitation programmes. UNDP will work to strengthen the follow up and improve post prison release entrepreneurial support.

During a monitoring visit in 2022, a beneficiary of the VTC program in Juba who had been released from prison in 2020 named Mukisa Rose had this to say.

'I was imprisoned in 2019 where I served a sentence of one and half years after a misunderstanding with my Aunty and guardian. While in prison I heard about the VTC project and requested to be enrolled. I was accepted in the mechanics class where I graduated before my release. I am now happy because I am employed by Spectrum Garage and able to support my parents. I am grateful for the great knowledge that I received which has changed my life. I am no longer fighting with my aunty. Instead, I give her some of the money I am getting from the Spectrum Garage. I encourage those still in prison to make use of the opportunity.'



Rose learns the skills to become a mechanic // Image © UNDP

Indicator 3.4.

Number of people reached on crime prevention messages using radio/ community radios. (Baseline 500,000 <51% female>)

UNDP also works to promote local media coverage of and support for community crime prevention to help raise public awareness and encourage participation in community-based safety initiatives. In the reporting period, the Programme supported five community-based radios to promote public education on crime prevention reaching 3,198,164 people including 1,551,235 females through talk shows, public service announcements, advertisements and local outreaches with practical crime prevention advice from police officers and specialists.

Indicator 3.5.

Model to reintegrate X-Combatants into community policing developed. (Baseline not developed)

The implementation will only begin once funding is secured. There is currently no traction from donors in this area.

Indicator 3.6.

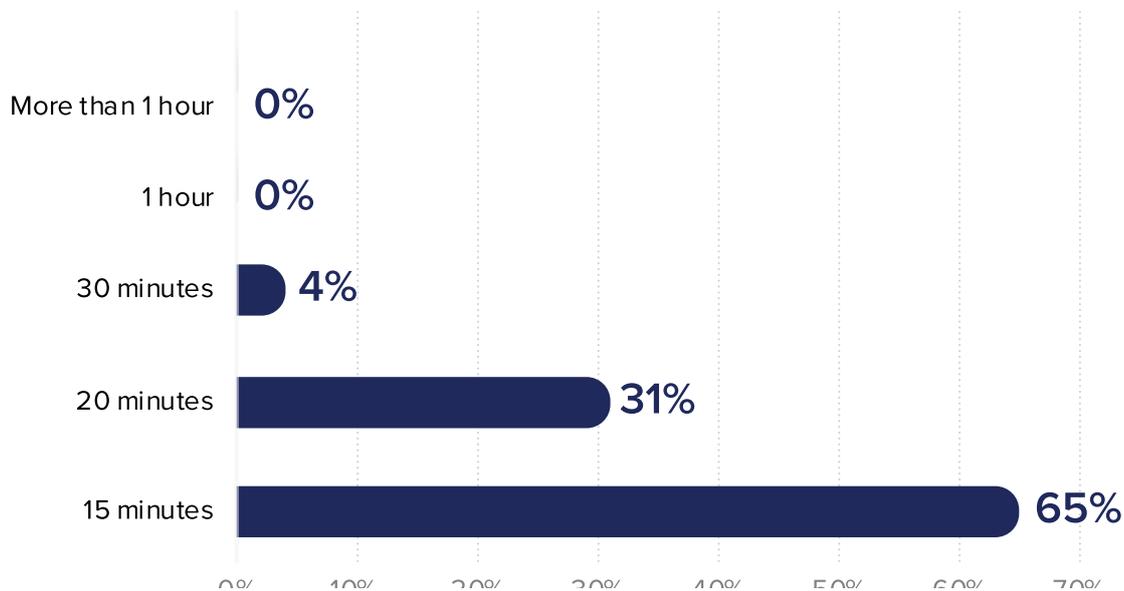
Number of calls responded to by ECCs disaggregated by gender, state, and type of cases. (Baseline: 27,220).

Ensuring that the police are responsive to reported crimes remains a priority for UNDP. To improve the capacity of the Police Service to respond, the Programme upgraded the facilities and equipment at the Emergency Call Center (ECC) in Juba and Wau with renovations on the buildings, revamping solar system, five desktop computers, a heavy duty printer, five desk phones, a server and eight motorcycles to increase accessibility to remote locations. Since structural renovations were underway in Wau, only the ECC in Juba received 2,257 calls with a marginal increase from the 2226 calls in 2021. Of these 734 calls were placed by females, showing a reduction from 840 calls females made in the previous year.

The ECC responded to 1,910 of these calls registering a decrease in the response rate from 2021. The responses led to the arrest of 694 suspects who were handed over to police divisions; 304 of the callers, including 139 females, were transferred to the hospital on medical emergencies. Calls related to 284 traffic accidents were also made to the ECC and acted upon by the responders. Aside from responding to calls placed to the ECC, the responders continued to conduct patrols to help deter criminal activities. Right is a summary of the data on the calls placed at the ECC.

	Calls received				Calls responded to				Suspects arrested (Total/ female)	Victims Taken to Hospital (Total/ female)	Traffic accidents (Total/ female)		
	Total	Male	Female	Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female				Boys	Girls
Quarter 1	841	610	233	-	-	737	549	188	-	-	259/16	101/36	56/13
Quarter 2	769	231	171	217	50	689	320	127	200	42	152/Nil	66/42	22/7
Quarter 3	561	305	150	73	33	466	266	123	34	43	138/17	22/11	7/3
Quarter 4	550	293	163	54	40	311	200	68	24	19	134/12	40/18	15/9
Total	2,226	1,439	717	344	123	2,203	1,335	506	278	104	683/45	128/71	100/32

All calls were responded to within 30 minutes with the police responding to 65% of them in 15 minutes. The functioning of the 24 hours a day 7 days a week toll-free number enables citizens to contact police across all mobile communication networks so that the police can respond rapidly to their concerns.



Most of the calls placed were related to physical crimes such as assault and murder and property crimes such as theft and robbery. The table below provides a summary of the crime categories responded to by the ECC in Juba and Wau.

Particulars	Number		Percentage
	Total	Female	Total
Crimes against the body	714	261	38
Crimes against property	449	34	23
SGBV (Including domestic violence)	275	49	14
Traffic offences	285	151	15
Drugs and other offences	187	19	10
Grand Total	1910	514	100

Key Highlights

PCRCs



394

PCRC meetings resulted in **15** transformative local security actions

94%

(of beneficiaries reported feeling safe because of PCRC activities)



38

new PCRCs were established

20

are women-led

21

are youth led

6

are led by IDPs



2,407

cases reported to the Police Special Protection Units and **1,534** addressed conclusively



1,910

calls to ECC were responded to, out of a total of **2,257** calls

3,198,164

people (1,551,235 females) received information on crime prevention **2,740** people at County level participated in **394** PCRC meetings **787** inmates trained in vocational skills for their rehabilitation



Programme Output 4:

The national human rights systems promote awareness, respect, and provide redress

UNDP's support to building the capacity of national and state-based human rights institutions is contributing to establishing a hybrid decentralized architecture in South Sudan which aims at improving human rights monitoring and protection in an equitable and integrated manner. The institutional strengthening, building technical skills, and implementation of promotional activities, is making available functional structures for laying the foundation to cultivate a human rights culture. Complementary measures to ensure that South Sudan engages with the Universal Periodic Review process (UPR) and, in a timely fashion, provides human rights analytics to inform national priorities to positively change standards and behaviour of government personnel and individuals. Nonetheless, the prevalence of human rights violations remains high.

Summary achievement against 2022 Annual Work Plan (AWP) target

Indicators	Indicator Target (2022)	Achievement 2022	Cumulative Achievement	Status:
4.1. Number of CSOs with strengthened capacity to defend human rights and engage in national human rights processes.	-	-	-	-
4.2. Support for the development of the Strategic Plan for the South Sudan Human Rights Commission	Developed	Developed	Developed	Achieved 
4.3. Number of UPR reports prepared for submission to the Human Rights Council	1	2	4	Achieved 
4.4. Number of juvenile reformatory centers constructed and furnished in line with human rights standards	1	2	5	Achieved 
Overall status				Achieved

Indicator 4.1.

Number of CSOs with strengthened capacity to defend human rights and engage in national human rights processes

Working together and leveraging the reach and local expertise of CSOs is ever important as South Sudan and its transition period face continuous and emerging risks. UNDP partnered with 27 CSOs to supplement the human rights efforts of government. The capacity of the CSOs was boosted to defend human rights via three platforms: i) partnership and coordination for training of traditional authorities, ii) partnership and coordination for human rights awareness raising amongst armed forces, iii) development and collective participation in a Special Working Group to support the protection, rehabilitation, and reintegration of detained juvenile females.

Additionally, training was provided. In Western Equatoria state, 11 CSOs and media organization received training to increase their capacity to apply human rights standards and principles when handling matters involving children in conflict with the law.

Indicator 4.2.**Support for the development of the Strategic Plan for the SSHRC
(Baseline Not developed)**

UNDP also invested in finalizing and printing the Strategic Plan for the South Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC) which was developed in 2021. The SSHRC is using the Strategic Plan as a reference point to guide its capacity development to deliver its mandate in conducting human rights education and advocacy, investigation and monitoring of human rights violations in line with the 1993 Paris Principles on National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and how it will work together with the States-based Human Rights Commissions and other partners to deliver what is required of them.

The States-based HRCs monitor the local human rights situations. UNDP and UNMISS provided foundation-laying training for 32 members and staff of the newly established Commissions in Eastern Equatoria, Western and Northern Bahr El Ghazal on the basics of NHRIs as enshrined in the Paris Principles, their role in human rights investigation, monitoring, reporting and advocacy, as well as provisions of international, regional, and national human rights instruments. With UNDP support they also received material support to increase their operational capacity. As a result, in Torit, the Commission reviewed and submitted its first observation and comments to the State Parliament on the *Child Education Bill 2023*.

Indicator 4.3:**Number of UPR reports prepared for submission to the Human Rights
Council (Baseline 1)**

UNDP works to promote South Sudan's engagement with international human rights mechanisms. The Government participated in the review of its National Report on the state of human rights in South Sudan at the Human Rights Council's 40th session in February 2022 and agreed to 210 out of 246 recommendations made during its third Universal Periodic Review. It is set to follow up in 2023. The R-TGONU submitted its National Report to the Human Rights Council on time after it produced its report with support from UNDP. Follow up support to implement the recommendations will be considered in 2023 including developing a human rights action plan.

Indicator 4.4.**Number of juvenile reformatory centers constructed and furnished in line with human rights standards (Baseline 1)**

While justice for children remains a priority for UNDP support, in 2022, there were no new juvenile reformatory centres constructed. Construction of the Aweil Juvenile Center which begun in 2020 was completed and furnished with 55 beds, mattresses, and bedsheets. It will benefit fifty boys aged below 17 years who will receive basic rehabilitation and psychosocial support. The Center is expected to also implement diversion programs to redirect youth offenders from the justice system in Aweil.

Key Highlights**27**

CSOs participated in human rights efforts

**32**

members and staff of three new State-based HRCs trained

**210**out of **246** UPR recommendations accepted by government

Strategic Plan for the National Human Rights Commission completed

**3rd**

Universal Periodic Review of South Sudan concluded

Programme Output 5:**Transitional justice mechanisms effectively address the legacies of human rights violations and root causes of conflict**

The overall support by the Programme for interventions on transitional justice is contributing towards strengthening the fragile peace and political advancement in South Sudan. Considering the active and open participation of civil society and the consultative process for giving voice to the population in the formulation of the bills related to the Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing, and the Compensation and Reparations Authority, UNDP addressed the need for a legitimate, impartial and accountable transitional justice system for dealing with past abuses in a manner that resonates with peoples' aspirations.



Image © UNDP // Brian Sokol

Indicator	Indicator Target (2022)	Achievement 2022	Cumulative Achievement	Status
5.1. Number of people reached during outreaches and media campaigns on Transitional Justice (Baseline 52,000)	118,965 (38.6% female)	2,361,305 (35% female)	2,480,270 (36.8%)	Achieved 
5.2. Number of inclusive and supportive actions taken to establish operations of CTHR, HC, CRA. (Baseline 3)	4	7	26	Achieved 
5.3. Number of victim support groups established. (Baseline 10)	2	47	47	Achieved 
Overall status				Achieved

Indicator 5.1.

Number of people reached during outreaches and media campaigns on Transitional Justice. (Baseline: 52,172).

A survey carried out in 2022 by UNDP on transitional justice found that victims are often unable to distinguish between their needs for basic services and measures that will provide redress for injustices suffered due to conflict. To address this, the partnership with 10 CSOs and media organizations managed to sensitize 2,361,305 people in total, amongst whom 543,255 women, girls, survivors of sexual violence, persons with disabilities, youth, the elderly, IDPs and returnees in Eastern and Western Equatoria; it focussed on the three transitional justice mechanisms using various channels including radio jingles, 24 talk shows with several series on community radios, 52 community outreaches, drama and plays. The sensitization further enlisted people's support for the mechanism to be established and mobilized them to actively participate and benefit from their work.

Complementary dialogues targeting key population groups and intergenerational dialogues were also held to further increased awareness, reflect on their experiences and to mobilize them to participate in CTRH hearings and create demand for the establishment of other mechanisms on reparations and criminal accountability. Twenty-four such dialogues have been held across the ten States bringing together a total of 5,348 people, including 2,751 females. In Malakal County, Upper Nile State, 98% of the community members indicated willingness to participate and support the activities of the CTRH when it is established. However, most communities emphasized the importance of providing compensation and reparations if the dignity of survivors of injustice is to be restored.

Indicator 5.2.**Number of inclusive and supportive actions taken to establish operations of CTRH, HC, CRA. (Baseline 3)**

Advancing transitional justice is one of the milestones in the transition roadmap. UNDP remained at the forefront of supporting the R-TGONU and civil society to implement seven supportive transitional justice actions. Initiatives included advocacy meetings by UNDP and partners with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to quickly set up the Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH), and the Compensation and Reparations Authority (CRA) alongside the Hybrid Court. Other meetings were held with policy makers in the Ministry of Peacebuilding and the Ministry of Gender Child and Social Welfare to ensure a holistic and gender sensitive approach.

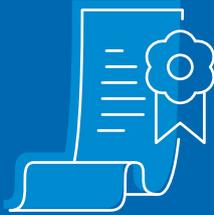
UNDP supported the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to draft the Bills to establish the CTRH and the CRA, with their review process scheduled for 2023. This included engaging eight local experts to draft the two Bills, informed by the views and experiences of 4,543 people, including 1,463 females, who were consulted by a 35-member multistakeholder Technical Committee set up by the Ministry. The Committee received technical support, training and held 22 meetings, facilitated by a transitional justice expert deployed by UNDP, to help them prepare for, organize, and conduct national consultations in an inclusive, gender sensitive and victim-centered manner. Awareness raising about the transitional justice process, based on tailored materials and messages, accompanied the consultations. The public called for an independent, ethnically diverse and strong CTRH capable of delivering on its mandate, protecting witnesses and victims, and addressing compensation.

UNDP played a critical role in ensuring the Bills were informed by and in accordance with international standards and comparative experiences. Good truth telling, reconciliation and reparations practice, and experiences from The Gambia and South Africa, were obtained through learning visits organized for ten policy makers and senior level practitioners from government and civil society organizations. The lessons, which include the need for political will, sequencing of processes, consideration for Amnesty, and adequate representation and funding, also informed South Sudan's definition of a tailored CTRH and CRA and a workable system between the different transitional justice mechanisms.

The discourse around transitional justice cannot be shaped without an informed and prepared media that facilitates engagement with the broad national audience. So, UNDP partnered with the Union of Journalists of South Sudan, the RJMEC and the ICTJ to train 20 media practitioners and journalists including seven females on transitional justice. Of these, 94% of them, drawn from Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Jonglei, Unity States, and the Ruweng Administrative Area, expressed increased knowledge and understanding of transitional justice, and now form a cadre of media practitioners with competency to report on it.

Indicator 5.3.**Number of victim support groups established. (Baseline 10)**

To increase the uptake of truth telling, reconciliation, healing, compensation and reparations, UNDP implemented communication and victim support initiatives aimed at preparing victims of abuse and armed violence to engage with the transitional justice mechanisms. Two CSOs received low value grants from UNDP and provided psychosocial support to nearly 2,740-armed violence victims, including 215 females, who then organized themselves into 47 support groups to participate willingly in the truth, reconciliation, and healing processes, and to seek compensation and reparations. The six months for the psychosocial support provided to the victims has proved to be too short to show impact. A continuous healing process requiring 12 months of personal support will be considered so that victims can feel the effect and change formation.

Key Highlights**CTRH & CRA Bills**

were drafted to establish two key transitional justice mechanisms

**4,543**

people's voices (**1,463** were female) were included in the CTRH and CRA Bills



Two learning visits to The Gambia and South Africa informed the design of the CTRH and CRA

**2,740**

victims were supported and organized into **47** Victim Support Groups

**2,361,305**

people (**1,522,148** females) were reached with messages on transitional justice

Human Interest Story: Inspiring the Community to Action through Legal Aid



Image © UNDP

Anok Manyok Biar, 28

Anok Manyok Biar, a 28-year-old widow and victim of land grabbing, lives in Bor South County, Jonglei State. Since 2002, she has lived on her plot of land with her children, having cleared it and constructed a house. A year later, in 2003, her uncle, Mr Mathiang Garang Kuereng came from the village, and she welcomed him to her home as a relative to stay with her. She later allocated him space within her compound to construct his own house.

In 2010 when government officials came to survey the plot land, Anok expressed surprise when her uncle claimed that the land belonged to him. The surveyors inquired from her neighbours who confirmed that she owned the plot of land. Since her uncle insisted that the land belonged to him, the surveying was stopped, and the surveyors advised them to settle the dispute before the community chiefs.

Anok noted,

“I reported the case to community chiefs who then summoned my uncle for a hearing. My neighbours were invited as witnesses, and they told the chiefs that I was the first to settle in that plot of land. The community chiefs ruled in my favour and instructed my uncle to leave the plot.”

When they returned home, her uncle beat her. He threatened to burn her house. Thereafter, he filed a case against her in the Bor High Court. Anok said,

“I was worried because I didn’t have money to hire a lawyer. I cannot express myself in English. So, I went to Steward Women Organization who are representing me free of charge and I am confident of winning the case.”

Steward Women Organisation is a CSO that received a legal aid grant to operate a Justice and Confidence service.

4.0

Cross cutting issues

4.1 Gender results

UNDP is slowly helping change gender and power relations in the structures, norms and values that underpin the Rule of Law processes as part of gender justice efforts. The Programme placed women's rights at the heart of tackling deep-rooted discrimination that prevents females from accessing justice, seeking legal protection, or feeling safe. The drafting of a *Family Bill* promises to safeguard family matters and relations while advocacy to enact the *Anti GBV Bill* will provide stronger punitive measures against gender-based crimes. The Justice Gap assessment and the launch of a prevalence study on GBV also provide analytics to tackle inherent gender bias.

Through the second output of the Programme, UNDP is increasing equal access to fair justice for women and girls, alongside other vulnerable groups, through specialized justice structures like the GBV Court and Police Special Protection Units. Three hundred and twenty-five female GBV survivors gained access to quick justice services and 190 cases were concluded. Another 1,534 female survivors of GBV registered cases at the SPUs which serve as entry points to policing services and reporting. Two hundred and eleven female pretrial detainees in police or prison institutions benefitted from early release using police bond and bail.

These protection efforts were underpinned by tailored support to enable women and girls to call for and claim their rights. A total of 27,722 women and girls were reached through messages to make them aware of legal aid services; 2,915 females benefitted from direct legal aid services provided through seven Justice and Confidence Centers managed by CSOs. As a result, there is an increase in the number of women pursuing justice and solutions for their legal needs and problems.

The participation of women in the planning for and delivery of justice and security services and their involvement in critical peacebuilding activities relating to transitional justice, and to reforms of the judicial and security sectors, was ensured. A total of 529,639 women either led and or participated in direct project activities aimed at shaping a gender sensitive legal landscape through Rule of Law forums and outreaches, community policing activities, training of prison, judicial, police officials and traditional leaders, some of which allowed them to monitor the execution of local level actions.

At least 38% of the annual budget for the Programme was used to address and implement gender equality and women's empowerment actions. Gender indicators were also used to monitor and report on results to show progress made in that regard.

4.2 Human rights based approach

UNDP upholds the principles of participation, inclusion, equality and non-discrimination as it implements the Programme. Reforming laws like the *Family Bill* address inherent biases against women and children. Community mobilization and awareness on legal matters as well as creation of spaces for 49,518 people allow them to participate in ongoing reforms, Rule of Law forums, community policing and transitional justice which all affect them. For example, 20 women led police community relations committees, 16 youth led ones were established, and together, they are the most active.

Strategies were used to remove financial, technical and geographical barriers to equal and fair justice. As such, 6,132 disadvantaged people of whom 2,174 were women, gained access to justice through Mobile Courts, the GBV Court, the Juvenile Court, Police Special Protection Units, and early release from pretrial detention. Additionally, 5,713 disadvantaged people in the most conflict affected locations received legal aid services enabling them to claim their rights and to access justice for different legal problems.

In line with the principle of accountability, UNDP uses existing state and community structures like the 46 Rule of Law forum meetings and 170 police-community relations committees (PCRCs) to monitor and provide feedback on whether law enforcement and justice services are accessible, responsive and rights based. Similarly, the support to strengthen formal and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms through this funding contributes to making available mechanisms that can provide redress for human rights abuses.

4.3 Environmental considerations

The procurement process to select contractors for works, and the construction or rehabilitation⁷ of physical infrastructure for the Rule of Law institutions include an environmental sensitivity analysis that is carried out in accordance with UNDP policy. During construction, the generated waste is disposed to designated locations by the responsible authorities. These locations are mostly away from the wetlands. The Programme is thinking about including environmental considerations in the design and specifications for future construction and renovation projects that would oblige contractors to undertake environmental saving efforts, for example, a requirement to plant trees in the construction zone.

The adverse physical effects of climate change undermine security and increase the risk of violent conflict, especially when South Sudan has weak judicial and policing systems, giving rise to many social or economic grievances impacting the most vulnerable who already experience systematic exclusion and marginalization. The Programme will explore implementation of its justice and policing initiatives taking into account the security risks induced, directly or indirectly, by changes in climate patterns.

4.4 Partnerships

In 2022, UNDP strengthened its relationships with a diverse range of partners to build platforms and processes for policy and legal change. For example, in collaboration with OHCHR, the Bills establishing transitional justice mechanisms were informed by extensive consultations. A new partnership with Stanbic Bank Foundation led to the revamping of the ICT Unit of the VTCs in the Juba and Wau Central Prisons. Supported jointly by UNDP, Max Planck Foundation, and the European Union, the Judicial Reforms Committee begun consultations to inform reforms in the judiciary.

Civil society remained an important partner in promoting justice and security in communities. The Programme partnered with seven CSOs to deliver legal aid to vulnerable groups; raise awareness on legal matters, human rights, GBV and child marriage; support community policing initiatives at the grassroot level; organize victims of armed violence into support groups and prepare them to participate in transitional justice processes. Partnerships with CSOs have also enabled UNDP to deliver on its justice, security, and human rights commitments in hard-to-reach areas while also strengthening their capacity through the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers.

⁷ Refer to annex 3 for detailed guidelines.

Funding from the Netherlands has catalysed the establishment of an important area-based project funded by the Resilience, Stabilization and Recovery Trust Fund in Tonj, Warrap State. Under the leadership of WFP, UNDP and UNMISS began implementing the stabilization component of this project by staff who are all collocated in the mission. The Tonj project builds on the valuable lessons arising from collaboratively implementing some activities funded by the Netherlands, like the Mobile Court initiative, community policing, and legal aid, which have since fostered complementarity and reduced duplication of activities between UNDP and other UN entities.

4.5 South to south and triangular cooperation

As part of its capacity development, UNDP facilitated collaborative learning opportunities for the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and other relevant government, parliamentary, civil society and media partners to The Gambia and South Africa on transitional justice for South Sudanese policy makers and senior practitioners. The study focussed on identifying good practices in relation to truth, healing, reconciliation, and reparations. Following the exposure, a tailored design of both CTRH and CRA has been proposed in two Bills for South Sudan to tackle transitional justice challenges. Similarly, the delegation was able to mobilize partnerships between the governments, transitional justice practitioners, CSOs, and the media in the three countries, demonstrating the valuable opportunity South-South collaboration in sub-Saharan Africa presents in enabling transformative action.

4.6 Strengthening national capacity

Capacity development is central to all of UNDP's work, with a focus on developing national systems for justice, security and human rights, to ensure that country infrastructure, systems, and procedures are enhanced. It represents a fundamental component of the Programme's work at the national and state level and includes particular emphasis on strengthening capacities to improve the performance of the justice and policing systems, as well as community driven initiatives anchored on local structures for the delivery of services.

In 2022, the Programme adopted a comprehensive capacity development strategy of enhancing national and community systems for coordinated justice and policing, rather than a siloed approach focused on training and technical assistance alone. Measures were taken to improve supportive policy environments and robust systems for case management, community policing, and justice delivery among others, with both capacity and resources to deliver services effectively and to reach those left behind. This approach creates greater resilience and long-term sustainability of the Rule of Law sector investments despite the limited support that UNDP could provide.

For example, improvements in the delivery of justice and policing services were ensured through actions on solutions adopted at 46 State Rule of Law forums. This was complemented by strengthening policy and other frameworks such as a community policing SOP and drafting of a Family Bill; training and mentorship of 1,194 Rule of Law actors to improve their skills, attitudes, and competencies; continuous support to case management to track 20,781 cases and inform timely decision making; construction of 14 Rule of Law structures to reestablish essential services in communities; and provision of material and logistical support to improve operational capacities.

The Programme worked to empower and include marginalized populations who are disproportionately affected by past conflict, ongoing violence, and crises, such as women, children, survivors of SGBV and internationally displaced populations, in decision making processes and the design of initiatives for justice and security. For example, 12,355 people from the most conflict affected communities participated in 394 PCRCs meetings while 5,713 vulnerable people benefitted from legal aid services delivered from 10 JCCs to support them in addressing legal problems.

The capacity of 32 CSOs was assessed on the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers, which is a simplified set of principles and processes for requesting, disbursing, providing assurance, and reporting on funds. Based on the assessment, UNDP helped improve their capacity as implementing partners on the procedures and principles of disbursing funds, reporting of expenditures, risk management in relation to transaction costs, and compliance with audit requirements for effective management of resources.



Community meeting //
Image © UNDP // Brian Sokol

5.0

Monitoring and Evaluation



Image © UNDP // Brian Sokol

Key M&E activity: On site monitoring for the construction of various Rule of Law structures

Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
Some construction activities were completed according to the technical specification and project progress was reported to be on track. From the regular and consistent monitoring on the construction sites, several quality issues were identified with a few construction sites	The project engineer should monitor all construction activities and escalate serious defects to management early. Increase internal capacity to carry out regular monitoring of contractors	A national Clerk of Works was sourced to support the Engineer in ensuring adherence to agreed infrastructural designs and specifications within agreed timeframe and quality. One construction in Aweil was escalated and several meetings held with the contractor to correct identified defects.

Key M&E activity: Reporting from field staff and CSOs

Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
There are delays in reporting by programme field staff from the six locations as well as by CSOs who are equally required to report monthly. As a result, there is inadequate data and information to be able to track progress and monitor project implementation and feed into Programme reporting processes in a timely manner	Encourage and use weekly programme meetings to ensure more timely reporting on project results and to improve quality of reports Train CSOs on reporting requirements and templates	The CSOs as implementing partners were sensitized on reporting requirements during the signing of grant agreements. The reporting template for CSOs was also revised making it simpler and user friendlier. The M&E Specialist provided continuous mentoring of the rest of the program staff on M&E.

Key M&E activity: High level advocacy visits of government, donors and the UN to the GBV and Juvenile Court

Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
The team observed the processes in court, met with Court staff and conveyed key messages on accountability for gender-based crimes. The importance of the GBV Court and the work on ROL/ A2J in the peace process and fighting impunity was recognized	Strengthen case data management at the Court. Address operational bottlenecks that hamper the Court from quickly addressing the growing backlog of cases	A simplified matrix for case management was proposed to the Court Clerks to use and new computers were installed. Bottlenecks were addressed through various meeting with the Court Judges and staff but will be addressed more systematically through the Court Users Committee starting in 2023.

6.0

Risk management

Risks

Changing political environment particularly disagreement amongst government parties and escalation of armed violence at the national or in Programme locations.

Capacity of national and local stakeholders and implementing partners and resistance to reform-oriented change

Mitigation Measures

Carry out regular contextual analysis in Programme locations and establish relationships with local authorities and state/non-state actors to sustain Programme implementation beyond any political changes. Collaborate with UNMISS Political Affairs Division and IGAD/AU/Troika to address political obstacles.

Provide technical advisory support, and peer mentoring, that incentivize collaborative working relationships and skills exchange.

7.0

Challenges

- **Inadequate leadership appetite for change:** There has been hesitation from the Judiciary to embrace new or innovative solutions. In the GBV Court, the development of a case management system and sentencing guidelines was suspended until the Judiciary learned from comparative experiences in the region. Although implementation is back on track, decisions made to start the activities took months and delayed progress.
- **Imposition of the death penalty:** A Mobile Court Judge applied the death penalty in two cases in Malakal, despite knowing UNDP's requirement to advance human rights standards and principles. Follow up meetings were held with the Judiciary to reiterate the need to comply with human rights and to advocate for mitigation measures in both cases via the appeals process for the two people who were convicted. Until then, support to the Mobile Courts has been suspended and this will reduce the number of people who will receive justice in 2023.
- **Increase in youth led crimes:** Insecurity arising from organized informal crime was a restrictive factor that prevented UNDP from implementing the Programme in some locations and equally strained the justice system. Young people between the age of 10 and 21, rampantly using alcohol and drugs, make up the groups of youth such as *Toronto Boys* in Juba and *Munyominji* in Torit. Programme activities aimed at promoting local security through community policing will have limited impact unless a comprehensive approach that includes prevention, intervention, or reduction strategies is taken to address the underlying drivers of youth violence and crime.
- **Untimely payment of wages and arrears:** The Government's inability to pay salaries for civil servants continues to have a profound impact on the morale of justice workers. Staff absenteeism among justice actors remains a daily reality that leads to poor delivery of services, dissatisfaction among users of the system, and delays in Programme implementation.

8.0

Lessons Learned

- **The R-ARCSS, specifically the provisions on constitution making, judicial reforms and transitional justice measures, ought to be broadened to include implementation of cross border activities** otherwise South Sudanese refugees living in neighboring countries may not be able to participate in and benefit from them. South Sudan should therefore collaborate more closely with neighboring countries to help achieve economies of scale and pool existing resources, as the inclusion of refugee and diaspora voices in key reforms is costly. South Sudan can benefit in this regard from solid regional cooperation which is yet to be operationalized.
- **Rule of Law initiatives should be more strongly embedded and be part and parcel of area-based programmes such as those offered by the Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience Trust Fund (RSRTF).** This is also an important vehicle for operationalizing the area based triple nexus approach, which is equally crucial to consolidate Rule of Law gains, especially in locations where there is forced displacement that requires addressing immediate needs and achieving longer term objectives on access to justice and community security.
- **Government goodwill and commitment is essential for achieving Programme objectives.** The Government approved the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to establish the transitional justice mechanisms and start the permanent constitution making and judicial reforms, which are all political processes. Successful capacity building measures should continuously be accompanied by UNDP's advocacy efforts, the use of the SRSR's good offices and collective engagement of the UN, African Union and IGAD, to cultivate political goodwill and sustain momentum, as these activities will always require more than technical support.

9.0

Financial Report

This section provides an overview of the financial support mobilized and delivered from January 2022 to December 2022 even though the Programme's current operating phase began in April 2020. It therefore outlines the annual budget, against which UNDP's Access to Justice, Security, and Human Rights team planned its policy and programme work in 2022. It details the outputs and activities in form of technical capacity, policy development, capacity building, programme management and support costs through which the workplan was delivered.

The total annual resource budgeted for 2022 was US\$10,860,324, up from US\$ 8,141,008 in 2021. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a long-term supporter of the Programme and remained the highest contributor in 2022. A significant proportion of the budget was drawn from UNDP core resources, followed by a sizeable contribution from the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the Resilience, Stabilization and Recovery Trust Fund. The European Union, Japan and the United Kingdom are important partners in supporting specific activities.

The Programme implemented activities worth US\$9,616,437 of its annual resources, an amount significantly higher than the delivery in 2021 amounting to US\$6,625,809. With an 89% delivery rate, most of the funds were used to construct and increase the capacity of Rule of Law institutions to deliver responsible, effective, and equitable justice services, as well as to promote access to justice for vulnerable groups, ensure human rights protection, and promote civic readiness for the constitution making and transitional justice processes.

The Programme raised US\$3,793,321 for two years (August 2022 to August 2024), enabling UNDP to expand its presence and access to justice, security, and human rights programming to Warrap State. This resources also gives an opportunity to UNDP and UNMISS to work jointly in stabilizing the greater Tonj area through community security and justice interventions, alongside other resilience and recovery initiatives.

Annex 1

Expenses by Output

Output Name	Budgeted Resources	Expenditure (Jan-Mar 2022) \$	Expenditure (Apr-Jun 2022) \$	Expenditure (July-Sept 2022) \$	Expenditure (Oct-Dec 2022) \$	PO Commitments \$	Total Expenditure and Commitments	NEX Advances outstanding	% age Delivery
Output 1: 00121449- Justice and security institutions coordinate and deliver accountable, effective, equitable and gender responsive services	2,536,937.00	193,755.46	523,802.67	200,074.14	835,144.54	596,468.52	2,349,245.33	-	93%
Output 2: 00121450- The most vulnerable people, particularly women, girls, SGBV survivors, IDPs, returnees and refugees, have increased equal access to a fair and effective justice system	1,743,142.24	142,915.97	543,097.98	87,882.97	415,314.46	14,469.11	1,203,680.49	56,880.50	69%
Output 3: 00121451- Community security especially in conflict-affected areas is people centered, prevents violence, and promotes safety	2,013,364.52	306,669.57	344,372.33	197,453.88	447,424.47	665,802.77	1,961,723.02	-	97%
Output 4: 00121452- The national human rights systems promote awareness, respect, and provide redress	134,484.00	2,850.00	-	2,734.74	83,606.80	45,292.13	134,483.67	-	100%
Output 5: 00121453- Transitional justice mechanisms effectively address the legacies of human rights violations and root causes of conflict	2,892,712.00	401,522.92	1,074,642.35	451,976.12	762,078.44	189,215.65	2,879,435.48	-	100%

Output Name	Budgeted Resources	Expenditure (Jan-Mar 2022) \$	Expenditure (Apr-Jun 2022) \$	Expenditure (July-Sept 2022) \$	Expenditure (Oct-Dec 2022) \$	PO Commitments \$	Total Expenditure and Commitments	NEX Advances outstanding	% age Delivery
Output 6: 00130358-HRs Monitoring of GBV/Juveniles; CSOs, SSHRC and the media to regularly monitor the GBV and Juvenile Court and increase public understanding on GBV/ Juvenile	290,000.00	6,309.18	85,805.24	71,928.48	39,111.00	203,153.90	70%		
Output (00118229) Breaking the cycle of violence -UNDP - by rehabilitating justice and accountability mechanisms for the transformation of survivors and perpetrators of violent conflict into change agents for peace	83,347.59	3,852.00	45,222.41	16,839.78	15,962.01	872.31	82,748.51		99%
Output (00118230) Breaking the cycle of violence – OHCHR – by rehabilitating justice and accountability mechanisms for the transformation of survivors and perpetrators of violent conflict into change agents for peace	315,306.82	3,810.02	144,545.31	27,716.11	96,377.62	-	272,449.06		86%

Output Name	Budgeted Resources	Expenditure (Jan-Mar 2022) \$	Expenditure (Apr-Jun 2022) \$	Expenditure (July-Sept 2022) \$	Expenditure (Oct-Dec 2022) \$	PO Commitments \$	Total Expenditure and Commitments	NEX Advances outstanding	% age Delivery
Output (00121950) Gender mainstreaming in Security Sector Reforms	248,500.00	11,472.54	(64,604.85)	90,829.23	(19,188.14)	5,722.00	24,230.78		10%
Output (00126151) Restoring Trust and Service Delivery in the States and Communities 2021	106,000.00	-	105,964.20			-	105,964.20	-	100%
Output (00133167) Laying foundation for peaceful stable and resilient communities in greater Tonj	496,530.00				399,322.53	-	399,322.53	164,958.37	80%
Total	10,860,324.17	1,066,848.48	2,723,351.58	1,161,312.21	3,107,971.21	1,556,953.49	9,616,436.97	221,838.87	89%

Annex 2

List of Civil Society Partners in 2022

No.	Name of CSO	Area of Intervention	Donor	Grant Value	Location	Start Date	End Date
1	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization for Peace and Development Agency	Legal Aid/JCC	Japan	35,000	Bentiu	1 October 2020	31 May 2021
2	Management Alliance for HIV and AIDS	Legal Aid/JCC	UBRAF	23,000	Nimule	1 September 2022	31 March 2023
3	Youth Empowerment Foundation (YEF)	Transitional justice	PBF	25,000	Central Equatoria	1 June 2022	5 December 2022
4	Women and Children Network WOCH-NET	Transitional Justice	Netherlands	25,000	Eastern Equatoria	1 June 2022	5 December 2022
5	Narrative Hub	Transitional Justice	PBF	25,000	Lakes	1 June 2022	5 December 2022
6	Women Progress Organization (WPO)	Transitional Justice	PBF	25,000	Jonglei State	1 June 2022	5 December 2022

No.	Name of CSO	Area of Intervention	Donor	Grant Value	Location	Start Date	End Date
7	Wider Aid & Development Agency-South Sudan (WADA-SS)	Transitional Justice	PBF	25,000	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	1 June 2022	5 December 2022
8	South Sudan Law Society (SSLS)	Transitional Justice	PBF	25,000	Upper Nile State	1 June 2022	5 December 2022
9	Africa Physiotherapy Aid (APTA)	Transitional Justice	PBF	25,000	Unity State	1 June 2022	5 December 2022
10	Road To Economic Development Organization (REDO)	Transitional Justice	Netherlands	25,000	Western Equatoria	1 June 2022	5 December 2022
11	Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)	Transitional Justice	PBF	25,000	Warrap State	1 June 2022	5 December 2022
12	TUKUL-AFRICA	Transitional Justice	PBF	25,000	Western Bahr El Ghazal.	1 June 2022	5 December 2022
13	Christian Recovery and Development Agency (CRADA)	Constitution Making	PBF	25,000	Abyei and Ruweng Administrative Areas	15 April 2022	15 July 2022
14	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization for Peace and Development Agency (UNYMPDA)	Constitution Making	PBF	25,000	Jonglei State and GPAA	1 May 2022	1 August 2022
15	Civil Society Human Rights Organization (CSHRO)	Constitution Making	JSB	25,000	Western and Easter Equatoria	1 May 2022	1 August 2022
16	Narrative Hub	Constitution Making	JSB	25,000	Central Equatoria and Lakes State	1 May 2022	1 August 2022
17	South Sudan Humanitarian Aid Services (SSUDHAS)	Constitution Making	PBF	25,000	Unity State and Upper Nile State	1 June 2022	5 September 2022
18	Voice of Women Organization (VOW)	Constitution Making	PBF	25,000	Western and Northern barl-El-Ghazal States	1 May 2022	5 August 2022

No.	Name of CSO	Area of Intervention	Donor	Grant Value	Location	Start Date	End Date
19	Kings' Media	Constitution Making	PBF	25,000	Central and Western Equatoria States	1 July 2022	5 October 2022
20	Catholic Radio Network	Constitution Making	JSB	25,000	Eastern Equatoria and Lakes States	1 July 2022	5 October 2022
21	Kondial Radio	Constitution Making	PBF	25,000	Unity State and Ruweng Administrative Area	1 June 2022	1 September 2022
22	Eye Radio	Constitution Making	PBF	25,000	Warrap and Lakes States	1 May 2022	5 August 2022
23	Jonglei FM Radio	Constitution Making	JSB	25,000	Jonglei State and GPAA	1 June 2022	1 September 2022
24	Voice of Women Organization (VOW)	Crime prevention and dispute resolution	RSRTF	54,000	Jonglei State/ GPAA	15 Feb 2022	5 November 2022
25	Steward Women	Legal Aid	RSRTF	30,000	Jonglei State (Bor South County)	1 March 2022	31 August 2022
26	Initiative for Peace Communication Association (IPCA)	Legal Aid	RSRTF	30,000	Jonglei State (Twic East County)	1 March 2022	31 August 2022
27	Hope Africa South Sudan (HASS)	Rule of Law	TRAC	35,000	Western Bahr Ghazal	1 August 2022	31 December 2022
28	Action for Children Development Foundation (ACDF-SS)	Legal Aid	Netherlands	36,000	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	1 March 2022	31 September 2022
29	Initiative for Peace Communication Association (IPCA)	Legal Aid	Netherlands	30,000	Central Equatoria	1 May 2022	31 August 2022
30	Civil Society Human Rights Organization (CSHRO)	Legal Aid	Netherlands	30,000	Western Equatoria	1 May 2022	31 August 2022
31	Christian Recovery and Development Agency (CRADA)	Legal Aid	Netherlands	30,000	Northern Bar El Ghazal	1 May 2022	31 August 2022

Annex 3

Construction and Engineering Activity Report 2022

Table 1: 2021 - Projects - Completed in 2022

S/No	Project Location	Project/ Activities	Status
1	NPSSS Bor Central Prisons, Jonglei State.	Renovation of Bor Central Prisons. Sewage system and female wing	Completed. (Appendix, Picture 1).
2	SSNPS Bor, Jonglei State.	Construction of three police posts, renovation of fence at Bor SPU	Completed. (Appendix, Picture 2).
3	SSNPS Yambio, Wester Equatoria State.	Construction of three police posts	Completed. (Appendix, Picture 3).

Table 2: 2022 - Projects

S/No	Project Location	Project/ Activities	Status
1	SSNPS Bor (Akobo West & East), Jonglei State.	Construction of two police posts	50% of works covered – ongoing.
2	NPSSS Terekeka Central Prisons, Central Equatoria State.	Construction of wall fence and guardhouse	Completed. <i>(Appendix, Picture 4).</i>
3	NPSSS Malakal Central Prisons (VTC), Upper Nile State.	Construction of 4-classroom block, water channel, and wall fence	50% of works covered – ongoing.
4	SSNPS Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal State.	Construction of two police posts, one SPU, and two traditional court premises	90% of works covered – ongoing.
5	SSNPS Aweil, Northern Bahr El Ghazal State.	Construction of two police posts, one SPU, and one traditional court premises	70% of works covered – ongoing.
6	SSNPS Torit Eastern Equatoria State.	Construction of two police posts and two traditional court premises	Completed. <i>(Appendix, Picture 5).</i>
7	Juba, Central Equatoria State.	Construction of two traditional court premises	Completed. <i>(Appendix, Picture 6).</i>
8	Yambio, Wester Equatoria State.	Construction of two traditional court premises	Completed. <i>(Appendix, Picture 7).</i>
9	SSNPS Wau Western Bahr El Ghazal State.	Repairs to ECC Wau and Juba	Completed.
10	SSNPS Juba, Central Equatoria State.	Repairs to Directorate of community policing at Nyakuron	Completed.

Appendix.

Picture 1

Female wing Bor Central Prisons,
Jonglei State



Picture 2

One of the police posts
in Bor Jonglei State



Picture 3

One of the three police posts in
Yambio, Wester Equatoria State

**Picture 4**

Wall fence and guardhouse at Terekeka
Central Prisons, Central Equatoria State



Picture 5

One of the two police posts in Torit, Eastern Equatoria State. Traditional court in Torit Eastern Equatoria State

**Picture 6**

Traditional court in Juba, Central Equatoria State.



Picture 7

Traditional court in Yambio, Western
Equatoria State.





2022
Annual
Report

**Support to Access to Justice,
Security and Human Rights
Strengthening Programme
in South Sudan**

