

GRSS NAP ON THE UNSCR 1325

First Draft of the GRSS National Action Plan on the UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace & Security, Presented for Review at the national validation Workshop to be held in Juba, South Sudan on December 12 – 13, 2013

Government of the Republic of South Sudan
National Action Plan for implementation of
UN Security Council Resolution 1325
on Women, Peace and Security
2014-2019

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Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BCSSAC	Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Children
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation
DFID	Department for International Development
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
GBV	Gender based Violence
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
GOS	Government of Sudan
GRSS	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
INCS	Interim National Constitution of Sudan
INGOs	International NGOs
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MGCSWHD	Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres
NAP	National Action Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSC	National Steering Committee

NSS	National Security Strategy
RSS	Republic of South Sudan
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPLA	Sudan People’s Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People’s Liberation Movement
SRRA	Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association
SSDDRC	South Sudan Disarmament and Demobilisation Commission
SSDP	South Sudan Development Plan
SSHRC	South Sudan Human Rights Commission
SSI	Security Sector Institutions
SSLA	South Sudan Legislative Assembly
SSLM	Southern Sudan Liberation Movement
SSLRC	South Sudan Law Reform Commission
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
SSR	Security Sector Reforms
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SSWGA	South Sudan Women General Association
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN Women	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WAAF/G	Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups
WHO	World Health Organisation

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FOREWORD

1. INTRODUCTION

Background to the Development of the GRSS NAP

The National Action Plan (NAP) for the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) on the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 has been developed through a rigorous participatory process involving broad consultation of various peace and security stakeholders and supported by the UN Women. The process, which has been led by the Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MGCSWHD) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) as the co-chair has collected and harmonised views from government agencies and institutions, at the national and state levels, from international partners, including UN agencies and bilateral and multilateral donors, with local CSOs, women's groups at the grassroots, religious and traditional leaders.

In 2011 the MGCSWHD initiated a process of strengthening the implementation of the (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in the Republic of South Sudan (RSS). The process of developing the NAP has been a learning experience intended to increase the awareness of key stakeholders on the rights of women and girls and the responsibilities of the different peace and security actors as provided for in UNSCR 1325. It has also provided a great opportunity to create a shared understanding of the status of implementation of the UN Resolution in GRSS. The NAP will offer an overall framework for strengthened and coordinated implementation, monitoring and reporting on key activities intended to uplift the status of women and enable them to effectively participate in governance, peace initiatives and the reconstruction of the RSS.

In order to facilitate the identification of priority areas of immediate action for improving the lives of women and children in South Sudan and ensure increased investment for strengthened implementation of UNSCR of 1325, a National Steering Committee (NSC), comprising of government ministries, commissions, UN agencies, donors and CSOs was formed. The NCS which will continue to coordinate and monitor the NAP implementation is chaired by the Ministry of Gender and is intended to ensure that the NAP aligns itself with the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan, 2011, including fully implementing the provision of having 25% women's representation in decision-making and governance structures, and also with the existing related laws and policies.

Within its membership, the NSC constituted a Technical Working Group (TWG), which has among other things provided advice to the Consultants and identified issues for approval by the Steering Committee on the NAP development process. The entire process of the NAP development and compilation has been facilitated by an international consultant assisted by a national counterpart.

In February 2013, a draft baseline study on the UNSCR 1325 in South Sudan was produced and this has provided some background information to the NAP development. A two-day consultative workshop for the NSC held on September 26 – 27, 2013 in Juba. A national consultation workshop for crucial technical people from key line government ministries¹ that are relevant to the NAP implementation, together with bilateral, regional, and multilateral agencies² and civil society groups was held on October 10th and 11th 2013 in Juba so as to enhance their involvement in the NAP process and create awareness and broaden the networking among stakeholders working on women, peace and security previously issues.

Extensive consultations were conducted for all the ten states of South Sudan, bringing together participants from the line ministries, local and international CSOs, community, traditional and religious leaders, women groups and relevant CSOs. The consultations were facilitated by the members of the NCS and the consultants and were held simultaneously in the Capitals at the regional level, in Wau for Greater Bahr el-Ghazal; in Malakal for Greater Upper Nile and in Juba for Greater Equatoria and Jonglei. These consultations helped to generate broader political support for the successful implementation of the NAP.

Background to the UNSCR 1325

The UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 was adopted by the UN Security Council in October 2000 after being advocated for by various peace activists and international women's groups and organisations. For the first time, since the formation of the UN, the Security Council clearly articulated the fact that during armed conflict the majority of women and girls are terribly affected by abuses emitted unto them by virtue of their gender, ranging from rape, sexual violence, sexual slavery, forced pregnancies, murder, terrorism, torture, and abduction. By adopting the resolution on Women, Peace and Security, the Security Council recognised the

¹ Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Youth and Culture and the Ministry of Education, Department of Statistics etc.

² UN Women, UNMISS, UNFPA, UNDP, DFID, other international agencies, etc.

political significance of women and gender for the sustainability of international peace and security. The objectives of the resolution are to protect women's rights during armed conflicts, prevent impunity for gender based crimes, mainstream gender aspects in peacekeeping operations and increase women's participation in the various phases before, during and after armed conflicts.

Prior to the UNSCR 1325, there were many other resolutions, treaties, conventions, statements and reports on children and armed conflict; the protection of civilians in armed conflict; and the prevention of armed conflict, which all formed the basis for UN Resolution on Women, Peace and Security. These previous convention, though not directly addressing women became an integral part of the Women, Peace and Security policy framework and since then, six other resolutions on Women, Peace and Security have been adopted including the SCR 1820 (June 2008); SCR 1888 (September 2009); SCR 1889 (October 2009); SCR 1960 (December 2010); SCR 2061 (June 2013) and SCR 2122 (October 2013). The subsequent resolutions among other things address the issue of sexual or other violence against women in conflict, either when used systematically to achieve military or political ends or opportunistically arising from cultures of impunity. The UNSCR 1889 calls for the establishment of global indicators on UNSCR 1325, reiterates its mandate to increase women's participation. It also amplifies calls for mainstreaming gender perspectives in all decision-making processes, especially in the early stages of post-conflict peacebuilding.

Why the UNSCR 1325

Much as both men and women suffer during armed conflict, the impact of conflict is felt differently and therefore different interventions are required to address the various needs of men and women in conflict-affected areas. As refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), combatants, heads of households, community leaders or peace activists and peace builders, women experience more horrific atrocities and injustices in comparison to their male counterparts. Given their gender responsibilities as mothers and caregivers, women's mobility and ability to protect themselves in situations of armed conflict is greatly limited and compromised. In most instances women become targets of gender-based violence, where sexual violence is often used as a weapon of war or as a means of subjugation and humiliation.

Despite not having the same political rights, authority, resources or control over their environment and needs, women repeatedly suffer an increase in domestic violence during and after conflict, which is often related to the shifting gender roles. Under the UNSCR 1325, the Security Council reinforces the fact that in all armed conflicts women should not just be looked at as helpless victims of war and violence, but they should be fully recognised as playing active and critical roles as combatants, peace builders, politicians and activists and therefore be

actively involved in all peace resolution and reconstruction processes. By excluding women from peacebuilding processes their ability to recover from conflict and effectively participate in the rebuilding of their communities and countries is greatly undermined and the sustainability of peace and security in countries emerging out of conflict is largely compromised.

The Relevance of the NAP to the GRSS

The UNSCR 1325, just like all other Security Council Resolutions are binding upon all UN Member States and the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) is therefore expected to have it fully implemented. As an independent state and a member of the UN, South Sudan has got to conform to international standards and legal instruments in respect to human rights observance. This NAP outlines specific actions to be undertaken by the various sectors of government, donors and civil society groups in order to alleviate the security situation of women and girls and ensure their participation in decision making processes; elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls; increased access to justice and health services and improved economic security by availing them opportunities to access information, credit, employment, education and skills training.

The NAP is based on the mandate of the UNSCR 1325 and thus the different activities to be implemented fall under the four pillars of the resolution, that is:

1. Preventing and reducing conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women, particularly gender-based violence.
2. Promoting the participation and inclusion of women and girls' interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.
3. Ensuring women's protection and safety; their physical, mental health and economic security.
4. Ensuring the respect for women's human rights and guaranteeing that their specific needs are met in conflict and post-conflict situations and during the design and implementation of relief and recovery programmes.

Overall Goal of the NAP

The overall Goal of the GRSS National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and other associated UN Resolutions, is intended to strengthen the participation of women in peace and security efforts and facilitate

the creation of an enabling environment for their leadership and political participation in conflict resolution and allow for more inclusive, just and sustainable peace, recovery and reconstruction processes where a gender perspective is integrated into the design and implementation of all policy related to peace and security.

The NAP provides a framework that will guide the GRSS decisions on defence, diplomatic and development activity so as to ensure that the provisions of the UN resolutions on Women, Peace and Security are incorporated into the Government's work on conflict with an aim of reducing its impact on women and girls.

Objectives of the National Action Plan in South Sudan

The implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the UNSCR 1325 in South Sudan is focused on priorities and actions that are derived from five major objectives, with an overall aim of improving the status of women in respect to peace and security. The key objectives are:

1. Providing protection for women and girls against any form of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and restoration of the respect for human rights, human dignity and equality in South Sudan.
2. Increasing women's participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, the maintenance of peace and security, and guaranteeing their participation in post-conflict peace building and statebuilding processes.
3. Enabling the different peace and security stakeholders³ in the Republic of South Sudan to galvanise their efforts and ensure the creation of synergy and long term engagement for the improved implementation of gender sensitive peace and security focused initiatives at the national and state levels.
4. Enhancing the capacity of the key actors implementing the NAP in data collection, analysis and quality reporting and promoting increased public awareness of the principles underlined in the UNSCR 1325 and the subsequent Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security.
5. Ensuring the inclusion of women and girls' needs in the national budgetary priorities of the transitional assistance plans developed by the GRSS and all programmes funded by development partners, including the negotiations of the New Compact Deal.

³ Government ministries and departments, multilateral and bilateral donors, UN Agencies, International Non-Government Organisations, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), researchers and academia and religious and traditional leaders

Funding and Implementation of the NAP

The five year NAP on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325, 2014 – 2019, will be used by the GRSS and the different development partners to identify the priority areas for intervention and also help them mobilize and allocate the required resources to undertake strategic actions through the GRSS budgetary process and other financial assistance extended to the country. The NAP will also help in mobilizing and coordinating the efforts of the various actors in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the identified activities, projects and programmes, with reference to the given performance indicators and guidelines. It will also facilitate the collection of data and documentation on significant changes made and ease the sharing of resources such as information, knowledge, finances and input materials between the different peace and security stakeholders.

The successful implementation of the NAP on the UNSCR 1325 in South Sudan will be determined by the availability of funding from the GRSS and the donor community and cultivating the appropriate political will in order to ensure responsibility, enthusiasm and sustainable action by the different stakeholders. Based on the NAP, different government departments and institutions will develop detailed action plans and budget for the activities under their charge and take full financial responsibility for the implementation of the various commitments made in the plan. The NAP will therefore require well planned activities by the executing partners at the different levels and their having appropriate capacity for implementation in terms of adequate tools, training and a comprehensive system of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) that is fully funded, not too bureaucratic and not time-consuming and burdensome to the implementers.

The proposed NAP activities are not restrictive and the flexibility allows room for the different stakeholders to adjust their programming so as to rapidly respond to changing environments and new conflict related developments in the country. It will also permit the different actors to utilise the new windows of funding opportunities that may emerge so as to facilitate the implementation of the NAP. Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation to ensure accountability have been incorporated into the NAP and performance indicators have been outlined to enhance follow-up and evaluation of the Government's implementation of SCR 1325. The indicators will be important in improving reporting and increasing accountability. The goals, activities and outcomes for each priority area will make it easier to evaluate the various

ministries' performance in respect the NAP implementation. There will be a mid-term review of the National Action Plan in 2016 and a final evaluation in 2018, to inform the development of the new NAP.

Reporting and accountability Mechanisms

The implementation of the UNSCR 1325 NAP will be monitored by an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising of five GRSS Ministries: Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management; Defense and Veterans Affairs; Justice; Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and Finance and Economic Planning. The Inter-Ministerial Committee which will be chaired by the Minister of Gender and the Ministers of Defense and Justice as co-chairs, will meet on a quarterly basis (every 3 months) to evaluate the progress of the NAP implementation and receive reports from the NSC. The Inter-Ministerial Committee will compile a National Annual Report on the UNSCR 1325 and submit it to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who will then present it to the Council of Ministers to have it tabled for debate in Parliament. Every two years the GRSS will compile a report on the UNSCR 1325 and submit it to the UN Secretary General as required under the resolution. A mid-term evaluation of the NAP implementation will be done after the compilation of the report to the UN Secretary General and the final review after the fourth year to pave way for the development of a revised national action plan.

The National Steering Committee (NSC) will ensure a coordinated implementation, monitoring and reporting on UNSCR 1325 by all the NAP implementing partners, who will include GRSS ministries, UN agencies, INGOs and national CSOs. At the state level, State Steering Committees (SSC) will liaise with the NSC to ensure that the NAP is implemented countrywide. Both the NSC and the SSC will meet twice a year to receive reports from the NAP implementing Ministries and organisations, evaluate progress on implementation and approve the reports for the Inter-Ministerial Committee to subsequently compile the National Annual Report on the UNSCR 1325.

Mandate of the Respective Ministries of the Inter-Ministerial Committee

Institution	Role and Responsibility
Ministry of Gender, Child, Social welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and Monitor the implementation of the NAP by the Government Ministries, Commissions and Departments and the different Stakeholders (Donors, INGOs, CSOs) • Ensure gender mainstreaming in all government sectors

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to the Council of Ministers
Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defend democratic values, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of South Sudan and its people • Work in collaboration and in cooperation with other national institutions in the security and defence sector. • Ensure that South Sudan has a professional army with appropriate military training taking into account issue of human rights, HIV/AIDS, Gender and SGBV protection measures. • Deliberately recruiting and appropriately deploying women into the military and civilian personnel to conform to the Constitutional requirement of having at least twenty-five per cent as an affirmative action to redress imbalances created by history, customs, and traditions.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise the President, Council of Ministers and the GRSS National Legislative Assembly on all diplomatic issues including progress on UNSCR 1325. • Following up agreements made between the GRSS and foreign governments and agencies, including the UN • Develop and coordinate policies and programmes for international support in the field of humanitarian relief and rehabilitation. • Establish and maintain a system for regular liaison meetings and reporting with UN Agencies, foreign government agencies and international non-governmental organizations.
Ministry of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the capacity, efficiency, integrity, and responsiveness of judiciary • Provide more support to strengthen the competence and capacity building of the state and national legal systems to deal with cases of violence, in particular SGBV • Improve court administration and case management, rehabilitate and construct judicial infrastructure, such as court facilities, and provide adequate salaries and benefits to judicial personnel • Budget for all the functions of the judiciary and the justice sector institutions and ensure a well-functioning Judicial Service Commission • Institute a transparent criteria for appointment of judges stipulating one's judicial capacity and legitimacy and ensure that women are appointed onto the bench
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that funds are allocated for UNSCR 1325 NAP implementation • Monitor the effective use of the money allocated to the different NAP implementing institutions

Members of the National Steering Committee

Government Ministries

- Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management;
- Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs;
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning;
- Ministry of National Security;
- Ministry of Interior
- Office of the president;
- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;
- Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development;
- Ministry of Justice;
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development
- Ministry Culture Youth and Sports

Government Bodies and Institutions

- The SS Human Rights Commission;
- The SS DDR Commission;
- HIV/AIDS Commission;
- The Peace and Reconciliation Commission;
- The Gender Committee of the National Legislative Assembly

Other Stakeholders

- 2 representative from the South Sudan Civil Society;
- 1 representative from International Non-Governmental Organisations in South Sudan from the GBV sub-cluster group;
- 1 representative from regional inter-governmental organisations supporting RSS peace processes;
- 2 representatives from the UN.

Structure of the National Action Plan (2014-2019)

The NAP has a thematic structure with an introduction, a summary of the context of South Sudan, the policy and legal framework within which it is going to be implemented and an action matrix highlighting initiatives that will have to be undertaken by the different stakeholders in the next five years. The NAP matrix articulates a series of actions to be undertaken by the GRSS and the NAP implementing partners for the period 2014-2015. The Ministries of Gender, Defence, Justice, Foreign Affairs, and Finance will coordinate and guide the implementation of the National Action Plan working through an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). Three thematic areas below, have been addressed in this NAP covering the four pillars of the UNSCR 1325:

1. Increase women's effective participation in leadership, peacebuilding and strengthen the gender perspective in statebuilding and reconstruction processes of the Republic of South Sudan
2. Support Security Sector Reforms (SSRs) and Professionalise the Security Sector Institutions (SSIs) to enable them implement the UNSCR 1325
3. Strengthen Efforts to Prevent and Protect Women and Girls against any form of Violence; Promote the Prosecution of Perpetrators and Increase Support to Survivors of SGBV in all parts of South Sudan

Under each thematic area, the NAP matrix highlights the strategic objectives and actions, the responsible actors for implementation, the time frame, and the indicators to measure achievements. The matrix will also be used as a monitoring mechanism for results-based reporting on implementation. Monitoring and evaluation has been provided for and a review to be undertaken in 2018.

The implementation period for this National Action Plan is five years; commencing in 2014 and completing in 2019. In 2018, the NAP will be reviewed and updated as deemed appropriate, based on the annual progress reports of the Inter-Ministerial Committee and the NSC.

2. SOUTH SUDAN COUNTRY CONTEXT

History of Armed Conflict in South Sudan

In 1956 when the Sudan attained its independence from the British, a number of critical issues were left unresolved, which later became a source of conflict that devastated the country for over five decades. At independence the Sudanese Constitution had been expected to resolve whether the country would be a secular or Islamist state and also to provide for the adoption of a federal structure. Unfortunately both issues were neglected by the Khartoum, Arab-led government, prompting a mutiny by southern army officers that eventually sparked off the first civil war, from 1955 to 1972. This in effect divided the Sudan between the north, which was predominantly Muslim and the south mainly occupied by Christians and animists. This phase of the civil war ended with the signing of the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement between Southern Sudan Liberation Movement (SSLM) and the Government of Sudan (GOS), which granted a degree of regional autonomy to Southern Sudan and also promised the Abyei area the right to hold a referendum to determine whether they would remain a part of northern Sudan or join the Southern Region. The autonomous region consisted of the three provinces of Equatoria, Bahr al-Ghazal, and Greater Upper Nile, with Juba as the regional capital.

For about a decade there was relative peace in the Sudan, until 1983 when President Jaafar Nimeiri introduced the Sharia law and went against the spirit of the Addis Ababa Agreement of Abyei having a referendum. Once again a civil war erupted with the south taking up arms under the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) against the GOS. In 1989 a short-lived peace agreement between the two warring parties was signed suspending the Sharia law. However the agreement was renounced and never implemented with the overthrowing of Nimeiri by General Omar Al-Bashir under a military coup. The civil war then continued until 2005 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). In total, the second civil war lasted for twenty-two years, leaving an estimated two and a half million people dead and over four million displaced as a result of the bloody conflict that was characterised by aerial bombardments and helicopter gunship attacks on southern Sudanese civilian population.

The extended period of armed conflict left behind a shattered economy, dismantled social fabric with very fragile social support systems, a traumatised population and largely disintegrated communities, all brewing new security risks especially for women and children. Today the after effects of the conflict are largely evident with the disrupted community and

family structures; huge presence of small arms in the hands of civilians and vigilantes; prevalence of a traumatised populace; increased alcohol consumption and drug abuse; weak security institutions and poorly functioning justice, law and order sector.

Women and Armed Conflict in South Sudan

Traditionally inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic fighting over grazing lands and water sources, together with cattle raiding have always existed in the culture of most South Sudanese, but the scale, intensity, and impact of violence was not as intense as it has become in recent times. In the past rudimentary weapons such as spears were used and like in all African societies, women and children were never seen as legitimate targets in war. During the second Sudanese civil war (1983–2005), there was a huge influx of unregulated small arms and light weapons into the country exposing many unarmed civilians to grievous bodily harm and deaths. Having illegal firearms in the hands of civilians became common place and a transformation of culture, where guns became a form of dowry payment instead of cows in some parts of South Sudan.

By having easily accessed firearms the act of killing or injuring other people was depersonalised, promoting impunity and physical attacks on women and children. Increased weapons in the community automatically translated into more violence against women and girls in their homes and in the public sphere, without them having any fallback position for redress or attainment of justice. Men became more violent and explosive, not only towards the enemy soldiers but even their loved ones and unprotected females in their homes.

Women's Participation in the Armed Conflict

Much as the level of women's participation during the first civil war (1955-1973) is not well documented, there is ample evidence that South Sudanese women during that period challenged the oppression by the GOS through public protests; by secretly sheltering soldiers and war victims; undertaking very dangerous work as messengers or decoys for the guerilla movement; and facilitating efforts towards peace in the South whilst based in countries of transition or resettlement⁴.

⁴ Fitzgerald, M.A. (2002). *Throwing the Stick Forward: The Impact of War on Southern Sudanese Women*, Nairobi, UNIFEM and UNICEF; Personal communication interviews 7 June, 8 August 2011

During the second civil war (1983-2005), the leader of the SPLM, John Garang, formally sought the incorporation of women into the resistance movement and they were directly recruited into SPLA through the Women's Battalion, *Katiba Banat* which was formed in 1984. During the war some of the women fought alongside the men but because of the Sudanese culture, just like for most parts of Africa, military or physical combat is a male domain and the contribution made by women was thus hardly recognised. In 1986, women demanded a special unit within the SPLA/M in order to address women affairs and this led to the creation of a position of the Director for women's Affairs in 1989, which was later to be known as the Commission for Women, Youth and Social Welfare. Later after the signing of the CPA, the Commission was elevated into a fully-fledged Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare.

Women activists did a lot of work to popularize and support the liberation struggle, while others both in the rural and urban settings took on several other responsibilities traditionally done by men in order to support their families and communities. Single handedly women maintained families under extreme hardships and situations of deprivation in the absence of the men. As the war intensified, several women at the 'grassroots' in SPLM held areas risked their lives, working through associations, cooperatives and women's groups and at a more centralized level through the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA) to provide the SPLM battalions with food, shelter and water. Other women performed important non-military roles like being porters, cooks, field nurses, and at times informal intelligence officers for the army. Much as they were not involved in physical combat, many women often risked their lives and their contributions was extremely critical for the success of the armed struggle.

More so in the absence of the men, the armed conflict presented South Sudanese women with new leadership and decision-making opportunities and they were able to mobilise for peace negotiations through their grassroots organizations and women's coalitions. The advocacy done by women's organisations like the Sudanese Women's Voice for Peace, New Sudan Women's Federation, and New Sudan Women's Association attracted international attention to the impact of the civil war on women and children, prompting loud calls for peace talks and cessation of hostilities. Unfortunately not much value was attached to what the women offered in comparison to the more glorified masculine military combat roles played by their male counterparts. Because of the belief that military operations were governed by masculinity values of courage, honour and physical strength, women activists were largely excluded from key military and political power positions and marginalized within the formal structures of the

SPLM. During the official peace processes women's representation and participation remained negligible, with only three women nominated onto the SPLM/A peace negotiating team.

Across South Sudan women and girls were severely abused and their rights violated. Many of them were either killed, abducted, forcefully impregnated, enslaved and their bodies deliberately infected with HIV/AIDS. As refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), women and girls were exposed to a lot of sexual violence from the warring factions and also from displaced men living in the camps. Being in an unfamiliar environment; in crowded camps; without husbands or male family members; and often having to travel longer distances in search of firewood or water exposed women and girls to much greater risk of sexual violence. The traditional patriarchal practices of forcing single women and girls into marriages continued even in the camps, exposing many of them to risks of unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and risky child births while on the run. There was no justice for the widespread injuries and shame women and girls experienced during the war and all what they went through has up till now been systematically neglected during the peacebuilding and reconstruction period. Generally women have not been given a chance to heal and reconcile with their past and there is still a lack of effective mechanisms to enable the survivors of the violent crimes experienced during the conflict to access justice.

It is important to note that even in the CPA, women's critical concerns were never addressed since the focus of the negotiations was largely on issues related to power and wealth sharing between the north and south; restoration of security in respect to attaining a ceasefire between the warring factions; instituting security sector reforms; establishment of power structures, such as the Executive, the Legislature and strengthening the Judiciary and having in place systems for states administration. Much as by implication women would inevitably benefit from the provisions of the CPA, their involvement in the peace discussions and drafting of the peace agreement could have given the document a slightly enriched focus and more engendered perspective. The women's voice in the CPA could possibly have amplified their priority needs such as human, economic, political and social security; health issues, including reproductive health; property rights; food security; accessing justice and sustainable livelihood opportunities. Based on an engendered foundation, independent South Sudan would thus have set itself on a firm road to recovery, primarily focusing on meeting the pertinent issues for human development and guaranteeing peace and security, for women and men; girls and boys across the country.

Violence against Women in the Interim and Post-independence Period

In the aftermath of the signing of the CPA, there was relative peace in South Sudan and all fighting factions rallied together, seeing Khartoum as the common enemy that had to be overcome so as to attain the independence of South Sudan. The routine inter-ethnic conflicts and cattle raiding however continued and in some places even became more brutal, targeting villages instead of cattle camps. There was an escalation in the number of women and children injured or killed and during 2009 alone; Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) recorded eight separate attacks targeting women and children, resulting in the deaths of more than 1,200 people⁵. Violent clashes occurred across Southern Sudan, including attacks by the Ugandan rebel group, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the Equatorial States and ethnic clashes in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Lakes and Central Equatoria States.

Currently, the key challenges to South Sudan's security mainly relate to the fragility of the peace due to external and internal unresolved differences, marginalization of some ethnic groups and limitations of capacity and resources to support the transition from conflict to a more stable and secure situation. Beyond the national borders a number of unresolved issues with the Sudan have persisted since the January 2011 referendum that led to the Independence of South Sudan and these have led to political and economic tensions between the two countries. Such strained relations require patience between the two parties and inter-state negotiations to ensure that no future conflicts emerge. As noted in the Fragility Assessment⁶, insecurity in border areas has been further aggravated by the arrival of more than 175,000 refugees fleeing insecurity in Sudan hence creating new challenges for peace, stability and border management.

In terms of the personal security of women, the existence of harmful traditional practices, such as child and forced marriages, girl-child compensation, wife battering, polygamy and widow inheritance have reinforced the abuse and violation of women's rights in the name of holding onto the age-long traditions and cultural practices that undermine women's rights and dignity. The demand for payment of exorbitant dowry in form of cattle and the resultant search for these cattle by the prospective grooms to pay for the bride price has been a major motive for cattle rustling between communities, exacerbating inter-communal conflicts, with dire consequences for women and children.

⁵ Medecins Sans Frontieres, 2009, *Facing up to reality: Health crisis deepens as violence escalates in Southern Sudan*, Brussels: Medecins Sans Frontieres.

⁶ South Sudan Fragility Assessment, Draft Results, December 2012

The denial of education and opportunities for employment, rape and defilement, desertion, denial of property especially land for married women and right to inheritance, together with forced labour, all remain common abuses women have to endure on a daily basis. In the post conflict period, the responsibility of looking after the family largely falls on women as many men including the youths have taken to heavy drinking and redundancy. The government's failure to protect women and children from violence or punish perpetrators has left many women and girls feeling discriminated against and totally marginalised thus reinforcing their status as 'victims' of conflict and unable to enjoy the independence of their country.

Protection of Women in Post Independent South Sudan

With the support from the UNMISS, special measures have been put in place by the GRSS to address inter-ethnic clashes recurring in parts of the country and also reducing conflicts around access to resources such as water points and grazing areas. Under its mandate, UNMISS' priority is to protect civilians and to improve security in the country as the GRSS consolidates itself to completely assume that responsibility. Currently UNMISS has been able to deter communal violence by establishing early warning mechanisms and having preventive deployment and patrols in areas at risk of conflict or within its capabilities and areas of deployment. Much as the GRSS has the overall mandate to protect the people of South Sudan, UNMISS has been authorized by the UN Security Council to protect all the people within its capabilities especially those who are under imminent threat of physical violence, regardless of the source of violence and particularly, when the GRSS is not providing such security.

In executing its mandate and deployment of troops and assets to volatile high-risk areas, UNMISS has tried its level best to maintain the principle of impartiality and strict observance of human rights and to ensure that the SPLA acts independently of the Mission in carrying out its military operations. The SPLA and other security services of the GRSS have been trained to distinguish between combatants and civilians and respect the country's obligation to observe humanitarian and human rights law so as to protect the civilians. Since the respect for human rights was one of the fundamental objectives for the independence of South Sudan, UNMISS has continuously emphasized the observance of international human rights standards and worked alongside the GRSS to institute mechanisms aimed at abolishing the culture of impunity and rule of force; and replace it with the rule of law.

Efforts by the GRSS to secure the protection of civilians are however undermined by the number of small arms in circulation. As of early 2012, about 327,000 small arms were in circulation among known state and non-state actors in South Sudan⁷. Under its programme, *Community Security and Small Arms Control*, UNDP has conducted community consultations in 55 counties across the country to document and analyze local conflict dynamics; assess their impact at community-level and get direct feedback from women in order to ensure the inclusion of the gender dimension of the conflicts into their programming. These findings have informed the design and implementation of targeted 'conflict-sensitive development projects' and security programmes in order to mitigate conflict drivers including, establishing and securing water points, introducing mechanized farming and improving the services of the prisons and police posts.

Since 2009, UNDP has also supported the *Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC)* Project as a means of broadening state authority by facilitating county consultations to appreciate the needs of the community and give state and local governments the opportunity to deliver services that meet these needs, thus discouraging the demand for or civilian use of small arms. As a development agency UNDP is trying to create awareness to disarm the people's mindset and mitigate the tensions within the communities. The project has facilitated conflict transformation processes in 13 counties in six states of Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap, involving a broad cross section of community members including women and efforts have been made to promote community awareness about issues affecting women's security, including, addressing the demand for high dowry and the different roles played by women in resolving and managing conflict.

The Prevalence of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

All across the country, SGBV remains at crisis levels and needs to be urgently addressed due to the short-comings within the justice system, both in its formal and customary embodiments. The ills of forced prostitution, defilement of young girls and women's experiences of sexual violence have resulted into many health difficulties including psychological trauma, gynecological and surgical complications and many of these have become chronic due to the lack of access to medical treatment and the stigma associated with discussing these experiences.

⁷ Small Arms Survey Issues Brief (April 2012)

Several studies about South Sudan indicate that SGBV has not been broadly investigated although women and girls continue to experience multiple forms of violence even after the conflict. Cases of sexual and domestic violence reported to the police are often trivialised and very few are taken through the courts of law. In situations where there is sufficient evidence it is often compromised due to ignorance of court proceeding by the survivors or their relatives or due to poor handling by the police and judicial staff. There is a lack of training of prosecutors and investigators to handle SGBV cases and the few that exist are often transferred causing a great shortage of skilled human resource to handle SGBV cases.

According to the South Sudan Comprehensive Country Gender Assessment (CCGA) report, SGBV is very common across the country, as a result of decades of armed conflict, marginalisation, neglect and high poverty levels. It manifests at the household level, within the family, community and between communities and is deeply anchored in cultural beliefs, where the majority of those affected are women and girls. Rape for instance is not taken as a serious crime in some communities and when an unmarried girl is raped she is expected to marry the perpetrator, even if it is against her will. Similarly customary laws view wife beating as normal and an acceptable practice intended to discipline an errant woman.

The most common and leading causes of violence against women and girls identified in the CCGA include alcoholism which was rated at 31%, cultural practices at 24%, poverty at 24% and conflicts at 19%. The other causes of violence included polygamy and general misunderstandings and suspicion between married couples. SGBV was reported to be widely perceived as 'normal' and the beating of girls and women was seen as corrective disciplinary measures taken by their male 'guardians'. Women in South Sudan continue to be raped in the course fulfilling their routine gender responsibilities such as fetching water and firewood, but unfortunately many do not speak about such incidents for fear of the stigma associated with sexual violence survivors. In South Sudan it is still very difficult to get credible information about SGBV because of the 'culture of silence' about the vice and since it is not publicly discussed, most survivors do not report its occurrence to the police or seek medical or any other form of assistance. It is therefore very critical that both the GRSS and CSOs plan and implement countrywide sensitisation programmes so as to create awareness and encourage the reporting and prosecution of such GBV related crimes.

Polygamy and widow inheritance are still common practices among several communities in South Sudan which have aggravated incidents of HIV/AIDS. In polygamous unions, men that are tested HIV/AIDS positive tend to go ahead and marry more women hence infecting all their

partners. The culture of widow inheritance, which is purportedly done to enable a dead husband's kinsmen to continue his lineage and protect his family, also contributes to the spread of AIDS since traditionally women have got no say in respect to sexual decisions.

Medically as a result of physical violence emitted on women and girls, there are high incidents of miscarriages and deaths of battered pregnant women and the culprits are never brought to book. To further complicate the predicament for women and girls experiencing physical and emotional abuse, most doctors and medical personnel have not received any form of specialized training on how to handle and assist SGBV survivors. All across the country health centers at all levels are overwhelmed by the many SGBV cases yet they are unable to attend to all the survivors. There is a lack of critical services for survivors of rape such as trauma counseling; Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to prevent potential HIV transmission from taking place; and even the morning after pill and contraceptives to prevent pregnancy after rape. Most survivors of SGBV end up being traumatized or get stigmatized by their families and communities within which they live and other die without any medical help or legal redress.

Accessing justice and medical assistance for survivors of SGBV is further complicated by the unofficial requirement of Police Form 8, an evidentiary form that is provided by the police and required in the courts of law for SGBV survivors to access justice. Before giving treatment to a sexual or physically abused person, doctors or other examining medical practitioners demand for Police Form 8, which was scrapped by government, yet doctors still demand for it. Much as Form 8 is available at hospitals at a fee and at the police stations, its issuance is not automatic because some unethical police officers allegedly use the opportunity to extort money from the already abused women. Because of the poverty rates, many abused women cannot afford paying for the Form 8 or bribing their way through the police.

Overall the police is said to be largely ignorant on how to handle SGBV crimes and often fails to protect survivors that seek protection and redress against the perpetrators, despite the establishment of the Police Special Protection Units (SPUs). With support from UNWOMEN, UNHCR, UNDP and other development partners SPUs have been established and equipped to support survivors of gender based violence and the investigation processes in order to avoid the victimization of the survivors. The officers managing the SPUs however still need to be properly trained so as to professionally handle SGBV cases. There are also allegations that the SPUS are being misused by the police and at times the police officers abuse the women survivors seeking refuge at the units. The frequent redeployment of the specially trained GBV officers has also undermined the effective operation of the SPUs and it is therefore imperative

that the Ministry of Interior and the Police leadership develop appropriate policy documents to manage cases of GBV and take up the management of the SPUs as fully fledged police units.

A department of women and juveniles justice has also been established under directorate of public prosecution and measures are being taken by the Ministry of Justice to prevent the trivialization of cases that involve GBV and abuse to women. The Ministry of Justice however still needs a lot of support in the training of lawyers, prosecutors, police investigators, traditional authorities and customary courts members to enable them acquire the appropriate skills, knowledge and expertise so as to professional handle SGBV. Corruption within the justice and corrections systems is said to be widespread and partly aggravated by the persistent collection of unofficial fines.

Within the military and other armed personnel, cases of sexual and domestic violence are also said to be rampant and this is attributed to the prolonged armed conflict and the failure to offer psychosocial support to armed personnel in order to avert the post-conflict trauma, which consequently translates into violent crimes, committed against defenceless civilians, in particular women and children.

The Security of Women's Health

Another source of insecurity facing women in South Sudan is related to their reproductive health, which is still given low priority in terms of government planning and financing. According to the Transitional Constitution all levels of government are supposed to provide maternity and child care, together with medical care for pregnant and lactating women. Pregnancy and childbirth related complications are among the leading causes of death and disability for women of reproductive age in South Sudan. Much as there is no current data on maternal deaths, a national survey carried out in 2006 indicates that maternal mortality rates by then were at 2,054 deaths per 100,000 live births. This indicator could even now be a huge underestimation given the high prevalence of forced child marriages; poverty; the lack of family planning services; the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and SGBV; the poor state of the health sector, and the low attention given to reproductive health.

Across the country, primary health care units are said to be lacking trained personnel and midwives, thus making the Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) the most commonly used practitioners since they live within the communities and they are trusted to be readily accessible to expectant mothers. However despite their availability they generally lack the basic

gynecological training, hence putting the lives of the mother and baby to grave risk. According to a UN report, only 19 percent live births in South Sudan are attended to by skilled health personnel⁸.

Women's lives are further jeopardized by the various myths surrounding pregnancy that often result into deaths that could otherwise be avoided if proper public health information and sensitization is done. In some communities for example, there are beliefs that obstructed labour is caused by a woman being unfaithful to her partner and therefore preventing the child from being born as a result of her mother's infidelity. In such incidents pregnant women are tortured by their husbands or in-laws to name all the men they could have possibly slept with, as they struggle to save their own lives and that of the baby. Consequently many women either lose their lives or babies and those that survive such horrific ordeals end up having obstetric fistula, which are on the increase due to such negative cultural beliefs and the high prevalence of child marriages. Younger girls are more prone to childbirth complications resulting in death, physical trauma and permanent disability.

South Sudan is also experiencing increased cases of child-molestation, child-abduction, child-prostitution and incidents of homosexuality involving minors. Most of the violations against women and children is attributed to the high levels of post-conflict poverty; the high cost of living; social degeneration as a result of the civil war; coupled with the high influx of unregulated flow of foreigners in search of employment. The breakdown of family norms and values has also contributed to the increased incidents of violent crimes against children, involving fathers and close relatives engaged in incestuous relationships. There are also reported cases of sex between children and hence the need to introduce and promote sex education in schools. Although Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is said not to be a common practice in South Sudan, its occurrence in Western Barh El Ghazal, Unity State, in the Nuba Mountains and among some Muslim women is ground enough to have the practice outlawed and broad public sensitization done so as to ensure its total eradication.

Women's Participation in Leadership and Decision-making

The GRSS has taken some positive steps towards increasing women's representation and participation in leadership and in positions of power and decision-making by including an

⁸ Report on core indicators identified by the UN Commission on Information and Accountability, in support of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health

affirmative action clause in the Transitional Constitution that provides for 25% women's representation at all levels. Much as this clause has taken effect in the political arena, it still needs to be operationalised in all sectors including access to education, health and agricultural services, among others. The inclusion of women in the current constitutional review process is also a positive step in ensuring that the process captures women's voices and also amplifies their visibility in the governance and development of South Sudan.

The work of women members of parliament is however still constrained by a number of factors that include people's understanding of the roles of parliamentarians, the prevailing insecurity in some states of South Sudan and the language barrier, inhibiting their outreach to the population. The National Assembly is also completely detached from the States Assemblies and there is a lack of network or ability to share information about the existing national legislations with the local governments. There is also still a lot of confusion between the formal legal system and the customary laws that are concurrently practiced hence reinforcing harmful cultural practices that continue to undermine the rights and dignity of citizens and in particular women and girls' rights. The National Parliament therefore needs to sanction a study on the different customary laws and have public hearings so as to address all those negative pieces of legislation that need to be repealed. It is extremely imperative that appropriate measures are taken to sensitize the local governments and the States Assemblies about the laws contained in the Penal Code and other national laws so as to avoid having a contradictory legal system in the country.

In terms of engaging with the public, there is also still lack of coordination between the legislators and CSOs and very limited involvement of community leaders such as traditional chiefs. The public is largely ignorant of the existing laws and there are huge gaps between the formal and customary laws that need to be addressed in respect to their implementation. In order to enhance the effectiveness of the National Legislative Assembly it is therefore crucial that the public is educated about the laws in existence, which must also be translated into the local languages and broadly publicized through the mass media and public dialogue meetings.

The gap between the National Assembly and the State Assembly also needs to be bridged so that the two bodies are able to effectively carry out their legislative roles, have proper coordination of the committees at both levels and ensure that there is proper service delivery by the national and state governments. The local governments and States Assemblies also need to be availed with copies of the Transitional Constitution and all the existing laws so as to ensure conformity of all the subsidiary laws to the Supreme law of the land. There should also

be systematized regular interactions between the two legislative bodies and the Council of States to ensure a shared vision for the development of South Sudan.

Parliamentarians also need to regularly engage in dialogue with the people at the grassroots in order to incorporate their views into the laws that are being enacted and also amend all those that are inconsistent with the Transitional Constitution and the internationally accepted legal framework. The National Assembly and State Assemblies must be well coordinated in passing family laws and appropriate measures be taken to empower the community leaders and civil society groups so as to increase their understanding of the work done by the two parliaments and enhance their involvement in protecting the rights of all citizens, including the rights of women and children. The laws in the Penal Code on sexual violence and domestic violence need to be strengthened and the negative cultural practices such as demand for exorbitant dowry, teeth extraction, FGM and abuses in polygamous unions, be regulated so as to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS infections.

In respect to the national justice system, South Sudan is in the process of having it reformed and rebuilt on internationally acceptable standards. The judiciary however is still male dominated. There is a defined criterion for the appointment and removal of Public Attorneys and Legal Counsels and Advisors, which does not provide for affirmative action in favour of women. Since the judicial laws have not yet been amended one is eligible for appointment as long as he or she is a Sudanese, holding a degree or higher qualification of law from a recognized university or institution of higher education; of good behavior and conduct; and having not been convicted before any Court or board of discipline for an offence involving dishonesty or moral turpitude; even if he or she was pardoned.

The appointment of the Chief Justice is done by the President of the GRSS taking into account one's competence, level of integrity, credibility and impartiality in accordance with the Transitional Constitution and the law. Upon the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission, the President also appoints the Deputy Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Courts of Appeal and the Judges of the High Courts and County Courts using a similar criterion. The appointment of the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court are subjected to approval by a two-thirds majority of all members of the National Legislative Assembly. Currently almost all the top positions in the judiciary are occupied by men.

According to the fragility assessment report, popular confidence in political institutions and processes is very limited, due perceptions of high levels of corruption and the separation of powers remains blurred, particularly in instances where individuals are members of both the executive and the legislative. It is also said that political and civil service appointments are often perceived to be based on tribal relations, rather than qualification or merit. In the political institutions of South Sudan, formal political pluralism remains limited, as the SPLM holds between 77 and 100 per cent of seats in the national and state assemblies.

Women in the Security Sector

The GRSS plans to have a professional conventional army that is capable of defending democratic values, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of South Sudan and its people. The SPLA's mission is to cooperate with other national institutions in the security and defense sector, friendly countries and partner organizations in the African region and beyond, to deter any external threats to South Sudan's national security. In carrying out its mandate the SPLA will strive to become a professional army that treasures the principle of inclusiveness, capability, integrity, effective leadership, and respect for human rights. The South Sudanese army will endeavor to be accountable and ready to defend national democracy. In order to attain its aspiration and professional outlook the SPLA has developed key legal and policy documents such as the SPLA Act (2009); the SPLA Code of Conduct and SPLA Rules and Regulations that stipulate civil-military relations and clearly define the military's role to provide civil oversight.

As the SPLA transforms itself into a regular, all inclusive national army, a criterion for recruitment of both female and male officers into the military service has been developed. Unfortunately the traditional perception of the military being an 'exclusively men's club' still persists in the SPLA hence limiting the number of female serving officers. Currently there is no available data on the composition of women in the SPLA, but the percentage could be less than 10% of the entire SPLA strength, which is far below the Constitutional requirement of 25%. This is justified by the historical fact that since SPLA was a guerilla fighting force, which culturally recognised men as the warriors and protectors of the females and children, fewer women were recruited as combatants.

The other factor limiting women's enrollment in all the Security Sector Institutions (SSIs) is academic qualification criteria requiring one to have attained a minimum level of education equivalent to Sudanese School Certificate in order to be drafted into the army, police or prisons

services. Given the low levels of education for females in the country, this condition eliminates most women and SSIs may have to consider taking deliberate measures to ensure that women are recruited, retained and even promoted in the military by reviewing the recruitment standards. By adopting affirmative action SSIs will also have to provide special continuing education programmes and in-service training to assist the female officers to be at par with their male counterparts.

The Ministry of Defence has established a Gender Focal Point that is coordinating with the Child Protection Unit; the Legal Advisor of Female Affairs Department and the Social Welfare Department, to develop an action plan to mainstream gender in all military operations and in the work of the Ministry. In December 2012, the Defence Ministry conducted a gender mainstreaming workshop for its civilian and military staff with the aim of identifying gender issues related to defense and military service and also acquire more knowledge about South Sudan's current approach to gender mainstreaming and attainment of gender equality. The workshop also helped the participants to reflect and define gender balance in the defence sector and identify possible approaches to address the existing gender disparity.

It is estimated that over 90% of the Ministry of Defence budget currently goes to payment of salaries and other related payroll expenses and therefore gender related structures such as the Gender Focal Point Department are still greatly under resourced. More so the Ministry of Defence still lacks the human resource capital to effectively address the gender and human rights concerns in order to comply with its national and international obligation to perform as a regular defence unit. Both the Ministry of Defence and the SPLA are aware of the prevalence of SGBV within their ranks and they have rules and regulations in place to curb it but there are no available statistics to gauge its magnitude and this is affecting their ability to design effective measures to deal with it.

In December 2011, the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) with support from UNDP and UNMISS started collecting and compiling monthly crime statistics in a uniform format based on the Penal Code Act, 2008. The crime data is collected beginning at the police station and aggregated by county, state and finally at the national level. This initiative is aimed at ensuring effective planning, monitoring and crime prevention. Much as this is a great achievement, the classification of the crimes, for example under the category of *Morality, Gender and Marriage Related Crimes*, which are, adultery, prostitution and public indecency could be used to further abuse women and girls. Domestic violence, though rampant is treated

under crimes against the body and thus not given the due attention it deserves as a crime mainly experienced by women and children.

Since 2005, the prison population has surged from about 1,500 to more than 6,000 in late 2011 and the quantity and quality of prison infrastructure remains inadequate⁹. Much as prisons are congested, there are still several delayed trials of cases and people staying in custody for months without appearing in court because of poor collection and recording of evidence by the police. Cases can only be forwarded to court when all evidence has been collected and the file is complete, yet this remains a big challenge for the police and justice sector. Many criminal cases such as rape and defilement are still being illegally handled by customary courts and broadly the justice sector is reportedly compromised by the prevalence of corruption.

In terms of prison facilities, women and juveniles are in some instances irregularly held in the same prison or mixed with men due to shortage of prisons facilities, hence calling for the expansion of prisons and correctional centres. Assistance needs to be extended to the inspection of prisons and police custodies to ensure access to justice, right to legal representation and legal aid provision and also creation of public awareness about the services of the SSIs and justice sector on FM radios, in particular about SGBV cases and the right to litigation.

Women in the DDR Programme

In dealing with veterans, the Ministry of Defence has endeavored to ensure that issues of women veterans are addressed by the DDR Commission that is responsible for the military personnel who can no longer actively engage in military service. There is also a Child Protection Code of Conduct for Soldiers to ensure the safety and protection of civilians, with a specific focus on children and together with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) the SPLA has developed an action plan for children associated with the armed forces.

The DDR Pilot Reintegration Project has been initiated to provide ex-combatants with the required skills that will enhance their livelihood opportunities in the communities upon return and also facilitate their social reintegration into their families and communities. The programme, which is being supported by various United Nations agencies such as UNMISS, UNDP, UNICEF as well as other funding partners has integrated a gender component and

⁹ South Sudan Fragility Assessment, Draft Results, December 2012

sensitized male ex-combatants so as to promote peaceful coexistence in their communities. UNDP for example has built the capacity of the South Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC) and provided a gender advisor who has been instrumental in designing a strategic plan for the reintegration of the Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (WAAF) and also improved the information and knowledge about HIV/AIDS by the ex-combatants. The ex-combatants, including the WAAF are being consulted in the process of determining the appropriate livelihood opportunities that need to be availed to them.

In terms of programme implementation the DDR has got two phases of support to the ex-combatants and WAAF, that is the reinsertion and reintegration phases. Under the reinsertion phase, short-term support of up to three months is given to the ex-combatants and their reception communities while they wait for the longer term, nine months, reintegration assistance. The reinsertion support entails preparatory vocational skills, life skills and psychosocial support training that is done in the Transitional Facilities or within the communities. It involves learning new knowledge and skills, behavioural and attitudinal change and vocational and entrepreneurial skills. Measures are being taken by the programme managers to avoid assumptions that females are the only victims in cases of domestic violence and cases of disrespect and discrimination on cultural grounds are given serious attention. Emphasis of the gender programme has been put on promoting cooperation and a common understanding among both female and male ex-combatants so as to have continuity of comradeship even after being demobilized from the armed forces and avoid relapses and individuals wanting to abandon the programme and possibly revert to rebellion or other criminal activities.

A lot of effort has been put on research and sensitization of the receiving communities, close monitoring and evaluation, behavioral changes of ex-combatants and management of expectations so as to build their confidence to adjust to civilian life. A rescue fund has also been introduced to sustain entrepreneurial initiatives undertaken by the ex-combatants. Within the transit camps there are sessions for social debate to enable friendly discussions on sensitive topics without hurting the feelings of the ex-combatants and also to reduce tensions and anxiety about the unknown future outside the armed. Special emphasis is being placed on hygiene, sanitation, sharing of house hold chores and consideration of individual needs, such as the sick, the elderly, those with disabilities and those with special dietary requirements.

As a learning from the Mapel Transition Facility where the DDR Commission experienced several gender-related challenges, appropriate measures are being taken to ensure that

sanitary kits are provided to the women; female guards availed for the residences of the female ex-combatants; inclusion of gender awareness sessions; provision of special diets and ensuring that official family visits are permitted for the ex-combatants. The DDR is also taking seriously the need for research and sensitization of the receiving communities and the different needs for both male and female ex-combatants such as separate toilets and residential areas. However within the receiving communities there is still a huge information gap and understanding of gender that needs to be addressed by all the DDR implementing partners. Gender is still largely conceived as the biological difference between the men and women and this in a way creates tensions, where some people think that women are being given special and differential treatment.

3. POLICY ENVIRONMENT, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

As a member of the United Nations, the Republic of South Sudan is bound by internationally accepted human rights standards and humanitarian law and is therefore expected to make new laws or amend existing ones in order to conform to the global conventions and ensure the protection of all its citizens, including women and girls. In order to support the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 the GRSS has ratified and domesticated the Geneva Convention of 1949 and additional Protocol and the Refugees Convention of 1951 and the Protocol of 1967. Several conventions are before the National Legislative Assembly for debate and are yet to be ratified and domesticated. These include the International Convention on Civic and Political rights (ICCPR), 1966 and the first optional protocol; the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 (ICESCR) and optional protocol; the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, 1981; the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), 1966; the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984 and Optional Protocol; Convention on Governing the Special Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, 1969; the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989 and Optional Protocol and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979.

Currently South Sudan's Policy, Regulatory and Strategic Framework is informed and largely shaped by the long history of armed conflict. As an independent and peaceful nation South Sudan is developing new policy and legal frameworks for all sectors. Work in this area started with the signing of the CPA; the Interim National Constitution of Sudan (INCS); and the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan. The CPA that was signed in 2005 as a peace document outlined particular aspects for power and wealth sharing between the north and south Sudan; the resolution of the Abyei Conflict; the resolution of the conflicts in the two states of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile and Security Arrangements to be adhered to in the

interim period, including a detailed DDR program for former combatants; withdrawal of Sudanese Armed Forces units from the South; and the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) to oversee the implementation of the agreement.

With the signing of the CPA, the SPLA became the official armed forces of South Sudan with a provision for disbanding of other armed groups and integrating them into a national army. At independence, on July 9th, 2011 South Sudan promulgated a Transitional Constitution for the RSS, which is the Supreme law of the land. The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan has espoused the Bill of Rights and provides for gender equality and gender mainstreaming including, elements of affirmative action to ensure 25% representation of women in decision making positions at all levels. Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and addressing GBV is very critical in maintaining peace and security and helping South Sudan's economy to grow and prosper and this has been clearly articulated in the National Gender Policy, 2013. The Constitutional Review and the National Security Policy Development processes that are currently taking place also provide great opportunities for women's recognition and inclusion in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes that the country is currently engaged in.

In terms of women's participation and representation there are still very few women compared to the men serving in the GRSS as politicians, technical personnel, in the military, police and even as peace keeping troops. Even with the appointment of women as ministers, women are yet to be in charge of key ministries such as finance, defense, interior, or foreign affairs. Women are also still underrepresented in the Council of State with only 12% representation, and yet this is one of the two bodies that make up the National Legislative Assembly of South Sudan. Included among some of the important functions of this council are "issuing resolutions and directives to guide all levels of government, and overseeing national reconstruction, development and equitable service delivery in the states". In the civil service, women are far below the 25% bench mark with very basic representation in the Judiciary and President's Office. Out of the 10 states in the RSS, only three have attained the 25% provision of women's representation in their ranks and only one state of Warrap has a female governor. There are only two out of 89 commissioners who are women and one female mayor in Yei.

The implementation of the UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan will therefore enable the GRSS to institute and enforce appropriate measures aimed at increasing women's representation and participation in the governance of the country; preventing abuse and protecting their human rights; and addressing the priority needs of women and children in conflict and post-conflict

situations. It will also help to promote society's understanding of the impact of armed conflicts on women and girls and the necessary support needed to guarantee their full participation in peace negotiations, rehabilitation and reconstruction processes.

Alongside the UNSCR 1325, South Sudan is one of the countries piloting the New Compact Deal in order to address the causes of fragility and build a path towards resilience. The New Deal builds on the recognition that much as conventional humanitarian and development assistance to fragile states or countries emerging out of conflict, gives them a boost in the short term, these efforts have often failed to deliver long term sustainable results and hence the need to prioritise national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding and development processes. The New Compact Deal, which is a financing arrangement initiated by the g7+ group of 19 fragile and conflict-affected countries, proposes five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs) that are aimed at having legitimate and inclusive politics; security; justice; a stable economic foundation, and sustainable revenues and services.

Just like the UNSCR 1325, under the New Deal the GRSS has laid out plans to among other things, increase women's participation and inclusion of their interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts; enhance women and girls' safety, physical and mental health, economic security and the respect and observance of their human rights; and also ensure their protection from all forms of structural and physical violence, including SGBV and access to justice mechanisms. The New Compact Deal will also address meaningful involvement of women in all relief and recovery programmes and guarantee women's economic empowerment by enhancing their access to affordable credit, factors of production like land ownership and property rights, appropriate technology, agricultural inputs and access to the market. The GRSS will also have to address women and girls' specific needs in conflict and post-conflict situations, particularly in respect to health and education services, reproductive health, nutrition, family planning service, among others.

In addition to the broad policy framework the GRSS has developed a number of other legal and policy documents at the national, state and sector level, including the National Gender Policy (2013); the Local Government Act (2009), the Prison Act (2003) and the Child Act (2008). A Political Parties Act was enacted in February 2012, the National Elections Act was signed into law in July 2012, and a National Election Commission was subsequently created to provide a framework for political pluralism.

The Local Government Act states that women will be afforded full and equal dignity with men and that they will have equal pay and benefits to men and equal rights to participate in public life. It also stipulates that Local Government Councils shall promote women's participation in public life and enforce their representation in Executive and Legislative organs by at least 25% representation. As one of their responsibilities Local Government Councils are expected to provide maternity, child and medical care to pregnant and lactating women and enact legislation and regulations to combat harmful customs and traditions, which undermine the status and dignity of women. The Local Government Act also guarantees women's right to own property and share in the estate of their deceased husbands; and outlaws forced marriages.

The Prison Act (2011) provides for protection of female prisoners who are supposed to be held in separate sections equipped with the necessary requirements for their care and treatment. Under the Act necessary precaution is to be taken by the prisons authorities to ensure that pregnant female prisoners where possible, deliver their babies in Civil Hospitals and when the child is born in the prison this fact is not to be mentioned in the Registries.

The Child Act (2008), provides for the protection of the girl-child from sexual abuse and exploitation and SGBV, including rape, incest, early and forced marriage, female circumcision and female genital mutilation. According to the law, no female child is supposed to be expelled from school due to pregnancy or motherhood or hindered from continuing her education after one year of lactation. Under the law, the girl-child has the right of equal participation on a non-discriminatory basis with the boy-child in social, economic and political activities and equal rights to succession and inheritance to property and reasonable provision out of the estate of a deceased parent without discrimination. Girls have also got a right to develop their full potential and skills through equal access to education and training.

The Legislative Assembly has also passed vital legislation to streamline the administration of justice, such as the Judiciary Act (2008), Code of Criminal Procedure Act (2008), Penal Law (2008), and the Justice Chamber Act (2011). According to the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, prosecution of all cases is done through the Directorate of Public Prosecution (DPP) as stipulated under section 183. Cases related to GBV are handled under different sections in accordance to the various laws contained in the Penal Code Act 2008, Criminal Procedure Act 2008 and the Child Act 2008. However despite having these laws most GBV survivors or their relatives are reluctant report violations against women and girls either because of fear of retaliation from the perpetrators or their relatives or due to customs that tend to condone

abuses like rape and wife battering and therefore regarded the disclosure of such occurrences as taboo. Without a complainant therefore, a case cannot be filed with the police and proceedings can never be heard in court.

Strategic Goal 1: Increase women’s effective participation in leadership, peacebuilding and strengthen the gender perspective in statebuilding and reconstruction processes of the Republic of South Sudan

	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
1	Examine and review all laws, policies and programs within South Sudan’s socio-economic and political context so as to promote and guarantee equal opportunity and active and meaningful participation of women in politics and in positions of power and decision-making					Laws, policies, practices and programmes that encourage women to take up positions of power and decision-making are enforced and there is gender parity in recruitment, employment, promotion and deployment and equal pay and entitlements for equal work done by both men and women
		Review all laws as well as the customary and traditional practices that undermine or hinder women’s participation in governance and in their bid to actively get involved in South Sudan’s recovery programmes and democratic process and ensure that the National Constitution is well-drafted based on human rights, gender equality and dignity.	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency Ministry of Justice Ministry of Education National Legislative Assembly The Constitution Commission	2014 - 2016	No. of laws and harmful traditional practices reviewed and implemented No. of meetings held to consult and sensitise traditional leaders and communities on negative cultural practices that hinder women’s leadership potential No. of women actively involved in governance and recovery processes A gender sensitive Constitution that is	The number of women’s representation in politics and decision-making is increased and they are able to translate their numeric strength at the national and state level into influential political power National and state laws are gender-sensitive and provide extra protection for women in the work place and equal opportunities for them to effectively participate in political, economic and

			State Ministry of Social Devt.		cognizant of the international human rights standards and respect for women's rights	social engagements at par with their male counterparts
		Develop and implement policy measures to ensure women's active and meaningful participation in decision making positions and deployment in field-based operations, including international deployment and institutionally identify and address the structural imbalances that perpetuate gender inequality in the workplace	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency Ministry of Justice Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior Ministry of Education Ministry of Labour, Public Service and HR Devt. State Ministry of Social Devt. State Ministry of Local Government and Law	2014 - 2018	No. of gender-sensitive national policies that are developed and implemented at all levels of government to encourage women's leadership No. of gender trainings held to empower political leaders and technical officers working in the GRSS to confidently involve and deploy women as leaders and managers Reports of the various trainings organised to build the confidence of women and girls to take on leadership and management roles No. of women elected or appointed in political leadership positions and those holding decision making appointments	Gender mainstreaming is undertaken at all levels, and women are considered in their full capacity as key actors in development, and are able to formulate and express their views and participate in decision-making processes Structural imbalances in society that perpetuate gender inequality and continue to discriminate against women in leadership and the negative cultural stereotyping of women and girls and of female leaders is eradicated There is continuous awareness raising and capacity building for women in leadership and others that are aspiring to advance their careers

			Enforcement UN Agencies		No. of women role models that are willing to mentor other women and girls into leadership and management	Programmes for self-empowerment and self-development skills or life skills are organised for women and girls at different levels in order to promote their participation in governance and rebuilding of South Sudan Women leaders can be identified as role models and are able and willing to mentor others to get into positions of power and also encourage young girls to complete their school education
		Profile women in leadership and management positions and organise internal trainings, seminars and workshops for parliamentarians, politicians and technical staff of the GRSS at the national and state level to enhance their capacity in carrying out their respective mandates and	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency National Legislative Assembly Ministry of Justice Ministry of Defence	2014 -2016	Documented profiles of women in leadership and management positions and identification of their capacity gaps No. of gender and human rights training, seminars and workshops held for each category No. of successfully organised awareness-raising and advocacy activities	Successful internal awareness-raising and advocacy within the NAP stakeholder organisations to ensure that all their policies, programmes and activities support the implementation of UNSCR 1325 There is sustained momentum for the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 and the

		responsibility to implement the UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan	Ministry of Interior State Ministry of Social Devt. State Ministry of Local Government and Law Enforcement UN Agencies		organised within the organisations of the NAP implementing stakeholders about the UNSCR 1325 Progress reports on the NAP implementation by the different stakeholders	enshrined principles are known and applied in all the programmes and activities of the NAP implementing organisations Gender training and human rights capacity building programmes are incorporated in all the training programmes for parliamentarians, diplomats, judicial and foreign affairs officers, the military, police, prisons and all government officials at the level of decision-making
		Identify and recommend competent women in politics and those in decision making positions in the public services and offer them the required skills training and appropriate opportunities so as to competently retain their positions and also advance their career goals	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency All GRSS Ministries All government Commissions All State Ministries	2014 - 2017	No. of women identified and recommended for in-service training No. of women appointed into positions of power and decision-making in key Government placements No. of women promoted and deployed for higher positions, including international deployment	Increased institutional support for women's participation in leadership at the state, national and international levels Women are empowered to participate in state building processes and are provided with opportunities for employment and deployment

			CSOs			Women can competently carry out leadership and management roles at various levels and are confident to engage with their male counterparts in statebuilding and reconstruction processes going on in South Sudan
		Identify and train specialists and trainers from various backgrounds and equip them with knowledge on Women, Peace and Security issues within the different GRSS ministries, Commissions and CSOs and invest in their professional development to facilitate placement on international deployment rosters or nomination for relevant multilateral assignments and also to be a source of national policy and program expert advice	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency National Legislative Assembly All GRSS national Ministries All State UNSCR 1325 NAP implementing Ministries UN Agencies CSOs	2014 - 2017	No. of peace specialists and trainers that have been trained to offer policy advice to the GRSS Reports on training of trainers' (TOT) sessions organised No. of individuals from the different UNSCR 1325 NAP implementing organisations that have attended training on the UNSCR 1325 and other SCRs on Women, Peace and Security No. of women deployed for international peace keeping missions and other international assignments like in the South Sudan Embassies abroad	There is a pool of specialist and trainers on Women, Peace and Security and the GRSS is competently advised on how to enhance women's participation in decision-making and positively contribute to the country's development There is improved understanding of the UNSCR 1325 and other SCRs on Women, Peace and Security and increased recognition and respect for women's rights and involvement in governance structures Increased deployment of competent women to international assignments

		for the GRSS Ministries and their departments			No. of specialists on Women, Peace and Security offering expert policy advice to the GRSS	
		Deliberately take measures to include a substantial number of competent women (at least 30%) on peace negotiations and in all mediation processes where conflicts have occurred or are likely to occur	<p>President's Office – Lead Agency</p> <p>Peace and Reconciliation Commission</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>UNWOMEN</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>Women's Organisations</p>	2014 - 2019	<p>Gender sensitive Peace Agreements, addressing security, social, economic and political issues</p> <p>No. of women appointed and included as negotiators</p> <p>Peace negotiations are more cordial with established positive relationships and effective communication between the warring parties</p> <p>Evidence of broad participatory processes including the voices of CSOs and displaced persons</p>	<p>Women are deliberately included in all peace negotiations and mediation processes so as to find lasting peace for South Sudan and consequently the empowerment, inclusion and protection of women across the country</p> <p>Women's inclusion in peace negotiations will influence the content of the Peace Agreements and the process through which the agreements are negotiated and implemented</p> <p>Women's presence in the Negotiations will broaden the set of issues addressed and most likely expand the debate beyond military action, power, and wealth-</p>

						sharing to incorporate social and humanitarian matters.
		<p>Organise trainings and sensitisation programmes for all technical people working at the national level in the GRSS, state government, policy makers and parliamentarians on the gendered effects of war and the necessary services and policy changes that are required to rehabilitate the lives of women and girls that have been traumatised by the armed conflict in South Sudan</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency</p> <p>State Ministry of Social Devt.</p> <p>UN Agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF)</p> <p>CSOs</p>	2014 - 2019	<p>No. of trainings and sensitisation programmes held</p> <p>No. of participants in the different trainings and programmes</p> <p>Reports of activities held and published documentation on the <i>Gendered effects of war on Women and Girls in South Sudan and the GRSS intervention to rehabilitate their lives</i></p>	<p>Women and girls' concerns and protection are addressed in the GRSS overall development framework and in negotiations with development partners and thus resources are targeted to their security and their access to services</p> <p>Women are involved at all stages of decision-making and power is equally distributed between men and women and they have a voice in local and national decision making processes</p> <p>Women are empowered as decision makers and actors in all areas of peacebuilding, as well as in engaging in activities to sensitize male actors in peacekeeping- through gender-focused curriculum and trainings, codes of conduct, and disciplinary</p>

						measures for the military and peacekeeping actors in response to SGBV
		Ensure the implementation of the 25% gender quota to address the persistent under-representation of women in leadership and decision-making positions at all levels of the GRSS, including the legislative assemblies, state and local governments, Commissions and in peace mediation and peacekeeping missions and encourage the development of a cross-party women's caucus in the legislative bodies at the national and state level	<p>Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency</p> <p>National and State Legislative Assemblies</p> <p>All GRSS Ministries</p> <p>All government Commissions</p> <p>All State Ministries</p>	2014 - 2019	<p>No. of women in leadership and decision-making positions</p> <p>No. of trainings held for women occupying leadership and decision-making positions</p> <p>No. of women recruited, retained and promoted in GRSS ministries and Commissions, including the armed forces and judiciary</p>	<p>Increased numbers of women in leadership and in positions of power and decision-making and they have the competence to raise critical issues that affect society such as access to health and the justice system, land reform, access to loans, education and capacity-building</p> <p>Female legislators have demonstrated willingness to work across party lines on legislation to promote women's security, including laws to criminalize domestic and sexual violence</p>

						<p>Useful information is obtained by decision-makers and there is more representative priorities for reconstruction, and an increased sense of local ownership</p> <p>There is an increased awareness and consideration for women's multiple roles that often hinder their promotion and deployment in decision-making and power positions</p> <p>Attitudinal and behavioural change among the members of the public about women leaders and women's leadership styles and there is shared power and responsibility between men and women at home, in the workplace and at the national level</p>
		Identify and address the barriers that prevent women from participating in official negotiation forums or	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency National	2014 - 2016	No. of published reports and documentation on barriers to women's participation in leadership and involvement in peace negotiations,	The political, social, cultural and practical obstacles that hinder women's participation in politics are clearly identified,

	entering the realm of formal and informal politics, and broadly question why they are being sidelined in the reconstruction of post-conflict South Sudan	Legislative Assembly UN Women CSOs		published at the state and national level No. of workshops and trainings held to emphasise the importance of women's participation in politics and peacebuilding No. of information and public awareness campaigns and media programmes held to sensitise the public on overcoming barriers to women's leadership	documented and appropriately addressed The role of women as peacemakers and peacebuilders is acknowledged and they are recognised at the national and community level as active agents in the prevention of armed conflict, rehabilitation of survivors and reconstruction of physical structures More women are given life skills and personal empowerment training to overcome their fears and critically understand the barriers to their personal advancement so as to offer themselves for elective politics or for appointment in decision-making positions
	Institute electoral quotas in political party representation to protect and promote the equal rights of	National Electoral Commission – Lead Agency	2014 -2016	No. of women appointed and elected in political party leadership positions No. of capacity building	Political party policies, procedures and structures are reviewed, engendered and adopted to promote more equitable

		<p>women to engage in political activities and to freely associate by compensating for the structural discrimination against women within political parties and ensure that women are trained in political party management and operations</p> <p>Examine and review political party policies, procedures and structures to eliminate discrimination against women's participation</p> <p>Facilitate women to develop a political agenda that they can pursue across party lines and enable them to meaningfully engage in their respective party politics</p>	<p>Political Parties</p> <p>National Legislative Assembly</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>UN Women</p> <p>UNDP</p>		<p>programmes implemented to increase women's participation in political party politics and democratic processes</p> <p>No. of political party policies reviewed, engendered and adopted to promote more equitable participation of women and men in party decision-making structures</p> <p>The women's political agenda incorporating issues of critical concern to the women and girls in South Sudan</p>	<p>participation of women and men in party decision-making structures</p> <p>There is a change in attitude and behavioural patterns towards women in political party leadership structures the level of women's political awareness among women is enhanced, including the rural women.</p> <p>Increased numbers of women in leadership and decision-making positions in political parties and improved participation in local and national democratic processes</p> <p>Women's leadership potential is enhanced and there is increased visibility and influence of women in leadership</p> <p>There is increased pluralism, tolerance and co-existence of both men and women and with</p>
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					people holding different political opinions and affiliations	
		Support the strengthening of solidarity and networking among women in positions of power and decision-making through information sharing, exchange visits and training and equip them with the relevant information and skills in policy analysis and advocacy at all levels to enable them to influence political, economic, and social decisions, processes, and systems	National Legislative Assembly – Lead Agency State Legislative Assemblies Ministry of Gender All Govt. Ministries and Commissions CSOs Women in the Private Sector	2014 - 2018	No. of trainings for ‘Women in Leadership Positions’ held Quarterly Women’s Leadership Forum A quarterly newsletter on Women in Leadership in South Sudan An annual exchange visit out of South Sudan to share leadership experiences elsewhere in the world Women in Leadership Support Group that is electronically connected	Increased collaboration, networking and information sharing among women in positions of power and decision make Women leaders are able to stand in solidarity with each other and share success stories and how to overcome challenges in a male dominated world of leaders The visibility of women leaders is greatly enhanced and they are appreciated and trusted as they bring new dynamics into leadership
		Promote girls’ awareness of their political, social and economic environment and the need for them to actively participate in developmental activities of their communities, the state and at the	Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports - Lead Agency Ministry of Gender Educational	2014 - 2019	Level of participation in extra-curricular activities No. of girls in leadership positions or of those contesting for elective positions in their schools or institutions of higher learning	Girls are able to acquire skills and coping mechanisms to overcome the gender stereotypes and counter negative customary practices, religious biases, social assumptions, or myths and taboos that discriminate

		national level	Institutions Women's Caucus in National and State Legislative Assemblies CSOs		Capacity building programmes aimed at developing leadership potential in girls Engagement in youth leadership forums, where both boys and girls are in attendance	against them At an early stage in life, girls are able to learn about their rights as human beings; equality before and under the law; the right not to be discriminated against in all matters on the basis of sex; the right to own, acquire, manage, administer, enjoy and dispose of property, as adults; and the right to special protection against humiliating and degrading treatment, rape, forced prostitution or any form of indecent assault.
		Integrate the gender perspective into all aspects of the work of the Peace and Reconciliation Commission, and prioritise women's participation in	Peace and Reconciliation Commission - Lead Agency Ministry of Gender	2014 - 2019	No. and percentage of departmental planning frameworks for conflict-affected situations that integrate the needs and capacities of women and girls	Women's priority needs such as security, health, property rights and opportunities for paid employment are incorporated in peacebuilding and in the reconstruction programme

		reconstruction processes by providing support for local women's networks and organisations and ensuring their active involvement in the provision of Relief and Humanitarian assistance	State Ministry of Social Development Women's Caucus in National and State Leg. Assemblies UNWOMEN, UNHCR Donor Agencies CSOs		Amount of funding disbursed for GRSS funded projects in or for peace operations and conflict situations Integration of the needs and capacities of women and girls in relief and recovery efforts No of projects implemented that have prioritised the needs of women and girls No. of trained gender advisers recruited in relief and humanitarian work	The gender perspective and the position of women in relief and humanitarian efforts is strengthened and there are gender advisers to offer guidance to all aspects that require humanitarian assistance
		Strengthen women's participation and involvement in traditional and customary decision making processes and in mediation and peacebuilding initiatives	Ministry of Gender - Lead Agency Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports State Ministry of Social Development Peace and Reconciliation	2014 -2019	No. of trainings held to build women's leadership and life skills development No. of women participating in the trainings No. of Town Hall Meetings held by local women leaders to engage male leaders and members of the public and community No. of women that are	Women have equal access and full participation in power structures at all levels and are fully involved in all efforts for the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in the maintenance and promotion of peace and security Women are able to transform peace processes by organizing across

			Commission Women's Caucus in National and State Legislative Assemblies UNWOMEN CSOs		actively engaged and consulted in traditional and customary decision making processes and in mediation and peacebuilding initiatives No. of women leaders that stand out as role models in the community and are mentoring younger women into leadership	political, religious, class, socio-economic and ethnic affiliations Women's leadership within the communities is made more visible and they are able to organize to end conflicts and build the prerequisite skills necessary for peacebuilding and reconstruction
		Deliberately involve women in the development of early warning systems to monitor potential crisis situations by taking into consideration their status: what is happening to them or what they are doing, including analyzing human rights violations against women such as high rates of domestic violence, rape, trafficking and sexual harassment and exploitation	Peace and Reconciliation Commission - Lead Agency Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Social Development Women's Caucus in National and State Legislative Assemblies	2014 -2019	Records of women's routines of daily existence e.g. operating times of the market; going to the gardens, to collect fire wood or water Record of information of potential conflicts obtained from women, that is analysed and acted upon Record of analysed information given out to women to safeguard them against violation of their rights No. of Gender Experts	Gender perspectives are given greater attention in the implementation of peacekeeping and peacebuilding mandates and in conflict prevention Concrete measures are taken to improve the flow of early warning information on potential conflicts from and about women Efforts are made to consult women's organisations and groups and gender experts are included on fact-finding missions to areas of

			UNMISS CSOs Women's Groups		recruited to serve on peace missions Reports by CSOs on their work on Peace and Conflict Resolution	potential conflict in order to ensure that crucial information about women is collected and analysed There is active participation of CSOs, including women's groups, in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding and sharing of experiences and best practices
	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
2	Promote equal access and opportunities for women and girls to education, vocational and technical training, in-service training and skills development so as to engage in meaningful employment, attain economic empowerment by deliberately addressing the roots of their poverty and effectively participate in the rebuilding and democratic processes of South Sudan					Women and girls have relevant education and training so as to attain economic independence, sustainable development and are in position to fully participate in political and decision-making processes and have access to resources, opportunities and public services
		Review all the teaching and training curriculums in all education institutions from Basic	Ministry of Education – Lead Agency	2014 -2018	Gender responsive teaching and training curriculums in all education institutions	There are higher literacy rates for women and girls and enhanced personal development and

		<p>Education; ECD, Primary and Secondary levels and tertiary institutions, to ensure that education is gender responsive and empowering to women and girls so as to enable them complete schools and participate effectively in the development of South Sudan</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>State Ministry of Education</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)</p> <p>NGOs dealing with Education</p>		<p>A gender balanced Curriculum Review Board</p> <p>Reports of regular inspection of schools and training institutions to ensure that the curriculum is adhered to and education institutions are professionally managed</p> <p>Adequate gender sensitive instructional and teaching materials</p> <p>Record of girls and female enrollment in education institutions at all levels</p> <p>Reduced levels of absenteeism by teachers and improved terms and conditions of service</p>	<p>participation in the rebuilding and governance of South Sudan</p> <p>The quality of education is focused on promoting innovation and encouraging cognitive and analytical abilities such as: competence for survival; understanding gender diversity and capabilities</p> <p>The gender stereotypes about women of reproduction and domestic labour in the educational materials are addressed and women's positive contribution as leaders is equally given prominence</p> <p>The Curriculum pays due attention to sexuality and gender education to enable the teachers and learners to be able to critique the harmful social and traditional practices and to understand how the power relationships between men and women, boys and girls,</p>
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					impact on gender, sexuality and sexual Relations and consequently result into abuse and violation of women and girls' rights
	Expediently develop an action plan to establish appropriate structures and mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of the Child Act, 2008 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, across South Sudan	Ministry of Education – Lead Agency Ministry of Finance UNICEF Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)	2014 -2016	The national action plan to implement the Child Act, 2008 is developed and implemented	The minimum marriage age laws are enforced without fear or favour across the country All negative cultural and religious attitudes and practices that discriminate against girls are completely eliminated from society and declared illegal and inconsistent with the Constitution of South Sudan
	Campaign for the girl-child education and eliminate all forms of discrimination against girls' education, skills and development training that are a result of cultural attitudes, customs and tradition	Ministry of Education – Lead Agency Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Education State Ministry	2014 - 2019	No. of campaign activities organised No. of girls enrolled, retained and completing formal school education No. of girls awarded scholarships for continued education and those nominated for skills and	The double burden for girls to attend to both educational and domestic responsibilities is reduced and their scholastic performance is improved The rates of girls drop out from school prematurely due to early or forced marriages and pregnancies

	<p>Develop training modules and manuals that promote a positive portrayal of women's roles and responsibilities in society</p> <p>Enforce laws and regulations that encourage girls' enrolment and retention in schools, by addressing barriers to their education such as: sexual harassment, FGM, early marriages and early pregnancies</p>	<p>of Social Development</p> <p>State Ministry of Local Govt. and Law Enforcement</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>UNICEF</p>		<p>development training</p> <p>No. of Boarding schools constructed for girls</p> <p>Enforcement of legislation against practices that force girls out of school such as child marriages</p> <p>Training modules and manuals that promote a positive portrayal of women's</p>	<p>is remarkably reduced</p> <p>Increased investment in Polytechnics that cater for primary education drop outs to ensure that girls are equally accommodated</p> <p>Changed perception about women and girls and more parents are willing to support the girl-child to attain advanced education</p>
	<p>Increase budgetary allocation for targeted interventions that are aimed at increasing girl-child retention in schools such as construction of boarding schools; provision of separate sanitation facilities and the lack of sanitary towels for adolescent girls</p>	<p>Ministry of Education – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)</p>		<p>Budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Education</p> <p>No. of girls-only boarding schools constructed</p> <p>No. of girls' toilet units constructed in schools across the country</p> <p>Distribution of free or subsidised sanitary towels to girls in schools and tertiary institutions</p>	<p>Improved conditions of service for teachers and provision of incentives to ensure quality education and the retention of staff</p> <p>School facilities such as boarding, meals and toilets that would make school interesting encourage girls to remain secure are provided in all schools and</p>

					institutions
	Implement the Affirmative Action Policy in the education sector so as to enable women that were denied opportunity to attend formal schooling to go back to school and be assisted to understand their rights; voice out their problems and identify their priority needs as equal citizens in the Republic of South Sudan	Ministry of Education – Lead Agency Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Education State Ministry of Social Development Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral) UNESCO UNMWOMEN INGOs National CSOs	2014 - 2019	No. of women that have returned to school and completed secondary and university levels No. women that have completed school and are employed A tailor-made training curriculum that addresses women’s basic literacy needs, entrepreneurial skills, gender equality, human rights, life or survival skills and peace education Reports of training programmes held	Women are equal partners in the rebuilding of South Sudan and they are given unequivocal access to where critical decisions are made Women are given education and information and they are equipped with basic skills to start their own businesses or find long-term sustainable employment in the private or public sector Illiterate women and girls are able to read and write and for those whose education was interrupted during the war, they are provided opportunity to complete formal school education or attend a vocational skills training course to acquire marketable and technical

						<p>skills like accounting, computer literacy or teacher training.</p> <p>The training curriculum for women and girls returning to school is tailored to the existing and potential employment and economic opportunities so that they are easily connected to employment opportunities</p>
		<p>Deliberately invest in Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) for all women of all ages so that they are able to acquire the basic knowledge, capacities, aptitudes and ethical values needed to develop and be able to fully participate under equal conditions with men in the process of social, economic and political development of South Sudan</p>	<p>Ministry of Education – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>State Ministry of Education</p> <p>State Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)</p>	2014 -2019	<p>Non-formal Adult Education Policy developed</p> <p>FAL instructional materials that include information on public health and vocational and business skills</p> <p>Qualified adult literacy instructors deployed countrywide, including those specialised in handling persons with special needs</p> <p>An effective information</p>	<p>There is an adequate supply of instructional materials and qualified literacy instructors to implement the FAL program so as to enable women to effectively participate in leadership and local governance</p> <p>Functional literacy can be accessed by persons with special learning needs and there are trained literacy instructors in Braille and sign language</p> <p>There is an effective</p>

			UNESCO INGOs National CSOs		management system to guide the FAL program implementation	information management system to ensure that the FAL program is targeting the right beneficiaries.
	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
3	<p>Improve women's economic status by ensuring that the reconstruction programmes that are being undertaken in South Sudan equitably benefit women and girls and women are invited to make their contribution to donor discussions and decisions taken on recovery and reconstruction projects to be implemented</p>					<p>The GRSS development assistance plan is gender responsive and women and girls are able to benefit equitably from all aid that is given to the GRSS</p> <p>All donors, multilateral and bilateral, UNDP and all other relevant UN departments, funds, and agencies integrate and compel the GRSS to do the same in the needs assessments for post conflict reconstruction and throughout the planning, design, implementation of and reporting on programmes</p>

		<p>Mainstream women's needs into macro and microeconomic programs and ensure that all economic policies are designed in such a way that encourage women's employment and income generation in both the formal and informal sector</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance - Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>State Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)</p> <p>Policy Research and Academic Institutions</p>	2014 - 2017		<p>Laws, policies, administrative practices and cultural barriers that perpetuate women's poverty are reviewed and women have equal rights and access to economic resources such as land ownership, access to low interest credit and tools of production</p>
		<p>Critically analyse the budget priorities of the transitional assistance plans such as the New Compact Deal and the national budget from a gender perspective to see how women and girls will benefit from the available national and development assistance resources</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance - Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>All GRSS Ministries</p> <p>All States Ministries</p>	2014 -2019	<p>Identified interventions that are needed to address gender gaps in the GRSS sector and local government policies and they are reflected in their plans and budgets.</p> <p>A properly analysed gender-differentiated impact of revenue-raising policies and the allocation</p>	<p>Critical gender analysis of the national budget is made to see how women are likely to benefit from the available budget resources; how each budget line will affect women and who is likely to bear the tax burden</p> <p>Women leaders at all levels understand the budget</p>

			<p>National and State Legislative Assemblies</p> <p>Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)</p>		<p>of domestic resources and Official Development Assistance</p> <p>Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) training is undertaken in all GRSS sectors and it is implemented at all levels</p> <p>National and state level gender budget analysis</p> <p>No. of women leaders at all levels of decision making trained to understand GRB</p>	<p>making process and are able to influence the setting of priorities for the GRSS</p> <p>Women are able to hold the GRSS accountable for delivering on its pledges for gender equality, quality health care and water and sanitation concerns</p>
		<p>Provide women with easier access to lending institutions and financial markets so that they are able to access substantial monies to establish bigger businesses and take advantage of larger opportunities including getting government tenders and contracts</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance - Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>State Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)</p>	2014 -2019	<p>No. of entrepreneurial and business development skills training given to women at all levels</p> <p>No. of financial markets and banking institutions working with women and offering financial services to them</p> <p>No. of women entrepreneurs that have been awarded government tenders and</p>	<p>There are deliberate programmes in place to build the capacity of women entrepreneurs in South Sudan and there is increased networking and information sharing to enable them access larger low interest loans and larger opportunities</p> <p>Women have the competency to engage with the financial infrastructure (banks,</p>

			UNWOMEN Policy Research and Academic Institutions		contracts Reports of advocacy and information sharing activities of the association of women entrepreneurs of South Sudan	capital markets etc.) and have access to the relevant technology and lower insurance rates An active and well facilitated association of women entrepreneurs of South Sudan
	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
4	Actively involve women in the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme and ensure that all those involved in the planning for DDR consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants, the WAAF/G and take into account the needs of their dependents					Women who joined the different armed fighting groups either on their own free will or they were abducted and forced into combat or forced to become sexual and domestic slaves are included in the DDR, released, demobilized and reintegrated into civilian communities to live a secure and meaningful life
		Involve women at all levels in South Sudan in the planning and implementation of the disarmament programme by including them in the community sensitisation programmes, collection of weapons from their own	SSDDRC – Lead Agency Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior	2014 - 2019	Sufficient resources to effectively disarm, destroy, store and guard the collected ammunitions Community sensitisation activities on the disarmament programme	All the small arms and ammunitions that are in the hands of civilians or still in circulation after the civil war in South Sudan are collected and kept with the legal security bodies or destroyed

	homes and convincing the men still holding onto the guns to surrender them and also incorporate the voices and concerns of women in the drafting of the Disarmament Operational Guidelines, which will elaborate the disarmament procedures and weapon management	Ministry of Finance UNMISS UNDP		No. of meetings and reports with women's groups enlisted to participate in the disarmament programme No. of guns and other ammunitions willingly surrendered Security reports by security organs about women's experiences to inform preventive actions	The rampant level of crime rate, involving armed robberies, women being raped at gunpoint, and accidental deaths in homes during domestic misunderstandings is drastically reduced The civilian police is strengthened and the state has ample capacity to protect and defend its people in their homes and in the public spaces, such as the markets, water and grazing lands Women's experiences as mothers, peace builders and moral leaders and their contribution towards the prevention of deadly conflicts and preventing future wars are tapped and utilised in taking security decisions
	Revise the eligibility criteria for target beneficiaries of the DDR programme and include all women who were	SSDDRC – Lead Agency Ministry of Defence	2014 - 2015	A revised eligibility criteria for target beneficiaries of the DDR programme with a broad definition of combatant that accounts	The women ex combatants and all those that were abducted and enslaved or played support functions during the armed conflict

	<p>forced into combat or those that played support functions but do not have valid personal identification cards from the relevant national organised forces or own weapons to surrender and ensure that there are safe, private spaces to guarantee the safety and confidentiality of abducted women during the demobilisation exercise</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>UNMISS</p> <p>UNDP</p>		<p>for the range of duties women assume in conflict situations</p> <p>No. of women beneficiaries in the DDR</p> <p>No. of WAAF/G targeted under the DDR</p> <p>The demobilisation exercise is engendered to take into account specific concerns of women ex-combatants and WAAF/G</p> <p>Privacy and confidentiality is prioritised in handling women's demobilisation</p>	<p>are included in the demobilisation programme</p> <p>Women's protection is prioritised during the demobilisation exercise to guarantee the safety, privacy and confidentiality especially for abducted women, who may still be held captive against their will and could suffer reprisals from their captors</p>
	<p>Pay special attention to the unique situation of women ex-combatants and WAAF/G during social reintegration to ensure that they do not suffer from double alienation or stigmatisation because of the choice they made to take on a combat role during the conflict, which is seen as a violation of culture and traditional</p>	<p>SSDDRC – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Defence</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>UNMISS</p> <p>UNDP</p>	2014 -2019	<p>No. of trained female staff to interview and assess women combatants and WAAF/G</p> <p>No. of trained male staff on gender sensitivity in interview and assessment processes</p> <p>Designed Support Systems for Women's Social Reintegration, including</p>	<p>Women have the confidence and are able to talk about and share their war experiences without the fear of facing negative stigma, being mocked, ostracised or further abuse and violations</p> <p>Special measures taken to ensure that women ex-combatants and WAAF/G are socially integrated and</p>

	<p>expectation of women in South Sudan; and also for those that experienced horrific brutal sexual violence that could have resulted into post-traumatic stress disorder</p> <p>Target female combatants using, if appropriate, radio, posters, and word of mouth to inform them of the availability and advantages of participating in the DDR programme</p>			<p>support associations of women ex-combatants</p> <p>Training programmes that balance long-term professional training and short-term, quick income-generating activities to provide women with the means to quickly prove their economic self-sufficiency</p> <p>Transitional safety net for those women who are rejected by their original communities or who do not wish to return home</p>	<p>live dignified lives and are able to access basic services, including psychosocial support</p> <p>Women ex-combatants and WAAF/G are engaged in economically viable activities and are able to support themselves and their dependents</p> <p>Ex-combatants and WAAF/G that are rejected by their original communities are provided with temporary housing, healthcare, counseling, and education as they are being prepared to adjust to civilian life</p>
	<p>Engage parliamentarians in DDR programmes so that they are able to investigate the conditions under which the programme is being implemented and raise concerns on behalf of their constituents</p>	<p>SSDDRC – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Defence</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>National and State</p>	2014 -2019	<p>Recommendations made by the parliamentarians on the DDR programmes in respect to recruitment, verification, registration of ex-combatants and WAAF/G, reinsertion support, and reintegration</p> <p>No. of DDR facilities visited and</p>	<p>Parliamentarians are able to play an oversight role and oversee the operations of the SSDDRC and make recommendations in order to ensure that the DDR programme is transparent, effective and responsive to all the citizens (the ex-combatants, WAAF/G, and the communities of return)</p>

			Legislative Assemblies UNMISS UNDP		recommendations made on the management of the transition facilities Meetings held with the communities of return and record of their concerns	
		Facilitate the release, rehabilitation and reunion of women and girls abducted and kept as wives or sex slaves and in domestic servitude and prior to reinsertion, hold awareness-raising meetings and consultations with a broad range of stakeholders, including female leaders and women led organizations, to prepare community members to receive the ex-combatants and involve communities in the design of the reintegration programming	SSDDRC – Lead Agency Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior National and State Legislative Assemblies UNMISS UNDP	2014 - 2019	No. of women and girls released from captivity rehabilitated and reunited with their families No. of institutions working with the SSDDRC involved in the rehabilitation and integration of girls and women in their communities No. of initiatives targeting girls and women returnees and survivors of SGBV and enslavement	Women and girls survivors of SGBV are able to share experiences and internally reflect on their own trauma Peace activists are able to manage and counsel victims of armed conflict and SGBV survivors and have them reintegrated with their families Formerly abducted and enslaved women and girls are helped to cope with their trauma and reinserted into their communities without fear of being ostracised or stigmatized
		Train and encourage female leaders and women's organisations and groups to participate	SSDDRC – Lead Agency Ministry of	2014 - 2019	No. of women leaders actively involved in the DDR as trainers and monitors of the	Women in the communities as leaders and as mothers help to shape attitudes of the

		<p>in the DDR programme, particularly in carrying out healing and reconciliation work to facilitate reintegration of women ex-combatants and WAAF/G in their communities of return and also help the male ex-combatants to overcome their frustration and trauma and readjust into civilian life</p>	<p>Gender National and State Legislative Assemblies UNWOMEN INGOs Women's organisations and groups</p>	<p>programme</p> <p>No. of women's organisations and groups actively participating in the DDR programmes</p> <p>No. of training, and economic opportunities provided to assist vulnerable ex-combatants to attain economic self-sufficiency</p> <p>No. of trainings in trauma management and life skills management organized for resettled post-conflict communities to support the reintegration of the ex-combatants and WAAF/G</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming in all humanitarian assistance offered</p> <p>Women in the community and those being integrated are included in peace building and reconstruction processes</p>	<p>community of return about the ex-combatants and WAAF/G</p> <p>Women's organisations provide support, training, and economic opportunities to complement the formal DDR programme and assist vulnerable ex-combatants to attain economic self-sufficiency</p> <p>Female leaders and women-led organizations are involved in community sensitisation and awareness-raising campaigns and they are able to offer assistance in ensuring that the materials provided under DDR are appropriate and relevant to their target audiences and also making sure they are received by women ex-combatants and WAAF/G</p> <p>Women's organisations are able to provide psychosocial assistance and</p>
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						counselling for traumatised survivors and also handle domestic conflicts and help the returning men to deal with the war trauma; the changed gender roles and adapt to civilian life
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Strategic Goal 2: Support Security Sector Reforms (SSRs) and Professionalise the Security Sector Institutions (SSIs) to enable them implement the UNSCR 1325

1	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
	Develop and strengthen the Security Policy Frameworks and the Security Sector Institutions (SSIs) so as to promote their understanding of gender, human rights and women's rights and also conform to the UNSCR 1325					Professional sustainable security forces and supervising ministries and institutions that are effective, legitimate, gender sensitive, apolitical and accountable to the people of South Sudan and all SSIs are sufficiently resourced to deliver on their respective mandates and all citizens are secure and have got confidence in the SSIs
		Assess and reform security policy frameworks to	Ministry of Defence and	2014 -2016	Reports of national and state level consultations involving women and	The armed forces respect civilians and ensure the

	reflect the provisions of the UNSCR 1325 in order to ensure women's full participation in the security sector and protection of their rights in the implementation of the National Security Strategy (NSS).	<p>Ministry of Interior– Lead Agencies</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>SPLA</p> <p>SSNPS</p> <p>Prisons Services</p> <p>UN Agencies</p>		<p>men working in SSIs on the integration, implementation and monitoring of the NSS.</p> <p>No. of security policy frameworks that have integrated the promotion and protection of women and girls' human rights in a manner which incorporates an analysis of the differential impact of conflict on women and girls.</p> <p>A gender responsive National Security Plan (NSP) and NSS is developed and implemented</p> <p>Reformed security policy frameworks recognising the provisions of the UNSCR 1325 and other international human rights standards</p> <p>A section on UNSCR 1325 is incorporated in all operational orders of SSIs</p>	<p>security and protection of the rights of women and girls, especially against SGBV, during conflict and in post conflict situations</p> <p>SSRs are engendered and there is a professional army, police and prisons services capable of defending South Sudan's democratic values, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity</p> <p>The population has got confidence in the military, police and prisons and the SSIs have the capacity to serve the public without any discrimination</p>
	Advocate and lobby for the development and implementation of institutional gender	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency	2014 -2016	<p>Gender policies developed and implemented by the different SSIs</p> <p>The human rights and special gender</p>	<p>Gender concepts and human rights standards are understood, observed and applied in all SSIs</p>

		advancement courses to enable officers in the SSIs unlearn previous practices hostile to human rights or the rule of law				and girls, in the course of their duties. Staff and operational officers in all the SSIs are knowledgeable about gender, human rights, women's rights and SGBV
		Promote collaboration between the SSIs and have increased information sharing amongst them to forestall conflict and abate crime and create national and local-level military and police liaison boards and other forums for ongoing cooperation between civilians and security actors	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Lead Agencies SPLA SSNPS Prisons CSOs Women's Organisations	2014 - 2019	National and local-level military and police liaison boards and other forums for ongoing cooperation between civilians and security actors Minutes of meetings held for the military and police liaison boards No. of meetings held between the civilians and security actors	The military is able to accept a reduced role in law enforcement and is more focused on its core mandate of national defence Security forces have the appropriate training and leadership to enable them understand their mandate to serve and protect the local communities and nation as a whole, including women, girls and other underrepresented groups
		Collaborate with and involve researchers and academic institutions in delivering lectures to the SSIs so as to elaborate and	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Lead Agencies	2014 -2019	A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between SSIs and an academic and a research institution Minutes and Reports of joint	There is increased collaboration between the SSIs and academic and research institutions and the reforms in the SSIs are

		promote an understanding of the SSIs of the local factors, context and history of crime, violence, discrimination, repression and abuse	SPLA SSNPS Prisons Academic and Research Institutions		meetings held and activities engaged in	informed by expert information SSIs have continuous opportunity to learn and share information amongst themselves and with experts and their perception of South Sudan and its people is broadened
	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
2	Increase the representation and participation of women at all decision-making levels in the SSIs and improve their terms and conditions of service to enable increased employment rate and advancement of women in the security sector, particularly in the operational forces					There are increased numbers of women in the SSIs who are actively participating in decision-making and in building a security sector that meets the needs of all the people of South Sudan and women in the SSIs are accorded equal opportunities and protection and prevention strategies of any form of discrimination or violence are in place

		<p>Conduct a campaign for recruitment and promotion of women in the military, the police and prisons and ensure increased institutional support for women's recruitment, representation and participation in SSIs</p> <p>Ensure female serving officers are actively involved in the campaign and the images used in recruitment and awareness campaigns feature pictures and descriptions of women</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Lead Agency</p> <p>SPLA</p> <p>SSNPS</p> <p>Prisons Service</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>Ministry of Public Service</p> <p>UN Agencies</p>	2014 -2016	<p>A recruitment campaign that accurately portray the likely roles and responsibilities of female recruits', a profile of the diverse aspects of police and military service; and the added advantage of having the feminine traits in the armed forces</p> <p>Women already serving in the armed forces are acting as role models and going out to share their personal experiences and encourage others to join</p> <p>No. of women applying for jobs in the different security agencies and departments</p> <p>A survey assessing the changing perceptions on the employment of women in the armed forces</p> <p>An analysis of the multiple roles that often hinder women's recruitment, deployment and promotion in SSIs</p>	<p>Women are fully included in the security forces and there is increased local ownership and a change in perception of security institutions and forces to be genuinely representative of both women and men</p> <p>Women perceive the police and military forces as legitimate institutions through which they can contribute to their communities and build careers</p> <p>There is increased public awareness and consideration for women's recruitment in the security forces and a critical analysis of the multiple roles that often hinder their recruitment and deployment in SSIs</p>

		<p>Design recruitment policies that provide for a quota of female recruits into the armed forces and institutionalise capacity building programmes for new recruits into SSIs so as to conform to the Constitutional requirement of having 25% of women at all levels of decision-making</p> <p>Use parliamentary prerogatives including, the parliamentary committee on Security and Public Order, budget audits and high level inquiries to monitor female recruitment and retention in security forces</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>SPLA</p> <p>SSNPS</p> <p>Prisons Service</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>Ministry of Public Service</p> <p>National Legislative Assembly</p>	2014 -2015	<p>Clear and ambitious targets related to the recruitment of women, which are broadly communicated to the public</p> <p>A Revised recruitment policy developed and implemented by the SSIs</p> <p>Identification and removal of barriers to women’s recruitment, including the unnecessary physical qualifications of masculinity</p> <p>Recruitment of men and women is done on different days, or in separate sign-up areas if it happens at the same time so women are not directed or pushed out of the line by male candidates</p> <p>Accelerated training and education programs to ensure that women can meet entrance requirements</p> <p>Female officers are included in teams</p>	<p>Women are accepted to work alongside their male counterparts and are given equal rights and entitlement with men in the military and defence support services, including the police and prisons service.</p> <p>Women are deployed in all units and not only concentrated in family, gender and domestic violence units or to other functions with an emphasis on women’s security and protection, hence being marginalized within the larger force and their potential for advancement is limited</p>

			UNDP UNMISS		focused on recruitment and on interview panels and all members of both groups have adequate gender training An established review committee to enforce gender-sensitive recruitment and training practices	
		Recruit, train and promote more qualified women into the armed forces and ensure that uniformed women are facilitated to play a critical role of reducing tensions and potential conflicts with the public and also perform functions that would be impossible for men, such as physical body searches for women and the candid interrogation of traumatised survivors of violence and conflict	Ministry of Defence – Lead Agency Ministry of Interior SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Public Service UN Agencies	2014 - 2019	Joint physical and academic training for women and men as a means of promoting force cohesion and respect for female colleagues No. of women recruited, trained, promoted and are working in the armed forces, including civilians A transparent and objective promotional criteria that reflects and rewards actual job requirements and skills such as problem solving, cooperation, teamwork and crime prevention No. of women promoted and are serving as commissioned officers No. of women deployed on the peacebuilding missions and for other international appointments	Improved operational effectiveness of the police and military organisations in delivering on their core mandates and improved capacity of the forces in not only serving other women, but the needs of all the people in South Sudan Reduced influence of “old boy networks or clubs” by involving independent interviewers and assessments to take promotional and advancement decisions Female legislators are co-opted to sit on the Security & Public Order parliamentary committee

			UNMISS		<p>Reports of reduced incidents of excessive force and citizen complaints and reduced money paid out in court judgments and settlements</p> <p>Increased reporting SGBV cases, in particular domestic violence</p> <p>Involvement of women in the community in vetting processes to screen out candidates with a history of perpetrating SGBV or atrocities against civilians</p>	<p>and they are able to promote women's leadership in the ministries of interior, defense and security related ministries</p> <p>Enhanced legitimacy of the security sector and increased levels of public confidence</p> <p>Reduced levels of corruption and abuse of office and human rights in SSIs</p> <p>Women in uniform are able to use their negotiation skills to control suspects and there is reduced use of excessive force in the SSIs</p> <p>The military and police forces are able to utilise the ability of the female officers to reach out and communicate with women in the community so as to get a more detailed and representative picture of the community's security needs e.g. the nature and</p>
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						extent of gang violence and recruitment, human trafficking, intimidation and extortion by organized crime, drug use in schools, and possible community attacks etc.
		Develop and implement an equal opportunity plan addressing employment, schooling, advancement and retention rate in the service and provide training opportunities to women to enable them improve their performance to qualify for promotions and career advancement in SSIs	Ministry of Defence – Lead Agency Ministry of Interior SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Public Service National Legislative Assembly	2014 -2017	An equal opportunity plan for each of the SSIs is developed and implemented in the SSIs Review of codes of conduct and human resource policies for discriminatory practices Deployment of military and police forces, including both men and women Drafting of gender-sensitive legislation to open all military professions to women Men and women receive equal compensation for equal work Established associations of women officers helping to mentor the junior female staff	Gender equality is entrenched in all SSIs and women are given equal opportunities to advance their career development Expanded role and contribution of women in field-based operations, especially in the military, police, human rights and humanitarian personnel Mentoring programs are in place and there are associations of women officers helping to build solidarity and support for women serving in the armed forces There is male and female representation on all panels determining promotion and panelists

			UN Agencies UNMISS UNWOMEN			are of similar seniority and influence to avoid smuggling in “token” individuals or tendencies of favouritism
		Implement specific provisions in the SSIs aimed at improving the terms and conditions of work for women employed in the armed forces and introduce a transparent system of human resources management by removing all obstacles to women’s advancement in the security sector.	Ministry of Defence – Lead Agency Ministry of Interior SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Public Service UN Agencies	2015 - 2017	A transparent system of human resources management that values expertise and initiative is in place, indicating the level and type of benefits provided to women in comparison to those provided to men at the same rank or level A gender budget analysis of the police, military, and other security agencies’ budgets to ensure that the unique needs of women and men are identified, addressed, prioritized and resourced appropriately Developed maternity and paternity policies and specific uniforms adapted for pregnant officers Established and broadly communicated policies related to the deployment and functions of pregnant women serving in the SSIs	Increased recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the security and law enforcement sectors and their gender or their roles and responsibilities are not used to deny them opportunities to advance their career Women working in the SSI are safe and secure and are confident to serve diligently without fear of being harassed or victimised

		Introduce the position of gender equality advisor within the SSIs and ensure that all staff and officers of all ranks undergo mandatory sexual harassment and gender-awareness training and all senior leaders establish and enforce a culture in their units of non-tolerance of sexual harassment	Ministry of Defence – Lead Agency Ministry of Interior SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Public Service UN Agencies	2014 -2015	A well-qualified gender equality advisor recruited in the Human Resource Department of each of the security institution to advise the SSIs An assessment of gender sensitivity in performance evaluations Evaluation of individuals is based on their approaches and results in respect to gender analysis and the inclusion of women	Gender considerations are taken into account in respect to deployment and the terms and conditions of service in all SSIs are improved and women’s special needs are taken into account.
	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
3	Enhance and reinforce the respect for human					All SSIs and armed forces are trained to observe the Constitution and

rights and non-tolerance of all forms of sexual and gender based violence during conflict and in post-conflict situations				international human rights standards and there are established bodies within them to monitor human rights abuse and take appropriate action against the perpetrators
	Train staff, officers and men in the SSIs about SGBV and trauma management so as to be more sensitive to survivors of SGBV when handling cases related to domestic, sexual or any other form of violence involving women and children (minors)	Ministry of Defence – Lead Agency SPLA Ministry of Interior SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Health SSHRC UNMISS	2014 – 2018	No. of training programmes initiated and conducted and type of assistance offered to SGBV survivors Percentage increase in the resources allocated for the training programmes

			National CSOs			
		Establish functioning professional forensic laboratories for criminal investigations and train staff to conduct investigations on SGBV and other human rights violations	Ministry of Interior – Lead agency SSNPS Ministry of Health UNMISS	2014 - 2019	At least three forensic laboratories are established in three regions of Greater Bahr el-Ghazal; Greater Upper Nile and in Greater Equatoria No. of forensic expert staff trained and deployed	Reduced reliance on confessions or other forms of evidence that is manipulated or obtained through coercive means or abusive police practices or corruption. Improved respect for human rights; capacity to access justice and professionalised law enforcement
		Recruit and train more women officers to work in crime prevention units of the army and the police to offer support to the prevention of SGBV	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Lead Agencies SPLA SSNPS	2014 -2018	No. of officers with specialized training on SGBV and are able to handle SGBV cases professionally	More female officers in SSIs are recruited and trained on the prevention of all forms of violence against civilians as per international standards

		<p>Develop and implement an action plan to mainstream gender in all military, police and prisons operations and in the work of the Ministries of Defence and Interior and conduct a transparent, consultative, and comprehensive review of the national defense and policing, at least every after two years</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Defence</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>SPLA</p> <p>UNMISS</p>	2014 - 2017	<p>A gender component is incorporated in all operations of the SPLA, police and prisons services and in their training, and there is sufficiently engendered personnel and more visible results of gender policies in SSIs</p>	<p>Gender is mainstreamed in all the work of the SSIs and the special roles and needs of women working in the SSIs are considered in decision-making.</p> <p>Input from national NGOs, women’s organizations and groups, lawyers, academics, the media, and citizens is obtained to review the performance of the national defense and policing</p>
		<p>Appoint a gender advisor in the Directorate of Operations of the SPLA and SSNPS to ensure that gender constitutes an element of all planning for operations and tactical deployment and gender officers are trained to support all units of the SSIs.</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Lead Agencies</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>SPLA</p> <p>SSNPS</p> <p>UNMISS</p>	2014 – 2019	<p>Reports on gender mainstreaming activities undertaken in the different units</p>	<p>Respect for the rights of civilians in armed conflicts, especially women and girls enforced</p> <p>Increased support for violence free communities by members of the armed forces</p>

	<p>Provide resources and support to the Gender Focal Points or Gender Desks, to the Child Protection Units and, Legal Advisors of Female Affairs and Social Welfare Departments in the SSIs in order to make them more functional in implementing their mandates and facilitate the Special Protection Units (SPUs) dedicated to SGBV and ensure that they possess sufficient authority and credible leadership and are thoroughly integrated within the larger police structure</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior - Lead Agencies</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>SPLA</p> <p>SSNPS</p> <p>UNMISS</p>	<p>2014 - 2019</p>	<p>Amount of resources provided to strengthen units dealing with gender related concerns and children's rights</p> <p>No. of Gender Desks set up and are fully operational in the armed forces</p> <p>No. of fully operational Child Protection Units at police and military stations countrywide</p>	<p>The Gender Focal Points, the Child Protection Units and, Legal Advisors of Female Affairs and Social Welfare Departments are well facilitated and are able to deliver on their mandates.</p> <p>Increased support and resources to units or departments dealing with human rights, SGBV and other gender concerns in the SSIs</p> <p>The SPUs have got sufficient resources, authority and credible leadership and are thoroughly integrated within the larger police structure</p>
	<p>Reinforce the Child Protection Code of Conduct for Soldiers in Operational Orders to ensure the safety and protection of civilians, with a specific focus on children and implement</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence</p> <p>SPLA</p> <p>UNMISS</p>	<p>2014 -2018</p>	<p>Report on the implementation of the Child Protection Code of Conduct for Soldiers and its incorporation in the Operational Orders</p>	<p>The rights of children are protected at all times and in all situations and the action plan for children associated with the armed forces is fully implemented</p>

		the action plan for children associated with the armed forces				
		Strengthen the juvenile justice department so as to address the policies, procedures and systems at the national and state levels in a bid to facilitate access to justice for juveniles – especially girls.	Ministry of Justice – Lead Agency Ministry of Interior Ministry of Gender SSHRC UNMISS National CSOs INGOs	2014 - 2017	No. of juveniles held in the correction facilities and police, detention centres No. of juveniles produced before court Percentage decrease in the level of crimes against juveniles. No. of juveniles rehabilitated and released from remand homes	Juvenile Justice system and corrections personnel are trained on how to handle juvenile crimes and juveniles in trouble with the law

		<p>Recruit qualified gender advisers in the armed forces to manage and design programmes for the Gender Focal Points, Gender Desks or Special Gender Units and the Child Protection Units and conduct training and public awareness programmes on the protection of women and children when handling SGBV</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Lead Agencies</p> <p>SPLA</p> <p>SSNPS</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>UNMISS</p> <p>National CSOs</p> <p>INGOs</p>	<p>2014 - 2019</p>	<p>No. of training programs conducted to prevent, recognize and respond to SGBV and other forms of violence cases</p> <p>No. of trainings organised in the armed forces on the relevant national legislations and international instruments that address SGBV.</p> <p>No. of trained officers deployed to handle SGBV and are able to conduct sensitization programmes in their units on the prevention and effective prosecution of GBV cases</p> <p>Reports from the respective officers on the SGBV cases handled.</p>	<p>The MGCSWHADM is capable of coordinating the gender desks in the armed forces</p> <p>SGBV cases involving both men and women are better handled in the armed forces and there is increased access to justice by SGBV survivors</p> <p>The public is aware of the existence of the Gender Desks and Child Protection Units and survivors of SGBV, including girls and women have got the confidence to utilize their services.</p>
		<p>Collect information and data on all SGBV cases in the SSIs so as to gauge its magnitude and design effective measures to deal with it</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Lead Agencies</p> <p>UNMISS</p> <p>Academic and</p>	<p>2014 - 2019</p>	<p>Data collected, analysed and acted upon.</p>	<p>SSIs are able to gauge the prevalence of SGBV among their ranks and operations, its magnitude and appropriate measures are devised to eliminate it among members of the armed forces and in operational areas</p>

			Research Institutions			
		Develop and implement an anti-corruption code to eliminate corruption and the trivialization of domestic and sexual violence cases by the police	Ministry of Interior – Lead Agency SSNPS SSHRC UNMISS UN Agencies National CSOs INGOs	2014 - 2019	An anti-corruption code adopted in the police force Reports of meetings held to engage the police on the allegations of corruption in the forces No. of reported and apprehended errant police officers	Improved response of the police towards reported cases of SGBV and the survivors are able to access justice Reduced incidences of corruption in the police force

		Expand prisons and correctional facilities to cater for the special needs and concerns of women and juveniles	Ministry of Interior – Lead Agency Prisons Service Ministry of Gender SSHRC UNMISS UNDP National CSOs INGOs	2014 2019	South Sudan Human Rights Commission Report No. of prisons and correctional facilities for women constructed and those upgraded or rehabilitated Annual Report of the Prisons Services	Prisons are decongested and the living conditions are improved for the convicts Gender issues are taken into account to separate women and juveniles and to ensure proper health care and sanitation, particularly for lactating mothers
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Strategic Goal 3: Strengthen Efforts to Prevent and Protect Women and Girls against any form of Violence; Promote the Prosecution of Perpetrators and Increase Support to Survivors of SGBV in all parts of South Sudan

	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action (s)	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
1	Develop and promote legal, policy and program approaches that effectively respond to the differential					National and state laws and policies are gender-sensitive, implemented and provide extra protection for women and girls against any form of violence, and all

	<p>experiences of women and girls during conflict situations; in peace operations and in times of peacebuilding so as to protect the people of South Sudan from further abuses and address the structural, systemic conditions that give rise to human rights violations</p>				<p>programmes at the national and state level enhance equal opportunities for women and men to participate in economic, political and social endeavours.</p>	
		<p>Enact and enforce national laws to eliminate SGBV such as domestic violence, sexual offenses, trafficking and slavery of women and children, child marriages and reform outdated and irrelevant laws that do not conform with international human rights standards and humanitarian and international criminal law</p> <p>Align the domestic legal framework with international human rights standards, especially by revising the criminal codes</p>	<p>National Legislative Assembly – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>SSLRC</p> <p>UNWOMEN</p> <p>Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)</p>	<p>2014 - 2019</p>	<p>No. of laws enacted</p> <p>No. of laws reformed to conform to international standards</p> <p>Sexual Offences Act enacted</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Act enacted</p> <p>Family Laws amended</p> <p>Inclusion into the Constitution the minimum age of marriage at 18 years to protect girls from early marriages</p> <p>Laws on land and</p>	<p>Discriminatory laws against women and girls and the elimination of all forms of violence against them are enacted and enforced, conforming with the Transitional Constitution and international human rights standards</p> <p>The South Sudan Law Review Commission and development partners support balanced legislative reforms that prioritise social inclusion.</p> <p>The law reform processes are participatory and transparent involving key stakeholders and the bills that are drafted</p>

			donors) CSOs		<p>Succession to promote and protect women's rights to own and inherit property</p> <p>A National Plan of Action on the Child Act 2008 developed and implemented to among others end Child Marriage</p> <p>Trafficking in persons law enacted to stop child trafficking and child prostitution in South Sudan</p> <p>Sections on SGBV offences in the Penal Code amended</p> <p>National Gender Policy, 2013 implemented at all levels</p> <p>A well facilitated National Assembly</p>	<p>are gender-responsive</p> <p>All forms of violence against women and girls are prevented and their protection and respect for their human rights is enhanced</p> <p>Women and girls have increased power and ability to demand, secure and exercise their human rights and family laws addressing the rights of women in marriage, inheritance and divorce are in place</p> <p>Trafficking in persons, particularly women and children is combated and girls are protected from forced and early marriages and prostitution</p> <p>The judicial system is strengthened to effectively handle and dispense off cases of violence to women and girls</p>
		Ratify international and regional conventions on	National Legislative	2014 -2019	No. of ratified and domesticated	Women and girls in South Sudan are treated with

	women's rights including CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR, CERD, CRC, ICPD, the Convention against Torture, the African Protocol, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and also comply with UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and all the successive treaties on Women, Peace and Security	Assembly – Lead Agency Ministry of Justice Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Gender SSLRC UNWOMEN CSOs		international and regional conventions Parliamentary Records Report of the GRSS to the CEDAW Committee Report by the GRSS on the implementation of the UNSCR 1325	dignity and the GRSS complies with international human rights standards Protection and promotion of women's human rights, especially women's economic and social rights is prioritised by the GRSS The National Action Plan on the UNSCR 1325 is effectively implemented at all levels of GRSS
	Ensure the full implementation of the UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan by all the peace and security stakeholders and implementing partners and comply to the mandatory reporting to the UN Security Council	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency Ministry of Defence Ministry of Justice Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Interior	2014 - 2019	Programmes implemented by government and other key actors to popularize the UNSCR 1325 Mechanisms in place to monitor the impact of implementation No. of actors, particularly women, involved in the implementation process and mechanisms in place to promote coordination of the various efforts	Proper standards for the protection of women affected by the various conflicts in South Sudan are instituted and women are enabled to participate in the governance processes of the country as voters, candidates and decision-makers Laws, policies and resource allocation are done with an aim of achieving gender equality and promoting development that takes into

			<p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>President's Office</p> <p>National Legislative Assembly</p> <p>UNMISS</p> <p>UN Agencies</p> <p>Donor Agencies (multilateral and bilateral)</p> <p>CSOs</p>		<p>Materials produced to popularize the Resolution and other international treaties on Women, Peace and Security</p> <p>Accessibility of these materials in simplified and translated into major languages</p> <p>No. of target people reached and received the information</p> <p>Specific programmes and activities where the materials have been used</p> <p>Government compliance to the UN periodic reporting requirement on progress made on implementation</p> <p>Changes made on the situation of women and girls during the reporting periods</p>	<p>account women's voices and representation</p> <p>Women and girls that have endured immense violence in the conflict of South Sudan are given opportunity to heal and transcend their suffering and participate equitably in the recovery and reconstruction of their country</p> <p>Psychosocial support is provided to women and girls that have experienced physical trauma, torture and sexual violence and reproductive services are prioritised in emergency assistance and post-conflict reconstruction</p> <p>Gender Responsive Budgeting is adhered to by all ministries and GRSS bodies to ensure that women and girls are able to benefit from the national resources and development assistance</p>
		Strengthen the capacity of National and State	National Legislative	2014 - 2019	No. of engendered capacity building	A strong parliament that is well resourced and has the

	Legislative Assemblies to guarantee women's rights under national law; produce and implement gender-sensitive legislation; review and amend old national laws and regulations that sustain inequality and promote violence against women	<p>Assembly – Lead Agency</p> <p>State Legislative Assembly</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>SSLRC</p> <p>UNWOMEN</p> <p>Donor Agencies (multilateral and bilateral)</p> <p>CSOs</p>		<p>programmes developed for the two assemblies</p> <p>No. of capacity building programmes conducted at the state and national levels</p> <p>No. of parliamentarians that have received training in gender and women's rights</p> <p>No. of gender sensitive laws that have been enacted by the National Assembly</p> <p>No. of old national laws that have been reviewed and amended</p> <p>Report on implementation of gender responsive laws</p>	<p>motivation to engender its legislation and include women's rights into the national and state laws</p> <p>Women's rights are incorporated into the national and state legislation and issues of inequality and violence against women are amply dealt with</p>
	Condemn impunity for crimes against women and girls in war and post-conflict situations and encourage prosecution of perpetrators of SGBV among the SPLA, the	<p>Ministry of Defence – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p>	2014 - 2019	<p>Periodic reports on observed or credibly reported violations of women and girls' human rights made by the SPLA, Police and Prisons to</p>	<p>Procedures and mechanisms to investigate, report, prosecute and remedy violence against women and girls in conflict and peacebuilding situations is</p>

	<p>Police, Prisons and Peacekeepers and ensure that perpetrators of sexual violence, including those in the armed forces get sentences proportionate to the offence</p> <p>Ensure periodic reporting to the NAP Coordinating Committee on peace operations and address reports of alleged sexual exploitation, sexual violence and abuse of women and girls by GRSS personnel with the utmost seriousness</p>	<p>National Legislative Assembly</p> <p>State Legislative Assembly</p> <p>UNMISS</p> <p>SSNPS</p> <p>Prisons</p>		<p>competent GRSS authorities on peace operations</p> <p>No. of reported cases of sexual exploitation or abuse in peace operations and conflict-affected areas, allegedly perpetrated by GRSS military personnel, peacekeepers, police or civilian government officials</p> <p>Percentage of reported SGBV cases that are referred to a competent GRSS authority for action.</p> <p>Percentage of reported SGBV cases that are addressed in a timely, appropriate and transparent manner</p>	<p>strengthened</p> <p>There is a zero-tolerance policy toward sexual abuse and exploitation by security forces</p> <p>Special measures are in place by the armed forces and security agencies to protect women and girls from rape, abduction and all other forms of gender-based violence</p>
	<p>Build the capacity of Civil Society and Human Rights Defenders to campaign for gender-just legislation and its implementation; and engage in popular legal literacy campaigns</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency</p> <p>National Legislative Assembly</p>	2014 - 2019	<p>No. of CSOs working with the national and state assemblies to promote gender-responsive legislation</p> <p>No. of capacity building</p>	<p>CSOs and Human Rights Defenders are competent to engage with Members of Parliament and engender national legislation</p> <p>There is improved</p>

			UNWOMEN UNDP CSOs		programmes developed and implemented No. of advocacy and legal literacy campaign activities undertaken by CSOs involving parliamentarians and members of the public	collaboration and partnership between CSOs and the national and state legislatures
	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action (s)	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
2	Adopt a gendered approach to transitional justice and increase access to justice for women and girls affected by all forms of violence in armed conflict and in post-conflict settings in South Sudan and bring the perpetrators to justice by establishing effective mechanisms to end impunity at the state and national level	Enhance the independence of the judiciary by revising or drafting new laws to govern the judiciary, including the selection and appointment of judges and on the management of the judiciary's budget and free the judiciary from undue political pressures, especially from the Executive branch of	Ministry of Justice – Lead Agency Ministry of Finance National Legislative Assembly	2014 -2019	Law reform on the appointment and disciplining of judges and prosecutors and management of financial resources for the judiciary Budget of the judiciary and amount of resources and support given to the justice sector institutions	A culture of human rights is deepened and South Sudan legal system recognises and protects the rights of citizens and punishes perpetrators of human rights violations, without fear or favour and ensures that there is no discrimination, corruption and abuse of power by law enforcement officers The Ministry of Justice is independent from the Executive and is adequately resourced and able to control the administration of the courts, police, prison service and armed forces There are proper and established mechanisms for the appointment and

		government	Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral) UNDP		A well-functioning Judicial Service Commission A transparent criteria for appointment of judges stipulating one's judicial capacity and legitimacy No. of men and women judges appointed to the bench An assessment report of court administration capabilities and resources	selection of judges, judicial tenure, and judicial discipline to ensure legitimacy
		Provide support to transitional justice mechanisms so that they are equitable and inclusive of women and are able to dispense justice with fairness to all the people and strengthen the legal and judicial institutions such as prosecution, ministry of justice, criminal law department, legal assistance, court administration, and civil law, policing and penal reform	Ministry of Justice – Lead Agency Ministry of Gender National Legislative Assembly State Legislative Assembly SSLRC	2014 - 2019	Report on the selection, vetting, and recruitment of individuals for judicial positions No. of awareness and sensitization activities organized to popularize the services of the judiciary in relation to SGBV No. of sexual and other forms of violence to women cases prosecuted	The National Legislative Assembly can generate new laws on criminal procedure and penal code administration and has specialised gender balanced parliamentary committees that exert oversight over the executive Law enforcement and judicial systems have improved their ability in handling cases of all forms of violence against women and children

			UNWOMEN CSOs Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)		Reports of specialised parliamentary committees addressing human rights, juvenile justice, women's rights, law enforcement, SGBV, criminal justice, etc.	All victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls get equal protection under the law and equal access to justice
		Improve the judiciary's capacity, efficiency, integrity, and responsiveness and provide more support to strengthen the competence and capacity building of the state and national legal systems to deal with cases of violence, in particular SGBV, improve court administration and case management, rehabilitate and construct judicial infrastructure, such as court facilities, and provide adequate salaries and benefits to judicial personnel	Ministry of Justice – Lead Agency Ministry of Finance National Legislative Assembly State Legislative Assembly UNDP Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)	2014 - 2019	An inventory of legal professionals including judges, prosecutors, lawyers etc. An established code of conduct for the judicial system Monitoring reports of the judicial process, including trials of SGBV cases No. of court rooms constructed or rehabilitated and equipped with human and technical facilities Revision of salaries and benefits for judicial personnel	Judges are exposed to the concept of gender equality and international human rights law applicable to South Sudan and its application in SGBV cases or any other cases related to violation of human rights, hence mitigating bias within the judiciary Judicial officers have the competence on how to run a courtroom, move cases along, keep track of files, write legal opinions, and manage heavy caseloads efficiently There is sustainable provision of equipment and software to enhance efficiency and coordination and the

					No. of SGBV cases reported to the police, investigated and successfully prosecuted	necessary infrastructure to accommodate the judicial staff and court proceedings
		<p>Train justice and law sectors officers and other legal practitioners in the GRSS, including judges, lawyers, the DPP, prosecutors, court clerks and administrators, the police, prison officials, paralegals, traditional authorities and customary court members on SGBV prevention and protection measures; judicial responsibilities; ethics; human rights; local law relevant to their jurisdiction; and legal procedures</p> <p>Establish a Judicial Training Center to offer the relevant trainings to the judicial officers and other stakeholders and ensure that that there is a strengthened sector-wide approach in the Rule of Law Sector, involving</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>National Legislative Assembly</p> <p>State Legislative Assembly</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Faculty of Law</p>	2014 - 2019	<p>No. of trainings held for each category</p> <p>No. of participants attending the different trainings</p> <p>An established and operational Judicial Training Center</p> <p>A strengthened sector-wide approach in the Rule of Law Sector that ensures proper coordination, planning, budgeting and implementation of activities</p>	<p>Lawyers, prosecutors, investigators, the police and traditional authorities or customary courts members are able to handle SGBV cases in a proper and coordinated manner, with the appropriate knowledge skills, and expertise</p> <p>The office of the DPP, prosecutors and the police are able to conduct impartial and fair investigations and forward SGBV cases in a timely manner for trial</p> <p>There are regular trainings for all stakeholders in the Rule of Law Sector to ensure the observance of human rights and the rule of law</p>

		other interested parties like the CSOs for better coordination of planning and budgeting				
		Train police officers to provide women and girls friendly services including managing, investigating and facilitating them to report SGBV cases and establish good working relations between the police and the military to ensure that the military understands its new role and the need to respect democratic principles and desist from interfering with the work of the courts of law and the police	Ministry of Justice – Lead Agency Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior Ministry of National Security UNDP Faculty of Law Police Academy	2014 -2019	No. of trainings held for the police on managing and investigating SGBV cases No. of trust-building meetings held between the police and the military Reports of cases successfully handled by the police	The GRSS is providing support services to survivors of SGBV and there are reception centres and safe shelters for women and girls at risk of violence in all the ten states The capacity of law enforcement institutions in handling SGBV cases is enhanced and survivors of SGBV crimes and other human rights violations have access to justice and fair treatment, restitution, compensation and assistance The general public, and in particular women and girls have a good relationship with the police and rely on it for protection and the prevention of SGBV The police has the capacity to enforce laws against SGBV and is in position to protect

						the girl-child from forced and early marriages
		Offer assistance to the inspection of prisons and police custodies to ensure access to justice; the right to legal representation and legal aid provision and offer support services and programmes to guarantee that legal aid is available and that women witnesses and complainants are treated fairly.	Ministry of Interior – Lead Agency Ministry of Justice UNDP SSNPS Prisons	2014 - 2019	Inspection Reports of prisons and police custodies No. of convicts assisted to access justice No. of women witnesses and complainants accessing legal aid	There is increased access to justice for both women and men and prisoners are aware of their rights and entitlements There is construction and rehabilitation of prisons and correctional centres and reduced pressure on facilities and overcrowding of prisons and police cells
		Conduct a thorough research on the harmful cultural and religious practices against women and girls and make recommendations so as to harmonize them to the principles of the Constitution and international human rights standards. Use the study to sensitize the communities to abandon such practices and empower both women and girls to speak out against SGBV	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports State Ministry of Social Devt. State Ministry of Local Govt. and Law	2014 - 2016	Documented Study on all the harmful customary and religious practices that undermine the rights and dignity of women and girls No. of harmful cultural and religious practices that are abandoned Reports of consultations done with various stakeholders during the	Opinion leaders including traditional and religious leaders and community members are broadly sensitised in order to cause positive changes in attitude about customary laws and practices especially those that are harmful to women and girls Public opinion about harmful cultural and religious practices is positively shaped

			Enforcement UN Women CSOs		study Targeted public sensitisation meetings held with opinion leaders and community members	and there is increased respect and observance of the rights of women and girls
		Raise awareness of legal practitioners about the human rights deficiencies contained in the traditional justice mechanisms in order to promote women and girls' rights under the customary, traditional, and community-based justice and dispute resolution mechanisms	Ministry of Justice – Lead Agency Ministry of Gender National Legislative Assembly State Legislative Assembly Traditional Authorities Customary Court members	2014 -2019	No. of meetings held with the traditional leaders No. of Public meetings held with the communities Publicity and awareness raising events held Measures instituted by the state and national assemblies to regulate the activities of the customary courts	Defective practices under customary law in respect to gender equality, children's rights and forms of punishment that are prohibited by international law are completely abolished under the customary, traditional, and community-based justice and dispute resolution mechanisms Harmful customary practices against women and girls are abolished and traditional justice mechanism or systems of mediation that promote women and girls' rights are adopted Communities understand, respect and protect the rights

			CSOs			of women and girls and are willing to give up abusive practices to females
	Apprehend, hold and prosecute perpetrators of SGBV and abusers of women's rights and ensure that there is survivors' and witness protection and assistance	Ministry of Justice – Lead Agency Ministry of Interior Traditional Leaders CSOs		2014 - 2019	No. of culprits apprehended and are in custody No. of SGBV perpetrators prosecuted Mechanisms for protection of survivors and witnesses to SGBV cases An established oversight or accountability mechanism like the judicial disciplinary committee and processes to punish any form of misconduct	Those responsible for past war crimes, crimes against humanity and other serious human rights violations are apprehended, detained and brought to justice Mechanisms for protection of victims and witnesses who are willing to testify in courts against alleged perpetrators of SGBV that have been established in South Sudan Corruption in the judiciary is tackled and the perpetrators of abuse of office are apprehended
	Provide support to South Sudan Law Society and the South Sudan Women Lawyers' Association to provide legal aid to the poor, particularly women and girls that have experienced any form of violence and develop and implement legal literacy programmes	Ministry of Justice – Lead Agency Ministry of Interior Ministry of Gender		2014 - 2019	No. of trainings done by the South Sudan Law Society to help their members understand women's rights and SGBV and be able to represent them effectively Quality of training provided to lawyers	Strengthened lawyers groups that have disciplinary mechanisms to uphold professional behaviour and punish misconduct A well-resourced legal aid unit in the South Sudan Women Lawyers Association

			<p>UNWOMEN</p> <p>Donor Agencies</p> <p>SSLS</p> <p>South Sudan Women Lawyers Association</p>		<p>overseeing legal aid clinics</p> <p>No. of fully equipped legal aid clinics established and accessible to communities and offering quality services</p> <p>Legal literacy programmes offered to the communities and the general public</p> <p>No. of cases successfully handled by the Women Lawyers Association</p> <p>Records of the women and children attending the legal clinics and actions taken</p>	<p>The South Sudan Women Lawyers Association has the competence to handle and represent women that are affected with domestic violence, inheritance and landownership grievances</p> <p>Women and girls affected with SGBV are able to get legal aid and to access and utilize the justice system</p>
		<p>Improve record keeping in the justice sector institutions so as to have the necessary information for statistical analyses of crime; the disposition of court cases; and the number of people in prison facilities that are awaiting trial or have been sentenced</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Traditional Leaders</p> <p>UNDP</p>	2014 - 2019	<p>No. of trainings conducted for clerks in the courts (formal and customary), police and prisons</p> <p>No. of participants that have attended training in record keeping</p> <p>Properly kept records and files at the police stations,</p>	<p>The justice sector institutions can effectively assess the impact of reforms in their institutions</p> <p>The GRSS is able to address abuses of SGBV survivors by the police; delayed resolution or frustrating of SGBV cases and overcrowding of prisons</p>

			Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)		in the court registry and in the prisons Collection, analysis, and dissemination of criminal justice data pertaining to cases of SGBV	
	Recruit trained social workers to assist the police, prosecutors and courts to counsel the SGBV survivors and also provide vital information to successfully prosecute offenders at all levels from the national, the state, up to community levels	Ministry of Interior – Lead Agency Ministry of Justice Traditional Leaders UNDP Donor Agencies	2014 -2017	No. of social workers recruited to support SGBV survivors Reports of SGBV cases handled and successfully prosecuted	Women are able to demand for respectful, responsive and sympathetic policing and can rely on the police for protection and the prevention of SGBV Women are accessing legal aid and are able to utilize the justice system to obtain a fair hearing	
	Train women and girls to break the silence on SGBV and preserve evidence of any form of violation so as to successfully prosecute SGBV offenders	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency CSOs UNWOMEN South Sudan Women Lawyers	2014 -2019	No. of trainings for women and girls held No. of participants attending the trainings No. of reported and prosecuted cases No. of women support groups created	The taboo surrounding domestic violence and sexual offences against women and girls is broken and these crimes are no longer considered to be a private affair The GRSS justice departments, politicians and the general public can	

			Association			legitimately address violence against women and girls
	Train journalists and develop a code of conduct so as to promote professionalism and responsible reporting that is fair and accurate and ensure that there is a free press where security personnel, including the National Security Service (NSS) Officers do not illegally harass, intimidate or detain journalists for exposing human rights violations	Ministry of Information – Lead Agency Ministry of Interior Ministry of National Security Journalists' Associations Donor Agencies	2014 - 2018	No. of trainings organised No. of journalists trained A Code of Conduct for journalists developed and used	A free, open, independent and responsible media that informs the public about any abusive conduct of government officials including uncovering corruption and any human rights abuses Trained journalists on how to do investigative reporting on SGBV crimes, human rights abuses, and covering trials or court proceedings Competent journalists that are able to raise public awareness of human rights, expose SGBV and promote the rule of law	
	Strengthen the South Sudan Human Rights' Commission so that it is able to address the human rights violations that took place during conflict and continue to re-occur, and also document the experiences of women and girls in armed conflict; cases of violence against	SSHRC – Lead Agency Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence SPLA	2014 - 2019	SSHRC Annual Report on the Human Rights Status of South Sudan Operational SSHRC offices in each of the ten states Documentation of the violation of women's rights in South Sudan	A well-resourced SSHRC that is able to investigate human rights abuses in South Sudan, report violations and make recommendations to National Legislative Assembly Violations of women's rights are documented and used as evidence to change society's	

	women and girls including their economic, social and cultural rights e.g. right to food, shelter, education, health care and social welfare and also harmful traditional practices	SSNPS SSLS UNDP Donor Agencies		No. of published reports and documentary videos produced No of dissemination activities e.g. meetings, media reports etc.	attitude about violence against women and girls, and in particular tolerance to SGBV Human rights monitoring is institutionalised and the internationally accepted standards of law and humanity are adhered to in South Sudan
	Strengthen the capacities of women's organisations and groups so as to be able to monitor, report and advocate against abuses to women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations and in particular SGBV and ensure that in implementing community policing women are well represented on community advisory boards in order for them to access justice and security	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency CSOs UNWOMEN Grassroots Women's Groups and Organisations	2014 -2019	No. of women's groups supported Strengthened women's network in South Sudan advocating for gender equality and women's rights Measures and projects to increase local women's participation supported, initiated No. of regular meetings held with women and their local organisations at convenient times and locations Number of women's	Stronger and well-coordinated women's organisations advocating for gender equality and women's rights Women's organisations participate in the strategising processes; public information campaigns explaining the importance of participating in the reforms of the military, judiciary, police and prisons Increased sharing of information and experiences among women's organisations and jointly address

					networks, or completed, and the resources allocated for this	
	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action (s)	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
3	Increase access to appropriate health care services for women's health concerns and psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV and have increased consciousness, collaboration, linkages and joint initiatives among the various actors responding to SGBV health and socio-economic related issues	Provide increased funding to the health sector to ensure functional and accessible health services, as well as improved remuneration of medical personnel	Ministry of Health – Lead Agency Ministry of Finance National Legislative Assembly UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO)	2014 - 2019	Budget of the Ministry of Health Specific project funding targeting women's health concerns in particular reproductive health Pay roll for the medical personnel Construction and	Strengthened women and girls' access to health services during and after conflict and increased attention to their gender specific health concerns in a coordinated manner

			Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)		rehabilitation of health centres and units at all levels	
	Organise trainings and sensitisation programmes for government, local leaders, policy makers and health care workers in South Sudan on the gendered effects of armed conflict and the need to have health services and policy changes implemented that address women and girls' specific health concerns	Ministry of Health – Lead Agency Ministry of Gender National Legislative Assembly Private health service providers UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) INGOs Local CSOs	2014 2018	No. of training and sensitisation programmes organised for each No. of participants and participating institutions Reports of the different activities undertaken	The health sector is able to provide quality services to women and girls based on clearly identified and pertinent gender specific health concerns There is increased understanding among the leaders, policy makers and health care workers and ample investment is made to cater for the health needs of women and girls.	
	Develop a holistic gender-sensitive public health intervention approach to	Ministry of Health – Lead Agency	2014 - 2016	A gender-sensitive public health intervention approach developed	The public health intervention approach is engendered to include	

	<p>address the physical and mental health needs of women war-survivors, which should include provision of free treatment services for women for example specialist gynecologists, obstetricians and women psychiatrists and counsellors</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>Private health service providers</p> <p>UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO)</p> <p>INGOs</p> <p>National CSOs</p>		<p>Identified physical and mental health needs of women war-survivors</p> <p>Record of specialist services provided e.g. fixing fistula, medical counselling etc.</p>	<p>catering for the health needs of women and girls war - survivors</p> <p>Women and in particular poor women and girls are able to access medical services and expensive surgeries</p>
	<p>Launch a campaign to address the specific socio-economic concerns that exacerbate the risks to women's reproductive health in respect to pregnancy and childbirth, hence increasing their maternal mortality and morbidity rates</p> <p>Design and implement programmes and interventions that will provide livelihood activities for women and ensure their equal access to productive</p>	<p>Ministry of Health – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO)</p> <p>INGOs</p> <p>National CSOs</p>	2014 -2018	<p>A nationwide campaign to promote women's self-actualisation and empowerment launched</p> <p>Programme to eliminate poverty and economically empower women</p> <p>Posters, Banners and Bill Boards promoting the different roles done by women, their contribution to nation building and the dire need to involve and</p>	<p>A nationwide campaign designed and implemented to eliminate the root causes of women's vulnerability such as poverty; economic dependence on men; discriminatory cultural and religious practices; restricted freedom to women's decision making on matters of sexuality and reproduction; lack of and inequitable distribution of food in the household; unsafe drinking water; inadequate sanitation facilities; lack of fuel supplies and deficient housing</p>

		resources so as to economically empower them and increase their economic independence hence reducing their vulnerability to abuse and violence			protect them in taking personal decisions affecting their lives and security	conditions
		Promote gender responsive capacity building programmes and specialised training and retraining of health care personnel, including midwives, nurses and community health workers, to be able to handle SGBV cases and assist survivors of violence at all levels of health units	Ministry of Health – Lead Agency Ministry of Gender Private health service providers UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) INGOs National CSOs	2014 - 2019	No. of training programmes organised No. of in-service trainings conducted for health workers and medical practitioners No. of health workers trained on SGBV and handling survivors	There is improved facilitation and motivation of health workers at all levels of health care units and hospitals that are able to attend to the medical needs of survivors of SGBV Trained health workers and medical practitioners are able to treat and offer psychosocial support and counselling to SGBV survivors
		Establish special units in existing Health facilities to deal with SGBV and decentralise health services to SGBV survivors up to the lower level health units to provide critical and essential medical attention to	Ministry of Health – Lead Agency South Sudan AIDS Commission	2014 - 2019	No. of health units that are able to offer essential medical and health care services to the survivors of SGBV Proper records of reported and attended to	Survivors of SGBV can easily access essential health care services and medical attention There are sufficient medical kits for all victims of SGBV, especially children and they

	<p>survivors of rape and sexual assault such as providing Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to prevent potential HIV transmission; the morning after pill and contraceptives to prevent pregnancy after rape and also offer trauma counseling</p>	<p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO)</p>		<p>cases of SGBV</p> <p>No. of PEP kits provided to SGBV survivors</p> <p>Increased public sensitization and awareness about the availability of the health care services like the PEP kits at the different medical centres and health care facilities.</p>	<p>are readily available to abused persons</p> <p>Well-equipped medical units with the relevant facilities to enable health workers deal with SGBV related cases.</p>
	<p>Establish trauma units and services and have them integrated into the existing primary health care system, and train local health workers in the management of the medical and psychological effects of trauma, taking into account the personal and traditional systems for coping mechanisms so as to ensure that the healing is extended from an individual, to the community and to the national levels</p>	<p>Ministry of Health – Lead Agency</p> <p>UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO)</p> <p>Donor Agencies (bilateral and multilateral)</p>	2014 - 2019	<p>No. of trauma units established in the primary health care units</p> <p>No. of trained health workers providing services in the trauma units</p> <p>Records of services provided</p> <p>No. of people attended to in the units</p>	<p>SGBV survivors have the confidence to seek for medical attention from the health units</p> <p>SGBV survivors are able to receive medical attention and counselling in a safe and friendly environment and can start on a healing process and overcome the social rejection and stigma</p> <p>Privacy and safety of SGBV survivors within health care facilities is ensured and there is a conducive environment to facilitate counseling, investigation, and treatment</p>

		<p>Establish and maintain a mechanism to generate and keep sex, age and Gender-Disaggregated Data (GDD) of patients that have suffered abuse related to SGBV</p>	<p>Ministry of Health – Lead Agency</p> <p>Private health service providers</p> <p>UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO)</p>	<p>2014 - 2019</p>	<p>Proper records indicating sex, age and gender of SGBV patients are maintained at all health units</p> <p>An institutionalized system for GDD collection and dissemination to different users.</p> <p>Training programmes available to support the building of capacity in data collection and analysis</p> <p>Databanks for GDD in the various line ministries, the Police, the Judiciary and key CSOs in the SGBV Cluster Group</p> <p>Budgetary allocation for collection of GDD</p> <p>Number of persons trained and employed in collection of GDD</p>	<p>An institutionalised system for collecting, analyzing and storage of gender-disaggregated information on SGBV and a well-coordinated mechanism to network institutions and individuals who need to use the information and are working on SGBV</p> <p>The prevalence rates of SGBV is easily monitored and addressed and there are properly kept records of evidence that can be used in courts of law</p> <p>Health workers are more sensitive and alert in handling SGBV cases and are able to provide the required evidence by court in order to prosecute the perpetrators</p>
		<p>Intensify the commitment of the GRSS to provide HIV Treatment, Care, and</p>	<p>Ministry of Health– Lead Agency</p>	<p>2014 - 2019</p>	<p>Amount of funding allocated to HIV/AIDS Treatment, Care, and</p>	<p>Increased community awareness of unsafe sex and protection of women and</p>

	<p>Support to address the challenge of HIV/AIDs across the country and particularly target women and girls</p> <p>Provide to women and girls sex information and basic health services and adequate nutrition to decrease their risks to early pregnancies, unsafe abortions, HIV/AIDs and other sexually transmitted diseases and develop and integrate anti-SGBV messages into the health behavioral change communication campaigns</p> <p>Promote public awareness about the harmful and detrimental effects of SGBV, including the transmission of HIV/AIDs and other STIs, hence the need to urgently report rape cases and preserve evidence and integration of components of advocacy against SGBV, in HIV/AIDs Counselling, Care and Support</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>South Sudan AIDS Commission</p> <p>Ministry of Gender</p> <p>Ministry of Information</p> <p>Private health service providers</p> <p>UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNDP, WHO)</p> <p>INGOs</p> <p>National CSOs</p> <p>Traditional leaders</p> <p>Religious leaders</p>		<p>Support</p> <p>No. of projects to control the spread of HIV/AIDs and targeting women and girls implemented across the country</p> <p>Information packs, posters and radio spots with information on HIV/AIDs developed and disseminated</p> <p>No. of programmes aimed at promoting sexual health and anti-SGBV messages and how to deal with all forms of abuse or violence developed</p> <p>No. of integrated SGBV and health messages developed and disseminated</p> <p>No. of public awareness activities held e.g. rallies, town hall meetings, radio and television talk shows and messages in the print</p>	<p>girls against early pregnancies, unsafe abortions, HIV/AIDs and other sexually transmitted diseases</p> <p>Change in societal attitudes and practices on SGBV and integration of HIV/AIDs awareness in campaigns on SGBV</p> <p>No. of government programmes and organisations that have got SGBV and HIV/AIDs awareness interventions in the communities</p>
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		Establish SGBV Survivor Support Groups at the Community level and promote the telling of the violations and seeking reconciliation	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency INGOs National CSOs Traditional leaders Religious leaders	2014 - 2018	No. of SGBV Survivor Support Groups established No. of SGBV survivors reached and assisted Community support initiatives organised	Appreciation of SGBV in the local communities in terms of interpretation, manifestation and scope Level of involvement of both women and men in SGBV programmes and assistance and support given to SGBV survivors
		Encourage the formation of Male Champions Groups to campaign against SGBV and strengthen efforts to prevent sexual violence in conflict areas and in post conflict contexts through awareness-raising campaigns targeted at boys and men to redefine their understanding of masculinity and profile the Male Champions in the media and within their different organizations	Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency UN Agencies (UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNHRC) UNMISS INGOs National CSOs Traditional leaders	2014 - 2016	No. of Male Champions Groups formed at all levels including the Bomas, Payams, County, State and National level No. of influential men identified as Male Champions and are ready and have the capacity to advocate for women’s rights No. of advocacy campaign and awareness activities undertaken	Empowered Male Champions, opinion and political leaders are able to speak out against SGBV and champion the campaign against the vice and other violations against the rights of women and girls There are influential men, with moral and formal authority in senior positions within the GRSS and in different organizations to promote the importance of women’s inclusion in security issues and in the protection

			Religious leaders		<p>Reports and documentation of interventions made by the Male Champions</p> <p>Information packs on women's rights, protection measures and the need for inclusion in South Sudan's reconstruction processes developed and distributed to the Male Champions</p> <p>Trainings given to the Male Champions to equip them with knowledge and skills in gender, human rights, communication and advocacy</p>	<p>and prevention of violence against women and girls</p> <p>There are skilled Male Champions and leaders in the police, military, defense ministries, and other traditionally male-dominated bodies such as religious and cultural institutions, who are regularly provided with data and information on good practices from within South Sudan and around the world and they are encouraged and facilitated to speak out on the need for women's inclusion and protection against violence</p>
		Construct juvenile correction centres/facilities and design programmes to facilitate rehabilitation of juveniles and convicted child offenders or perpetrators of SGBV and help them to be accepted and resettled peacefully in their families	<p>Ministry of Gender – Lead Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p>	2014 - 2019	<p>No. of established juvenile rehabilitation centres or facilities and juvenile courts, at least one facility in each of the three regions</p> <p>No. of children accessing juvenile justice</p>	<p>Existence of programmes to facilitate the rehabilitation of juveniles and convicted child offender/perpetrators of SGBV</p> <p>Child perpetrators of SGBV rehabilitated and resettled with their families or are in an institution and taken back</p>

		and communities	UNDP UNICEF INGOs National CSOs		No. of children rehabilitated and resettled with their families or in an institution Reports from the juvenile centres and courts	to school
		Offer training to journalists and media practitioners on SGBV so that they are able to responsibly report on it and other violations against the rights of women and girls and protect the identity of the survivor Strengthen the advocacy, networking and alliance building skills for organisations and women's groups working of SGBV and develop and implement a national media strategy on SGBV for sustainable use of electronic and print media, especially radios, newspapers, television and community or traditional	Ministry of Information – Lead Agency Ministry of Health Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Social Development UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNWOMEN) INGOs National CSOs	2014 - 2019	Capacity building programmes for all SGBV stakeholders, including NGOs and the Media developed and implemented No. of journalists that have received training on SGBV No. of SGBV alliances or coalitions formed at the national and state levels No. of SGBV advocacy initiatives undertaken and publicised in the media A National Media Strategy developed and	Increased capacity to advocate for legislation and policies that will ensure the elimination of SGBV in the communities of South Sudan Stronger and coordinated efforts against the violation of women and girls rights during armed conflict and during peacebuilding and the recovery process

		based means of communication to expose the atrocities of sexual violence, and facilitate the sensitization and fight against SGBV			implemented at the national and state level	
		Include SGBV in the educational curriculum of schools and higher institutions of learning to enable young boys and girls to grow up in a more conscious violent free environment and create a non-threatening and safe environment in which young people can openly discuss sensitive topics, question traditional views, express fears, and seek advice to combat SGBV	Ministry of Education – Lead Agency Ministry of Health Ministry of Gender UN Agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) INGOs National CSOs	2014 - 2018	No. of school-based interventions able to address both girls and boys No. of awareness and skills training for teachers and trainers to address SGBV No. of programmes involving parents and communities IEC materials especially the visual media like drawings, film, drama, video, and interactive websites	There is a genuine commitment to change societal beliefs about SGBV and it is eliminated from society Commitment to seek out and value children’s knowledge, opinions, and perspectives, and for adults to engage in an open and democratic partnership, minimizing the traditional adult-child power imbalance