



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

**SOUTH SUDAN
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2015-2020
ON UNSCR 1325 ON WOMEN, PEACE
AND SECURITY AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS**







REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN 2015-2020

*FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 ON WOMEN, PEACE AND
SECURITY AND RELATED RESOLUTIONS*

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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
HIV	Human Immune Virus
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
MGCSW	Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
NGO	non-governmental organization
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, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
SSHRC	South Sudan Human Rights Commission
SSNAP	South Sudan National Action Plan
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WAAF/G	Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD



The Government of South Sudan is proud to have produced the South Sudan National Action Plan 2015-2020 for implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and Related Resolutions to address the plight of women and girls during conflict and in post-conflict periods. The purpose of this National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 is to increase the participation of women in crisis prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peacebuilding and to protect them against any form of gender-based violence, and in particular sexual violence, in situations of armed conflict and in times of peace.

UNSCR 1325 calls for the increased participation of women in leadership of national and international institutions involved in conflict management, as well as the integration of a gender perspective in United Nations peacekeeping operations and national reconstruction and reintegration programmes. The resolution stresses the special responsibility of all parties to conflicts to involve women in peace processes, to respect the rights of women and girls during conflict, and to take specific measures to ensure their protection while at the same time fighting against sexual violence and abuse. Under various resolutions on women, peace and security, the Security Council calls upon all peace and security actors to put an end to impunity and bring perpetrators to book.

The Government of South Sudan is committed to gender equality and improving the status of all women and girls, including those with disabilities. Special measures have already been taken by the Government to increase the participation of women in leadership and decision-making and an affirmative action provision for 25 percent representation of women is contained in the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011, and the National Gender Policy. Several aspects of gender mainstreaming are part of the planning in all Government institutions.

To further these measures, the South Sudan National Action Plan has been developed. This plan provides a comprehensive and coherent approach to implementation of all provisions of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The National Action Plan has taken into account both civilian and military aspects for implementation of the various activities. This will enhance long-term engagement and a well-coordinated approach to addressing gender issues by all peace and security stakeholders. It will also promote the rule of law as well as having an independent judiciary that seeks to advance equal access to justice and enforce the observance of the human rights of women and girls as laid out in the United Nations International Bill of Human Rights, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and in all other human rights instruments.

I would like to commend all those people that have worked hard to produce this Action Plan, which will go a long way to uplift women's influence and participation and will strengthen the protection of women and girls during armed conflict.

A handwritten signature in black ink.

Hon. Awut Deng Acuil,
Minister,

Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare would like to acknowledge all the people and institutions at national and state levels that have played critical roles in developing the South Sudan National Action Plan 2015-2020 for implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and Related Resolutions. The long journey of compiling this National Action Plan has been a collaborative effort involving many government ministries, namely: the Ministry of Defense; the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; the Office of the President; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of National Security; the Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development; the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and various state ministries.

Invaluable contributions have also been made by the following: the Gender Committee at the South Sudan National Legislative Assembly; the South Sudan Human Rights Commission; the South Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation Commission; the South Sudan HIV/AIDS Commission; the Peace and Reconciliation Commission; UN WOMEN; the

United Nations Mission in South Sudan; the United Nations Development Programme; the EVE Organization for Women Development; Voice for Change South Sudan; and Skills for South Sudan. These institutions and organizations have worked tirelessly to ensure that the National Action Plan could be finalized. The Ministry particularly appreciates the overall leadership and guidance of the Director General for Gender and Child Welfare, Ms. Regina Ossa Lullo, Country Representative, Izeduwa Derex-Briggs, Julius Otim (Gender & Security Specialist) and the contributions made by the members of the National Steering Committee who facilitated the state consultations, namely: Hon. Dr. Alma Jerves; Lt. Col. Manyiel Akec; Ms. Judy Tul; Mr. Kujo Dada; Ambassador Abuk Abrik Manyok; Ms. Mary Apay Deng; Ms. Sarah Jonathan; Mr. James Yiel Yok; Mr. Gabriel Atillio; Ms. Mary Kamilio; Ms. Ruth Kibiti; and Ms. Jane Kiden Jackson.

The Government is particularly grateful to UN WOMEN for their continued support and for having facilitating the process of producing the National Action Plan. UN WOMEN has remained a key and committed development partner in assisting South Sudan to improve the status and dignity of our women through advancing gender equality and empowering the women of South Sudan. The Government also honors the financial support of the Government of Sweden, Denmark and Australia that made the development of the NAP possible. The Government also pays special tribute to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for co-chairing the National Steering Committee together with the Ministry.

As a Ministry we extend our gratitude to the UN WOMEN staff, in particular the Country Representative, Dr. Izeduwa Derez-Briggs, the Peace and Security Specialist, Mr. Julius Otim, the Gender and Security Officer, Tabu Robert Jimmy, Programme Specialist Governance and Leadership, Ms. Cecilia Joshua, the international consultant, Ms. Sheila Kawamara-Mishambi and the national consultant Ms. Harriet Kuyang Loggo for their technical input and expertise in compiling the National Action Plan.

Thank you all for your tremendous contribution.

Ms. Esther Ikere Eluzai,
Undersecretary,
Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare

Mr. Molana Mayen Wol,
Chief Administrator,
The Office of the President



SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The South Sudan National Action Plan (SSNAP) 2015-2020 on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and Related Resolutions has been developed through a rigorous participatory process involving broad consultation of various peace and security stakeholders and supported by UN WOMEN. The process, led by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW), with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) as the co-chair, has collected and harmonized views from government institutions, development partners, United Nations agencies, civil society organizations, women's groups and religious and traditional leaders.

In 2011, the MGCSW initiated a process of strengthening the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in South Sudan. The process of developing the National Action Plan has been a learning experience intended to increase the awareness of key stakeholders on the rights of women and girls and the responsibilities of peace and security actors as provided for in UNSCR 1325. It has also provided the people of South Sudan a great opportunity to create a shared understanding of the status of implementation of UNSCR 1325. The National Action Plan 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 South Sudan.

To facilitate the identification of priority areas of immediate action for improving the lives of women and children in South Sudan and ensuring increased investment for strengthened implementation of UNSCR 1325, a National Steering Committee comprised of government ministries, commissions, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations was formed. The National Steering Committee, which will continue to coordinate and monitor the South Sudan National Action Plan implementation, is chaired by the MGCSW and is intended to ensure that the National Action Plan is aligned with the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011, the South Sudan Development Plan, 2011-2013, and all other existing laws and policies.

The process of development and compilation of this National Action Plan has been facilitated by an international consultant assisted by a national counterpart. A Technical Working Group of the National Steering Committee has provided advice to the consultants and identified key issues for approval by the National Steering Committee on the plan's development process.

The MGCSW conducted two baseline studies on UNSCR 1325 in South Sudan which has proved extremely useful for providing background information for development of the National Action Plan. A two-day consultative workshop for the National Steering Committee was held on 26-27 September 2013 in Juba to enable the committee members to gain a broader understanding of the National Action Plan and also to inform participants about activities that were being undertaken by the different institutions in respect to implementation of the resolution. On 10-11 October 2013, a national consultation workshop for key technical people from government line ministries¹ relevant to implementation of the National Action Plan, together with United Nations agencies, development partners² and civil society organizations, was organized in Juba to ensure their contribution to the National Action Plan development process and to create awareness and broaden networking among stakeholders working on women, peace and security issues.

¹Ministry 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.

²UN WOMEN, UNMISS, UNFPA, UNDP, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), other international agencies, etc.



Extensive consultations were conducted for all ten states of South Sudan, bringing together participants from line ministries, civil society organizations, community members, women's groups and traditional and religious leaders. These consultations were facilitated by the members of the National Steering Committee and the consultants. Consultations were held simultaneously on 12–14 November 2013 in the regional capitals: in Wau for Greater Bahr el-Ghazal; in Malakal for Upper Nile; and in Juba for Greater Equatoria. Consultations for Unity and Jonglei States together with women with disabilities were held in Juba on 11 December 2013. Deliberations at payam levels were conducted in Makal in Upper Nile and Bungu in Central Equatoria. These consultations at different levels generated diverse views that guided the development of the National Action Plan and helped build wide political support for its successful implementation and an increased understanding of the rights of women and girls.

1.2. BACKGROUND TO UNSCR 1325

UNSCR 1325 was adopted by the United Nations Security Council in October 2000 after being advocated for by various peace activists and international women's groups and organizations. For the first time since the formation of the United Nations, the Security Council clearly articulated the fact that during armed conflict the majority of women and girls are intolerably affected by abuses committed against 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 recognized the 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 UNSCR 1325, there were many other resolutions, treaties, conventions, statements and reports on: women, children and armed conflict; the protection of civilians in armed conflict; and the prevention of armed conflict - all of which formed the basis for the United Nations Resolution on Women, Peace and Security. These previous conventions, though not directly addressing women, became an integral part of the Women, Peace and Security policy framework. Since then, six other resolutions on Women, Peace and Security have been adopted: UNSCR 1820 (June 2008); UNSCR 1888 (September 2009); UNSCR 1889 (October 2009); UNSCR 1960 (December 2010); UNSCR 2061 (June 2013) and UNSCR 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. UNSCR 1889 calls for the establishment of global indicators on UNSCR 1325 and 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.

1.3. WHY UNSCR 1325?

Much as both men and women suffer during armed conflict, the impact of conflict is felt differently and, therefore, diverse interventions are required to address the various needs of men and women in conflict-affected areas. 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. Women often experience more horrific atrocities and injustices in comparison to their male counterparts. While men and women both may be victims of physical, sexual and psychological violence, including murder, inhuman and degrading treatment, abductions and forced conscription into armed activity, women are also subject to sexual exploitation, rape, forced marriage, forced pregnancy and forced abortion. Women become targets of gender-based violence, with sexual violence used as a weapon of war, as a means of subjugation and humiliation, as a form of torture to inflict injury, to extract information and to destroy communities.

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In times of armed conflict, women and girls with disabilities are put in particularly vulnerable situations due to the combined risk factors of gender and disability. They face high risks of violence, harassment, neglect, exploitation and psychological trauma. Women and girls with disabilities are less likely to have access to critical safety information and to be able to protect themselves or seek protection from imminent danger. During conflict, they also run the risk of acquiring new forms of impairment, given the lack or loss of specific assistive devices and mobility aids and disruptions in care-giving systems.

Because they do not have the same political rights, authority, resources or control over their environment and needs, all categories of women suffer an increase in domestic violence during and after conflict, which is often related to shifting gender roles. Under 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 recognized as having active and critical roles as combatants, peacebuilders, politicians, community leaders and activists and should 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 severely compromised.

1.4 THE RELEVANCE OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

UNSCR 1325, like all other Security Council resolutions, are binding upon all United Nations Member States, and, therefore, the Government of South Sudan is expected to fully implement the resolution. As an independent state and a member of the United Nations, South Sudan is obliged to conform to international standards and legal instruments in respect to human rights observance. This National Action Plan outlines specific actions to be undertaken by the various sectors of government, donors and civil society in order to: alleviate the security situation of women and girls; ensure their participation in decision-making processes; eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls; increase their access to justice and health services; and improved their economic security by making opportunities to access information, credit, employment, education and skills training available to them.

The National Action Plan is based on the mandate of UNSCR 1325 and the activities to be implemented fall under the four pillars of the resolution, as follows:

- a. Prevention:** Reduction in conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women, particularly sexual and gender-based violence;
- b. Participation:** Inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts;
- c. Protection:** Women's safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights respected; and
- d. Relief and recovery:** Women's specific needs are met in conflict and post-conflict situations.

The National Action Plan 2015-2020 on implementation of UNSCR 1325 will therefore be used by development partners to identify priority areas for intervention and also help in the mobilization and allocation of the resources required to undertake strategic actions through Government budgetary processes and financial assistance extended to the country. The National Action Plan will also help rally and coordinate the efforts of the various actors in implementation of the identified activities, projects and programmes, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of their impacts, with reference to the given performance indicators and guidelines. It will also facilitate the collection of data and documentation on significant changes made

and will streamline the sharing among the different peace and security stakeholders of critical resources, such as information, knowledge, finances and material inputs.

1.5 OVERALL GOAL OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The overall goal of the National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 is 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 policies related to peace and security.

This National Action Plan provides a framework that will guide decisions on defense, diplomatic, humanitarian and development activities to ensure that the provisions of the United Nations resolutions on women, peace and security are incorporated into the Government's work, with the aim of reducing the impact of conflict on women and girls and increasing women's representation and participation in decision-making. All interventions and activities to be undertaken under this National Action Plan shall take into special consideration the unique conditions and the priority interests and the needs of women and girls with disabilities.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The implementation of the National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 will focus on priorities and actions derived from five major objectives, with an overall aim of improving the status of women and girls in respect to peace and security. The objectives are listed below.

1. Provide protection for women and girls, including those with disabilities, against any form of sexual and gender-based violence and restore the respect for human rights, human dignity and equality in South Sudan.
2. Increase women's participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, the maintenance of peace and security, and guarantee their participation in post-conflict peacebuilding and statebuilding processes.
3. Enable peace and security stakeholders³ in South Sudan to galvanize 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 national and state levels.
4. Enhance the capacity of the key actors implementing the National Action Plan for data collection, analysis and quality reporting, and promote increased public awareness of the principles underlined in UNSCR 1325 and the subsequent Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security.
5. Ensure the inclusion of women and girls' needs in the national budgetary priorities of the transitional assistance plans developed by the Government and all programmes funded by development partners, including in the negotiations of the New Compact Deal.

³ Government ministries and departments, multilateral and bilateral donors, United Nations agencies, international non-government organizations, civil society organizations, researchers and academia and religious and traditional leaders.

1.7 FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The successful implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 will be determined by the availability of funding from Government and development partners and will rely on the cultivation of political will to ensure responsible, enthusiastic and sustainable action by the various stakeholders.

Based on the National Action Plan, government institutions and implementing partners will develop detailed activity plans related to their areas of operation and budget for these activities, as well as take full financial responsibility for their implementation. Realizing the aspirations in this National Action Plan will require well-planned activities by the executing partners at the national and sub-national levels, who should have the appropriate capacity for implementation in terms of adequate tools, training and a comprehensive system of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) that is fully funded, and not too bureaucratic, time-consuming and burdensome to the implementers.

The proposed National Action Plan activities are not restrictive and the flexibility provided for allows room for stakeholders to adjust their programming so as to rapidly respond to changing environments and conflict-related developments in the country. This flexibility also permits the different actors to utilize new windows of opportunity in funding that may emerge in the course of this action plan's five years. Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation to ensure accountability have been incorporated into the National Action Plan and performance indicators have been outlined to enhance follow-up and evaluation of its implementation. 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 institutions' performance in respect to implementation.

1.8 REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS

Implementation of the National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 will be monitored by an inter-ministerial committee comprised of five Government ministries, namely, the MGCSW, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The Inter-Ministerial Committee will be chaired by the MGCSW, with the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Justice as co-chairs, and will meet twice a year (every six months) to evaluate the progress of National Action Plan implementation and receive the mid-year reports from the National Steering Committee. The Inter-Ministerial Committee will also receive and approve the National Annual Report on 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 Government will compile a report on UNSCR 1325 and submit it to the United Nations Secretary General as required under the resolution. A mid-term evaluation of implementation will be conducted in 2016 after the compilation of the report to the United Nations Secretary General and a final review will be prepared in the fourth year (2018) to pave the way for the development of a revised National Action Plan.

The National Steering Committee will continue working to ensure coordinated implementation, monitoring and reporting on UNSCR 1325 by all implementing partners. The State Steering Committees will liaise with the National Steering Committee to ensure that the National Action Plan is implemented within their respective states, and that it is being applied countrywide. The National Steering Committee and the State Steering Committees will meet on a quarterly basis to receive reports from the National Action Plan implementing institution and organizations, evaluate progress on implementation and approve the reports for the Inter-Ministerial Committee to subsequently compile the National Annual Report on UNSCR 1325.

1.8.1 MANDATE OF THE MINISTRIES ON THE INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE

Institution	Roles and responsibilities
Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management	◆ Coordinate and monitor implementation of the SSNAP by Government institutions and stakeholders (donors, United Nations agencies, development partners, international non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations). ◆ Ensure gender mainstreaming in public and private sectors. ◆ Report on progress of SSNAP implementation to the Council of Ministers.
Ministry of Defense	◆ Defend the 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 defense sectors. ◆ Ensure that South Sudan has a professional army with appropriate military training, taking into account issues of human rights, HIV/AIDS, gender and SGBV protection measures. ◆ Deliberately recruit and appropriately deploy women as military and civilian personnel to conform to the constitutional requirement of having at least 25 percent female representation in all government institutions
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	◆ Advise the President, Council of Ministers and the South Sudan National Legislative Assembly on all diplomatic issues related to implementation of the SSNAP on UNSCR 1325. ◆ Follow up on agreements made between the Government and foreign governments and United Nations agencies. ◆ 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 with and reporting to United Nations agencies, foreign government agencies and international non-governmental organizations.
Ministry of Justice	◆ Improve the capacity, efficiency, integrity and responsiveness of the judiciary. ◆ Provide 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 infrastructures, such as court facilities; provide adequate salaries and benefits to judicial personnel. ◆ Budget for all the functions of the judiciary and justice sector institutions and ensure a well-functioning Judicial Service Commission. ◆ Institute transparent criteria for appointment of judges stipulating judicial capacity and legitimacy and ensure that women are appointed to the bench. ◆ Ensure funding is allocated for legal aid support.
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	◆ Ensure that funds are allocated for implementation of the National Action Plan. ◆ Monitor the effective use of the money allocated to the implementing institutions.

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1.8.2 MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE	
Government ministries	Other government institutions
◆ Ministry of Gender, Child, Social Welfare, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management ◆ Ministry of Defense ◆ 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 of Culture, Youth and Sports	◆ South Sudan Human Rights Commission ◆ South Sudan DDR Commission ◆ South Sudan HIV/AIDS Commission ◆ Peace and Reconciliation Commission ◆ Gender Committee at the South Sudan National Legislative Assembly
	Other stakeholders
	◆ Eve Organization for Women Development ◆ associations for women with disabilities ◆ Skills for South Sudan ◆ UN WOMEN ◆ UNMISS and UNDP ◆ South Sudan gender-based violence sub-cluster ◆ Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa

1.9 STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The following sections of this document provide a summary of the context of South Sudan, the policy and legal framework within which the National Action Plan will be implemented and a matrix highlighting initiatives that need to be undertaken by the various stakeholders over the next five years. The Inter-Ministerial Committee will coordinate and guide the implementation of the National Action Plan.

Three thematic areas are addressed in the National Action Plan covering the four pillars of UNSCR 1325. These are to:

1. increase women's effective participation in leadership, peacebuilding and strengthen the gender perspective in nationbuilding and reconstruction processes of South Sudan;
2. support security sector reforms and professionalize security sector institutions (police, military, prisons) to enable them to implement UNSCR 1325; and
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 National Action Plan matrix highlights the strategic objectives and actions, the responsible actors for implementation, the time frame and the indicators to measure achievements. The matrix will be used as a monitoring mechanism for results-based reporting on implementation. Monitoring and evaluation will regularly take place and a final review will be undertaken in 2019.

The implementation period for this National Action Plan is five years, commencing in 2015 and ending in 2020. In 2019, the National Action Plan will be reviewed and updated as deemed appropriate, based on the annual progress reports of the Inter-Ministerial Committee and the National Steering Committee.



SECTION TWO

SOUTH SUDAN COUNTRY CONTEXT

2.1 HISTORY OF ARMED CONFLICT IN SOUTH SUDAN

In 1956, when the Sudan attained independence from the British, a number of critical issues were left unresolved which became a source of conflict that devastated the country for the next five decades. At independence, the Sudanese Constitution had been expected to resolve the contentious issues of whether the country would be a secular or Islamist state and also to provide for the adoption of a federal structure. Unfortunately, both topics were neglected by the Arab-led government in Khartoum, prompting a mutiny by southern army officers that eventually sparked the first civil war, which lasted from 1955 to 1972. This in effect divided the Sudan between the predominantly Muslim north and the south, which was mainly Christian and animist. This first civil war ended with the signing of the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement between the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement and the Government of Sudan, which granted a degree of regional autonomy to Southern Sudan. The autonomous region consisted of the three provinces of Equatoria, Bahr el-Ghazal and 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 Sharia law and went against the spirit of the Addis Ababa Agreement. Once again, civil war erupted, with the South taking up arms under the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) against the Government of Sudan. In June 1989, President Nimeiri was overthrown in a military coup by General Omar Al-Bashir. The civil war continued until 2005, ending with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The second civil war lasted for 21 years, leaving an estimated two and a half million people dead and over four million people displaced, mainly in the South.

The extended period of armed conflict left behind a shattered economy, dismantled social fabric with very fragile social support systems, a traumatized population and disintegrated communities, all brewing risks and security threats, especially for women and children. Today, the after effects of the conflict are still evident, with disrupted community and family structures, a huge presence of small arms in the hands of civilians and vigilantes, the pervasiveness of trauma in the populace, increased alcohol and drug abuse, widespread unemployment, poverty, weak security institutions and an inadequate justice, law and order sector.

2.2 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN ARMED CONFLICT IN SOUTH SUDAN

Inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic fighting over grazing lands and water sources, together with cattle raiding, have existed in the culture of most South Sudanese ethnic groups, but the scale, intensity, and impact of violence was not as intense as it became with the advent of modern weaponry in the country. Traditionally, rudimentary weapons, such as spears, were used and like in all African societies, women and children were never seen as legitimate targets in war. Not until the second Sudanese civil war (1983–2005) did the country begin experiencing a huge influx of unregulated small arms and light weapons that exposed many unarmed civilians to grievous bodily harm and death. Having illegal firearms in the hands of civilians became common place and brought about a transformation of culture, in which guns replaced spears and arrows.

With firearms, the act of killing or injuring other people was depersonalized, promoting impunity and physical attacks on women and children. Increased weapons in the community translated into more violence against women and girls in their homes and in the public sphere. Men became more violent and explosive, not only towards enemy soldiers on the battle field but even toward their loved ones and unprotected females in their homes, who had no fallback position for redress or attainment of justice.

While women's participation during the first civil war (1955-1972) is not well documented, there is ample evidence that South Sudanese women during that period challenged oppression by the

Government of Sudan through public protests and by secretly sheltering soldiers and war victims. Women also undertook very dangerous work as messengers and decoys for the guerilla movement and they facilitated efforts towards peace in the South while based in countries of transition or refugee⁴.

During the second civil war (1983-2005), the leader of the SPLM, Dr. John Garang, formally sought the incorporation of women into the resistance movement and they were directly recruited into the SPLA through the Women's Battalion (Katiba Banat), formed in 1984. In the war, some women fought alongside the men, but in Sudanese culture military operations and physical combat is a male domain and the contribution made by women is not well recognized or documented. Because of their contribution in 1986, women demanded a special unit within the SPLA/M that would address women's affairs and this led to the creation of the position of Director for Women's Affairs in 1989, which was later to be known as the Commission for Women, Youth and Social Welfare. After the signing of the CPA, the Commission was elevated into a fully-fledged ministry, the Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs.

Women activists did substantial work to popularize and support the liberation struggle, while others, both in rural and urban settings, took on 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. And as the war intensified, women at the grassroots-level in SPLM-held areas risked their lives, working with associations, cooperatives and women's groups and at a more centralized level with the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA) to provide SPLM battalions with food, shelter and water. Other women performed important non-combat roles, like being porters, cooks, field nurses, special agents and at times informal intelligence officers for the army. Much as they were not involved in physical combat, tens of thousands of women risked their lives, and their contributions were extremely critical for the success of the armed struggle.

In the absence of the men, the armed conflict presented southern Sudanese women with new leadership and decision-making opportunities and they were able to mobilize for peace negotiations through their grassroots organizations and women's coalitions. The advocacy done by women's organizations, 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 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 for the SPLM/A peace negotiating team.

Across South Sudan, women and girls were severely abused and their rights violated. Many were killed, abducted, forcefully impregnated, enslaved and their bodies deliberately given HIV. As refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), women and girls were exposed to sexual violence by the warring factions as well as by men living in the displaced 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 and water, exposed women and girls to much greater risks of sexual violence. Traditional patriarchal practices of forcing single women and girls into marriage continued even in the camps, exposing many of them to risks of unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and risky child births.

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

Unfortunately, there has been no justice for the widespread injuries and violence women and girls experienced during the wars and until now, the issue has 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 effective mechanisms to enable the survivors of violent conflict-related crimes to access justice are lacking. It is important to note that even in the CPA women's critical concerns – such as, human, economic, political and social security, health issues, including reproductive health, property rights, food security, access to justice and sustainable livelihood opportunities – were not addressed since the negotiations focused 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 and the legislative branches, strengthening the judiciary and putting in place systems for the administration of states.

2.3 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE INTERIM AND POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIODS

In the aftermath of the signing of the CPA, there was relative peace in South Sudan and southern Sudanese fighting factions rallied together, seeing Khartoum as the common enemy that had to be overcome so as to attain the independence of South Sudan. Limited interethnic conflicts and cattle raiding, however, continued, and in some places even became brutal, targeting villages instead of cattle camps. However, in 2009, there was a dramatic increase in violence and an escalation in the number of women and children injured and killed. Médecins Sans Frontières 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 in the states of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Western Equatoria and ethnic clashes in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Lakes States.

Currently, the main challenges to South Sudan's security 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 stable and secure country. A number of unresolved issues with Sudan have persisted since the January 2011 independence referendum, leading 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 government's 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 region 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 and dignity in the name of holding onto traditions and cultural practices. The demand for payment of exorbitant dowries in the form of cattle and the prestige that comes with owning cattle has been a major motive for cattle rustling between communities, exacerbating inter-communal conflicts, with dire consequences for women and children.

The denial of education and opportunities for employment, rape and defilement, desertion, denial of property especially land for married women and the 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 mainly falls on women as many men, including youth, lack employment opportunities and have taken to heavy drinking. The government's failure to protect women

⁵ Médecins Sans Frontières, *Facing up to reality: Health crisis deepens as violence escalates in Southern Sudan* (Brussels, 30 November 2009).

⁶ Republic of South Sudan, South Sudan Fragility Assessment, draft results (December 2012).

and children from violence or punish perpetrators has left many women and girls feeling discriminated against and marginalized, reinforcing their status as victims of conflict and leaving them unable to enjoy the benefits and rights of living in an independent country.

2.4 PROTECTION OF WOMEN IN POST-INDEPENDENCE SOUTH SUDAN

With support from UNMISS, special measures have been put in place by the Government to address inter-ethnic clashes recurring in parts of the country and to reduce conflict around access to resources such as water points and grazing areas. Under its mandate, the UNMISS priority is to protect civilians and to improve security in the country while the government is consolidating itself to completely assume that responsibility. Currently, UNMISS has been able to deter communal violence by establishing early warning mechanisms and through preventive deployment and patrols in areas at risk of conflict or within its capabilities and areas of deployment. While the Government has the overall mandate to protect the people of South Sudan, UNMISS has been authorized by the United Nations 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 government is not providing such security.

In executing its mandate and deployment of troops and assets to volatile high-risk areas, UNMISS has tried to maintain the principle of impartiality and a 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 Government have been trained to distinguish between combatants and civilians and respect the country's obligation to observe humanitarian and human rights law that protect civilians. Since respect for human rights was one of the fundamental driving factors behind the independence of South Sudan, UNMISS has continuously emphasized the observance of international human rights standards and worked alongside the Government to institute mechanisms aimed at abolishing the culture of impunity and rule of force and to replace it with the rule of law.

Efforts by the Government and UNMISS 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 Community Security and Small Arms Control Programme, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has conducted community consultations in 55 counties across the country to document and analyze local conflict dynamics. The programme assessed the impact of small arms at community-level and gathered direct feedback from women to ensure the inclusion of a gender dimension. These findings have informed the design and implementation of targeted conflict-sensitive development projects and security programmes to mitigate conflict drivers, including establishing and securing water points, introducing mechanized farming and improving the services of the prisons and police.

Since 2009, UNDP has also supported the Community Security and Arms Control Project as a means of broadening state authority by facilitating consultations at the county level that consider the needs of communities 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 that changes mindsets and mitigates tensions within communities. The project has facilitated conflict transformation processes in 13 counties in six states (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.

⁷ Human Security Baseline Assessment for Sudan and South Sudan, *Small Arms Survey Issue Brief* 19, April 2012.

2.5 THE PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

All across the country, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) remains at crisis levels and needs to be urgently addressed due to 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 in 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.

Several studies on South Sudan indicate that SGBV and sexual violence during armed conflict has not been broadly investigated, although women and girls continue to experience multiple forms of violence even after the conflict ceases. Cases of sexual and domestic violence reported to the police are often trivialized and very few are taken through the law courts. Even when there is sufficient evidence, cases are often compromised due to ignorance of court proceedings by the survivors and their relatives or due to poor handling by police and judicial staff. There is a dire lack of training of prosecutors and investigators on how to handle SGBV cases and the few trained personnel that exist are often transferred to other departments causing a great shortage of skilled human resources to handle SGBV cases.

According to the South Sudan *Comprehensive Country Gender Assessment*, 2012, SGBV is rampant across the country as a result of decades of armed conflict, marginalization, neglect and high rates of poverty. 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 treated 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 a normal and acceptable practice intended to discipline an errant woman.

The most common and leading causes of violence against women and girls identified in the *Comprehensive Country Gender Assessment* include alcoholism (rated at 31 percent), cultural practices (24 percent), poverty (24 percent) and conflicts (19 percent). 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 of fulfilling their routine daily responsibilities, such as looking for food, fetching water and searching for firewood.

Unfortunately, many women 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 a culture of silence and since the issue 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, critical that both the government and civil society organizations plan and implement countrywide sensitization campaigns that create awareness and encourage the reporting and prosecution of gender-based violence.

Polygamy and widow inheritance remain common practices among several communities in South Sudan, which have aggravated the incidence of HIV. In some polygamous unions, men who test HIV positive may go ahead and marry more women, hence giving the virus to 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 HIV since traditionally women have no say in respect to sexual decisions.

Also as a result of physical violence committed against women and girls, battered pregnant women experience high incidents of miscarriage and death and the culprits are never brought to book. To further complicate the predicament for women and girls experiencing physical, sexual and emotional abuse, most doctors and medical personnel have not received specialized training and health centers are not adequately



equipped to handle and assist SGBV survivors. Critical services for survivors of rape, such as trauma counselling, Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) and emergency contraceptives to prevent potential HIV transmission and pregnancy from taking place are extremely limited. Most survivors of SGBV are traumatized and stigmatized by their families and communities, with some dying in deplorable conditions without any medical help or legal redress.

Accessing justice and medical assistance for survivors of SGBV is further thwarted by the procedures to acquire Police Form 8. This evidentiary form provided by the police is required by the law courts for SGBV survivors to access justice and required by medical practitioners before receiving treatment following sexual or physical abuse. The forms limited accessibility greatly hinders survivors' access to medical and legal services.

So that the police can handle SGBV cases, Special Protection Units (SPUs) have been established with support from UN WOMEN, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNDP and other development partners. The SPUs are equipped to support survivors of gender-based violence during the investigation processes to avoid victimization of survivors. However, the officers managing the SPUs still need more training. Frequent redeployment of these specially-trained gender-based violence police officers has also undermined the effective operation of the SPUs. It is imperative that the Ministry of Interior issue policy documents on how to manage cases of gender-based violence and take up the management of the SPUs as fully-fledged police units.

A Department of Women and Juvenile Justice has also been established under the Directorate of Public Prosecution and measures are being taken by the Ministry of Justice to prevent the trivialization of cases that involve gender-based violence and abuse to women. The Ministry of Justice, however, still needs to undertake specialized training of lawyers, prosecutors, police investigators, traditional authorities and customary court members to enable them to acquire the appropriate skills, knowledge and expertise so that SGBV cases can be handled in a professional manner.

Cases of sexual and domestic violence are widespread among military and other security sector personnel. This is attributed to the prolonged culture of impunity that existed during the armed conflict and the failure to offer psychosocial support to armed personnel to avert post-conflict trauma. Consequently, this has translated into violent crimes committed against defenseless civilians, especially women and children, in post conflict South Sudan.

2.6 WOMEN'S HEALTH AND SECURITY

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 the leading causes of death and disability for women of reproductive age in South Sudan. A national survey carried out in 2006 indicated the maternal mortality rate was 2,054 deaths per 100,000 live births, at the time the highest rate in the world. However, recent analysis considers that to have been a huge underestimation and it is likely that the rate was much higher given the preponderance of child marriages, poverty, the limited use of family planning services, the high prevalence of HIV and SGBV, the poor state of the health sector, and the limited attention given to reproductive health. While modest progress has been made since 2006, the maternal mortality rate continues to be unacceptably high.

Across the country, primary health care units lack trained personnel and midwives. Meanwhile, Traditional Birth Attendants are commonly used since they live within communities and are readily accessible to expectant mothers. However, despite their availability, Traditional Birth Attendants often lack even basic

gynecological training, sometimes putting the lives of mothers and babies at risk. According to a United Nations report, only 19 percent of live births in South Sudan are attended by skilled health personnel and only around 13 percent of HIV-positive pregnant women receive ARVs and related services to prevent mother to child transmission⁸.

Women's lives and wellbeing are further jeopardized by various myths surrounding pregnancy that at times result in deaths that could be avoided if proper public health information and sensitization were available. In some communities, for example, there is a belief that obstructed labour is caused by a woman's infidelity. In such incidents, while pregnant women struggle to save their own lives and that of the unborn baby, they are tortured by their husbands and in-laws to name all the men they could have possibly slept with. Consequently, many women lose their lives or the baby's life and those that survive may suffer obstetric fistula. According to medical practitioners, obstetric fistula is on the increase in South Sudan due 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 even permanent disability.

South Sudan is also experiencing increased cases of child molestation, child abduction and child prostitution. Most violations against women and children are attributed to high rates of poverty in a situation of a rising cost of living, social degeneration as a result of the civil war, and problems related to a large influx of unregulated foreigners, immigrants and casual labourers in search of employment. A breakdown in family norms and values has also contributed to increased incidence of violent and sexual crimes against children, incest in families and cases of child to child sex, which points to a clear need to introduce and promote sex education in schools. While female genital mutilation is not a common practice in South Sudan, it does however occur in Western Bahr el Ghazal State and Unity State and within some Muslim communities, which is grounds enough for outlawing the practice and conducting broad public sensitization to ensure its total eradication.

2.7 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING

The Government has taken positive steps towards increasing women's representation and participation in leadership and positions of power and decision-making by including an affirmative action clause in the Transitional Constitution that provides for 25 percent women's representation in government institutions. While this has been put into effect in the political arena, women's participation and representation needs to be operationalized in all sectors of government administration, including education, health, agriculture and justice, among others. The inclusion of women in the current constitutional review process is a positive step in ensuring that the process captures women's views and amplifies their visibility in governance and development processes of South Sudan.

The work of women Members of Parliament is constrained by a number of factors. These include a lack of understanding of the roles of parliamentarians, underrepresentation, male domination in both communities and parliament, and prevailing insecurity in some states which inhibits the ability of Members of Parliament to reach out to the population. Clear mechanisms for networking and the ability to share information on existing national legislation between the national legislature and state assemblies and local government are lacking. Harmonization between the formal legal system and customary laws that are concurrently practiced is also lacking, which allows the continuation of harmful cultural practices that undermine the rights and dignity of citizens, especially for women and girls. The Ministry of Justice, therefore, needs to sanction a study on customary laws and have public hearings that address negative legislation that should be repealed. It is extremely imperative that

⁸ *Fulfilling the Health Agenda for Women and Children: The 2014 Report* (report on core indicators identified by the United Nations Commission on Information and Accountability for Women and Children's Health).



appropriate measures are taken to sensitize local governments and states assemblies about the laws contained in the Penal Code and other national laws in an effort to avoid contradictory legal practices taking place in the country.

There is a limited awareness of existing laws in the country, due to a lack of coordination between legislators and civil society organizations, and the limited involvement of community leaders and the general public. Therefore, public awareness on existing laws is crucial and these must be translated into the local languages and broadly disseminated via mass media and public dialogue.

The gap between the National Legislative Assembly and the state legislative assemblies needs to be bridged to enable them to effectively carry out their legislative roles, through proper coordination of committees at both levels. This will ensure proper service delivery by both the national and state governments. Copies of all existing laws must be made available to local governments and state legislative assemblies to ensure conformity of all subsidiary laws to the country's supreme law.

Parliamentarians need to regularly engage in dialogue with the people at all levels to incorporate their views into the laws being enacted. They must also amend all those laws that are inconsistent with the Transitional Constitution and internationally-accepted legal frameworks. The National Legislative Assembly and the state legislative assemblies should be well coordinated when passing family laws. Appropriate measures need to be taken to empower community leaders and civil society groups to increase their understanding of the laws and to enhance their involvement in protecting the rights of all citizens, especially the rights of women and children. The laws in the Penal Code on sexual violence and domestic violence need to be strengthened and negative cultural practices - such as demand for exorbitant dowry, child marriage, teeth extraction, female genital mutilation and abuses in polygamous unions - should be prohibited.

South Sudan is in the process of reforming the national justice system to meet internationally acceptable standards. However, the judiciary is still male dominated due to the criteria for the appointment and removal of public attorneys, legal counsels and advisors, which does not provide for affirmative action in favor of women. Currently, almost all the top positions in the judiciary are occupied by men.

2.8 WOMEN IN THE SECURITY SECTOR

The Sudan People's Liberation Army (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 in order to attain its aspirations and professionalism. As the SPLA transforms itself into a regular, inclusive, national army, recruitment criteria for both females and males into military service have been developed. Unfortunately, the traditional perception that the military is primarily for men still persists in the SPLA, limiting female participation. Currently, there is no data available on the composition of women in the SPLA, but the percentage is estimated to be less than 10 percent, which is far below the Constitutional requirement of 25 percent.

One factor limiting women's participation in the security sector are traditional perceptions of the role of men as warriors and protectors of communities. Another factor limiting women's enrollment in security sector institutions (the army, police and prison services) is the requirement for a minimum level of education equivalent to a Senior Secondary School Certificate. Given the low levels of education for females in the country, this condition eliminates most women. Security sector institutions may have to consider adopting deliberate measures to safeguard that women are recruited, retained and promoted in the military by reviewing recruitment and promotion standards. To ensure that affirmative action functions, security sector institutions will also have to provide special continuing education programmes and in-service training to assist female officers to be on par with their male counterparts.

SOUTH SUDAN COUNTRY CONTEXT

The Ministry of Defense has established a Gender Focal Point that is coordinating with the Child Protection Unit, the legal advisor to the 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 Defense 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 to acquire more knowledge about South Sudan's current approach to gender mainstreaming and attainment of gender equality. The workshop helped the participants to reflect on and define gender balance in the defense sector and identify possible approaches to address the existing gender disparity.

According to estimates, over 90 percent of the Ministry of Defense budget currently goes to payment of salaries and other payroll expenses, while gender-related structures, such as the Gender Focal Point Department, are greatly under resourced. The Ministry of Defense also lacks the human resource capital to effectively address gender and human rights concerns in order to comply with its national and international obligations to perform as a regular defense unit. Both the Ministry of Defense and the SPLA are aware of the prevalence of SGBV within their ranks and have rules and regulations in place to curb violations, but there are no statistics available to gauge its magnitude and this affects the ability to design effective measures to deal with SGBV.

In December 2011, the South Sudan National Police Service, 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 from police stations 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 crimes, for example under the category of morality, gender- and marriage-related crimes, which are, adultery, prostitution and public indecency could further abuse women and girls. Domestic violence, though rampant, is treated under crimes against the body, and thus domestic violence is 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 infrastructures remains inadequate⁹. In some instances, juveniles are irregularly held in the same prison with adults due to a shortage of facilities. Even though prisons are congested, people have stayed in custody for months without appearing in court because of inadequate 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, which remains challenging for both the police and the justice sector. Many criminal cases, including rape and defilement cases, are still being illegally handled by customary courts. Also, the justice sector is reportedly compromised by the prevalence of corruption.

Assistance needs to be extended to the inspection of prisons and police custodies (holding cells) to ensure access to justice and the right to legal representation and legal aid. In addition, public awareness campaigns are needed to inform citizens about the services of security sector institutions and the justice sector, particularly related to SGBV cases and the right to litigation.

2.9 WOMEN IN THE DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME

The Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs has endeavored to ensure that issues of women veterans are addressed by the South Sudan Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (SSDDRC) that is responsible for military personnel who can no longer actively engage in military service. There is also a Child

⁹ Republic of South Sudan, *South Sudan Fragility Assessment, draft results* (December 2012).



Protection Code of Conduct for Soldiers to ensure the safety and protection of civilians, with a specific focus on children, and, together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the SPLA has developed an action plan for children associated with the armed forces.

A Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) pilot project has been initiated to provide ex-combatants with skills that will enhance their livelihood opportunities in communities upon return and facilitate social reintegration into their families and communities. The project, which is being supported by various United Nations agencies including UNDP, UNICEF and UNMISS, as well as other funding partners, has integrated a gender component and sensitized male ex-combatants to promote peaceful coexistence in their communities. UNDP, for example, has built the capacity of the 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 helped disseminate information to and improve the knowledge of HIV/AIDS for ex-combatants. 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 implementation, the DDR pilot project has two phases of support to the ex-combatants and WAAF; these are the reunification and reintegration phases. Under the reunification phase, short-term support of up to three months is given to the ex-combatants and their host communities while they wait for the longer term (nine month) reintegration assistance. Reunification support entails preparatory vocational skills, life skills and psychosocial support training that is done in transitional facilities or within the communities. The project aims to impart new knowledge and skills, behavioral and attitudinal change, and vocational and entrepreneurial skills. Measures are being taken by the project 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. The project emphasizes cooperation and a common understanding between both female and male ex-combatants, with a goal of continuing comradeship even after being demobilized from the armed forces and avoidance of trauma relapses and individuals wanting to abandon the programme and possibly revert to rebellion or other criminal activities.

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

Following up on lessons learned from the Mapel Transition Facility, where the SSDDRC experienced several gender-related challenges, appropriate measures are being taken to ensure that sanitary kits are provided to women, female guards are posted to the residences of female ex-combatants, gender awareness sessions are held, special diets are provided when required and official family visits are permitted for the ex-combatants. The DDR Commission 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 a huge information gap and lack of understanding about gender issues exists and needs to be addressed by all DDR implementing partners. Gender is still largely conceived as the biological difference between men and women, and this can create tensions, with some people believing that women are being given special and differential treatment.

SECTION THREE
**LEGAL AND POLICY
FRAMEWORK**

3.1 INTERNATIONAL LAWS AND CONVENTIONS

As a member of the United Nations, 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 to conform to global conventions and ensure the protection of all its citizens, including women and girls. To support the implementation of UNSCR 1325, the Government has ratified and domesticated the Geneva Convention of 1949 and additional Protocol, the Refugees Convention of 1951 and the Protocol of 1967, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 and Optional Protocol.

Several conventions are before the National Legislative Assembly for debate and are yet to be ratified and domesticated. These include the following:

- ◆ Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979 and the Optional Protocol, 1999;
- ◆ International Convention on Civic and Political Rights, 1966 and the first optional protocol;
- ◆ International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 and optional protocol;
- ◆ African Charter on Human and People's Rights 1981;
- ◆ Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1966;
- ◆ Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984 and Optional Protocol; and
- ◆ Convention on Governing the Special Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, 1969.

The Government also needs to urgently ratify other critical international instruments, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, to ensure the respect and observance of the rights of women and girls with disabilities in South Sudan, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The Government will also have to align its policy framework to international policy instruments like the:

- ◆ Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights, 1993;
- ◆ Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, 1994;
- ◆ Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, 1994;
- ◆ United Nations Millennium Declaration; and
- ◆ Outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled: "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the twenty-first century.

3.2 SOUTH SUDAN'S LEGAL, POLICY AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Currently, South Sudan's legal, policy and strategic framework is largely informed and shaped by the country's long history of armed conflict. As an independent nation, South Sudan will benefit from developing new policy and legal frameworks for all sectors that reflect national aspirations and international commitments.

Work in this area started with the signing of the CPA, the Interim National Constitution of Sudan) and the Transitional Constitution of South Sudan. The CPA outlined particular aspects for power and wealth sharing between the North and South of Sudan and included resolutions for the conflicts in Abyei and the states of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. The peace document outlined security arrangements to be adhered to in the interim period, including a detailed DDR programme for former combatants, the withdrawal of Sudanese Armed Forces from the South, and the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Sudan¹⁰ to oversee 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 9 July 2011, South Sudan promulgated a Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, which is now the supreme law of the land. The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan has espoused a Bill of Rights and provides for gender equality and gender mainstreaming including, elements of affirmative action to ensure 25 percent representation of women in decision-making positions in all public institutions.

A National Gender Policy, 2013, promotes gender equality and women's empowerment and addresses gender-based violence and clearly articulates that these issues are critical for maintaining peace and security and helping the country's economy to grow and prosper. The Constitutional Review and national security policy development processes that are currently taking place also provide great opportunities for recognition of women's rights and empowerment and should ensure these issues are included in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes in which the country engages.

South Sudan is also one of the countries piloting the New Compact Deal, a financing arrangement initiated by the G7+ Group of 19 fragile and conflict-affected countries to address the causes of fragility and create a path towards resilience. The New Compact Deal builds on the recognition that as much as conventional humanitarian and development assistance to fragile states and countries emerging out of conflict gives them a boost in the short term, these efforts often fail to deliver long-term, sustainable results. This points to the need to prioritize national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding and development processes. The New Compact Deal revolves around five peacebuilding and statebuilding goals that are: 1) legitimate and inclusive politics; 2) security; 3) justice; 4) a stable economic foundation; and 5) sustainable revenues and services.

As with UNSCR 1325, under the New Compact Deal, the Government 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 and physical and mental health; ensure economic security; respect and observe human rights; ensure protection of women and girls from all forms of structural and physical violence, including SGBV; and provide women and girls with access to justice mechanisms. The New Compact Deal will promote meaningful involvement of women in all relief and recovery programmes and foster women's economic empowerment by enhancing their access to affordable credit and factors of production, like land ownership and property

¹⁰ UNMIS closed its operations in 2011 upon completion of the CPA interim period and when South Sudan declared independence. The successor mission is the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) with a mandate to protect civilians, monitor and investigate human rights, create the conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and support implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement.



rights, appropriate technology, agricultural inputs and access to markets. The Government will also have to address the specific needs of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, particularly in respect to education, reproductive health, nutrition and family planning service, among others.

In addition to the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011, the Government 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). The Political Parties Act (2012), the National Elections Act (July 2012) and a National Election Commission were created to provide a framework for political pluralism.

The Local Government Act (2009) states that women will be accorded full and equal dignity with men and that they will receive equal pay and benefits to men and equal rights to participate in public life. The Local Government Act also stipulates that local government councils shall promote women's participation in public life and enforce their presence in executive and legislative organs, with a minimum of 25 percent 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 traditional practices 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 child and forced marriages.

The Prison Act (2011) provides for protection of female prisoners who should be held in separate sections equipped with the necessary requirements for their care and treatment. Under the Act, precaution is to be taken by prison authorities to ensure that pregnant female prisoners, where possible, deliver their babies in civilian hospitals, and when the child is born in the prison this fact is not to be mentioned in birth 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 child 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 also have 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), the Code of Criminal Procedure Act (2008), the Penal Code Act (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 as stipulated under section 183. Cases related to gender-based violence 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).

CONCLUSION

Women are still greatly underrepresented in the Government, including in political and technical posts, and there are few female personnel in the military, police and peacekeeping troops. While there are some women ministers (less than 20 percent), women are yet to be in charge of key ministries, such as Finance, Defense, Interior and Foreign Affairs. Women are underrepresented in the Council of State - one of the two chambers of the National Legislature of South Sudan - with only 12 percent representation. Among the important functions of this council are issuing resolutions and directives to guide the government, and overseeing national reconstruction, development and equitable service delivery in the states. In the civil service, women are far below the 25 percent benchmark with very meager representation in the Judiciary and President's Office. Out of the 10 state governments, only three have attained the 25 percent provision of women's representation and only the State of Warrap has a female governor. Two out of 89 Commissioners (government-appointed administrators in charge of counties) are women and there is one female mayor, in Yei.

Implementation of this National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 will enable the Government to institute and enforce appropriate measures aimed at increasing women's representation and participation in the governance of the country, will help prevent abuses and protect human rights, and will address the priority needs of women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations. Implementation of the action plan will also help to advance society's understanding of the severe impact of armed conflict on women and girls and the importance of guaranteeing women full participation in all peace negotiations and rehabilitation and reconstruction processes.

In the following section is a matrix that spells out the breadth of activities that need to be undertaken to achieve these indispensable aims, including specific goals and objectives, the parties responsible for their implementation, timeframes and the proposed outcomes.



2014

STRATEGIC NAP MATRIX

↓ **Strategic Goal 1** begins

Strategic Goal 1: Increase women's effective participation in leadership and peacebuilding and strengthen gender perspectives in the South Sudan's statebuilding and reconstruction processes

Strategic Objective 1: Examine and review all laws, policies and programmes within South Sudan's socio-economic and political context in order to promote and guarantee equal opportunities and active and meaningful participation of women in politics and in positions of power and decision-making positions, taking into consideration the special needs and interests of women with disabilities

Outcomes for Strategic Objective 1: Laws, policies, practices and programmes that facilitate women to take up positions of power and decision-making are enforced; there is gender parity in recruitment, employment, promotion and deployment; women and men receive equal pay and entitlements for equal work

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcomes
Review all laws (statutory and customary) that undermine or hinder women's participation in decision-making and governance in their bid to actively engage in South Sudan's recovery, development and democratic processes	Ministry of Justice – Lead MGCSW Ministry of Education National and State Legislative Assembly South Sudan Law Reform Commission South Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC) Constitution Commission State Ministry of Social Development Ministry of Local Government	2014 - 2016	No. of laws reviewed No. of sensitization campaigns held to consult with and inform 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 cognizant of international human rights standards and respect for women's rights	Women's representation and influence in politics and decision-making positions, including women with disabilities, increases Gender-sensitive laws that provide extra protection and equal opportunities for women in the work place are enforced

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcomes
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 Identify and address structural imbalances that perpetuate gender inequality in the workplace	MGCSW – Lead Ministry of Justice Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior Ministry of Education Ministry of Labour, Public Service and HR Development Ministry of Information and Broadcasting State Ministry of Social Development State Ministry of Local Government and Law Enforcement UNMISS	2014 - 2018	No. of gender-sensitive national policies developed and implemented at all levels of government to encourage women's leadership No. of gender mainstreaming training sessions held to empower leaders and technical officers to confidently involve and deploy women as leaders and managers Reports on training organized to build the confidence of women and girls to take on leadership and management roles No. of women elected or appointed in political leadership and decision-making positions No. of women role models that are willing to mentor other women and girls in leadership and management	Gender mainstreaming is undertaken at all levels Women's capacity enhanced and women are able to formulate and express their views and participate in decision-making processes Structural imbalances in society and cultural stereotypes that perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination against women in leadership are eradicated Continuous awareness raising and capacity-building exists for women in leadership and others that aspire to advance their careers Programmes for self-empowerment and self-development skills and life skills are organized for women and girls at different levels in order to promote their participation in governance and rebuilding of South Sudan Women leaders identified as role models to mentor others to strive for positions of power and encourage girls to complete their education
Profile women in leadership and management positions Organize internal training, seminars and workshops for parliamentarians, politicians and technical staff of the government at national and state levels to enhance their capacity in carrying out their respective mandates and responsibility to implement the UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan	Ministry of Gender – Lead National Legislative Assembly Ministry of Justice Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior State Ministry of Social Development State Ministry of Local Government and Law Enforcement United Nations agencies Civil society organizations	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 Key Actor No. of internal awareness-raising and advocacy activities organized by NAP implementing stakeholders about UNSCR 1325 Progress reports on NAP implementation by stakeholders	Successful internal awareness-raising and advocacy within NAP stakeholder organizations to ensure that all their policies, programmes and activities support implementation of UNSCR 1325 A sustained momentum for implementation of UNSCR 1325 and the enshrined principles are known and applied in all programmes and activities of NAP implementing organizations Gender training and human rights capacity-building programmes are incorporated in all training programmes for parliamentarians, diplomats, judicial and foreign affairs officers, the military, police, prisons and all government officials at the level of decision-making

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcomes
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 in order to competently retain their positions and advance their career goals	Ministry of Gender – Lead All government ministries All government commissions All state ministries Civil society organizations	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 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
Identify and train specialists and trainers from various backgrounds and equip them with knowledge on women, peace and security issues within the government ministries, commissions and Civil society organizations 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 programme expert advice for the government ministries and their departments	Ministry of Gender – Lead National Legislative Assembly All government national ministries All state UNSCR 1325 NAP-implementing ministries United Nations agencies Civil society organizations	2014 - 2017	No. of peace specialists and trainers that have been trained to offer policy advice to the government Number of training of trainer (TOT) sessions held Reports on training of trainers' (TOT) sessions No. of individuals from UNSCR 1325 NAP implementing organizations that have attended training on UNSCR 1325 and other Security Council resolutions on women, Peace and security No. of women deployed for international peacekeeping missions and other international assignments, such as South Sudan embassies abroad No. of specialists on women, peace and security offering expert policy advice to the government	A pool of specialists and trainers on women, peace and security and the government is competently advised on how to enhance women's participation in decision-making and positively contribute to the country's development Improved understanding of UNSCR 1325 and other Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security Increased recognition and respect for women's rights and involvement in governance structures Increased deployment of competent women to international assignments

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcomes
Deliberately take measures to include a substantial number of competent women (at least 30 percent) in peace negotiations and in all mediation processes where conflicts have occurred or are likely to occur	President's Office – Lead Peace and Reconciliation Commission Ministry of Gender UNWOMEN Civil society organizations Women's organizations	2014 - 2019	Peace agreements that are gender sensitive and that address security, social, economic and political issues No. of women appointed as peace negotiators Peace negotiations are more cordial with established positive relationships and effective communication between the warring parties Evidence of broad participatory processes, including the voices of Civil society organizations and displaced persons	Women are deliberately included in all peace negotiations and mediation processes in order to find lasting peace for South Sudan and ensure the empowerment, inclusion and protection of women across the country Women are able to influence the content of peace agreements and the process through which the agreements are negotiated and implemented Women's contributions broaden the set of issues addressed and expand the debate beyond military action, power, and wealth-sharing to incorporate social and humanitarian matters
Organize training and sensitization programmes for all technical people working in national and state governments, policy makers and parliamentarians on the gendered effects of war and the services and policy changes required to rehabilitate the lives of women and girls that have been traumatized by armed conflict	Ministry of Gender – Lead All national ministries State Ministry of Social Development United Nations agencies (UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF) Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	No. of training sessions and sensitization programmes held No. of participants in the training sessions and programmes Reports of activities held and published documentation on the gendered effects of war on women and girls in South Sudan and interventions by the government to rehabilitate their lives	Women's and girls' concerns and protection are addressed in the government's overall development framework and in negotiations with development partners and thus resources are targeted to their security and their access to services Women, including those with disabilities, 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 All 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 skills using a gender-focused curriculum and training, ensuring that the codes of conduct, and disciplinary measures for the military and peacekeepers are gender responsive and sensitive to SGBV

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcomes
Ensure implementation of the 25 percent gender quota to address the persistent under-representation of women in leadership and decision-making positions at all levels of government, including the legislative assemblies, state and local governments, commissions and in peace mediation and peacekeeping missions Encourage the development of a cross-party women's caucus in the legislative bodies at national and state levels	Ministry of Gender – Lead National Legislative Assembly and state legislative assemblies All government ministries All government commissions All state ministries	2014 - 2019	No. of women in leadership and decision-making positions No. of training sessions held for women occupying leadership and decision-making positions No. of women recruited, retained and promoted in government ministries and commissions, including the armed forces and judiciary	Increased numbers of women in leadership and in positions of power and decision-making Women in leadership and decision-making positions have the competence to raise critical issues that affect society, such as access to health and the justice system, effective land reform, access to loans, education and capacity-building Female legislators have demonstrated willingness to work across party lines on legislation to promote women's security, including passing laws to criminalize domestic and sexual violence Useful information is obtained by decision makers and there is more representative priorities for reconstruction, and an increased sense of local ownership Increased awareness of and consideration for women's multiple roles that often hinder their promotion and deployment in decision-making and power positions Attitudinal and behavioural change among members of the public about women leaders and women's leadership styles Shared power and responsibility between men and women at home, in the workplace and at the national level
Identify and address the barriers that prevent women from participating in official negotiation forums and from entering the realm of formal and informal politics, and broadly question why they are being sidelined in the reconstruction of post-conflict South Sudan	Ministry of Gender – Lead National Legislative Assembly UNWOMEN Civil society organizations	2014 - 2016	No. of published reports and documentation on barriers to women's participation in leadership and involvement in peace negotiations, published at the state and national level No. of workshops and training sessions held to emphasize the importance of women's participation in politics and peacebuilding No. of information and public awareness campaigns and media programmes held to sensitize the public on overcoming barriers to women's leadership	The political, social, cultural and practical obstacles that hinder women's participation in politics are clearly identified, documented and appropriately addressed The role of women as peacemakers and peacebuilders is acknowledged and they are recognized 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 receive life skills and personal empowerment training to overcome their fears and critically understand the barriers to their personal advancement so they can run for elective politics and be candidates for appointments to decision-making positions

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcomes
Institute electoral quotas in political party representation to protect and promote the equal rights of women to engage in political activities and to freely associate by compensating for the structural discrimination against women within political parties Ensure that women are trained in political party management and operations Examine and review political party policies, procedures and structures to eliminate discrimination Against women's participation 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	National Electoral Commission – Lead Political parties National Legislative Assembly Ministry of Gender Civil society organizations UNWOMEN UNDP	2014 - 2017	No. of women appointed and elected in political party leadership positions No. of capacity-building programmes implemented to increase women's participation in party politics and democratic processes No. of political party policies reviewed, engendered and adopted to promote more equitable participation of women and men in party decision-making structures A women's political agenda incorporating issues of critical concern to women and girls in South Sudan	Political party policies, procedures and structures are reviewed, engendered and adopted to promote more equitable participation of women and men in party decision-making structures Attitude and behavioural patterns change towards women in political party leadership structures The level of political awareness among women, including rural women, is enhanced Increased numbers of women in leadership and decision-making positions in political parties and improved participation in local and national democratic processes Women's leadership potential is enhanced and there is increased visibility and influence of women in leadership Increased pluralism, tolerance and co-existence of both men and women and with 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 Equip women in positions of power and decision-making with 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 State legislative assemblies Ministry of Gender All government ministries and commissions Civil society organizations Women in the private sector	2014 - 2018	No. of training sessions for held for women in leadership positions 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 a leadership support group that is electronically connected	Increased collaboration, networking and information sharing among women in positions of power and decision makers 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

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcomes
Promote girls' awareness of their political, social and economic environment and the need to actively participate in developmental activities of their communities, the state and at the national level	Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports - Lead Ministry of Gender Educational institutions Women's Caucus in the National Legislative Assembly and the state legislative assemblies Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	Level of participation in extra-curricular activities No. of girls in leadership positions and contesting for elective positions in their schools and institutions of higher learning Capacity-building programmes aimed at developing leadership potential in girls Engagement of girls in youth leadership forums, where both boys and girls are in attendance	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 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 a gender perspective into all aspects of the work of the Peace and Reconciliation Commission Prioritize women's participation in reconstruction processes by providing support for local women's networks and organizations and ensuring their active involvement in the provision of Relief and Humanitarian assistance	Peace and Reconciliation Commission - Lead Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Social Development Women's Caucus in the National Legislative Assembly and state legislative assemblies UNWOMEN, UNHCR Donor agencies Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	No. and percentage of departmental planning frameworks for conflict-affected situations that integrate the needs and capacities of women and girls Amount of funding disbursed for government-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 prioritized the needs of women and girls No. of trained gender advisers recruited in relief and humanitarian work	Women's priority needs such as security, health, property rights and opportunities for paid employment are incorporated in peacebuilding and in reconstruction programmes A gender perspective and the position of women in relief and humanitarian efforts is strengthened Gender advisers exist who offer guidance on all aspects of humanitarian assistance

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcomes
Strengthen women's participation and involvement in traditional and customary decision-making processes and in mediation and peacebuilding initiatives	Ministry of Gender - Lead Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports State Ministry of Social Development Peace and Reconciliation Commission Women's Caucus in the National Legislative Assembly and the state legislative assemblies UNWOMEN Civil society organizations	2014 -2019	No. of training sessions held to build women's leadership and life skills development No. of women participating in the training 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 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 in leadership	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 political, religious, class, socio-economic and ethnic affiliations Women's leadership within communities is more visible and women 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 Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Social Development Women's Caucus in the National Legislative Assembly and the state legislative assemblies UNMISS Civil society organizations Women's groups	2014 -2019	Records kept of women's daily routines, e.g. operating times of the market, going to the gardens, to collect fire wood and water Information of potential conflicts obtained from women is recorded, analysed and acted upon Analysed information disseminated to women to safeguard them against violation of their rights No. of gender experts recruited to serve on peace missions Reports by Civil society organizations on their work on peace and conflict resolution	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 organizations and groups and gender experts are included on fact-finding missions to areas of potential conflict in order to ensure that crucial information about women is collected and analysed Active participation of Civil society organizations, including women's groups, in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding and sharing of experiences and best practices

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↓ **Strategic Goal 1** continues

Strategic Objective 2: Promote equal access and opportunities for women and girls, including those with disabilities, to education, vocational and technical training, in-service training and skills development by deliberately addressing the roots of their poverty to enable them to engage in meaningful employment, attain economic empowerment and effectively participate in the country's rebuilding and democratic processes

Outcome for Strategic Objective 2: Women and girls have relevant education and training so they can attain economic independence, sustainable development and are in a position to fully participate in political and decision-making processes and have access to resources, opportunities and public services

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Review all the teaching and training curricula in all education institutions, including Basic Education, Early Childhood Development and primary, secondary and tertiary institutions, to ensure that education is gender responsive and empowering to women and girls, including those with disabilities, so that females can complete school and participate effectively in the development of South Sudan	Ministry of Education – Lead Ministry of Finance State Ministry of Education UNICEF Donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral) NGOs working in education	2014 - 2018	Gender responsive teaching and training curricula in all education institutions A gender balanced Curriculum Review Board Reports of regular inspection of schools and training institutions to ensure that the curriculum is adhered to and education institutions are professionally managed Adequate gender sensitive instructional and teaching materials Teaching and learning materials for the visually impaired are available Sign language interpreters and teachers for special needs are trained and deployed Record of girls and female enrollment in education institutions at all levels Reduced levels of absenteeism by teachers and improved Terms and conditions of service	Higher literacy rates for women and girls Enhanced personal development and participation of women and girls in the rebuilding and governance of South Sudan The quality of education is focused on promoting innovation and encouraging cognitive and analytical abilities, such as: competence for survival and understanding gender diversity and capabilities Gender stereotypes about women, e.g. reproduction and domestic labour, are addressed in educational materials and women's positive contribution as leaders is equally given prominence Curriculum pays due attention to sexuality and gender education to enable teachers and learners to be able to critique harmful social and traditional practices and to understand how the power relationships between men and women and boys and girls impact on gender, sexuality and sexual relations and consequently result in abuse and violation of women and girls' rights
Expedientiously 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 and pay special attention to the girl-child with special needs	Ministry of Education – Lead 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 special needs of the girl-child, including those with disabilities, are identified	The minimum marriage age laws are enforced 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

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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 Develop training modules and manuals that promote a positive portrayal of women's roles and responsibilities in society Enforce laws and regulations that encourage girls' enrolment and retention in schools by addressing barriers to their education such as: sexual harassment, female genital mutilation, early marriages and early pregnancies	Ministry of Education – Lead Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Education State Ministry of Social Development State Ministry of Local Government and Law Enforcement Civil society organizations UNICEF	2014 - 2019	No. of campaign activities organized No. of girls enrolled, retained and completing formal education No. of girls awarded scholarships for continued education and those nominated for skills and development training No. of boarding schools constructed for girls No. of well-equipped boarding schools for girls with special needs and disabilities Enforcement of legislation against practices that force girls out of school, such as child marriages Training modules and manuals that promote a positive portrayal of women's roles and responsibilities in society	The double burden for girls to attend to both educational and domestic responsibilities is reduced and their scholastic performance is improved The rate of girls dropping out of school prematurely due to early and forced marriages and pregnancies is remarkably reduced Increased investment in polytechnics that cater for primary education drop outs to ensure that girls are equally accommodated Changed perception about women and girls and more parents are willing to support the girl-child, including those with special needs, to attain advanced education
Increase budgetary allocation for targeted interventions aimed at increasing girl-child retention in schools, such as construction of boarding schools, provision of separate sanitation facilities, sanitary towels for adolescent girls and special facilities for girls that are impaired and with special needs	Ministry of Education – Lead Ministry of Finance UNICEF Donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral)		Budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Education No. of girls-only boarding schools constructed No. of girls' toilet units constructed in schools across the country and that are accessible to girls with disabilities Distribution of free or subsidized sanitary towels to girls in schools and tertiary institutions	Improved conditions of service for teachers and provision of incentives to ensure quality education and the retention of staff School facilities, such as boarding, meals and toilets, that encourage girls to attend and feel secure are provided in all schools and institutions and are accessible to girls with special needs

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Implement an affirmative action policy in the education sector to enable women, including those with disabilities, that were denied opportunity to attend formal schooling to return to school and be assisted to understand their rights, voice their problems and identify their priority needs as equal citizens	Ministry of Education – Lead Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Education State Ministry of Social Development Donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral) UNESCO UNWOMEN INGOs Civil society organizations	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 and 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 receive education and information and are equipped with basic skills to start their own businesses or find long-term sustainable employment in the private and public sector Formerly illiterate women and girls are able to read and write Women and girls whose education was interrupted during conflict are provided opportunities to complete formal education or attend vocational skills training courses to acquire marketable and technical skills, like accounting, computer literacy and teacher training The training curriculum for women and girls returning to school is tailored to existing and potential employment and economic opportunities
Invest in Functional Adult Literacy for all women of all ages and capabilities 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	Ministry of Education – Lead Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Education State Ministry of Social Development Donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral) UNESCO INGOs Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	Non-formal adult education policy developed and it is sensitive to the special needs of persons with disabilities Functional Adult Literacy instructional materials that include information on public health and vocational and business skills and can also be utilized by women with disabilities Qualified adult literacy instructors deployed countrywide, including those specialized in handling persons with special needs An effective information management system to guide the Functional Adult Literacy programme implementation	Adequate supply of instructional materials and qualified literacy instructors to implement the Functional Adult Literacy programme so that women are enabled to effectively participate in leadership and local governance Functional literacy can be accessed by persons with special learning needs and there are trained literacy instructors in Braille and sign language An effective information management system to ensure that the Functional Adult Literacy programme is targeting the right beneficiaries

Strategic Objective 3: Improve women's economic status by ensuring that reconstruction programmes undertaken in South Sudan equitably benefit women and girls, including those with disabilities; women are invited to participate and contribute to government and donor discussions and decisions taken on recovery and reconstruction projects to be financed and implemented

Outcomes for Strategic Objective 3: The government's development assistance plan is gender responsive and women and girls are able to benefit equitably from all aid given to South Sudan
All donors, multilateral and bilateral, UNDP and all other relevant United Nations departments, funds and agencies integrate the needs and interests of women and girls
The government incorporates the needs and interest of women and girls in needs assessments for post-conflict reconstruction and throughout the planning, design, implementation of and reporting on programmes

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Mainstream women's needs into macro- and micro-economic programmes and ensure that all economic policies are designed in such a way that they promote women's employment and income generation in both the formal and informal sectors	Ministry of Finance - Lead Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Social Development Donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral) Policy research and academic institutions	2014 - 2017	Gender-sensitive policies and laws are in place to address issues of women and poverty A national assessment on women and poverty and measures that need to be taken	Laws, policies, administrative practices and cultural barriers that perpetuate women's poverty are reviewed Women, including women with disabilities, have equal rights and access to economic resources, such as land ownership, access to low interest credit and tools of production

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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 available national and development assistance resources	Ministry of Finance - Lead Ministry of Gender All government ministries All states ministries National Legislative Assembly and state legislative assemblies donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral)	2014 - 2019	Identified interventions that are needed to address gender gaps in national and local government policies and they are reflected in the plans and budgets A properly analysed gender-differentiated impact of revenue-raising policies and the allocation of domestic resources and Official Development Assistance Gender-responsive budgeting training is undertaken in all government sectors and implemented at all levels National and state level gender budget analysis No. of women and men leaders at all levels of decision-making trained to understand gender-responsive budgeting	Critical gender analysis of the national budget shows how women are likely to benefit from available budget resources, including how each budget line will affect women and who is likely to bear the tax burden Women leaders at all levels understand the budget making process and are able to influence the setting of priorities for the government Women are able to hold the government accountable for delivering on its pledges for gender equality, quality health care and water and sanitation concerns
Provide women with easier access to lending institutions and financial markets so they are able to access substantial funding to establish bigger businesses and take advantage of larger opportunities, including getting government tenders and contracts	Ministry of Finance - Lead Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Social Development donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral) UN WOMEN policy research and academic institutions	2014 - 2019	No. of entrepreneurial and business development skills training sessions given to women at all levels No. of financial markets and banking institutions working with women and offering financial services to them No. of women entrepreneurs that have been awarded government tenders and contracts Reports of advocacy and information sharing activities of an association of women entrepreneurs of South Sudan	Programmes are in place to build the capacity of women entrepreneurs in South Sudan Increased networking and information sharing to enable women entrepreneurs to access larger, low interest loans and better opportunities Women have the competency to engage with the financial infrastructure (banks, capital markets, etc.) and have access to relevant technology and lower insurance rates An active and well facilitated association of women entrepreneurs of South Sudan

Strategic Objective 4: Actively involve women in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme and ensure that all those involved in planning for DDR consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and the WAAF/G, and take into account the needs of their dependents

Outcome of Strategic Objective 4: Women who joined armed fighting groups, either of their own free will or those who were abducted and forced into combat or forced to become sexual and domestic slaves, are included in the DDR and are released, demobilized and reintegrated into civilian communities to live secure and meaningful lives

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Involve women at all levels in South Sudan in the planning and implementation of the disarmament programme by including them in community sensitization programmes, collection of weapons from their own homes and convincing the men still holding guns to surrender them Incorporate the voices and concerns of women in the drafting of the Disarmament Operational Guidelines, which will elaborate disarmament procedures and weapon management	SDDRC – Lead Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior Ministry of Finance UNMISS UNDP SSHRC Peace and Reconciliation Commission	2014 - 2019	Sufficient resources to effectively disarm, destroy, store and guard the collected ammunitions Community sensitization activities on the disarmament programme 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	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 The rampant level of crime 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 markets, water points and grazing lands Women's experiences as mothers, peacebuilders and moral leaders and their contribution towards the prevention of deadly conflicts and preventing future wars are tapped and utilized in making security decisions

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Revise the eligibility criteria for target beneficiaries of the DDR programme and include all women who were forced into combat or those who held support functions but do not have valid personal identification cards from the relevant national organized forces or weapons to surrender Ensure there are safe, private spaces to guarantee the safety and confidentiality of abducted women during the demobilization exercise	SDDRC – Lead Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior UNMISS UNDP	2014 - 2015	A revised eligibility criteria for target beneficiaries of the DDR programme with a broad definition of combatant that accounts for the range of duties women assume in conflict situations No. of women beneficiaries in the DDR programme No. of WAAF/G targeted under the DDR programme The demobilization exercise is engendered to take into account specific concerns of women ex-combatants and WAAF/G Privacy and confidentiality is prioritized in handling women's demobilization	Women ex combatants and all those that were abducted and enslaved or played support functions during the armed conflict are included in the demobilization programme Women's protection is prioritized during the demobilization 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
Pay special attention to the unique situation of women ex-combatants and WAAF/G during social reintegration to ensure they do not suffer from double alienation or stigmatization 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 expectation of women in South Sudan, and also for those that experienced horrific brutal sexual violence that could have resulted in post-traumatic stress disorder 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	SDDRC – Lead Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior UNMISS UNDP	2014 - 2019	No. of trained female staff to interview and assess women combatants and WAAF/G No. of male staff trained on gender sensitivity in interview and assessment processes Designed support systems for women's social reintegration, including support associations of women ex-combatants 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 Transitional safety net for those women who are rejected by their original communities or who do not wish to return home	Women have the confidence and are able to talk about and share their war experiences without the fear of facing negative stigma, being mocked, ostracized or face further abuse and violations Special measures taken to ensure that women ex-combatants and WAAF/G are socially integrated and live dignified lives and are able to access basic services, including psychosocial support Women ex-combatants and WAAF/G are engaged in economically-viable activities and are able to support themselves and their dependents Ex-combatants and WAAF/G that are rejected by their original communities are provided with temporary housing, healthcare, counselling, and education as they are being prepared to adjust to civilian life

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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	SSDDRC – Lead Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior National Legislative Assembly and state legislative assemblies UNMISS UNDP	2014 - 2019	Recommendations made by parliamentarians on the DDR programme in respect to recruitment, verification, registration of ex-combatants and WAAF/G, reinsertion support and reintegration No. of DDR facilities visited and recommendations made on the management of the transition facilities Meetings held with the communities of return and record of their concerns	Parliamentarians are able to play an oversight role and oversee the operations of the SSDDRC and make recommendations to ensure that the DDR programme is transparent, effective and responsive to all citizens (the ex-combatants, WAAF/G and the communities of return)
Facilitate the release, rehabilitation and reunion of women and girls abducted and kept as wives and 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 Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior National Legislative Assembly 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 trauma Peace activists are able to manage and counsel victims of armed conflict and SGBV survivors and help them reintegrate with their families Formerly abducted and enslaved women and girls are helped to cope with their trauma and are reinserted into their communities without fear of being ostracized or stigmatized

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Train and encourage female leaders and women's organizations and groups to participate 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 to civilian life	SDDRC – Lead Ministry of Gender National Legislative Assembly and state legislative assemblies UN WOMEN INGOs Women's organizations and groups	2014 - 2019	No. of women leaders actively involved in the DDR programme as trainers and monitors No. of women's organizations and groups actively participating in the DDR programme No. of training and economic opportunities provided to assist vulnerable ex-combatants to attain economic self-sufficiency No. of training sessions in trauma management and life skills management organized for resettled post-conflict communities to support the reintegration of ex-combatants and WAAF/G Gender mainstreaming in all humanitarian assistance offered Women in the community and those being integrated are included in peace building and reconstruction processes	Women in the communities, as leaders and as mothers, help to shape attitudes of the community of return about the ex-combatants and WAAF/G Women's organizations provide support, training and economic opportunities to complement the formal DDR programme and assist vulnerable ex-combatants to attain economic self-sufficiency Female leaders and women-led organizations are involved in community sensitization 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 make sure they are received by women ex-combatants and WAAF/G Women's organizations are able to provide psychosocial assistance and counselling for traumatized survivors and can handle domestic conflicts and help returning men to deal with war trauma and changed gender roles and to adapt to civilian life

Strategic Goal 2: Support security sector reforms and professionalize security sector institutions to enable them to implement UNSCR 1325
Strategic Objective 1: Develop and strengthen security policy frameworks and security sector institutions (SSIs) to promote their understanding of gender, human rights and women's rights and to conform to UNSCR 1325
Outcomes for Strategic Objective 1: Professional, sustainable security forces and supervising ministries and institutions that are effective, legitimate, gender sensitive, apolitical and accountable to the people of South Sudan All SSIs are sufficiently resourced to deliver on their respective mandates All citizens are secure and have confidence in the SSIs

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Assess and reform security policy frameworks to reflect the provisions of UNSCR 1325 to ensure women's full participation in the security sector and protection of their rights in implementation of the National Security Strategy	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Leads Ministry of Gender SPLA SSNPS Prisons Services United Nations agencies	2014 -2016	A gender-responsive National Security Plan and National Security Strategy is developed and implemented Reports of national and state level consultations involving women and men working in SSIs on the integration, implementation and monitoring of the National Security Strategy 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 Reformed security policy frameworks recognizing the provisions of UNSCR 1325 and other international human rights standards A section on UNSCR 1325 is incorporated in all operational orders of SSIs	The armed forces respect civilians and ensure the security of and protection of the rights of women and girls, especially against SGBV, during conflict and in post-conflict situations Security sector reforms are engendered A professional army, police and prisons services capable of defending South Sudan's democratic values, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity The population gains confidence in the military, police and prisons SSIs have the capacity to serve the public without discrimination

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Advocate and lobby for the development and implementation of institutional gender policies within SSIs.	Ministry of Gender – Lead Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior United Nations agencies civil society organizations	2014-2016	Gender policies developed and implemented by the different SSIs The human rights and special gender needs and concerns for women serving in the SSIs, as armed officers and civilians are taken into account during decision-making processes	Gender concepts and human rights standards are understood, observed and applied in all SSIs Both men and women of all ranks in SSIs are well trained on how and why to engage women in all aspects of the design, delivery, and evaluation of security initiatives and women's contribution to operational effectiveness
Review existing training curricula of all SSIs to incorporate UNSCR 1325 and aspects of gender, human rights, women's rights and SGBV issues and develop appropriate training modules Ensure that all SSI staff that are sent to crisis or conflict areas receive gender awareness training prior to deployment Include gender, human rights, women's rights and SGBV in all training of new recruits, induction and of career advancement courses to enable officers in the SSIs to unlearn previous practices hostile to human rights and the rule of law	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Leads Ministry of Gender SPLA SSNPS	2014-2016 2014-2019	Revised curricula for each security institution incorporating gender, human rights and women's rights and modules developed and used A gender mainstreamed in all operations and in the training of the SPLA, SSNPS and Prison Services and there is sufficient personnel and more visible results of gender policies Reports of training done	Gender perspectives are integrated into all training curricula and training and discussions on women's engagement is not relegated to vague sessions on gender, human rights or diversity The curricula also addresses critical topics like human trafficking, domestic and sexual violence and hate crimes Training of all SSIs are engendered and the new recruits and those already in service are able to respect and protect the rights of civilians, in particular those of women and girls, in the course of their duties Staff and operational officers in all SSIs are knowledgeable about gender, human rights, women's rights and SGBV

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Promote collaboration between SSIs and increased information sharing among them to forestall conflict and abate crime 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 – Leads SPLA SSNPS prisons civil society organizations women's organizations	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 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 local communities and the nation as a whole, including women, girls and other underrepresented groups
Collaborate with and involve researchers and academic institutions in delivering lectures to SSIs to elaborate on and promote an understanding of the local factors, context and history of crime, violence, discrimination, repression and abuse	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Leads SPLA SSNPS Prisons Academic and research institutions	2014 - 2019	Memorandum of Understanding between SSIs and academic and research institutions Minutes and reports of joint meetings held and activities engaged in	Increased collaboration between SSIs and academic and research institutions Reforms in the SSIs are informed by expert information SSIs have continuous opportunity to learn and share information among themselves and with experts and their perception of South Sudan and its people is broadened

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↓ **Strategic Goal 2** continues

Strategic Objective 2: Increase the representation and participation of women at all decision-making levels in SSIs; improve the terms and conditions of service for women in SSIs to enable increased employment rates and advancement of women in the security sector, particularly in operational forces

Outcomes for Strategic Objective 2:

Increased numbers of women in SSIs actively participating in decision-making and in building a security sector that meets the needs of all the people of South Sudan

Women in SSIs are accorded equal opportunities and protection

Prevention strategies against any form of discrimination and violence are in place

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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 Ensure female officers are actively involved in the campaign and images used in recruitment and awareness campaigns feature pictures and descriptions of women	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Leads SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Public Service United Nations agencies	2014 - 2016	A recruitment campaign that accurately portrays 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 feminine traits in the armed forces 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 No. of women applying for jobs in the different security agencies and departments A survey assessing the changing perceptions on the employment of women in the armed forces An analysis of the multiple roles that often hinder women's recruitment, deployment and promotion in SSIs	Women are fully included in security forces Increased local ownership and a change in perception of security institutions and forces to be genuinely representative of both women and men Women perceive the police and military forces as legitimate institutions through which they can contribute to their communities and build careers Increased public awareness and consideration for women's recruitment in the security forces A critical analysis of factors that often hinder women's recruitment and deployment in SSIs

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Design recruitment policies that provide for a quota of female recruits into the armed forces and institutionalize capacity-building programmes for new recruits into SSIs in order to conform to the Constitutional requirement of having 25 percent of women at all levels of decision-making 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	Ministry of Defence – Lead Ministry of Interior SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Public Service National Legislative Assembly UNDP UNMISS	2014 - 2015	Clear and ambitious targets related to the recruitment of women, which are broadly communicated to the public A revised recruitment policy developed and implemented by SSIs Identification and removal of barriers to women's recruitment, including unnecessary physical qualifications 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 intimidated by male candidates Accelerated training and education programmes to ensure that women meet entrance requirements Female officers are included in teams focused on recruitment and on interview panels and all members of both groups have adequate gender training A review committee is established to enforce gender-sensitive recruitment and training practices	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 Women are deployed in all units, not only concentrated in family, gender and domestic violence units or assigned to other functions with an emphasis on women's security and protection, in order to avoid marginalized within the larger force and to prevent limiting their potential for advancement

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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 traumatized survivors of violence and conflict	Ministry of Defence – Lead Ministry of Interior SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Public Service United Nations agencies UNMISS	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 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 serving as commissioned officers No. of women deployed on peacebuilding missions and other international appointments Reports of reduced incidents of excessive force and citizen complaints and reduced money paid out in court judgments and settlements Increased reporting of SGBV cases, in particular domestic violence Involvement of women in the community in vetting processes to screen out candidates with a history of perpetrating SGBV and atrocities against civilians	Improved operational effectiveness of police and military organizations 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 male-dominated networks by involving independent interviewers and assessments to take promotional and advancement decisions Female legislators are co-opted to sit on the Security and Public Order parliamentary committee and they are able to promote women's leadership in the ministries of interior, defence and security-related ministries Enhanced legitimacy of the security sector and increased levels of public confidence Reduced levels of corruption and abuse of office and cases of human rights abuses in SSIs Women in uniform are able to use their negotiation skills to control suspects and there is reduced use of excessive force in the SSIs Military and police forces are able to utilize the ability of the female officers to reach out and communicate with women in the community to get a more detailed and representative picture of the community's security needs, e.g. the nature and extent of gang violence and recruitment, human trafficking, intimidation and extortion by organized crime, drug use in schools, possible community attacks, etc.

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Develop and implement an equal opportunity plan addressing employment, schooling, advancement and retention rates in the service Provide training opportunities to women to enable them to improve their performance to qualify for promotions and career advancement in SSIs	Ministry of Defence – Lead Ministry of Interior SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Public Service National Legislative Assembly United Nations agencies UNMISS UN WOMEN	2014 - 2017	An equal opportunity plan for each of the SSIs is developed and implemented 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 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 programmes and associations of women officers are in place, helping to build solidarity and support for women serving in the armed forces Male and female representation on all panels determining promotion and panelists are of similar seniority and influence
Improve the terms and conditions of work for women employed in the armed forces Remove all obstacles to women's advancement in the security sector Introduce a transparent system of human resource management	Ministry of Defence – Lead Ministry of Interior SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Public Service United Nations agencies	2015 - 2017	A transparent system of human resource 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 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 SSIs	Increased recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the security and law enforcement sectors and their gender and their roles and responsibilities are not used to deny them opportunities to advance their career Women working in SSIs are safe and secure and are confident to serve diligently without fear of being harassed or victimized

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↓ Strategic Goal 2 continues

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Introduce the position of gender equality advisor Establish gender reporting mechanisms within SSIs Ensure that all staff and officers of all ranks undergo mandatory sexual harassment and gender-awareness training All senior leaders establish and enforce a culture in their units of non-tolerance of sexual harassment	Ministry of Defence – Lead Ministry of Interior SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service Ministry of Gender Ministry of Public Service United Nations agencies	2014 -2015	A well-qualified gender equality advisor is recruited in the Human Resource Department of each of the security institutions 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 The terms and conditions of service in all SSIs are improved and women's special needs are taken into account

Strategic Objective 3: Enhance and reinforce respect for human rights and non-tolerance of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence during conflict and in post-conflict situations

Outcomes for Strategic Objective 3: All SSIs and armed forces are trained to observe the Constitution and international human rights standards

Bodies are established within SSIs to monitor human rights abuse and take appropriate action against perpetrators

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Train staff, officers and men in the SSIs about SGBV and trauma management so they are more sensitive to survivors of SGBV when handling cases related to domestic, sexual or any other form of violence involving women and children	Ministry of Defence – Lead Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior Ministry of Gender Ministry of Health SPLA SSNPS Prisons Service SSHRC UNMISS Civil society organizations	2014 – 2018	No. of training programmes initiated and conducted and type of assistance offered to SGBV survivors Percentage increase in resources allocated for training programmes No. of staff trained	Enforcement of appropriate military disciplinary measures and upholding of the principle of command responsibility Increased consciousness about SGBV issues in SSIs

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Establish professional forensic laboratories for criminal investigations and train staff to conduct investigations on SGBV and other human rights violations	Ministry of Interior – Lead SSNPS Ministry of Health UNMISS	2014 - 2019	At least three forensic laboratories are established in the three regions of Greater Bahr el-Ghazal, Greater Upper Nile and 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 of law enforcement agencies and professionalized increased
Recruit and train more women officers to work in crime prevention units of the army and the police to offer support to prevention of SGBV	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Leads SPLA SSNPS	2014 - 2018	No. of female officers with specialized training on SGBV and who 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
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 Conduct a transparent, consultative, and comprehensive review of national defence and policing, at least every after two years	Ministry of Gender – Lead Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior SPLA UNMISS	2014 - 2017	A gender component is incorporated in all operations of the SPLA, police and prisons services and in their training Personnel are gender aware and there are visible results of gender policies in SSIs	Gender is mainstreamed in all work of SSIs The special roles and needs of women working in the SSIs are considered in decision-making Input is obtained from national NGOs, women's organizations and groups, lawyers, academics, the media and citizens to review the performance of the national defence and policing systems

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↓ Strategic Goal 2 continues

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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 Gender officers are trained to support all units of SSIs	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Leads Ministry of Gender SPLA SSNPS UNMISS	2014 – 2019	Gender advisor recruited Reports on gender mainstreaming activities undertaken in SSI units	Enforce respect for the rights of civilians in armed conflicts, especially women and girls Increased support for violence-free communities by members of the armed forces
Provide resources and support to Gender Focal Points and Gender Desks and to Child Protection Units Legal Advisors of Female Affairs and Social Welfare Departments are established in SSIs in order to make them more functional in implementing their mandates Facilitate Special Protection Units dedicated to SGBV and ensure that they possess sufficient authority and credible leadership and are thoroughly integrated within the larger police structure	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Leads Ministry of Finance Ministry of Gender SPLA SSNPS UNMISS	2014 - 2019	Amount of resources provided to strengthen units dealing with gender-related concerns and children's rights No. of Gender Desks set up and fully operational in the armed forces No. of fully operational Child Protection Units at police and military stations countrywide	The Gender Focal Points, the Child Protection Units and, Legal Advisors of Female Affairs and Social Welfare Departments are well facilitated and able to deliver on their mandates Increased support and resources to units or departments dealing with human rights, SGBV and other gender concerns in SSIs The Special Protection Units have sufficient resources, authority and credible leadership and are thoroughly integrated within the larger police structure
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 the action plan for children associated with the armed forces	Ministry of Defence SPLA UNMISS UNICEF SSHRC	2014 - 2018	Report on the implementation of the Child Protection Code of Conduct for Soldiers and its incorporation into the Operational Orders	The rights of children are protected at all times and in all situations The action plan for children associated with the armed forces is fully implemented

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Strengthen the juvenile justice department to address the policies, procedures and systems at national and state levels in a bid to facilitate access to justice for juveniles, especially girls	Ministry of Justice – Lead Ministry of Interior Ministry of Gender SSHRC UNMISS UNICEF National civil society organizations INGOs & NGOs	2014 - 2017	No. of juveniles held in correction facilities and police detention centres No. of juveniles brought 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 to handle juvenile crimes and juveniles in trouble with the law
Recruit qualified gender advisers into the armed forces to manage and design programmes for Gender Focal Points, Gender Desks and Special Gender Units and Child Protection Units and conduct training and public awareness programmes on the protection of women and children when handling SGBV cases	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Leads SPLA SSNPS Ministry of Gender UNMISS Civil society organizations INGOs	2014 - 2019	No. of training programmes conducted to prevent, recognize and respond to cases of SGBV and other forms of violence No. of training sessions organized in the armed forces on the relevant national legislation and international instruments that address SGBV No. of trained officers deployed to handle SGBV cases and able to conduct sensitization programmes in their units on the prevention and effective prosecution of gender-based violence cases Reports from officers on SGBV cases handled	The MGCSW is capable of coordinating the gender desks in the armed forces SGBV cases involving both men and women are better handled in the armed forces and there is increased access to justice by SGBV survivors The public is aware of the existence of Gender Desks and Child Protection Units and survivors of SGBV, including girls and women, have the confidence to utilize their services
Collect information and data on all SGBV cases in SSIs in order to gauge the magnitude of SGBV and design effective measures to deal with it	Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior – Leads UNMISS SSHRC Academic and research institutions	2014 - 2019	Data collected, analysed and acted upon	SSIs are able to gauge the prevalence of and the magnitude of SGBV among their ranks and operations Appropriate measures are devised to eliminate SGBV among members of the armed forces and in operational areas

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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 Anti-Corruption Commission SSNPS SSHRC UNMISS United Nations agencies Civil society organizations INGOs	2014 - 2019	An anti-corruption code adopted in the police force Reports of meetings held to engage the police on allegations of corruption in the forces No. of reported and apprehended errant police officers	Improved response of the police towards reported cases of SGBV 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 Prisons Service Ministry of Gender SSHRC UNMISS UNDP Civil society organizations INGOs	2014 - 2019	South Sudan Human Rights Commission Report No. of prisons and correctional facilities for women constructed and upgraded and rehabilitated Annual Report of the Prisons Services	Prisons are decongested and the living conditions are improved Women and juveniles are separated from male prisoners Women and juveniles receive proper health care and sanitation, particularly pregnant and lactating mothers

↓ **Strategic Goal 3** begins

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 sexual and gender-based violence in all parts of South Sudan

Strategic Objective 1: Develop and promote legal, policy and programme approaches that respond effectively to the differential experiences of women and girls during conflict situations, in peace operations and in times of peacebuilding in order to protect the people of South Sudan from further abuses; address the structural, systemic conditions that give rise to human rights violations

Outcomes for Strategic Objective 1: National and state laws and policies are gender sensitive and are implemented and provide extra protection for women and girls against any form of violence
All programmes at the national and state levels enhance equal opportunities for women and men to participate in economic, political and social endeavours

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Enact and enforce national laws to eliminate SGBV, such as domestic violence, sexual offenses, trafficking and slavery of women and children and child marriages Reform outdated and irrelevant laws that do not conform with international human rights standards and humanitarian and international criminal law Align the domestic legal framework with international human rights standards, especially by revising the criminal codes	National Legislative Assembly – Lead Ministry of Justice Ministry of Gender SSHRC South Sudan Law Reform Commission UN WOMEN Donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral donors) Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	No. of laws enacted No. of laws reformed to conform to international standards Sexual Offences Act enacted Domestic Violence Act enacted Family Laws amended Inclusion into the Constitution the minimum age of marriage at 18 years to protect girls from early marriages Laws on land and succession that promote and protect women's rights to own and inherit property A National Plan of Action on the Child Act 2008 developed and implemented to among others end Child Marriage Trafficking in persons law enacted to stop child trafficking and child prostitution in South Sudan Sections on SGBV offences in the Penal Code amended National Gender Policy, 2013 implemented at all levels A well facilitated National Assembly	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 The South Sudan Law Review Commission and development partners support balanced legislative reforms that prioritize social inclusion Law reform processes are participatory and transparent involving key stakeholders and the bills that are drafted are gender-responsive All forms of violence against women and girls are prevented and their protection and respect for their human rights is enhanced Women and girls have increased power and ability to demand, secure and exercise their human rights Family laws addressing the rights of women in marriage, inheritance and divorce are in place Trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, is combated Girls are protected from forced and early marriages and prostitution The judicial system is strengthened to effectively handle and dispense off cases of violence to women and girls

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Ratify international and regional human rights instruments, including CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR, CERD, CRC, International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention against Torture, the African Protocol, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Comply with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and all the successive treaties on women, peace and security	National Legislative Assembly – Lead Ministry of Justice Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Gender South Sudan Law Reform Commission UN WOMEN Civil society organizations	2014 -2019	No. of ratified and domesticated international and regional conventions and instruments Parliamentary records Report of South Sudan to the CEDAW Committee Report of South Sudan on implementation of UNSCR 1325	All women and girls in South Sudan are treated with dignity and the government complies with international human rights standards Government prioritizes protection and promotion of women's human rights, particularly economic and social rights and those of women with disabilities The National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 is effectively implemented at all levels of government

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Ensure full implementation National Action Plan on UNSRC 1325 by all peace and security stakeholders and implementing partners Comply to the mandatory reporting to the United Nations Security Council	Ministry of Gender – Lead Ministry of Defence Ministry of Justice Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Interior Ministry of Finance President's Office National Legislative Assembly UNMISS United Nations agencies Donor agencies (multilateral and bilateral) Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	Programmes implemented by government and other key actors to popularize UNSCR 1325 Mechanisms in place to monitor the impact of implementation No. of actors, particularly women, involved in the implementation process Mechanisms in place to promote coordination of the various efforts Materials produced to popularize the Resolution and other international treaties on women, peace and security Accessibility of these materials in simplified text and translated into major languages and in brail No. of target people reached and who have received the information Specific programmes and activities in which the materials have been used Government compliance with the United Nations periodic reporting requirement on progress made on implementation Changes made on the situation of women and girls during the reporting periods	Proper standards for the protection of women affected by conflict in South Sudan are instituted Women are enabled to participate in 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 account women's voices and representation All women and girls that have endured violence during conflict are given opportunity to heal and transcend their suffering and participate equitably in the recovery and reconstruction of their communities and country Psychosocial support is provided to all women and girls that have experienced physical trauma, torture and sexual violence Reproductive services are prioritized in emergency assistance and post-conflict reconstruction Gender-responsive budgeting is adhered to by all ministries and government bodies to ensure that women and girls are able to benefit from national resources and development assistance

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Strengthen the capacity of the National Legislative Assembly and state 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	National Legislative Assembly – Lead State Legislative Assemblies Ministry of Justice Ministry of Gender Council of State South Sudan Law Reform Commission UN WOMEN Donor agencies (multilateral and bilateral) Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	No. of engendered capacity-building programmes developed for the two assemblies No. of capacity-building programmes conducted at the state and national levels No. of parliamentarians trained in gender and women's rights No. of gender-sensitive laws enacted by the National Assembly No. of old national laws reviewed and amended Report on implementation of gender responsive laws	A strong parliament that is well resourced and has the motivation to engender its legislation and include women's rights into national and state laws Women's rights are incorporated into national and state legislation Issues of inequality and violence against women are amply dealt with
Condemn impunity for crimes against women and girls in war and post-conflict situations Encourage prosecution of perpetrators of SGBV among the armed forces and peacekeepers and ensure that perpetrators of sexual violence, including those in the armed forces, receive sentences proportionate to the offence Ensure periodic reporting to the NAP Coordinating Committee on peace operations Address reports of alleged sexual exploitation, sexual violence and abuse of women and girls by government personnel with the utmost seriousness	Ministry of Defence – Lead Ministry of Interior National Legislative Assembly State Legislative Assemblies UNMISS SSNPS Prisons	2014 - 2019	Periodic reports on observed or credibly reported violations of women and girls' human rights made by the SPLA, police and prisons to competent government authorities on peace operations No. of reported cases of sexual exploitation or abuse in peace operations and conflict-affected areas, allegedly perpetrated by military personnel, peacekeepers, police or civilian government officials Percentage of reported SGBV cases that are referred to a competent government authority for action Percentage of reported SGBV cases that are addressed in a timely, appropriate and transparent manner	Procedures and mechanisms to investigate, report, prosecute and remedy violence against women and girls in conflict and peacebuilding situations is strengthened A zero-tolerance policy toward sexual abuse and exploitation by security forces 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

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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	Ministry of Gender – Lead Ministry of Justice National Legislative Assembly SSHRC UN WOMEN UNDP Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	No. of civil society organizations working with the national and state assemblies to promote gender-responsive legislation No. of capacity-building programmes developed and implemented No. of advocacy and legal literacy campaign activities undertaken by civil society organizations involving parliamentarians and members of the public	Civil society organizations and human rights defenders are competent to engage with Members of Parliament and engender national legislation Improved collaboration and partnership between civil society organizations and the national and state legislatures

Strategic Objective 2: Adopt a gendered approach to transitional justice; 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; bring the perpetrators to justice by establishing effective mechanisms to end impunity at state and national levels

Outcome for Strategic Objective 2: A culture of human rights is deepened and the South Sudan legal system recognizes and protects the rights of citizens and punishes perpetrators of human rights violations and ensures that there is no discrimination, corruption and abuse of power by law enforcement officers

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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 government	Ministry of Justice – Lead Ministry of Finance Ministry of Interior National Legislative Assembly SSHRC Donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral) UNDP	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 justice sector institutions A well-functioning Judicial Service Commission A transparent criteria for appointment of judges stipulating judicial capacity and legitimacy No. of men and women judges appointed to the bench An assessment report of court administration capabilities and resources	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 Proper and established mechanisms for the appointment and selection of judges, judicial tenure and judicial discipline to ensure legitimacy Existence of the rule of law and citizens of South Sudan are law abiding

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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 people, including women Strengthen legal and judicial institutions, such as the prosecution, Ministry of Justice, criminal law department, legal assistance, court administration, and civil law, policing and penal reform	Ministry of Justice – Lead Ministry of Interior Ministry of Gender Ministry of Local Government National Legislative Assembly Local Government Board State Legislative Assemblies South Sudan Law Reform Commission UN WOMEN Donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral) Civil society organizations	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 Reports of specialized parliamentary committees addressing human rights, juvenile justice, women's rights, law enforcement, SGBV, criminal justice, etc.	The National Legislative Assembly can generate new laws on criminal procedure and penal code administration and has specialized gender balanced parliamentary committees that exert oversight over the executive Branch of Government Law enforcement and judicial systems have improved their ability to handle cases of all forms of violence against women and children, including those with disabilities All victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice Customary laws are written and harmonized with the statutory laws
Improve the judiciary's capacity, efficiency, integrity and responsiveness Provide support to strengthen the competence and capacity-building of 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 Provide adequate salaries and benefits to judicial personnel	Ministry of Justice – Lead Ministry of Finance Ministry of Interior Ministry of Gender Ministry of Information and Broadcasting National Legislative Assembly State Legislative Assemblies SSHRC 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 No. of SGBV cases reported to the police, investigated and successfully prosecuted	Judges are exposed to the concept of gender equality and international human rights law and its application in SGBV cases or any other cases related to violation of human rights, hence mitigating bias within the judiciary Judicial officers are competent to run a courtroom, hear cases in a reasonable amount of time, keep track of files, write legal opinions and manage heavy caseloads efficiently Provision of equipment and software to enhance efficiency and coordination and the necessary infrastructure to accommodate judicial staff and court proceedings in a sustainable manner

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Train justice and law sector officers and other legal practitioners, including judges, lawyers, the Directorate of Public Prosecution, prosecutors, court clerks and administrators, 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	Ministry of Justice – Lead Ministry of Finance Ministry of Education National Legislative Assembly State Legislative Assemblies Local Government Board State Ministry of Local Government UNDP Faculty of law in universities Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	No. of training sessions held for each category No. of participants attending the different training sessions An established and operational Judicial Training Centre A strengthened sector-wide approach in the Rule of Law Sector that ensures proper coordination, planning, budgeting and implementation of activities	Lawyers, prosecutors, investigators, the police and traditional authorities and customary courts members are able to handle SGBV cases in a proper and coordinated manner with appropriate knowledge, skills and expertise The office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution, prosecutors and the police are able to conduct impartial and fair investigations and forward SGBV cases in a timely manner for trial Regular training for all stakeholders in the Rule of Law Sector to ensure the observance of human rights and the rule of law
Establish a Judicial Training Centre to offer relevant training to judicial officers and other stakeholders and ensure a strengthened sector-wide approach in the Rule of Law Sector, involving other interested parties, like civil society organizations, 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 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 the principles of non-interference in the work of the courts of law and the police	Ministry of Justice – Lead Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior Ministry of National Security UNDP Faculties of law Police academies	2014 - 2019	No. of training sessions 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 government is providing support services to survivors of SGBV Reception centres and safe shelters for women and girls at risk of violence in all 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

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Assist the inspection of prisons and police custodies to ensure access to justice, the right to legal representation and legal aid provision Provide support services and programmes to guarantee that legal aid is available and that women witnesses and complainants are treated fairly	Ministry of Interior – Lead Ministry of Justice State Ministry of Local Government SSHRC 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	Increased access to justice for both women and men and prisoners are aware of their rights and entitlements Construction and rehabilitation of prisons and correctional centres and reduced pressure on facilities and less overcrowding of prisons and police cells
Conduct thorough research on cultural and religious practices that are harmful to women and girls and other members of society and make recommendations on how to harmonize practices so they do not violate principles of the Constitution and international human rights standards Use the study to sensitize communities to abandon harmful practices Empower both women and girls, including those with disabilities, to speak out against SGBV and other harmful societal practices	Ministry of Gender – Lead Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports Local Government Board State Ministry of Social Development State Ministry of Local Government and Law Enforcement UN WOMEN Civil society organizations Traditional authorities	2014 - 2016	Documented study on all harmful customary and religious practices that undermine the rights and dignity of women and girls and others in society No. of harmful cultural and religious practices that are abandoned Reports of consultations done with stakeholders during the study Targeted public sensitization meetings held with opinion leaders and community members	Opinion leaders, including traditional and religious leaders, and community members are broadly sensitized in order to cause positive changes in attitude about customary laws and practices that are harmful to women and girls and other members of society Public opinion about harmful cultural and religious practices is positively shaped and there is increased respect and observance of the rights of women and girls

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Raise awareness among legal practitioners about human rights deficiencies of traditional justice mechanisms in order to promote women and girls' rights under customary, traditional and community-based justice and dispute-resolution mechanisms	Ministry of Justice – Lead Ministry of Gender Ministry of Youth and Sports National Legislative Assembly state legislative assemblies State Ministry of Local Government SSHRC Local Government Board Traditional authorities Customary Court members Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	No. of meetings held with traditional leaders No. of public meetings held with communities Publicity and awareness-raising events held Measures instituted by state and national assemblies to regulate 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 customary, traditional, and community-based justice and dispute-resolution mechanisms Harmful customary practices against women and girls are abolished and traditional justice mechanism and systems of mediation that promote women's and girls' rights are adopted Communities understand, respect and protect the rights of women and girls and are willing to give up practices that are abusive to females
Apprehend, hold and prosecute perpetrators of SGBV and abusers of women's rights Ensure that there is assistance for survivors and witness protection	Ministry of Justice – Lead Ministry of Interior State Ministry of Gender SSHRC traditional leaders civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	No. of culprits apprehended and 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 established for protection of victims and witnesses willing to testify in courts against alleged perpetrators of SGBV Corruption in the judiciary is tackled and perpetrators of abuse of office are apprehended

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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, including those with disabilities, that have experienced any form of violence Develop and implement legal literacy programmes	Ministry of Justice – Lead Ministry of Interior Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Gender SSHRC UN WOMEN Donor agencies South Sudan Law Society South Sudan Women Lawyers Association	2014 - 2019	No. of training sessions conducted 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 overseeing legal aid clinics No. of fully equipped legal aid clinics established and accessible to communities and offering quality services Legal literacy programmes offered to communities and the general public No. of cases successfully handled by the South Sudan Women Lawyers Association Records of the women and children attending the legal clinics and actions taken	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 The South Sudan Women Lawyers Association has the competence to handle and represent women that are affected by domestic violence and have inheritance and landownership grievances Women and girls, including those with disabilities, that have been affected with SGBV are able to get legal aid and access and utilize the justice system
Improve record keeping in justice sector institutions in order to have the information needed for statistical analyses of crime, the disposition of court cases and the number of people in prison facilities awaiting trial or that have been sentenced	Ministry of Interior – Lead National Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Justice State Ministry of Local Government SSHRC traditional leaders UNDP Donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral)	2014 - 2019	No. of training sessions conducted for clerks in the courts (formal and customary), police and prisons No. of participants that attended training in record keeping Properly kept records and files at police stations, in the court registry and in prisons Collection, analysis, and dissemination of criminal justice data pertaining to cases of SGBV	Justice sector institutions can effectively assess the impact of reforms in their institutions The government is able to address police abuse of SGBV survivors, delayed resolution or frustrating of SGBV cases and overcrowding of prisons

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Recruit trained social workers to assist the police, prosecutors and courts to counsel SGBV survivors and also provide vital information to successfully prosecute offenders at all levels	Ministry of Interior – Lead Ministry of Justice Ministry of Gender Local Government Board SSHRC Traditional leaders UNDP Donor agencies	2014 - 2017	No. of social workers recruited to support and counsel SGBV survivors No. of social workers deployed in correction centres and in the police services 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 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 in order to successfully prosecute SGBV offenders Provide special training for women and girls with disabilities	Ministry of Gender – Lead South Sudan Women Lawyers Association SSHRC UN WOMEN UNMISS Media groups Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	No. of training sessions for women and girls held No. of participants attending the training 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 Justice departments, politicians and the general public legitimately address violence against women and girls
Promote a gender-inclusive media and communication environment that guarantees gender equality in media organizations, unions, media education and training institutions, media professional associations and media regulatory boards Ensure a gender balance in media governing boards and management	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting – Lead Ministry of Interior Ministry of Gender Media training institutions Media houses Media associations, unions and groups Donors Civil society organizations	2014 2019	No. of female journalists and mass communicators trained and deployed No. of women appointed in leadership in media governing boards and management Policy measures put in place to guarantee the safety of women in the media A gender-sensitive journalism and mass communication training curriculum Established Media Regulatory Board	Ethical principles and policies are in place supporting gender equality and increased safety for women working in the media, particularly during coverage of armed conflicts and at the frontline A balanced gender spread within the media occupational groups and women are professionally deployed and respected and well represented in positions of power and decision-making Communicators are well equipped with media and information literacy skills and they are able to advance the principles of gender equality A positive, non-stereotypical and balanced portrayal of women across all forms of media and media content

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Train journalists and develop a code of conduct to promote professionalism and responsible reporting that is fair and accurate Ensure freedom of the press whereby security personnel, including National Security Service Officers, do not illegally harass, intimidate or detain journalists for exposing human rights violations	Ministry of Information – Lead Ministry of Interior Ministry of Gender SSHRC Ministry of National Security Journalist associations Donor agencies	2014 - 2018	No. of training sessions organized 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 conduct investigative reporting on SGBV crimes, human rights abuses and how to cover trials and 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 human rights violations that took place during conflict and continue to occur Document the experiences of women and girls in armed conflict, such as cases of violence against 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	SSHRC – Lead Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence Ministry of Gender SPLA SSNPS SSLS UNDP Donor agencies Civil society organizations Media groups	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 and girls' rights in South Sudan No. of published reports and documentary videos produced No of dissemination activities, e.g. meetings, media reports, etc.	A well-resourced SSHRC that is able to investigate human rights abuses in South Sudan, report violations and make recommendations to the National Legislative Assembly Violations of women and girls' rights, including the rights of women with disabilities, are documented and used as evidence to change society's attitude about violence against women and girls, and in particular intolerance to SGBV Human rights monitoring is institutionalized and internationally accepted standards of law and humanity are adhered to in South Sudan

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Strengthen the capacities of women's organizations and groups, including organizations for women with disabilities, so they can monitor, report and advocate against abuses to women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations and in particular SGBV 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 Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior SSHRC State Ministry of Local Government UN WOMEN UNDP Media groups Civil society organizations Grassroots women's groups and organizations	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 and initiated No. of regular meetings held with women and their local organizations at convenient times and locations Number of women's networks and the resources allocated for them	Stronger and well-coordinated women's organizations advocating for gender equality and women's rights Women's organizations participate in strategizing processes and public information campaigns explaining the importance of participating in military, judiciary, police and prison reforms Increased sharing of information and experiences among women's organizations and jointly address human rights violations

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Strategic Objective 3: Increase access to appropriate health care services for women and psychosocial support to survivors of SGBV; increase consciousness, collaboration, linkages and joint initiatives among actors responding to SGBV health and socio-economic-related issues

Outcomes for Strategic Objective 3:

Strengthened access to health services for women and girls during and after conflict

Increased attention to gender-specific health concerns in a coordinated manner

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Provide increased funding to the health sector to ensure functional and accessible health services Improve remuneration of medical personnel Extend health services to all levels (to the Boma level)	Ministry of Health – Lead Ministry of Finance National Legislative Assembly State Ministry of Gender and Social Development United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral) INGOs Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	Budget of the Ministry of Health Project funding targeting women's health concerns, in particular reproductive health Payroll for medical personnel Construction and rehabilitation of health centres and units at all levels	
Organize training and sensitization 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 Ministry of Gender National Legislative Assembly Private health service providers United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) INGOs Civil society organizations	2014-2018	No. of training and sensitization programmes organized No. of participants and participating institutions Reports on the 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 Increased understanding among leaders, policy makers and health care workers of the health needs of women and girls Ample investment is made to cater for the health needs of women and girls

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Develop a holistic gender-sensitive public health intervention approach to 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	Ministry of Health – Lead Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Gender and Social Development Private health service providers SSHRC United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) INGOs Civil society organizations	2014 - 2016	A gender-sensitive public health intervention approach developed Physical and mental health needs of women war-survivors are identified Record of specialist services provided, e.g., fixing fistula, medical counselling, etc.	The public health intervention approach is engendered to include catering for the health needs of women and girl war survivors Women, and in particular poor women and girls, are able to access medical services.
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 Design and implement programmes and interventions that provide livelihood activities for women and ensure their equal access to productive resources so women can be economically empowered and increase their economic independence, hence reducing their vulnerability to abuse and violence	Ministry of Health – Lead Ministry of Gender State Ministry of Gender and Social Development United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) INGOs Civil society organizations Media groups	2014 - 2018	A nationwide campaign to promote women's self-actualization and empowerment launched Programme to eliminate poverty and economically empower women Posters, banners and billboards promoting the roles of women, their contribution to nation building and the dire need to involve and protect them in taking personal decisions affecting their lives and security	A nationwide campaign designed and implemented to critically examine and discuss the root causes of women's vulnerability such as poverty, economic dependence on men, discriminatory cultural and religious practices, restricted freedom of 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 conditions

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Promote gender-responsive capacity-building programmes and specialized 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 Ministry of Gender Private health service providers United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) INGOs Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	No. of training programmes organized No. of in-service training sessions conducted for health workers and medical practitioners No. of health workers trained on SGBV and handling survivors	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 decentralize health services to SGBV survivors up to the lower level health units to provide critical and essential medical attention to 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 Offer trauma counselling	Ministry of Health – Lead South Sudan AIDS Commission Ministry of Gender United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO)	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 cases of SGBV No. of PEP kits provided to SGBV survivors Increased public sensitization and awareness about the availability of health care services, like PEP kits, at medical centres and health care facilities	Survivors of SGBV can easily access essential health care services and medical attention Sufficient medical kits for all victims of SGBV, especially children, and they are readily available to abused persons Well-equipped medical units with the relevant facilities to enable health workers to deal with SGBV-related cases

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Establish trauma units and services and integrate them into the existing primary health care system Train local health workers in management of medical and psychological effects of trauma, taking into account personal and traditional systems of coping mechanisms, so that healing is extended from individuals to the community and national levels	Ministry of Health – Lead United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) donor agencies (bilateral and multilateral)	2014 - 2019	No. of trauma units established in primary health care facilities No. of trained health workers providing services in the trauma units Records of services provided No. of people attended to in the units	SGBV survivors have the confidence to seek medical attention from health facilities SGBV survivors are able to receive medical attention and counselling in a safe and friendly environment and can start a healing process and overcome social rejection and stigma Privacy and safety of SGBV survivors within health care facilities is ensured and the environment is conducive to facilitate counselling, investigation and treatment
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	Ministry of Health – Lead National Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Gender Ministry of Interior Private health service providers United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) SSHRC Civil society organizations	2014 - 2019	Proper records indicating sex, age and gender of SGBV patients are maintained at all health units A system for GDD collection is institutionalized and dissemination to different users Training programmes are available to support the building of capacity in data collection and analysis Databanks for GDD are in place in the various line ministries, the Police, the Judiciary and key civil society organizations in the SGBV Cluster Group Budgetary allocation are made for collection of GDD Number of persons trained and employed in collection of GDD	An institutionalized 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 The prevalence rates of SGBV are easily monitored and addressed and records of evidence are properly kept so that they can be used in courts of law Health workers are more sensitive and alert in handling SGBV cases and are able to provide the required evidence in court in order to prosecute perpetrators

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Intensify the commitment of the government to provide HIV treatment, care and support to address the challenge of HIV/AIDS across the country, particularly targeting women and girls Provide to women and girls sex information and basic health services and adequate nutrition to decrease their risks of early pregnancy, unsafe abortion, HIV and other sexually transmitted disease and develop and integrate anti-SGBV messages into the health behavioral change communication campaigns Promote public awareness about the harmful and detrimental effects of SGBV, including the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, hence the need to urgently report rape cases and preserve evidence Integrate components of advocacy against SGBV in HIV/AIDS counselling, care and support	Ministry of Health – Lead Ministry of Finance Ministry of Education Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports Ministry of Gender Ministry of Information and Broadcasting South Sudan AIDS Commission United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNDP, WHO) Private health service providers INGOs Civil society organizations Faith-based organizations Traditional leaders Religious leaders Media groups	2014 - 2019	Amount of funding allocated to HIV/AIDS treatment, care and support No. of projects to control the spread of HIV and that target women and girls implemented across the country Information packs, posters and radio spots with information on HIV/AIDS developed and disseminated No. of programmes developed aimed at promoting sexual health and anti-SGBV messages and how to deal with all forms of abuse or violence No. of health messages developed and disseminated that have integrated SGBV information No. of public awareness activities held, e.g., rallies, town hall meetings, radio and television talk shows and messages in the print media	Increased community awareness of unsafe sex and protection of women and girls against early pregnancy, unsafe abortion, HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases Change in societal attitudes and practices on SGBV and integration of HIV/AIDS awareness in campaigns on SGBV No. of government programmes and organizations that include SGBV and HIV/AIDS awareness interventions in communities
Establish SGBV survivor support groups at the community level and promote disclosure of violations and seeking of reconciliation	Ministry of Gender – Lead INGOs National civil society organizations Traditional leaders Religious leaders	2014 - 2018	No. of SGBV survivor support groups established No. of SGBV survivors reached and assisted Community support initiatives organized	Understanding of SGBV in 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

Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
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 organizations	Ministry of Gender – Lead Ministry of Youth and Sports Ministry of Defence Ministry of Interior United Nations agencies (UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNHRC) UNMISS INGOs Civil society organizations Traditional leaders Religious leaders Media groups	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 who are ready and have the capacity to advocate for women's rights No. of advocacy campaign and awareness activities undertaken Reports and documentation of interventions made by the Male Champions 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 Training given to the Male Champions to equip them with knowledge and skills in gender, human rights, communication and advocacy	Empowered Male Champions; opinion and political leaders are able to speak out against SGBV and support the campaign against the vice and other violations against the rights of women and girls Influential men, with moral and formal authority, are in senior positions within the government and in organizations to promote the importance of women's inclusion in security issues and in the protection and prevention of violence against women and girls Skilled Male Champions and leaders in the police, military, and Ministry of Defence and other traditionally male-dominated bodies, including 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
Construct juvenile correction centres and facilities 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 and communities	Ministry of Gender – Lead Ministry of Youth, Culture and Sports Ministry of Interior Ministry of Education UNDP UNICEF INGOs Civil Society Organizations Media Groups	2014 - 2019	No. of established juvenile rehabilitation centres or facilities and juvenile courts, at least one facility in each of the three regions No. of children accessing juvenile justice No. of children rehabilitated and resettled with their families or in an institution Reports from the juvenile centres and courts	Existence of programmes that facilitate rehabilitation of juveniles and convicted child offender and perpetrators of SGBV Child perpetrators of SGBV are rehabilitated and resettled with their families or are in an institution and taken back to school

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Strategic Action	Key Actors	Time Frame	Performance Indicators	Outcome
Offer training to journalists and media practitioners on SGBV so that they are able to responsibly report on its occurrence and other violations against the rights of women and girls and protect the identity of survivors Strengthen the advocacy, networking and alliance-building skills for organizations and women's groups working on SGBV Develop and implement a national media strategy on SGBV for sustainable use by electronic and print media, including radio, newspaper, television and community and traditional-based means of communication, to expose the atrocities of sexual violence and facilitate sensitization and fight against SGBV	Ministry of Information – Lead Ministry of Health Ministry of Gender Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior State Ministry of Social Development United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UN WOMEN) INGOs Civil society organizations	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 national and state levels No. of SGBV advocacy initiatives undertaken and publicized in the media A national media strategy is developed and implemented at the national and state level	Increased capacity to advocate for legislation and policies that will ensure the elimination of SGBV throughout South Sudan Stronger and coordinated efforts exist that fight against the violation of women and girls rights during armed conflict and during peacebuilding and the recovery process
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 violence-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 Ministry of Health Ministry of Gender United Nations agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, WHO) INGOs Civil society organizations Media groups	2014 - 2018	No. of school-based interventions able to address both girls and boys No. of awareness and skills training sessions held for teachers and trainers to address SGBV No. of programmes involving parents and communities Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials created, especially visual media like drawing, film, drama, video and interactive websites	A genuine commitment to change societal beliefs about SGBV and SGBV 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

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