



# Rejuvenating

## the Women, Peace and Security Agenda:

TOWARDS PARTICIPATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNSCR 1325 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

Report on the Leadership Training Institute on Women, Peace and Security in South Sudan



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Report on the Leadership Training Institute on Women, Peace and Security in South Sudan

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## Acronyms

<b>EFMA</b>	Economic and Financial Management Authority (EFMA)
<b>CEPO</b>	Community Empowerment and Progress Organization
<b>CITSAM</b>	Ceasefire Transitional Security Arrangement and Monitoring Mechanisms
<b>CPA</b>	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
<b>CRF</b>	Continental Results Framework
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GFPs</b>	Gender Focal Persons
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan
<b>NCAC</b>	National Constitutional Amendment Committee
<b>NEC</b>	National Elections Commission
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>R-ARCSS</b>	Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan
<b>R-JMEC</b>	Revitalized Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission
<b>SDSRB</b>	Strategic Defence and Security Review Board
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
<b>SPLM</b>	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
<b>TNLA</b>	Transitional National Legislative Assembly
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Security Council
<b>UNMISS</b>	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
<b>WIPC</b>	Women's International Peace Centre
<b>WPS</b>	Women Peace and Security

## 1.0 Background

**2005** Following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in January 2005 that brought an end to the war in South Sudan, the Government of South Sudan (GOSS) was formed and developed the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan (ICSS) (December 2005) whose provisions guarantee the fundamental rights, freedoms and equal rights for both men and women.

**2011** After the referendum in January 2011, South Sudan became an independent state.

**2013** In December 2013, an internal armed conflict erupted as a result of simmering political tensions between President Salva Kiir and Riek Machar, the Vice President.

**2015** In August 2015, following almost two years of unfruitful peace negotiations mediated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), parties to the conflict and other stakeholders signed the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The agreement provided for the formation of a Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) and for national elections after two and a half years. It also envisaged a broad reform of the security sector, transitional justice, and a constitutional development process.

**2017** The High Level Revitalisation Forum commenced in December 2017, resulting in the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (COHA),

**2018** the Declaration of Principles in February 2018, the Khartoum Declaration Agreement (KDA) in June 2018 and the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) on September 12, 2018 in Khartoum, Sudan.

South Sudan has demonstrated commitment on Women Peace and Security through the development of its first South Sudan National Action Plan 2015-2020 on UNSCR 1325 which provides a roadmap to protect women from Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and increase women's participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, maintenance of peace and security, and guarantee their participation in post-conflict peace building and state building processes. In September 2014 South Sudan ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979), legally binding the state and government to guarantee gender equality and women's political, economic, Social and Civil Rights. CEDAW's General Recommendation 30 was introduced in 2013 to

better align the interpretation and implementation of the treaty with the WPS resolutions. It highlights the need for signatories to comply with the convention's obligations on equal participation by women in conflict prevention, resolution and peace negotiations.

Despite those measures, the country is still grappling with the implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325 that will presumably end in 2020. The mid-term review was never conducted; state officials are not aware of the NAP and ultimately, the limited funding to Ministry of Gender and Social Development prevents it from reaching out to the states.

## 2.0 The Training

Women's International Peace Centre (WIPC), in partnership with EVE Organization for Women Development and Community Empowerment Progress Organization (CEPO), conducted trainings on advocacy for the South Sudan National Action Plan on the UNSCR 1325.

The training brought together 25 participants including gender technical staff from the line ministries both at national and state level, women members of parliament from the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and women representatives of the civil society working on the UNSCR 1325 SSNAP.

The four days' leadership training held under the theme "Rejuvenating the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: Towards participation and implementation of the UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan" took place from 7th – 10th October 2019 at the Royal Palace Hotel in Juba- South Sudan.

The NAP 2015-2020 on the UNSCR 1325 was developed following consultations with various peace and security stakeholders and the civil society organizations led by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare with United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) as co-chair.

### 2.1 Training Objectives

1. To evaluate and audit the implementation of the National Action Plan;
2. To enhance skills in advocacy and effective reporting on the NAP of the UNSCR 1325;
3. To enhance women's effective participation in leadership and peace building and strengthening gender perspectives in South Sudan's states building and reconstruction.

### 2.2 Key Facilitators to this Training Included;



**Kiden Laki,**

Program Manager of Eve Organization for Women Development- The gender aspect of the R-ARCSS;



**Hon. Beatrice Aber**

Presented on- The position of women's leadership in the reconstruction and development of South Sudan and the achievements of women;



**Carolyn Kibos**

a representative of the Revitalized Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) gave an update on the status of the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan.



**Maria Nakabito,**

the gender focal person of UNMISS, spoke about the UNSCR 1325 and the role and mandate of UNMISS on women peace and security;



**Hon. Esther Ikere**

the undersecretary of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare – Presented on progress on the NAP, the role of gender focal persons, CSOs and the media in implementing the NAP, the achievements of CSOs, gender focal persons of the government ministries in the implementation, the challenges faced, and how it can be implemented. The linkage between the NAP and R-ARCSS as to how the gender focal persons in the ministries and the CSOs work together to bridge the existing gap to fully implement the gender aspects of the R-ARCSS;



**Paulino Lukudu,**

Chairperson of South Sudan United Party, facilitated a session about women's political participation in the transition and the role of women in achieving peace;



**Helen Kezie-Nwoha**

took the participants through the methods of advocacy in realizing the UNSCR 1325 NAP for South Sudan and a presentation on the African Union Continental Results Framework and reporting.

## 3.0 Methodology

The training adopted a pedagogy approach that considers both theoretical and practical ways of learning. The training, being interactive, included paper presentations, group discussions, sharing practical experiences and plenary discussions that reflected on the Women Peace and Security situation in South Sudan and strategies to overcome the challenges.

## 4.0 Opening Remarks

### 4.1 Remarks from EVE Organization - Ms. Kiden Laki

Ms. Kiden Laki welcomed the participants and thanked them for accepting to be part of the training despite their busy schedule. She also thanked the partners, Women's International Peace Centre, for always working with Eve organization to advance the rights of women in South Sudan. She shared that Eve organization has been at the forefront of implementing the Women Peace and Security Agenda and the coordinating body on the Civil Society Organisation (CSO) NAP on UNSCR 1325. Therefore, this training is enhancing the skills of CSOs and government officials to understand the NAP.



### 4.2 Remarks from the Women's International Peace Centre – Proscovia Nakaye

Proscovia thanked Eve organization for the smooth partnership and for organizing the training. She thanked the participants for accepting to be part of the training. She shared that the Peace Centre formerly known as Isis-WICCE was founded in 1974 and moved to Africa in 1993 to tap the voices of the African and link them to the international debates. The Peace Centre uses a holistic approach to development to catalyse women's power for peace by integrating research, documentation, holistic healing, skills and movement building as well as advocacy.

The Peace Centre works with partners in conflict and post-conflict affected communities in Africa and Asia to ensure that women contribute to peace building processes and transform these spaces to be more gender inclusive and responsive.

She noted that, over the past few years, the Peace Centre has been involved in building the capacity of women as agents of change in peace building and post-conflict recovery through leadership training and by contributing to build a women's peace movement through campaigns and sustained support to the activism of women peace builders.

She acknowledged the African Women's Development Fund for the investment in women's leadership development, and all the partners of The Peace Centre.





#### 4.3 The Chairperson of South Sudan Women General Association - Ms. Zainab Yasin

Ms. Zainab Yasin welcomed all the women leaders and urged them to refrain from fear but focus on supporting each other to take leadership. She called on the participants to reflect deeply about the desired peace and acknowledge that as women, they need to provide a new definition of peace during the transition period that is putting South Sudan leaders and women to test.

#### 4.4 The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare - Hon. Esther Ikere



Ms Esther Ikere welcomed participants and thanked the conveners for organizing the training at a critical time when the country is preparing for the forth-coming transition period. She encouraged women leaders to take keen interest in the political wave in the country, understand the content of the revitalised peace agreement and engage their leaders.

She re-iterated the commitment of the Government of South Sudan to the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions on women peace and security. The Women and Peace agenda in South Sudan can be traced back to the history of women's mobilization, advocacy and participation in various peace and security processes, which were largely informal even before UNSCR 1325 in 2000.

She concluded by urging the participants to delve into the gaps in the implementation of NAP and give concrete recommendations. She then declared the training open.



## 5.0 Training

### 5.1 The Gender Aspect of the A-ARCSS

#### Presented by Kiden Sawala Laki

In her presentation, Kiden Sawala Laki shared that women's political participation is extremely vital, recognizable and inalienable in all political decision-making positions in every country. South Sudanese women constitute 65% of the population, making them the majority in the country. This shows that the political participation of women is under represented in the country, the government of South Sudan and other political actors have made commendable efforts towards women inclusion in politics. The role women ushered during the liberation struggle since liberation wars of Anya-Nya 1 and SPLM/A cannot be denied today. Women are heroes in peace issues, when they decide for a better country, they don't turn their back.



South Sudan's latest peace agreement, the Revitalised Agreement of Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) was signed in September 2018. While all those who signed on behalf of parties to the conflict were men, seven of the 17 civil society signatories were women. This level of representation was hard-won, an outcome of extensive lobbying which enabled women delegates to meaningfully influence the process towards the agreement and the text of the agreement itself.

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women secured a provision for at least 35% representation on the Executive and transitional justice institutions; allocated seats in post-agreement institutions and mechanisms; and at least one female vice president out of five.

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**Greater Gender Equality in Formal Representation:** From the CPA to the R-ARCSS, women have incrementally increased their representation and influence in formal peace processes and implementation bodies. In the R-ARCSS, women secured a provision for at least 35% representation on the Executive and transitional justice institutions; allocated seats in post-agreement institutions and mechanisms; and at least one female vice president out of five. While the 35% quota has hardly been met in the transitional mechanisms, it moves the focus on women's rights to representation in decision-making spaces and provides a benchmark and a level of accountability for party nominations.

**Increased Gender-Sensitive Process:** During the ARCSS process, women's groups successfully lobbied IGAD to appoint a Senior Gender Advisor to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC), to ensure gender-sensitive monitoring of the agreement. This proved crucial, as the gender advisor regularly solicited input from women's groups on violations of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (COHA) and was an internal advocate for women's meaningful participation within JMEC.

**Increased Gender-Sensitive Agreements:** In the ARCSS, women have secured gender sensitive provisions on safeguarding women's rights as well as strong justice and accountability measures, such as the establishment of a Hybrid Court. which will investigate and prosecute serious war crimes, including SGBV, as it has disproportionately affected women and girls.

**Broadened Focus of Agreements:** Women's groups broadened the conversation beyond political interests to ensure that issues on sustainable peace were enshrined in the agreement. They lobbied to address the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, and contributed to the inclusion of language on the 'relief, voluntary and dignified repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs and returnees' in the ARCSS.



# What Should Women Do?

Understand the content of the agreement and the provisions therein to be able to engage and participate in the implementation of the agreement;

Monitor progress in the implementation to ensure that the gains are realized – this calls for more advocacy, awareness, analysis, etc.;

Pay close attention to returnees and to demilitarized civic spaces to allow families to settle;

Engage political parties in the implementation of the agreement to commit to their obligations e.g. the 35% in the agreement is not being filled by organizations or faith-based groups, but by women politicians;

Mentor and encourage more women to engage in party politics.

Understand the need for capacity and institution building of women organizations / faith-based groups to be able to drive these initiatives forward;

Realize the need to reach out to more women and mobilize them in numbers both on the agreement but also on creating peaceful communities and encouraging dialogue on nonviolent approaches;

South Sudanese and particularly women need to start the dialogue on what kind of a country they want to live in and get involved accordingly;

The gender provisions of the R-ARCSS should be implemented at the grassroots. Women should hold positions such as commissioners, governors but also as deputies in political parties;

Women should unite, show their potential and come out of the stereotype of being labelled women;

The Ministry of Gender and other line ministries should promote women's inclusion in other levels of leadership;

The empowerment of young women in order to be involved in politics and other sectors;

There should be a common (and non- partisan) agenda for the women of South Sudan

Develop a database for the women with leadership potential.

## 5.2 Women's Leadership In South Sudan

**By Hon Beatrice Abel, Member of Parliament TNLA**

**“The continued dominance of political life in Africa by men is not good for men, it's not good for women and is not good for the continent”**

Mr. Dele Meiji Fatunla

South Sudanese women champion inclusive peace and demand for meaningful participation at all levels of decision-making. From 1983 to 2005, women were more concerned about the human rights abuses in Sudan and after signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, women shifted their campaign to prioritise their position in the Interim Southern Sudan post the CPA, which ended the Second Sudanese Civil War and led to South Sudan's independence. Many South Sudanese women who were peace builders, peace advocates and humanitarians actively engaged in the independence movement as combatants and caregivers to wounded soldiers. Women decided that as the people of the Sudan were returning home after signing the CPA, increasing the voice and participation of women at all levels and all platforms was critical for putting women's issues on national agenda and ensuring that women were fully included in the nation's development.



South Sudan declared independence in July 2011; this marked the beginning of women's organization mobilisation, training women to take up leadership positions such as the Peace Centre (then Isis-WICCE) whose continued interventions meant to strengthen the skills and peace activism of South Sudanese women.

At the outbreak of the 2013 conflict, women's groups – some of which were active during the CPA process quickly mobilised to call for a cessation of hostilities and women's participation in the IGAD peace talks. They lobbied the parties in conflict, IGAD mediators and international actors on the sidelines of the talks, and ultimately secured women's formal participation in the talks that led to both the 2015 and 2018 peace agreements.

Women from Civil Society and political parties overcame barriers to participate, both formally and informally, in the pre-negotiation, negotiation and implementation phases of South Sudan's peace processes. Their participation went beyond just being present in relevant fora; women critically influenced the processes and agreements.

## Recommendations for R-ARCSS

- \* Women should use a gender lens to identify fellow women who are active and demonstrate visible leadership skills to front in the transition;
- \* Invest in adequate economic empowerment knowledge and use of technology or ICT to create knowledgeable society;
- \* At the executive level, government needs to prepare a “National Gender Capacity Development Plan” for all categories;
- \* At the legislative level-: to ensure principles and objectives of the legal instrument for the development of women in South Sudan take precedence over conflicting domestic laws;
- \* At the civil society level – creation of a powerful women advocacy civic umbrella group (to advise government on key social and political issues);
- \* In order to turn political will into reality, concrete practical action must be taken that produces results;
- \* Women advocacy groups need to establish coalitions that will give them tenable positions and strong negotiating leverage;
- \* Building partnership between government and civil society is essential for equitable political participation;
- \* To adequately address the question of women’s equitable participation, the involvement of women at the grassroots level cannot be overlooked;
- \* Different cultural aspects must be addressed when the issue of political participation of women is considered in society.
- \* Women must be trained, fully capacitated and continuously supported in order to be effective leaders and advocate for women’s participation
- \* women’s advocacy groups should use multifaceted strategies and approaches in addressing the issues of equitable political participation;
- \* Political parties need to take more pragmatic actions in practicing internal party democracy by putting forward more women at the forefront. in the parties and be allowed to participate effectively;
- \* Pro-women and human rights organisations, as well as the media, need to highlight the issue of gender inclusion as a rights issue;
- \* Robust economic empowerment of women, provision of financial security and creation of microfinance institutions to cater for women’s financial needs.

### 5.3 Updates on the Status of Implementation of R–ARCSS

**By Caroline Kibos**

Participants were given update on the implementation of the status of the A-ARCSS from when the agreement was signed 2018 to September 2019. It is important to note that the implementation process is still ongoing.



Following the signing of the R-ARCSS, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) was reconstituted in November 2018 pursuant to Chapter VII of the R-ARCSS. The Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of the Agreement and the mandate and tasks of the RTGoNU, including the adherence of the Parties to the agreed timelines and implementation schedule. In case of non-implementation of the mandate and tasks of the RTGoNU, or other serious deficiencies, the RJMEC shall recommend appropriate corrective action to the RTGoNU.

The RJMEC oversees the work of the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAMVM), the Economic and Financial Management Authority (EFMA), the Strategic Defense and Security Review Board (SDSRB), the National Elections Commission (NEC), and all other transitional institutions and mechanisms created by the R-ARCSS. The reconstituted CTSAMVM, EFMA, the SDSRB, the NEC, and other institutions and mechanisms created by the R-ARCSS shall present regular reports to RJMEC for this purpose.

During the reporting period, the Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Commission was finally reconstituted. Twenty-three out of twenty-five cantonment sites of the Opposition were opened along with three barracks occupied by the South Sudan People Defence Force (SSPDF) and had begun registration. However, other key tasks remained unaccomplished including determining the number of states of South Sudan, their boundaries, and the restructuring of the Council of States, training and deployment of the Necessary Unified Forces, others being the enactment of the Constitutional Amendment Bill and the other laws previously reviewed by the National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC). These are considered very critical to laying the foundation for the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) on 12th November 2019. Overall, of the 63 activities expected to be carried out during the Pre-Transitional Period, 31 had been completed while 22 were considered ongoing and 10 yet to commence. During the period under review, the RJMEC has engaged the parties and stakeholders on the slow pace of implementation of the Pre-transitional tasks and urging them to expedite and accomplish all the pending tasks.

## 5.4 Mandate of UNMISS on WPS in South Sudan

### Presented by Maria Nakabiito

In her remarks, she share that on 8th July 2011, the Security Council stated that the situation in South Sudan continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region. It established the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) to consolidate peace and security and to help establish conditions for development. Following the crisis in South Sudan in December 2013, the Security Council, through its reinforced UNMISS, reprioritized its mandate towards the protection of civilians, human rights monitoring, and support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and for the implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security provides for gender equality and strengthens women's participation, protection and rights across the conflict cycle, from conflict prevention through post-conflict reconstruction.

Ms Nakabito informed participants that the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan of 2011 provides for equal rights of men and women and sets a 25% representation of women at all government agencies as an affirmative action goal. She also explained how the development of the NAP for South Sudan on the UNSCR 1325 provides women with the mandate to demand representation at all levels.



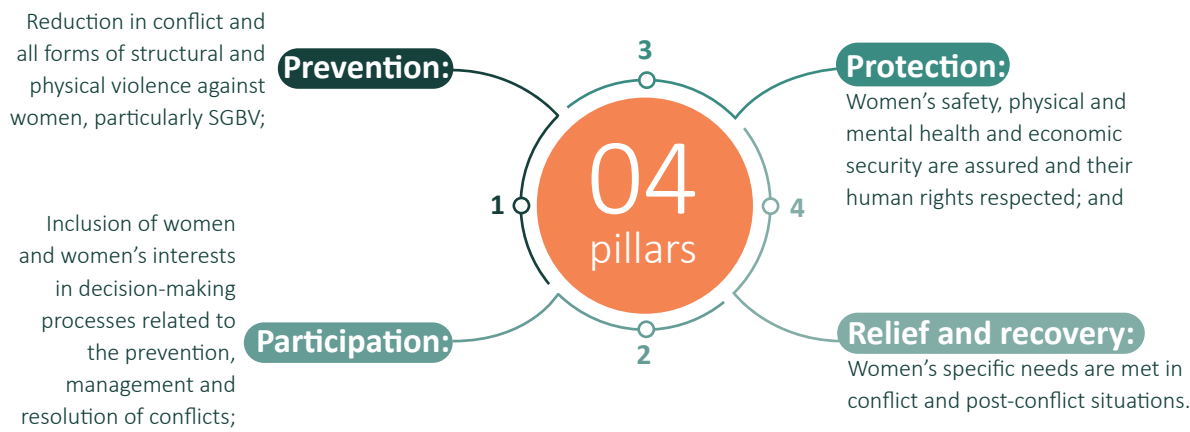
Insufficient understanding of the policies among key stakeholders is a challenge, which has hindered implementation of the laws and policies. Within government, it is the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Affairs that takes charge of gender mainstreaming and Gender Focal persons are appointed at the ministries. A gender network has also been set up from the Presidential advisor level to the local county level. Therefore, women of South Sudan must take advantage of the 35% and push to achieve it. UNMISS cannot do advocacy on behalf of South Sudanese but can provide technical support and space to hold meetings. She emphasised the need for women to stay united and focused to overcome the patriarchal nature of systems in the government.

In her conclusion, Ms. Nakabito pledged that the UNMISS will continue to support the women of South Sudan in the struggle to achieve gender equality.

5.5 Progress and Achievement of the Implementation of NAP for South Sudan.

By Ms. Esther Ikere Eluzai the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare

Ms. Ikere gave a background on the UNSCR 1325 which was adopted by the United Nations Security Council in October 2000. with the objective of protecting 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 conflict. The activities to be implemented under the National Action Plan based on the UNSCR 1325-mandate fall under four pillars:



In 2015, the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare launched the South Sudan National Action Plan 2015-2020 on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 and Related Resolutions.

The overall goal of the National Action Plan is to reduce the impact of conflict on women and girls and increase women’s representation and participation in decision-making.

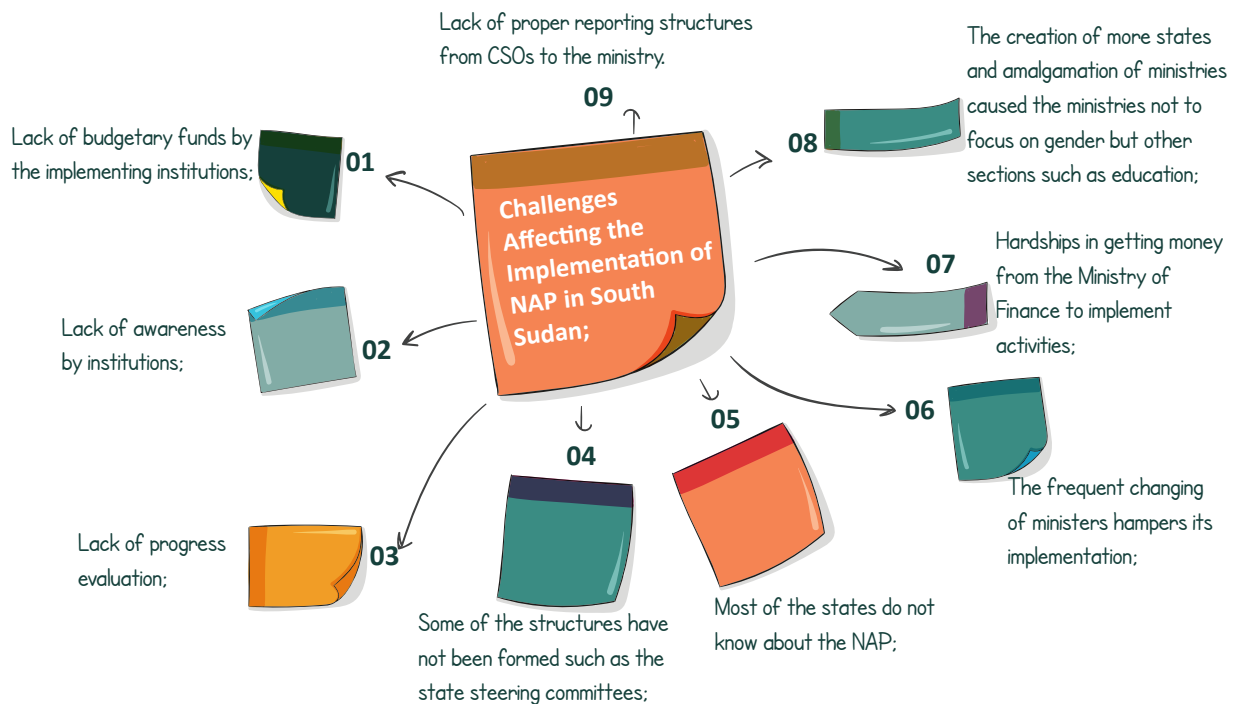
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<b>The objectives of the National Action Plan:</b>	Protect women and girls, including those with disabilities, against any forms of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV);	Respect human rights, human dignity and equality;	Enable peace and security stakeholders in South Sudan to galvanise their efforts and ensure improved implementation of gender-sensitive peace and security-focused initiatives at national and state levels;	Increase women’s participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, the maintenance of peace and security, and guarantee their participation in post-conflict peace building.



The implementation of the SSNAP on UNSCR 1325 is under the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, National Steering Committee comprising of government ministries, commissions, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations. They were formed to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Action Plan. However, the national committee has never met to agree on how the NAP will be implemented leaving the country with serious gaps in implementing the NAP. A review was to be done in 2016 but failed to happen because of budget allocations.

The implementation of the NAP has been very slow and limited. Issues such as women's participation in decision-making on security, protection of victims of GBV, career development and retention policies are much neglected.

However, the CSOs have done a tremendous job in the implementation of the NAP. Government officials both at national and state levels have implemented the UNSCR 1325 and 1820. They enhance capacities especially for women community-based organisation to use legal mechanisms available at the international, regional and national levels in order to protect their rights and ensure their participation in decision-making, peace-building, conflict prevention and reconstruction, to conduct effective monitoring, mobilize and advocate for effective policy implementation.



## Way Forward

- \* Director generals of the state ministries of gender should participate in meetings with the national ministry of gender for orientation and strategising on the implementation of the NAP;
- \* Engage UNMISS and seek for support towards the dissemination of the NAP in the remaining period;
- \* Accountability and responsibility should be put in place (for example the outgoing minister should write a handover report to the incoming minister so that they do not begin from scratch).

## Plenary Discussion

Participants engaged in a discussion and highlighted the following;

- \* State ministers have never presented any budget or policy framework to the parliament for the past three years;
- \* The constitution of the inter-ministerial committee should not only comprise ministers but also have experts with expertise in gender/ gender sensitive;
- \* The technical committee should be a part of the steering committee;
- \* Gender focal persons at state level should be trained on the NAP;
- \* There is need to lobby for the inclusion of women in decision-making ministries such as defence and finance ministries.

### 5.6 The Role of Gender Focal Persons in the Implementation of the NAP

#### by Hon. Esther Ikere

Participants were taken through the role of Gender Focal Persons whose importance lies in ensuring that the provisions of the UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security are incorporated into the government and the CSOs work. She noted that gender focal persons ensure that gender perspectives are integrated into the project and implementation of all policies related to peace and security. They also ensure the inclusion of women and girls' needs in the national budgetary priorities, preparation of the annual work plans on gender mainstreaming priority areas in line with their sector plans, identify priority areas and develop detailed activity plans related to their areas of operation. They take full financial responsibilities for the implementation of plans and activities within their institutions. The capacity of key actors implementing the NAP for data collection, analysis and quality reporting, the development of capacity building for the related gender expertise in the ministries and organisations are therefore enhanced.

#### Existing Gaps

The existing gaps in the system revolve mainly around the lack of commitment by the implementing institutions and organizations. The coordination mechanism is not functional and thus the linkage between the national and state levels is defective. Most of the implementing institutions do not know their role in implementing the NAP and consequently the need to create awareness and the inconsistency in the production of the annual report on the NAP leads to ineffectiveness in reporting.

#### Challenges Encountered by the GFPs And the CSOs.

- \* The approval process delays the implementation of the Action Plan;
- \* Lack of prioritization of the NAP activities by the implementing institutions;
- \* Lack of budgetary allocation for NAP activities;
- \* Inadequate funding due to austerity measures and the economic meltdown;
- \* The non-existing state and national steering committees due to insecurities at the state level.



## Group Work

In groups of three, participants were tasked to strategize on how they could work towards the full realisation of the NAP

1. What are the achievements of CSOs and gender focal persons in the implementation of the NAP?
2. What are the challenges?
3. How can we address those as next steps for moving forward?

Achievements	Challenges	Way forward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Massive awareness by UNMISS and International Agencies</li> <li>* The use of UNSCR 1325 as a tool for advocacy</li> <li>* The establishment of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Development</li> <li>* Capacity building trainings for government officials</li> <li>* Networking and coordination with stakeholders</li> <li>* The establishment of safe houses in Juba, Torit and Gbudue</li> <li>* A one-stop centre/ special protection unit</li> <li>* Gender mainstreaming in the policies of the ministries</li> <li>* Invested in functional adult literacy for women of all ages</li> <li>* Implemented an affirmative action policy in the education sector to enable women including those with disabilities;</li> <li>* Active participation of women in the peace process and dialogue</li> <li>* Fair participation of women in politics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lack of resources faced by all partners</li> <li>* Acceptance and ownership by decision makers</li> <li>* Lack of political will</li> <li>* Lack of male champions</li> <li>* Inadequate coordination between the national and state level</li> <li>* Lack of law enforcement agencies</li> <li>* Inadequate funding for the implementation of the NAP</li> <li>* Misconception of gender issues</li> <li>* Lack of systematic strategies of monitoring the implementation of the NAP</li> <li>* Insecurity</li> <li>* Lack of awareness raising on gender issues</li> <li>* Inadequate sensitisation on gender mainstreaming in all spheres of life</li> <li>* Poor coordination between gender focal persons and administration in their ministries</li> <li>* Stereotyping women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Allocation of funds</li> <li>* Sensitization of decision makers and key stakeholders;</li> <li>* Rolling outreach programs to the states</li> <li>* Implementation of laws by law enforcement agencies;</li> <li>* Creation of awareness through the media;</li> <li>* Capacity building;</li> <li>* Creation of a gender audit unit;</li> <li>* Need for a conducive atmosphere for girls and women;</li> <li>* Dialogue with all partners;</li> <li>* Create more awareness on gender issues;</li> <li>* Lobby for more budget for men and women;</li> <li>* Organisations should empower women economically.</li> </ul>

## 5.7 Linkage Between the NAP and R-ARCSS

**by Hon. Esther Ikere**

The R-ARCSS is a National Peace and Security framework signed within the framework of UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security. It recognizes the role of women in all stages of conflict prevention, resolution and management, and the pillars of the UNSCR 1325: participation, protection, prevention, relief and recovery. Chapter, 1 2,3, 4,5 and 6 of the R-ARCSS are in line with the four pillars of the NAP, hence the UNSCR 1325. The gender provisions of the R-ARCSS are in line with the UNSCR 1325, which call for all actors to sign gender –sensitive agreements or sign formal agreements with a gendered lens. Therefore, the R-ARCSS provisions speak to the spirit of the UNSCR 1325 and hence the NAP.

### **Group work**

What changes would you like to see in the implementation of the R-ARCSS in the transitional period in relationship to the four pillars of the UNSCR 1325; Participation, Protection, Prevention Relief and Recovery? Each group identified a problem, picked a pillar in NAP and closely examined existing gaps in the implementation of the SS NAP.

#### **Group 1. Protection**

Guns in the hands of civilians, the different armed groups existing within the country, unnecessary recruitment of civilians into the army, ethnic tensions, disunited commands, chains of command in the organized forces, cattle raiding, migration of pastoralists to crop farming territories resulting into food insecurity and child abduction.

The effects are death, displacement, recurrence of war, raping of women, land grabbing, displacement, lack of democratic system, lack of development, food insecurity, poor infrastructure, looting and abuse of power.

#### **Group 2. Lack of awareness on the NAP hinders Participation**

There is a lack of awareness on the NAP: dissemination coupled with lack of funds, poor road infrastructure and accessibility in most of the states.

The effects are lack of information that hinders them to participate, no proper protection, sexual and gender-based violence is on the rise and the lack of knowledge on the rights of women and girls.

#### **Group 3: Limited protection:**

This is the major cause of insecurity, failure to implement the legal frameworks, corruption, lack of trained personnel on protection and insufficient education. The effects are increased SGBV, trauma, corruption, displacement into refugees, loss of lives and under development.

## 5.8 Women's Political Participation in the Transition

### **Presented by Mr. Paulino Lukudu, Chairperson of the South Sudan United Political Party**

Mr. Paulino Lukudu affirmed that women's political participation is extremely vital, recognisable and inalienable in all political decision-making positions in all countries. South Sudanese women approximately constitute 65% of the population but their participation in politics is very low. However, the government of South Sudan and other political actors have been playing commendable efforts towards women inclusion in politics. The role women played during the liberation struggle since Anya-Nya one and SPLM/A cannot be underestimated.

### **Legal Framework for South Sudan Women's Political Participation**

- A. The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan 2011, Part Two under bills of rights article (26) 1 and 2 has given every citizen the right to participation and voting. Every citizen has the right to vote or to be voted for in public office.
- B. The Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) chapter one article 1.4.4 requires women representation by 35% at all government levels from all parties to the agreement.
- C. Government of South Sudan is a member of regional and international organizations and a signatory to the Maputo Protocol, which requires women representation in all decision-making positions.

### **Challenges That Hinder Women's Political Participation**

- \* Social responsibilities
- \* Political sabotage from the male colleagues
- \* Personal instability
- \* Stigma within political parties
- \* Mirror representation
- \* Inadequate leadership demonstration by women
- \* Cultural barriers
- \* Fear of political activity engagements
- \* Limited education

## Recommendations

- \* Women Rights Organisations should encourage women to join political parties and mentor young women to join politics
- \* Build confidence of women and let them know that without them all political decisions made cannot favour them so they must get involved
- \* The signatories to the revitalized agreement, IGAD, JMEC, local and international organizations should exert more efforts to ensure no party downplays the affirmative action of 35% given to women in the R-ARCSS
- \* Women must be well represented in the upcoming R-TGoNU taking into account the 35% representation in all the government structures.

## 5.9 Advocacy in Realising the UNSCR NAP for South Sudan

### Facilitated by Helen Kezie- Nwoha Executive Director of the Women's International Peace Centre

Helen Introduced the training on advocacy that aimed at ensuring the effective implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325 for South Sudan. She defined advocacy as a planned, deliberate, and sustained effort to advance an agenda for systematic change – it is an important strategy that requires a collective action to further a particular agenda. In this case we are in the effective implementation of the UNSCR 1325 NAP for South Sudan.

She further explained that advocacy is the deliberate process, based on demonstrated evidence, to directly and indirectly influence decision makers, stakeholders and relevant audiences to support and implement actions that contribute to the fulfilment of women's rights. Advocacy involves delivering evidence-based recommendations to decision makers, stakeholders and/or those who influence them. Advocacy is a means of seeking change in governance, attitudes, power, social relations and institutional functions. It supports actions taken at scale to address deeper, underlying barriers to the fulfilment of women's rights. The goal of advocacy is to address imbalances, inequity and disparities, promote human rights, social justice, a healthy environment, or to further the opportunities for democracy by promoting women's participation. Advocacy requires organising and represents a set of strategic actions and influences the decisions, practices and policies of others.

### 5.9.1 Approaches to advocacy

**Confrontational:** The main purpose of this approach is to use direct action to challenge and draw attention to negative policy impacts and to bring greater pressure for political change. Other confrontational strategies involve non-violent or violent approaches to direct action. Some of the strategies used are matching, protests, strikes and petition.

**Constructive:** this is a positive approach and the solution-based strategies used are meeting with policy makers, proposing strategies for change, conducting and publicising research, building alliances with the policy community and coalitions between communities.

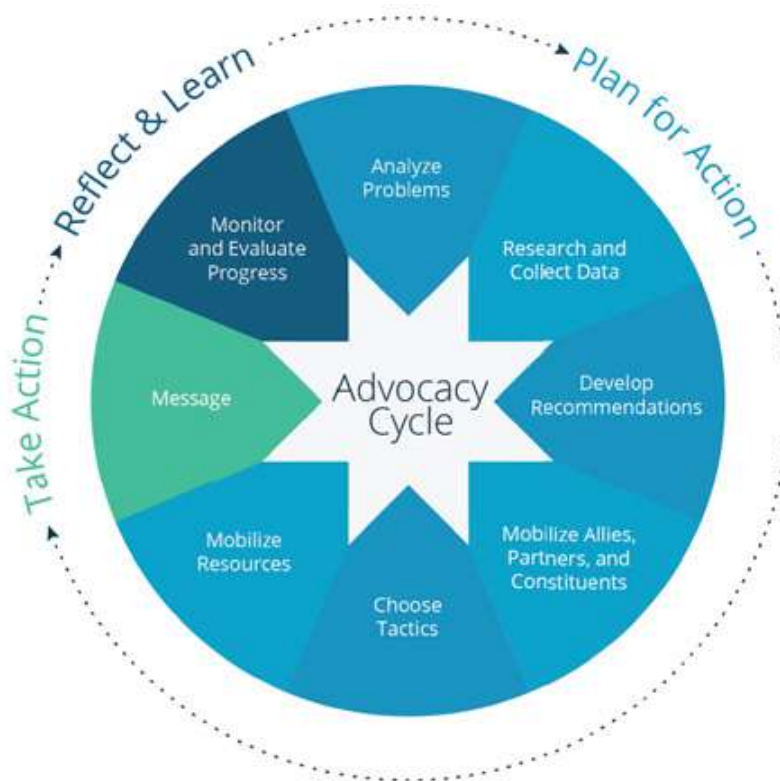
## Example of Non-Confrontational Advocacy

Honourable Joy Kwaje Eluzai shared that “in the struggle for independence in 2002, South Sudan wanted to be independent and we wanted the issue to be included in the comprehensive agreement, we travelled to Britain for further engagement. Some people were saying that the late John Garang was a unionist but how come he is talking about separation. Indeed Dr. John Garang wanted a united Sudan. We had to get scriptural references from the Holy Bible for separation. We shared with them the story of Abraham and his nephew Lot when they decided to separate and choose a place to go so that they should not continue fighting. The partners were seated on one side facing the church representatives who sat on the opposite side. They never wanted the church to be involved but we insisted that we were speaking for the rights of the common people until the partners agreed on the biblical scripture to the theme; “Let my people choose”. That was the beginning of South Sudan’s independence”.

She explained that effective advocacy requires using different approaches to tap into various sources of power. This increases the probability that a government will be responsive to its citizens. Some of these approaches contribute to the accumulation and consolidation of social power, while others contribute to the strengthening of technical capacities.

### 5.9.2 Advocacy Cycle

The advocacy cycle is a useful way of visualising what needs to be done in our advocacy work. The reason it is referred to as a cycle is because developing, planning, implementing and reviewing an advocacy strategy is a repetitive and flexible process. It takes into consideration the following steps: problem analysis, conducting research and collecting data so that the recommendations are evidence based, how to mobilize allies, partners and constituency, mobilise resources, messaging, monitoring and evaluation. As illustrated in the diagram below:



## Group Work : Developing a work plan

Participants worked in groups and developed advocacy plans for a follow-up action based on their learning during the training. They were required to identify the specific aspects of the NAP they would like to advocate for which aligns with their day-to-day work. The plans expected of them were to be realistic, doable and time bound.

### Line Ministries: - Dissemination of the NAP

- \* Identify government institutions at regional and national level which have never heard about the NAP;
- \* Come up with findings about the information they have on the NAP;
- \* Organize meetings with the Ministry of Gender and Social Welfare both at national and state level;
- \* Having media sessions on the UNSCR 1325 so that people understand it;
- \* Holding meetings with undersecretaries of line ministries to evaluate the training and develop more plans;
- \* Develop a simplified version of the NAP so that people can be able to read and understand, but also translate in different languages.

### Civil Society Group

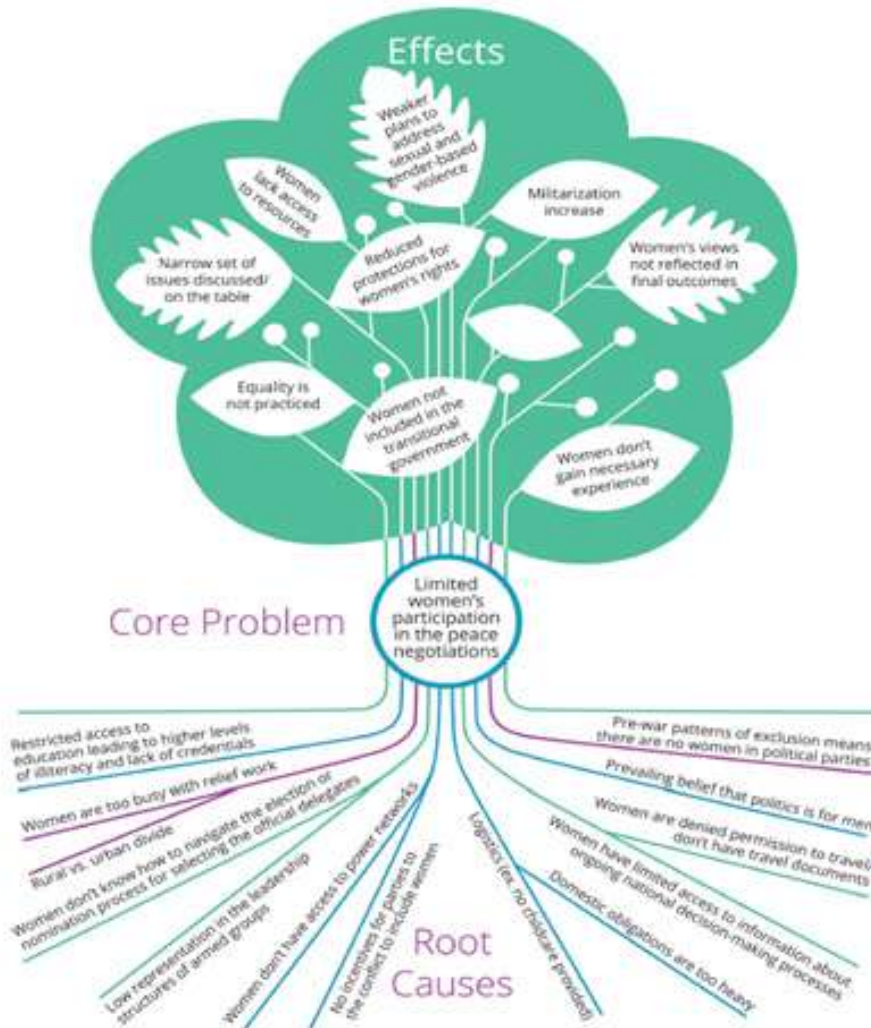
- \* Research and data collection to identify women in political parties
- \* Develop recommendations targeting political parties and international agencies by writing policy briefs
- \* Prepare concept notes
- \* Use of influential people who can be able to get us space
- \* Resource mobilization
- \* Develop messages to be shared with allies. These are supposed to target the parties and the international community who will pressurise
- \* Monitoring and evaluation of progress
- \* Mentorship for girls in universities interested in joining politics
- \* Engaging with the political parties and telling them the importance of having women on board;
- \* To get the political party leaders to make their parties attractive by popularizing their manifesto;
- \* Face-to-face meetings with young girls to dialogue on the positives and negatives about women's involvement in politics.

Helen summarised the session by emphasising that the gaps identified by government officials and CSOs are key to addressing the issues in the NAP. She also urged the CSOs to work closely with the line ministries now that both parties understand UNSCR 1325 and the importance of having a country NAP.

### 5.9.3 Identifying and Analysing a Problem

The first step of the basic methodology for planning advocacy campaigns is to identify and analyse the problem to be addressed. Define the causes of the problem, and one of these causes is selected for remedial action. The cause should be one that can be solved through changes in public policies or programs at a local, national, or international level. It is also important to understand the way in which the resolution of a specific cause may contribute to solving the general problem.

She illustrated problem analysis using a problem tree diagram below;



#### Group work

Using the Problem tree, What is the major problem with the implementation of NAP for South Sudan? What are the root causes? What are the effects?

Core Problem	Root Causes	Effects
<b>Insecurity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Illegal arms</li> <li>* Different armed groups</li> <li>* Unnecessary recruitment</li> <li>* Ethnicity, people divided along tribal lines</li> <li>* Un-Unified commands, chain of command in the organized forces</li> <li>* Cattle raiding</li> <li>* (Cattle herders who immigrate to other people's land cause farmers not to cultivate and such there is food insecurity)</li> <li>* Child abduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Rape</li> <li>* Land grabbing</li> <li>* Displacement</li> <li>* Lack of democratic system</li> <li>* Under development</li> <li>* Loss of lives</li> <li>* Food insecurity</li> <li>* Poor infrastructure</li> <li>* Looting</li> <li>* Abuse of power</li> </ul>
<b>Lack of awareness of the NAP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lack of proper dissemination</li> <li>* Lack of funds</li> <li>* Insecurity</li> <li>* Logistics, in terms of proper roads to access the states, counties and Payams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* No adequate participation</li> <li>* Lack of protection,</li> <li>* SGBV</li> <li>* Lack of knowledge</li> </ul>
<b>Limited protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Insecurity</li> <li>* Education</li> <li>* Limited protection,</li> <li>* Lack of implementation of legal framework</li> <li>* Corruption</li> <li>* Lack of trained personnel on protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* SGBV</li> <li>* Trauma</li> <li>* Corruption</li> <li>* Displacement into refugee</li> <li>* Under development</li> <li>* Corruption</li> </ul>

#### 5.9.4 Environment Scan

Advocating for policy change requires understanding the policy landscape. Therefore, it is important to do an environment scan while planning for advocacy. Environmental scanning is an important component of advocacy; it provides information on factors that will affect the activity. The information gathered will allow leadership to proactively respond to external impacts.

##### 1. Which policies support the NAP provisions concerning legal frameworks in your area of work?

- \* The Constitution
- \* The National Gender policy
- \* Labour laws
- \* Child Act
- \* Land Act

##### 2. Are the provisions satisfactory and in line with the NAP objectives?

- \* Not adequate

##### 3. Are the NAP goals, objectives and proposed activities implemented?

- \* Not adequate



### 5.9.5 Actor mapping

Strong advocacy recommendations target specific actors. Advocacy targets must have the power/influence to act on recommendations. Therefore, while planning for advocacy there is need to do actor mapping. Referred to as stakeholders' mapping, it is the process of identifying actors who directly/ indirectly influence something as well as the people who are directly/ indirectly influenced by its outcome.

In your mapping, target the right people, be clear on the roles and responsibilities of each partner, think about the key issues you identified, which institutions (national and international, governmental and nongovernmental) have a role in shaping related policies and programs and within those institutions, which individuals specifically have the power to influence those policies and programs, provide concrete recommendations for the issue you are advocating.

In conclusion, the facilitator emphasised the need to follow through all the steps in order to have a successful advocacy. Once you have concrete information on an issue then you are able to come up with strategies and good recommendations. It is important to note that advocacy targets people who have the power and influence to bring about change.

### 5.9.6 Action planning

Participants worked in groups and developed an advocacy plan for follow-up action after the training.

Line ministries	CSO's
<b>Dissemination of the NAP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* This will be done both at the state and national level;</li><li>* Organize meetings with the ministry of gender and social welfare both at the national and state level;</li><li>* Encourage the gender focal persons to share their plans with the committee of gender in the national assembly. This will help parliament to approve budgets.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Develop a simplified version of the NAP that people can read and understand, and also translate in different local languages</li><li>* Constant monitoring and documenting of the implementation of the NAP</li><li>* Research and data collection to identify women in political parties and map those with leadership capacity</li><li>* Develop messages to be shared with allies who will target and pressure the parties to ensure women take up the 35%</li><li>* Training and sensitizing the media on the NAP.</li></ul>

## 6.0 The African Union Continental Results Framework

**By Helen Kezie-Nwoha**

The continental results framework is a monitoring and reporting tool on the implementation of the peace and security agenda in Africa (2018-2028). The purpose of the CRF is to ensure that there is an effective, articulate and organized way of monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the WPS Agenda in Africa. Through institutionalising regular and systematic monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the WPS Agenda in Africa, accountability for the implementation of the WPS Agenda in Africa is strengthened.

She further shared that the CRF indicators utilize both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Quantitative data collection methods produce quantifiable results, meaning they focus on information that are counted such as percentages of women and men in institutions whereas qualitative indicators focus on perceptions, attitudes, experiences and the involvement of women in peace and security processes.

It conceptualizes peace holistically by applying the concept of positive peace and human security; and also, on traditional forms of security. They take into account the challenges that AU Member States face in developing a sustained and effective culture of reporting on WPS. Some of the challenges include limited access to quality data, limited data collection and analysis infrastructure, a lack of human and technical resources, and limited funding to support an effective monitoring, learning and evaluation culture, as well as the political challenges related to conducting research in fragile and conflict-affected environments.

She explained that the CRF has 41 indicators in total, classified under the four pillars of the UNSCR 1325, prevention; protection; participation; relief and recovery.

An additional theme on emerging security threats has also been included. This is in recognition of the fact that, due to the urgency in responding to emerging security threats, issues relating to WPS are often unintentionally negated.

She concluded by informing participants that the CRF is an important tool that provides a policy framework for tracking the progress made on implementing the commitments on WPS by the Commission and the Member States through the various instruments. Therefore, member states are expected to promote national ownership and leadership in driving and implementing the Continental Results Framework on women, peace and security, so as to ensure it is people-centered and context-specific.

### **Group Work on the Journey of Leadership**

Participants worked in groups to identify the challenges they have faced in their leadership journey, the remedies to overcome them and how to improve the journey for the upcoming generation?

Challenges	How to overcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* During the electoral campaigns, women had no money to campaign;</li> <li>* There was too much bias in the political parties</li> <li>* There were problems with money because the governors were selective in giving money</li> <li>* The electoral results were manipulated</li> <li>* Media was biased to one party – SPLM</li> <li>* There was a lack of awareness on the electoral process</li> <li>* The contestants had no knowledge on how to conduct an electoral campaign</li> <li>* The political environment was not conducive while other places were inaccessible</li> <li>* The cultural norms hindered proper campaigns for women</li> <li>* Women were undermined by men</li> <li>* Balancing family duties and furthering studies is a limiting factor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* There must be sponsorships for the women to succeed</li> <li>* There must be support from women leaders</li> <li>* The women had self-esteem and confidence to do it</li> <li>* There must be partnership with the members of the geographical constituency</li> <li>* Media should be gender sensitive and abide to their ethics</li> <li>* All parties should be fair when allocating resources to their party members</li> <li>* The peace agreement should be implemented and politicians should have a spirit of networking and support each other</li> <li>* Women should be ambitious and improve on their education career</li> </ul>

## 7.0 Evaluation of the Training

At the end of the training, participants were given an evaluation form to assess the training.

Participants were all in agreement that the training was very useful, the content and context was relevant to their work and that they learnt a lot about the existing policies on Women Peace and Security. They were appreciative of the fact that the training enhanced their capacity, increased awareness, knowledge and practical skills by sharing information, experiences, and techniques as well as promoting reflection and debate on WPS, the R-ARCSS, the NAP and Continental Results Framework. They were beholden by the practical advocacy skills because it was timely in the current situation while preparing for the transitional government.

### Voices for the Training

**“I am glad that we were invited in this training. Some ministries do not understand the UNSCR 1325, thank you for inviting us to be part of this training. Now I know that working with the CSO’s is beneficial in achieving women’s agenda.”** Elizabeth Aya

**“The updates on the implementation of the R-ARCSS was very helpful. I personally did not know the updates and i am glad that this was part of the agenda to enlighten us on the updates. We are hopeful that the process will go well.”** Esther Akumu



“The training on advocacy was very helpful now that we must demand for the 35% of affirmative action at all levels.” Ms Zainab

“I have learnt that advocacy is not about going on streets and being confrontational. You can choose to be confrontational targeting the right people to achieve results.”  
Charity Melin

## Recommendations

1. Support the ministry for the review of the NAP;
2. CSOs to solidify the relationship with line ministries and avoid confrontational strategies
3. Support to reach out to other states with such a training especially on advocacy
4. Working in collaboration with CSOs and government to achieve common goals
5. Knowledge on monitoring and localisation of NAP is required
6. An exchange visit with countries that have successfully implemented their NAPs

# Appendices

## Appendix 1: Training Program

### Rejuvenating the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: Towards Participation and implementation of UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan

Day One – 7 October 2019		
Time	Session	Facilitator
8.30 – 9.00	Arrival and Registration	EVE
9:00 – 9:20	Opening- welcome remarks * EVE Organization * Women's International Peace Centre Representative * MGC&SW Representative	
9:20 – 10:00	Introductions, overview of agenda, expectations and setting the ground rules	EVE
10:00 – 11:00	Tea Break	
11:00 – 11:40	Positioning Women's Leadership in Reconstruction and Development of South Sudan: What have we achieved?	Hon. Beatrice Aber
11:40 - 1:00	Plenary Discussion:	
1:00 – 2.00	Lunch	
02:00 – 3:30	UNSCR 1325 & the role and mandate of UNMISS on WPS	UNMISS
3:30 - 4:30	Gender aspects of the R-ARCSS	Kiden Laki
4:30 – 5:00	Tea Break & Departure	
Day Two – 8 October 2019: A review of the South Sudan 1325 NAP		
9.00 – 9.30	Recap	All
9.30 – 11.00	The national action plan 2015- 2020 – progress & achievement with implementation	Hon. Esther Ikere
11.00 – 11.30	Tea /Coffee Break	
11.30 – 12.00	The role of gender focal persons, CSOs & media in implementing the NAP	Hon. Esther Ikere
12:00-1:00	* What are the achievements of CSOs, gender focal persons (Gov't) in the implementations * Challenges and how can we address this – moving forward	Hon. Esther Ikere
1.00 – 2.00	Lunch	
2.00 – 3.00	Group feedback (presentation & plenary)	Hon. Ester Ikere
3.00 – 4.00	Linkage between the NAP and R-ARCSS: How can the gender focal point in ministries and the CSO' Gender aspects of the R- ARCSS	Hon. Esther Ikere
4.00 – 4.30	Tea Break & Departure	

<b>Day Three – 9 October 2019</b>		
	<b>Movement Building for Women, Peace and Security</b>	
9.00-9.15	Recap	
09:15 – 10:30	Women’s political participation in the transition: the role women in achieving sustainable peace	Paulino Lukudu
10:30 – 11:00	What changes do we want to see in regards to the implementation of R- ARCSS in the transition period in: * Participation * Protection * Prevention * Relief and recovery	Group work
11:00 – 11:30	<b>Tea Break</b>	
11:30 – 12:00	Group presentation	Group work
12:00 - 1:00	Advocacy in realizing UNSCR 1325 NAP for South Sudan	Helen Kezie-Nwoha
1:00 – 2:00	<b>Lunch</b>	
2:00 – 4:30	Advocacy in realizing UNSCR 1325 NAP for South Sudan	Helen Kezie-Nwoha
4.30 – 5.00	<b>Tea break</b>	
<b>Day Four – 10 October 2019</b>		
9:00 – 9:30	Recap	
	<b>Rejuvenating the Women, Peace and Security Agenda</b>	
9.30 – 11.00	Advocacy in realizing UNSCR 1325 NAP for South Sudan	Helen Kezie-Nwoha
11.00 – 11.30	<b>Tea/ Coffee Break</b>	
11:30-12:30	The AU Continental Results framework and reporting	Helen Kezie –Nwoha
12.30 – 1.00	Strategizing for next steps – CSOs/ Gov’t	Group Work
1.00 – 2.00	<b>Lunch</b>	
2.00 – 3.30	Group work/Feedback from groups	All
4.00– 4:30	Evaluations and closing remarks	
4:30 - 5:00	Logistics	Proscovia Nakaye
5:00	<b>Tea Break &amp; Departure</b>	

## Appendix 2: Participants List

### Leadership Training on Women Peace and Security

#### Theme: Rejuvenating the Women, Peace and Security Agenda: Towards Participation and implementation of UNSCR 1325 NAP for South Sudan

Monday 7th – Thursday 10th October 2019

#### Juba – South Sudan

##### 1. Hon. Elizabeth Enoka

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##### 2. Hon. Joice Hadia

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##### 3. Zainab Yasin

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##### 13. Hon. Voska Martin Enoka,

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### **22. Charity Melin**

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## **TRAINERS & PRESENTERS**

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### **24. Maria Nakabito**

Gender affairs officer  
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### **25. Helen Kezie-Nwoha**

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### **26. Paulino Lukudu**

Chairperson of South Sudan United Party  
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## **TECHNICAL TEAM**

### **27. Rita Lopidia**

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### **28. Kiden Laki**

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## Appendix 3: Evaluation tool

1. How do you rate the services on the training programme? (tick what is applicable)

a. The hotel services

Very good ☐

Good ☐

Bad ☐

b. The food

Very good ☐

Good ☐

Bad ☐

c. Conference room set up

Very good ☐

Good ☐

Bad ☐

d. Institute training materials, (Conference bag, writing pad, pen, programme,)

Very good ☐

Good ☐

Bad ☐

2. Please rate the following training topics and facilitation styles used (tick the appropriate box)

a) The Journey of women's leadership in SS

Very good ☐

Good ☐

Bad ☐

Explain your rating:

b) UNSCR 1325 & the role and mandate of UNMIS on WPS

Very good ☐

Good ☐

Bad ☐

Explain your rating:

c) Role of Gender focal persons CSOs and media in implementing the NAP, achievements and challenges

Very good

Explain your rating:

Good

Bad

d) Linkage between the NAP and R-ARCSS:

Very good

Explain your rating:

Good

Bad

e) Women's political participation in the transition: The role of women in achieving sustainable peace

Very good

Explain your rating:

Good

Bad

f) Advocacy in realising UNSCR 1325 NAP South Sudan

Very good

Explain your rating:

Good

Bad

g) The African Union Continental Results Framework and reporting

Very good

Explain your rating:

Good

Bad

3. Which topics were most useful and why?

4. What best practices or lessons have you learnt from this training?

5. If you were the one organising this programme, what would you have done differently?

6. How has the training programme changed you at personal level? (you can use more paper)

7. Overall comment or specific remarks for the institute



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